LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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47th YEAR, NO. 20147 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1910—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

20 GIRLS MET HORRIBLE DEATH; BIG NEWARK FACTORY BURNED

Between Forty and Fifty Others Are Terribly Injured.

MANY JUMPED FROM WINDOWS

Fire Started From an Explosion in Elecrical Works On Lower Floors of High Building.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26.—Probably twenty persons were killed, and more than two score were injured in a fire which today destroyed a big factory building on High street in this city. Eleven bodies were taken from the building, and it was feared that others would be found in the ruins. Practically all of the victims were young women, employees of the manufacturing concerns, which occupied the building. Some were saved by jumping into life nets, but most of the killed met death in leaping from windows before the firemen arrived.

A Fire Trap.

Fifty girls were trapped in the upper floor of the four-story building, occupied by Louis Wohl, a manufacturer of underwear, and many of them jumped, and were killed, or badly injured. The fire is beneved to have started from an explosion in the plant of the Anchor Electric Lamp Company on the third floor. It spread with great rapiuty through the building.

All the ambulances in the city were called to the scene. None of the victims so far taken out have been identified.

The building in which the catastrophy occurred is a brick structure. The first and second floors were occupied by the Newark Paper Box Company. The third floor was occupied by the Aetna Electric Company makers of lamps. The fourth floor was used as a factory by Louis Wolf, manufacturer of under garments. It is believed that the fire started on the second floor in the rear, among a lot of rubbish. Within a moment or two after it was noticed it had made its way into a lot of waste paper, from which it connected with the upper floors. In all about 200 persons were employed in the building.

Jennie Gill, who was employed by Wolf, was saved in the nick of time from jumping by the firemen. She said she was in a room on the fourth floor with Anna Hague, the forewoman, Anna Smith, and Augusta Ebert.

Miss Hague discovered smoke and ran to a window. Panic-stricken, she mounted to the sill and plunged into space. Terror-stricken, Miss Gill watched her friend and then went to a fire escape on the side of the factory. She had no sooner reached the outside air than flames shot out of the third story and nearly communicated with her dress. She was about to leap when the firemen raised a ladder and brought her down. Ambulances from the city hospital and the patrol wagons from all the precincts were dispatched to the scene. It took the police reserves to handle the crowds.

Many Jumped.

One of the spectators said that at least fifteen girls had jumped from the fourth floor of the burning structure. They remained at the windows until frenzied by the flames behind them, and nearly suffocated by the smoke, they leaped to the street.

With the exception of two girls employed by the Aetna Company, all the employees on the first and second floor of the building escaped, either by means of the exits or the one fire escape on the north end of the building.

The two girls employed on these floors who were badly burned were Sadies Hanson and Mrs. Margaret Molanthy.

Twenty injured were taken to the St. Michael's Hospital in the ambulance. The salvage auto took four more. Of these two died after reaching the hospital.

Nets Saved Many.

Life nets were put into use immediately after the arrival of the firemen. Perhaps thirty lives were saved in this way. One girl, Hattie DeLapey, was badly hurt. She struck the edge of the net, falling to the pavement. Sophie Diehl was also injured in the net leap. She sustained a broken ankle.

Eugene McHugh, a foreman for the Aetna Company, guided several scores of girls to safety down a fire escape. Nearly all escaped injury.

Less than twenty minutes after the arrival of the firemen the interior of the building was flame-swept. The floors of the upper part of the building fell shortly afterward. It is believed that a search of the ruins will reveal other bodies.

WANT HIS RESIGNATION

Students Want Paris Police Chief Dismissed For Violence.

[Associated Press.]

Paris, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that a deputation describing themselves as medical students who had been ejected from a theatre by the police, protested against the violence employed by Chief of Police Alamis, and demanded his resignation. Alamis complied with the request, and gave his resignation to the deputation, which took it to the Minister of the Interior.

The dispatch adds that it now has transpired that the deputation was not made up of real students, but of Republican politicians, and that it was a clever ruse to get rid of Alamis, who made war on political conspirators.

The Minister of War, the dispatch adds, declares he will not accept the resignation.

METHODIST PASTORS EXCHANGE PULPITS

Rev. Mr. Birks Accepts Call to Dundas and Rev. Mr. Harvey Will Take His Place.

Rev. W. H. Harvey, of Dundas, Ont., has accepted the call to Askin Street Methodist Church, and Rev. A. K. Birks, the present pastor of Askin Street congregation has received and will accept a call to the Dundas church where Rev. Mr. Harvey is in charge. Dr. S. P. Reynolds yesterday received a communication from Mr. Harvey accepting the invitation to the pulpit of Askin Street Church, and Rev. Mr. Birks stated to The Advertiser this morning that he would today accept the call to Dundas. This will mean an exchange of pastors for the two churches next June.

REV. RICHARD WHITING TO REMAIN IN CITY

Declines Invitation to the Pastorate of Church at Calgary.

Rev. Richard Whiting, pastor of the First Methodist Church, has declined the invitation to the pastorate of the Central Methodist Church at Calgary. Last evening Mr. Whiting sent the following telegram to the clerk of the western congregation:

"Must decline your call. My duty is to remain in London. I thank heartily the Central board."

Rev. Mr. Whiting, while fully realizing the wide advantages of the western pastorate, decided that in fairness to himself and his present congregation, he ought to remain until the end of his present pastorate in June, 1913.

LONDON EX-MAYOR BACK FROM NORTH

Mr. George Taylor Tells of Splendid Possibilities of New Ontario.

NEW LISKEARD BOOMING

Fine Body of Settlers Entering the Country, Which Is Rich in Mines, and Agriculture.

Mr. George Taylor, ex-mayor of London, who now resides in New Liskeard, is in the city on a business trip, and he was seen by an Advertiser reporter this afternoon.

Mr. Taylor is president of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company, shares of which were offered in 1903 at $1, and which have since paid $172 in dividends. Many settlers are going into the north country, he says, and while they are not of a wealthy class they are very acceptable, being rugged and energetic. The majority of the newcomers are from the northern counties of the older parts of Ontario, and a few come from this district.

While some of these are going into the lumber business, the great majority have taken to farming, and have proved that the land is well adapted for agriculture. Employment is readily secured on railways and taking out pulpwood, but in spare time settlers clear their farms of timber. In a couple of years the stumps can be removed, and agricultural work commenced. It has been said that the cost of clearing land averages $100 an acre, but Mr. Taylor declared this is erroneous. A man's time is all that is spent in the work.

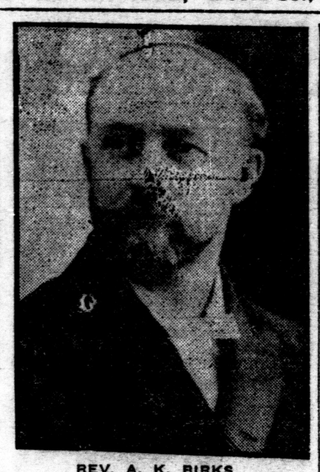
New Liskeard's Progress.

The city of New Liskeard, in which Mr. Taylor desides, is going ahead rapidly. The place is but ten years old, but has already a population of 3,000. The place boasts of two banks, the largest theatre in the district, waterworks, electricity and trunk sewers. The only flour mill in that part of the country is located there, Salmon Bros. having erected one quite recently. Hitherto there has been a surplus of hay and straw, but the advent of the mill tends to promote the grain-growing industry.

Mining in Cobalt is progressing with unabated vigor, but conditions have changed greatly of late. Some time ago there were about 75 speculators to every 25 miners, but recently these proportions have been reversed. The mines are worked on the most approved plans. Electricity and air have replaced earlier methods, and as a result many coal stokers and teamsters are moving to the farms, while others have taken up prospecting.

There are now 20,000 tons of ore ready for the crusher at the Temiskaming and Hudson mine. This assays 40 ounces to the ton, and there is sufficient exposed to keep the stamping mill busy for two years.

Railway accommodation is very fair in the district, but the new Transcontental will work wonders. A private company is now constructing a line into the Porcupine district, and this will fill a much-felt want. Better transportation facilities are needed into Gowganda, but this will probably be remedied in the near future. The climate is very good, but when the timber is removed it will be much better.



REV. A. K. BIRKS.
Who Has Received a Call From Dundas, Ont.

BOARD OF TRADE FOR NEW RADIALS

Approves of Proposal to Guarantee the Bonds.

GOOD THING FOR LONDON

Campaign Launched to Secure More Traction Lines for the Forest City.

The London Board of Trade has approved of the proposition to guarantee bonds of the radial railways seeking entrance into the city.

At a meeting yesterday a resolution was passed subscribing to the principle, and later a committee composed of Messrs. Dr. Harry T. Reason, president of the board, Geo. H. Belton, Frank Lawson, and U. A. Buchner, was named with power to add to the number to offer assistance in properly placing the matter before the citizens. All this, of course, is contingent upon the municipality's rights being safeguarded in the issuing of the bonds.

There was quite a lengthy discussion on the subject. Mr. A. E. Welch, of the North Midland Railway Company, was present, and spoke at some length on his scheme, and on the value of radial railroads to the city of London. He pointed out that both roads would open new territory, and would make it easy to come to London.

"London's future development lies with radial roads," said Mr. Welch. "With the development of these lines will come London's prosperity. I think the time has arrived for the citizens to show their appreciation of the value of these roads, by getting behind the bylaws."

A large number took part in the discussion, the majority being in favor of the board taking an active part in a campaign for more traction lines.

NEW RAILWAY TO RUN THROUGH LONDON

Western Central Company Is Asking for a Federal Charter.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Western Central Railway Company, incorporated by the Ontario Legislature, is applying for a federal charter with authority to extend to Windsor the electric lines provincially authorized between Toronto and London. A ferry connection from Windsor to Detroit is the ground for seeking a federal charter.

Notice is given in The Canada Gazette of the incorporation of a fifteen-million-dollar company under the name of "Canadian Explosives, Limited," with headquarters at Montreal, to manufacturer and sell all kinds of explosives and ammunition, ordnance firearms, etc. The incorporators are nominally given as clerks in a Montreal law office. The new company has power to amalgamate other similar companies, and in view of the large capital stock it looks like a merger of the Dominion companies now doing business in these lines.

The Sierra Madre Paper Company, Limited, of Toronto, has been federally incorporated, with a capital stock of five millions and power to manufacture and deal in paper of all kinds. The incorporators are nominally given as solicitors' clerks.

The Dominion Graphite Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000.

Notice is given in The Canada Gazette of another divorce application, making a total of thirty-one for this session, or six more than last year's high record. The applicant is Nellie Bridgeland Morrison, of Toronto, who seeks divorce from William Morrison, clerk, now of Jacksonville, Fla. Of the total divorce applications over a third are from Toronto.

The Simcoe, Grey and Bruce Railway Company is applying to Parliament for a charter to construct a railway from Southampton to Owen Sound, thence to Meaford, Thornbury, Collingwood and Orillia.

CANADIAN CLUB TO BANQUET ON JAN. 5

Annual Gathering Will be Addressed by Bishop Fallon and Perhaps Mr. Sifton.

The annual banquet of the Canadian Club will be held on Thursday, Jan. 5, word having been received by President S. Frank Glass from His Lordship Bishop Fallon, saying that on that date he would be free to deliver an address.

It is expected that Hon. Clifford Sifton, head of the Dominion conservation commission, will also be one of the speakers.

CARROLL WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH DONNELLY MURDER CASE

Man Under Arrest at Blind River Is Not of Sound Mind—Comes From Lucan—Is Well Known in London.

The story that William Carroll, the man who is under arrest at Blind River, Ont., for the murder of a Frenchman named Joseph Taillon, of Three Rivers, Que., was in any way connected with the Donnelly tragedy in Biddulph in 1880, is laughed at by the London police, who say that the story has not the slightest foundation in fact.

The William Carroll, of Biddulph, who by the way was not implicated in the Donnelly murder, is said to be now living in Port Huron. The man who is responsible for the Blind River tragedy is well known in this city, and as a matter of fact has two sisters at present residing here.

He has been subject to occasional fits of insanity and was for some time confined in an asylum. It is believed that he was insane when he committed the crime.

Lived in Lucan.

His home was for some time in Lucan, where he worked as a laborer, and in the surrounding neighborhood as a farm hand, but he was in no way related whatever to the well-known family of Carrolls in Biddulph Township. He left Lucan some time ago, returning at intervals, but leading a roving and unsettled life. It is now a considerable number of years since his last visit to Lucan.

Temporary Insanity.

A resident of this city, who knew Carroll when he lived in the neighborhood of Lucan, stated to The Advertiser this morning that when he was perfectly sane Carroll could not have been of a more kindly disposition, but that he was subject to temporary fits of insanity which quite overbalanced him, and transformed him into an entirely different creature.

CREW OF SINKING TUG SAVED JUST IN TIME BY BESSEMER

Men Had Given Up All Hope of Being Rescued When Big Car Ferry Appeared and Towed Tug Into Port Bruce.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Bruce, Nov. 25.—The tug Dispatch of this port was towed into the harbor here this afternoon by the big Marquette and Bessemer ferry No. 2 after Captain Milne and his crew of four had given up all hope of being saved. The tug when a few miles off Port Burwell sprang a leak and the water soon put the fires out. From that time on the little boat was at the mercy of the waves, and the crew feared that it would sink at any time. The boat drifted helplessly for 16 miles and when all hope had been abandoned and the crew were about to try to swim to the shore the big Bessemer coal ferry was sighted. Signals of distress were raised, and the ferry altered her course and came at once to the tug's aid. Lines were thrown and the tug was made fast after which the crew were taken on board, and the ferry made all speed into Port Bruce. When she arrived there it was found that the tug had nearly four feet of water in the hold.

The Dispatch was formerly a Goderich boat, and was owned by Captain Alex. McLean, of that place. He sold it some time ago.

The Bessemer, after having made the rescue, continued on its way from Port Stanley to Conneaut, reporting the affair by wireless to Cleveland.

MARLBOROUGH VERY BITTER IN DENOUNCING LLOYD GEORGE

Noble Duke Felt He Was One of Those Against Whom the Chancellor's East London Shaft's Were Aimed—An Amusing Situation.

London, Nov. 25.—In a speech at the beginning of the week in the east end, Lloyd George, ridiculing the cry of the "American dollar dictation," which is one of the features of Conservative tactics in the present campaign, referred to "many a noble house tottering to a fall which has had its foundations underpinned by American money." A member of the audience called out the name of the Duke of Marlborough. Though, according to the reports of all the papers, Lloyd George himself did not mention Marlborough's name, F. E. Smith, one of the best fighting speech-makers on the Unionist side, publicly accused him of making a personal attack on the duke, whose hospitality he had accepted at Blenheim Palace.

The Duke Is Bitter.

Now the Duke of Marlborough himself has taken up the matter, and tonight, speaking at Woodstock, he made a reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which shows the degree of personal bitterness injected into the campaign. The duke said: "Within the last few days Mr. Lloyd George has been down to Whitechapel, where he said no peers reside, and where he forgot to say he does not reside himself. When Mr. George did me the honor of staying at Blenheim nearly three years ago I certainly did not suspect I should ever eventually become the target of his insolent unsavory invective At that time I must have thought him a gentleman, but he seems to have since reverted to his type and become himself.

Calls It Cowardly.

"In his later appearances he is neither a pleasant nor an edifying spectacle. What do the real poor think? What can they think of this sham poor man wallowing himself in every luxury which £5,000 a year can bring, while he stirs up the embers of class hatred? Are Lloyd George's subscriptions to charity larger than another man's? I except, of course, from this question the damages which he obtained in his libel actions, and which were to go to charity, but of the precise destination of which I am unaware. And let me point out to Lloyd George that it was cowardly to attack the Lords through their ladies, and that his insults touch at least one of his cabinet colleagues."

This Is a Joke.

The Toronto Globe's correspondent cables from London: The greatest joke of the election campaign is the appeal of the intelligence office of the Central Conservative Association for a National House of Lords. Subscriptions are asked of Englishmen only, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welsnmen being excluded. The peers are on the run, and are begging money to save the situation.

Victor Grayson is out in opposition to the Socialists, forcing a three-cornered fight in Kensington.

T. P. O'Connor tonight in the course of an address, said he would give Bonar Law, in Manchester, more law than he liked. O'Connor's message to Irish servant girls in Canada quotes Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, he says, is supported by Liberal and Conservative statesmen, the merchants and all the newspapers in the colonies, as saying Ireland would not be satisfied until there was extended to Irishmen the same principles of self-government that had made Canada prosperous, loyal and free.

STORMY SCENES AT LICENSE MEETING

Dominion Alliance Officers and Liquor Men Almost Fight.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—The liquor interests and the Dominion Alliance came almost to actual blows today at the session of the license commissioners, when Secretary Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance, was roughly handled and mauled so that his face was hurt and his eyeglasses broken in a short, free-for-all fight. The fracas was loudly cheered by a large gathering of saloon men, who attended the court to see what would happen to their interests, but although Mr. Roberts was roughly handled he won his immediate point, and will probably enter an action for assault.

Forcibly Removed.

Mr. Roberts, as secretary of the Dominion Alliance, had been invited to attend the session, and took his seat at the table usually occupied by lawyers. The room was very crowded, and when Mr. J. H. St. Julien, representing the liquor interests, arrived, there was no place for him. He saw Mr. Roberts in one of the lawyers' seats, and demanded that he be removed. The latter declined to be evicted by the court attendants, and a lively scuffle followed in which blows were exchanged, and the lawyer and Dominion Alliance secretary came near having a stand-up fight. The contest was cheered from the benches, but little injury was done, save to Mr. Roberts' eyeglasses. Eventually superior numbers pulled Mr. Roberts out of the seat, and the lawyer took it amidst the cheers of the saloon men in the rear.

Given a Seat.

As soon as the commissioners arrived a complaint was lodged by Mr. Roberts, and they ordered that proper seating accommodation be provided for him. This temporarily ended the incident, but it is likely that it will be renewed in the police court on charges of assault.

The commissioners then took up several cases, and although none were definitely dealt with it was made clear that they intended to clean out the various "road houses," which are used as questionable resorts.

THE WEATHER

Tomorrow—Rain or Sleet.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Nov. 26—8 a.m.

Today—Mostly fair, with a few local snow flurries.

Sunday—Easterly winds, with rain or sleet.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	42	34	Cloudy
Calgary	24	18	Cloudy
Winnipeg	22	18	Cloudy
Port Arthur	30	20	Cloudy
Parry Sound	46	28	Fair
Toronto	42	29	Clear
Ottawa	38	32	Cloudy
Montreal	38	32	Clear
Quebec	34	30	Cloudy
Father Point	44	30	Snow

WEATHER NOTES.

The area of low pressure which was near the middle Atlantic coast yesterday has developed into an important storm, now centred south of Nova Scotia; and the low area which was over the middle Western States is moving towards the Great Lakes.

Storm signals are displayed on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic coast.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

The weather is becoming more disturbed throughout the continent. Temperatures have not changed greatly since Thursday in any portion of the Dominion, while light rain fell yesterday in parts of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and snow in the Lower St. Lawrence.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 33—39; Dawson, 10—13; Atlin, 12—22; Prince Rupert, 26—38; Victoria, 34—42; Vancouver, 31—40; Edmonton, 14—30; Battleford, 16—18; Prince Albert, 12—18; Qu'Appelle, 12—20; Moosejaw, 17—24; Winnipeg, 12—24; Port Arthur, 18—30; Parry Sound, 32—46 Toronto, 36—42; Ottawa, 22—38; Montreal, 34—38; Quebec, 30—34; St. John, 38—44; Halifax, 32—44.

CITY MAY TAKE PLEBISCITE ON BUYING OF LONDON ELECTRIC

LANCASTER ASKS TRIAL BY A JURY

Is Charged With Theft of Thirty Chickens From a Westminster Coop.

Charles Lancaster, charged with stealing thirty chickens from Alfred J. Taylor, of Westminster Township, was committed by Squire Chittick yesterday afternoon and elected for trial by jury at the December sessions, when he appeared before Judge Macbeth at the courthouse at noon today.

The principal witness yesterday when the case was heard before Squire Chittick, was John Snell, who swore that he accompanied Lancaster to steal the chickens, but backed out when the birds were taken from the coop.

The county court sittings at which Lancaster will be tried will commence at the courthouse on Dec. 6.

SUDDEN DEATH OF YOUNG LADY

Waitress in Harrison House Complained of Pain in the Head and Died in a Few Minutes.

POST-MORTEM BEING HELD

Coroner MacLaren and Physicians Will Ascertain the Exact Cause of Death.

Miss Margaret Belle Livingstone, daughter of Mr. Dougal Livingstone, of Alvinston, Ont., died very suddenly at the Harrison House on King street at noon today.

Miss Livingstone has resided at 16 Picton street, with her sister, Miss Kate, for the past few months, and was employed by the Greene-Swift Company of late.

At noon today she went to the Harrison House to assist as a waitress.

While there, she complained of a pain in the right side of her head, and half an hour later succumbed. Dr. Teasdall, Dr. Kingsmill and Coroner MacLaren were called.

A Post-Mortem.

A post-mortem will be held, when Dr. Teasdall will examine the brain to discover the cause of death.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but interment will be made in Alvinston.

The deceased was 21 years of age. She is survived by her mother and father in Alvinston, and three sisters and two brothers: Tena, of Detroit; Kate, of this city, and Mary, at home; Alexander, of Bothwell, and Duncan, of Saskatchewan.

Miss Livingstone attended the First Presbyterian Church, and had a wide circle of acquaintances. She had been in her usual good health, and her sudden demise was a great shock.

The remains are now at Smith, Sons & Clark's undertaking parlors.

DEEPEN WELLAND AND WATERWAYS

Board of Trade to Memorialize Government on the Matter.

GOOD FOR PORT STANLEY

Mr. J. I. A. Hunt Elected to the Vacant Position of Vice-President.

The London Board of Trade is in favor of the Government deepening and widening the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence waterways.

At a meeting held last evening the matter was brought up by President Harry T. Reason. He reported that, following the address of Mr. Wright, of the Toronto Board of Trade, the council of the local board, had gone into the matter and had reported in favor of the Dominion Government commencing at once the improvements to the canal.

Mr. J. I. A. Hunt thought that it would be unwise to suggest only that the Welland be enlarged. There would be little value in that unless the St. Lawrence waterways were also deepened, in order to allow vessels of large tonnage to come up the Great Lakes.

"The one is incomplete without the other," he declared.

Other members thought that it was imperative that the Welland Canal be enlarged in view of the coming improvements at Port Stanley. It was pointed out that if deepened large vessels could come to the Port.

After a prolonged discussion it was decided to memorialize the Dominion Government to make the improvements suggested, not only to Welland Canal but also to the St. Lawrence waterways.

Mr. U. A. Buchner brought up the matter of the bulk sales act recently passed in British Columbia and Quebec. This act protected wholesale merchants who sold goods to retailers.

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It Is Pointed Out That All Voters Had Say Regarding Niagara Power.

$150,000 DEAL MAY BE PUT THROUGH

Company May Keep Its Real Estate and Sell Franchise and Business.

The London Electric will submit an alternative proposition to a committee of the city council and the water commissioners at the conference to be held tonight. They will make an offer to sell out the plant, including the land, buildings, goodwill, customers, and the franchise, for $200,000.

They will also sell, it is rumored, the poles, wires, goodwill, and the franchise, without the buildings, machinery or land, for $150,000.

The latter would be disposed of by the company to the best advantage, and they would withdraw from competition with the city at an early date, or at least as soon as could be arranged.

Favor Last Proposition.

According to information received the latter proposition is the one meeting with the most approval on the streets. It is argued that the buildings, machinery, etc., is of questionable value to the city, and it would be a great inconvenience to try to dispose of them.

The reduction in the price would be of considerable benefit in that the people would more readily vote for the smaller sum.

In addition to the question of price the method of submitting the proposition to the people will be given consideration.

May Take a Plebiscite.

Some citizens suggest that it be submitted in the form of a bylaw. This would of course entitle only property-owners to vote on the question.

Another proposal is to submit a plebiscite. The form of the ballot would be something like this: Are you in favor of buying out the London Electric Company at $150,000? Yes or No?"

On this all citizens entitled to vote at the municipal elections would have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. The result of this balloting would be laid before the Ontario Government. According to the power act the Government has the right to order the purchase of any competing corporation or company, if it deems such a move in the best interests of the hydro-electric scheme.

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FORMER LONDONER TRIES TO SUICIDE

Mrs. George Flade Cut Her Throat With Razor.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Ada Flade, wife of George Flade, 505 Queen street west, cried to commit suicide this morning by cutting her throat with her husband's razor. She is now at Grace Hospital in a critical condition. The Flades came here recently from London. Mrs. Flade, who is only thirty years of age, has been very melancholy for some time because of the prolonged illness of her mother.

The name Flade does not appear in the city directories of this year or 1909, and no acquaintances here could be discovered today.

AN AGED LADY HAS BAD FALL

Meets With Accident While on Street Car This Morning.

Mrs. Limmage, an aged lady, who resides at 386 Ottaway avenue, fell from a street car at the corner of Richmond and York streets at 11 o'clock this morning, and received a severe shaking up. She was removed to her home in the ambulance, where Dr. Jarvis attended her. The injuries are not considered serious, but Mrs. Limmage will be confined to the house for some time.

MAGGIE AND HAZEL HAVE LEFT CITY

Young Ladies Were Wanted by the Police, Who Are Still Wanting.

Maggie Howe and Hazel McNeil, the two girls who failed to appear in the police court yesterday, when they were charged with frequenting a licensed hotel, namely, the Hotel Harrison, are reported to have left town.

Magistrate Love yesterday morning ordered warrants to be issued for their arrest, but so far they have not been apprehended. They are said to have left London for St. Thomas, and it is probable that so long as they keep away from London the police will not take extraordinary steps to bring them back.

SAD DROWNING.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 26. — Two young men, one named Lepide, and the other, P. Bilodeau, attempted to ford the St. Francis River at East Angus, when their horse sank into a deep hole. Lepine was drowned, as was the horse, but P. Bilodeau succeeded in getting safely to shore.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWN LOTS: WAINWRIGHT—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE LAST WEEK. A LONDON SYNDICATE HAS PURCHASED ONE HUNDRED LOTS, AND PAID IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $15,000. THESE LOTS WILL NOT LAST LONG.

WATROUS, MELVILLE, BIGGAR, TOFIELD, ARE OTHER GOOD TOWNS. ALL DIVISIONAL POINTS, AND ALL THE LOTS WE HAVE FOR SALE ARE FOR THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR LONDON FOR THESE LOTS. OTHER PARTIES ARE OFFERING LOTS FURTHER OUT. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS OF BONAFIDE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY TOWN LOTS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT BY PAYING ONE-TENTH DOWN, AND BALANCE IN NINE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO TAXES UNTIL 1912, AND NO INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 60x316 feet. Price, $3,200.

DEAN STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, cellar, chicken coop, fruit and shade trees, lot 48x139.6 feet. Price, $1,400.

2 2-3 acres Pipe Line near Wonderland, frame cottage, stone foundation, barn, poultry house, hog pen, etc., good poultry farm. Price, $1,200. Would exchange for 40 or 50 acres.

GROSVENOR STREET — 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace. Lot 33x140 feet. Price, $2,600.

SOUTH LONDON — 1¾-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, room for bath, gas and electric light, lot 40x186 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Bridport street, 2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences mantel and grate; lot 42x140 feet. Call for particulars.

150 ACRES—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar, furnace, new bank barn, stone stables under, cement floor, drive barn, good well and windmill, clay loam. Will trade for small farm or city property.

PROSPECT AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms and den, modern conveniences, lot 46x140 feet. Call for particulars.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—2½-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, kitchen cupboard, laundry with stationary tubs, lot 35x121 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick, brick foundation, with cement block facing, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 30x122 feet. Price, $3,000.

LONDON SOUTH—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33.4x129 feet. Price, $2,300. Easy terms, $20 down and $20 per month.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 30.5x150 feet. $1,650.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, gas, lot 33x100 feet. Price, $2,350.

RAILWAY STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $3,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Price, $2,600.

One of the best corners in the North End. 2½-story red pressed brick house, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, lot 50.4x160 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET — 2-story red brick, cement block foundation, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 22x160 feet. Price, $3,000.

FIVE ACRES, city limits south—No buildings, splendid soil; first-class place for market garden or poultry; twelve minutes' walk to Traction Company's line, fifteen minutes walk to Ridout street belt. Cheap, $600.

129 YORK STREET—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, double deck porch, conservatory; large lot. Splendid place for a traveller. Call and get order to see house.

JOHN STREET—2½-story brick, stone-faced foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 23x250 feet. Price, $4,000.

HILL STREET—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, furnace, piped for gas; lot 50x80 feet. Price, $2,800.

TO LET—472 Park avenue; 2-story brick house; modern conveniences; rent, $40 per month.

SOUTH LONDON—One of the best residences; large lot, and good buildings. Call for particulars.

KENNETH AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30x100 feet. Price, $2,400.

275 RIDOUT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 64x100 feet, and lane at rear. Price, $1,750, $100 cash, balance monthly.

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

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, good cellar, barn, lot 45x195 feet. Price, $1,450.

VACANT LOT, BECHER STREET, 30x125 feet. $700.

HORTON STREET, central—Frame cottage, semi-detached, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, barn, lot 33x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

SIXTY ACRES CLAY LOAM—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn 60x38 feet, on blocks, pigpen, henhouse, driveshed 30x40 feet, good repair; 12 acres of beech, maple and rock elm, good timber, good orchard (apples and pears), good well, windmill at house. Price, $3,700.

THE RIDGEWAY—2-story brick, all modern, fine residence, low price.

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

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue near the Normal School.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. 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.

A Farm of Your Own

Farming is the surest foundation for a life of independence, comfort, health and happiness. Buy a farm in Ontario now while they are cheap. We have farms for sale in every county in Western Ontario. The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6426—50 acres in the Township of Caistor, County of Lincoln, soil gravelly and clay loam, 10 acres timber, maple, oak, pine and elm, 3 acres of orchard, 1½-story frame house 18x38, log barn 18x24, log implement house with loft above 14x18, ten miles to Dunnville market one mile to electric railway, one mile to Warner P. O.

No. 6418—House and ¾ acres in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, all kinds of fruit, new 1-story frame house 36x24, barn 12x12, wagon shop and paint shop; 3 miles to Dorchester railroad station, ¼ mile to Nilestown P. O.

No. 6417—1 acre and house in the Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, ¼ acre of strawberries, plums and pears, also raspberries, 1-story frame house 24x28, frame barn 16x20 on cement foundation; 3 miles to Dorchester railway station, 7 miles to London market.

No. 6412—200 acres in the Township of Dereham, County of Oxford, soil clay and clay loam, 35 acres bush, 1 acre of orchard, 1½-story frame house 16x24, barn 60x109 on cement basement, barn 24x45, a number of other outbuildings; 5 miles to Tillsonburg market and railway station, 1 mile to Brownsville P. O.

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

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until Monday, 5th December, 1910, for the purchase of the following property, namely: First—Brick residence, No. 140 Central avenue, in the City of London, modern conveniences. Second—Brick residence, No. 340 Grosvenor street, in the City of London, modern conveniences. The above property to be sold subject to approval of official guardian of infants. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, administrator. JOHN D. O'NEILL, solicitor, London, Ont. 37k-yt

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Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

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All classes of property for sale or exchange. Estates managed. 23tf-ty

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR Derwent. Apply D. McIntyre, Nilestown. 29g-t

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD pasture land, lot 8, con. 5, Lobo. For information apply to W. A. Zavitz, Poplar Hill, Ont. 75tf-t

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE, ALL conveniences, good locality, fifteen minutes' walk from market. Box 103, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 ACRES, LOT 11, con. 6, Westminster Township. Apply Janet Nichol, 7 Maryboro Place, London, Ont. 35c-t

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ROOM 22, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS. PHONE 2322.

REALESTATE FOR SALE

3 acres—Large frame cottage on cut stone foundation, new furnace, small store and postoffice in connection; 2½ miles to the city market. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

5 0acres—8 miles to London; reduced in price for quick sale. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

50 acres—9 miles to London. Will exchange for city property. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

50 acres—London Township. Would exchange for house in city. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

159 acres—Brick house, bank barn, 3 miles from the village of Embro. Terms, $1,500 cash. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

75 acres—Township of Lobo; bank barn, 13 acres of fall wheat, 14 acres of rye. Price, $2,600. Apply Anderson & Hatch.

100 acres—Township of Lobo, first-class land; good house and outbuildings. Price, $6,000.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, ten rooms, modern improvements, lot 47x143 feet. $3,300.

RIDOUT STREET, near Elmwood avenue—New red brick 2-story house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x125 feet. $3,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres, sandy loam, new 1½-story frame house on cement foundation, 7 rooms, verandah; close to city limits. Must be sold, hence our price is much reduced.

KING STREET—New two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,750. Cheap property.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—1¾-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, two cellars, lot 40x180 feet. Price, $2,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two story and attic new brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, $3,000.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, large cellars, frame barn; three-quarters acre lot; county taxes. Call for price.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, large cellars, all modern improvements, nice lot. At a bargain.

HILL STREET — Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, lot 65x198 feet. Price, $1,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, $1,650.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 52x208 feet, to a lane. Price, $5,000.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near Ridout street—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x119 feet. Price, $2,750. Owner leaving city.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms, in good order, lot 35x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHAPTER HOUSE property, on Piccadilly street, near Richmond, 150 feet 7 inches frontage. Apply Blackburn & Weekes, solicitors, Carling street. 6tf-zxt

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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.

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

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

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS R. PHIPPS—OFFICE, Corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS. Phone 2713. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

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

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London Choral Society

A few voices, ladies and gentlemen, to complete limited number. Apply Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church, Tuesday evenings. 37k-t

MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

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

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements, concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 193 Dundas street. tzx

JACK PATTERSON, CHARACTER comedian, Canada's Harry Lauder. Booking strong. Companies supplied. 92 Rectory.

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

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

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

WEATHER PROBS.: COLDER.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

These Are the Days To Do Your Christmas Shopping



While your thoughts are cool and collected, while you are far enough from Christmas not to be worried and hurried into making your selections, while Christmas stocks are full and the choosing so easy.

With the modern equipment and store conveniences shopping is made a pleasure at this store. With nearly 20,000 square feet of floor space on every floor, you may walk leisurely from aisle to aisle and from floor to floor and view the greatest and best stock of seasonable merchandise ever displayed at this store, and we venture to say the greatest Christmas stock under one roof in Western Ontario. Have your wraps or luggage checked at Parcel Room on Main Floor, and if you wish to save time ask for a Transfer Card with your first purchase and thus avoid waiting for change at each counter by arranging for payment of all at Transfer Office when finished.

Pleasure and profit will be the result if you arrange your shopping for the forenoon from now until Christmas.

New American Silk Foulards

At Muslin Counter—For Evening Wear.

We have just received a shipment of this pretty American Evening Wear Silk from the manufacturer in New York, a sheer silk with just enough cotton mixture to give it strength and durability, in plain grounds, printed in pretty dotted designs in pale blue and black, navy and white, black and white, champagne and black, brown and white, black and purple and reseda and white, also in self colors of saxe blue and champagne, 27 inches wide. At, per yard..... **50¢**

Also **SILK-STRIPED MULLS,** in pretty self-colored stripes of reseda, pink, pale blue, saxe blue, champagne and ivory, 27 inches, at, per yard ..... **39¢**

French Flannels and Kimono Cloth

For Ladies' Waists, Sacks, House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes, etc.

FRENCH FLANNELS—Paisley designs, in pale blue, black and mauve, mauve and green, pink and tan, and red, also fancy stripes in green, Alice blue, tan, pale blue, mauve, purple and many other colors; 27 inches wide. At, per yard ..... **55¢**

GERMAN VELOURS, in pale blue and white, reseda and white, red and white, red and green, navy and pale blue, gray and white, scroll and stripe designs, good heavy weight and very soft, 42 inches wide. At, per yard ..... **50¢**

German Velour in gray and white, navy and white, pink and white, pale blue and white, and reseda and white, small figured design, extra heavy quality, soft, 27 inches wide. Per yard ..... **25¢**

VELVET-FINISHED GERMAN WRAPPERETTE, all the newest colorings, in plaids, stripes, etc., perfectly fast colors, 27 inches wide. At, per yard ..... **30¢**

AMERICAN KIMONO CLOTH, in navy, green, red and brown, Japanese fan designs, also brown, red and green Paisley patterns, etc., 27 inches wide. At, per yard ..... **20¢ and 25¢**

Make an early selection of these while the range is complete. Many useful and acceptable Christmas gifts will be made from the above materials. A waist length, sack or bath robe length are useful gift suggestions.

West Aisle—Dundas Street Section.

New Toilet Counter Opposite West Side Elevators



Perfumes Galore

We are now dispensing by the ounce best makers' goods at very moderate prices, such French odors as Crefle, Rosiris, Saframor, Azuria, Pompeii, Coreopsis, Vivitz and Floramy in Pivers', also Hudnut's Lily of the Valley, White Lilac, Sweet Orchid, Jockey Club, White Rose and Wood Violet; also Bradley's Wood Violet. All, per ounce ..... **75¢**

Genee and Fancita at, per ounce.... **$1.00**

HUDNUT'S SACHET POWDER, Virginia Rose, Chrysis, Wood Violet, Elane and Royal Heliotrope, also Pivers' Azuria. At, per ounce ..... **60¢**

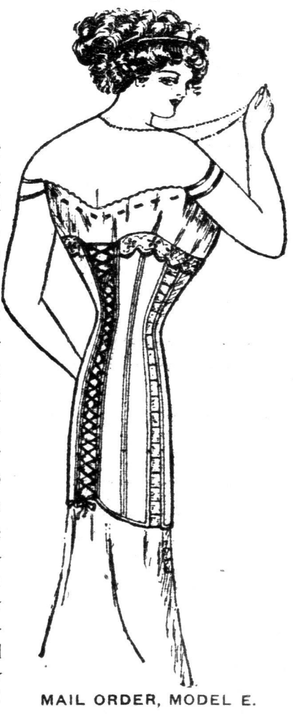
Also a complete stock of Ladies' Toilet Articles at all times, such as Tooth Brushes, Pastes, Face Powders, Toilet Soaps, Manicure Articles, etc.

Genuine Hog Bristle Hair Brushes $1.00 Each

How did I ever get along without this brush? is the question you will ask yourself after you have used one of these. Each bristle is set singly in an elastic air-cushioned base, which enables it to penetrate the most luxurious growth of hair without effort. It is unsurpassed to untangle children's hair, and will effectually remove dandruff without injury to the scalp, and is so constructed that it will not retain dirt. The great sale for this brush since its introduction demonstrates that every claim made for it is fully justified, and also demonstrates its advantages over any other brush made. Price only **$1.00**

At Notion Counter, Opposite West Elevators.

The New Model E



The picture is an illustration of our new "Artists'" Model Corset, which is a model cleverly designed for all figures and for all occasions, holding the flesh very snug and straight from the waist down, and is extremely long, yet the boning is short enough not to cause discomfort to the wearer. The bust is low in front and medium under arm and across back. Cut with sufficient fullness to hold the flesh without crowding, and still retain its graceful lines. The merits of the "Artists'" Model Corsets are well known to every woman who has ever worn them, and when once worn no other corset can replace them with the woman whose aim is to be correctly corseted, which is an absolute necessity if you desire to be properly gowned. Our new "Artists'" Model, style E, meets every requirement of modern dress and is designed to suit all figures. Mail orders promptly filled. Price **$5.00**

MAIL ORDER, MODEL E.

SEE OUR UNBREAKABLE DOLLS IN TOY TOWN.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

See Window Displays. Egyptian Scarfs and Leather Goods. Dundas street.

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CALIFORNIA OIL MAP, SHOWING all the fields, will be mailed to you upon application; also our monthly trade paper. Sagar-Loomis Company, Phelan building, San Francisco, Cal. b

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 295 Princess avenue.

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING. ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

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DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST — Removed to 169½ Dundas, opposite old office. Phone 975.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON HAS REMOVED TO 570 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 114 Masonic Temple. Phone 1560.

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DRESSMAKERS WITHOUT A SCIENTIFIC method of preparing patterns and marking material should investigate our teaching. Established 1896. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street, London, Ont. ywt 23un

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

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No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

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

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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 and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

LEAH—On Friday, Nov. 25, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leah, 1047 Dundas street, a son (Reginald Thomas Chester).

MONTEITH—On Nov. 22, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Monteith, 111 Wharncliffe road west, a son (David Almon).

DEATHS.

LUCAS—At her parents' residence, 518 Quebec street, on Friday, Nov. 25, 1910, Blanche Isabel, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Lucas, aged 10 years and 3 weeks.

Funeral from above address on Monday, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

RAPLEY—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 25, 1910, Lorenzo F. Rapley, aged 61 years.

Funeral private from his late residence, 283 Talbot street, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH—At Victoria Hospital, on Nov. 24, 1910, George S. Smith, beloved husband of the late Esther Smith, aged 80 years.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Moore, lot 5, con. 2, Westminster Township, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 10 a.m.; service in Belmont Methodist Church at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mapleton Cemetery.

YOUNG—In this city, on Nov. 25, 1910, Josiah Young, beloved husband of Martha Matilda Young, aged 67 years.

Funeral private, from his late residence, 845 Colborne street, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND
A. J. SMALL, Sole Prop.

Monday Night, Nov. 28
AUGUSTUS PITOU PRESENTS
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN HIS NEW PLAY
Barry of Ballymore
[By Rida Johnson Young.]
Scenes Laid at Ballymore, Ireland. Time, 1789.
Hear Olcott's new songs, written and composed for this play.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

Friday Night, Dec. 2
Grand Scottish Concert Co.
Principals—The World-Renowned
Scottish Prima Donna,
Miss Jessie Maclachlan
Mr. Craighall Sherry
Refined Entertainer.
Mr. R. Buchanan
Pianist and Conductor.
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
SEATS Tuesday, Nov. 29, 9 a.m.

Saturday, Dec. 3 MAT. & NIGHT.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
The Little Damozel
By Monckton Hoffe.
Which played for one year in London, Eng. It was "The Best Acted play in New York." It comes here with the Identical N. Y. Cast and Production.
PRICES—NIGHT: 25c to $1.50.
MATINEE: 25c to $1.00.
SEATS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

Monday, December 5
GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD & CO.
—IN—
The Bridal Trip
Dec. 8—Albert Chevalier in "Daddy Dufard."

WINTER FAIR GUELPH, DEC. 5-9, 1910
A splendid programme of practical addresses will be given.
Judging Commences Monday Afternoon
and continues Monday evening, with
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY,
SINGLE FARE ON THE RAILWAYS
For programme, etc., apply to
A. P. WESTERVELT, SEC., TORONTO
41-1-19,23,26,30,D3

Mr. Earl Barnes
Will give six lectures on alternate Thursdays in January, February and March, on "National Characters as Expressed in Art." Jan. 12, "Italy"; Jan. 26, "The Netherlands"; Feb. 9, "Germany"; Feb. 23, "France"; March 9, "England"; March 23, "America."
St. Andrew's Hall
Under the auspices of the Woman Teachers' Guild. Course tickets $1, at Mills' and Mallagh's. b

OCEAN
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
CHRISTMAS
SAILINGS, ALL CLASSES.
E. DE LA HOOKE
22 Park Avenue (London Loan Block).

A PARLOR SOCIAL, UNDER THE auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Hill Street Church, at Mrs. Drennan's 208 King street, Thursday evening, Dec. 1. Everybody welcome. Refreshments served and sale of goods. Admission, 10c. b

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

ALLAN LINE
CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
To Liverpool

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Victorian	Fri., Dec. 9	Sat., Dec. 10
Grampian	Thurs., Dec. 15	

To Glasgow
Pretorian.....From Boston, Dec. 9
Sicilian.....From Portland, Dec. 15

F. B. CLARKE
AGENT.
416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of Commerce. 1

APDITORIUM, TONIGHT—THE LONDON Male Quartette, Wynnyfred Shortt, Will Proven, Grant Milligan. Reserved seats, 20 cents, Mallagh's Bookshop. 45c

ANNUAL TEA AND SUPPER, UNDER the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Wellington Street Methodist Church, will be held Tuesday evening, Nov. 29. Good programme. Admission, 25c. 49u

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK — SKATING until 11 tonight. Band in attendance. Watch for our specialty next Thursday. Open every afternoon. b

LECTURE IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN lecture room by Rev. W. P. Herridge, of Ottawa. Subject, "The Conduct of Life." Monday, Nov. 28. Silver collection of 10c and upwards. 47u

SALE OF WORK, ST. GEORGE'S schoolhouse, West London, Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 8 p.m., and Thursday afternoon and evening. b

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, CONCERT reader, impersonator. Address, 309 Cromwell street. Phone 698. 17bc-t

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS OPENING Wednesday, Dec. 7. Beginners' classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday evening; children, Saturday afternoons; private lessons; circulars. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE DANCING — THE ONLY "exclusive" private academy in London. Private classes taught at public class rates. Rapid system. Lessons any hour. Phone 2481. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

HYMAN HALL OPEN EVERY EVENING—Bowling, billiards, pool. All the latest daily papers. Everybody welcome. 40tf

TONY CORTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers. Engagements accepted. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAID TO GO TO CHICAGO, for family of four; references required. Apply at this office. 47c

GIRL WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Apply 427 Waterloo. b

MAID WANTED — SMALL FAMILY; good wages. 570 Wellington street. 47u

WANTED—COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPER and all other helps. Apply 591 Richmond. 46c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL, for family of three, where another maid is kept; no washing. Mrs. Harley Brown, 228 Central avenue. 46tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY PARISIAN Steam Laundry. 45c

WANTED — FUR FINISHERS AND operators; good wages. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co., 68 Dundas street. 45c

WANTED—A LADY AS USEFUL COMPANION and help in good home; no children. Apply Box 101, Advertiser. 45c

WANTED — A CAPABLE PANTRY woman, also two kitchen girls; good wages. Apply Tecumseh House. 45n

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PANT AND vest maker, at once. Apply H. S. Porter, Corunpa, Ont. 42n

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT once. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 42tf

WANTED—A MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. John Mills, 475 Princess avenue. 36tf

Girls Wanted
For biscuit and candy department. Wages for smart, grown-up girls, $4 75 per week to commence with. Hours for work 8 a.m. to 12; 1 p.m. to 6. D. S. PERRIN & CO., LIMITED. 74tf

EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS wanted. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 22tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOILERMAKERS WANTED — GOOD men for all branches of the trade. Box 108, Advertiser. 47n

MAN WANTED—MUST BE WILLING to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, 1252 Marden building, Washington, D.C.

LEARN RAILWAY STATION WORK—Good wages to start. Positions secured when ready. Only school teaching this work, and only school with Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern telegraph wires. Day and mail courses. Booklet M explains all. Write Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. 35c-t

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

MACHINIST WANTED—LATHE HAND. Apply McClary Manufacturing Company, Adelaide street. 45c

RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT AS AN agent and telegraph operator is good business. Central Telegraph School, Yonge street, Toronto, prepares you in short time. Write for information. t

MEN WANTED, AGE 18 TO 35, FOR firemen, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; promotion to engineers, conductors; railroad employing headquarters, over 500 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 29bu-tyw

MEN — LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS; we teach you at home; get you $25 weekly job; $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, 1100, Rochester, N. Y. b

LEARN TELEGRAPHY HERE—OUR entire time and attention are given exclusively to making operators, not divided between a half-dozen courses; results guaranteed; day, evening or mail courses; start any time; particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London.

WANTED—TREERS ON MEN'S FINE shoes. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Company, Bathurst and Richmond. 42n

MESSENGERS WANTED — GOOD wages and nice position. Apply C. P. R. telegraph office. D. H. Bowen, manager. 39tf

CANVASSERS WANTED — WEEKLY salary paid. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK FOUNTAIN PEN, GOLD band, monogram "G. W. D." Reward at this office. 47c

FOUND—FEMALE TERRIER. PHONE 1014. 47c

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS, ON DUNDAS, between Richmond and Talbot. Reward. Advertiser office. 47c

LOST, WEDNESDAY AT NOON, BETWEEN Asylum gate and 847 Queen's avenue—Small pocketbook, containing money and railroad ticket. Reward at 477 Charlotte street. b

LOST, NOV. 8, BETWEEN LOT 10, CON 5, Westminster, and London—Four extension table boards. Finder kindly communicate. 7 Maryboro Place, London, Ont. b

LOST—SMALL GREEN PURSE, CONTAINING sum of money, between Victoria Park and Dundas. Reward, Advertiser office. 46c

LOST—PEARL BROOCH, LAST SATURDAY afternoon. Reward at 368 Dundas street. 45c

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

Modern Store TO LET
Just completed, 248 Dundas street, north side, between Clarence and Wellington streets; 20 feet frontage, first-class double show windows, large cellar, three stories, thoroughly modern; lane and stable in rear. Apply b

The Canada Trust Co.
442 Richmond Street, London.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, well furnished and warmed, in private home. 375 Princess avenue. 47c-tyw

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE TO LET, Eleanor street, near Empire brass foundry and carshops; $8. Apply John M. Gunn, 426 Talbot street. 47-k-tzxt

ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 173 KENT street. b

TO LET—FLAT OVER 517 RICHMOND street, five rooms with bath. Apply Fraser & Moore. 47c

BRICK HOUSE, FURNISHED, NINE rooms, modern conveniences; cheap to right party. 474 Ridout. 45c

TO LET — UNFURNISHED FRONT room, ground floor; $3 per month. Address Box 106, Advertiser. b

TO LET—CENTRAL BRICK HOUSE, five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, soft and city water in kitchen. Bargain. Apply 379 Wellington. 43tf-t

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES, ADJOINING city; immediate possession. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, FURNISHED, warm, central; private home. Box 93, Advertiser. 44k

TO LET—NO. 293, OTTAWAY AVENUE, gas and water inside. Apply 555 Bathurst street. Phone 2792. 42tf

FURNISHED HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, good locality; rent reasonable. Apply 56 Elmwood avenue, London, Ont. 41n-tzywvt

OFFICE SPACE TO LET. DE LA Hooke's Steamship Agency, London Loan Block. 28tf

WARM, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Address Box 64, Advertiser office. 34tf

TO LET—TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, heated. 443 Park avenue. 29tf

STORE TO LET. 436 PARK AVENUE. 29tf

ROOMS TO LET, 192 CENTRAL AVENUE, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, water and modern conveniences. Apply 190 Central. 25tf

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, CENTRAL; modern conveniences. Apply 308 King street. 12tf

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

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

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

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 73 King. Phone 2387.

WANTED.

WANTED — COMFORTABLE HOUSE, eight or nine rooms, open grates, modern conveniences; rent not exceeding $20 month; permanent tenant. Box 105, Advertiser. b

WANTED—DAILY HOUSEWORK OR office cleaning. Apply Mrs. White, Highland Park, 153 Wharncliffe road, South London. 46c

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS FUR robes for sleigh. Box 102, Advertiser. 46c

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE TONS first-class white carrots. Johnston Bros., 262 Ottaway avenue. 46c

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 8, Dawn Township; applicant to state experience, etc., and salary required. Address John Hale, secretary-treasurer, Hale P. O., Ont. 47c-tyw 45u

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 3, Warwick Township; duties to commence Jan. 1, 1911. Apply, stating salary, qualifications, etc., to Wm. Beacom, treasurer, Warwick P. O., Ont. 45un

HELP WANTED.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for the positions of soprano and tenor soloists for the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London. A. Fraser, chairman, 232 Central avenue, London. 45c-wty

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION—Sober, steady, faithful; will work as shipper, watchman or at any work he is capable of doing; has knowledge of bookkeeping; Canadian. Box 96, this office. 41tf

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply two weeks in advance. The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal. 34un

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY RED pressed brick, all modern conveniences; north end. Apply 326 St. George. 47tf-tyw

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PUMP, PIPING AND PLUMBING business, with tools of all kinds; snap for quick sale. Box 100, Advertiser. 45c

WANTED — PARTNER IN SMALL carriage business; must be a blacksmith. Apply Advertiser office. 43n-ywt

SKATING RINK FOR SALE, ROLLERS or ice; doing good business; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply Box 92, Advertiser. 43n

FOR SALE—100-QUART MILK ROUTE, horse, harness, wagon and sleigh; $200. Apply Box 104, Advertiser. 46tf

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church, corner King and Adelaide streets—Public worship, 11 and 7. Rev. Professor Trotter, D.D., McMaster University, both services. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "A Great Detective." Visitors made welcome.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Tomorrow, Advent Sunday, Canon Hague will preach on messages from Malachi, i., 6-8, ii., 17, iii., 13. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Visitors welcome. Seats free.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8 a.m.; matins, 11; preacher, Rev. Professor Jeakins. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach tomorrow. Morning, "The God of Comfort"; evening, "The God of Mercy."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Services morning and evening. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. All welcome.

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

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Morning service, Rev. W. T. Hill; evening service, Rev. C. E. Jeakins. Seats free.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Confession"; evening, "The Way to God." Song service at night. Large chorus choir. Miss Smith and Ed. Webster, soloists. Strangers invited.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A.; 2:45, Bible Class; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Miss Beatrice Hunt will sing at the evening service.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor, will preach. Morning, "Maturity"; evening, "Conviction." Song service, 6.45. Evangelistic service after evening service. Strangers heartily welcomed.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond stret, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. Subject, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." 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 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street—Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield, B.D., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Dufferin and Wellington. Rev. Richard Whiting, B.A., will preach at 11 and 7. Morning subject, "The Gift of the Spirit." Evening, "One's Life for One's Friends." Miss Annie Reid, soloist of Dundas Centre Church, will sing at night.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV. JOHN GIBSON INKSTER, B.A., Minister. Anniversary services conducted by Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., of Ottawa, who will preach morning and evening. Special collection in aid of the debt fund.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD—Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:30 p.m. Evening Gospel meeting at 7. All are heartily invited.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. J. W. Baird, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association, Carling block, near postoffice, at 2:30. Subject, "A New Creation." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. W. A. Bleuthner, organist. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Outside Christian"; evening, "The Only Way to God." Men's Bible Class at 3 o'clock; "Christ's Teaching Concerning God."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—ANNIVERSARY services. Rev. Canon Downie, B.D., will preach at both services. Special offering in behalf of building fund. b

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, D.D., rector.

ST. JOHN'S ATHLETIC CLUB, OXFORD street, Sunday, Nov. 27, 3 p.m. Subject, "The Deluge." Men welcome. b

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Service and Sufferings"; evening, "Way-Marks." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. Pastor at both services. Morning at 11, "Saved, Sealed and Sanctified"; 3:45, Bible School and Men's Baraca Bible Class; 7 p.m., subject, "The Water of Life." Baptism. Seats free. All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, Mr. A. West. Evening subject, "Four Classes Who Attend Church: Our Lord Says Only One Class is Saved." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Come and hear which class you are in. Reception of members at evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. Anniversary services. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., will preach; 2:45, Sunday School; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. The choir and soloists, assisted by Miss Given Ware, contralto, and Mr. Percy Howitt, baritone, will render special music at both services. Mr. L. H. Roberts, choirmaster. Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, the congregational tea meeting will be held.

AGENTS WANTED.

GAS JET HEATER—BOTH SEXES, GET busy; great demand; sample outfit supplied; daily profit, $5 upward; let us prove it. Seed Filter Company, 93 B Reade street, New York. b

LIVE AGENTS WANTED, EITHER sex, to sell Velvo (new discovery) Hair Tonic; 100% profit; particulars free. Address The Nemo Medicine Company, Hamilton. b

AGENTS CAN MAKE $6 DAILY SELLING "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement; mends holes in all kinds of pots and pans, graniteware, iron, tinware, etc; mends in two minutes; every housekeeper buys; best seller; over 100% profits. L. Nagle, Westmount, Que. 90ub-xt

AGENTS WANTED FOR TWO NEW lines. Apply for particulars to the Electric Bean Chemical Company, Limited, Dept. A, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

MEETINGS.

Temperance Field Day
Sunday, December 4, 1910
One hundred churches in London City and Middlesex County will unite in holding a Temperance Field Day under the auspices of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance.
Monday, December 5, 1910
A county and city convention will be held in Y. M. C. A. building commencing at 2 p.m., and a
PUBLIC MASS MEETING
in the First Methodist Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
FULLER PARTICULARS LATER.
b



MEMBERS OF COURT Forest City, A. O. F., are requested to attend Court meeting on Tuesday next. Nomination and election of officers.
W. RICHARDS, Secretary.
b

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE VICTORIAN Order of Nurses in lecture hall, First Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, 29th. Chair taken by the mayor at 8 o'clock. 47c

MEMBERS OF MYRTLE LODGE, NO. 2, Knights of Pythias, are requested to be present on Tuesday night, Nov. 29, nomination of officers, also second and third degrees. Visiting members welcome. G. Grisman, C. C. 47u

LODGE BRITISH LION, S. O. E.—ALL members and wives are requested to attend the 23rd anniversary on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Foresters' Hall, East London. Daughters of England also invited. H. Thorne, secretary; W. Woods, president. 47u

THE ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church choir, augmented by 65 voices, will render cantata, "St. Cecilia's Day," Tuesday, Dec. 13. Keep the date open. Grand musical treat. b

AUDITORIUM, FOUR O'CLOCK, SUNDAY—Clinton N. Howard, Rochester, N. Y., "The Full Dinner Pail Man." One of the greatest speakers of the day. —Dr. Chapman. Nothing like him since coming to this country.—Dr. Aked, New York. Subject, "War." Herbert Mitchell, the great Scotch pianist, plays. London Ladies' Quartette. All men invited. 44k

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ANTIQUE SOLID MAHOGANY drawing-room suite, eight pieces. M. Galpin, 153 Bathurst street. 47c

HAIR AND FELT MATTRESSES made also renovated. Charles M. Quick, 725 Richmond street. 47u

BUNCH OF CLASSY RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels; inspection invited. 28 Paul street, West London. 47c

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 30 volumes and Student's Guide, half morocco, book shelves; cost $100; selling half price. Box 443 London, Ont. 47c

AUTOMOBILE, TWO - CYLINDER, five-passenger, in good running order, $200. Box 184, Forest, Ont. 47-1

FOR SALE—CORN IN SHOCKS, cheap. Henry Thurlow, Tambling's Corners. b

FOR SALE—DO NOT LET CHRISTMAS come and go without possessing the wonderful Virginia Natural Good Luck Stone; catalogue free. Lucky Stone Company, Dept. 5, Roanoke, Virginia. b

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, also McClary Active range. Apply 520 King street. 46c

FOR SALE—WELL-DRILLING OUTFIT, complete; also horse, buggy, harness and wagon. Box 99, Advertiser. 45c

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILE, FOUR-CYLINDER, 40-H.P., extra good condition; will give any demonstration to show condition of machine; owner guarantees satisfaction, and feels sure that any interested party will purchase on examination. Address Box 1, Forest, Ont. 45c

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFE, IN good condition; a bargain. Apply Box 95, Advertiser. 44k

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

DECORATED CHINA — A LARGE shipment just received from Germany. You can get beautiful Christmas presents for Bee Hive Soap wrappers. Come early and get first choice. The London Soap Company, 197-205 South street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—LONDON SIX-TON pit scale, only used a few months; in perfect condition. Apply R. H. Bellamy, Mount Brydges. 42n

GOOD COVERED DELIVERY SLEIGH, some good wagons suitable for delivery purposes, both open and covered; good line new and second-hand buggies; complete stock up-to-date cutters. Smith's, Maple street.

For a good grate fire use Red Jacket Lump, only $6 50 per ton.
GREEN & CO.
Telephone 1391. 495 York Street.

FEATHER BED AND MATTRESS renovators; also feather pillows, 593 Richmond. Hunt & Sons. Phone 997.

POPULAR EXPECTATION HAS NOT been disappointed—We delight in supplying Nuttall's Fruit Cake to our patrons. Made on honor, sold on merit. Frankly, it will surprise you. Sold by city groceries.

WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK five pianos at $50, $65, $75, $100 and $150, and six organs at $10, $15 and $25, payable $1 to $3 per month. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

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.

SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make. Regular price, $500, for $225. Easy terms.
Nordheimers, 188 Dundas Street
31tf

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE, $3,400, DRAWING 5 per cent. on a farm, 100 acres. Apply Box 55, Advertiser. 32tf

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 3105 and 2933.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FURNITURE
and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
364 HAMILTON ROAD. PHONE 2065.

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

BULBS! BULBS!
At big reductions in price. Full line and no reserve. Just the right time to plant. Call at once, or phone 1428.
MORGAN'S, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

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

Eczema Cured
Pandora Ointment, the greatest cure known for Eczema, Piles, Blood-poisoning. Sold at Taylor's Drug Stores, 399 Talbot street (off Market), corner Wharncliffe road and Stanley streets. ywt

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable; "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 41u-t

KINDLING WOOD
$1.00 PER LOAD
LONDON BOX CO.
209 Bathurst Street. Phone 528.

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

TREES FOR THE LAWN—WEEPING mulberry, ash, willow and elms. All kinds of shrubs, fruit and ornamental trees, hedge plants, roses, vines, evergreens, from 10c up. Baker's Nursery. Telephone 2222.

HORSE CLIPPERS SHARPENED BY latest machine, hand and power. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND wagons for sale. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

1,000 PERSONS WANTED TO TRY OUR mixed hardwood, $2 per load, delivered. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

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

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

Leach's Quality Cakes

Cream Rolls and Cream Puffs, doz.	25c
Charlotte Russe, dozen	50c
Whipped Cream Layers, each	35c
Special values in Christmas Cakes, per pound	25c

THE ONTARIO PUBLIC SCHOOL History and Ontario High School Ancient History for sale by Red Star News Company, Market Lane.

LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUITABLE for cisterns, $2 50 each, delivered. Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street.

Lumber
Perhaps you need some for necessary repairs. Let me know about it, and I will be glad to fix you up. GEORGE H. BELTON, Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk tracks. xt

We stock Transmission Supplies. You want to be attended to at once.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

ORDER YOUR
ACCOUNT BOOKS
LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

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

LONDON'S LARGEST BOOKSHOP
10 DAY SALE OF STANDARD SETS
including Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Bronte, Maupassant, Stevenson, Emerson, Carlyle, Parkman, Lincoln. We offer these at from one-third to one-half publishers' regular prices. Only a limited number of these sets, and they cannot be repeated. See our west window.
The Mallagh Bookshop
Phone 366 183 Dundas St

EVERY 25c BOTTLE OF TAYLOR'S Throat and Lung Balm is sold under a written guarantee to cure the worst cough, cold or bronchial irritation. The guarantee is honest. You can try the medicine at our risk.
TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUGSTORE,
399 TALBOT STREET (OPP. MARKET)
Phones 1191 and 1194. ywt

PERSONAL.

EDWARD GUEST, ESQ., BALLYMOTE, Ont.—Dear sir,—I desire to apologize to you for any statements that I made about you in regard to you watering milk to be sent to the cheese factory. I entirely retract from such statements I made about you, and furnish you with this letter, which you may publish if you desire to do so. I only repeated what I was told, and I am sorry that I did so. Yours truly, A. Smith. Aug. 13, 1910. b

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—PAST AND future, love, marriage, business and all mysteries of life revealed; send birth date and 6c in stamps. Eugene Page, Box 403, St. Johns, P. Q. b

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement; adoption provided; confidential. 26 Forward avenue, west.

INSURANCE.

SYDNEY SMYTHE, INSURANCE agent, 494 Talbot street. Phone 1889. b

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

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Agency, Phones 745, 1600.
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ENGLISH RACES.

Manchester, Eng., Nov. 26.—The flat racing season closed today.

The Manchester November handicap of 1,500 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and upwards, distance, the cup course, one mile and one-half, was won by L. Winans, The Valet. Anchorla was second, and Accurate third. There were eighteen starters.

ON GAMBLING CHARGE.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—The morality police squad made a descent early this morning on Pascal's restaurant on St. Lawrence Boulevard, where a card game was in progress, and eleven men were gathered in. They were allowed out on bail to appear later for trial.



London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms .....134 and 136
Job Printing Department 175

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

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Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:
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Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.
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[Entered at the London (Canada) Postoffice as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Confronted by their election utterances in cold print, some of the Nationalist and Conservative orators are beating a retreat by the familiar expedient of "blaming it on the reporter." There is a piquancy in the fact that they are trying to escape from their own words at the expense of the chief organ of the Nationalists, Le Devoir, owned and edited by Mr. Bourassa, the Nationalist leader. Mr. Blondin, the Conservative member for Champlain, whose anti-British tirades have been widely quoted, gave an unusual exhibition of artful dodging when cornered by Mr. Brodeur. The performance is recorded in Hansard of Nov. 22 as follows:

Mr. Brodeur.—Another gentleman who spoke at those meetings (in Drummond and Arthabaskaville) was the hon. member for Champlain (Mr. Blondin). I may say that all these extracts are taken from Le Devoir, their organ, and I have every reason to believe that they are correct. Here is what the hon. gentleman said on the 25th of October at St. Louis de Blandford:

"You are intimidating the people in waving the English flag, and adding that we must contribute always and everyhwere to the defence of that tormentor of our constitutional liberties; but we will not be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes in it in order to breathe the atmosphere of liberty."

Mr. Blondin.—I deny most of those statements in Le Devoir. I did not till today have any knowledge of that report, and I can explain it.

Mr. Brodeur.—It is a very bad paper, but I understand that my hon. friend is distributing Le Devoir in his county. I am surprised at that. The same hon. member, speaking at St. Louis de Blandford—and this also is taken from Le Devoir—said:

"The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians. We do not owe them anything. French-Canadians have nothing to care about the opinion of the other provinces upon this naval question. They can and must settle the questions which concern them without consulting others. Those very ones who disembowelled their forefathers on the Plains of Abraham ask of you today to be slaughtered for their sake."

Is that false, too?

Mr. Blondin.—Yes. The speech which I was answering is not reported there. If it were, you would understand it better.

Mr. Brodeur.—Well, we will take another one, still from Le Devoir of the 30th of October:

"England has gone so far as to grind down the colonies as did imperial Rome of old."

Mr. Blondin.—Absolutely false.

Mr. Brodeur (reading).—"The only liberties which we enjoy have been snatched. England has not conquered Canada for love or to plant the cross of Christ as did France, but to establish trading posts and make money. She has sowed the world with hatred, quarrels and wars. We have had enough of England and the English."

Mr. Blondin.—I did not say the first phrase, and I think Mr. Beland will deny it also.

Mr. Beland.—I may say that I was present at that meeting, and I remember exactly the words pronounced by the hon. member for Champlain, and as far as I can remember, that is an exact reproduction of his speech.

Mr. Blondin.—I do not deny that that was said, but it was not said by me.

Mr. Brodeur.—Well, it is very unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, After all, the Prime Minister was perfectly justified yesterday in saying that a victory won by such means was disastrous—disastrous to the Conservative party, and today they are ashamed of the work they have done.

Mr. Blondin.—I am not ashamed. I will repeat them to you tomorrow. Le Devoir has been accusing the Ontario press of misrepresenting the sentiments and the language of the Nationalists. What does it say to Mr. Blondin?

TWO ENGLISH FORTUNES.

America is not the only land where wealth accumulates and men decay. An extraordinary situation has arisen with regard to the estates of two British multi-millionaires, Charles Morrison and Alfred Beit. Morrison was the Russell Sage of London. His father, a poor merchant, of Hampshire, went to London and accumulated a fortune of $5,000,000 in the draper business, which he left to his son. Charles Morrison invested carefully and engaged in all manner of trading. He wore shabby clothes, made his daily lunch off an apple or banana purchased at a bargain and ate it as he walked the street. He died on May 25, 1909, at the age of 91, and his estate was sworn for probate at £6,666,666, or over $33,000,000. Then the treasury officials took it in hand, and as a result of their scrutiny it was reswor the other day £10,936,666, or nearly $55,000,000. Possibly the tale of Morrison's fortune is not yet complete.

Alfred Beit was an Anglicized German, who helped to organize the great corporations which gathered into a few hands the mining wealth of South Africa, and shared with Kruger the responsibility for the South African war. He died in 1906 at the age of 53, and his estate was sworn at £3,000,000,000, or $15,000,000. In this case, too, the treasury officials instituted a searching inquiry, and they now report that the value "as far as at present can be ascertained" is £8,047,616, or over $40,000,000.

The various death duties on the Morrison estate will yield the British treasury $10,000,000, and on the Beit estate $5,250,000. In a country where millions live in what would be called poverty in Canada, these bloated fortunes are a reproach to their owners and to the organization of society which makes them possible. The state attempts a partial rectification by taking a portion of the wealth and devoting it to public purposes, after the owner's death. It is a just and equitable tax. When Sir Wm. Harcourt introduced his Succession Duties' Act in 1894 it was denounced by party opponents as confiscation and socialism, just as the Lloyd George scheme of taxation is denounced today. The principle of Mr. Harcourt's act has been accepted in nearly every civilized country. A fortune can only be built up under the protection of the state, and it is right that the state should claim a share, when it passes to others who have done nothing to create it.

SUFFRAGETTES IN ATHENS.

There is at present a revival at one of the London theatres of Aristophanes' play, the Lysistrata. What play could have been more appropriate at such a time as this? No doubt the very suffragettes thought so. It is not recorded that the performances were disturbed by them.

The old Greek comedy was first produced at a time when Athens was getting worn out with the long Peloponnesian war. The days were weary for women, orphans and widows abounded, and wailing went up hourly to the gods. The Athenian women, ordinarily the shyest and most domestic alive, were growing desperate and felt that the men were mismanaging things. A cry went up among them: "Stop the War! If the men won't do it, let us try! It is time the money which we have helped to earn should be spent no longer on battleships and campaigns but on food and clothing. The cost of living is something frightful, child labor and infant mortality almost unchecked, and our men always abroad or talking nonsense in their assembly. As the men have failed, why not take matters into our own hands make peace and show the benefits of woman rule!"

Amidst the general unrest, and particularly this female frenzy, Aristophanes, in B. C., 410, wrote his Lysistrata representing a strong-minded woman who heads a revolution which lands the women in possession of the citadel of the treasury. The heroine's name Lysistrata means "The disbander of armies." She is joined by the women of the other states, Sparta and all, and together they hold what they have against citizens, soldiers and police. Perhaps the suffragettes who nightly surge against the gates of Parliament House saw this play in its modern English dress last month and have taken a leaf out of the book of Aristophanes' imagination. At anyrate the imaginary militants of 410 B. C. are singularly prophetic of their Anglo-Saxon sisters in 1910 A. D. They got not only a voice but a controlling voice in the conduct of government. The enemy, as well as the Athenians, were humbled, and Lysistrata dictated terms. Peace was her one condition, the men submitted and the land was filled with rejoicings and reunions, the men themselves praising the wise tactics of Lysistrata, Disbander of Armies. But when the Women's Council met last in Toronto, it was not possible even to carry a resolution favoring universal disarmament.

The patronage list has been banished from the marine department at Ottawa, but it still flourishes in Provincial Secretary Hanna's department.

Augustine Birrell, who was waylaid and injured by a mob of women, has been an advocate of woman suffrage. He is in the ironical position of suffering not for the cause but because of the cause.

Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., has gone to England to stump for the Unionists. How would Canadians relish being lectured by old-country politicians on their duties in a Canadian election campaign?

Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alta., aptly remarks that Mr. Monk has mounted the driver's seat of the Conservative omnibus. Mr. Borden's naval amendment is merely an echo of Mr. Monk's. The Opposition leader is already baiting his hook for the Nationalist vote.

Some of the Quebec mischief-makers are blaming it on the reporters. But Mr. Borden cannot get away from his own words, emblimed in Hansard, in which he declared for a Canadian navy and deprecated the alternative of money contributions to Great Britain.

The Board of Trade has done well to give attention to the radial railway question. The aldermen should invite the co-operation of the board in examining the proposals laid before the city council. They may have an important bearing upon the city's future as a distributing centre.

LITTLE SHE ASKS—HER WANTS ARE FEW.

[Toronto News.]

A girl can cry all afternoon
In a three-inch handkerchief,
Or make a meal from a small cream puff,
Thin bread and a lettuce leaf.

A BAD PLACE FOR MURDERERS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Moral: Don't kill anybody in England.

THE NEED OF UNITY.

[Toronto Star.]

But the attack upon Laurier and the defense of Laurier are of less importance than the national problem which all of us, not the premier alone, must face. Having in view the new aspects of imperialism, we must strive as Canadians to march together. Unity is as important from the imperial as from the Canadian point of view. A racial quarrel would be a poor contribution to imperial unity. We in this Province blame the extremists in Quebec, and applaud those French-Canadians who work for moderation, and strive to bring Quebec into line with the rest of Canada. Let us not neglect our own duty of upholding every effort to make imperial questions feed the flame of racial animosity. We have settled our own questions peacefully, and with patience and reasonableness we can settle imperial questions in the same way, and not create new difficulties, both for the nation and the empire.

THE BRIDGE-WHIST MOTHER.

[Chicago News.]

In this day when amusement is for so many persons the sole object in life, the bridge-whist mother very likely regards herself as a martyr to duty. She points to the fact that there are children in her nursery, and that they are growing up somehow. She may not know how they are growing up, but she is certain they are bigger than they used to be. Doubtless those who have charge of the nursery could give definite information on the subject. Meanwhile she has assisted in perpetuating the race.

LIFE IN MEXICO.

[Buffalo News.]

There is no question of the need of a firm policy in the executive branch of the Mexican Government, but it ought also to be one that is free from the reproach of constant cruelty, with occasional resort to exile or worse for those who do not happen to agree with all that the monarch, called president, does. Napoleonic methods may be advisable to some extent for the Mexicans, but Americans will rather sympathize with the people than with the ruler in such case.

WHAT KICK HAD HE?

[Smart Set.]

Husband—You never kiss me except when you want money.
Wife—Well, isn't that often enough?

THESE DAYS.

[Life.]

First Housewife—I'm going to buy a dozen eggs.
Second Housewife—Who is your broker?

SPORT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Hanging up in front of one of the downtown shops yesterday morning we saw two deer, evidently the trophies of the trusty rifle of the proprietor. One was a full-gown deer and a fine specimen, but the other was a fawn, no bigger than a goat. We may be over-sensitive about such things, but even if we did shoot such a little, inoffensive thing by accident, we'd never bring it home to brag about it. It strikes us that there must be just as much sport in killing a deer of that age and size as there would be in beating a baby with a club.

CAESAR THE MOLLYCODDLE.

[S. E. Kiser.]

Caesar never had an aeroplane,
Never made a date by telephone,
Never had to run to catch a train,
Never claimed a gold watch as his own.

Caesar never owned a touring car,
Never in a taxi had a ride,
Never soothed himself with a cigar,
Never, through an error, shot a guide.

Luckless Caesar never played football,
Yet he led his legions into France;
Poor old mollycoddle, think of all
He might have done or been with half a chance.

CARRIES ON.

[Puck.]

Woggs—So young Saphead and his father are carrying on the business?
Boggs—Yes. The old man does the business, while young Saphead does the carrying on.

WINSTON RAPS THE PEERS.

[Winston Churchill.]

The Lords assert themselves to be a superior political caste. They refuse equal rights to their fellow-citizens, and demand that their opinions and interests shall enjoy favoritism and privilege within the law above every other class of his Majesty's subjects. Was ever inequality more scandalous, injustice more glaring? All classes are to have votes, but only Tory votes are to count; all parties may form an administration, but only Tory administrations may exercise power; all men may express opinions, but only Tory opinions may prevail. This must end. It must end finally. It must end now.

POLITICS AND CUCUMBERS.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

"And what," asked a visitor at the North Dakota State Fair, "do you call that kind of cucumber?"

"That," replied a Fargo politician, "is the Insurgent cucumber. It doesn't always agree with a party."

TAKING IT EASY.

[Toronto News.]

When Mr. Lavergne came to Toronto he took a leaf out of Sweet Bottom's book. "I grant you, friends, if that you should fright the ladies out of their wits, they would have no more discretion but to hang us; but I will aggravate my voice, so that I will roar as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar as an 'twere any nightingale." But how does he roar at home?

FASHIONS.

[Detroit News.]

"Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear," sighs Byron in his "Childe Harold." But man is less a pendulum than woman in his habits, customs and costumes. Feminine headgear vibrates pendulum-like between the clam-shell and the washtub. Woman's nether draperies in their outward forms go even farther. If we turn back to the fashion plates of the civil war period we shall see the crinoline at its most outrageous stage, when two women would constitute a dense jam in a large hall, and when mounting a staircase or entering a carriage left no field for the amazons of the burlesque stage who followed later on. Then came the "skinimalinks" or "pinback" skirt, which fitted the wearer very close, only to give way later on to the manifold plaited skirt and balloon sleeve. Several daring artistes tried to lure the feminine world into paths untrodden since the stone age, by exhibitions of the Salome dance, but the aforesaid world was shocked into the other extreme. It is manifest in the hobble skirt, which binds propriety in a tight cinch.

But the very extremity of the fashion bears warning of the next swing of the pendulum, which is sure to go quite as far in the opposite direction.



GEORGE McBROOM, Inspector,
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector, (Ordinary Branch).
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent. (Industrial Branch).

MUCH CONFUSION OVER THE SCHEDULES

Water Commission and Hydro Commission Differ as to the Basic Rates.

The water commissioners are somewhat up in the air regarding the power and light schedule, and it may be some time before the rates are struck beyond all question of amendment. The domestic lighting schedule has been fixed, and it was pronounced quite satisfactory to Hon. Adam Beck and Chief Engineer Sothmann, of the hydro-electric commission, but they have not yet given their official approval. They will wait, it is understood, until it is seen how the prices work out in actual practice.

However, the commissioners will send the interim schedule, adopted yesterday afternoon, to the hydro-electric commission, and ask them to approve the figures.

Basic Prices.

There is some confusion, too, regarding basic prices. Some time ago, a document giving the basic figures for lighting was submitted to the board, in which the net rate to each class of consumer depended on the discount. Local conditions entered largely into the determination of these rates, and yesterday the board endeavored to set the figures for the commercial light.

In this schedule, churches were placed in a special class. Their prices were fixed at half those for commercial lighting. These latter were at 12 cents for the first hour, and 3 cents per kilowatt after that. Half that rate would be 6 cents for the first hour, and 1½ cents for each kilowatt. To this both Mr. Beck and Mr. Sothmann objected, and it was changed, the schedule being the same as for hotels.

"The commissioners are up in the air," said a man in close touch with the business. "The schedule sent out as the basic rates is repudiated, and they do not know exactly what is coming next. It will be some time before this matter is finally arranged. It looks as if something will drop soon, as the whole business is somewhat chaotic. Whether or not some official is going to get a sudden jolt, or something like that, I am not in a position to state. I should judge that something is going to happen."

The water commissioners are of the opinion, however, that everything is going ahead satisfactorily, and that the rates will soon be definitely known.

ONTARIO BANK

Shareholders Are Holding Back on Double Liability Call.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Shareholders of the Ontario Bank are holding back in their payments under their double liability, which must be met by next Thursday, Dec. 1. At present only $25,000 has been paid up.

There is $1,425,000 to be paid, but liquidators will think themselves lucky if they secure $1,000,000. There are 2,000 shares which belonged to the officers' guarantee fund of the Ontario bank, and the liability on this, amounting to over $200,000 has been fastened on Charles McGill, the former manager.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Kingsmills' Famous for Dress Goods Kingsmills'

GIVE USEFUL PRESENTS THIS CHRISTMAS

You would rather receive a sensible, useful gift than one of ornamentation and one that is forgotten in no time. Make up your mind to give useful gifts. They are far more acceptable.

Gloves Are the Popular Presents

And this store is the popular glove house. We are sole agents for the famous Wertheimer Gloves. Every pair guaranteed. We have now our complete stock for the Christmas trade, a splendid range, carefully chosen, perfect fitting, guaranteed gloves, in all colors and all weights. Now is the best time to buy your supply. Come Monday. Prices **75¢** to **$3**

One-Clasp Tan Cape Gloves, pique sewn, suitable for general wear. Special ..... **75¢**

Ladies' Two-Clasp Kid Gloves, with Paris points, gussetted fingers, fit well and wear well, in pretty shades of tan, gray, brown, oxblood, navy, green, white and black **$1.00**

Two-Clasp Waldorf, nothing better for wear, retain their shape till the last, pique sewn, gussetted fingers, in all shades of gray, brown, gold brown, green, navy, white and black **$1.25**

Ladies' Two-Clasp Heavy Suede Gloves, perfect fitting, gussetted fingers, embroidered back; a most comforted glove and suitable for this season, in tan, brown, gray and black **$1.50**

Hosiery of Quality Not Expensive

Ladies' Fine Quality Lisle-Thread Hose, some embroidered and some lace and embroidered, suitable for Christmas gifts. Per pair **25¢** to **$1.00**

Ladies' Lisle Hose, in all the newest shades for evening wear, pink, sky, helio, navy and others. Per pair ..... **25¢**

Dressing Gowns, Men's Smoking and House Jackets

Made to your order by our own expert tailors, and fit, style, quality and satisfaction guaranteed by this store.

This season we are showing an immense assortment of new faced cloth, plain on one side, plaids, checks or stripes on the other side, all 56 inches wide. Price, per yard ..... **$1.00** to **$3.50**

The Housefurnishing Warehouse is brim full of Christmas Suggestions.

ROOM RUGS

At prices which belittle their quality, union, wool, tapestry, Balmoral, Brussels, Wilton, Axminster and Oriental Rugs, in all the different room sizes. About 500 different room rugs are now on display in our Carling Street Warehouse. Prices are right.

TAPESTRIES

Much used for cushions, coverings, etc. We've imported these from Europe, and the colorings, designs and qualities are not to be found elsewhere, 52 inches wide. Prices, per yard **60¢** to **$4.50**

NEW CURTAINS

We hear compliments on all sides about the beauty and exclusiveness of this season's importations. They certainly are good value and we have designs and qualities exclusively our own.

Ask to see the Tapestry Curtains, regular $6.00 and $9.00 value ..... **$3.25** and **$5.00**

Next Week a Special Sale of Tapestry Carpets

good qualities, excellent designs.

59c Yard

Bring room measurements.

Kingsmills'

COFFEE GOES UP WILL BE VERY DEAR

The Brazil Crop Is Scanty and Promises To Be Small Next Year.

New York, Nov. 26.—Coffee markets both here and in Europe took a slight but altogether unexpected downward turn yesterday morning. For the last two or three weeks the local market has been given to these sudden turns. The product is now at a higher price than it has reached at any time within the last fifteen years. In the last four months it has made an advance of about 4 cents a pound up to this week's quotations of from 13⅛ to 13¼ cents a pound.

Coffee experts disagree radically upon the final statistical significance of this rise in prices. One hundred million dollars is given as the approximate additional cost to the coffee consumers of the world as compared with what they spent for the product last year. Such a figure does not, however, take into account price and profit-cutting by retail dealers and to a smaller extent by roasters and jobbers. The general result in the trade has been increased sales of higher grades of coffee. For example, grocers "push" the better grades of 25 cent coffee in competition with the old cheap 15 cent varieties, because they can better afford to cut profits on a higher-priced article.

In the face of rising prices consumption in the United States has greatly increased. Or, rather, conversely, an increase in the demand has had its part in the boosting of prices. Large dealers have already stocked up prodigiously, while smaller firms are still buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion. The market is said by its closest students to be still far from its top. With increasing demand and no supply there is no estimating just where it will stop.

The commonly-accepted principal cause of the high price is the partial failure of the crop in Brazil, which produces more than three-fourths of the world's supply. Continued drought promises an equally poor crop for the next season. First estimates for this year's crop in the Santos district, which is the largest producer, were from 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 bags. Now estimates as low as 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 are made. The 1911 crop will not be picked before next July, and the outlook is at present very discouraging. There has been a drought for three months, and almost none of the trees flowered until several weeks after the usual season.

The "valorization scheme," first used after the crop of 1906-07, when the Brazilian Government bought up all surplus coffee with the idea of holding it for a better market, may push the price still higher. The situation is this: The United States will demand about 3,000,000 more bags of coffee from Brazil than this year's crop will supply. Brazil will first sell 500,000 bags, then dispose of an additional "optional" 600,000 bags, leaving the United States still unsupplied to the extent of 1,900,000 bags. If we get this full amount it will have to come out of the Brazilian Government's store of "valorized" coffee, and at a price which Brazil can dictate. Local speculators are credited with manipulating the market in preparation for such an emergency, and assisting to create an artificially high price for coffee.

BACTERIOLOGY WILL BANISH ALL DISEASE

Doctor Predicts That Eventually All Cases Will Yield to Science.

New York, Nov. 26. — Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, spoke at Columbia University on "The Rise of Bacteriology." He told of the achievements of Pasteur and Koch, reviewing the progress of the science in late years, and predicted a great future for this "most practical form of scientific endeavor."

The great check that has been encountered in the attempt to solve the problems of bacteriology, Dr. Flexner declared, is the impossibility, even with our most powerful microscopes, to bring into the human vision some very minute parasitic infection carriers. These minute germs are living organisms, asserted the lecturer, which is established beyond question, for only living matter could behave in the way they act.

"Our present microscopes," said Dr. Flexner, "resolve into vision only the relatively coarser particles of matter."

An auditor questioned Dr. Flexner as to whether in view of this, Metchnikoff's prophecy of a deseaseless world would come ever to pass.

"Yes," replied Dr. Flexner, "I think that that may some day be, but you and I will never see it."

Two Kinds Disease Infection.

Dr. Flexner divided disease infection into two classes, spontaneous and experimental. Natural diseases, he said, are the result of spontaneous infection. Experimental infection is the attempt to duplicate spontaneous infection for scientific investigation. But it is not always possible, Dr. Flexner declared, to reproduce spontaneous infections, experimentally, and our failure to discover the cause of many diseases is due to our inability successfully to transmit these spontaneous infections into the lower animals.

While it is impossible even by segregation of the human being from all sources of disease to rid the world of bacterial infection, we may reduce the extent of germ ravages. In addition to the scientific means, which have been found to check disease, nature provides many mechanisms as a defence against bacteria. This, said Dr. Flexner, is a marvellous example of so-called animal adabtation.

Pasteur's Work Practical.

Dr. Flexner told how Pasteur discovered the character of the pest which was destroying the silkworm and causing an annual loss to France of 100,000 francs. This work, said the lecturer, was the foundation of Pasteur's later fruitful studies in bacteriological science.

As showing how complete were Pasteur's investigations in many fields of science, Dr. Flexner stated that in the twenty-five years since Pasteur's time practically nothing new has been discovered with reference, for instance, to the origin and treatment of hydrophobia. Dr. Flexner also reviewed the work of Koch in tuberculosis, and discussed the accomplishments of other scientists.

"In no other natural science," declared Dr. Flexner in conclusion, "has practical achievement followed more quickly and surely upon what was in the beginning thought to be abstract knowledge, than in bacteriology."

RELATIVE OF BELLE ELMORE IS A HERO

Saves Tenants From Death in a New York Tenement House Fire.

New York, Nov. 25. — Julius Messinger, a step-brother of Belle Elmore, the actress, for whose death Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was hanged in London Wednesday, played a rescuer's part in an incendiary fire which raged in a Williamsburg apartment house today.

Messinger rushed out of his rooms, gave timely warning, assisted a woman and her two children to safety, and then half dragged and half carried an aged man and his daughter both of them partially overcome by smoke, to the roof. The panic-stricken tenants all made their way across the roofs to safety. The blaze was found to have started in the cellar and spread rapidly through the halls, the woodwork of which had been soaked with kerosene. The building was saved after a hard fight by the firemen.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EVERYBODY'S LONGING FOR A LONG COAT



Seldom are coats of three-quarter length seen this season. Even those of fur are made in full length, if one's purse permits.

Zibeline, rough tweeds, wide wale serges and Scotch mixtures are the favorite materials, and broad collars, loose sleeves and turn-back cuffs are seen on most of these garments. They are fur, leather, velvet or self-trimmed, and are fastened with large pearl or bone buttons.

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Miss Grey: Would you please answer these questions as soon as possible? What will prevent one's fingers cracking at the corners of the nails? (2) A receipt for Christmas cake that you can recommend; also one for mincemeat? (3) What will cure chilblains? (4) How to cover a box with cretonne, and what sized box looks the best in a bedroom? (5) What is the most fashionable cut skirt to wear with different waists? (6) How would I go to work to make a silence cloth? I. L. M.

1.—Rub well every night with cold cream or cocoa butter, and wear glove fingers to protect the cracks. Wear housemaid's gloves while doing your work, and be sure to dry your hands thoroughly after washing, especially before going into the open air.

2. Cake—1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup molasses, 6 cups flour, 1 cup sour cream or milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 pound raisins, 1 pound currants, ¼ pound mixed peel, spices to taste, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup of chopped walnut or almond meats.

Mincemeat—Three cups cooked, chopped meat, 6 cups raw apples, chopped fine, 1 pound raisins, 1 pound currants, 2 pounds brown sugar, 1 cupful vinegar, spice to taste with cloves and cinnamon. Cook all together until the apples are thoroughly soft. When cold pack into a stone jar and keep covered.

3.—Avoid extremes of temperature as much as possible. Rub at nights with alcohol. Get some carbolic salve from a druggist and apply nightly, or as frequently as possible.

4.—Everything depends upon the space you have for the box, and the use you desire to put it to. If it is to serve the purpose of a dressing table, a box the size of the average bureau is best; for a chiffonier, a box about 4 feet high and 1½ feet wide, is most suitable, or for a seat, 3 feet by 1½ by 2, are about the proper measurements. First pad the top of the box with a thickness or two of wadding (use more if you intend it for a seat), and then cover with the cretonne; fasten with brass-headed tacks; next, bring the cretonne around the sides of the box and secure in the same way. A ruffle of the goods may be shirred around the joining at the top.

5.—The narrow-cut skirt is still the most popular. They are frequently made with a panel front, which is ornamented with covered buttons, or a bit of braiding near the hem.

6.—Purchase the canton flannel sold for such purposes. It comes in widths of 1½ to 1¾ yards, and sells on an average at 75 cents a yard. Have it the exact size of your table.

Dear Miss Grey: We are girls of 13. Do you think we are too young for a neighbor boy of 14 to walk home with us from church?

HELEN AND DOROTHY.

A.—Why, no! And you wouldn't be too young if you were only two. There is no reason why little boys and girls shouldn't be friends and walk together whenever they like.

Dear Miss Grey: What causes inflammation of the kidneys, and what will cure? D. P. E.

A.—It is of two kinds—acute and chronic. The acute follows some other acute illness such as typhoid fever, or some poisoning like lead or mercury. The chronic follows exposure and extreme hard muscular work. It comes only after long periods of strain. The cure in the acute is effected by rest in bed, with fresh air, simple diet, and the moderate drinking of pure water. The chronic should be under a physician's care.

Dear Miss Grey: I have a brown satin gown which is spotted by water. How can I remove spots?

BROWN EYES.

A.—Sponge and press with warm iron. If this does not remove spots, press under a wet cloth.

Dear Miss Grey: (1) Which is best to use in cleaning white kid gloves, gasoline or naphtha? (2) Will either clean brown kid gloves?

GRATEFUL.

A.—(1) Naphtha. Don't use near fire. (2) Yes, but not satisfactorily, as brown gloves do not clean well.

Dear Miss Grey: If a man takes me to a dance, should I ask him to call or should he ask me? MARY A.

A.—It is entirely proper for you to invite him to call.

Dear Miss Grey: 1. I am seventeen, have light brown hair, blue eyes and am five feet tall. What material and color would be nice for a party dress for me? 2. What will take the moldy taste out of a teapot? Z. B. M.

A.—1. White wash material, black net, or pale blue silk. 2. Wash teapot after use, and there will be no moldy taste. If an earthenware pot, set on back of stove and fill with boiling water in which a tablespoon baking soda has been dissolved. Let stand several hours, then wash and rinse. Dry thoroughly.

FASHIONS

Opera bags are being shown in moire, colored with heavy antique tapestry binding and gold lace trimmings. The frames are square, of gold or copper.

Fabric handbags are seen in fancy silks over metal frames, with chain or silk cord handles. Velvet bags are also in demand.

Fancy goods, like garments in general, are seen largely in black and white, or in one of these two shades.

Cord effects are much used, and both cordelier and Persian handbags will be made to match the fashionable gowns.

A great many separate coats are seen.

There are manifold indications of the return of the empire.

Waists of black chiffon, marquisettes and voiles are prominent.

New toques and turbans generally have sharply upturned brims.

The mushroom shape returns very strongly in fall millinery styles.

In the new coat suits the coats range in length from 36 to 40 inches.

Plain colored chiffon and voile are very fashionable over changeable taffeta.

The narrow silhouette is being adhered to, with every prospect of its continuation.

Lace, chiffon and marquisette are extremely fashionable for dressy fall costumes.

A handsome costume of soft blue chiffon is embroidered with a conventional design in white crystal beads.

Black velvet hat facing is, so report has it, to be even more popular on autumn hats than it has been in summer millinery.

The separate coat is a sharp rival of the coat suit, but it is safe to say that each will be worn without displacing or interfering with the other.

Fancy gauzes printed in colored figures, Persian silk, brocades and pompadour are used to trim plain satin and are combined with veiling fabrics.

Odd-shaped ruffs and scarfs of marabout and ostrich in combination are seen. Some of these show a combination of colors as well as materials.

Among the most striking trimmings for fall gowns are embroideries done in very heavy silks and the metallic threads. Some are enriched by jewels.

Types of the narrow skirts now the vogue in Paris are seen on this side of the Atlantic, but the most pronounced effects are seen oftener in suits than in dresses.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or 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 today. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box H12, Windsor, Ont.

For Milady's Desk.

The very daintiest desk pieces ever seen are a new sort which are out just in time for Christmas giving this year. These are of the exquisitely fragile looking belleek china inlaid with graceful patterns in sterling silver; and the best of it is, the silver needs no special polishing, a simple washing of the china pieces making it bright as when new. There are tiny clocks, blotters and ink wells, and a mahogany or maple writing table set in a sunny window, these belleek pieces with their glistening lines of delicate silver tracery are most beautiful.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Quality

in tea may mean to you flavor or strength or fragrant richness. Red Rose Tea is blended with such nicety that it is the combination of all three points of merit. Will you try a package.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It 81

DAILY MENU

Sunday Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Panned smelts. Hashed fried potatoes.
Entire wheat muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Creamed scallops in pastry shells,
Shredded cabbage.
Fresh bread. Banana whip.
Spice loaf cake. Cocoa.

DINNER.

Boiled codfish with oyster sauce.
Potato croquettes.
Mashed turnips. Lettuce salad.
Baked caramel pudding, orange sauce.
Coffee.

MARY'S COOK BOOK

Chocolate Cake.

Beat one-fourth cupful butter to a cream. Whip the yolks of two eggs until thick and creamy, and add gradually one-fourth cupful of granulated sugar, and whip again until the sugar is dissolved. Add one-fourth cupful of sugar to the butter, and when smooth mix in the egg mixture and stir in two squares of unsweetened chocolate melted over hot water; then stir in half-cupful of milk, one and a half cupfuls flour sifted with two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat to a smooth batter and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and a teaspoonful of the vanilla extract. Bake thirty minutes or more in a loaf tin lined with paraffin paper or bake twenty minutes in two layers and when cool put together with boiled icing.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

BEAUTY PATTERN COMPANY.



8818

8818—LADIES' SHIRTWAIST — SIMPLE, STYLISH MODEL.

There is nothing more satisfactory for general wear whether at home or at business than the rather plain shirtwaist. It may be made of linen or madras or of the same material as the skirt to which it may be attached. The essential feature is that shirtwaists should be easy to launder if made of wash goods, and easy to keep pressed if made of woollens. Such a model is here shown with its simple Gibson plaits and shirt sleeve. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address.....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

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

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark it 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.
LONDON ADVERTISER.

Your Silver Sparkles.

Nothing cleans silver like Wonder-Shine. It restores the original, beautiful lustre in a few seconds without rubbing. Ask your grocer for it.

When a cold becomes settled in the system it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by dealers. 1

MAN IS SUPERIOR --- IN BEAUTY

I hold firmly to the conviction that we, my sisters, ARE the superior sex in all but just about one respect, and that is beauty. W-H-A-T? Just so. Our gentlemen foes, these hereditary enemies of ours, have us beaten at our own game—and by the simple fact that they pursue what business they have in hand and let personal attraction take care of itself.

A man snorts a few moments in the bath, throws a few clothes at himself, rakes a dilapidated comb through his scant locks, and then forgets all about how he LOOKS. At twenty he is a gawk, and we are in the pear or near-peach class. At twenty-five he is beginning to look younger than we do—because we lie awake nights worrying over the first grey hair and exhausting ourselves during the day eradicating wrinkles. At thirty, he might be our baby brother, and by the time we arrive at years of supposed discretion, he could pass as the pretty good-looking son of a faded or artificially preserved mother.

Women ought not to be freaks, frights or frumps. None of them need be if they escape an actual railroad collision or the vitriol bottle of the hated rival. But in the intensity of the effort to be "pretty," we simply lose out long before nature intended us to be in the sere and yellow. Soap and water, a lung tank filled semi-occasionally at least with fresh air, and an interest in something outside of how we may appear, would do more to keep us fresh and blooming than all the recipes in the world.

One of the most wonderfully beautiful women I ever knew wasn't at all a pretty girl, but she cheerfully said things looked as pretty to her as thou she herself were not plain, and the passage of years brought an animation, complexion and expression that lifted her so far above mere physical charms that no professional beauty could have competed at all for that which all women want—the admiration of men and liking of other women.

Royal Vinolia Talcum Powder



The largest 25c tin of the finest grade Talcum Powder contains double the quantity of powder, in usual size packages.

Exquisitely bland, cooling and soothing. Perfectly absorbent—easily brushed away, leaving skin and pores clear. Delicately scented with the charming Royal Vinolia Perfume.

On sale at all good Druggists

VINOLIA COMPANY, LIMITED
London Paris Toronto

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS. Canadian Depot: Eastern Ave., Toronto 101

THE DAUGHTER OF A PRODIGAL

By Bertha M. Clay, Author of "The Ironmaster's Daughter," Etc.

"I am rather glad than otherwise," Vera said. "The wine has turned to rue and the cup will soon be overflowing."

Mr. Varden was suffering acutely. His half-hearted codolences were nipped short and he feared for the girl's reason. She took one long look at the dead man, now at peace with himself and the world, and left him to the care of the doctor and his assistants. Mutely the vicar followed her back to the library, where Violet Carradice sat cowering in the big chair, with white face, and wide, apprehensive eyes.

"Your work is complete, woman," Vera said harshly. "My father saw you from the window and his heart failed him. He is dead!"

Mrs. Carradice shuddered.

"I will leave by the way I came, Miss Lynn, and wait until after the funeral."

She rose from her chair, and glanced toward the French window.

"I insist upon a thorough understanding now, and if you come here again you will be treated as a trespasser or a thief."

"My husband has surely left money, and I shall claim my rights," was the desperate rejoinder. "You will molest me at your peril. The parson here has seen my proofs. If you are not an absolute fool we can come to a settlement, and the world be none the wiser."

"You have heard me. Now go!" Vera pointed one quivering finger to the open window. "I will give you nothing; I would not step one inch out of my way if you were dying in the gutter."

The woman's face became livid.

"I shall come to the funeral, and I will hear the will read," she threatened. "You are playing with a tigress."

She walked off, raving in the air. In the drive she came to a halt, and faced round, talking wildly and shaking a clenched hand.

Vera laughed scornfully.

"You see to what depths of meanness some people will go," she said. "That woman believes me to be in her power—or did believe it. And yet Christianity has been preached for nearly two thousand years! I think the priests might save their breath, or give the world a new religion."

"Miss Lynn! Miss Lynn! Such talk as this is not worthy of you. You surely need a woman's help and advice in this dreadful trouble."

"That is what I do not need, and moreover I will not have anybody fussing about me. I am at home to nobody until I have grasped the problem of my future. My poor, unhappy father is dead, and you know how I am left. She spoke with extreme bitterness. "Within a few short hours my hopes have been completely blasted. Yesterday I was a child; today I am a despairing but desperate woman. You will answer me truthfully two or three questions, and then I shall be glad if you will go. I won't have the poison dosed out to me in drops. I am strong enough to take the lot to the dregs."

The clergyman stared at her, half in fear. He clasped and unclasped his white hands, his lips moved, but no sound passed them.

"You were with my father when it happened," Vera continued. "Now tell me everything. Is that woman's story true?"

"I fear so, my child."

"Yes or no," Vera cried, stamping her foot.

"Yes," he answered sharply. "I will not be catechised in this way. You are in my care, Miss Lynn—I promised your father—I insist!"

"I will not suffer your interference, much as I shall regret losing your friendship, Mr. Varden, and if you have nothing more to tell me, I prefer to be alone."

The clergyman tried to look severe, but his eyes were moist, and there was a lump in his throat.

"I have known you from babyhood, Miss Lynn," he said, "and your words cut me to the quick. I am disappointed in you; you are unworthy of yourself. "I don't know," he added, pacing up and down. "I don't know. May heaven give you fortitude in your hour of trial. Yes, there is something else—a letter which gave your poor misguided father his real death-blow, it came this morning; it is here."

He laid a sheet of crumpled notepaper before the girl, and she smoothed it flat upon the library table. He saw her start when she observed the address from whence it came, and the look of hatred which overspread her face while she read the terrifying words:

"My Dear Lynn,—I am sure you will pardon me for pointing out the fact that the interest is long overdue on the mortgage I hold upon the Hazlebank estate. The principal exceeds the value of the property by a long way, and I am anxious to have it reduced. As we are neighbors I wish to avoid any unpleasantness, and hope you will see that my letter is only fair and business-like. I take this opportunity of writing to you while you are at home, as my legal man has failed to find you at the club. I am extremely sorry that I ever advanced you the money, as I should hate to have trouble with a neighbor. However, if you pay the interest due within seven days our friendship need not be disturbed. Yours sincerely,

"JABEZ CORSTON."

"So I am homeless, too!" said Vera.

CHAPTER V.

Facing the Storm.

The funeral was over and the will had been read. It was a pitiful document. The family lawyer had come from London to see the thing through, and he confessed to having been completely deceived by his late client.

"I was quite under the impression," said he, "that Mr. Lynn had accumulated considerable money in trade. I drew up the will myself, and was pleased to find that everything had been bequeathed to Miss Lynn absolutely."

"The poor fellow was really many thousands of pounds in debt," Mr. Varden sighed. "He has even mortgaged his daughter's property. There is little doubt that he suffered from several forms of hallucination. Checks have been discovered, made payable to 'self,' and signed by him. The figures represent a fortune, while, as a matter of fact, his account at the bank was overdrawn."

"Softening of the brain, sir, the result of years of brandy drinking." Mr. Tenby, the lawyer, shook his head gravely. "A pity—a thousand pities for the girl, but the man who advanced money upon the estate stands to lose it. Miss Lynn cannot be disturbed, unless she was a party to the deed."

"You do not know Miss Lynn, sir."

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders.

"Her father committed a very serious fraud, but she is in no way responsible for his action. I shall advise her to think twice before voluntarily becoming a beggar. What you have told me is no news to me, Mr. Varden."

"There is such a thing as family honor, sir. I believe that it is incumbent upon a child to pay the debts of its parents to the uttermost farthing, if able to do so, and vice versa."

Mr. Tenby laughed.

"Very pretty in theory—romance and sentiment, sir! If the family honor is at stake Miss Lynn's uncle, Lord Cawdthorpe, should come forward. He is worth a million at least. In my humble opinion he has acted like a blackguard. I informed him by telegraph and by registered letter, of his brother's death, and on the day of the funeral he merely wires his regrets at being unable to attend! Disgraceful!"

Mourners and friends, gathered in little groups, nodded and whispered. All sorts of rumors were flying about, and there was some exhilarating scandal in store for the gossips of Glastonlee. Violet Carradice had listened to the reading of the will. She came quietly, and went away in the same subdued manner.

The very next morning Vera received a letter from her. It was respectful—even appealing. She wanted money—a few hundreds would satisfy her. She had been discreet and would continue to be so.

"Discreet!" sneered Vera. "And the story the gossip of the hour. I cannot help her, and I wouldn't if I could."

She destroyed the letter and ignored Violet Carradice.

A week passed and Vera had resolutely refused to see a single caller. A couple of dozen cards lay upon the table, and the owners of many of them had doubtless been relieved by the young lady's perverseness. In the light of present revelations the acquaintance of Miss Lynn was hardly worth continuing. Some of her most intimate friends of the past had not cared to make any further inquiry about her.

In the meanwhile she had been facing the first real problem of her life. How was she to face the future? The very day after the funeral the tradesmen had become clamorous, and scarcely twenty pounds remained at the bank. The home she loved was hers no longer, and though it would be like rending soul and body apart she would have to leave it.

In the midst of such bitter reflections as these the sitting-room she had occupied since her father's death—a small study behind the library—was invaded by John Rusell. He was looking considerably ruffled and angry.

"How dare you?" she said, the color flaming into her face. "Haven't you the decency to respect my wishes?"

"Decency? Rot! I got your absurd letter less than an hour ago, and you would have had me here the day it was delivered if I hadn't been a couple of hundred miles away on business. I had to handle your butler rather roughly, poor old chap."

He advanced toward her, his hands outstretched, his blue eyes alight with his love.

"Vera, my darling, how could you do it? How could you fancy for one minute that I would put up with it? We have been lovers for one blissful year, and we will remain lovers until the end of all worldly things."

She put up both hands to her face to hide her anguish.

"My decision is final, John," she said chokingly. "Please go; you are making it so terribly hard for me."

"Stuff!" he retorted, derisively. "I know your case—your pleadings are here"—he tapped his breast pocket—"but I don't propose that you shall make shipwreck of two lives for merely sentimental reasons. I am not to be influenced by anything. I love you, and you love me, and there's an end of it."

"You are presuming a great deal, John. Now let us suppose that I do not love you."

"But you do!" he answered quickly, almost fiercely. "You have argued very prettily, but quite unconvincingly, in black and white, that we must part because of one or two things over which you have no control. Oh, I haven't patience to go over all the silliness. I don't care if you are penniless. You were willing to marry me without a coat to my back. I may be of opinion that your notions of family honor are out of date, but I don't care tuppence what you do with Hazlebank. All I care about is your own precious self."

"Your flipppancy is painful to me, John, and your presumption is almost overpowering. I do not love you—I do not even respect you—and am determined that this shall be our last meeting."

"Good heavens!" he said, aghast. He stared at her dizzily. "I don't believe you."

"I am sorry, but I have spoken the truth, and in no case would I consent to marry a man who has nothing but the patronage of Jabez Corston to depend upon. You have deceived me regarding your relations with that hateful man from first to last. I would advise you to marry his daughter, and settle down in the fold of the wolf. She is eating out her heart for you." Vera glared at him, a sneer upon her lips the while. "Do you know how I hate those people? Perhaps you think me incapable of anything but sentiments of the milk-and-water type. Do you think that I could ever forgive Jabez Corston—the scheming scoundrel, who first inveigled my father into his meshes, and then killed him as surely as if he had stabbed or shot him? And now you are his tool and his plaything. Your loss of manhood and individuality has killed my respect for you, and henceforward our ways are apart."

[To be Continued.]

Stops Coughing.

Many a woman has hastily left her seat in church with a red face and the echo of the hacking little cough following her down the aisle and into the vestibule, when the trouble might have been conquered in a very simple way. A cough-drop is not at all essential to the stopping of a tickling cough. A bit of paper, torn from the corner of a hymn book leaf or any available pamphlet or leaflet will answer quite as well as the bit of hoarhound or licorice, for the action of the throat muscles in masticating the bit of paper and the consequent flow of saliva soon eases the cough, and by the time the paper is reduced to a pulp the cough will have ceased and one's nervousness will be entirely gone.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute; insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Get it today.

11 MEN ENTOMBED; ALL BELIEVED DEAD

Miners Caught in Providence, Ky.—Mule, Blown Out, Lives.

Providence, Ky., Nov. 25.—Eleven coal miners, two white men and nine negroes, were entombed in mine No. 3 of the Providence Mining Company, Friday afternoon, following a gas explosion, and it is believed all are dead. The mine is a new one, the shaft being 100 feet in depth, with only a few entries.

The explosion was so violent that little hope is entertained of the miners having escaped death. A rescue train from the mine rescue station at Linton, Ind., is on the way to the scene and comrades of the men are digging frantically to reach them.

The explosion blew great masses of slate and stone from the shaft. A mule, blown out of the shaft, alighted 150 feet away, still alive.

GIBBONS WARNS GIRLS AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Cardinal Declares to Students Woman's Place Is in the Home.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—"Avoid following those who desire woman suffrage," advised Cardinal Gibbons in a talk Friday to the students of St. Catherine's Normal Institute, where he was the guest of honor at the celebration of the feast of St. Catherine.

"Do not follow in the steps of those," he continued, "who have become mannish in their ways and who fight for a place in politics. The place for the woman is in the home, and I trust you will strive to do your best now. By doing so each of you will bring joy to your relatives and friends and in the future to the young man whom you may call your husband."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Iona, Nov. 25.—John McBride, while working on the Michigan Central bridge at Welland yesterday, slipped and fell about fifteen feet, breaking his left leg. He was brought to Iona, where his father, John McBride, of Cowalwhite, met him and took him home. McBride had been in the M. C. R.'s employ only about three weeks.

SERVANT'S SON IS HELD FOR MURDER

Police Think He Shot Aged Pastor and His Wife.

[Associated Press.]

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 25.—A jury empanelled by Coroner Bower, of Mercer County, today viewed the bodies of the Rev. Amzi L. Armstrong and his wife, who were murdered at their home in Dutch Neck Wednesday night. The jury also made a thorough inspection of the house in which the aged couple were killed. The coroner fixed Dec. 8 as the day for taking testimony.

John Sears, son of the negro housekeeper employed by the Armstrongs, and who lived with his mother at the Armstrong homestead, slept well last night in the county jail, where he was taken last evening charged with the double murder. Sears is of a surly temperament, and does not have much to say. He is a half-breed negro, and has lived with his mother at the Armstrong home since he was an infant.

An autopsy disclosed the fact that the aged couple had been killed by a shotgun. After the murder a shotgun, which Sears had borrowed from a neighbor, saying that he was going hunting, was found in the kitchen of the Armstrong house.

PIONEER DEAD.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Kincardine, Nov. 25. — William Millar, a pioneer of Kincardine Township, having come here 60 years ago from Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, is dead at Bervie, aged 85 years. Mr. Millar, who was one of the most prominent farmers in this section, leaves six sons and daughters, his wife having died some years ago.

INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—James B. Harriman, John M. Taylor and C. L. Ewing, former officers and employees of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Joseph E. Bukes, were indicted today by the Cook County grand jury for conspiracy in connection with frauds said to have been practiced against the railroad.

FREE!! $200.00 IN CASH

AND 1,000 VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

1st Prize, $50.00 in Cash 3rd Prize, $35.00 in Cash
2nd Prize, $40.00 in Cash 4th Prize, $25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes, each $10.00 in Cash.

Herewith will be found the picture of an old man. Around his figure are concealed the faces of his seven daughters. Can you find these seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found the seven faces and marked them."



Write the above words plainly and neatly, as both writing and neatness will be considered in this contest, in case of ties.

Should you not happen to be a neat writer, point out this advertisement to some friend of yours who can write plainly and neatly, and have him or her enter this contest is his or her name for you. First, agree with the person who is to do the writing, that you are to receive any prize money or prize that may be awarded

This may take up a little of your time, but as there is TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Thousand premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter.

Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not and will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over One Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Address: HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY Co.
DEPT. 25 MONTREAL, CANADA.

A SURE CURE FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

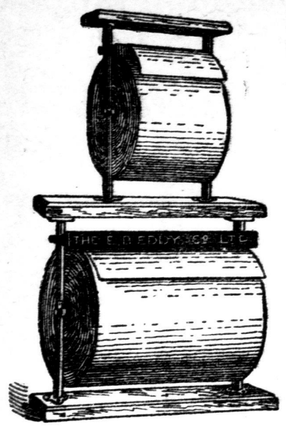
Ten Days' Treatment Free

ORANGE LILY is a certain cure for all disorders of women. It is applied locally and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, and the circulation is rendered normal, as this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the disease it cannot help but effect a cure of all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, etc. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 35c, will be sent Free to any suffering woman who will send me her address.



Enclose 3 stamps and address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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



WHEN IT COMES TO

Wrapping Paper

We are everywhere with the Standard Goods. Wrapping Paper and MATCHES are our specialties.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL, CANADA.

Let Us Lessen Your Glove Bill

You will not spend nearly so much for new gloves once you have found out how we can make soiled gloves look fresh as new. Our process is used by no one else. It is specially effective on white kid gloves.

Not Much to Pay

We charge a most nominal sum for glove-cleaning—and do the work well—yet the gloves come back to you looking almost as nice as when you bought them—and with none of that horrid gasoline odor at all. Try us.

"MY VALET"
253 DUNDAS STREET.
Phone 1721.



LADIES!

We are the only expert Hair Dressers in the City

Our six private parlors are equipped with modern appliances. We wash your hair, dry it by electricity, also dress it, for 50c. Manicuring, best in city, 35c. Face massage, by electricity, 50c. Scalp treatment, 50c; by electricity, 75c. We guarantee to stop falling hair. Thousands of ladies are enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

We dye hair, also bleach it any shade you want.

Braids, from 50c to $60; puffs, 15c up, pompadours, $1 up; transformations, $6 up; wigs, $12 up.

Fancy Combs and Pins
BEST IN CITY.



Gents' Toupees and Wigs

We always carry 500 in stock. Sure to suit anybody. The price ranges from $12 50 up to $75 each. We dye, clean and repair same.

Manicure for gents, 50c.

Agents Wanted All Over

Ladies, send or bring your combings We make same up into braids, $1 50; switches, 75c; puffs, 15c each; pompadours, $1; transformations, $2. No matter how much hair you bring.

PROF. MICHEEL

Phone 2336. 221 Dundas St.
4 Doors East of Clarence.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

THE QUEEN'S AUTO A DRAWING CARD

Her Majesty's Knight Engine Car Exhibited at the London Show.

England's big annual automobile event, the Olympia Exhibition, closed a few days ago, and, according to dispatches, proved one of the most successful ever held.

A navel feature was the exhibition of Her Majesty the Queen's new 38-horsepower Knight engine car, which attracted great attention. The selection of the Knight engine for her majesty's car has been widely known, but not until Olympia has the public had an opportunity to inspect the complete machine.

Another interesting exhibit was a duplicate of the 38-horsepower Knight engine car, with limousine body, recently built for Miss Marie Corelli, the distinguished novelist.

The date of the Olympia show, so considerably in advance of the shows in the United States and Canada, is interesting as indicating the early demand for next year's models.

CORRESPONDENCE

School Children's Health.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

For some time I have been patiently waiting to see in print some strenuous kick at certain regulations or lack of regulations, on the part of the London board of education, regarding certain points of vital importance in our public schools. I cannot be too emphatic in denouncing the board of education's apparent apathy of the conditions which I trust will be quickly ended.

Firstly, I refer to the rules governing the intermission or recess of fifteen minutes allowed during the morning and afternoon sessions of our public schools. Some years ago it was imperative that in the event of wet and inclement weather, the pupils were deprived of this recess and allowed to leave school fifteen minutes earlier. This condition of affairs has long since ceased, and now our coming generation are allowed out in rain, slush, snow or any other condition of weather, which the Almighty is pleased to send us.

As a fitting example I might mention the Talbot street school, and as a fitting day to emphasize my point, I would mention last Wednesday, Nov. 23. I was passing the above-mentioned school shortly before 3 o'clock; it was pouring rain, the ground about the school was covered with a blend of choice snow and thick mud, some two or three hundred youngsters (50 per cent. without coats or hats), were playing, sitting or rolling in the choice slush and thick mud, to say nothing of the pouring rain. I ask the board of education and principals, why is this allowed? Do our teachers realize the responsibility and grave importance of taking better care, physically as well as mentally, of the young children under their guidance.

There can be only one result of such an instance as I quote above—sickness. Is it possible for children at this susceptible age to come into a school and sit for an hour or so, with their clothing soaked with rain and snow, and their feet wet through, to remain healthy and well? I am not a pessimist nor am I down on outdoor exercise and recreation—far from it; but I do take exception to this state of affairs of which I can state a dozen more instances. If the board of education would spend less money and time on vaccination and more common sense along these lines, I believe that sickness among our school children would be materially reduced.

The second point I wish to draw attention to is the very dangerous regulation or lack of regulation, which allows school children to play on the streets during intermission. This is countenanced, as I have several times seen teachers in front of certain schools, looking on, while tiny tots were running on the roads, dodging passing vehicles, to the great annoyance of the driver and to the imminent risk of being run over.

I will say no more at present, but only trust that this matter will not drop here, but will bear fruit, and be taken up by others, until enough interest is manifested by the board of education to see that the abuse is effectually stopped.

Yours sincerely, C. Q. D.

Answer to Sheet Anchor.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

"Sheet Anchor" has obviously a warm temper, whether Celtic or not, and writes with the heat which precludes calm reason.

Archdeacon Madden made an appeal to history for his view that "the Roman Catholic Church will never build up a nation in the permanent elements of national life." Sheet Anchor evidently agrees with the Archdeacon's other remark, that "Rome is shattered in Europe," Belgium being the one exception which he makes. But he tries to answer the appeal to history by some talk about present day Belgium. History shows Belgium a pretty poor affair under Catholic rule in the eighteenth century: contrast Protestant Holland of that period! And what has Belgium been doing with the Congo of late? Sheet Anchor may answer this question with some fal-de-rol about exaggerated reports and so forth.

He shows no understanding at all of what Archdeacon Madden meant by "the permanent elements of national life." No doubt intelligence, moral sympathy and material power are elements which make for permanence. Sheet Anchor wants to know in what Catholic country women work for five cents an hour. In the papal states taken over by the Italian Government 50 years ago there wasn't any work at any wage for large numbers of men and women. The land swarmed with beggars and brigands. The Italian Government has not yet succeeded in curing the evils of Catholic misrule whether Austrian, papal, or Neapolitan, though it has done much. Why did Portugal chase out the orders? There is a reason. Spain was a fine model of intelligence, moral elevation and material power from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, when Catholic rule was unlimited! Wherever the Catholic Church has been unchecked, national decay, or even ruin, has been the result: Poland was an awful example.

But how, indeed, are things in Belgium to which our friend points with wistful love, as the last stronghold of Roman Catholic rule in Europe? From his representations one would imagine a perfect garden of Eden in Leopold's country. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, however, an authority on economic subjects, finds Belgium industrially about the lowest in the European scale. Longer hours and lower pay distinguish Belgium, not merely from enlightened England, but from Germany and France. Sheet Anchor's implication that labor conditions for women are worse in England is utter nonsense. In Belgium women work in the mines, and may be seen in market towns hitched up with dogs to draw carts. And the amount of child labor in Belgium is something awful. Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, a noted American Sociologist, who has just returned from a tour of the principal cities of Europe which he undertook for the purpose of investigating child labor conditions, says:

"The Belgian child labor law provides that ignorance of the law is a sufficient defence. One-fourth of the child laborers in Belgium under sixteen years of age either get no money wages at all or earn less than ten cents a day."

The only thing, indeed, that has forced the governing party into some defensive reforms, is the growing tide of an angry Socialism. If the clerical party did not employ every trick open to the holders of power to carry the elections in their favor, they would before this have been hurled out by the Radical opposition. A filthy, cruel, false-hearted scoundrel like Leopold, the late king, was described as a champion of Christianity, by Roman Catholic prelates after his death. Such is the alliance of a soulless capitalism and the church which loves the poor. But men of his stamp have been canonized in the past: it is nothing new; there is never anything new in that church: that is its boast.

Sheet Anchor need not worry about Protestantism dying. Roman Catholicism is going faster to the wall.

ANOTHER ANCHOR.

London, Nov. 25.

DID CRIPPEN TRY TO CHEAT GALLOWS?

He Broke Spectacles to Cut Vein in Wrist—Miss Leneve Happy.

London, Nov. 25.—Ethel Clare Leneve, for love of whom Dr. H. H. Crippen killed his wife, laughed merrily today when she was found at her home in London, and asked when she expected to start for the United States.

"That was a pretty good joke about my planning to sail on the Majestic, wasn't it," she asked. "Well, I am going, but when it will be I don't know. I must be left with my sorrow for a while."

She showed no traces of sorrow, however. She admitted that she will lay claim to any personal property left by Dr. Crippen. The winding-up of his affairs will take some time.

That Dr. Crippen planned to kill himself to escape hanging is the belief of the wardens at the Pentonville Prison today.

Warden Stone said: "There is no doubt that Crippen sought suicide to escape his ignominious death. He went bravely to the scaffold after his plan was discovered, but it was only by chance that he was caught.

"Tuesday night he was very restless and his movements attracted the attention of one of the night men, and inspection showed that his spectacles were missing. A search of the bed revealed them with the glasses separated from the frame and both glasses broken. We have no doubt that he planned to open a vein in his body."

NEW RAILWAYS

Two Lines Into Calgary Will Be Opened in Spring.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25. — The completed portion of the Canadian Northern Vegreville-Calgary line, and of the Grand Trunk Pacific Tofield-Calgary line, will not be operated this winter.

The advisability of placing a train service on the C. N. R. was under consideration recently, and it was decided not to open the line for traffic until spring.

During the winter a permanent bridge will be erected so that the entire system from Vegreville to Calgary will be ready to be turned over to the operating department in the spring. One hundred and seventy-six miles of the line have been completed.

LABORITES AND FEDERENKO CASE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The American Federation of Labor has unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the Canadian delegates protesting against the proposed extradition of Sarvo Federro, a Russian refugee and member of the Russian Duma, who is in jail at Winnipeg charged with murder.

INDIGESTION, STOMACH GAS, DYSPEPSIA, AND HEADACHE FROM STOMACH VANISHES

A Little Diapepsin Makes Your Out-of-Order Stomach Feel Fine in Five Minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch Gas and Eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of Dizziness, Heartburn, Fullness, Nausea, Bad taste in mouth and stomach headache—this is Indigestion.

A full case of Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents and will thoroughly cure your out-of-order stomach, and leave sufficient about the house in case some one else in the family may suffer from stomach trouble or Indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on these 50-cent cases, then you will understand why Dyspeptic trouble of all kinds must go, and why they usually relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs or Indigestion in five minutes. Diapepsin is harmless, and tastes like candy, though each dose contains power sufficient to digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but, what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for Biliousness or Constipation.

This city will have many Diapepsin cranks as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever try a little for Indigestion or Gastritis or any other Stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and forever rid yourself of Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

POLICE CHIEF TELLS OF WINNIPEG VICE

Says Segregation Was Adopted By Resolution of Commissioners.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25. — Contrary to expectations, the first witness called before Justice Robson, who is inquiring into the Shearer charges, was Chief of Police J. C. McRae. The chief, who entered the force in 1881, and became chief in 1887, testified that in the spring of 1909 the police commission received a letter from Police Magistrate Hon. T. M. Daly, in which the magistrate called attention to the enormous growth of the social evil since the abolishing of the former segregated district, and the difficulties attendant on the number of successful appeals against convictions, after they had been secured by the police.

Hon. Mr. Daly advised that the matter be left to the discretion of the chief of police. After consideration the police commission passed a resolution in April, 1909, leaving the matter in his hands. The chief then had a conversation with a woman named M. Woods, telling her of the result of the commission's resolution, and subsequently 'phoned a real estate man of his acquaintance, named John Beaman, and the colony was subsequently established. The chief at this stage said that the rumor that Beaman was his brother-in-law was entirely unfounded.

The chief then stated difficulties in securing convictions, and spoke of cases where convicted keepers of resorts had been released by higher courts.

At a subsequent date the commission decided by resolution that officers should present their evidence to crown counsel before laying informations. Constables in the restricted areas were instructed to arrest disorderly persons, but had no orders to interfere with keepers or inmates of houses. The change in policy was not made at his suggestion, but done by the commission, after investigation, and he concurred in it. The chief thought the law could be better enforced in a restricted area than scattered all over the city.

The chief's evidence was not concluded. All the members of the police commission will be subpoenaed. It is reported that several persons, whose evidence is considered essential, have crossed the boundary beyond the reach of process servers.

RAILWAY WILL OPEN UP NEW TERRITORY

International Line in New Brunswick Has Trains Running Now.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—The International Railway, built by Mr. Thomas Malcolm, of Campbellton, N. B., from Campbellton on the Bae des Chaleurs to the St. John River, at St. Leonards, on the Canadian side, and to Van Buren on the Maine side, is now completed, the federal inspector having already gone over the road, while the representative of the New Brunswick Government started over the line yesterday, on a tour of inspection, and it is expected that passenger trains will be running both ways in a couple of weeks. Freight trains are now running, and Mr. Malcolm, who was at the Windsor last evening, said that traffic had already assumed unexpected proportions, connection having been made at St. Leonards with the Canadian Pacific, bringing the International into touch with that system all over the continent. The new road also comes within a few yards of the completed section of the National Transcontinental, and will be hitched up with that system as soon as the line to Quebec and Moncton becomes an accomplished fact. The railway, connecting the I. C. R. with St. Leonards, a distance of 113 miles, will soon have its station buildings completed, and the contractor said the roadbed is so good that he frequently travelled over it at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

Speaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is completed from Moncton to the Quebec line except five or six miles, Mr. Malcolm said it was one of the finest railways on the continent, and an engine hauling twenty cars on the Intercolonial would be able to pull 75 cars on the Grand Trunk Pacific across New Brunswick and Quebec Province. He was of the opinion that the whole railway from Levis eastward would be about completed by next midsummer.

A COLORED DISTURBER

Police Magistrate Orders Him To Stay Away From His Sister's.

Samuel Lyburtus, colored, was charged by his sister, Mrs. Harris, of the south side, with entering her home several times, striking her on one occasion and creating a disturbance at other times. He was ordered by the magistrate to keep away from his sister's home unless he could behave himself in an orderly manner.

Samuel Goldstein, charged with assaulting his wife on two different occasions, was remanded for one week.

RECIPROCITY SOON

President Taft Reported To Be Hoping for Passage of a Treaty Early.

Washington, Nov. 25.—President Taft will attempt to have some of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law revised at the coming short session of Congress, in accordance with his plans for its revision, schedule by schedule.

The President is understood to hope that some revision of the woollen and other objectionable schedules may be made at the short session, when, with a further trial of the Payne-Aldrich bill during the ensuing year, business will, it is expected, be so good that public sentiment will be opposed to any general revision.

The President also hopes to get a reciprocity treaty with Canada through this winter, as a result of which it is hoped that the tariff tension will be relieved further.

GORED BY COW.

Lunenburg, N. S., Nov. 25. — Mrs. Frank Rafuse, eighty-three years old, living at Northwest, three miles from here, was attacked by a cow. She was thrown against a fence hook and walked upon. Her breast-bone was broken. She would probably have been killed, had not a blacksmith named Eisenhauer heard her cry and came to her assistance.

BOVRIL

IS NOT MERELY AN EXTRACT OF BEEF

which stimulates without nourishing.

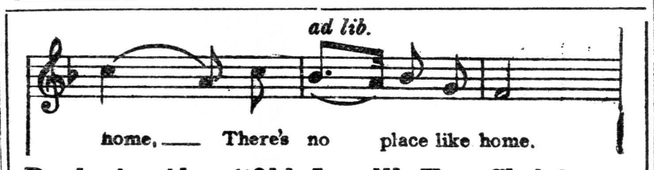
Its delicious flavor stimulates the appetite and the concentrated nutriment of beef which it contains builds up the system.

Food for Thought

Independence and happiness in old age follow thriftiness and systematic saving while you are young.

Your money deposited here earns 3½% interest compounded.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE Co.
A. M. Smart, Manager
Dundas St. — Market Lane.



Back to the "Old Land" For Christmas

Every class on the Royal Line to Europe is strictly in a class by itself. The appointments and furnishings, the comfort and convenience of the second and third classes have set a new standard for the Canadian Route of travel.

The Atlantic Royals Royal George and Royal Edward

Sailings: from Halifax, N. S.:
ROYAL EDWARD, DEC. 7; ROYAL GEORGE, DEC. 14.
For particulars, apply local steamship agent, or William Phillips, acting traffic manager, Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, Toronto.



BIG GATHERING

Thousands of Farmers Will Attend Big Ottawa Meeting.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—There will be a great invasion of Ottawa by farmers next month. From a thousand to fifteen hundred are expected from all parts of the country. Already arrangements have been made with hotels for the accommodation of 1,150.

The visitors will be chiefly members of the National Council of Agriculturalists, a majority of the visitors will be from west of the lakes, but there will be some two hundred from points east of Ottawa, many coming from the Maritime Provinces. They are getting close to the Canadian law makers for the purpose of influencing a reduction in the tariff in some directions. They will have a convention one day and lay their conclusions before the Government the next day.

SCHOOL WAS CLOSED HAD NO SUPPORT

Strange State of Affairs Exists at Sturgeon Falls.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sturgeon Falls, Nov. 25.—Sturgeon Falls public school has been compelled to close because of lack of support. Taxes from the Imperial Pulp and Paper Mills a large share of which has already been diverted to the support of the separate school are now held up by the receiver, in whose hands the mills are. Over one-third of the income of the public school board is obtained from the taxes paid by the Imperial Pulp and Paper Mills, the town's only industry.

No salaries have been paid since the opening of the school term on Sept. 1. The principal has resigned, and the resignations of four other teachers are now on the way.

A deputation, consisting of John Parker, mayor of Sturgeon Falls, Geo. Gordon, M. P., and others, saw Sir James Whitney, Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Dr. Reaume, this morning asking Government assistance, but were given no encouragement.

TAY PAY ON THE WARPATH.

London, Nov. 25.—At a meeting of the United Irish League, T. P. O'Connor challenged the Tories to produce a single prime minister or cabinet minister in the Canadian Provinces who does not believe that the honor and safety of the British Empire demand the concession of home rule.

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

St. Thomas, Nov. 25.—Edgerton Tinlin and Ned Clinton, arrested here yesday at the request of the Ionia, Mich., police, charged with having escaped from prison where they were confined for larceny, have engaged counsel and will fight extradition. It is likely the extradition proceedings will fail. The local magistrate will deport the men as undesirables.

RAILWAY FIREMEN PLAN A STRIKE.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 25.—Demanding $3 15 a hundred miles and receiving today an offer of $2 95, Grand Trunk firemen west of Port Huron, will vote on whether they shall accept the advance or strike. The local firemen do not favor accepting the Grand Trunk proposition.

CUT TO PIECES.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The body of a man literally cut to pieces was found on the Grand Trunk tracks near the Toronto Golf Club early this morning. There was nothing to indicate who the man was, but he appeared to be an Englishman, about 40 years old, with sandy hair and slightly darker moustache. When or how the man met his death is unknown.

Canadian Pacific Ry.
EMPRESSES
And other Steamships

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL
Lake Manitoba.....Dec. 10, April 1
Emp. of Britain.....Dec. 16, Jan. 13
Hesperian (chartered).....Jan. 27
Emp. of Ireland.....Dec. 2, Dec. 30

Lake Manitoba and Lake Champlain carry only one class of cabin passengers, at very moderate rates. For rates and further information apply to any railway or steamship agent, or to I. E. SUCKLING, general agent for Ontario, S. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers
Christmas Sailings
To Liverpool

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Victorian	Fri., Dec. 9	Sat., Dec. 10
Grampian	Thurs., Dec. 15	

To Glasgow

Pretorian.....From Boston, Dec. 9
Sicilian.....From Portland, Dec. 15

Applications for accommodation should be made as soon as possible, as steamers are rapidly filling up. Reservations can be arranged through F. B. Clarke, W. Fulton, E. De La Hooke, R. E. Ruse, local agents in London. THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all dealers. 2

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:38 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

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

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., †5:35 p.m., †7:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., †12:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:33 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:33 p.m.

Depart for the west—*8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., †7:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:05, †9:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, ‡4:15, *7:00 p.m.

Arrive—8:45, ‡11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4:38, ‡10:10 p.m.

*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To Detroit. ‡From Detroit.

All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked †, ‡, *.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

WABASH

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

will be on sale Nov. 1 to April 30, at greatly reduced rates, from all Wabash stations to points in California, Texas, Old Mexico and other southern and western points.

The Wabash is the great winter tourist route between the east and the west. For rates and other information apply to your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

We want YOU to take the "WOLVERINE" "The Famous Flyer" on your next trip to New York City or the East

thereby enjoying safety, speed and solid comfort on the fastest and finest equipped train running in Canada. Leaves London 5:35 p.m.; arrives New York 9:03 a.m., at Grand Central Terminal, the only station on the surface, Subway and Elevated car lines. Whether for business or pleasure, this train meets all requirements. If you are contemplating a trip east, west or south, give us a chance. Full information gladly furnished upon application at city office, 405 Richmond street; phone 205. Thomas Evans, C. P. A.; S. H. Palmer, D. P. A., St. Thomas; O. W. Ruggles, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Traction Company Hourly Service

between London and St. Thomas, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars for Port Stanley leave London on the even hour, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for theatres.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$12.10 CHICAGO
AND RETURN
Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1910
Return Limit Dec. 5
LIVE STOCK SHOW

THE SHORTEST LINE
Through Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Car Service.

Secure tickets and berths at City Office, 161 Dundas street, cor. Richmond. W. FULTON, C. P. A.

Clark's Pork and Beans

The home kitchen is not equipped to produce the baked beans that we can turn out with our great steam ovens and other facilities. Why cause yourself hours of trouble when Clark's are so good and inexpensive. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Chicago $12.10 Return
ACCOUNT OF
"International Live Stock Exhibition"
Good going Nov. 28, 29, 30 and Dec. 1; return limit, Dec. 5, 1910.

Guelph $2.15 Return
ACCOUNT OF
"Ontario Provincial Fair"
Good going Dec. 3 to 9 inclusive; return limit, Dec. 12, 1910.

Above rates apply from London. Proportionate rates from stations in Ontario, Kingston, Renfrew and west. Secure tickets and full information from R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock Corner"; H. M. HAYES, depot agent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Portland—Halifax—Liverpool.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

LONDON CURLERS ARE REJUVENATED

Old-Time Club Is Given Fresh Start in East End of City.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Dr. Wyckoff Is President and Dr. E. P. Smith Secretary-Treasurer— .. Rink To Be in Fine Shape.

The old London Curling Club, which appeared to be "all in" a short time ago, after an existence of nearly fifty years, was given a fresh start at an enthusiastic gathering of followers of the game in Society Hall last evening, when about forty-five new names were added to the membership list.

New officers were elected, and a great deal of "new blood" injected into the organization. Dr. A. J. Wyckoff, who with Norval Wanless inaugurated the movement in East London, was elected president, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, another East End man, was named vice-president. Dr. E. Palmer Smith will continue as secretary-treasurer.

The organization has been given the use of one of the large halls at the fair grounds, and work on tearing up the floor and levelling the ground for ice



PRESIDENT A. J. WYCKOFF.

will be commenced Monday morning. The membership fee was made $10, and must be paid before Dec. 15.

The Officers.

Sir John Carling and the late Elijah Leonard were the first patrons of the association, so on motion of Mr. J. W. Jones, the former and Mr. F. E. Leonard with Major Beattie, will receive the honor. Mr. George B. Harris, the oldest member of the association, was elected honorary president. Mr. John Stevenson was named representative to the Ontario Curling Association meeting in Toronto, and Mr. John P. Evans as alternate.

Rev. Father McKeon, of St. Mary's Church, one of the new members, and Rev. James Rollins are the chaplains. The executive is composed of the president, vice-president, Dr. Bentley, Bruce Wanless and J. W. Jones. Norval Wanless, John Stevenson, J. W. Metherall, Dr. Bentley and Bruce Wanless compose the rink and ice committee, and have power to add. Richard Johnston, Thomas Shaw and Bruce Wanless were named for the membership committee. Mr. Thomas Gillean presided until the election of Dr Wyckoff as president.

The new members who registered yesterday are: R. B. Wanless, J. C. Lindsay, A. J. Wyckoff, Thomas Shaw, James McDonald, James Ferguson, George H. O'Neil, Sam Stevely, O. I. Cunningham, Thomas Beattie, T. H. Murray, J. H. Moran, H. J. Childs, J. J. Cox, Donald Ferguson, A. G. Wanless, JosephYoung, F. R. Trafford, John P. Evans, G. R. Patterson, Thos. Gillean, N. K. Wanless, R. S. Morrison, Edgar J. Sanders, R. G. Liddy, Scott Murray, Bert Brooks, E. Seaborn, Rev. P. J. McKeon, R. Brooks, J. W. Metherall, A. E. Somerville, N. H. Beal, E. P. Smith, James S. Bell, R. Johnston, G. E. Coombs, E. W. Winnett, G. Patrick and F. Simmons.

"POP" ANSON DISCOVERED TENER, NOW A GOVERNOR

Governor-Elect Tener, of Pennsylvania, was famous on the diamond more than twenty years ago. Pop Anson discovered him, and made him a member of the champion Chicagos, with whom he went around the world in 1888 in conjunction with the tour arranged by A. G. Spalding. Tener was a right-handed pitcher, 6 feet tall, and weighing more than 200 pounds. He was a splendid batsman, and was a credit to professional baseball. He retired from the game in 1890 and plunged into politics.

RAMBLER CLUB HELD A BANQUET

Popular East London Organization Entertains—Many Trophies Presented.

MAYOR TALKS OF CITY

Says He Is Pleased to See East Londoners Moving and Hopes New City Hall Will Com^e.

A very successful banquet was held by the Rambler Club in the Duke of York Hotel last evening, a large number of the members of the club and invited guests attending.

During the evening the various trophies won by the club and members of the team in the East End League were presnted by Mayor Beattie, Mr. Fitzgerald, ex-Ald. Thos. Gillean, ex-Ald. Moorhead, and Mr. James Faulkner.

Ex-Ald. Gillean presided as toastmaster, "Our City," was responded to by Mayor Beattie. The mayor stated in the course of his reply that he was glad to see so much enterprise in East London, and heartily supported the East End Progressive Association in their scheme to bring factories to London. To a man in his position it is very discouraging to find the citizens so hard to arouse to a spirit of enterprise, but he thought that East London was moving in the right direction. In regard to the fixed assessment bylaws at the coming municipal elections he hoped that all would turn out and vote to have the bylaws carried.

Favors New City Hall.

He also stated that he was strongly in favor of a new city hall, and hoped that one would soon be built, as it was a waste of money to repair the present buildings.

After this toast Mr. W. N. Spence and Rowland Bruce rendered a song entitled, "Dear Old Moonlight," which received loud applause, and they were forced to respond to an encore.

The next toast to the East End Baseball League was replied to by Mr. Fitzgerald, president of that organization, and after speaking a few words he presented the William Gray trophy to Mr. Archie Orr, manager of the Rambler team. Mr. Orr made a suitable reply.

Ex-Ald. Moorhead, who was the founder of the East End League, and has been connected with it ever since, also made a brief speech, and presented the Zwicker trophy to the Rambler Club, which was followed by the presentation of the Duke of York trophy by Mr. James Faulkner. Mr. Morrow, president of the Methodist Athletic Association, responded to the toast of "Sister League," and the toast to "Sister Clubs" was replied to by Mr. H. Childs, of the Wortman & Ward ball team.

Collins Best Catcher.

Mr. Collins, catcher of the Rambler Club, was presented with a locket for being the best catcher in the league, and Mr. Wilton Smith, of the Rambler Club, was presented with a handsome gold watch for having the best batting average.

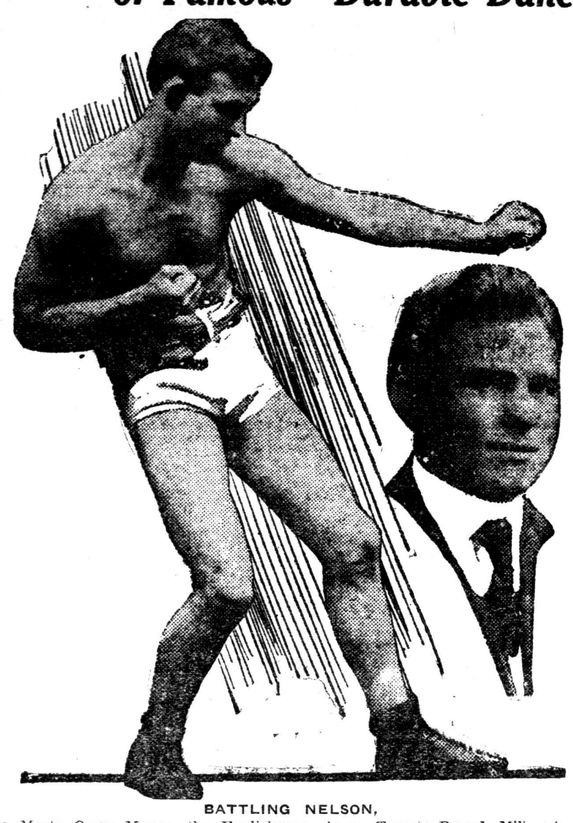
The names of Dr. Seaborn and Mayor Beattie were connected with the toast to "Our Guests," after which William "Clucker" Dunn was presented with a gold locket for being the champion base stealer of the league. Archie Orr and Roy Brooks responded to the toast to "Our Ball Team," and during the course of Mr. Brooks' speech he presented Mr. Orr with a handsome travelling bag on behalf of the Rambler Club, on the eve of his departure for Winnipeg. Dr. Wyckoff responded suitably to the toast of "Honorary Members," and also expressed the regrets of Mr. Joseph Dewan and Mr. Ed. Stein at not being able to attend. Other toasts were "The Umpire," "Our Chairman," "The Host and Hostess" and "The Press."

KETCHEL WAS AN ENGLISHMAN.
[By Associated Press.]

New York, Nov. 25.—"Cestus," writing in the London Sportsman of Nov. 18, a copy of which was received here Friday, says he has evidence that the late Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion of the world, was born an Englishman, and that his real name was Arthur Thomas Wilson, of West Hyde, near Luton, in Bedfordshire.

"I may add," continues Cestus, "that Ketchel's father and mother are still alive, and they naturally think that if there is any of his estate to have, it ought to come to them, especially as they are in none too flourishing circumstances."

Today Will Record the Fate of Famous "Durable Dane"



BATTLING NELSON,
Who Meets Owen Moran, the Englishman, in a Twenty-Round Mill at San Francisco Tonight.

OWEN MORAN IS TODAY'S FAVORITE

Englishman's Stock Advanced During Night at Corbett's in Frisco.

BOTH MEN ARE IN SHAPE

Nelson Must Fight to Stay in the Business and Moran Is After a Strong Boost.

[By Associated Press.]

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—A sudden change in the over night betting has made Owen Moran an 8 to 10 favorite over Battling Nelson for their fight this afternoon in Coffroth's open-air arena here.

Wagering on the contest all along has been at even money, and the unexpected shift of odds has caused the fight fans to engage in much speculation over the eleventh hour turn of sentiment. Betting Commissioner Tom Corbett says a belated rush of Moran money was the cause.

Today's fight is looked upon as an elimination contest for a chance to challenge for the lightweight championship. It will be a 20-round bout, and Benny Zlig will referee. Both the Englishman and Nelson are expected to extend themselves to the utmost to win, for defeat means to Moran a severe set-back in his fight aspirations, and for the "durable Dane" a probable quietus to his fistic career.

The pair are thought to be evenly matched, and a fast, clever encounter is anticipated.

CRISPIN ACCEPTS DEFI ISSUED BY EAGLETON

Claims That He Is Still Champion of Canada, and Is Willing to Cover $25 Side-Bet.

Sporting Editor Advertiser:

I saw Mr. Eagleton's challenge in The Advertiser of Nov. 24 to skate me a race for the championship of Western Ontario, which I have held for 26 years. There is no "hot air" about this, as I can show the clippings of reports of the races I have skated for the 26 years, also where I won the championship of Canada three years ago in Toronto. Now, if Mr. Eagleton will post $25 in the hands of the sporting editor of The Advertiser, or any other man in London, I will cover it, and will skate him any time or place that he may choose.

GEORGE CRISPIN,
Champion of Canada.

London, Nov. 25, 1910.

AINSMITH NOT FOR SALE, SAYS M'ALEER

Connie Mack Makes Big Offer, But Jimmy Says There's Nothing Doing.

Manager Jimmy McAleer, of the Washington club, has turned down Manager Connie Mack's offer for young Ainsmith, the sensational little backstop of the Senators, and said in fact that the kid catcher was not on the market to anybody. Ainsmith, whose first name is Edwin, and who was first secured from the Lawrence, Mass., club, is destined to be one of the greatest backstops of the country during the coming year.

Connie Mack tried to get him while he was with Lawrence, but found that he had been sewed up tight to the Washington club, Mike Kahoe having won the youngster.

McAleer Won't Deal.

Several times during the past season Connie attempted to talk business with McAleer, but there was nothing doing at any time.

Later in the season Connie made a cash offer, a good, big one, too, for the boy, but again McAleer turned a deaf ear. Nothing daunted, just before Connie left on his honeymoon, he instructed his lieutenants to make another offer and a bigger one, but McAleer is determined to hold on to the kid.

Japan will encourage its merchant marine by a provision that vessels carrying foreign flags shall not engage in the coastwise trade.

NOT MUCH MONEY IN FIGHT PICTURES

Jeffries-Johnson Films Failed to Draw Crowds Promoters Expected.

EXPENSES WERE HEAVY

Downfall of White Man and Vigorous Crusades, Caused Financial Loss.

Although the moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight have been displayed in various parts of the United States, Canada, England and Australia for more than four months, it is said that the gross receipts so far have been rather disappointing.

The syndicate which bought up the interests owned by the pugilists, and by Rickard and Gleason, paid nearly $200,000 for exclusive rights, so that in the long run it is believed that the pictures will not yield the huge fortune that at first was looked for.

Rickard and Gleason each retain one-twelfth of the pictures, and so far each has received $17,200, it is said, although Rickard was reported some time ago to have purchased half of Gleason's interest. Jeffries and Johnson therefore were wise when they sold their interests to the syndicate for spot cash, which reached a total of nearly $100,000.

The Crusade.

The vigorous crusade against the pictures which began immediately after the fight, undoubtedly caused a heavy loss. It was impossible to show the films in many large cities, while the fact that Johnson won kept them almost entirely away from the Southern States.

The downfall of Jeffries, too, served as a damper in other parts of the country, for it is said that the pictures did not begin to draw the money that was expected by the promoters. Including cash paid for fighters' and promoters' shares, the cost of taking the pictures, transportation, shipments to foreign countries and other expenses, it is figured that in spite of money received from various theatrical syndicates, the proprietors of the films are disappointed with the general result. If Jeffries had won, however, there would have been a far different story to tell, it is believed.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW TERMINATES

Judge Moore Is Biggest Winner—Other Winners.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago, Nov. 26.—What the promoters pronounce the most successful horse show ever held in Chicago, came to a close today, and was succeeded by the International Live Stock Show. In number of first prizes, William L. Moore, veteran horse owner and exhibitor, easily passed all competitors. His horses carried away 17 blue ribbons, as well as numberless second and third prizes. Among the other winners were:

British army—Five firsts, five seconds, five thirds.
Dutch—Two firsts.
French—One first.
U. S. army—One first, two seconds.

JOHNSON ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Complaint Is Made by White Actress in Negro's Theatrical Company.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, Nov. 25.—Jack Johnson, pugilist, was arrested this afternoon, charged with assault on Emile Cooper, a white girl in the theatrical company in which Johnson appears.

The complainant did not appear, but sent word that she was ill in bed and the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning. The charge was one of assault and disorderly conduct.

"This thing is a frame-up," said Johnson. "I'm going to fight it to a finish and show them that I'm no easy mark."

The Royal Mail Steam Pocket Com- Company's check for £1,347,825 for the shares of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is not by any means the largest that has ever been drawn. The Manchester Ship Canal Company, on acquiring the Bridgewater Canal in 1887, drew a check for £1,710,000, and it will be remembered that it exhibited it in the city as the biggest that had been drawn up to that time.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING AT N.Y.

Pres. Ban Johnson Announces That a Session Will Be Held Dec. 14.

NO ROW OVER ELECTIONS

Same Old Officers Will Fill Official Position—Four Meetings During Week.

New York, not Chicago, will be the scene of the next meeting of the American League, the date set for the assembling in Gotham of the magnates of the junior organization being Wednesday, Dec. 14. B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, has promulgated his announcement of the meeting.

The American Leaguers will not have to elect a president, for Johnson has practically a life job as their executive. Johnson also is the secretary-treasurer of his league, and there will be no fight for this position. The American Leaguers anually choose Chas. W. Somers as their vice-president, and no one has yet been found willing to run against the Forest City magnate for this office.

What's Somers' Salary?

What Somers' salary is as vice-president is a deep mystery and his duties also are unknown. Apparently all that Somers had to do as vice-president of the American League last season was to lend a hand in the investigation of the charges made by George T. Stallings that Hal Chase was not giving his best services to the Highlanders.

In the American League there never is any contest for places on the board of directors, as a club owner is required every other year to serve on the board, whether he wants to do so or not.

The Johnsonites, according to their president, will need just two hours in which to get through the business that will confront them at the meeting Dec. 14. The work staring the club owners in their faces consists of accepting the reports made by committees appointed at previous sessions, adopting a resolution or two, exchanging congratulations and adjourning.

Guests of "Uncle Ben."

While the American Leaguers will need to linger in Gotham a couple of hours in order to transact the business before them, there is a large-sized chance that, on the request of "Uncle Ben" Shibe, chief owner of the White Elephants, the champions of the world, the magnates may spend more time here. "Uncle Ben" believes that before the club owners hie homeward they should gather around the festive board and be his guests at a banquet to celebrate the triumph of the White Elephants over the Cubs. The meeting place of the American Leaguers will be, as usual, the Hotel Wolcott.

This is the list of meetings to be held in New York during the week beginning Monday, Dec. 12:

Monday, Dec. 12—Annual meeting of the Eastern League, in the Hotel Victoria.

Tuesday, Dec. 13—Annual meeting of the National League, in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Tuesday, Dec. 13, or Wednesday, Dec. 14—Annual meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Wednesday, Dec. 14—Annual meeting of the American League, in the Hotel Wolcott.

THE ORIENT CLUB IN ANNUAL BANQUET

Nineteenth Anniversary of the Inauguration Celebrated Last Night.

The annual banquet of the Orient Club was held last night at the London House. Over 50 members and friends were present, and it was one of the best affairs ever held by the organization. President W. R. Vining introduced the toast list, during which he gave a short history of the club since its inauguration over nineteen years ago. Many members had left the city to occupy prominent positions in other parts of Canada and in the United States. He advised his hearers to take a deep interest in public questions and thus fit themselves for the highest duties of citizenship.

"Our Country" was responded to by Mr. J. Birnie Smith, while Messrs. W. J. Connor, Dr. Windsor and J. Anderson spoke on "Bachelors and Benedicts."

"Our Guests" had as sponsors Mr. Ward Casselman and Victor Smith, of the Hermitage Club. They spoke of the pleasant relations existing between the two clubs.

Mr. Bruce Smith handled the toast to "The Ladies" in excellent style, and paid a well-turned compliment to the opposite sex.

"Absent Members," one of the best toasts of the evening, was responded to by J. R. MacLeod and S. K. Milroy. They told interesting stories of the earlier days.

The toast to "The Press" brought replies from J. H. Fowler and J. Hazel.

During the evening songs were given by Bruce Smith, George Robinson, M. J. McKeough, J. H. Moran and Lou Davies, while several impromptu numbers were given by the members. Mr. W. Ashplant acted as accompanist.

It is safe to say that, in the most important sense of all, there is but little basis for comparison between the brain of man and that of the highest animal below him. The smartest "educated chimpanzee" is but a feeble reflection of intellectual man, just enough of a resemblance to him to make us laugh. Not only in volume, but in the fineness of the convolution, the human brain is immeasurably superior to that of the lower creatures; and between the finest products of what we are pleased to call the animal "instinct" and the creations of the mind of man there is a distance that is inconceivably vast.

LOOK! LISTEN!

This is your only chance to get a 10c cigar for 5c. It's merely a sacrifice sale. While they last. You will never get this chance again. Ask me.

Marks Fauria
NATIONAL CIGAR STORE.

YOUNG MEN

Fo- Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. A is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cur-, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolut.ly safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00
For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

MOTORIST LAUDS LONGWOOD ROAD

Ohio Man Says Forty-Five Miles Into London Are Best He Ever Struck.

TOURED WESTERN ONT

Tells of Routes He Took and Explains His Fancy For Walkerville.

"I started from Newark, Ohio, on a trip to Canada," writes Edward R. Evans, "going by the way of Northern Ohio, Michigan and then across the river at Port Huron to Sarnia, Ontario. From Sarnia I came back down the river road through Sombra and Wallaceburg, to Chatham, and across to Walkerville and Windsor. Walkerville is the only real town on the Canadian map. You can always get a generous supply of "oil" there.

"From Windsor I came back to Chatham by way of Essex, thus avoiding that lake sand. I left Chatham for the east, going through Thamesville and Wardsville (12 miles, all sand), where I had the misfortune of losing two pedals because of the spills. I also lost about four weeks' growth of bark on my shins.

Liked Longwood Road.

"From Wardsville to London it was fine, 45 miles of the best dirt road I ever struck. From London I went down to St. Thomas, returning to London that evening somewhat tired. I got some of that Walkerville 'oil' the next morning, and it gave me great relief. After taking a few more doses (inwardly) after breakfast I dug out for Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, to Milton and Toronto. After a little rest there I came back by way of Georgetown, Guelph, Waterloo and Berlin, Stratford, St. Marys and back to London. From there I started back for the States through Stratford, Wyoming, Oil Springs to Wallaceburg. At Wallaceburg I attended the Old Boys' and Old Girls' Reunion, and had a fine time, returning to Chatham and down to Blenheim and across to Rondeau, where I boarded an Ontario and Ohio Navigation Company steamboat and got back into Ohio at Cleveland. I remained in Cleveland for about ten days, visiting friends and relatives, leaving that city by way of Dover, Elyria, Oberlin, Norwalk, Monroeville to Weaver's Corners, Attica, Rucyrus, Marion, Delaware, Columbus and Lynchburg (formerly Newark, O.).

"I had travelled about 2,300 miles in all kinds of weather, both day and night. I only had two punctures—one in the United States and one in Canada. As for my old glass spark-plug, I never had to repair or even take it out to clean. My fuel, oil and storage expenses for the entire trip amounted to but $10."

CRIPPEN IN LETTER PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Judicial Error Built on Public Sentiment Was Conviction, He Declared.

London, Nov. 25.—Lloyd's News today publishes a three-column letter from Dr. Crippen, which the paper received through Miss Leneve. In his letter Crippen reaffirms most solemnly that he was wrongly convicted, and expresses the belief that facts are yet to come out which will prove his innocence. The letter rebuts the evidence as to identification of remains found in the cellar of the Hilldrop Crescent house. It says the conviction was a judicial error, created chiefly by prejudice which had been built up in the public mind by the sensational story of the Crippen flight and capture.

The letter winds up with a warm tribute to Miss Leneve, "who," it says, "has loved me as few women love men. My last prayer will be that God may protect her and allow her to join me in eternity."

SPLUTTERING AND SPLUTTERING

"What is the cause of that spattering, spluttering noise?"

"An Englishman and a man from Massachusetts are in the back room dropping their h's and g's.

NEXT COURT WILL BE BRILLIANT ONE

Period of Full Mourning Over, Era of Solemnity Will End in London.

London, Nov. 25.—The court having now gone into half-mourning, King George has begun making arrangements for the forthcoming season, so that his people may know as early as possible what arrangements they should make for themselves. It is only in the court itself that half-mourning will be observed up to May 7 next, and within that circle women are expected to dress themselves in black, with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers or gray and white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments. Men, however, will have to go on wearing the same mourning clothes right to the end.

Five Courts To Be Held.

It has come as a surprise to a good many that there probably will be as many as five courts during the season. Nothing official has been issued yet as to whether they will be held by day or at night, but there will be two toward the end of February. That is assured. They will, of course, be "half-mourning" courts, and first will be confined exclusively to the official and diplomatic circles, with the addition of a few of the more intimate friends of the King and Queen.

The other courts will be held in May and June and will be very brilliant, as there will be so many presentations held over from last season in addition to those which will come along in their usual course. The fifth, which will be called officially "an extra court," will probably be the most brilliant of the whole series, and will be held virtually on the eve of the coronation. By that time, the whole, or nearly all, of the official representatives sent from foreign courts and states to the coronation, will have arrived in England, and it is expected that the function will be remembered on account of the number of heirs-apparent to other thrones that will be present.

Crown Princes Expected.

Among the crown princes expected are those of Germany, Greece, Sweden, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Japan and Egypt, while two reigning monarchs are also likely to attend in the persons of the Kings of Spain and Norway.

The King has also under consideration the revival of the state concerts which were abandoned during the reign of King Edward. It is Queen Mary's desire that these concerts should occupy a place in the list of court ceremonies, and two of these are likely to be given at Buckingham Palace in May. There is also likely to be a very large garden party at Windsor Castle a few days before the coronation, and during the coronation week there is to be a gala performance at the opera. Their majesties, by the way, are continuing their subscription for the royal box at Covent Garden for the opera season, which means that it will be occupied by a royal party every evening.

Gala Event in Wales.

Both King George and Queen Mary are taking the very deepest interest in the preparations for the investiture of the young Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, and have greatly rejoiced the hearts of their Welsh subjects by intimating that they intend to be present. That means, of course, that they will be attended by a large court and other notables in the higher ranks of society. As court mourning will be over by then, there will be, if the weather is favorable, a show of toilets such as is seldom seen, even at Royal Ascot.

In the forests of Java there are spiders whose webs are so strong that it requires a knife to cut through them.

YOUNG MEN.

Santaline Capsules quickly and permanently cure all unnatural discharges, etc. All pain is stopped by the first few doses. This treatment is entirely new, and very effective. By mail, in plain sealed wrapper on receipt of $1. Address MORIN CHEMICAL CO., Box 380, London.

"THE MATURITY OF AGE"

AGE does not always mean improvement in a whisky any more than it does in the incorrigibly bad boy. New whisky, like a young boy, must possess the elements of matured goodness.

CORBY'S
"Special Selected" Rye Whisky



is made by a process which yields up the goodness of the richest grain in absolute purity.

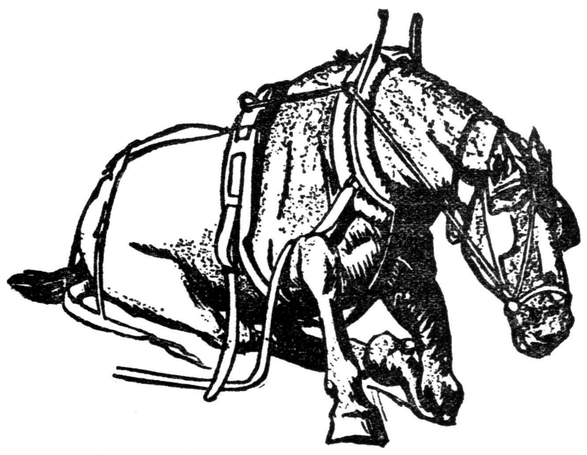
Storage for years in charred oak casks develops its inherent qualities to a rare degree of excellence. The smooth flavor and tempting aroma are not often equalled.

On sale by all first-class hotels, cafes and liquor stores.

H. Corby Distillery Company Limited 67

Head Offices: Montreal. "Corby's of Corbyville for Over Half-a-Century"





Dunlop
Horseshoe Pads

Make your horse sure-footed on the icy pavement. Safer than sharp shoeing and last longer.

THAT'S WHY *The rubber heel and sole of the Dunlop Horse shoe Pad just naturally clings to slippery surfaces, and slippery surfaces do not cut or wear away the rubber.*

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company Limited

200 Put on by the Blacksmith who shoes your horse
392 Clarence Street London Branch and Tire Repair Station

IT'S WORST WINE YEAR SINCE 1810

Crop Is Almost Failure in Many of the French and German Vineyards.

CHAMPAGNE IS SHORT

Prices Sure to Go Up—Charities Will Suffer—Vintages Now in the Market.

London, Nov. 25.—Several reports from various wine-growing districts have already appeared, showing that the season of 1910 has been disastrous. Messrs. Gilbey's annual report has appeared and only confirms the most pessimistic estimates that have preceded it.

Not since 1810, it seems, has disaster been so complete. The mischief originated in the early spring and summer, when the continuous humidity engendered every form of destructive insect life which blighted and withered the grapes. In many vineyards, especially those of France and Germany, few perfect bunches were to be seen. The beautiful weather of September and October would have ripened the grapes if there had been any. But only in a few favored districts were there any to ripen. In the more northern wine-growing parts of Europe the quantity is so insignificant that the quality of 1910 is commercially of small importance.

One-Tenth of a Crop.

In Germany along the Rhine and Moselle there will barely be one-tenth of an average crop. In the Champagne and Saumur districts and in the Burgundy and Chablis districts of France the vintage is positively a blank. In Cognac no brandy will be distilled this year. In the Medoc and other districts of Bordeaux, more favored than any other part of France, there will be little more than one-third of the average quantities of claret and Sauterne made.

In Austria-Hungary the crop is estimated at one-third and in Italy not much more than one-half. In Sicily there will be about two-thirds of an average from the old vines, but the young vines, planted since the invasion of phylloxera, are producing well, so that the island's total crop will probably be as in 1909. In Northern Spain and also in the south and sherry districts there may be from a half to three-quarters of a crop.

The Portuguese yield is nearly average and the quanty is good. Thousands of tons of grapes have been sent from Lisbon to France and Germany whose idle presses will thus have been occupied and the duty on imported wines escaped.

Madeira Nearly Average.

Outside Europe crops have been fairly good. Madeira's vintage is nearly average and of good quality. Algeria has an excellent vintage both in quantity and quality, while the wines have doubled and in some instances trebled in value. Fifty years ago Algeria produced no wine. Now the output is nearly 200,000,000 gallons annually. Nearly all this is consumed in France, where it is in greater request and more highly appreciated than many of the cheaper home productions. Being grown in a French colony this wine enters France duty free.

The normal annual yield of the European vineyards is computed at 3,000,000,000 gallons. Of this France usually produces about. 1,000,000,000 gallons. This year France's production will only be 400,000,000 gallons. As France is both the largest producer and consumer of wine the failure of this year's harvest is nothing less than a national disaster. Assessing the wine at a price of only 16 cents a gallon the loss to France this year would be some $100,000,000. The report gives some striking examples of what this loss means. Extreme poverty will beb rought upon smaller growers and all employed in industries which depend upon the production of wine. The greater part of the wine grown in France is consumed in the district of production before it is a year old. Thus there will be a veritable famine of the staple beverage of the majority of the population, who consume on an average 100 bottles a head per annum.

Small Growers Penniless.

In the champagne district small vineyards owners are penniless and dependent upon the shippers for money and for the cultivation and care of the vines till next year's harvest. The hospital of Beaune, in Burgundy, famous as a splendid charity, depends for part of its income on a dozen vineyards, the wines of which realize from $45,000 to $55,000 a year. This year not a gallon will be made.

The natural result of this shortage will be an increase of price all around. Champagne is the wine in which public interest in England is perhaps greatest, and the report has some interesting information as to the present stock. Official figures show that in April 168,000,000 of bottles were in the cellars of Reims and Epernay, apart altogether from stocks in the hands of merchants in other parts of France and the rest of the world. This represents the world's consumption of champagne for at least four years. In the ordinary course 40 to 45 millions of bottles would have been added to the stock. As it is there will not be a single cask bottled for champagne this year.

Little of the celebrated vintage of 1898 remains. This excellent champagne of 1900 is the one now being chiefly consumed in England. The vintage is 1904, which has been the principal champagne shipped from France during the last two years, is much appreciated for its lightness and elegance. The coming vintage of excellence is that of 1906, to be shipped to England next year. It already has a high reputation in the trade. The next champagne year was 1907. This wine is now generally admitted to be much finer than was originally anticipated.

With regard to clarets, the famous vintages of 1899 and 1900 are becoming very scarce. Three later vintages are of acknowledged merit, viz.: 1905, 1907 and 1909. The 1909 clarets have been the surprise of the century. Owing to the bad summer they were not made till late in October, but they unexpectedly developed such extraordinary good qualities that the whole of the classified growths and most of the premier bourgeois wines of Medoc were brought up by the Bordeaux merchants within a month at comparatively high prices, and the whole of the 1908 vintage was left in the hands of the growers.

CANNON WILL SIT BACK AND WATCH DEMOCRATS

Hopes New Majority Can Reduce Prices and Increase Wages.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Philosophic and smiling, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon returned to Washington Friday. While mildly deploring the result of the recent election, in which, he said, "a majority has made a mistake in giving our friends, the Democrats, control of the 62nd Congress, he added:

"With that responsibility it remains to be seen what they will do. I should be glad if they find themselves able to redeem their promises in the campaign—to reduce the cost of living and increase the price of labor."

Mr. Cannon does not expect the passage of much legislation in the forthcoming session, due to the scant time in which Congress will be enabled to act. He expects that the appropriations for the coming fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000. The Speaker is satisfied with the condition of the country, declaring that never before has the United States been so prosperous.

KILL GYPSY QUEEN

Big Circus Elephant Had to Have Five Hundred Grains of Cyanide.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Nov. 25. — It took 500 grains of cyanide of potassium, a deadly poison, to kill the Gypsy Queen, a trick elephant, this afternoon, in execution of the death sentence passed on her for killing her keeper, Robert Schiel, on Oct. 20. Less than one grain is ordinarily fatal to man, and the first convulsive symptoms supervene almost before the victim can get down the glass from which he swallowed. But the Queen swayed backward and forward, flapping her big ears, for ten minutes, before she showed the least uneasiness, and it was 44 minutes before she was pronounced dead.

The poison was given her in three pailfuls of bran mash in which had been sprinkled 100 capsules, each of five grains of cyanide. She had been starved for 24 hours, and ate greedily. At the end of ten minutes she shivered in all her vast bulk of 7,650 pounds, her knees weakened, her trunk grew rigid, she rolled her eyes and fell. In the next two minutes she got up four times, struggling against the chains that bound her. At the end of 20 minutes her breathing was imperceptible, but 44 minutes after her first swallow she winked when her trainer passed his hand before her eyes. That was the last sign of life.

The Queen was 87 years old, born in Africa, and one of the largest elephants in captivity; she stood eight feet seven inches high. Of recent years her temper had not improved, and last October she picked up an unaccustomed keeper, who had been warned not to go near her, slammed him against the wall of her cell and then trod him into pulp.

A few days ago she grabbed for another keeper, but he had kept cautiously out of reach. Nevertheless, her trainer never lost faith in her. To prove her docility, he took her out a few minutes before her execution, and led her through her paces. She seemed willing enough to perform and submitted to caresses before she was led to her death.

YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—Thomas H. Barnett, 23 years old, who according to the police wore evening dress while committing burglaries in Buffalo, of which he was convicted, was sentenced today to not less than two years and six months and not more than four years and eight months in Auburn Prison. His 18-year-old wife, Florence Tomlinson, of Toronto, who, as an accomplice, was arrested with him in Baltimore, where subsequently they were married, was sent to the House of Refuge at Albion.

REVOLT IN MEXICO BECOMES HISTORY

Commander of Forces Along the Border Receives Official Advices.

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 25. — There were no developments Friday in the revolutionary situation, and quiet reigns throughout the Republic of Mexico

General Lauro Villar, commanding the forces along the Mexican border, has received such advices covering every point from Matamoras to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and on the American side everything is quiet.

General Villar has learned that reports that a battle occurred Friday in the neighborhood of Eagle Pass, and that Francisco I. Madero had been wounded are untrue. The Mexican officers communicated with Col. Pena at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Col. Pena declared the stories baseless. He also said no trace of Madero had been found.

Capt. J. H. Rogers, of the Texas Rangers, returned from Minero, Texas, on Friday afternoon, and reports tranquility in that vicinity. He states that any force of revolutionists which might have been in that neighborhood has either taken to the brush or crossed the river into Mexico. The rangers force of Capt. Rogers, together with that of the United States marshal and the United States army remain on the scene to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws.

Among the passengers arriving in this city Friday night from Monterey was Joseph Wheeless, a St. Louis attorney. Mr. Wheeless left Torreon, Mex., Thursday evening, and said at that time conditions were normal. Mr. Wheeless has large interests in Mexico, and said the many stories circulated throughout the United States magnifying the importance of what he terms a minor uprising are seriously injuring business in the republic.

Before leaving Torreon, Mr. Wheeless visited Oaxaca, Mexico City, Gomez Palacio, Lerdo, Parrall, and other points, and said that beyond uprisings of a minor nature, no disturbance existed, and the Government had little difficulty in quelling the mobs.

WORK ON G. T. P.

Good Progress Is Being Made On Branch Lines.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Latest reports regarding the progress on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway announce that the grading, fencing, telegraph line and track laying has been completed on the Yorkton branch running north of Melville, the distance being 25¼ miles. Track laying has also been completed into Kenora, a distance of 4 miles from Yorkton, and the end of this extension.

On the Melville to Regina branch, a distance of 25 miles, the track laying, fencing and telegraph line has been completed to Belcarres, and from that point to Regina is now under construction, also 90 miles of the branch from Regina towards the boundary are now under construction.

On the Battleford branch, a distance of 48 miles, approximately 45 per cent of the total grading, has been completed.

The grading on the Prince Albert branch, now under construction from a point west of Watrous on the main line, is 85 per cent completed, and track laying has been started.

On the Calgary branch the track is laid to mile 47, and fence completed to same point. The grade north of Red Deer is now ready for track laying.

On the Melville Kenora branch reports show that the soil is very rich with no sleughs in the entire distance. The district is well settled and has every evidence of prosperity.

At Yorkton the town has already appointed a publicity commissioner, and some rapid development is looked for.

Kenora has five hotels, two banks, and is a busy grain-shipping place. It is claimed that 1,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped from this point last year.

CHINESE COPY C. P. R.

Gang of Former Laborers Now Building Road Near Hong Kong.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Evidence of the educative effects of the Canadian Pacific in the Orient were given yesterday, when Mr. D. W. Craddock, general traffic agent of the C. P. R. at Hong Kong, was in the city, on his way back to China from a holiday in Great Britain. Mr. Craddock said that a standard railway was being built out of Hong Kong for a distance of forty miles, the whole thing being done by Chinese. The leading part was being taken by a Chinaman, who had been employed on the construction of the C. P. R., as boss of a gang. During his work in Western Canada he had learned things, and on his return to China he remembered them. With the growth of railroad facilities in the Celestial Kingdom the erstwhile C. P. R. gang-boss developed into an adviser of capitalists, with the result that he became a Chinese pioneer, building the first railway there that has been entirely constructed under the plans and supervision of Celestials. The railroad, said Mr. Craddock, has been built along C. P. R. standard lines in many respects, although the steel and rolling stock was imported from Great Britain.

As to the Canadian affairs in the Orient Mr. Craddock said they were growing rapidly, both amongst Europeans and Chinese. The rapid transit afforded by the Pacific Empresses in conjunction with the C. P. R. lines and the Atlantic Empresses had attracted much attention throughout Asia, and the business of the Hong Kong offices in handling through passenger business was becoming more and more marked.

With regard to China itself Mr. Craddock was not very talkative, since he is going back there to do business. He, however, did not put much faith in the reports that an edict to be issued, abolishing the queue in fact, he branded this as a journalistic mis-queue. Mr. Craddock will leave in a short time via Vancouver to resume his duties at Hong Kong.

SENT REDMOND $50,000.

Boston, Nov. 25.—National Treasurer B. Fitzpatrick, of the United Irish League, this afternoon cabled $10,000 to John E. Redmond, M. P., the Nationalist leader. Since the annual convention at Buffalo a few weeks ago $50,000 has been sent to aid the Irish party in the British House of Commons. A further installment of $25,000 will be forwarded within a short time.

GERMANY INSTIGATES BIG DUTCH DEFENCES

New Forts To Be Built by Holland at Request of the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, Nov. 25.—The fate of the Dutch Government's bill for the expenditure of $19,150,000 on coastal defence, which has been introduced in the second chamber, is uncertain.

The defences proposed are only vaguely described, and many members desire a more definite account of the plans before voting the money. The government wishes to keep the plans absolutely secret, but it may eventually have to yield to part, at least, of the chamber's demands.

Forts are to be erected or existing fortifications strengthened at the following places: De Helder (on the Zuider Zee, at the north end of the North Holland canal), at Ymuiden (north af Haarlem, at the end of the North Sea canal), Hook of Holland, Hellevoetsluis (the harbor at the end of the Voorne canal), and at Flushing.

The Flushing fortifications arouses most controversy. The proposal is widely regarded as due to the instigation of Germany. Many Dutchmen, indeed, regard the whole of the scheme in this light. They say that it was inspired by the German Government, and connect it with the Kaiser's famous letter to the Dutch Government.

It is widely remarked that in case of an Anglo-German conflict Flushing, strongly fortified, could protect Belgian neutrality—should Antwerp be in danger from Britain. But no corresponding arrangement is made to prevent violation on the land side by Germany.

SERIOUS RIOTS

Three Persons Shot in Chicago Garment Workers Trouble.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Three persons were shot, one of them, George Gabler, a saloonkeeper, being wounded seriously, and many others were subjected to a rain of bullets here today in a riot caused by striking garment workers attacking non-union workers on the northwest side of the city. Gabler was in his saloon and the bullet that struck him came through a window. Bricks, sticks and stones also were thrown by the fighters. Several wagon loads of police were called.

Vincent Belleno and his wife Anna, non-union workers, were accused by the police of firing the shots, and were arrested.

ELECT OFFICERS

London Chapter, No. 150, Had a Big Gathering Last Night.

At the annual election of officers of London Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons, held last night in the lodge room, the following officers were selected for the coming year:

J. P. Z.—Ex. Comp. F. E. Harley.
Z.—Ex. Comp. G. W. Reed.
H.—Ex. Comp. H. J. Heath.
J.—Comp. C. R. Reed.
Treasurer—Ex. Comp. J. E. Keays.
Scribe E.—Ex. Comp. C. C. Reed.
Scribe N.—Comp. Whit Lancaster.
Principal Sojourner—Comp. C. R. Hoare.

Representative to Building Committee—Ex. Comp. Finlay Marshall.

Auditors—Ex. Comps. C. R. Reed and H. J. Heath.

There were a number of visitors present and several degrees were worked in excellent form.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS

A Big Show May Be Made at Capetown Shortly.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Thomas Bagnall, of Cape Town, South Africa, is trying to organize an exhibition of Canadian manufacturers and natural products, to be held in South Africa and to commence in January next.

Mr. Bagnall writes to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as follows: "It seems to me that, with the customs preference Canada has with South Africa there should be great opportunities as against United States of America for their manufacturers. I should like to see at least one hundred firms in this exhibition, as this would then enable me to well advertise and invite merchants to dinners, and have a public luncheon at each place on the opening. In the event of any firm requiring more than 100 square feet of space the charge would be in proportion, say, 150 square feet, £150, and so on."

It is not likely that the Canadian manufacturers will take action unless Mr. Bagnell presents his case in person.

SOME CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEES

Secretary of State Put on Printing Committee—Russell on Agriculture.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning presided over the committee to revise the list of members of the various standing committees. There were few changes, Albert Allard, M. P. for Ottawa, who was not given any committees last season, was made a member of the committees on railways, private bills, standing orders, and agriculture.

L. A. Rivet was substituted for Hon. L. P. Brodeur on the private bills committee; P. E. Blondin, of Champlain, took the place of Gerald White on the standing orders committee.

Hon. Charles Murphy was added to the printing committee, thereby providing that the man who is the head of the printing department shall be a member of the committee which supervises the printing of Parliament. Mr. Murphy was also added to the public accounts committee, as was also Mr. Fraser, of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Turriff was made a member of the banking and commerce committee.

Mr. Russell, of East Toronto, is put on the agriculture committee in place of W. R. Smyth, of Algoma, and Gerald White is added to the mines committee in the stead of P. E. Blondin.

GROWING FAST.

Prince Rupert, Nov. 25.—In the month of August, this year, no less than 84 steamers arrived at Prince Rupert, B. C., in September 92, and in October 84. A total of 273 steamers calling at this new port in three months is the measure of the business up to date.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last 36 years, but it is always a welcome story to those in search of health—there is nothing in the world that cures coughs and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers. 5

'PHONE WIRES USED TO AVENGE DEFEAT

Socialist Revolutionaries Resor to Cruel Methods to Retaliate On Government.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Socialist revolutionaries, now that they have been defeated in their attempt to ruin France by the railway strike, are adopting the most horrible means of avenging themselves on society.

Last night, in one of the stations of the General Electric Company at Vitry, the insulators were smashed and a number of wires were cut. The damage was discovered this morning by a brigadier of the gendarmerie, who, seeing the wires and insulators on the ground, went to the telephone to advise his chief.

As he took up the instrument he received a terrible shock and his hands, face and body were so severely burned that he is now in the hospital.

Before he fell to the ground in his agony the brigadier managed to give the alarm.

Two workmen rushed in and attempted to put things right. But as they cut the "live" wire they received a shock of 13,000 volts. It is very unlikely that they will recover.

Eventually the current was cut off and the whole district deprived of electric light and the telephone service, but not a moment too soon, for various people connected with the damaged system had already received shocks.

Only a few hours later further acts of destruction were reported from Villejulf, where twenty-seven telephone wires were cut on the Fontainbleau road. A man who was driving home was surprised at his horse shying, and descending to ascertain the reason, found telephone wires which had been cut stretched across the road. Three dark figures rose out of the mist and discharged their revolvers at him, then took to flight.

A SERIOUS CASE

Woman at Montreal May Face Charge of Murder.

Montreal, Nov. 25.—Virginie Gobell, found guilty of manslaughter some time ago as the result of a death in an institution she conducted on the starvation principle, has, it is now known, been carrying on the same business for some time at her old establishment. As she received her freedom on promising to close up, the prospects for more trouble for her are good, especially in view of the fact that another death took place at her place recently.

CARNEGIE IS 73.

New York, Nov. 25.—Andrew Carnegie was showered today with congratulatory messages on his 73rd birthday, which he quietly celebrated at his home on Fifth avenue.

INJURED IN COLLISION.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Thomas Creighton, a driver for the Dickinson Construction Company, which is building the septic tank system, was too slow in getting out of the way of a west bound King street car in the east end this morning, and the car crashed into his wagon. Simultaneously an east bound car struck his horses, killing one, and badly injuring the other. Creighton himself was knocked unconscious, and suffered a fracture of the hip, but is not thought to be fatally hurt. The team and wagon became wedged between the two cars, and all traffic as a result was tied up for over an hour.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Belleville, Nov. 25.—William G. Brown, the G. T. R. fireman who was injured in the yard here yesterday afternoon, died during the night. Brown was 27 years of age and married.

A curious co-incidence in this case is the fact that five years ago William Dicks, Mrs. Brown's first husband, was instantly killed near the spot where Brown was fatally injured last night.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

HAS RESIGNED.

Regina, Nov. 25.—Deputy Attorney General Frank Ford, formerly of Toronto, will sever his connection with the department next month when he will leave for Edmonton, where he will join a local law firm.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

Young and Old Are Attacked

Everyone is liable to be attacked with Kidney Trouble, young and old are seized. Pains in the back, and aching limbs are sure signs of kidney trouble. Girls that ought to be bright and lissome are languid and nervous. Women worry and suffer torments. Strong men do not escape the ravages of kidney trouble and disease.

Booth's Kidney Pills

Mrs. N. Good, of 70 Stadacona street, Moose-jaw, Sask., says: "I am pleased to state, for the benefit of any person suffering with painful back, that they will find Booth's Kidney Pills a most excellent remedy. I suffered for months with a very weak back and severe pains and aches in the kidneys, and felt very much depressed. There was also a swelling under my eyes. When I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills, I procured a box, and found them the best remedy I have ever used, as they were very quick in giving me relief. The pains have left my back and have restored my health, and I am now strong and well."

THE BOOTH GUARANTEE.

We do not guarantee to cure in all cases, but if you derive no benefit our agents are authorized to refund you your money. Booth's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, 50c box, postpaid, from The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by Cairncross & Lawrence.

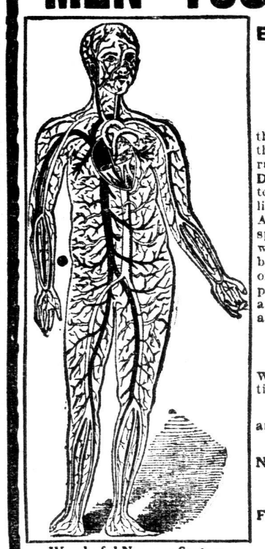
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To have a lame back or painful stitches, means disordered Kidneys, and the sooner you have the Kidneys and Bladder in a perfectly healthy condition, the sooner you will enjoy life. As far as we know there is only one remedy that is guaranteed to cure you, and that is FIG PILLS. If they don't make you a strong, healthy person in two weeks, your money will be refunded. Twenty-five cents a box, at all leading drug stores.

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We have in stock a complete range of
Mink, Persian Lamb, Sable — Muffs, Stoles and Throws
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Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

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Write for our private address.

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Pain arising FROM *Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,* is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S *according to the information* given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. *Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.*

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Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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Full directions and many uses on Large Sifter-Can 10¢

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Best equipped institute of this kind in Western Ontario.

TREATMENTS: Office, $1 00; Patient's Residence, $2 00. 45c

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The name of Sterling on silver guarantees a certain fineness of that metal to the purchaser. This name stamped on its respective products at once frees the mind from all doubts as to the reliability and honesty of silverware. Fifty years exclusively devoted to offering the ruptured a service that changes a life of torture, anxiety and suffering to one of comfort and usefulness at a cost so small as to be within reach of everyone, has made the name of "EGAN" mean to the ruptured what "Sterling" does to the purchasers of silverware.



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FREE CONSULTATION COUPON.

This coupon, upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, rupture specialist, 331 West King street, Toronto, who will visit London (Grigg House), Saturday (all day and night), one day only, DECEMBER THE THIRD, will entitle the bearer to free consultation. Ask at hotel office for number of my room.

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And on her appearance here, Dec. 14, will use the

"New Scale Williams" Canada's Greatest Piano

The world has produced some very great singers in the last few years, and all have enjoyed more or less popularity, but the name of **SEMBRICH** stands out pre-eminently as the **greatest** of them all, and the critics have all agreed that her **art** has reached the realm of perfection, never attained by any other soprano.

In selecting a piano she must have an instrument that is in perfect sympathy with the voice, and one that has a tendency to uplift rather than hamper her efforts.

The "NEW SCALE WILLIAMS," with its rich, round, full, singing tone, meets all the requirements of this great artist, and her appreciation is better shown by her letter to the company, which is printed below.

Toronto, Can.,
Nov. 4, 1909.

"I wish to thank you for the New Scale Williams Concert Grand Pianos which you are furnishing for my concerts in Canada.

"It gives me pleasure to tell you that I find the tone beautiful and of splendid power and carrying quality."

Sincerely yours,
MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

If it should be your pleasure to hear Mme. Sembrich during her visit here, kindly compare the tone of the beautiful piano she uses with others you may hear from time to time, and then you will understand why the "NEW SCALE WILLIAMS" is rightfully termed CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO.

We have a beautiful stock in both Uprights and Grands, and they may be purchased either for cash or on our easy payment plan.

Williams Piano Co., Ltd

194 Dundas Street. H. P. Bull, Manager

SAINT PAUL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS OVER - - - $6,000,000
SURPLUS OVER - - $2,000,000

One of Fourteen Fire Companies Represented in London by

D. CAMPBELL & SONS

General Insurance Agents.

26 BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.

CLINTON.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Clinton, Nov. 25. — The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Holland entertained a joyous company on Wednesday evening, when their second daughter, Miss Olive Eva Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Alexander Welsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Welsh, of the Bayfield line.

The bride was given away by her father, and the Wedding March was played by Miss Barnett. The officiating clergyman was Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, pastor of the Ontario Street Church. The numerous presents showed the esteem in which the young couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have joined hands and hearts with bright prospects.

Mr. Cooper, the public school janitor, is on the sick list.

Mr. Jabaz Rands has purchased the house and lot on Mary street recently occupied by Mr. George Walker.

Mr. Austin Campbell has decided to spend the winter in England, and expects to leave in a few days.

The annual bazaar of St. Paul's Church was held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon and was a decided success.

Miss Carrie Walters, of Homesville, has joined the staff of nurses at the hospital in town.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Miss Washington, Rattenbury street, on Wednesday afternoon, when a practical address was given by Mrs. Hyslop, Dominion organizer.

In the evening a union mass meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, when another very interesting address was given by Mrs. Hyslop. The local branch is in a flourishing condition.

The Junior League of Wesley Church held a bazar on Tuesday in the Sunday school room.

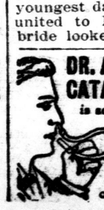
Clinton, Nov. 25.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized on the evening of Nov. 24 at the residence of Mr. Josiah Rands, Cooper street, when his youngest daughter, Miss Mosalene, was united to Mr. Albert Furniss. The bride looked charming as she entered white Persian lawn, and carrying a bouquet of white lilacs. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Wesley Cosens

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillie May Rands. The groom was supported by Mr. Charles Oliver. After the signing of the register and certificate, the company adjourned to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was spread. The presents, which were numerous and valuable, testified to the popularity of the young couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Furniss will continue to reside in Clinton. Their many friends wish them a long, happy, prosperous, wedded life.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Perdue, Bayfield road, was the scene of a happy event on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, when their third daughter, Miss Florence E., was united in marriage to Mr. A. Gardner, of the township of Goderich. Rev. J. E. Ford was the officiating clergyman. After a short visit to Detroit and other places, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will take up their residence in this community. Their many friends wish them a prosperous journey through life.

The Clinton Collegiate Institute commencement, held in the town hall last night, was well patronized. The certificates presented emphasized the fact that the C. C. I. had an excellent record at the midsummer examinations.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

NEW COMPANIES

Incorporation of New London Firm Announced in Ontario Gazette.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Today's Ontario Gazette announces among other incorporations that of the C. H. Tune Company, Limited, head office at London, Ontario. The capital stock is $100,000, and the company proposes to manufacture, sell and deal in natural and artificial waters, beverages, syrups, condiments and confections.

The Gazette also announces the incorporation of the John Forsyth Company, of Berlin, to manufacture men's furnishings. The capital will be $40,000.

The stock of the Ontario Jockey Club is being increased from $20,000 to $200,000. The new stock is to consist of 200 shares of $1,000 each, and is to be allotted to the present members according to their present holdings. The result will be that the public will not be shocked by the size of the dividends declared.

MR. MONK IS NOW IN LEAD

Has Apparently Captured Whole of the Conservative Party.

REPLY TO MR. BORDEN

Yesterday in House—Does Leader of Opposition Want a General Election?

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The revised version of the Nationalists' amendment to the address, under cover of which the Conservative party hope to escape from what their leader admitted to be a peculiar position, was roughly handled by Dr. Clark in the House of Commons today. In a speech marked by close reasoning and pungent argument, the member for Red Deer exposed what he described as the "benevolent ineptitude" of the amendment of the leader of the Opposition, and showed that, despite the protestations of loyalty which it contained, it really marked the triumph of Mr. Monk. A year ago, as Dr. Clark recalled in an amusing picture, Mr. Borden constructed an omnibus of three compartments, one of which was reserved for Mr. Monk. Now the member for Jacques Cartier had emerged from solitary confinement, knocked the other compartments to pieces, and mounted the driver's seat. With logical force Dr. Clark pointed out that Mr. Borden's amendment was a commentary upon his own protestations of loyalty. It called for a general election, in the event of which the Conservatives must either support or oppose the establishment of a Canadian navy. If they supported the policy of a navy there was no need for an election. If they did not, then, he asked, what became of their vaunted patriotism and loyalty? The equivocal attitude of the Opposition on the question of naval defence has never been more scathingly exposed.

Mr. Fowke's Speech.

The high standard of the debate was well maintained by Mr. Fowke in a compact, cogent and convincing speech, in which he handled the commercial and naval policies of the Government with clearness and judgment. Col. Sam Hughes' contribution was in characteristic vein, and was notable for the original suggestion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had arranged the Drummond-Arthabaska election as a blind, so that he might pose as a martyr and gain the sympath yof as a martyr and gain the sympathy of

To Restrict Drug Habit.

Mr. E. N. Lewis introduced a bill designed to strike at the drug habit. He stated that in most small towns, particularly where there was local option, numbers of young men had become addicted to the use of cocaine, and he hoped the Government would appoint a committee of experts to investigate the matter. The bill provides that the sale or supply of poisons, except under a medical certificate, be made an offence liable to fine or imprisonment.

Mr. Sharpe (North Ontario), reintroduced a bill to amend the bank act by providing for the transfer of unclaimed balances in banks to the Government after a certain period.

Discourtesy to Visitors.

Col. Hughes, on a question of privilege, complained that Rev. George Jackson, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. Henderson, Ottawa, had been treated with discourtesy in the gallery of the House by being asked to leave the front seat in the north gallery and to take a back seat, while Roman Catholic clergymen had been permitted to occupy the front seat in the speaker's gallery.

The speaker regretted that any discourtesy had been shown to the two visitors mentioned, and promised that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident. He had always been glad to extend every courtesy to strangers, and on the previous day had granted the privilege to the Bishop of Athabaska to occupy a front seat in the speaker's gallery because it happened to be vacant at the time.

(Con).

OPIUM IN THE SYRUP GIVEN TO AN INFANT

Baby Was Overdosed and Died—Analysis of the Stomach To Be Made.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—A continuation of the inquest into the death of 21-day-old Celine Bellanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Belger, 215 Wilton avenue, brought out the fact that the soothing syrup which had been used to kep the child from crying contained three-eighths of a grain of morphine to the ounce.

The bottle of syrup was bought at a Queen street store two days before the child was taken to the hospital, and in that time nearly half the bottle had been used. Dr. Glendinning testified that the child had apparently died of opium poisoning, and the evidence showed that the father had said he had only given the regulation dose of two or three drops. The child had been crying before the medicine had been obtained.

A chemical analysis of the syrup and of the contents of the child's stomach has not yet been obtained, so that the inquest was adjourned by Coroner Cotton until Dec. 8.

PRINTERS' REPORT.

Ottawa, Nov. 25. — Some of the employees at the Government printing bureau are just now engaged in very interesting work. It is the printing of all the evidence in detail taken in connection with the recent investigation into conditions existing there.

The evidence, as it is being printed, contains names of various employees, who are said to have been guilty of drinking, lending money, working on private business when they should be working for the Government, etc.

One of the employees states that it makes very interesting "copy," as several clerks and prominent employees are put in the list of drunkards, while others are blamed for conducting a usury business with their fellow-employees.

CALL FOR TENDERS.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Tenders for the six destroyers and four cruisers for the Canadian navy are expected to be called for within the next month. The vessels are to be built in Canada.

Shiloh's Cure

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

WINNIPEG CHIEF'S DENIALS OF GRAFT

Says Shearer's Charges Are the Vile Innuendoes of a Prejudiced Mind.

WOMEN TELL A STORY

Of Some Conditions in Segregated District—Chief Denies Any Knowledge of System.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25. — Chief of Police McRae, on the witness stand, today, in connection with the investigation into the Shearer charges before Judge Robson, gave an emphatic denial of the allegations of graft made against himself by the secretary of the moral and social council.

Chief McRae said that Mr. Shearer's statements were vile innuendoes and the misrepresentations of a prejudiced mind. He claimed that the law had been as well enforced in Winnipeg as anywhere else, and said that the statement that Winnipeg conditions were the rottenest in Canada was ridiculous.

Women's Stories.

The feature of the session of the commission on segregation was the appearance at the city hall of a number of women running houses established on Rachael and McFarlane streets. These had been subpoenaed to appear and give evidence, and two of them told their stories.

From the statement made by Rachel Anderson, the first to be called, it might be judged that an exodus from the colony had already begun. Rachel, who is a quadroon, has been in charge of the houses since the area was set apart, and swore that she had had girls there continuously. Today her house is empty the girls having left during the past two days.

Chief McRae was examined by counsel for the police commission. The chief assumed his full share of responsibility for the establishment of the segregated area, and stated that he favored the system. He swore positively that he had not personaly shared in any way in any money which had been derived from the sale of properties, and that so far as he knew there had been no graft in connection with the colony.

He stated that he was not aware that the women in the colony had paid regular fines to the provincial magistrate, and that he would have known it if this had been the case. In reply to this the two mistresses who were called swore that they were fined quite regularly for selling liquor; that the sum which they paid each time was $108, and that there were always a number of the women fined at the same time.

Denies Graft.

The statement, said the chief, that houses of ill-fame paid for police protection was "absolutely false, both in substance and fact."

The statement that there had been graft was the product of an evil imagination. He had not been guilty of graft himself; he had not been guilty of profiting by the location of houses of ill-fame in any section of the city, and he had had nothing to do with sharing of profits or commissions in real estate through the establishing of the segregated area. As far as he knew the force was equally innocent.

The statement that conditions in Winnipeg were the rottenest of any city in Canada was an erroneous impression. The law in respect to "bawdy" houses was enforced to greater extent in Winnipeg than in any other city. The streets were clean of immoral women, and he did not think there could be much improvement in that respect.

Dr. Shearer's charges were read to him, and he denied them all emphatically, except in regard to liquor selling, which he did not know.

A feature of this afternoon's session of the segregation investigation was the repudiation by J. B. Coyne, counsel for the citizens' committee, of the satement of Rev. Dr. Shearer, that Winnipeg has the rottenest condition of affairs in Canada.

"That view," said Mr. Coyne, "isn't a view that the citizens' committee hold. They merely object to that which they know exists here."

Mayor Evans was the principal witness of the afternoon and reviewed the action of the police commission. He took his share of the responsibility and believed he was acting in the best interests of the citizens.

DOG POISONERS ARE AGAIN BUSY

Valuable Canine of a King Street Resident One of the Victims.

Dog poisoners are again at work in the city. This morning two valuable canines owned by King street residents were given doses on King street, between Talbot and Ridout, but luckily one of them was saved. One of the animals, owned by a bookkeeper in a local carriage works, was known to almost every street railway crew in the city. The pup frequently rode on the cars, and was given transportation whether accompanied or not. This one died before a veterinary could be secured, but the other, owned by Mr. Brammer Harrison, was hustled off to a vet. in time to save his life.

MAIN BURST

Hamilton Will Be Short of Water for a Couple of Weeks.

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—Today there is a miniature flood at the beach waterworks property. The water is knee-deep, and men are navigating around on rafts. The cause of the trouble is that last night a connection with the 30-inch main blew out, allowing thousands of tons of water to escape into the trench and adjoining property. It will take two weeks to put the main in commission again, and in the meantime the city will be short of water.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S FUNERAL.

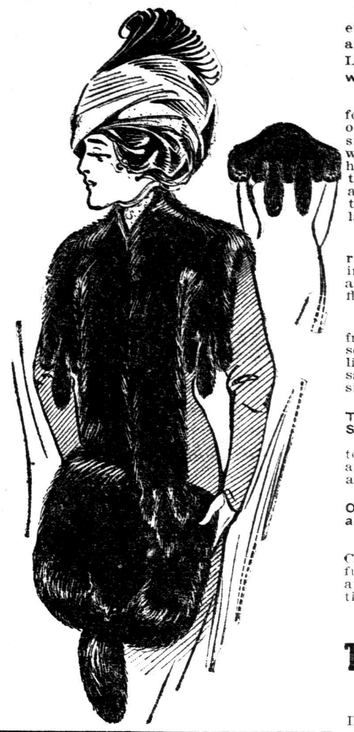
Toronto, Nov. 25.—Many members of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, and other friends, attended the funeral of John Armstrong, secretary of the Ontario Government Labor Bureau, which was held to Mount Pleasant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Mr. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, sent a representative.

Rev. J. H. Teney, of St. Philip's Anglican Church, conducted the services. The pallbearers comprised representatives of the Orange Order, the provincial civil service, and the typographical union.

Floral tributes were contributed by the typographical union, Printers' Club, Mail chapel and the Orange order.

Marvelous Bargains in Furs

Beautiful Russian Lynx Set only $8.95



Richest Fur Set and best value ever offered. Fancy shoulder piece and large rug muff of rich Russian Lynx. **From maker to wearer at wholesale prices.**

The shoulder piece is made in four sections, which are brought over the shoulder at the back in a smart square outline, and finished with two large natural looking heads and five full thick tails. At the front the two shoulder sections and the longer tabs are finished at the lower edges with three extra large tails.

An unusually large and beautiful rug muff equally rich and stunning in effect is finished in front with a beautiful large head and large fluffy tail.

The stole and muff are made from carefully selected, delightfully soft thick furs, and are beautifully lined with the finest heavy black satin. Wrist cord of thick black silk.

The value of this set is $12.50. Our Special Christmas Price only $8.95. We prepay all express charges to any part of Canada, and guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Our Guarantee—Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded.

Write for our new "Special Christmas Catalogue" containing a full line of ladies' wearing apparel and valuable Christmas suggestions. Sent free on request.

Write today. Address

The Carson Mail Order Co.

123 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Canada.

Dept. "Y."

MINISTERS WERE PUT OUT OF HOUSE

Prof. Jackson and Rev. Dr. Henderson Made to Take a Rear Seat.

A FRIEND OF LAURIER

Methodist Preacher at Ottawa Feels Annoyed—Priests Not So Treated.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—A humiliating experience befell Rev. George Jackson, of Toronto, professor in Victoria College, Dr. Henderson, pastor of the leading Methodist Church of Ottawa, and a party of ladies, on Monday night in the House of Commons, when they were ordered out of a front seat in the public gallery by an usher in terms that could safely be classified as discourteous.

When Dr. Henderson was asked for the particulars of the incident he was in bed with grippe, and in a voice that could scarcely be heard, he said:

'Dr. Jackson occupied my pulpit on Sunday and we arranged to go to hear the debate on the speech from the throne on Monday night. On arriving at the House we met Colonel Sam Hughes and he very courteously offered to have us shown to a front seat in the gallery. A messenger was deputed to take us to the seat, which he did. We had not been seated many minutes when an usher came to us and in a very peremptory tone of voice said, You ladies and gentlemen will have to get out of this seat; it is not for you.' He then left us to find a seat in the back.

Dr. Jackson Humiliated.

I could see that Dr. Jackson felt humiliated, and so did I, but I thought it would be wise not to say anything at the time, but I could not understand the procedure after we had been allowed the seat by a member of the House. I was at a loss to understand the situation, but when one of our ladies remarked to me, if you had been a Roman Catholic priest you would have been allowed to stay, that caused me to suspect the usher had some ulterior motive for his action.

"We found a seat in the rear, but we all felt humiliated. Being a minister of one of the leading churches of the city, and a personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and many of the cabinet ministers, I felt insulted at what happened."

Usher Was Justified.

"You must understand," said Col. Hughes today, "that the front seat in the north speaker's gallery is for the wives and daughters of members, and the front seat in the middle speaker's gallery is for the wives and daughters of cabinet ministers. In asking Dr. Henderson and his party to leave the seat, the usher was within his rights.

"I am, however, informed that on more than one occasion clergymen of other denomination and laymen of that denomination have occupied the seats in question. It is quite likely that I shall bring the matter before the attention of the House."

Professor Jackson was seen in Toronto.

"Dr. Henderson and I went to the House of Commons," said he, "and Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., instructed an attendant to conduct us to the front row of the gallery. When we got there, the attendant in charge of the gallery said that as the front row was reserved for ladies, we would have to take the second row—which we did without any objections or unpleasantness of any kind.

PROMINENT BANKER DEAD.

New York, Nov. 26.—Richard T. Wilson, a well-known New York banker, and one time business associate of Russell Sage, died at his home on Fifth avenue early today of heart disease. He was 82 years old, and had been ill for some time. His daughters, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, were at the bedside when the end came. Mr. Wilson had been a sufferer from heart disease for more than four years. It was six years ago that he was compelled to retire from active participation in business affairs.

DENIES THE REPORT.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Joseph Girard, M. P. for Chicoutimi, denied yesterday the report published that he is to leave the Liberals and join the Conservatives.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—James Wright, 60 years of age, tried to commit suicide late last night by cutting his throat wtih a razor. Ill-health is given as the cause of his deed. He is now at the city hospital, and will likely recover.



Write for Catalogue G

OUR new catalogue will be forwarded upon request. It contains 132 pages of illustrations of

Jewelry, Silverware, China, Glass, Leather Goods and Novelties.

¶ In purchasing from us you run no risk whatever. ¶ We guarantee safe delivery—pay all transportation charges—and cheerfully refund your money if goods are not satisfactory.

RYRIE BROS. LIMITED

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths

134-136-138 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

JAS. RYRIE, President. HARRY RYRIE, Sec.-Treas.

You Gain, by Sending Your Laundry Here

For we wash each article in circular tubs in sanitary wash rooms by the aid of pure soap and clean water.

We use no injurious chemicals.

The method we employ in ironing your shirts gives you a shirt comfortable to wear and smart in appearance.

We also replace all lost buttons, a service any man appreciates.

Your cuffs will be ironed and shaped to your satisfaction.

Your collars ironed flat, then moistened by hand at the turn, insuring for you no rough edges.

Try us.

Forest City Laundry

74 Fullarton Street

PHONE 1048.

White Wagon Will Call.

DEATH FROM INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Chatham, Nov. 25.—Infantile paralysis claimed another life in this city yesterday, when the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Robinson succumbed.

BANKER SUICIDES.

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 25.—Samuel T. Withers, aged 55, second vice-president of the First National Bank, committed suicide in a hospital here today by shooting himself through the head. He had been on a sick-leave from his bank since last July.



YOUNG MAN—
A BANK ACCOUNT WILL GIVE YOU CONFIDENCE ON YOUR WEDDING DAY—
START NOW.

AFTER YOU MARRY the girl of your choice, a bank account will come in handy. Besides, the man who saves his money is thought more of by his employer, and is given the position of responsibility over the man who spends all he makes.

MAKE THIS BANK YOUR BANK.

The Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:

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

POLICE ARE SEARCHING FOR MISSING GIRL

Miss Reva Green Escapes From Windsor Convent Without Leaving a Clue.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Detroit, Nov. 26.—Reva Green, 14 years old, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Green, 228 Lafayette boulevard, made her escape from St. Mary's Convent, Windsor, last evening, and her mother fears she has either been kidnapped or has committed suicide by jumping into the river. Every police officer in Detroit, Windsor, and the police in all the nearby towns have been instructed to keep a lookout for the missing girl, and to communicate with police headquarters immediately if they should see her.

Mrs. Green, mother of the missing girl, spent all of last night searching for her daughter. She thought that a young man living on Lafayette boulevard, with whom her daughter kept company previous to entering the convent, might know something about her strange disappearance, but he was found at his rooming house early this morning, and said the girl's disappearance was as much a surprise to him as it was to her mother. He says he has not seen her since she entered the convent.

How the young girl made her escape from the convent is a mystery. She was at the convent at supper time, but about 8:30 o'clock when the sisters went to see that each inmate was in her room, they found the room occupied by Miss Green vacant. A search of the institution failed to reveal her presence. The convent is surrounded by a high brick fence and how the girl could get out of the yard, even though she did escape from the building, is a mystery.

Mrs. Green put her daughter in the convent a month ago, as she thought she would receive a better education and be better cared for there than at home. Miss Green objected to going to the convent and told her mother that she would not stay there. She said that if she ever did get away she would never be taken back alive. Mrs. Green is separated from her husband, who lives in Ionia. She thinks that her daughter might have gone there, but she is sure that if she did she had some outside assistance, as she had no money whatever.

"I have no idea where my daughter could have gone," declared Mrs. Green. "If she was kidnapped then she is possibly alive, but if she escaped unaided then she may have ended her life. It is a mystery to me how she could have made her escape. I knew she had a beau living here on Lafayette boulevard, a block from my home, and when I called at his boarding house he was not at home."

A HANDY WORK IS APPLETON'S

Londoners Getting a Share of the First Edition Sets of Their New Practical Encyclopedia.

Londoners are getting a goodly share of the first-edition sets of Appleton's New Practical Cyclopedia, now selling at a special introductory figure. Designed as a work of universal reference in six compact volumes, Appleton's has great practical value for office, home and school use. It is neither meagre, scanty or dull, nor too voluminous, technical and involved, but in a clear-cut and forcible manner presents facts so as to permanently impress them upon the mind, and by its double-index plan has greatly enhanced its usefulness. The limited first edition will be widely advertised at the low introductory price, and prompt action on the part of would-be purchasers is therefore advised.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 25.—Romanic.
Portland—Laurentic.
Liverpool—Empress of Britain.
Rotterdam—Noordam.
Naples—Eugenia Venezia.
Brisbane—Moana (sailed).

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers. t

WARM DEBATE IN GERMAN REICHSTAG

Kaiser's Remarks On Divine Right of Kings Under Fire.

[Associated Press.]

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The Reichstag was occupied today with a discussion of the speech made by Emperor William at a provincial dinner at Koenigsberg on Aug. 26, during his tour of Eastern Germany. The varied and conflicting sentiments aroused by his remarkable utterance intimating a continued belief in the divine rights of kings was given full play.

The debate, participated in by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and the leaders of all parties, the Republicans, Socialists, Monarchists, Moderates and Conservatives, was bitter throughout.

In his Koenigsberg speech the Emperor, after saying that his grandfather had seen in himself the chosen instrument of heaven and so proclaimed that the Prussian crown was bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, intimated that the convictions of Emperor William I. and his own were identical, and added:

"Considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solidly devoted to the prosperity and peace of early development of our fatherland."

MR. MONK NOW IN LEAD

(Continued From Page Nine)

Debate Resumed.

Mr. Fowke, resuming the debate on the address, emphasized Canada's position of political and economic freedom, and commended the tariff policy of the Government. It was one of the characteristics of Toryism that they were always satisfied with things as they are. The moving spirit of Liberalism, on the other hand, was to try to make things, however prosperous they might be, better. It was in that spirit that the Government had entered into negotiations with the United States. The fact that the great American republic had sent representatives to Ottawa was a tribute to the growth and development of the trade of Canada. Representing a constituency of diversified interests, where agriculture was in a highly advanced condition and there were large manufacturing industries, he commended the Government for its willingness to negotiate on fair terms with representatives of the United States, with a view to reciprocal trade relations between these two great Anglo-Saxon peoples. The farmers would be specially benefited by any reform in the tariff, and closer relations with the United States would bring about a condition of affairs which would guarantee the peace of the world.

Mr. Borden's Amendment.

Dealing with Mr. Borden's amendment, Mr. Fowke expressed surprise that the Conservative party should have thought it necessary to express their loyalty in printer's ink. The Government had for the last fourteen years steadily proved to the world by their acts the absolute loyalty of Canada to the British Crown. By his amendment the leader of the Opposition had only emphasized the differences in the Conservative party on the question of defence. Toronto claimed to be one of the most loyal cities in the Empire, and yet one of its members, Mr. Foster, had sided with the Nationalists, while Mr. Geo. Taylor, the member for Leeds, which swarmed with descendants of United Empire Loyalists, had sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Bourassa. The Liberal party stood solid behind the Government in its naval policy.

Col. Hughes.

Col. Sam Hughes regretted that after all the years the Prime Minister had devoted to the unification of Canada the results in Quebec were such as had been shown in Drummond-Arthabaska. For 150 years petty appeals and race issues had been continually raised in Quebec, and the elections had generally turned on pettifogging hatred of Britain. He felt warmly on the matter, because he was a great admirer of the French-Canadian people. The Prime Minister himself was the father of nationalism, and the minister of marine had in part preached disloyalty. The supreme issue between the two parties was whether Canada was to remain a part of the British empire or become an independent nation. Liberals continually talked about Canadian autonomy, while Conservatives believed in a closely federated British empire, from which Canada would never be separated. He regarded the Drummond-Arthabaska election as a blind arranged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so that he might pose as a martyr, and thereby gain the sympathy of the English-speaking provinces. Touching on the eucharistic congress, Col. Hughes protested against the militia having been allowed to turn out in uniform.

Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark (Red Deer), pointed out that the Government's naval policy had received the indorsation of both political parties in the mother country, and described Mr. Borden's amendment as a great triumph for Mr. Monk. Last session Mr. Monk was in solitary confinement in the Conservative omnibus, but now he had broken down all the other compartments and captured the entire omnibus. He had even invaded the driver's seat, and though he had not deprived his leader he had certainly deposed Mr. Foster, and apparently contemplated putting Mr. Bourassa in his place. What, asked Dr. Clark, had become of the proposals to give a contribution to Britain? Where was the offer of Dreadnoughts in Mr. Borden's amendment? If a German war was imminent a year ago, it ought to be more imminent now. He regarded the elimination of the proposition to give money to Britain as tantamount to a confession by the Opposition that their attitude twelve months ago was entirely wrong.

Does He Want General Election?

The logical result of Mr. Borden's amendment, if carried, was a general election. Did the leader of the Opposition think that it was along the lines of building up the British empire or the Canadian nation to precipitate a general election on a delicate question affecting the foreign policy and imperial connection? What, he asked, would be the position of the Opposition if the amendment were carried? Would they support the proposal to build a Canadian navy if an election took place? If they would support it then there was no need for an election. If they would not, then what became of their protestations of loyalty? Mr. Borden's amendment was characterized by benevolent ineptitude, and did not measure up to the greatness of the destiny of Canada and the Canadian people.

Debate Adjourned.

Mr. Burrell, after criticizing the minister of marine, and discussing some features of the Prime Minister's trip in the west, moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed and probably concluded on Monday.

RAILWAY FUND

Alberta Liberals at Caucus Indorse Premier Sifton's Proposal.

Edmonton, Nov. 15. — At a caucus of the Liberal members, held at the Legislative Buildings, the proposal of Premier Sifton to abandon the Great Waterways Railway and to use the $7,400,000 now in the hands of the banks as a result of the sale of the railway's bonds to wipe off the debt of the province, and for other purposes of general benefit to the whole province, was discussed at length. When the question was put to a vote the result was 20 to 12 in favor of the premier's proposal.

Mr. A. J. Brown, president of the Royal Bank; Mr. Neil, general manager, accompanied by Mr. Moss, a Toronto lawyer of the same firm that has acted for Mr. W. R. Clarke, are in town, and it is said that they will fight against the province taking $6,000,000 of the Alberta and Great Waterways funds from their bank. They understand they were to be protected to the extent of $375,000, which they advanced to the Alberta and Great Waterways Company on the strength of the sale of the bonds.

Asked by Mr. R. B. Bennet in the House if Mr. C. A. Maston, of Toronto, was here to advise the Government on Great Waterways legislation, the premier replied that he was here in a temporary advisory capacity to the Government, but did not say in what connection.

ASSORTED DRUNKS AT POLICE COURT

Several Given a Second Chance and One Sent to Sober Up.

Half a dozen drunks occupied the entire attention of the police court session this morning. James Gannon, whose name has only recently been removed from the prohibited list, was fined the maximum of the law, namely $50, on a charge of intoxication, with the option of 21 days.

James Murphy was given one more chance to take the pledge and keep it, and Robert McKenzie, of Point Edward, was released until Monday on his promise to leave town at once. If he is brought in again he will be sent to the Central for six months.

Robert Harris, of Philip street, who lodged an information against his brother-in-law, Samuel Lyburtus, yesterday for creating a disturbance, but was himself too intoxicated to give evidence, was remanded for one week. Several other drunks were dismissed.

RATS AND HOSE TO SHOO SUFFRAGETTES

Toronto Bishop Launches Forth Against Dangers of Petticoat Government.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Bishop J. P. Dumoulin, of Niagara, has lost caste with the ladies.

Addressing the Empire Club he poured wrath and disgust on the suffragettes. He said their behavior is a disgrace to the name and character of women.

Two remedies for relief have been suggested, he said. It is no use taking these supposed ornaments and locking them up, but in the hands of every policeman should be put a hydrant and hose for riot use. If that wouldn't do, 50 bags of rats should be taken from the drains of London; the rest would be easy.

If the evil day should ever come, he went on, when petticoat government should be established in England—and everybody knows what petticoat government means at home—and if those vixens sat in Commons, debates which last till 2 a.m. would be prolonged to 2 p.m. next day.

EXPRESS CRASHES INTO A FREIGHT

Hundred and Fifty Passengers Badly Shaken Up—Caboose Cut in Two.

Toronto, Nov. 26. — Two passengers were slightly injured and 150 or more badly shaken up last night when the C.P.R. express from Owen Sound crashed into a standing freight about 200 yards north of the St. Clair avenue crossing in West Toronto.

The accident occurred shortly after 8 o'clock. The express, with three well-filled coaches, was running at a moderate rate of speed. About a quarter of a mile north of St. Clair avenue, the engineer, William Newman, saw the dark outline of a freight caboose loom up not 75 yards ahead, and almost before he had time to apply the brakes the heavy engine was plowing its way through the wooden car.

The freight was made up of sixty cars, the three end ones being empty coal cars. When the engine struck the caboose it split it apart. One-half dropped down the gully to the west, while the other, containing the stove, toppled over into a deep ravine on the east side. It caught fire almost immediately.

The coal car adjoining the caboose was wrecked, and the two following cars went up in the air, the middle one almost hurdling the first. Only the two end coal cars were smashed, the rest of the long train escaping damage.

TIGERS AND VARSITY BATTLE AT HAMILTON

Big Football Game for Championship Is On This Afternoon.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Hamilton, Nov. 26.—All preparations have been made for the big football game here this afternoon between the Tigers and Varsity for Dominion honors. A large delegation of Toronto sports arrived in the city last evening, and more are arriving on every train. There is apparently more interest taken in this game than in any football struggle for many years past. All the police force is on duty to preserve order, and grandstands seats are selling as high as $10 and $15 each. Even at that they are in demand. As to the probable outcome of the game only surmises can be made. The Varsity team stands favorite with odds of 7 to 5, some even money being placed, and there are those who consider that because of a heavy field the Tigers have a better chance to win. It is conceded that in team work the Collegians have it on the Tigers, whose only chance so far as those who profess to know, say is to break up the Varsity line in the first quarter and get that team on edge. In any event, a great game is promised. The weather is mild and cloudy.

MAY REMOVE BORDER CUSTOMS FOR HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

A Suggestion Is Made By American Peace Society in Connection With Big Celebration To Be Held in 1912.

[Associated Press.]

Boston, Nov. 25.—The American Peace Society gave to the press today a collection of suggestions received by it from publicists and educators in the United States, Great Britain and Canada in regard to the methods of celebrating the anniversary of the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States since the war of 1812.

John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, and Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, propose that the celebration be consummated by a treaty of unlimited arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Edward Fry, chairman of the British delegation to the second Hague conference, recommends that the precedent of disarmament on the Great Lakes should be extended as well as commemorated.

Lord Courtney, of Penwith, president of the international peace congress at London in 1908, advises that the historic agreement for disarmament on the lakes be followed by the removal of customs houses along the American-Canadian border to reduce the cost of living and do away with the last pretext for guardships and causes for international conflict.

George N. Morang, a well-known publisher of Toronto, advises Canadians and Americans to study each other's history and institutions as a means of promoting a better understanding among themselves.

Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, of the University of Chicago, suggests the publication of a centennial edition of Canadian authors and the selection by the heads of leading Canadian universities of orators, for the celebration.

Hon. R. L. Borden, M. P., leader of the Conservative party in Canada, favors setting apart a day of thanksgiving with the ringing of bells and the observance of the anniversary in the churches of the empire and the republic. Mr. Borden also believes in erecting a permanent memorial in each country.

Approval of the celebration, but without suggestions as to its programme, is given by Mayor Joseph A. Chisholm, of Halifax; Dr. John Forrest, president of Dalhousie University, Halifax; Chief Justice Charles T. Townsend, Judge J. W. Longley, of Nova Scotia, and United States Senator Elihu Root. Judge Longley observes that all traces of ill-will and prejudice are disappearing between Canada and the United States, and rejoices in their growing friendship.

D. Russell Jack, secretary of the New Brunswick Loyalists' Society, St. John, N. B., welcomes the celebration as a means of unifying the English-speaking race.

TRADE OUTLOOK IS EXCELLENT

Business Reports to Bradstreets For Canada Are Very Satisfactory.

LONDON'S REPORT GOOD

Winnipeg Is Booming, as Usual—Vancouver and Victoria Report a Steady Tone.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the condition of general trade there continues satisfactory. Retail business is, on the whole, good. Seasonable weather has helped the movement of general lines and sorting orders are now coming quite freely. Business in winter lines also seems to be moving well. As far as can be seen there are no reasons why conditions should not continue on the present satisfactory basis. Labor is well employed here as in all other parts of Canada. Manufacturers are busy, and in some branches of industry there is a shortage of operatives. The summer has been a good one for out of door work. Much building has gone forward and activity has lasted unusually late into the fall. In the country farmers have had plenty of opportunity to prepare for winter. Trade in the province continues fairly good. November collections have shown some improvement over those of a month ago. Deliveries of produce continue fairly large and prices are generally steady to firm. The shipping trade is moderately active, although the grain business is less brisk than some previous seasons.

Toronto Trade Active.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good active trade is noted in all lines there. Fall and winter goods are selling well and wholesalers are sending out large shipments of goods to al parts of the country. Retail trade is active here and at all retail points. Drygoods travellers continue to send in good orders for spring lines. A satisfactory movement of groceries is reported and for many lines prices are showing a firmer inclination. Winter hardware moves well. Other lines are moderately active. Country trade is good. The outlook for the holiday business is distinctly encouraging. Good orders are daily being received by local jobbers and indications continue to point to a good record business. Manufacturers of jewelry and fancy goods are particularly busy and expect to continue so up to the last moment. Collections are generally fair to good.

Winnipeg rBisk.

Winnipeg reports say seasonable weather has given a decided stimulus to general trade here and throughout the province. The movement of goods to all points is large and wholesalers report good prospects for continued activity. In groceries fancy and staple lines are moving well. Spring orders for drygoods are also satisfactory. Business in holiday lines will be larger than was earlier expected. Collections are fair to good.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a steady tone is noted to general lines of trade there. Seasonable goods are moving well, and the value of business at wholesale seems to be quite satisfactory. The industries which are carried on at this time of the year are busily engaged. Prospects for the holiday business are considered excellent.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say, with improved weather conditions wholesale and country trade is likely to brighten up, snow is wanted, as wheeling is generally reported bad. The volume of trade for the week shows improvement over the preceding one, and collections in some quarters are easier. In the city retailers are making active preparations for the holidays.

Hamilton reports say both wholesale and retail trade holds up well. In general fall lines an excellent business is noted at retail and sorting orders are good both in point of number and volume. Labor continues busily employed. Country trade is good and collections generally satisfactory.

London Outlook Good.

London reports say general conditions there are reported satisfactory, and the volume of business compares well with that of previous years. Both wholesalers and manufacturers say the outlook for the future is decidedly satisfactory. Country trade in the district is good, and few complaints are heard about collections.

Ottawa reports say business conditions continue unchanged. The volume of trade moving is good both at wholesale and retail. The opening of Parliament has done much to help retail trade. Country business shows a good tone. Receipts of provisions continue fairly large and prices are about steady.

HELD FOR MURDER

Two Italians Arrested For Killing of Railway Detective.

[Associated Press.]

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 26.—Luigi Melona and Luigi Seabetti, two Italians, were arrested by the state police today, charged with having knowledge of the murder of William Weathers, a Lehigh Valley Railroad detective, at Pittstown, six weeks ago. Weathers and another detective were in the woods watching for men who had been tampering with the track signals, when two foreigners, armed with guns, appeared. Weathers attempted to arrest one of the men, when he was shot and killed. The foreigners escaped.

The Italians were about to board a train for New York, and had steamship tickets for Italy. The prisoners say they are innocent.

LAYING OFF MEN

C. P. R. Reports Grain Shipments Are Not Very Heavy.

Fort William, Nov. 25.—For the first time in ten years, the Canadian Pacific freight traffic between the head of the lakes and Winnipeg has been reduced before the close of navigation. Train crews and engine crews have been laid off during the week, and indications are that further reduction in the staff will be made next week. The reduction is due to many causes, according to local trainmen. There is extremely little wheat being shipped compared with movement of 400 cars during November a year ago. The movement of live stock for export is also light. Another important item this year is the double track between Fort William and Winnipeg. The running time for handling trains has been almost cut in two. Last year only parts of the double track were used, and trains leaving here required as long as ten hours to make the trip to Ignace, 148 miles. The same mileage is now covered in six hours.

INFANT ILLS

are mostly the result of stomach and bowel derangement. If Strong's Carminative were kept at hand ready to be administered when attacks occur, much suffering among little ones would be prevented. Perfectly safe to give—it cannot harm even very young babes. Instantly relieves cramps, colic, flatulence, diarrhoea, teething troubles, restlessness, sleeplessness, etc.

Price, 25c.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

QUEEN IS BETTER.

Brussels, Nov. 26.—Bulletins issued by the attending physicians today indicate that the condition of Queen Elizabeth is improving. It is understood that she is suffering from typhoid.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to amend the Statute 45 Victoria, Chapter 116, Canada, incorporating the McClary Manufacturing Company, by giving the said company power

(1) To invest a portion of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the company in the stock of any other corporation which manufactures goods similar to those manufactured by the said company, or which purchases and sells such goods in connection with its business;

(2) To issue as preference stock a part of the capital stock of the company, giving the same such preference and priority as respects dividends and in any other respect, over ordinary stock, as in the bylaw may be declared, and to provide that the holders of shares of such preference stock shall have the right to select a certain proportion of the Board of Directors, or to give such holders such other control over the affairs of the company as is considered expedient; and

(3) To issue bonds to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the company.

Dated at London, Ont., the 8th day of November, A.D. 1910. MEREDITH & FISHER, solicitors for the applicants. 35-1-t

Auction Sale

For sale by George A. Hatch—Farm stock, feed, implements, etc., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 1 p.m., on lots 48 and 49, half mile west of Byron, for Charles Dunn. b

Auction Sale

of household furniture, etc., at 275 Hill street, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. Duncan to sell her household effects, comprising: Parlor suite, easy chairs, rockers, centre tables, onyx stand, secretaire-bookcase, library table, student lamp, cosy corner in leather, hallstand and chair, sofa and chairs, Axminster carpets, rugs, linoleums, curtains and blinds, dining-table and chairs, crockery, glassware, couch, contents of three bedrooms, iron and brass beds, bureaus and stands, toilet ware, mirror, pictures, Souvenir range (nearly new), Jewel gas stove, Oak heater, ladder, mower, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

of cattle, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1910. A choice lot of new milkers and springers.
GEORGE JACKSON,
47c 87 Wellington Street.

Mortgage Sale

of valuable manufacturing city property in the City of London, County of Middlesex, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1910, at 3 o'clock p.m., the following property, viz.: The northwesterly part of lot No. 11, on the south side of East York street, being all that part of said lot No. 11 which lies north of the land of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, except that portion thereof conveyed by indenture, dated the 5th day of December, A. D. 1888, and registered as No. 2622, and except a strip twenty and one-half feet wide running back to the said railway, conveyed by deed, duly registered, and lying westerly of the part firstly herein excepted. And together with certain other lands, parcel of York street adjoining the said land, conveyed to the said mortgagors by the Corporation of the City of London by deed made in the year 1902, and duly registered. The land has a frontage of 83 feet 6 inches on York street and 148 feet on Colborne street; the rear of said land adjoins the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks. There is a solid brick building on the said land, with two floors, each of which contains about 8,000 square feet, making a total floor space of about 16,000 square feet, the lower floor being cement. This property is known as that of "The Waggoner Ladder Company, Limited." Terms of sale: Ten per cent of purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in 30 days thereafter. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, 421-423 Richmond street, London, Ont., or T. W SCANDRETT, 98 Dundas street, London, Ont., solicitor for mortgagee. 45k-wtyw

AUCTION SALE

The Canada Trust Company, the executors of the estate of Luke Rispin, deceased, have instructed J. W. Jones, auctioneer, to sell by public auction on the premises, Duke street London, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1910, 3 o'clock p.m., a brick story and half house and lot on Duke street, being composed of lots 17 and 18, Block E, on the east side of Duke street, in the City of London, according to plan 376, having a frontage of 152 feet on Duke street, and extending back to the Cove. Also certain household furniture of the said deceased and a quantity of vegetables and corn. Terms, cash for household furniture and chattels. One-tenth of the purchase moneys for the real estate to be paid to the vendors at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase moneys within fifteen days thereafter. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at time of sale, or from THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, 442 Richmond street, London, or MACPHERSON & PERRIN, solicitors herein for the executors.

AUCTION SALE

Farm stock, implements, 50 tons of hay, 250 bushels oats, 200 bushels turnips, straw stack, quantity of corn stalks, at lot 48 and 49, half mile west of Byron, at 1 p.m., Tuesday, Nov. 29. Charles Dunn, proprietor; Geo. A. Hatch, auctioneer. b

AUCTIONEERS.

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

TAX NOTICE
City of London, 1910

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the Third Installment of Taxes is due and payable on or before 30th day of November, 1910. All taxes unpaid after that date will be charged the extra 5 cents on the dollar provided by bylaw. The tax collector will be in his office during office hours to receive taxes, and the office will be kept open on the evenings of the 28th, 29th and 30th November, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. GEO. W. HAYES,
43-1-22,24,26,28,29 Collector.

Fancy Cover Papers
Photo Albums and Photo Calendars.
J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. t

We are offering some of the best bargains in the City
IN LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING, SUITS AND COATS at greatly reduced prices. For example, our Ladies' and Gents' regular $20 Suits for $18.50; $15 for $11; $13.50 for $9.75; $11 for $8; $9 for $6.50, and many others, cash or credit.
M. FISHBEIN & CO.
638 Dundas. Open evenings.

John Marshall & Co.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
Established 1873.
To the Trade:
Our large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs of every description is now complete, and we shall be pleased to have you call and inspect same.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS.
Factory—68-70 Dundas Street. Warerooms and Office—331 Richmond St.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's
Scranton Coal
Strictly first-class quality. Prompt and careful delivery to any part of the city. Send your orders to
DALY
KOALMAN.
13 YORK ST. PHONE 348

When You Buy Cutlery Do You Pay One Profit of Two?
We import all our cutlery direct from the largest manufacturers in Sheffield, so that in buying here you escape the middleman's profit. This week we are making a special run on Carvers in pairs and cases. We have over seventy-five travellers' samples of Case Carvers at half price.
There are some of the finest goods ever shown in London amongst these.
SEE OUR WEST WINDOW.
Small deposits accepted on Christmas goods.
Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

PRETTY TEETH
Everybody admires them, and everybody wants to have them, and there's no reason why you shouldn't.
SANITOL TOOTH PASTE
will make your teeth pretty—will prevent discoloration—and make your breath sweet.
Twenty-five Cents. OMOND.
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE.
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

MAKING GOOD IN DYEING
The re-dyeing, or it may be cleaning, of a gentleman's suit or lady's dress is often all that is needed to give the garment the value of a new garment. That's our business.
R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Come in and inspect our kitchen any time, day or night. Our meals are cooked under as clean conditions as any hotel or restaurant in the city.
Patronize an All-Canadian Cafe.
LONDON CAFE
201 DUNDAS STREET.
L. H. Martyn, Proprietor. F. A. Smith, Manager.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Fittings, Toronto Central Postoffice," will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 12, 1910, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department, and at the office of Mr. Thomas A. Hastings, clerk of works, Postal Station "F," Toronto.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 43c-ywtf

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HOLDING TURKEY UNTIL CHRISTMAS

May Mean a Glut in Market Like Last Year.

WHEAT IS STILL SHORT

The Butter, Eggs and Fruit Prices Remain Unchanged.

There was a good-sized market today, but there was little change in the prices from last Saturday. There were ten loads of oats in, and the price is inclined to be a little easier than yesterday. The majority sold at $1 03 per hundredweight, while a couple of good loads brought $1 05 per hundredweight, and a few inferior ones $1. The demand was fairly good. The demand for wheat was greater than the supply, and the five loads that came in were quickly sold. All went at 90 cents per bushel. If the weather continues good next week, wheat should be much in evidence on the market, as the buyers are after all they can get. One load of barley came in, and was quickly sold at $1 05 per cwt. The quality was none too good, but it is a scarce article just at present.

There was an unusual amount of cabbages, and the demand is exceptionally brisk at the prices quoted. Celery was also very noticeable, and the potato market was considerably larger than last week. The prices of vegetables in general are unchanged from the previous week. The price of live hogs was a little higher, and this caused a jump in the price of dressed pork. Live hogs are now worth $6 75 per hundredweight, while the dressed article is quoted at $9 25 per hundredweight. Dressed pork was very scarce, only a couple of loads being in. It is expected that the higher price will cause a good shipment on Monday. The price of live hogs in Chicago is becoming gradually lower, but it does not seem to affect the Canadian prices to any great extent. One of the buyers stated today that a further reduction in the price might take place, but it would not amount to much, and he thought the present prices would remain steady for some time.

Poultry Plentiful.

Poultry is exceedingly plentiful; in fact, more so than it has been for several years at this time. The extra demand in the west is keeping the price up, however, but it is expected there will be a decided drop before Christmas. The farmers are hanging on to the turkeys until the week before Christmas when they expect a higher price, and this may be the means of glutting the market and causing a reduction. This is what caused the price to slump at Christmas last year, and the same thing is predicted for this year.

Butter and egg prices are the same. Good fresh eggs could be bought at 33 cents per dozen this morning at some places on the square, while others were asking higher prices.

Fruit prices are unchanged.

Following are the quotations:

Grain, Per Cwt.

Oats, per cwt	$1 00	to	$1 05
Barley, per cwt	1 00	to	1 10

Grain, Per Bushel.

Oats, per bu	34	to	37
New wheat, per bu	90	to	90

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	12 00	to	13 00
Straw, per ton	6 25	to	7 00

Dairy Produce.

Butter, store lots, lb	21	to	22
Butter, creamery, lb	28	to	30
Butter, choice dairy, lb, wholesale	22	to	24
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	24	to	25
Eggs, crate, wholesale	26c	to	28
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	30	to	35
Eggs, basket, dozen	28	to	30
Honey, strained, per lb	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, lb, retail	18	to	20
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 25
Chickens, per lb	13	to	14
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	10
Spring chickens, per lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per pair	1 50	to	1 75
Ducks, per lb	12	to	12½
Geese, per lb	11	to	13
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	17	to	18½

Poultry, Alive.

Ducks, per lb	10	to	12
Chickens, per pair	80	to	1 20
Old fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Chickens, per lb	10	to	11

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	7 00	to	9 50
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	to	10 00
Veal, per lb	13	to	15
Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 25	to	9 25
Veal, per cwt	10 00	to	12 00
Pork, forequarters, lb	13	to	13
Pork, hindquarters, lb	13	to	14

Live Stock.

Select hogs, per cwt	6 75	to	6 75
Fat sows, per cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, per cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, per pair	5 00	to	10 00

Hides and Wools.

Lambskins, each	30	to	35
Wool, washed, per lb	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, per lb	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8½	to	8½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7½	to	7½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6½	to	6½
Calfskins, per lb	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, per lb	3½	to	3½
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per ag	55	to	65
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Celery, dozen bunches	30	to	50
Carrots, per bu	35	to	35
Red cabbage, dozen	40	to	40
Cabbage, dozen, to size	30	to	40
Beets, per dozen	40	to	40
Turnips, per bu	35	to	40
Peppers, per dozen	5	to	10
Squash, each	5	to	10
Cauliflowers, each	5	to	10
Egg-fruit, each	5	to	20
Sage, dozen bunches	20	to	30
Parsley, dozen bunches	10	to	10
Pumpkins, each	10	to	10
Mushrooms, per quart	15	to	15
Sweet potatoes, retail, lb	5	to	5
Parsnips, per bu	45	to	45

Fruits.

Apples, per bu	1 00	to	1 50
Apples, per barrel	3 50	to	4 50
Citrons, each	10	to	10
Quinces, per basket	50	to	60
Cranberries, per quart	10	to	15

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Cattle steady. Veals—Receipts 125 head; active and 50 cents lower; $6 75 to $10 50. Hogs—Receipts 1,300 head; active and 25c to 30c higher; heavy and mixed, $7 50 to $7 60; Yorkers, $7 55 to $7 65; pigs, $7 65 to $7 75; roughs, $6 65 to $6 80; stags, $5 50 to $6 25; dairies, $7 40 to $7 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; active lambs, 25c higher; yearlings, 50c higher; lambs, $5 50 to $6 85; yearlings, $4 75 to $5 25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 1000; market steady; beeves, $4 50 to $7 35; Texas steers, $4 20 to $4 50; western steers, $4 25 to $6 60; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $5 70; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 35; calves, $7 25 to $9 25. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 13,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, $6 60 to $7 05; mixed, $6 70 to $7 17½; heavy, $6 65 to $7 15; roughs, $6 65 to $6 80; good to choice heavy, $6 80 to $7 15; pigs, $6 25 to $6 85; bulk of sales at $6 85 to $7. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 3000; market steady; natives, $2 25 to $4 10; westerns, $2 50 to $4 10; yearlings, $4 10 to $5 10; lambs, natives, $4 25 to $6 40; westerns, $4 25 to $6 25.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Total receipts this week were 242 cars, with 3,735 head of cattle, 3,842 sheep and lambs, 2,017 hogs and 384 calves. Union stock yards—Total receipts this week, 174 cars, with 2,093 head of cattle, 2,195 sheep and lambs, 2,857 hogs, 55 calves and 41 horses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 1919; no trade; steady feeling; dressed beef slow, 7c to 10½c. Exports, 708 cattle, 180 sheep and 2866 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 296 all westerns sold at $6; feeling steady for all sorts; dressed calves quiet; city dressed veals, 12c to 16c; country dressed calves, 7c to 12c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4370; market slow but about steady; sheep, $2 50 to $4; no choice here; yearlings, $4 50 to $5; lambs, $5 75 to $6 50; no choice here. Hogs—Receipts, 2370; feeling firm; nominal quotations, $7 40 to $7 75.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—Local quotations are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 84½c to 85½c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1; No. 2 northern, 97½c; No. 3 northern, 95c. Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c, at lake ports, for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c outside; No. 3 white, 32c to 33c outside, 35c to 36c on track at Toronto. Corn—American old No. 2 yellow, 60c, on track at Toronto. Peas—No. 2, 84c to 85c. Rye—No. 2 60c to 62c. Barley 56c to 58c outside for malting and 50c for feed. Buckwheat—48c, at shipping points. Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 40; second patents, $4 90; strong bakers, $4 70. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $3 70, at the seaboard. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $20; shorts, $22, on track at Toronto.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Wheat—Spot strong; futures quiet; December, 6s 11¼d; March, 7s ¼d; May, 7s 2¾d. Corn—Spot firm; futures quiet; December, 4s 4½d; February, 4s 3½d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 24c to 30c; dairies, 23c to 24c. Cheese—Easy; daisies, 15¼c to 15¾c; Young Americas, 15¼c to 15½c; longhorns, 15½c to 15¾c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 5958; process, second to special, 24c to 26½c. Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 2297 boxes.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	94⅝	94¾	94⅛	94½
December	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
May	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
Oats—				
November	33½	..	..	..
December	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅛
May	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37⅜

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Wheat closed No. 1 hard, cash, $1 05⅛; No. 1 northern, cash, $1 03¾; December, $1 01¾; May, $1 05⅞. Flour—First patents, $4 85 to $5 35; second patents, $4 75 to $5 25; first clears, $3 25 to $3 60; second clears, $2 20 to $2 75.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Flour—Quiet; spring patents, $5 15 to $5 50; winter straights, $4 10 to $4 25; winter patents, $4 40 to $4 75; spring clears, $4 15 to $4 40; winter extras, No. 1, $3 40 to $3 70; do, No. 2, $3 25 to $3 40; Kansas straights, $4 60 to $4 75. Rye our—Steady; fair to good, $4 to $4 25; choice to fancy, $4 25 to $4 45. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 85c, f. o. b., New York. Barley—Firm; malting, 83c to 87c, c. i. f., Buaffio. Wheat—Heavy world's shipments, particularly from Russia, with weak cables, caused a drop of ¾c in wheat prices this morning; commission houses were good sellers; December, 96½c to 96¾; May, $1 02 11-16 to $1 02⅞. Corn—Futures market was without transactions. Raw sugar—Steady; Muscovado, 3.43c; centrifugal, 3.93c; molasses sugar, 3.18c; refined steady; crushed, $5 30; granulated, $4 60; powdered, $4 70. Petroleum—Steady; refined, barrels, $7 40. Coffee—Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 13c to 13¼c; No. 4 Santos, 13¼c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 30c to 45c. Lead—Quiet, $4 45 to $4 55. Hops—Steady; state, common to choice, 1910 crop, 18c to 23c; do, 1909 crop, 15c to 18c; Pacific coast, 1910 crop, 14c to 18c; do, 1909 crop, 10c to 14c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16—Close.—Wheat—Spring lower; No. 1 northern, carloads, in store, $1 10¼; winter easier; No. 2 red, 94c; No. 2 white, 92c; No. 2 mixed, 90c. Corn—Strong; No. 3 yellow, 57c; No. 3 corn, 55¼c; No. 4 corn, 54½c, all on track, through billed. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½c. Barley—Feed to malting, 81c to 84c. Rye—No. 2, on track, 84c.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sugar—Cane quiet, no change; Java, 10s. Beet steady, with but little desire to operate; November, 9s; December, 9s; May, 9s ¾d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Sugar—Raw firm; Muscovado, 3.43c; centrifugal, 3.93c; molasses sugar, 3.18c; refined sugar quiet. Molasses—Steady.

FLAX SEED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $2 37; No. 1 northwestern, $2 50.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Nov. 25.—Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 25.—Credit balances, $1 30.

BEANS.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Beans—Prices quoted today were as follows: Primes, $1 90 to $1 95; hand-picked, bu, $2 to $2 10.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Potatoes—Wholesalers' quotations range from 85c to 90c per bag, and 70c to 75c per bag is being charged on car lots.

COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady. Closing bids: November, 14.87c; December, 14.89c; January, 14.90c; February, 15.01c; March, 15.17c; April, 15.22c; May, 15.33c; June, 15.28c; July, 15.28c; August, 14.90c. Spot closed quiet, 5 points higher; middling uplands, 15.15c; do, gulf, 15.40c; no sales.

DAIRY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Butter steady, unchanged; receipts, 8,437. Cheese steady; unchanged; receipts, 4,143. Eggs easy; receipts, 5,812; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white fancy, 50c to 55c; do, gathered, white, 38c to 48c; do, hennery, brown fancy, 40c to 43c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33c to 35c; do, first, 30c to 32c.

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Wall street.—The fluctuations shown by opening prices of stocks were too feeble to indicate any decided trend in the market. Dealings were on a very small scale. Narrow gains and losses were mixed. Pacific Mail advanced ¾.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire, to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—(10 a.m.)—Nothing more than a desultory and unimportant speculation is anticipated for today. With the slow market, however, comes lower rates for money, which is offered at 4 per cent for 90 days' time, which is about as low a rate as is ever seen at this season, and in the absence of business still lower quotations may reasonably be looked for. Inability to loan funds at satisfactory rates will stimulate investment buying, and may force the railroads to market their bonds for the work of improvement of their properties, the buying of which means so much to the country. Attention should be turned to those stocks which while reasonably secure, are netting the investor from 5 per cent upwards, or in other words that will carry themselves with a margin over. In this connection we would mention American Telephone, 8 per cent at 143; B. R. T., 5 per cent at 78; Atchison, 6 per cent at 104; Lackede Gas, 7 per cent at 108; People's Gas, 7 per cent at 106; Virginia Chemical, 5 per cent at 63; Norfolk, 5 per cent at 99½; C. O., 5 per cent at 85; M.K.T., pfd., 4 per cent at 65; L. and N., 7 per cent at 145. These are a few of the good stocks that should appreciate under easy monetary conditions. Many of the second-class bonds offer equal speculative and investment opportunities. It is a time now to buy good securities and put them aside for the time when the low returns on money will stimulate the demand. London is irregular this morning. Further gains in cash are expected to be shown by today's bank statement, but an increase in loans is looked for which may prevent any material increase in reserve. We should take advantage of all weak spots to buy the better class of dividend payers, and leave the highly speculative issues alone, as they are subject to professional manipulation purely.

Summary of London market—Consols closed 1-16 higher, both for money and account. President Taft ordered that returns of corporations under new corporation tax law be made subject to regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Mercantile agencies report general trade irregular. Reports from Mexico continue to indicate that the so-called revolution has collapsed.

BROMHALL, Liverpool, Nov. 26. — Wheat opened 1½ to ⅞ lower, influenced by larger offerings and weakness in Buenos Ayres market. Later heavy realizing developed, and market declined ½ to ⅞ further. At the close market was weak, ⅜ to ⅞ lower than yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Wall street, close. —The market closed steady and lifeless.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Close.—Prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 5¾ per cent; sterling exchange soft, at 482.15 to 482.25 for 60-day bills, and at 486.05 for demand; commercial bills, 481½ to 481⅞; bar silver, 55¼c; Mexican dollars, 45c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady. Exchanges, $291,020,907; balances, $14,931,490.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾
Amer. Telephone	142⅝	142⅞	142⅛	142⅜
Amer. Locomotive	40⅜	40¾	40½	40½
American Foundry	54½	..	..	..
American Refining	80⅝	80½	80¼	80½
Atchison, com.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
Brooklyn Transit	77¾	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific	196⅝	196⅞	196⅝	196⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	84½	84⅞	84½	84½
Col. & Southern	39½	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	135	135	134¾	134¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛
Del. & Hudson	170	..	..	..
Distillers	33¼	..	..	..
Erie, com.	29¾	..	..	..
General Electric	159⅞	160	159¾	160
G. Northern, pfd.	124	124¼	124	124
Inter-Met., pfd.	55½	..	..	..
New York Central	113½	113¾	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½
Norfolk & Western	99⅞	..	..	..
National Lead	58⅞	..	..	..
Ontario & Western	42½	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32½
Reading	152⅞	153⅛	152⅜	152¾
Rock Island	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
Southern Railway	27	..	..	..
Southern Ry., pfd.	63	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	117¾	117¾	117⅝	117⅝
St. Paul	124½	125	124½	124⅝
Soo Line	134⅜	..	..	..
Union Pacific	177⅞	178⅛	177⅜	178⅛
Central Leather	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
U. S. Rubber	34⅜	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	79⅞	80	79⅝	80
U. S. Steel, pfd.	115¾	..	..	..
Utah Copper	49¼	49½	49¼	49⅜
Virginia Chemical	62½	..	..	..
Westinghouse	72½	72½	72	72½

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.

	Asked.	Bid.
Asbestos, com.	14	13
Black Lake, com.	..	14
Bell Telephone	143	142
B. C. Packers, "A"	..	83
B. C. Packers, "B"	..	90
Canadian Converters	41½	40⅞
Canadian Pacific	196⅜	..
Cement, pfd.	86	..
Detroit Electric Railway	55½	55
Dom. Coal, pfd.	115	..
Dom. Steel, com.	61⅜	61¼
Dom. Steel, pfd.	103	102
Duluth-Superior	81	79½
Halifax Electric	132	..
Havana Electric	94¼	92
Illinois Traction, pfd.	90	89¾
Lake of the Woods, com.	128	124
Lake of the Woods, pfd.	124	..
Laurentide Paper	166	156
MacKay, pfd.	70	..
Mexican L. and P.	85¼	85
Canada Power	..	31½
Minn. and St. Paul	134¼	134
Montreal L. and P.	137⅞	137½
Montreal Street Railway	223	221½
Montreal Steel Works	..	120
Montreal Steel Works, pfd.	117½	..
Montreal Telegraph	..	145
Nipissing Mines	..	1070
Nova Scotia Steel	85⅝	85¼
Ogilvie Mill, com.	127	124
Ogilvie Mill, pfd.	126	125
Ottawa Power	128	127½
Penman, com.	60	58
Penman, pfd.	..	83½
Porto Rico	51	50
Quebec, com.	58½	57⅞
R. and O. Navigation	90½	..
Rio de Janeiro	103	102¾
Rubber, com.	..	94
Toledo Electric	..	7
Toronto Electric	124	123¾
Twin City	112	110
Winnipeg Electric	153	191
Canada Cement, com.	23⅜	23
Packers, com.	..	35
Bank of B. N. A.	150	..
Bank of Commerce	..	208
Eastern Townships Bank	162	157
Hochelaga Bank	158	157
Merchants Bank	182	181
Molsons Bank	212	210
Bank of Montreal	245	244½
Bank of New Brunswick	270	265
Bank of Nova Scotia	285	280⅞
Quebec Bank	130	129
Traders Bank	143½	142
Union Bank	147½	..
Canada Colored Cotton	23⅜	23
Dom. Textile, pfd.	100	99
Montreal Cotton	137	131
Bell Telephone bonds	..	101
Canada Cotton	100	99½
Converters	90	..
Dominion Coal	97	95¾
Dom. Iron and Steel	101	100¾
Halifax Tram	..	100
Keewatin Mill	104	102
Lake of the Woods	108	..
Laurentide Paper	110	106
Mexican E. L. Co.	85	..
Mexican L. and P.	87	..
Montreal L. and P.	100	..
Montreal Street Railway	101½	100
Nova Scotia, com.	113½	..
Porto Rico	85½	84¾
Price Bros.	106	..
Rio de Janeiro	99	97
Rubber	101	98
Textile, Series A.	97½	97
Textile, Series B.	99¾	99
Textile, Series C.	97	95¾
West India	..	90
Quebec bonds	84½	84
Canada Cement bonds	98¼	98
Car	103½	102
Penman	92	91
Windsor Hotel	96	..

Closing Sales: Molsons Bank, 100 at 212; Royal Bank, 10 at 244; Ogilvie, bonds, 4000 at 113; Black Lake, bonds, 1500 at 77½ at; Keewatin, bonds, 500 at 103; Canadian Pacific, 12 at 197, 40 at 196¾; Power, 25 at 127⅝, 25 at 127¾, 175 at 127½; Montreal Railway, 10 at 224; Quebec Bank, 10 at 129½; Rio, 50 at 102¾, 100 at 103; Toronto Railway, 55 at 124; Halifax Railway, 10 at 125¼; Ottawa, 25 at 128; Porto Rico, 50 at 50; Twin City, 1 at 111; Quebec, 25 at 56¾, 50 at 57, 75 at 57¼, 50 at 57½, 75 at 57¼, 150 at 57½, 25 at 57⅝, 25 at 57¾, 75 at 57⅞; Iron, common, 25 at 61⅝, 100 at 61¼, 25 at 61⅜, 75 at 61½; Black Lake, common, 10 at 16; Switch, common, 1066 at 120; Iron, preferred, 8 at 103, 1 at 103¼; Mackay, preferred, 50 at 75; Switch, prefererd, 54 at 118; Cement, preferred, 10 at 85¾, 5 at 85½; Eastern Townships Bank, 50 at 162.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Packers, "A"	87	84
B. C. Packers, "B"	93	90
B. C. Packers, com.	38½	..
Bell Telephone	143	141½
General Electric	..	104
Canadian Salt	..	100
Canadian Pacific	..	195
City Dairy, com.	38½	37
City Dairy, pfd.	..	98
Consumers aGs	200	199¾
Crow's Nest	80	..
Detroit United	..	56
Dom. Coal, com.	..	63
Dom. Steel, com.	..	63
Dom. Steel, pfd.	104½	..
Dom. Telegraph	..	109
Electric Deevlopment, pfd.	70	..
Illinois, pfd.	..	89½
Lake of the Woods	128¼	124
MacKay, com.	92	91½
MacKay, pfd.	75⅛	74½
Mexican L. and P.	86	..
Mexico Tramway	122	..
M. St. P. and S. S. M.	137	..
Niagara Navigation	..	129
Northern Navigation	..	116
N. S. Steel, com.	86¼	..
Penman, com.	..	85
Porto Rico Railway	51½	50
Rio Janeiro Tram	102⅞	102¾
R. and O. Navigation	..	89
Rogers, com.	203	199½
Rogers, pfd.	..	108
Sao Paulo Tram	152½	151
Shredded Wheat, com.	..	49½
St. L. and C. Navigation	115	..
Toronto Electric Light	121	120¼
Toronto Railway	124	123
Twin City	110½	110
Winnipeg Railway	193	..
Asbestos, com.	..	12½
Black Lake, com.	16	15
Black Lake, pfd.	49	..
F. N. Burt, com.	94	93
F. N. Burt, pfd.	106	104½
Canada Cement, com.	24	22½
Canada Cement, pfd.	86	..
C. C., pfd.	..	84
Dom. Steel Corporation	61⅝	..
Duluth-Superior	81	80¾
London Electric	..	8
Maple Leaf, com.	47	45
Maple Leaf, pfd.	93½	..
Pacific Burt, com.	40	39½
Pacific Burt, pfd.	94½	93
Quebec L. and P.	..	57¾
Black Lake bonds	77½	76½
Canadian Northern	..	98¾
P. O. B.	..	85
Province of Ontario	102	..
Crown Reserve	285	275
La Rose	460	455
Nipissing Mines	..	1085
Trethewey	124	123
Bank of Commerce	208	207¾
Dominion Bank	236	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	199½
Imperial Bank	221	220
Merchants Bank	188	..
Bank of Montreal	..	246
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	279
Bank of Ottawa	..	210
Royal Bank	245	244
Standard Bank	..	219
Bank of Toronto	..	210
Traders Bank	144	142½
Union Bank	147½	..
Agricultural Loan	..	137
Canada Landed	..	151
Canada Permanent	..	161
Central Canada	..	195
Colonial Investment	..	69½
Dom. Savings	..	79½
Hamilton Provident	..	131
Huron and Erie	..	200
Huron and Erie, 20 p.c.	..	190
Landed Banking	..	133
London and Canadian	112	110
National Trust	..	200
Ontario Loan	..	151
Ontario Loan, 20 p.c.	..	130
Real Estate	101	..
Toronto Trusts	175	170
Toronto Mortgage	..	130
Great Western	129	..
Dominion Steel	96	..
Electric Development	82	81½
Mexican Electric	..	85
Mexican L. and P.	89	87
Rio Janeiro	99¼	99⅛
Sao Paulo	..	100

Closing Sales: Maple Leaf, preferred, 4 and 1 at 92½; London and Canadian, 137 and 50 at 110; Sao Paulo, 10 at 151¼; City Dairy, 1 at 37½, 1 at 38; General Electric, 1 at 105¾; Toronto Electric, 5 and 20 at 120; Consumers' Gas, 91 at 200; Rio, 25, 50, 25, 50 and 25 at 102¾, 25, 25 and 25 at 102⅞; Twin City, 10, 5 and 5 at 110; Black Lake, 25, 25, 5, 25, 25, 5, 5 and 10 at 15; Quebec R., L. and P., 50 at 56¾, 50 at 57, 25 and 25 at 57¼, 25 and 25 at 57¾; Imperial Bank, 4 at 220½; Bank of Hamilton, 30 and 2 at 200; Standard Bank, 16 at 219; Duluth-Superior, 25 and 25 at 80¾, 20 at 80⅞, 25 and 25 at 81; Trethewey, 200, 800, 100 and 200 at 124; La Rose, 15 at 4.65; Electrical Development, bonds, 5000 at 81⅞, 5000 at 81¾.

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INGERSOLL SCOUTS TO HOLD RALLY

Boys Will Gather Today at the Methodist Church.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Nov. 26. — A general rally of Boy Scouts will take place at the Methodist Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Muriel Douglas, of Collingwood, is the guest of Miss C. Hyde, at the Daly House.

Miss McCarty entertained the choir of St. Paul's Church at her home last Thursday evening in a very hospitable manner. Games, music and social chat were indulged in and dainty refreshments were served.

About 50 Boy Scouts were tested in knot-tying, signals, salutes, the scout code, and the history and design of the Union Jack at the qualifying examination in the schoolroom of St. Paul's Church Thursday night. The examiners will announce the result in a few days.

Florence Waters is in Toronto attending an "At Home" at McMaster University.

Sam Bowman has recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

R. B. Hutt, J. A. Coulter and Geo. Sutherland, of the Alexandra Hospital board, were in Tillsonburg yesterday inspecting a new kind of fire escape on one of the schools, but it did not appeal to them as being worthy of special commendation for use on the hospital.

Thomas Hargreaves, his wife and his father, who reside on Wellington street, had a very narrow escape from asphyxiation by gas escaping from a coal stove yesterday morning. When Mrs. Hargreaves was awakened by a severe headache she found her husband was unconscious. She telephoned for a physician and the three patients were attended to. No serious results are anticipated. This should prove a another warning to users of coal stoves to be very careful about having their stoves and pipes in safe condition.

Close of Mission.

Rev. Fathers Healey and Durkin, who conducted the mission at St. Mary's Church a week ago, have returned to this city from Sarnia, where they have been in charge of similar services, while Father Fitzgerald, of New York City, delivered his series of lectures here. Father Healey will preach tomorrow morning on "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin," and in the evening on "Why I Am a Catholic." This will close the three-weeks' mission.

LONDON LADY SUES FOR ARREARS IN ALIMONY

And Charges That Husband Kidnapped the Three Children.

A writ was issued by Mr. E. W. M. Flock today on behalf of Mrs. Louise Wegner, Racine, Wis., against Mr. Karl Wegner, of this city, for $1,000 arrears in alimony, and the custody of their young daughter. The case will come up in the court very shortly.

The Wegners formerly lived in Racine. Owing to cruelty, Mrs. Wegner sued for divorce, and was granted a decree with alimony. It was also stipulated that Mrs. Wegner should be given the custody of their children, two boys and a baby girl. This was some years ago. Wegner, it is alleged, ran away with the children. A year or so later, he was found at Mt. Clemens, and the two boys were taken away from him. They did not obtain the girl, and he again disappeared. A search for over a year has been conducted by Mrs. Wegner. Some days ago, he was located in London with the child. He refused to give up, and as a result a writ has been issued, for the custody of the little girl, together with a claim for $1,000 arrears in alimony.

Wegner came to London some months ago, and opened a clothing store near the market. He and his little daughter lived together in a room at the rear of the store.

It is understood the case will be bitterly fought.

G. T. BLACKSTOCK GOES TO ENGLAND

Will Take Part in the Coming Elections for Unionists.

Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., left last night by the 7:15 C. P. R. train for New York. He will sail today by the steamship Baltic for England, where he will take part in the British elections on behalf of the Unionists. Mr. Blackstock went in response to invitations from the Right Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood, the chief whip, and a number of other personal friends.

New Counsel Chosen.

Mr. Blackstock was counsel for the county of Oxford in the inquiry to be prosecuted into the graft charges there, commencing next Wednesday morning before Judge Snider, of Hamilton. His sudden departure for England made necessary the appointment of another suitable counsel. When he decided to go he conferred with other members of his firm, and Mr. M. K. Cowan, K. C., formerly chief solicitor for the G. T. R., was selected. His name will be sent on to the warden of Oxford for approval. Mr. Cowan was out of the city last night, being engaged at Niagara Falls. Today he will be in Welland.

So hasty was the departure of Mr. Blackstock that Sir James Whitney, Hon. J. J. Foy and his deputy had no knowledge of any change in the plans for the conduct of the Oxford inquiry.

Inquiry Will Go On.

Judge Snider had an intimation of Mr. Blackstock's departure in a conversation had on Thursday. Mr. Blackstock informed his hon

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The Justinian Code was, as the name implies, a compilation and rearrangement of existing laws, rather than a body of new laws. Justinian's commission authorizing the work was given A. D. 528. To the code the Emperor added the pandects, the institutes and the novels. These compilations were known as the Corpus Juris Civiles, or body of civil law. The Justinian Code is still the basis of all French law, and many of its principles are even to this day operative in the State of Louisiana.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

A Promising Contralto.

Miss Mona Fitzgerald, a promising young contralto from London, Ontario, made a splendid impression at the Women's Musical Club on Monday last. She sang Terese Del Riego's Slave Song and "Rose in the Bud," by Dorothy Foster.—Winnipeg Telegram, Nov. 23.

Lobo Women's Institute.

Lobo Women's Institute will hold a meeting in Masonic Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 2 p.m. Reports of the convention held recently in Toronto will be given by the delegates, who represented the branch. Papers are being prepared by other members, and a good attendance is asked for, as no December meeting will be held. All ladies are cordially invited to this meeting.

Pulpit Appointments.

Following are the Huron College appointments for Sunday, Nov. 27: Christ Church, Rev. Principal Waller; St. Paul's Cathedral, morning, Rev. Prof. Jeakins; St. John the Evangelist, evening, Rev. Prof. Jeakins; Belmont, F. V. Vair; jail, W. H. Robarts; Galt, P. J. K. Law; Hespeler, J. Cartlidge; St. Matthew's, N. Ward; Waterloo, P. Harding; Ailsa Craig, C. Lanford; Lakeside, F. J. Jarvis; Port Stanley, K. Alexander; Muncey Reserve, A. S. H. Cree; St. Mark's, H. C. Light; St. David's, A. A. Trumper; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, G. B. Campion; Burford, M. A. Hunt; Home for Incurables, H. Metcalf; Aged People's Home; St. Luke's Sunday school, E. Jacques.

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Aid. Richter Commended.

The Real Estate Association at its meeting last night passed a resolution indorsing Ald. Richter, and hoping that he will be a candidate next year, and that there will be more of his calibre in the council of 1911.

Sale of Work.

A very successful sale of work was held by the ladies of Chalmers Presbyterian Church yesterday, a large sum being realized. The different booths were in charge of the following ladies: Fancy goods, Mrs. Legge, Mrs. Mapletoft, Mrs. Hussey; home-made cooking, Mrs. Moffatt and Mrs. Hicks; candy and fruit, Mrs. Rutherford; groceries, Mrs. John Bailley; ice cream, Mrs. and Miss Harvey; tea booth, Mrs. William Michael, Miss Macbeth and Mrs. McLaughlan.

Rev. Dr. Herridge,

Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, who will preach in the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, is a well-known former Londoner. Years ago his father was the pastor of the old Primitive Methodist Church on King street, between Wellington and Clarence streets. Dr. Herridge preached his first sermon in St. Andrew's Church many years ago. He is amongst the most eloquent and intellectual of Canadian preachers, and his discourses on Sunday will be sure to prove a treat for his hearers.

Service of Song.

A grand service of song will be given in Colborne Street Methodist Church on Sunday night by a large and well-trained chorus choir.

AMERICAN

In Chicago men fought women strikers in a battle for tickets at a relief station.

A reorganization of the American Soda Fountain Company was decided upon in Boston.

Census figures show more than half of the people in New York State live in the metropolis.

Lopez Leiva of Cuba reports in New York that Havana is to have a new bank which will lend money to farmers at 7 per cent.

Directors of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company yesterday elected W. T. Noonan president of the company.

A train carrying $50,000 worth of prize-winning apples from British Columbia and the Western States was due yesterday in Chicago.

On hearing the threat of the kidnappers of two Brooklyn boys to behead the children the grandmother of one of the lads died from heart failure.

Transit shipment privileges on forest products are to be abolished on all transcontinental railroads west of the Missouri River after Dec. 24.

Miss Eugenie Ladenburg will not get the $20,000 a year, without which, her mother told the courts last week, no girl properly could be finished. Surrogate Jackson, of Hempstead, L. I., ruled that $8,000 a year is plenty for the education of any girl of 16.

The Western Steel and Iron Company has been incorporated in Kansas with a capital of $500,000. It proposes to erect a rolling mill at Pittsburg, Kansas.

Miss Beryil H. Clarke, a blind librarian, of Brooklyn, and Wm. M. Goodshaw, of New York, also blind, were married yesterday, Thanksgiving Day.

John W. Knight, managing partner of the defunct cotton firm of Knight, Yancey & Co., which recently failed for about $6,000,000, was arrested at Decatur, Ala., and taken to Huntsville.

Lapoland B. Hamp, of South Bend, Ind., was struck and killed by the Lake Shore newspaper train in Chicago. His wife and little son were with him, and had crossed the tracks safely.

The report of the South Dakota State mine inspector says that labor troubles were responsible for a $1,500,000 decrease in the year's output of gold. He gives the output as $4,921,304.

Christmas Suggestions

PICTURES

Framed and unframed. We have a large assortment in engravings, etchings, water colors, pastels, carbons and color prints.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A box of paints or crayons. We carry a large stock of English colors and pastels, put up in neat black boxes.

Pastels from, per box.... **10¢** to **$2.00**
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PICTURE FRAMES

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ARTIST MATERIALS

Nothing more acceptable to the artist or student than an outfit of water color, oil or china paints. Also brushes, oils, varnishes, canvas, palettes, etc.

PLASTACINE

The dandy modelling wax for children. Never gets hard. Perfectly harmless, amusing and instructive. Price ..... **20¢** for half pound

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HAND PAINTED CHINA

A number of handsomely decorated pieces by the leading china artists of the city.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

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190 Dundas Street.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Blenheim will try and secure a large new canning factory.

Charles Coursey, of Biddulph, has been summoned for alleged cruelty to a boy from Hespeler Home.

The wedding took place in Delaware of Mrs. John Paul and William Windell.

The validity of the recent bylaw at Seaforth to assist the Bell firm may be tested in court.

Mrs. North Ilett, living near Brantford, will probably die as a result of drinking carbolic acid.

James Adams, an Englishman, who fell downstairs at Brantford, died of a fractured skull.

Col. Gooderham, of Toronto, has given $1,000 to Windsor Daughters of the Empire towards a tuberculosis hospital.

Rev. Hubbard Millar, of Dundalk, a graduate of Huron College, has been appointed rector of St. James' Anglican Church, Brantford.

Mayor McCallum, of Seaforth, will again be in the field for mayor at the request of many citizens.

Brakeman McCormick, of Linwood, was seriously hurt at Guelph yesterday when he was crushed between some cars.

A Vanneck correspondent writes that it was J. H. Thomas, of Brockton, Ont., who assisted in introducing bee culture 40 years ago at exhibitions.

THE BANK CLERKS' UNION

New Movement With the Object of Getting Better Pay and Hours.

A new movement, which originated in Toronto, has reached this city, namely the organization of the "Bank Clerks' Association of Canada." The promoters of the scheme say that they intend to take aggressive measures to secure higher pay, better hours and also to have the ban on marriage removed. A circular letter has been sent out under the name of Charles E. Waddell, secretary, which states in part:

"The object of the association is to unite together all the employees of the different banks into an association for their mutual benefit, protection, improvement and advancement."

The circular further claims that:

"This association is not organized with any hostile intentions towards the banks, but, on the contrary, would be of great assistance to them in their dealings with their employees, in adjusting disputes, removing grievances and increasing the loyalty, esprit de corps and efficiency of the staffs."

AN EVENING RECITAL

Miss Alexander and Dundas Centre Choir Give Splendid Programme.

Miss Jessie Alexander proved herself an elocutionist of great originality in the evening recital at Dundas Centre Methodist Church last night. In "A Yankee in Italy," she cleverly depicted a common type of American character, and "In Covenanting Days" and "Is Life Worth Living?" touched deeply the patriotic chords in the hearts of her audience. Her closing reading, "On Strike," was brilliant, and her encore, "Little Dominique," charming. The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Mr. J. Parnell Morris. The unaccompanied chorus, "Sunrise," by the Russian composer, Haneiff, as rendered by the choir, was easily a feature of the recital. The vocal solos by Miss Lillian Gilmore, contralto, and Miss Annie Reid, soprano, were also leading numbers. Miss Gilmore possesses a peculiarly rich, deep voice, and her superb rendering of "Rock of Ages" captivated the entire audience. Miss Reid sang with delightful effect "The Wind" (Spross), and "The Flower Rain" (Schneider), both numbers being well received. Other excellent numbers were the anthem by the choir, "The Lord is King"; ladies' chorus, "The Lord Is My Shepherd"; motet, by the choir, "Judge Me, O God," and quartette, "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee," by Misses Reid and Gilmore, and Messrs. Andrews and H. S. Walker.

Variety and added excellence were lent to the programme by the violin selections by Mr. Maurice Poure, including the extremely beautiful solo, "Adagio Elegique," and the violin obligato with which Mr. Poure accompanied the charming Christmas carol, "O Little Town of Bethlehem," by a chorus of ladies' voices. The organ accompaniments and "Concert Overture," by Mr. Leslie H. Roberts, were also effectively rendered.

SERIOUS LACK OF GIRLS FOR DOMESTIC WORK

Elderly Women Apply For Positions Usually Occupied By Maidens.

There is an unusual dearth of domestics in the city at present, and many housekeepers are experiencing no little anxiety in consequence. Many girls who have to support themselves, prefer to work in the factories, where they are better paid and enjoy shorter and more regular hours. It is almost impossible to secure young women for house work, and it is surprising the number of elderly ones who answer advertisements for female help.

A young married lady residing on Queen's avenue, recently advertised for a maid, and the only response was one old lady, who insisted on being employed, refusing to take no for an answer.

When told more plainly that her services were not desired under any consideration, she brushed aside the girlish-looking lady of the house, and resolutely entering, exclaimed, "Well, I will see your mother, anyhow."

The young housewife was so angry she could scarcely speak. To be thus insulted in one's own house!

Another lady, on being besieged with applications from elderly women, was driven almost to despair by one very persistent party, who refused to leave, so determined was she to obtain the position. Suddenly the bright housewife thought of a clever scheme, and calling in her own mother, who was visiting her, said: "See, I have one old lady now. What should I do with two?"

The scheme was successful, but the mother of the brilliant young woman was very much discomfited and angry at having her dignity so sorely offended.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN ROSS VS. TOWNSHIP

Physician Sued for Fees for Attending Smallpox Patients.

Judgment was reserved by the court of appeals at Toronto yesterday in the action of Dr. C. C. Ross, of Hyde Park, who sues the Township of London for $2,300 fees. Dr. C. C. Ross was represented by Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, of Toronto, and Mr. J. M. McEvoy, of this city, while Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., of London, acted for the individual defendants, and Mr. W. R. Meredith, also of this city, for the township.

Dr. Ross alleges that he made a contract with the Township of London and the board of health, whereby he was to receive $100 a week from attendance on smallpox patients. He presented a bill for $2,300, which the township refused to pay, alleging that they only contracted to pay a reasonable sum. Dr. Ross refused to accept anything less than this amount. His case was dismissed entirely in this city last January, and he has since changed his action from one against London Township and the board of health, to London Township and the individual members of the board. The case was argued Thursday and yesterday at Toronto, judgment being reserved.

PAPAL DECREE

Recent Order Aims to Prevent Modern Doctrines Spreading.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—As a means of guarding against the growth of modernist doctrines in the Roman Catholic Church, a papal decree has been issued requiring all members of the ecclesiastical body to take an oath of office according to a certain formula prescribed. The decree applies to not only newly-ordained priests, bishops and archbishops, but to all clergy, no matter how long in office.

The taking of the oath will be private in its nature. It will be done throughout all of Canada, as well as the whole world, as soon as the prescribed formula arrives. It is designed to prevent the encroaches of modernist leanings among the clergy, the form of the oath being such that no one could honestly take it who subscribed to these opinions, of which much has been heard in Europe, but little in Canada.

QUEBEC BARBER'S SUICIDE.

Quebec, Nov. 25.—A barber named Bedard was discovered today hanging to the ceiling in his room by his leather belt. He had fixed it on a hook and tied it around his neck. It is a clear case of suicide. He was suffering for some days with delirium tremens.

The Countess of Normanton of England is regarded as a remarkable double of Queen Dowager Alexandra. Her father was Lord Strafford, who was a member of the household of Queen Victoria. Her mother was Countess Henrietta Danneskiold-Samsoe, a relative of Queen Alexandra. She is a tall, stately woman, with fair hair. The countess is a patron of art, a clever musician and is fond of yachting. She and her husband have a fine art gallery, containing many paintings by Romney, Greuze, Gainsborough, Reynolds and other artists. The gallery is valued at $500,000.

Special attention paid to wedding orders. Hueston's Liveries.

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MYSTERY OF WM. SHARP (FIONA MACLEOD)

He Wrote Poetry Under Another Name and Deceived the World of Letters—Kept the Secret for Twelve Years—Fiona Macleod Was Thought to Be a Woman and Was Regarded as a Genius—He Claimed Psychic Powers.

One of the great literary curiosities of modern times was the dual role of William Sharp. Under his own name he made a reputation in the world of letters as a critical writer and essayist. Under the name of Fiona Macleod he made a far greater reputation as a poet. Only a few persons knew until Sharp died a few months ago, that he was Fiona Macleod.

"'If the secret is known Fiona Macleod dies,' Mr. Sharp said, and he spoke the absolute truth. It had to be kept and was kept twelve years.

"She is a woman of genius," said George Meredith of Fiona Macleod at the close of the last conversation William Sharp had with him. "That is rare . . . so rare anywhere, any time, in women or in men. Some few women 'have genius,' but she is more than that. Yes, she is a woman of genius; the genius, too, that is rarest, that drives deep thoughts before it. Tell her I think often of her, and of the deep thought in all she has written of late."

It may be wondered why Sharp should have been at so great pains to hoax, not only the common world, but his friends and the men of letters whom he esteemed very highly. He even went so far as to carry on two correspondences with various people, Mr. W. B. Yeats among them, and would write to them one day as William Sharp and the next as Fiona Macleod. It may be thought that he was merely a good businessman, who realized the commercial value of a mysterious authorship, but I imagine this is not a complete explanation. There seems to have been a sort of "Let's pretend" side to his nature which took a special delight in hoaxes and pseudonyms.

Trances and Poems.

Mrs. Sharp who has just published a memoir of her husband, bears testimony of the "psychic, visionary powers" of her husband.

"I remember (she writes) from early days how he would speak of the "dazzle in the brain" which preceded the falling away of all material things and preluded some inner vision of great beauty, or great presence, or of some symbolic import—that would pass as rapidly as it came. I have been beside him when he has been in trance, and I have felt the room throb with heightened vibration."

"From the beginning of his Fiona Macleod publications," continues Mrs. Macleod, he was forced to seclude himself from social life which he loved and which, marked by his first wonderful friendships with Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Philip Bourke Marston, the blind poet had been so great a part of his life. William Sharp, gay, debonair, tossing off a tremendous amount of literary and hack work, everywhere welcomed for his extraordinary vitality and magnetic personality, could do his work and play at the same time, one existence dovetailing perfectly into the other; but Fiona Macleod was a different being, and he found, as George Meredith said to him once, that in order to do the finest work of mind and spirit one must cut oneself from all ordinary social pleasures, from the rapid movement of life. This cutting off meant a great deal of sacrifice for us both, for while we never lost touch with the many dear friends we could see them less frequently. When I mention the names of Walter Pater, George Meredith, Swinbourne and Watts-Dunton, Henry James, Thomas Hardy and Arthur Sherbourne Hardy, Robert Hichens, Mona Caird, Ernest Rhys, oh, and many, many more you will see what a wide and catholic circle it was that we kept in touch with. Outside of these were the many friends in France, America, Italy and Australia, where frequent travellings had taken him.

"People are fond," continues Mrs. Sharp after many interesting reminiscences are told of the friends mentioned, "of saying that Mr. Sharp had a double personality. He did not have in the sense that one side of his nature was unconscious of the workings of the other. Certainly not. But the Fiona Macleod product disclosed a more intimate, subjective side of his nature than did the William Sharp writings. He had, as all poets have, a strongly feminine side to him, not effeminate but feminine. When you look at a beautiful Greek head you cannot tell whether it is that of a man or woman; it is sexless, just as great poetic work is, and it is due to that fine balance that the identity of Fiona could be hidden. An emphasis of the masculine here or there, and the world would have said, "This is not written by a woman.' Think what it meant to have that balance when men like George Meredith, and Walter Pater did not know but were willing to concede that from 'Pharais,' the first Fiona Macleod publication, through the many years output the work might have been written by a woman or might have been a masculine creation.

"William Sharp was a very definite psychic," answers Mrs. Sharp when the more specific side of the question is touched upon by the interviewer's question. "William Yeats, the Irish poet, considered him the finest psychic he had ever known. This psychic power gave him a certain inner vision. It is a very Highland quality. We Scottish people of the north think perhaps less of its possession, in the way that we assume its presence, than any one else in the world, I judge. That he should have kept this from so much of his William Sharp work is not less remarkable that its permeating quality in the Fiona writings.

"While Mr. Sharp made no pointed study of psychic phenomena he was conversant with the mystic writings of all countries, particularly of German mysticism, of which he had made a very careful study in the early days. With Mr. Yeats he from time to time interested himself in definite experimentations, but this always disturbed him physically so much that he was forced to desist after a while.

"Once in a lecture at Aberdeen, I believe in 1907, Mr. Yeats spoke of Mr. Sharp as having an extraordinarily primitive mind and agreed that he might be, as he sometimes claimed, 'a representative of the old bards.' Mr. Yeats believes that Fiona Macleod was a secondary personality, as distinct as those one reads about in books on psychical research. He said to me that he was positive that 'his friend Sharp' often sat and talked with him at the fireside and when he left the house had no recollection what he had been saying.

"Mr. Yeats is mistaken in regard to the memory of those conversations. William Sharp always remembered perfectly, but there is no question that he was an entirely different person when the Fiona mood was on him, a mood which he did not understand, for it could not be commanded at will. Different influences awakened it and it was largely influenced by environment. William Sharp could make up his mind to work and go about that work in a normal mood, but for the expression of the Fiona Macleod self he had to wait upon mood or seek conditions to improve it."

Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp were first cousins, and their acquaintance dated back to the time when he was 7. In the intimate revealings of later moments he told her of his first remembered psychic experiences, which took place about that time. "A healthy, tomboyish, normal child, loving outdoor sports and not eager for the study hours he had curious perceptions of what he early termed 'the green life,' and shut his experiences into his sturdy little breast when he found they were not shared by his playmates and not understood by his elders.

"This particular experience took place by a well near a sea loch in Argyll. 'Just as I was stooping to drink,' he relates, 'my glancing eyes lit on a tall woman standing among a mist of wild hyacinths under three great sycamores. I stood looking, as a fawn looks, wide eyed, unafraid. She did not speak, but she smiled, and because of the love and beauty in her eyes I ran to her. She stooped and lifted blueness out of the flowers as one might lift foam out of a pool, and I thought she threw it over me. When I was found lying among the hyacinths dazed and as was thought ill I asked eagerly after the lady in white and with hair all shiny gold like buttercups, but when I found that I was laughed at, or at least, when I passionately persisted, was told I was sun dazed and had been dreaming I said no more; but I did not forget.'

"From our earliest friendship and during the long engagement, one of nine years, which ended in our marrying when he had £30 in pocket and I an income of about £35 annually, he spoke frequently of the furious dazzle in the brain which preceded the falling away of all material things and preluded some symbolic import that would pass rapidly as it came. In his last summer he had several notable ones.

"In the house of a host in one of these, too long to quote, for its duration was two nights—he saw a wonderful painting that seemed to vibrate with rich color. "Who painted that?" he asked. His host smiled. 'We have long ceased to use brushes and paints. That is a thought projected from the artist's brain and the duration will be proportionate with its truth.'

"That idea of the gradual dominance of thought over the material so that the latter ceases to exist he had frequently. In another vision he distinctly saw a city of psychic mechanism, and after relating several wonderful details he told me how he was finally led by his guide along many passages to a small room where at a table was seated a man with his head on his hand. Pointing to him the guide said, 'His thought is the motive power.'

"Although not actively associated with the feminist movement in its late manifestations, the understanding and sympathy expressed by Mr. Sharp for the woman life was very acute. The Rune of the Sorrow of Women' he told me at its conclusion had tired him in preliminary excitement and in the strange semi-conscious fever of composition more than anything of the kind he had written since the first rune was created in 'Pharais.'

"'I have never so absolutely felt the woman soul within me,' he stated. 'It was as though in subtle way the soul of woman breathed into my brain—and I feel vaguely as if I had given partial expression at least to the inarticulate voice of a myriad women who suffer in one or other of the triple ways of sorrow.' These 'triple ways' he expressed at length in this rune.

"I cannot help but feel," continues Mrs. Sharp, "that the memoirs will prove of great help to the members of Mr. Sharp's profession, to those who have passed through similar struggles and to those facing them. He had a hard fight, first with actual want, and the uphill path was at no time easy. Later he had many serious breakdowns, interfering with work at crucial moments, but he never lost his optimism, his faith in the final good, his belief in the going on of life, his wonderful philosophy, which made him so splendid a friend, so satisfying in the more intimate companionship. His creed, not a Sabbath day creed but the daily, hourly one of everyday life, was, as he expressed it in Fiona Macleod's words:

"'To live in beauty—which is to put into four words all the dream and spiritual effort of the soul of man.'

"His last words were: 'Oh the beautiful green life again,' and a little later 'Ah, all is well.'

"That belief, which I never want to lose sight of when I can pass it on as an inheritance from him to the others who are making that same journey, is beautifully inscribed on his Sicilian grave, over which rises a simple cross carved in lava. The inscription was chosen by himself:

"'Farewell to the known and exhausted. Welcome the unknown and illimitable.'

"And 'Love is more great than we conceive and Death is the keeper of the unknown redemptions.'"

Infantile Paralysis Spreads Over World

Has Reached Alarming Proportions Since First Recognized in 1840.

What has been a remarkable increase in the prevalence of infantile paralysis throughout the world, and especially in America, is shown in the latest report of the United States public health and marine hospital service, just issued.

The study of the disease, medically known as poliomyilitis, was made by Past Assistant Surgeon W. H. Frost under the direction of Surgeon General Wyman, chief of the service.

The disease is more fully reported now and more cases are recognized than formerly. At the same time, the report says, this does not account for the wide spread of the contagion and the greater number of outbreaks.

Whereas, when the disease was first recognized and described, in 1840, there were few outbreaks known anywhere, the contagion has grown steadily up to date, and in the last few years has reached what physicians characterize as alarming proportions.

An interesting table is given in the report showing epidemics of poliomyilitis throughout the world by five-year periods since 1880. The list runs from two epidemics, with an average of 11.5 cases, in the first period, to 25 epidemics, with an average of 322 cases, or a total of 8,054, in the period from 1905 to 1909.

The bulletin says it has been determined that the organism causing the disease is too small for microscopic identification, that it is resistant to cold and drying, but that it is easily killed by weak disinfecting solutions. The seriousness of the epidemics is not in their mortality, which is only from 10 to 15 per cent., but in the permanent after effects, which leave almost all recovered victims cripples for life.

There is a long discussion on the transmitiability of the disease, with the conclusion that responsibility has not yet been definitely fastened on either insects, domestic animals or fowls or on dust. It is certain that the disease can be disseminated by contact.

The health authorities are urged to enforce rigorous isolation. The report makes an appeal for all states to make the disease reportable. Several states have already done so.

Spiritists Await Message From The Late Professor Janes

Will the Harvard Professor "Come Back?" — Alleged Messages Received at Washington and Boston—A Description of Death.

Death—is it a catastrophe or an incident? A transition to another phase of existence, wholly beyond our ken, or merely a step from which we look back upon and are interested in the affairs of the world as we know it in life? Above all, can the dead communicate with the living?

Men have conjectured about it since the beginning of time. Played with by cheap charlatans, shuddered at by the ignorantly credulous, investigated earnestly by clear-headed men of science, it has been the stock question of all the ages. The baffling silence of Lazarus, the elusive ghost of Hamlet's father, the accredited communications to spiritualistic mediums—all express the same groping, the same claim to have surmounted the barrier—and all have been dismissed as childish delusions by the generations that have followed.

William James, professor of psychology at Harvard University, died on Aug. 26. By many he had been accepted as the world's foremost investigator of mental phenomena. His study of the human mind had led him to a deep interest in the psychic, but he was no mystic. If messages are sent out by the dead he wanted to learn the fact and set it down as a scientific record. With the late Dr. Richard Hodgson, secretary of the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research, and Dr. James H. Hyslop, the present secretary of the general society, he took an active part in many attempts to communicate with the spirits of men and women who had died.

When he himself passed away his friends announced that he had promised, if possible, to send them a definite message from beyond the grave.

A Genuine Test.

Professor James and his associates laid their plans carefully. Every possible arrangement was made to make the test a genuine one. The phychologist knew what difficulties lay in the way of the sincere investigator. He knew the horde of professional mediums who would try to get publicity by reporting the eagerly awaited communications. He knew the fakirs and the self-deluded emotionalists and the rest of the flock that would pounce on the opportunity thus offered. After the death of Dr. Hodgson and also of Professor Myers of England he had taken an active interest in Dr. Hyslop's efforts to communicate with their spirits through the mediumship of Mrs. Leonora E. Piper and others, and he had become fairly familiar with the ins and out of the weird practice.

So it was arranged that Professor James, if he found communication possible, should identify himself unmistakably to his waiting friends.

Here is something genuine, in its intention at least, and since Professor James' death the scientific world has been watching eagerly for the promised message. According to certain people it has come. Whether or not it is the actual utterance of the being that was once called William James is another question.

Of the various reports that have come to light since the psychologist's death only two have been considered seriously by spiritualists of repute. One is the report of a young woman of Washington, who believes she is to be inspired by Professor James to write a book describing his experiences in the spirit world. This young woman tells of five messages of varying length which she says she received and wrote down at irregular intervals during September and October. The other, made public only last Sunday, is a complete message said to have been revealed to the Ayer Spirit Temple of Boston. This, according to M. S. Ayer, the head of the temple and senior member of a Boston wholesale grocery firm, came in fragments on four successive Monday evenings in October and November.

Little Real Information.

The series transcribed by the Washington woman has been declared by Dr. Hyslop to be unsatisfactory. It contains nothing which suggests the style of Professor James while writing here on earth.

The communication announced by the Ayer Spirit Temple is in sharp contrast. It is clear, concise and to the point. In compact sentences it describes exactly what the investigators wanted to know—the actual sensation of death and the process and feeling of dissolution.

Here there is none of the wordiness of the professionals, but the idea is the traditional one of the spiritualists—that of a wraith being rent asunder from the body and hovering over it or standing beside it. It is too early to quote Dr. Hyslop or any of the other authorities on their opinion of this message. If they have passed judgment on it they have at least not made this judgment public. It will be interesting to see how they compare it with the account of the Washington woman.

In a Dark Grove.

Death, according to this communication, was a sort of bodily shock. Immediately afterward the disembodied spirit found itself looking down on the lifeless body it had inhabited. The spirit saw its earthly friends and tried to touch them, but there was no response.

Then came the flight of the spirit to the spirit world. It seemed like a long journey through space. The spirit was semi-conscious. When full consciousness returned the spirit found itself in a dark grove which gradually lighted up. Here James found the guiding star of his life, apparently his mother, and his last word to those with whom he had promised to talk from beyond the grave was 'one of peace and happiness.

"The first part of the message," says Mr. Ayer, "was received direct from the spirit through a medium on Monday evening, Oct. 17. Spirit James had not the strength to continue at that time, and it was not until Monday evening, Oct. 24, that it was continued. A member of the temple band then assisted the spirit to control the medium. Again, on Oct. 31, the message was resumed, and it was concluded on the evening of Nov. 7. We hope to hear more from Spirit James in the future."

Dr. Hyslop, however, is keeping a careful record of all the alleged communications and is planning extensive researches, with readings from many nonprofessional mediums with cross-references from one to another.

"Communications so far," says he, "are of no value, because there have been no proofs of the identity of the entity or spirit, if there be such, which is making them. Such writings as those which have been submitted by the young man in Washington seem to be such as many another well-educated person may have written.

Identification Difficult.

"Professor James was a well-known man, yet at the same time there are undoubtedly many incidents in his life which are known to few which might serve as a basis for his identification. The proper identification of a spirit is no easy task under such conditions. In some cases it has, in my opinion, been done, and I would consider that an existence after death has been demonstrated. In order to establish definitely whether the spirit of Professor James is actually in communication it will be necessary to have readings from many mediums with cross references from one to another.

"There are many things to be considered. The communications from the spirit will perhaps be affected by the mind of the control and the mind of the medium. In some cases, however, I have known mannerisms and expressions to survive such transmission. It may be, although I do not profess to believe it, that the spirit of Professor James in space is able to make an impression upon a thousand intellects at once.

"The difficulties of spirits in communication with mortals through various mediums must be very great. In the case of the young woman from Washington it might be that some impulse from the spirit of Professor James had come to her, thus causing her to put down in her own words such communications as she offers. A bell is struck by a stick and the bell vibrates with its own tone, yet it has from an outside source received the impulse."

This sounds like science, not conjecture. It may very well be that we are on the verge of some great revelation—some scientific discovery that will change the whole aspect of death and immortality. To the outsider, however, the whole thing still bears the disturbing stamp of charlatanism. We still, when we want to grope, will turn to the story of the silent Lazarus, as Browning limns him in his "Epistle," or the vague mysticism of Wordsworth in the "Intimations of Immortality." Science must prove its contention. And meantime we will wait.

Churchill's Call to Battle

A Vividly-Worded and Highly Characterictic Address by the Home Secretary — An Appeal Against the Lords.

What is, in effect, an eloquent appeal to the whole country to end the veto of the House of Lords is contained in the following letter addressed by Mr. Churchill, writing from the home office, to Sir George Ritchie, chairman of the Liberal Association of Dundee, which the Home Secretary represents in Parliament:

"A grave crisis has supervened in political affairs. The failure of the conference leaves us confronted with the absolute veto of the House of Lords. All that friendly discussion, prolonged in earnestness and candor for so many months, could do has been done, and has been done in vain. The conference has dispersed; but the grievances which it was to compose remain. They remain in all their original harshness and unfairness—undisputed, unmodified, and undressed.

"The Conservative party seek to hold a definite and permanent superiority in the constitution over all other forms of political opinion. Whether in office or in opposition, to quote the words of their chief whip, they mean to govern the country. They claim that through the House of Lords they shall remain possessed, no matter how great the majority against them, of an all-powerful veto, which they can use at their own good pleasure to wreck all legislation they do not like, and to harass, damage, and finally, dissolve every government and every House of Commons of which they are not masters. They assert themselves to be a superior political caste. They refuse equal rights to their fellow-citizens. They demand that their opinions and their interests shall enjoy a favoritism and a privilege within the law above every other class of his majesty's subjects.

"This Must End."

"This must end. It must end finally, and it must end now. We are resolved to win by every lawful means for ourselves and for those who come after us in the world a fair and equal constitution for our country. We seek nothing more. We will take nothing less. The last Parliament was violently broken up, after it had sat less than five years, through the Tory party using their House of Lords veto to destroy the budget, and to paralyze the executive by stopping supplies of money to the crown. In every year but one of that Parliament the Tory leaders employed this same oppressive veto to ruin the main work of the House of Commons in each succeeding session, and the education bill, the plural voting bill, the Scottish land bill, and the licensing bill were in turn rejected.

"The present House of Commons, although it was only elected in January, is, in spite of its large progressive majority, held in the same intolerable grip. There is scarcely a single considerable political question upon which we should be allowed to legislate. The Scottish electors ask for the land bill. Veto! The British electors have returned large majorities in two successive Parliaments to put an end to the abuse—treated as a criminal offence in other countries—of one man casting his vote over and over again at the same election. Veto! The Welsh electors seek the disestablishment of a church imposed upon them from without, and to which the great majority of Welshmen do not adhere, but for which they are all made to pay. Veto! Ireland still, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, 'stands at the bar and waits.' Veto!

Path to Progress Barred.

"There is not one of these issues on which we do not possess an effective majority in the last House of Commons. There is not one of them which would not at once be met by veto—utter, blank, sullen veto. There is, in fact, no path to progress, however hopeful, that is not barred, no Liberal majority, however large, that is not over-ridden, no House of Commons, however newly elected, that exists except on sufferance. All roads lead to veto. At the end of every legislative avenue loom the portals of Lansdowne House. We cannot get forward. We have nowhere to turn, but to the nation, from whose recorded will all just powers of government are derived.

"And while on the one hand the veto of the House of Lords bars all progressive legislation, it offers no security against reaction. If a Conservative majority of only a score were returned to the House of Commons, they would hold themselves entitled to make the whole revolution of setting up a protective tariff, including the taxation of bread and meat, and thus, as we believe, hamper and derange British industry, corrupt British politics, spoil our good relations with the colonies, and aggravate the burdens of the poor. They would do this without the slightest check or hindrance from the House of Lords. Was ever inequality more scandalous? Was ever injustice more glaring? All classes are to have votes; but only Tory votes are to count. All parties may form ministrations are to exercise power. ministrations; are toexercise power. All men may express their opinions; but only Tory opinions shall prevail.

"We can submit no longer to this usage. This is our land as much as theirs. We have as good a right in Britain as they. We cherish the glories of this famous island as dearly; we have guarded its honor and its interests at home and abroad with greater success; our safety, our prosperity, not less than theirs, are founded upon the enduring welfare of the British realm. We have long claimed equal political rights in the constitution of our country. Now we are going to take them.

"Tell our friends in Dundee and throughout Scotland to be ready. As the nation settles it, so shall it be."

THE WIFE OF COUNT TOLSTOI WAS A TRUE HELPMEET

Not Always in Sympathy With His Vagaries, But Attentive to His Material Needs—A Characteristic Letter.

People are usually prone to criticise the wives of great men.

Obviously it's often unfair. Genius as it manifests itself to the public is one thing. Genius at breakfast, luncheon and dinner, not to mention between times and long winter evenings, is quite another story.

In the case of Tolstoi, his broad-minded humanitarianism and profound spirituality could not but attract the deepest respect, and from those who dissent most widely from his writings The Russian nobleman, as pictured in peasant garb, looms up as a truly heroic figure.

Tolstoi, the noble-peasant, would have a hard time, however, supporting his family by the sweat of his brow. His wife and children have never been accustomed to living as peasants.

Therefore, upon the Countess Tolstoi devolved the task of keeping the house in order and making both ends meet. Necessarily, she was as practical as her husband was visionary.

Maybe to this very fact is due those half-hidden rumors, those untraceable undercurrents of belief, that Countess Tolsti was a thorn in the philosopher's side—that she did not sympathize with his work, and that she was disappointed that he was not a commonplace man of affairs.

It is almost consoling to be assured that the Countess Tolstoi has been a true helpmate—that she furnished the daily ammunition for her husband's warfare on the orthodox.

There is no reason why Tolstoi should not have got on quite well. The revenue from his books was great. Besides that, he had quite a good-sized estate which he was well along toward dissipating before the wife and family were forced to take a hand.

The property was, some years ago, parceled out among the children, and what they did not get Countess Tolstoi took over.

Since then Tolstoi had, in a measure, subsisted on his wife's bounty. His endeavor had always been to live as close to his conception of the character of Christ as is compatible with twentieth century times. Of course, he had bumped up against many an obstruction. Once an athlete, a "gentleman farmer" who reveled in his fields and cattle breeding, he found some trouble in converting himself into a carpenter, a cobbler, and a field laborer.

The faithful wife, whom he married in 1862, had a double motive for opposing this radical way of doing things. She considered, apart from the fact that his estate was going to the dogs, that such great mental strength as his should not be wasted in menial undertakings.

But recently the second volume of Tolstoi's biography has been completed by Aylmer Maude, and has been issued as a sort of commemoration of the great writer's eighty-second birthday, September 19. In it is a characteristic letter from Countess Tolstoi, who was then at Moscow, while her husband had gone to Yasnaya, where he had a 2,000-acre farm:

"You have sent away Andrian (a man servant) who was desperately anxious to stay out the month, and have let the man-cook go, for whom it would also have been a pleasure to do something for his pension; and from morning to evening you will be doing unprofitable physical work, which even among the peasants is done by the young men and the womenfolk. So it would have been better and more useful for you here with the children. Of course, you will say that to live so accords with your convictions, and that you enjoy it. That is another matter and I can only say "Enjoy yourself!" but all the same I am annoyed that such mental strength should be lost at log-splitting, lighting samovars and making boots—which are all excellent as a rest or change of occupation, but not as a special employment. Well, enough of that! Had I not written it I should have remained vexed; but now it is past, and the thing amuses me, and I have quieted down, saying: "Let the child amuse itself as it likes, so long as it doesn't cry" (A Russian proverb).

In addition to his biography, Mr. Maude granted an interview to the World's Work (English edition), in which he described the novelist's home life—how the countess often tried to give him better things than he wanted; how she was willing to furnish him with money for any project he had in mind; how she had even read the proofsheets of his biography. Nor was this revision of the proofs a light task. She went over them, chapter by chapter, in the most painstaking manner, correcting and revising as her memory prompted.

Lucky it is, perhaps, that the profound thinker was taken care of by so capable a person. Especially so, as her management of their 18,000 acres of estates was thoroughly distasteful to her—a task that she put off as long as possible, as the following statement of Mr. Maude shows:

"His possessions weighed on his conscience. He offered them to the countess, but she was offended and hurt that he, considering it wrong to keep them, wished to put the burden on her, and she refused to agree to the plan. Then there was a period of several years during which things were unsettled, and he was neglecting his estates and the income from them was dwindling. Before he went away to the famine districts something had to be done, and he formally abandoned all rights to his estates and handed over all his property to his wife and family, and they divided it among them. One daughter refused her share, and her mother took it in trust for her, the share being accepted later on her marriage. Since then he has owned nothing, has been his wife's guest. Looking at the thing from his own point of view, he wished to get rid of his property because he did not want to be oppressed by it or to have it on his conscience. He was quite content to let the peasants scramble for it, but his wife would not consent to that, and so he simply said: 'I will have nothing to do with it—do what you like.' He went away to the famine district and the estates were divided among the family."

From this it may be seen that the countess has at all times been a true helpmate, perhaps not always in sympathy with the great man's vagaries, but constantly alive to his material needs and hopeful that he would make the most of his wonderful mentality.

After what Mr. Maude has given to the world there will be few practical persons who will hesitate to admire the personality of the Countess Tolstoi.

The Japanese have an original way of advertising, and they apply to the art all the poetry that their Oriental imagination is capable of. They have recourse to the most varied and improvised methods, and their combinations are sometimes as picturesque as they are original. A Japanese merchant informs his customers that his goods are sent off with the rapidity of a shot. A stationer calls his knowledge of natural history to his aid thus: "Our wonderful paper is as durable as the hide on an elephant." A Tokio grocer borrows some psychology, and, in mordant language, announces that our vinegar of extra quality is sharper than the bitterness of the most diabolical of mothers-in-law."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S WILL

Left Estate of £35,649—Wished to Give Her Body for Dissection—Her Numerous Bequests.

Personal estate amounting to £35,649 was left by Miss Florence Nightingale, the Angel of the Crimea, who died on Aug. 13.

By her will, which is dated July 28, 1896, and three codicils, Miss Nightingale appointed her cousins — Henry Bonham Carter, Samuel Shore Nightingale, Louis Hilary Shore Nightingale, and Arthur Hough Clough—to be executors, and among various specific and pecuniary legacies, bequeathed the following:

To the managers of the reading-room at Herbert Hospital or at Netley, or at Aldershot, or at some other place where soldiers may see them, as the executors may decide, the jewels from Queen Victoria and the bracelet from the Sultan, and the other medals and orders, together with an engraving of the ground round Sebastopol.

To her executors for division amongst the Nightingale Training Schools for Nurses and those connected therewith, as the executors may decide, all her prints, framed or otherwise (not otherwise disposed of), including those of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, given her by the Queen at Balmoral in 1856, and of Landseer's Highland Nurses.

To Mother Stanislaus, Rev. Mother of the Hospital Sisters in Great Ormond street, £250, and certain Roman Catholic books in English or French.

To the managers of the reading-room at Herbert Hospital or at Netley or Aldershot, or elsewhere as aforesaid, the bust of her given to her by the soldiers.

Subject to numerous specific and pecuniary bequests in favor of relatives and friends, the residue is left to the children of the late William Shore Nightingale in equal shares.

It will be remembered that the executors of Miss Nightingale's property were unable to accede to the widely-expressed desire that her remains should be accorded a public funeral. The reason for this is found in the following clause of her will:

"I give my body for dissection or post-mortem examination for the purposes of medical science, and I request that the directions about my funeral given by me to my uncle, the late Samuel Smith, be observed. My original request was that no memorial whatever should mark the place where lies my "mortal coil.' I much desire this, but, should the expression of such wish render invalid my other wishes, I limit myself to the above-mentioned directions, praying that my body may be carried to the nearest convenient burial ground, accompanied by not more than two persons, without trappings, and that a simple cross, with only my initials, date of birth, and of death, mark the spot."

The body was not dissected, but was buried quietly in a country churchyard.

In a clause of her will bequeathing mementos to various friends and relatives, she states with reference to her work in the Crimea:

"To my beloved and revered friends, Mr. Charles H. Bracebridge and his wife, my more than mother, without whom Scutari and my life could not have been, and to whom nothing that I can say or do would in the least express my thankfulness, I should have left some token of my remembrance had they, as I expected, survived me."

Among other bequests to which expressions of gratitude are appended are the following:

To Henry Bonham Carter, £500, "as a tiny sign of my gratitude for his wise and unfailing exertions in connection with our Training Schools for Nurses." Mr. Carter also receives bequests of £1,300 and £2,000 respectively.

£100 to William Rathbone, M. P., "as a feeble sign of heartfelt gratitude for his unbounded goodness to the cause of trained nursing and to me."

£205 and her parrot to her maid, Ellen Kate Tugby, if still in her service," with my best thanks for her loving service."

To Maud, wife of Frederick W. Verney, Miss Nightingale bequeathed "the large framed Madonna di San Sisto (with a little secret between us about Gwendolen's likeness)."

Miss Nightingale leaves to her executors her books and papers relating to her Indian work, upon trust, to publish or to prepare for publication. Without in any way limiting their discretion, she requested that the trustees should consult her friend, Sir William Wedderburn, on the subject.

Lady John Russell; A Statesman's Wife

[J. C. Arnold, in the London Daily News.]

"Lady John Russell: A Memoir, with Selections From Her Diaries and Correspondence." By Desmond MacCarthy and Agatha Russell. Illustrated. Methuen. 10s 6d net.

In 1841 Lord John Russell married Frances Elliot, the second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. Lord John was then almost 50 years of age, and was a widower with a large family; his bride was only 25, and had no great experiences of life in a public position. Yet despite the disparity of age and experience between husband and wife, the marriage was ideal in the happiness it brought to both.

Like Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Russell seems to have been capable of taking a keen interest in her husband's public career, without neglecting the affairs of her own household; the children of both Lord John's families grew up in ignorance of any distinction of blood between them, and no breath of discord ever ruffled the happiness of their home.

Second Thoughts.

The story of Lord John's wooing is not romantic, but the love which sprang from it was far deeper and stronger than that which has its origin in many a romantic attachment. It was an enormous surprise to the young girl of 25 when the mature statesman began paying her attentions; she admired him enormously as a public character, and has great respect for his honesty and gentleness of disposition, but she cannot think of him "that way." Lord John, as adroit in love as he was in politics, retires foiled but not beaten. Then gradually the girl begins to find that, hard as it seemed to do with him, it was infinitely more hard to do without him. When she has expressed this idea we know that capitulation is not far distant. And yet no one who reads the diary of Fanny Minto through these times can say that she betrays any signs of self-consciousness or coquetry. If her attitude of mind is somewhat too introspective for ordinary ideas, we cannot truly say that it betrays an artificial prudery. As an example of diplomacy in love, Lord John's letter after his first rebuff can be warmly recommended:

"Dear Lady Fanny,—You are quite right. I deceived myself, not from any fault of yours, but from a deep sense of unhappiness, and a foolish notion that you might throw yourself away on a person of broken spirits, and worn out by time and trouble. There is nothing left to me but constant and laborious attention to public business, and a wretched sense of misery, which even the children can never long drive away. However, that is my duty, and my portion, and I have no right to murmur at what no doubt is ordained for some good end. So do not blame yourself, and leave me to hope that my life may not be long.—Yours truly,

"J. RUSSELL."

Too Fond of Office.

From the date of her marriage Lady Russell's memoirs become a history of her husband. The story of the corn law agitation, the Irish coercion bills, the Crimean war, and Italian Independence is told again, with Lord John as the central figure. Some of the old battlefields in that statesman's career are fought over again, and an attempt made to justify him in the face of the criticisms which have been levelled at certain episodes in his public life.

Lord John Russell has been accused of clinging too long to office, and then when the test moment came refusing to stick to the cabinet and go down along with his colleagues. We cannot say that this book, in spite of Lady Russell's special pleading, exonerates him from the charge. He became a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet on the understanding that he was to be allowed to push forward his scheme of reform, but he allowed reform to be postponed to the Greek Kalends, and yet did not give up his

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Behind the Footlights

Coming Attractions at The Grand.
Monday, Nov. 28.... Chauncey Olcott
Saturday, Dec. 3. "The Little Damozel"
Monday, Dec. 5. Grace Van Studdiford
Thursday, Dec. 8 ... Albert Chevalier

As the holiday season approaches, the Grand's attractions seem to improve, and citizens will be able to enjoy some extra good shows during December. Manager Minhinnick is delighted with the reports he receives from Mr. Small regarding recent bookings, and from all signs December month will consist of some high-class performances. The house is ahead of the record in attendance, demonstrating that the shows so far have been satisfactory to the public.

Within the next week some stage favorites appear here. Chauncey Olcott comes Monday night in a new play. Up to Friday his advance sale alone was larger than the total receipts of his last year's performance. "The Little Damozel" comes next Saturday for two performances. Being a Savage play, it is a guarantee of excellence. Hampton's Magazine for December devotes some complimentary criticism to the play, accompanied by an illustration from one of the scenes. Montreal audiences this week received the play with outbursts of applause, one paper stating that it was "one long-continued ovation."

For the week following, an old favorite with Londoners, appears in the visit of Grace Van Studdiford, on Monday, Dec. 5, in a new play called "The Bridal Trip." Albert Chevalier, England's greatest coster singer, makes his second visit to London on Dec. 8, but this time in a comedy called "Daddy Dufard." He appeared in London some five years ago in vaudeville, at the Grand.

Chauncey Olcott on Monday.
One of the most interesting characters every portrayed by Chauncey Olcott, is that in which he is appearing this season, "Barry of Ballymore." The role is that of a young Irish artist, who while studying in France under a noted artist, becomes interested in the daughter of one of



CHAUNCEY OLCOTT,
An Irish Comedian, Whose Visits to London, Are Always Well Attended. He Appears at the Grand on Monday Night.

the artist's models, who, he finds, is the legitimate daughter of one of the proudest noblemen in his native Galway. The girl's mother has been married to this nobleman while the latter was a wild blade living in Paris. The woman died, leaving her daughter to the care of the artist for whom she had posed. Barry took the girl from the artist when the latter died and brought her home to Galway to claim her rights. The play tells the story of that battle and how the artist succeeded.

"The Little Damozel."
Seats will go on sale Wednesday, Nov. 30, for the engagement at the Grand, Saturday next, matinee and night, of "The Little Damozel." Henry W. Savage's production of Monckton Hoffe's delightful comedy which has just finished its enormously successful engagement in New York. "The Little Damozel" is the latest of Mr. Savage's productions, and according to some competent critics one of the best. In London, where it was first produced, it ran for an entire year without interruption save when by royal command it was performed at Sandringham. This mark of distinguished favor was conferred upon it three times during the year. The scenes are laid in the Cafe Angelique, in the Soho district of London, and its people are members of the Bohemian colony which has headquarters there, while "the little damozel" herself is the harpist in the Cafe Angelique Orchestra.

Grace Van Studdiford.
Grace Van Studdiford, the famous prima donna, a great favorite with local theatregoers, will present her new musical offering here on the night of Monday, Dec. 5. It is called, "The Bridal Trip," and critics say that it is one of the best ever presented by this great singer. Her famous roles, such as "The Red Feather," and "The Golden Butterfly" are sufficiently familiar to the average theatregoer, and any play that will offer Miss Van Studdiford greater opportunities of displaying her art most certainly will be appreciated by local music lovers.

Jessie MacLachlan Next Friday.
What better news could be announced than that of the appearance of that renowned Scotch prima donna, Miss Jessie MacLachlan, who comes to the Grand Opera House, next Friday night. It is doubtful if another singer ever had the receptions accorded this gifted woman in her concerts in London. On several visits, the theatre was packed, and she was extended the plaudits of enraptured audience. Miss MacLachlan has a charm of manner which few possess. She has a remarkable voice and has the power to make the audience feel themselves partakers in the scene described by the words of the song. Her tours extend throughout the world, and wherever she has appeared she has been made welcome again. Thousands have listened to the familiar Scotch airs of this famous singer. With her this trip comes Craighall Sherry, a refined entertainer, whose versatility is very remarkable. He has a fine voice, can dance gracefully and is possessed of an inexhaustible fund of humor. Robert Buchanan, solo pianist and conductor, well known here, is again in charge of the concert.

The very many admirers of Miss Kathleen Parlow, the brilliant Canadian violinist, will be delighted to hear that she is having extraordinary successes on the continent. She recently played at the Kurhaus at Scheveningen, and although on this occasion the prices of the seats were doubled, the place was packed, and Miss Parlow's success was enormous. She is now playing in Norway, where the press have acclaimed her as being one of the greatest artistes that ever visited their country. After the termination of her Norwegian tour Miss Parlow returns to Holland for a tour of fifteen towns, and she will be back in England again at the end of November, prior to sailing for a short tour in the United States and Canada

Rehearsals for "The Balkan Princess," Wm. A. Brady's big musical production, are already under way. Otis Harlan has been engaged for an important role.

James K. Hackett is playing in the northwest to a business that is only limited to the size of the theatres in which he appears. It was over sixteen years ago that Mr. Hacket was last seen in the west.

"A Woman's Way," Grace George's successful play of last season, is in great demand this year by stock companies. Last week eighty stock actresses in different parts of the United States were portraying the role of Marion Stanton, in which Grace George has been hailed as "America's foremost comedienne."

"The Nigger," Edward Sheldon's remarkable race problem play, is notable for the unusual number of clever "bits" or minor characters introduced in the story. Probably the most interesting is the character of Senator Thomas A. Long, played by Frank Peters. Senator Long is on the stage not more than twelve minutes, and only in the last act, and yet the character leaves a lasting impression on the audience.

Wm. A. Brady is happy over the fact that four of his productions are practically playing to standing room business nightly in New York. Three of the quartette, "Baby Mine," "The Cub," and "A Gentleman From Mississippi," were constructed solely for laughing purposes, while the fourth, "Mother," although it contains laughter, has, in addition, the power to draw tears, as it is full of human interest.

In stage life many of the men who have achieved the greatest success have been below the normal stature. Edwin Booth was a very small man, and Holbrook Blinn, a singularly clever actor, who will soon be seen in a new play called "The Boss," is beneath the average height. Guy Bates Post, who plays Philip Morrow in "The Nigger," is a small man, but his work is so absorbing that this fact is lost sight of. Lee Shubert, the head of the Shubert firm, is a small man, and quite boyish in appearance, and Wm. A. Brady, who has over 30 theatrical productions this season, is small of stature.

Robert Mantell, the leading portrayer of Shakespearean roles, has a large repertoire to draw upon. During his current engagement in Chicago he will present "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "As You Like It," "Richelieu," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Richard III.," "King Lear," and "Louis X." This season already gives indications of surpassing in financial receipts the tour undertaken last year by Mr. Mantell, which proved to be the most profitable he ever experienced. Marie Booth Russell continues to receive great praise in the roles opposite to Mr. Mantell.

Hubert Henry Davies' new play, "A Single Man," which was produced in London, is a four-act comedy. It deals with English country life, and is said to have a particularly strong love interest. Mr. Davies will be remembered as the author of the beautiful little play called "Cousin Kate." Extracts that have come by cable indicate that the reviews of "A Single Man" were not very favorable.

The members of the Incorporated Stage Society of London have selected



CYRIL KEIGHTLEY,
One of the Co-Stars in "The Little Damozel," That Appears at the Grand on Saturday, Dec. 3.



GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD,
A Vivacious Comic Opera Star. She Appears at the Grand on Monday, Dec. 5, in "The Bridal Trip."

for their first production this season John Masefield's play, "Pompey the Great," already known in its published form to the reading public.

Miss Adeline Genee will appear for a short time at the Coliseum Theatre in London after the close of her engagement in America in May.

Miss Ruth St. Denis, who gave Hindu dances last winter, will this season present a series symbolical of the religion of Ancient Egypt. Her first dances will be on Dec. 5 in New York.

Mr. John Drew gave a dinner on Thursday night at the Players' Club in New York for W. Somerset Maugham, author of "Smith." Mr. Drew's present play, and others. Leading American playwrights and managers were the guests.

Owing to the illness of Pietro Mascagni, the production of his new opera, "Ysobel," has been postponed. It will take two weeks more to finish the orchestration, and Mr Mascagni cannot start for New York until Nov. 26. The production was to have been made in the New Theatre on Nov. 21.

Max Bendix, who has been an assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged to act as conductor with "The Spring Maid," in which Miss Christie MacDonald will be the star.

The latest of the baseball heroes to turn Thespian is the little second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, Johnny Evers.

The unveiling of the Shakespeare memorial at Verona took place a few days ago. The memorial consists of a bas-relief representing Romeo and Juliet. The British ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, was present at the ceremony.

Edmund Breese has been engaged for the leading part of Percy MacKaye's new comedy, "The Scarecrow." The title role will be played by Frank Reicher. The play will be produced before Christmas.

Richard Harding Davis' dramatization of his story, "Vera, the Medium," under the title of "The Seventh Daughter," was given its initial performance at the Colonial Theatre, Columbus. While frankly a melodrama, its situations are plausible. The third act introduces a spirit materialization in full view of the audience. The third act brought on an ovation, not only for the players, but also for the author, who was called before the curtain thrice before he could be induced to make the speech the audience was clamoring for.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
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WHY THE GERMANS UNDERSELL OTHERS

Over Nine Million Wage-Earners Who Labor for Small Salary.

Why is it that German manufacturers are able to undersell those of other countries in competition for much of the world's trade? To a very large extent the secret lies in the fact that women are playing a more important part every year in developing the industries of the Fatherland. It will probably surprise many people to learn that, according to recent statistics, there are 9,500,000 wage-earning women in Germany, which means that every second adult woman is earning her own living and directly contributing to the wealth of the country. Indeed, the number of women wage-earners in Germany is larger than in any other European country, and the employment of women has increased 57 per cent. in the last 12 years.

We have heard much of the domestic virtues of the German girl, who, it has often been said, makes a better housewife than women of any other nation. It seems, however, that the German girl, like her American sister, is no longer content with domestic service, prefering the shorter hours of the factory and the excitement of town life, although, in the end, she is much worse off in pocket. Formerly domestic service, preferring the shorter hours of other than agriculture, for the German working girl, but German manufacturers discovered her value, and now they eagerly compete for her services; for she is a good worker and, judging by the wages paid, easily satisfied

In the grand duchy of Baden, for instance, which is looked upon as the "Model State," there are scores of industries of varying size and importance scattered over the country, and the women take a large share in all of them. There are about 30,000 hands regularly employed in the textile factories, of which four-fifths are women, and the artifical flower industry is in their hands. Winter is the busy time, and even they only earn on a average $2.65 for 14 days' hard work, while in summer they often do not receive more than 10 cents a day.

The average wage of women in country districts is about 25 cents a day, while Mrs. Sedgwick, in her interesting book on "Home Life in Germany," tells us "the average wage of the unskilled worker is only 10 marks (a mark is worth about 25 cents) a week, and it sinks as low as four marks for the makers of petticoats, aprons and woolen goods. A corset maker who has learnt her trade can only make eight to ten marks a week in a factory, while a woman who sits at home and covers umbrellas gets about 32 cents a dozen when the coverings are of stuff, and slightly more when they are of silk."

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR BOGUS MARRIAGE

The Curious Story of a Woman's Attachment to Her Deceiver.

A striking instance of a woman's attachment was made public at the Somerset assizes, at Taunton, England, on Nov. 10, when Percy Lester Haggard, an engineer, aged 26, was indicted for having on May 4 last, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, bigamously married Mary Coles Maidment, his former wife, Gertrude Geraldine, being then alive. He was further indicted for having procured Annie Baulch, a young woman of good character, to cohabit with him.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the second.

The case for the prosecution was that prisoner and his first wife separated, and he went to America. After his return, he stayed at a hotel at Paddington, where Miss Baulch was employed. He asked her to marry him, and she agreed, believing he was single. They went to Neasden, where they went through a bogus ceremony, which the girl believed was legal. After living together for some time, the pair went to the girl's home at Butleigh. Here prisoner became acquainted with Miss Maidment, who was possessed of some means, and he left Miss Baulch and went to London and bigamously married this lady, from whom he had previously borrowed £200. Since then Miss Baulch had borne a child.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner's counsel stated that Miss Maidment desired him to say that she found Haggard a very kind and affectionate man, and while he had been in prison she had written him 140 letters. Her earnest desire was to marry him when he came out of prison, his first wife having now obtained a divorce. She gave prisoner the £200 as a free gift, and he refused to take £500.

Justice Bankes said the prisoner's conduct was most despicable, and he had not one redeeming feature.

He was sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor in the case of Annie Baulch, and to one month in the bigamy case, the terms to run concurrently.

GO IN FOR WHOLESOME FUN.

Those who try to do without recreation pay the penalty in arrested development, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success. They dry up. Their lives become juiceless and uninteresting. They do not get rid of the brain ash from one day to another, and the monotony of using the same faculties a great many hours each day without change or diversion will soon so deteriorate the mind that it will lose its elasticity, its power to rebound, and the brain will operate in a perfunctory manner, instead of with strong, vigorous action and will produce nothing original or great.

A multitude of people, however, lose the very good they are seeking in their recreation by indulging in pleasures which demoralize, weaken, and which, instead of making them fresher and stronger for their next day's work, leave a demoralizing reaction and exhaust their vitality. Their "good time" does not accomplish the end sought, because they cannot discriminate between innocent amusement, which sends a healthful glow all through the whole nature, rebuilds, rejuvenates, refreshens, restores all the life forces to their normal condition, and the pleasures which exhaust the vitality, deplete the life forces. Those people confuse fun with dissipation. Anything which lessens your self-respect, which you are ashamed to mention to your mother or sister, which makes you think a little less of yourself, is dissipation—not good, wholesome fun.

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THE LOBSTER AND THE EAGLE.

"The disappearing lobster," as fish commissioners have termed it, might not only remain, but would flourish and increase if it always resisted capture like one in Newfoundland.

A New York man and his guide were sitting on the rocks by the seashore watching a big white-headed eagle soaring around in circles, when suddenly they saw it dash down into a pool close by them on the beach, and reappear, holding an enormous lobster in its talons. It was an old lobster, with a huge claw white with barnacles, but the eagle had it clutched firmly around the back, and at first the onlookers could see the claw hanging helplessly down, the barnacles shining white in the sunlight.

Only for a second, though. The ripples on the pool had not yet died away, the large drops of water had not ceased to fall upon its surface from the soaring eagle's feathers, when the lobster suddenly awoke to the seriousness of the situation, and to think with that apparently helpless creature was to act. Up came the great white barnacled claw and seized the eagle around the neck.

There was a furious fluttering and beating of wings, a melancholy squawk—and, then, tumbling and rolling head over heels in the air in a confused mass, eagle and lobster came down again into the pool.

The men rushed forward, thinking that they could, perhaps, in some way obtain both combatants, as the splashing of the conflict continued in the shallow water. But they had hardly time to pick up a stone apiece to throw at the eagle, before the lobster, feeling itself sufficiently at home again, let go its hold.

Now, with its neck all torn and devoid of feathers, away flew the bedraggled eagle to a neighboring cliff, while, still brandishing its enormous claws in defiance, the lobster remained at the bottom of the pool.

Croup is most prevalent during the dry, cold weather of the early winter months. Parents of young children should be prepared for it. All that is needed is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many mothers are never without it in their homes, and it has never disappointed them. Sold by all dealers. 1

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.



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Baby Nearly Died with Itching Rash

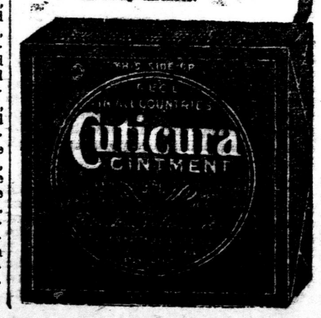
Mrs. M. C. Maitland, of Jasper, Ont., tells in the following letter of her child's remarkable cure by the Cuticura Remedies:

"When my boy was about three months old his head broke out with a rash which was very itchy and ran a watery fluid. We tried everything we could but he got worse all the time, till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body. He got so bad that he came near dying. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to prevent him tearing his skin. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long while. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that he could sleep. You don't know how glad I was he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment and pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap to cure him. I think our boy would have died but for the Cuticura Remedies and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. He was cured more than twenty years ago and there has been no return of the trouble."

(Signed) MRS. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

No more convincing proof of the efficacy and economy of the Cuticura Remedies could be given. As in this instance, a single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for free Cuticura Booklet on skin and scalp diseases.



The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **six per cent** per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the head office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the board. JAMES MASON,
Toronto, Oct. 26. General Manager.

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and sensibly. It is a College-home, where intellectual training is reinforced

GREATEST BULL RING IN THE WORLD

Mexico City Has Surpassed Spain—Ring Will Seat 22,000 Persons—Description of a Bull Fight—The Great National Sport—Masses Throng to Witness the Slaughter.

Mexico has wrested from Spain the palm of supremacy in that greatest of moder barbaric battles to the death, the bull fight. Mexico city now has the greatest arena built in modern times, with seating space for 22,000 people, and to this the eyes of the populace are now turned, for the season is but just opening and there is six months of sport ahead. The grand celebration of the centennial of independence has thrown down the barrier auspiciously and the nation's prosperity augurs well for good business.

So is the scene set for a semi-weekly reversion to the barbarian. The old dons of Spain will lead the procession that winds regularly to the great bull ring. These will be followed by the populace, by the expatriated residents of all nations, by the tourists from many lands. Mexico has become a city as cosmopolitan as Paris or Washington. And in the hearts of the most refined there is still a trace of what Ridpath styles "the magnificent independence of the barbarian," and contrasts with "the degeneracy of Christian civilization." And all people here tend to yield to the primal instinct and attend that bull fight.

The bull ring in which the battles actually take place has a diameter of 450 feet. About this ring is built the great amphitheatre, rising tier after tier of seats in perfect circles, all of which face the ring directly. There is a five-foot barrier next the ring and a narrow runway back of this. Often the infuriated bull leaps the barrier and runs along under the very noses of the people occupying the front seats. These are the fans of the game and their greatest delight is to beat the bull with their sticks on such occasions. The masses occupy the seats that rise gradually, and above them all are the boxes, covered with a roof and sufficiently removed to modify the horror of the bloodshed.

On bull fight days the assembled crowds hoot and hiss and cat call while awaiting the presidente, the official of the day. Upon his arrival in his box at the edge of the ring and opposite the gate from which the bulls enter the procession of fighters emerges and with the glitter of gaudy uniforms and amid the clatter of music parades about the ampitheatre.

Then immediataely the fight is on. A gateway opposite the president's box is opened, and a great black bull plunges out. He has been confined in a darkened room, and the glare of the sun dazzles him. Aside from this, as he entered the ring beneath a low portal, a dagger has been thrust into his shoulders, and with fluttering ribbons holds its place and goads him constantly. Dazed, bewildered, infuriated, he snorts defiance to all the world, rears his great crest and rapier-like horns on high in courage immutable, for he, in reality, is the king of fighting beasts.

For these bulls are of a special breed that for centuries have been accentuated in viciousness. Great haciendas are maintained for their breeding. When the bull was yet a calf his courage was tested by the vaqueros, and where it failed the animal went to the butcher. The courage of his mother and his father had been likewise tested, and in no instance has there been a flaw in courage in his ancestry. As the game chicken and the bulldog are bred to do battle, so is the bull of the ring, except here, the process being profitable, is carried to the utmost. For a fighting bull is worth a thousand dollars. A great African lion was once thrust into the arena with one of these bulls. It leaped upon the back of the bull and sunk its claws and teeth into his sides. But the bull instantly shook it off and pinioned the so-called king of beasts with his horns and won the fight in sixty seconds.

So it is no mean fighter that the men in the bull ring face. Of these men there are a score. First it is the torero, who is the master of them all in the fast work. He it is who first meets the bull when he is full of life and vitality and takes the chances on his primary and most vicious thrusts. But at the first entrance of this monarch of the plains there are other antagonists to call his attention. The picadors are there on horseback, mounted on the forlorn steeds that are later to feel the thrust of those keen horns. There are the banderilleros, who are to infuriate him with thrusts of their barbed wands. There are the capadors, who are to torment him with the flapping of their scarlet capes in his face.

As the bull snorts into the ring from his darkened pen he sees all these things dimly. He paws the earth as his vision clears and charges everything in sight. Most of his tormentors vault into the runway around the arena. Then, while he is at his best, the torero meets him in the open. The bull charges him like a catapult. The torero, a man of ineffable grace, beckons him on with his capo, and the invitation is accepted. The torero stands indifferently waiting the rush. Not until the bull is within three feet of him does he move by so much as a hair's breadth. Then, allowing the cape to hold its old place, he sidesteps but half an arm's length. The mighty rush spends itself against so filmy a thing as a silken curtain, and the infuriated bull turns in his futility and charges again and again. Each time the torero sidesteps and swings again to meet the onrush.

This is merely a warming-up, a prologue to the play. But it shows the principle upon which bullfighting is based. The man who enters the ring must possess an understanding of the game, and nimbleness, but, above these things, he must possess self-control. If, when he is charged by the bull, he should begin to sidestep while the animal is yet six feet away from him, there would be time for a change of the direction of the rush and danger to the fighter. But when the bull gets within three feet of his antagonist he closes his eyes in anticipation of the impact and charges blindly. In that three feet between the closing of the bull's eyes and the impact is the narrow margin of the bullfighter's opportunity. Then it is that his life depends on his coolness, his agility, his understanding of the game.

The bullfight is a three-act performance. From the presidente's stand is bugled the end of the prologue and the call to arena of the picadors, the men on horseback who are to offer their mounts to be gored. In principle these picadors are supposed to receive the onrushing bull on their spiked wooden lances and turn them from the charge. But, as a matter of fact, the onrush is but invited, that the populace may be treated to the rending of the mount and the tumbling of the picador by the mad bull.

The horses that appear in this act are miserable creatures that are barely able to gallop about the arena. Their eyes are blindfolded that they may not even attempt to save themselves. When, at the end of the prologue, the bull is worked to a high degree of frenzy, the ill-mounted picador spurs right nobly into his very face. This rider is incased in all manner of protection that the horns of the bull nor the upsetting of his mount may do him no harm. The bull, if his mettle is what it should be, responds to the attack. As the rider comes on, the great animal rushes to meet him. There is a possibility of his being turned aside by the lance, but the chances are in favor of the grand impact. The great horns go ripping through the poor ribs of the horse and find his vitals. The force of the impact sends both horse and rider sprawling in an ignominous heap, into which the bull not infrequently plunges to see what additional damage may be done. The picador attempts to so arrange the fall that he may be thrown with the body of the fallen horse between him and the bull, and with the barrier nearby. Yet he is hardly able to walk because of the weight of his armor. The capadores here appear and attempt to draw off the bull that the picador may scramble to another mount and again face the bull.

When the bull is specially vicious the principle is to give him all the opportunity he seems inclined to make use of in the gentle art of horse goring. At a fight recently in the Mexico City arena, the first four bulls were not particularly combative in the picador scene, and no horses were killed outright, much to the disgust of the onlookers. But the fifth bull was a fiend incarnate. The first poor steed that came before him was tossed high in the air with a horn through his heart. Another and another were brought on in rapid succession until six were killed in as many minutes, and their broken forms were strewn here and there about the arena. The teams that haul out the dead got busy, while the wits on the bleachers shouted in Spanish the equivalent of "Sausage will be cheap tomorrow." The first act was at an end. The trumpet was sounded for the withdrawal of the picadors.

The second act is calculated to appeal more to the admirer of the lithe, the athletic, the daring, than to the grosser blood-letting of the first scene. It is here that the banderillo plays the leading part, and the banderillo is the artist who places the spiked wands in the shoulders of the bull to drive him on to greater furies. This is one of the most difficult and dangerous phases of the game. The banderillo, or wand, is a stick two feet long, with a two-inch harpoon in the end. It is ornamented with colored paper, and as a compliment to the combativeness of the bull, sometimes with flowers. The object is to drive the spike into the withers of the bull, and allow the stick to remain erect, thereby waving about as the animal moves, and constantly goading him.

The chief actor in this scene appears in the ring with not so much as a cape with which to confuse the bull. His task is to allow the beast to charge him, to wait until he is sufficiently near that it is possible to reach over his very horns and thrust the harpoons into his neck, and then get away before those horns have done their deadly work. Those deadly horns pass regularly within an inch or two of the vitals of the man. A slight miscalculation, a slip or a misstep means that he would be transfixed.

As the bull charges the banderillero makes his calculations, awaits the onrush, reaches over the beast, makes a thrust with each hand, sidesteps, and the bull rushes on with a roar of anger, for the harpoons have gone home. Another man with the same task before him appears, and receives a similar charge. Yet another banderillero comes into the ring and another charge and thrust ensues. Now the bull has six tasseled wands sticking in his neck and gnawing into his flesh. The torment and the frenzy has reached its maximum, and the setting is ready for the final act.

Enter the matador. Here today is the greatest man in all the republic, to the mind of the rabble. Here is the most honored and courted—the man who would make the most worshiped matinee idol turn green with envy. He responds to a call of the bugle from the presidente's box. He, of them all, appears before the curtain, as it were, and makes a speech, gloriously brief. Then he strides away in unsurpassed majesty to drink the life blood of this, the most vicious creature in the world. Armed with a scarlet cloth, the muleta, and his trusty sword he goes forward.

The dispatching of the bull in best accredited style is a very delicate operation. It must be done in a certain way. The three-foot sword must reach the heart of the beast while he is charging. To do this it must be thrust between the shoulder blades from above, between just the right ribs and into the heart. A mistake of the fraction of an inch means all the difference between failure and success, and the rabble takes unkindly to failure.

The matador walks deliberately into the face of the agonized bull. He casts his muleta into the beast's eyes. The latter lunges repeatedly, but always at the red of the cloth rather than the form of the man. The latter bends his body gracefully to one side and the bull goes past and turns and countercharges. The matador is studying the characteristics of his enemy's every movement, for there is as much individuality in bulls as in men. The straight fighter that merely lunges is easy to dispatch, but here, perhaps, is a bull that gets in close, moves but a step from side to side, and thrusts hither and thither with his horns. This bull is hard to get at.

Now the matador is playing close in. As the bull fights hither and thither, he is measuring the stroke that mut be used to kill him, and the manner of its delivery. The sword plays over the animal's horns. It feels its way to the vital place of entrance. It finds the spot. The animal lunges at the right moment. The matador has stiffened to the impact. The cold steel is sheathed to the hilt in the animal's body. The hilt of it protrudes from his back. Yet there is still half a dozen rushes in the wounded bull. These he makes viciously. Then his legs begin to stiffen. He props himself stiffly, coughs deeply with the result of a bucketful of blood coming from his mouth, staggers and crumples up.

Yet the matador who thus fortunately dispatches his bull is lucky. More often two or three attempts are made before the vital spark is reached. Upon these failures the rabble rises en masse and cries derision upon the matador. There are fans of the full ring as well as of the bleachers that skirt the American national game. And these cry in derision. There are cries that might be interpreted into clumsy English to mean some such thing as "get an ax," or "slap him on the wrist." There are such donations as ripe fruit presented vigorously, and there is Latin derision expressed in all manner of venomous hisses.

But success means a different thing. For when the matador dispatches his bull gracefully, the throng rises in a fury of applause. The band plays "La Diana," the air specially reserved for the successful matador. The fans of the front rows throw their hats into the ring. The idols unbends, picks these up and sails them majestically back toward the owners and the young bloods toast endlessly of the sky pieces that have been graced by the touch of the great matador.

An afternoon's entertainment at the bullfight includes the battling with and the killing of six or eight bulls. In each the fight is different, for fighting bulls are as different as fighting men. Then there are variations and specialties put on by various fighters. One man will sit down comfortably in the middle of the ring and invite a charge. He will refuse to budge, but will trust to his ability to direct the charge to one side through the manipulation of his cape. Another will add the ordinary pole for vaulting which is used in college athletics. When the bull charges he will vault high into the air, the bull will knock the pole from under him and he will tumble in the wake of the charge. A recent innovation of the banderilleros is the "banderilla de fuego," or brand of fire. This has a fireworks attachment, and when jammed into the shoulders of the bull there is an explosion and a consequent display of the torture of burning. All are spectacular. Each has a special thrill of its own. The combination has an unrelaxing hold on the Latin public.

The love of and the importance of the bullfight is increasing in Mexico. That country has grown vastly richer and more populous than was ever old Spain, and the importance of the sport that the Moors taught the Spanish grandee is greater over here. Then there is the 15 per cent that the state gets on all gate receipts, and this is no item to be sneezed at and a lusty rival of the tariff and the lottery as a revenue getter. The chance to revert to a wilder ancestry that bred us will long be offered in sunny Mexico.—W. A. DuPuy, in the Washington Star.

MR. ASQUITH AT GLASGOW

Made a Freeman of the City—5,000 Persons at the Ceremony—An Interesting Speech.

Mr. Asquith was on Nov. 10 enrolled as a freeman of the city of Glasgow in conformity with the custom which has been observed in the case of successive premiers since Lord John Russell held office. There were 5,000 persons present at the ceremony, including Mrs. and the Misses Asquith. The occasion was entirely non-political.

Having signed the Burgess Roll, the premier returned thanks, and said that, unlike his predecessor, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he was not a Glasgow man. He was not even by birth or blood a Scotchman. "But," he added, looking across at Mrs. Asquith in the balcony, "I claim to have done my best"—(loud laughter and cheers)—"to atone for and redeem these natural and unhappy inalienable disabilities." (More laughter.) He had sat in parliament, he proceeded for the last quarter of a century for a Scottish constituency, and, what was perhaps more to the point today, he had married a Glasgow woman. (Loud cheers.) It was with special gratification that she accompanied him there that day, belonging as she did to the fourth generation of a family which for the best part of 150 years had been associated with the industrial and public life of Glasgow. (Cheers.)

Mistakes of the Past

The premier went on to refer to the work of Glasgow as a municipality, and said that nowhere, he supposed, was there within the same limit a more varied and highly organized area of the first productive industries which were the life-blood of our national prosperity. But he was not suggesting that even in Glasgow everything was for the best or as good as it might be. (Cheers.) They suffered there, like so many great industrial cities of the world, from the want—perhaps an inevitable want—of foresight and insight into the future on the part of their founders and the generations that followed them. If the modern art of town-planning, one of the most modern and fruitful developments of our time—(cheers)—could have been practiced by those founders, the congested streets and overcrowded tenements which made human and home life impossible would never have been, as they were, a reproach to some parts of that and other great cities. It was a pity it had taken them so long to learn a lesson, the neglect of which in days gone by was responsible for some of the worst evils in modern life.

There were two sights which always filled him with despondency when he wandered about one of the great towns. The first was the sight of the children of the streets after school hours, many of them with nothing that could be called a home to go to, idling, loafing, and taking to horseplay, often learning their first lessons of beggary and crime while the schools and the playgrounds lay empty and unused. (Hear, hear.) The other and equally tragic side was the sight of a boy of fifteen or sixteen sitting at the tail of a van, using the education he still retained in reading some cheap sporting paper or trashy novelette, and preparing, when he became too old for his present casual and transitory work, to graduate in the class of unemployables. (Hear, hear.)

Public Conscience Alert.

Happily, the public conscience was growing alive to these perils, and already recognized that there were large fields for fruitful exercise of municipal educational activity. He was not a pessimist in these matters. Could anyone doubt that the local work of our municipal and educational authorities, wisely emancipated as time had gone on by the legislature from many old and galling fetters, had during the last two generations more than justified itself? (Cheers.) The enormous diminution in the death rate, the stamping out of some destructive disease, and the mitigation in virulence of almost all diseases, the many developments of locomotion which had brought town and country side by side; the steady rise in the minimum standard of space and air and light required in the houses of the laboring classes—these were but a few out of almost countless illustrations. Of course, mistakes had been made and were being made. The ambition had sometimes valued too high and the ratepayers' money had not always been too remuneratively spent; but for his part he would rather see doubtful and even perilous experiments tried than the cynical and timorous lethargy which preferred to leave things alone. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, the premier referred to local and imperial finance, and said that the readjustments of them upon a sound basis was long overdue.

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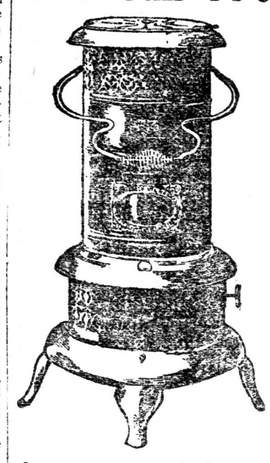
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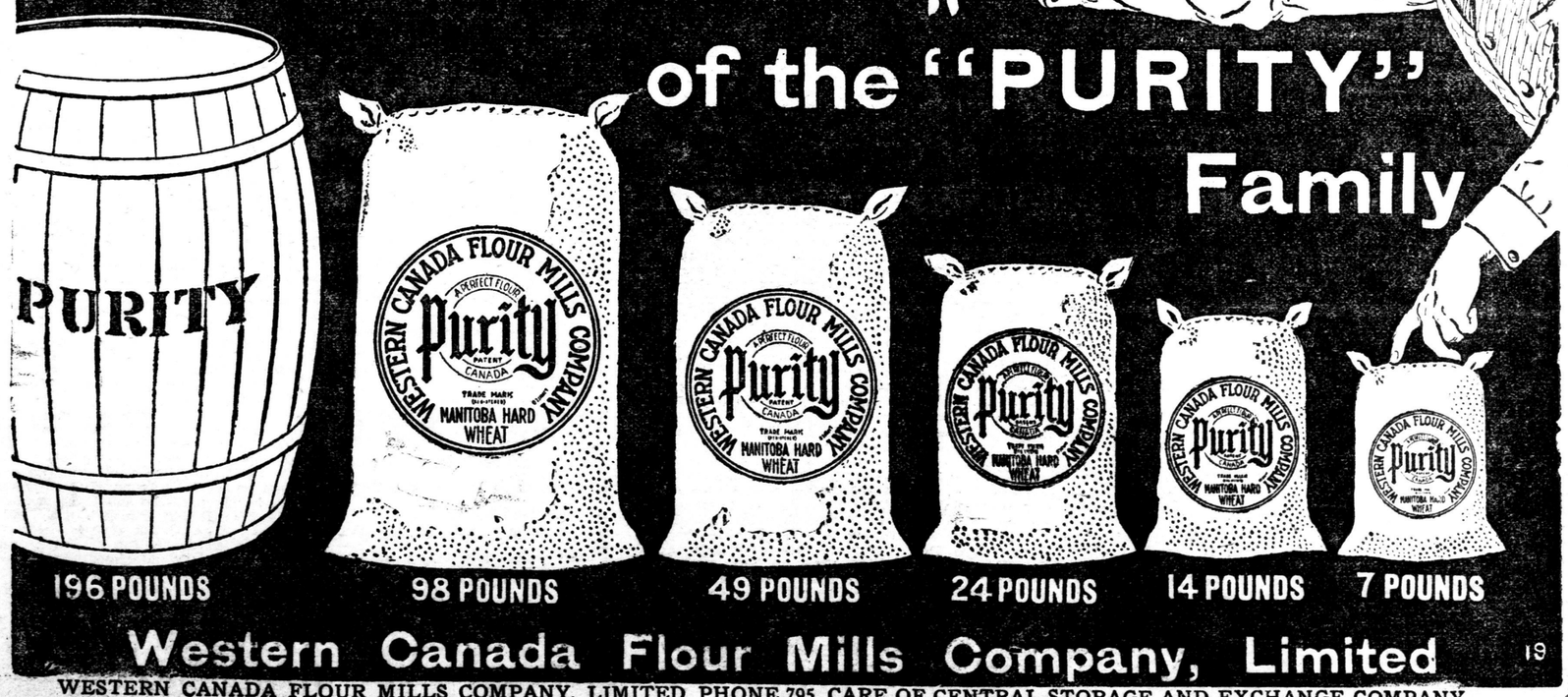
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Now that a new ice cave, which is said to be the largest in the world, has been discovered in the Austrian Alps, it is appropriate to remark that any traveller who is anxious to see an ice cave without going so far can visit one without difficulty, from either Thun or Interlaken. It is situated half way down the precipice which falls from the Sigriswyl-grat into the Justis-tal. The approach to it involves no very difficult scrambling, but it is unwise to enter unless guided by someone who has been there before. The ice is slippery, as ice is apt to be, and there are ample opportunities of sliding down a slope to destruction.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Princess Wiasemsky, who is now figuring in the bankruptcy court in London, after having been engaged during the last two years in constant litigation with jewelers and other trades people from whom she obtained large quantities of goods on credit, is now shown to have been without any means of her own during that time, and her friends are producing medical evidence to the effect that she is suffering from delusions, and therefore not responsible for her actions, in order to avert proceedings for obtaining goods under false pretences.

It seems that the princess, whose maiden name was Marie Boleteff, was placed several years ago under curatel at St. Petersburg, in order to curb her extravagance, curatel consisting in the deprival of the person thus dealt with of the possession, control and management of any property that she may possess, and its assignment by the court to an official trustee who, alone has the right to contract any engagement in her behalf. Moreover, curatel divests the spendthrift in question of all civic rights, who is thereby reduced to the legal condition of a minor, or of a lunatic.

It was shown in the bankruptcy court that the princes, finding life intolerable under these conditions in Russia, had taken up her residence in England, and that although she had received no remittance, either from her husband, from whom she is separated, or from her trustee, for the last four years, owing to the fact that there was nothing coming to her, she had lived on credit in England in the most extravagant way, a single purchase consisting of a pearl necklace worth $60,000, which a London jeweler had failed to recover, owing to the fact that she had pledged it for a loan, and this within three months of its acquisition.

Her establishment, too, at Dulwich, in the south of London, comprised half a dozen large motor cars, a secretary, housekeeper, two chauffeurs, a butler and second butler and about seventeen other servants.

The princess' husband is the well-known explorer and Asiatic traveller, Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, who has travelled Asia in every direction, and who boasts of having learned in Tibet, among other secrets of the Buddhist monks, the art of being able to dispense with either food or drink for many days together. His travelling in Tibet was with yaks, and in Siam on elephants, while most of his other explorations have been done on horseback. The dream of his life is to ride on horseback from the old world to the new, by crossing over the Bering Straits when frozen during the winter, and then proceeding, still on horseback, from Alaska to Terra del Fuego, thus accomplishing the longest journey on horseback in the world's history.

The Hon. Alfred Yorke, who arrived last week in New York for an extended visit to the United States, is married, has a little boy, and is the next brother and heir to the honors of the Earl of Hardwicke. The latter spent ten years in America before succeeding to the earldom, and during three of those years worked as an ordinary miner, for union wages, in a gold mine in Montana, where he was known as "Charlie," and as "No. 126," to the management. He was at one time reported engaged to Miss Bessie Thomas, daughter and heiress of a millionaire dynamite manufacturer, at Bay City, Mich. The marriage, however, failed to materialize.

Lord Devon, who is now engaged in seeing all his property in the Limerick town of Newcastle, of which he has been hitherto the principal owner, and who has managed during the past two years to dispose of some 35,000 acres elsewhere in the county to his tenants under the Irish land act, has been placed thereby once more on his financial feet, his earldom having been greatly impoverished by the twelfth earl, who squandered nearly all his fortune, and terribly embarrassed the entailed property. He was addicted to a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, that of spider racing, which he played with the last Marquis of Hastings and the eighth Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed upon the table, and then the latter was gently heated from underneath. The warmth caused the insects to run, and the spider which got to the edge first won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning, would double back, traverse the table in all directions, and lose its backer thousands of pounds so nearly won.

Lord Devon, Lord Hastings and the Duke of Bedford each of them squandered enormous sums on this game, which contributed in no small degree to the ruin of the two former. This twelfth earl was twice bankrupted, and his cousin, the thirteenth earl, and the latter's grandson, the present and fourteenth holder of the peerage, have been compelled to rent their ancestral homes, which include Powderham Castle, near Exeter, and Walreddon manor, near Tavistock, both in Devonshire.

The present earl has for some time past made his headquarters in Ireland, near Newcastle, in County Limerick, which, together with its beautiful park, he has excluded from the sale of the remainder of his Limerick property, and is retaining in his own hands. The last and thirteenth earl was, indeed, dependent on his stipend as a village rector, while his son and heir, the father of the present earl, earned his living as an inspector of the government board of agriculture, an office which brought him in about $4,000 a year in salary. The present earl served through the South African war, and showed a good deal of sense by declining, after his father's death, to assume the latter's courtesy title of Lord Courtenay, being known as "Mr. Courtenay" until his grandfather's demise left him no alternative but to assume the dignity of Earl of Devon.

His people, and especially his father, the late Lord Courtenay, were put to no end of trouble and annoyance some years ago by the frauds of a swindler in this country, who passed himself off everywhere as Lord Courtenay, and who, possessing well-bred manners and appearance, succeeded in borrowing large sums of money from people who entertained him here, which they subsequently endeavored to recover [illegible] poor old Lord Devon, that is to say, the late earl.

There are many people who are of the opinion that Lord Devon holds his earldom by virtue of an error perpetrated by the great Lord Brougham. It seems that in the patent creating the present earldom of Courtenay, dated Sept. 3, 1553, granted by Queen Mary, the customary words of "de corpore suo," were through some error, omitted, in the phrase defining the descent of the honor, so that it was made to read "et heredibus suis masculis in perpetum." In this way the patent came to read "to his male heirs forever," including his collaterals, instead of only to the heirs male of his body."

This first Earl of Devon of the present creation was an extremely handsome youth, and owed his peerage to the fact that Queen Mary had fallen in love with him. He, however, slighted her for the sake of her sister, Princess (afterwards queen) Elizabeth; and, discovered in a conspiracy to place the latter on the throne in lieu of Queen Mary, he was sent to the Tower, and only escaped decapitation through the intervention of Philip of Spain, through whose influence, on the occasion of the marriage of Queen Mary to the king, he was restored to liberty. Devon left England, and died in exile at Padua, unmarried, and his earldom was therefore supposed to have become extinct.

But in 1831, that is to say, 275 years later, the earldom was claimed by William Courtenay, third Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, near Exeter, on the ground that he was descended from one of the collaterals of that Earl Devon who had been the lover of Princess Elizabeth. The claim was presented to the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, which allowed itself to be wrongly advised by its presiding officer, the first Lord Brougham, then lord high chancellor, who knew absolutely nothing about peerage law, and by the then attorney-general, Sir Thomas Denman, who knew still less. The crown thereupon, on the recommendation of the committee of privileges, of Lord High Chancellor Brougham, and of Attorney-General Sir Thomas Denman, revived the earldom of Devon in favor of William, Viscount Courtenay, and once this had been done, the revival of the honor, and the summons of the crown issued to William Courtenay as Earl Devon of the creation of 1553, could not be revoked.

When, however, some time afterwards, the late Col. Scrope, of Danby, claimed the earldom of Wilton, on precisely similar grounds, that is to say, of collateral descent, owing to the omission of the words "de corpore suo" from the patent, the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, advised by another lord high chancellor, and by another attorney-general, rejected the claim, on the ground that the Latin phraseology of the patent, liable under any circumstances to different constructions, could not be held to cover collateral descent, as it would be thereby creating a new form of inheritance and succession to peerages; that the man who had drawn up the letters patent had erred in omitting the words "de corpore suo," and that neither the crown nor the Government could be bound by the mistake of a mere clerk.

While the peerage of the present Earl of Devon is held legitimately, through what has nevertheless been recognized as having been a legal error, it cannot be denied that the Courtenays are possessed of the bluest blood in England. They carry back their history to a time when even the Howards and the Nevilles were unknown, and have intermarried with many a royal house.

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Mr. H. Jewel, Keswick, Ont., writes: "I am glad to have the pleasure of telling you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I would have weak spells, seemed to lose my breath, and would have to get up in the night as I could not sleep. I tried many medicines but found nothing good until I used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took three boxes and it is three years ago since I did so, and I haven't been troubled since."

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Story of the Steamship

Paddle Wheel Boats Used Before the Time of Christ.

The history of steam driven ships is really comprised within a period of little more than 100 years, but in Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's admirably instructive and interesting book Steamships and Their Story (Cassell and Company), it may be learned that there were very remote beginnings involving at least some part of the general idea. In the year 264 B. C. Appius Claudius Caudex had occasion one dark night to cross the Straits of Messina into Sicily with his army, and he did it in boats provided with paddle wheels. The wheels were turned through the medium of capstans which were revolved by oxen. There is an ancient bas relief which shows such a galley; the boat has three wheels on each side. Repeatedly after this the same idea was applied. So recently as 1829 Charles Napier, a British naval officer, obtained from the admiralty special permission to fit the frigate Galatea with paddles. These were worked by winches from the main deck, and Captain Napier was able in a calm to move his ship along three knots an hour and to tow a line-o'-battle ship at half that rate of progress. But this method of propulsion was good only for a short distance; moreover, it was not quite so good as the ancient and simpler method of using oars.

Roger Bacon was one of many philosophers who speculated with no considerable results upon the problem of moving ships by some better means than sails and oars. Blasco de Garray, a native of Biscay, has been persistently credited with having invented a steamship. He went to Barcelona in 1543 and experimented with a vessel of 100 tons and later with one of twice that size. It seems hardly necessary to say that it was no steamship that he invented. His achievement really was to supply his ships with paddle wheels which were worked in the case of the smaller ships by twenty-five men and of the larger by forty men. He made three and a half miles an hour, but the power was not tireless and he did not go very far.

The First Steamboat.

If we look into the facts regarding steam invention we find that this also is not so modern as is popularly supposed. Hero of Alexandria so long ago as 130 B. C., described an apparatus which caused a ball to dance upon a jet of steam, and another in which a hollow ball was made to revolve by the escape of steam through a pipe with which it was fitted. What was known about steam in Hero's day was perhaps forgotten; at all events we do not hear much if anything about steam again until the seventeenth century, when we find ourselves regarding the remarkable achievements of Denis Papin, a French Calvinist who was driven into Germany upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Papin in 1690 had made an atmospheric engine, and in 1707 "he actually constructed the first steamboat, which he successfully navigated on the River Fulda in Hanover."

It must have been something of a boat. We read: "He even did so well that he set off in her to steam down to the sea and cross to London; but of course the old conservative prejudice of the local boatmen was bound to make its appearance as soon as so historical a craft had shown her ability. And so, arriving at Munden, the watermen, either through fear that this new self-propelling craft would take away their livelihood through inaugurating a fresh era or being envious of a success which no man had ever before obtained, they attacked this steamboat, smashed it to pieces, and Papin himself barely escaped with his life. Thus a craft and its engines which today would be welcomed by any museum in the world was annihilated by the men who had the privilege of witnessing the first steamship. Papin never got over the grief caused by so cruel a reception of his brilliant labors and it is deplorable to think that such scant encouragement was possible. Besides being the successful originator of the steamboat he was also the inventor of the safety valve. The publication of Papin's correspondence with Leibnitz puts the case beyond all possibility of doubt."

Fulton's Achievement.

The book describes the achievements of Rumsey, Fitch and Fulton. Before the Clermont was built Fulton had spent a long time in England and France. He had experimented on the Seine. Napoleon appointed a commission to consider his steamboat, and the commission advised against it. In 1803 Fulton had a boat lying in the Seine all ready for its trial trip. On the morning of the day for the trial the inventor was at breakfast when a messenger burst in upon him and exclaimed: "Please, sir, the boat has broken in two and gone to the bottom!" The story says here: "As soon as the heart-breaking news was delivered to him he rushed off to the Seine and found that the intelligence was all too true. For the next twenty-four hours he labored assiduously, not stopping for food or rest, ignoring the chilly waters of the river, until his precious craft was raised from its watery bed. Fulton never recovered entirely from these physical trials following so suddenly on his years of mental work and worry, and his lungs were affected for the rest of his life. But what he did recover, and what to him no doubt was more precious than his very life, was the machinery and main fragments of the hull. The gale of the night before had done more than wreck his ship; it had taught him to allow for one difficulty which he had overlooked, and it was well that it had happened thus instead of later on, when loss of life might have prejudiced the coming of the steamboat even longer still." The lesson so bitterly learned was that he had not made his hull strong enough for the weight of the machinery.

Fulton built a stronger boat, and this was run on the Seine in August, 1803, "For an hour and a half," said an account of the time, "he produced the curious spectacle of a boat moved by wheels like a chariot, these wheels being provided with paddles or flat plates and being moved by a fire engine." The speed of the boat was three and a quarter miles an hour. The first run of the Clermont up the Hudson four years later was made at the rate of five miles an hour.

All the famous ships that have followed the Clermont are described in Mr. Chatterton's book. They pass before us in the great abundance of illustrations as well as in the text. We see the Prinzessin Charlotte, 1816; the Savannah, 1819; the James Watt, 1821; the Sirius, the Royal William and the Great Western, 1838; the British Queen, 1839; the Britannia, the first Atlantic liner, 1840, and scores of their followers, including the Great Eastern, 1858, and the German and English leviathans of today. As illustrating the power of momentum of a ship like the Mauretania the author relates an incident attending her first docking at Liverpool. "A brand new thick rope warp," we read, "was brought to the shore to stop the Mauretania' way. It was so heavy that a score of men were needed to move it about. And yet, although she scarcely seemed to be moving, the liner broke it in two just as a toy model breaks a piece of cotton."

Regarding the luxury that marks the great Atlantic liners of today the author says: "It is the Germans who have to some extent set the pace within recent years in steamship luxury. Anxious for the patronage of the wealthy American who was accustomed to the luxurious comforts of the best hotels, the German-American lines began to lead the way in showing that the steamship could be made as glorious within as any shore building notwithstanding the restrictions necessarily laid upon an object that is subjected to the buffetings of wind and wave. Low ceilings gave way to high; simplicity was conquered by ornate decoration, and this is no vulgar but an exceedingly artistic manner. Stereotyped arrangements of saloons and cabins gave way to something more in accordance with the requirements of good taste and elaborate comfort. A free use of applied art by the highest craftsmen in paintings, carvings and so on; magnificence in place of more or less ample comfort—these have been the principles which have actuated the Teutonic internal steamship arrangements ever since the '90s. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came as a sensation in this respect and in regard to her decorations alone was the handsomest vessel in the world. On such ships as the George Washington and the Berlin it is possible to regard a standard of applied art which cannot be easily equalled, still less surpassed by anything of the kind ashore." The modern engines of the great ships, particularly the turbine, are described in text and illustration.

CHEAPER TO LIVE IN FRENCH CAPITAL

American Does It Much More Economically Than in New York.

The American who compares the cost of living in Paris and London with the cost of the same in New York often makes the error of putting the cost of living in a hotel in one place against the cost of living in a house or an apartment in the other. It seems to be generally admitted that the man with an income of less than $10,000 may live much more cheaply on the other side than he can in New York if he knows the ropes. According to a wealthy American who recently came back with his family to live in the United States after spending six years in Paris the entire living expenses of his whole family in Paris averaged about $10,000 a year, whereas living on a similar scale in New York costs him $25,000 a year.

There are two children in the family and they are both under 10. The man and his wife did a lot more entertaining in Paris than they do at home. Both are musically inclined and put in a great deal of time studying while in Paris.

"To begin with," said the narrator, "we had an apartment on the fifth floor of a fine apartment-house in the Rue Spontini, which is in the Sixteenth arondissement, the most fashionable part of Paris. A similar apartment in a similar locality in New York would have cost us in rent anywhere from $4,000 to $10,000 a year. There were three double bedrooms, two salons, a smoking-room, an enormous bathroom, two dressing-rooms, dining-room and a large hall, besides adequate kitchen and pantry arrangements. Besides there were three servants' rooms, and then we had the use of two rooms in the cellar for storing. There was an elevator and the building contained only five families.

"The rent I paid was only 6,200 francs ($1,240) a year and taxes amounted to 1,300 francs, or a total $1,500 a year. I had steam heat and cold water, all through the apartment. Besides the rent I had to pay a fee to the concierge, but this amounted to only about $6 a month and was well invested.

"For butler and cook I had a man and his wife, whom I paid 200 francs a month for the two. Of course they got their commissions from all the shopkeepers we dealt with, but this is a recognized institution, amounting to only 5 per cent, and if you went and did the marketing yourself you could not get things any cheaper.

"The table expenses ran to between $5 and $6 a day, or say at the utmost $180 a month, not, of course, counting the extra expense for guests. The amount, however, includes the cost of coal. We had a nurse, who got $16 a month, and my wife's maid drew $20.

"About that commission which the cook draws, it is much easier and in the long run cheaper not to buck against the custom. If you go out yourself in the morning and buy fruit or anything else and have it sent home the cook pays the price at which you bought the articles and gets a rebate from the dealer. You couldn't go yourself and get the 5 per cent unless you are willing to bring your purchases home with you. If you can place a certain estimate on your expenses it's far better to let her get her commission than have your wife do the marketing. It keeps the cook satisfied.

Cooks and Clothes.

"Servants are so different to deal with over there from what they are here. If you tell your cook here that you are going to have a few friends in to dinner there is usually a row and the chances are that she will give notice. Over there if you say to the cook that you are going to have ten persons for dinner and six tomorrow for lunch she will be delighted, because she likes the idea of the family's entertaining and gets a chance of more commission on the extra supplies needed.

"As for dressmaking bills, of course if an American woman goes to a leading dressmaker in Paris she is bound to pay a big price for what she gets. You have to pay for the names of the dressmakers that create the styles and for the tremendous rents they have to give up for their shops. But the number is legion of the small dressmakers who for a fourth or a fifth of the price will copy any frock that is exhibited by any of the leading modistes, and that makes a wonderful difference between Paris and New York.

"Theatregoing costs as much almost as it does here, but the best seats at the opera are only $3 50, except at a gala performance. At the Opera Comique the best seats are only $2 50. Counting in everything, clothes and all, I lived in Paris for just about two-fifths of what it would cost in New York for a similar style of living."

CRITICS

The physician who recommends, the patient who uses and the chemist who analyzes

Scott's Emulsion

have established it as pre-eminently the best in purity, in perfection and in results.

No other preparation has stood such severe tests, such world-wide imitation and met with such popular and professional endorsement.

To the babe, the child and the adult it gives pure blood, strength, solid flesh and vitality.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Tobler's

Swiss Milk Chocolate

is made in Switzerland and sold around the World

The only *genuine* Swiss Milk Chocolate *is made in SWITZERLAND.* Tobler's Swiss Milk Chocolate is made at the famous chocolate works of Tobler & Co. Limited, at Berne.

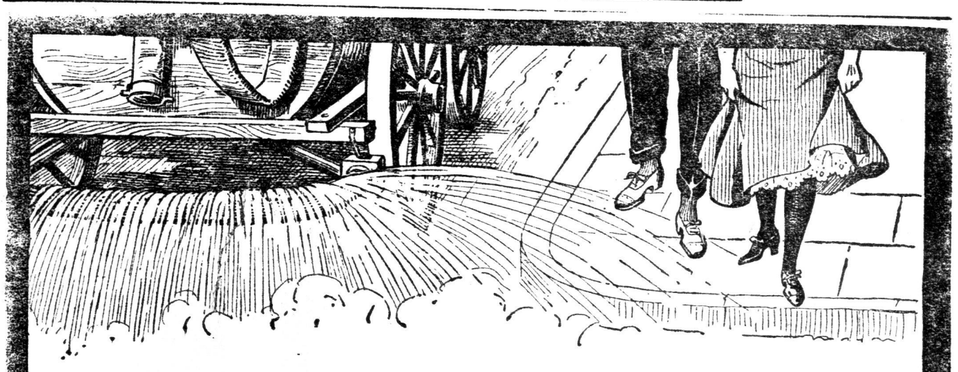
It is the real Swiss Milk Chocolate—famous the world over for its richness, smoothness and rare deliciousness.

Don't ask merely for "Swiss Chocolate" or "Milk Chocolate". Get the real thing—TOBLER'S the Milk Chocolate that comes from Switzerland.

In 5, 10, 20 and 40c. packages—also sold by the pound at 50c.

Imported by MACLURE & LANGLEY LIMITED
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30



You have never before had any certainty of fit and wear when you bought hosiery. You had to take your chances.

You no longer need do that. For now, at some reliable store near you, you can choose the hosiery that is GUARANTEED—Pen-Angle Hosiery.

We can safely guarantee Pen-Angle Hosiery for several reasons. In our gigantic mills we knit this hosiery on machines for which we have the sole Canadian rights.

With these machines we fit the hosiery to the exact form of the leg, ankle and foot—without a seam!

You need no argument to see that seamless hosiery must be more comfortable than the seamful, foot-wearying kind. Don't forget the name, or how the trademark looks.

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY

Pen Angle HOSIERY WARRANTED WITH PENMAN'S GRIP

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge. 53

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose, 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1090 — Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 22 Paris, Canada

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

The first and great essential of a food product, is Purity; the Purity and Quality of our Extra Granulated have never been questioned.

Once make a comparison with other Sugars and you will not be satisfied with any but **Redpath.**

Dainty Tea Tables are always served with PARIS LUMPS to be had in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

Established in 1854 by John Redpath

The Uselessness of War No Advantage in Conquest

[R. A. Scott James, in the London Daily News.]

"The great illusion: A study of the Relation of Military Power in Nations to their Economic and social advantage." By Norman Angell Heinmann. 2s 6d, net.

"If England could conquer Germany tomorrow, completely conquer her, reduce her nationality to so much dust, would the ordinary British subject be the better for it?

"If Germany could conquer England, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it?"

These are two of the simple, leading questions which Norman Angell put and answered in a little book called "Europe's Optical Illusion," published last spring, and now republished in an enlarged and elaborate form. So simple were the questions he asked, so unshakable the facts of his reply, so enormous and dangerous the popular illusion which he exposed, that the book not only caused a sensation in reading circles, but also, as we know, greatly moved certain persons high-placed in the political world.

Is it a fact that not only the average man, but the average politician, or thinking man, would answer "yes" to those questions; believes that is, "that one nation can gain a solid, tangible advantage by the conquest of another?" That the majority in England and Germany hold that belief is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that those two countries are spending their money in building ships one against the other. That eminent persons share it is shown by the large array of quotations adduced by Norman Angell. "Sea-power is the last fact which stands between Germany and the supreme position in international commerce," says Mr. Benjamin Kidd. "We offer an enormously rich prize if we are not able to defend our shores," said the speaker of the House of Commons. "Our mighty industry must aspire to new overseas conquests," writes a German grand admiral, and Mr. Frederick Harrison, a humanitarian and lover of peace, expresses himself thus: "A successful invasion would mean to us the total collapse of our Empire, our trade, and, with trade, the means of feeding forty millions in these islands."

The Optical Illusion.

With a cold, masterly summary of the bare facts of modern finance and industry the author of this book shows that "trade depends upon the existence of natural wealth and a population capable of working it"; that an invader "could only destroy the trade by destroying the population, which is not practicable, and if he could destroy the population he would destroy his own market, actual or potential, which would be commercially suicidal;" that if British capital were disturbed, and credit destroyed, as Mr. Harrison supposes, by a German invasion, then, owing to the "interdependence of our credit built finance and industry, German capital would be almost equally disturbed, German credit would also collapse, and such would be the chaos in Germany itself that she would be compelled to "put an end to the chaos in England." If a German general should order the looting of the bank of England he would find that his own bank would stop payment; or if a British fleet destroyed the commerce of Hamburg, hundreds of British firms would be ruined and the English bank rate would leap up. And again, to conquer a country would not be to capture its trade. "If Germany conquered Holland, German merchants would still have to meet the competition of Dutch merchants." And further, no nation would gain any material advantage by the conquest of the British Colonies; for "Great Britain does not 'own' her colonies;" their "economic relations are settled, not by the Mother Country, but by the colonies." "As England is not able to exact tribute or economic advantage, it is inconceivable that any other country necessarily less experienced in colonial management, would be able to succeed where England has failed."

For the elaboration and proof of these arguments the reader should refer to the author's book—and it is a book which every responsible person ought to read. He proves that under modern industrial conditions no economic advantage can be gained by the country that wins in war; on the contrary, that the country which wins in war damages itself almost as much as it damages the country it defeats, and sometimes more. He proves that external political power is of no benefit whatever to the inhabitants of a country, and that the small civilized nations of Europe are as safe as the great ones, because it is known that under modern conditions their wealth cannot be captured by force of arms.

Thus the three per cents. of powerless Belgium are quoted at 96, and the three per cents. of powerful Germany at 82; the three-and-a-half per cents. of the Russian Empire, with its hundred and twenty million souls and its four million army, are quoted at 81, while the three-and-a-half per cents. of Norway, which has not an army at all (or any that need be considered in the discussion) are quoted at 102. All of which carries with it the paradox that the more a nation's wealth is protected the less secure does it become.

The Sentimental Case for War.

This is a formidable argument directed against the economic considerations which are supposed to constitute the chief incentive to war. That fallacy the author explodes. But he is equally ready with argument against the sentimental advocacy of war. He admits that the pride of prestige is a potent force in nations; but he points out that to fail to achieve economic success is to fail to satisfy national pride, and therefore "no nation of fair political instruction will knowingly in the long run persist in a course of action which undermines its economic well-being." To those who say you cannot alter human nature, he points to the fact that human nature has altered; our Viking ancestors admired piracy—we have suppressed it. Though ex-President Roosevelt says "We despise a nation just as we despise a man who submits to insult," the fact remains that the Anglo-Saxon world has tabooed the old-fashioned practice of fighting duels. If the most "manly and progressive" States are those which are the most warlike, if, as the ex-president says, "we must play a great part in the world, especially . . . perform those deeds of blood, of valor, which above everything else, bring national renown," then we ought to imitate the South American Republics; in all the western hemisphere the most warlike, and "consequently the most 'manly and progressive,' are the 'Sambo' Republics, like San Domingo, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Venezuela."

In the matter of remedy the author refuses to suggest that there is no royal road which would at once put an end to big armaments. He admits that if Germany arms so must Great Britain, and vice versa. But it is the fear of aggression which does the mischief; if you can make people understand that there are no grounds for aggression, then that fear is instantly diminished. He suggests co-operation between the anti-aggressionists in England and Germany, Englishmen pairing with Germans, each confident in the fact that any pressure they might bring to bear on the one government to limit armament would be equalled by the pressure put to bear on the other government.

The critics have failed to find a serious flaw in Norman Angell's logical, coherent, masterly analysis.

POSERS FOR A LIBRARIAN

QUERIES PUT TO ONE MAN

The Experience of the Reference Librarian of Princeton — A Sane List of Requests—Curious Thirst for Information.

The busy editor knows in his hour of sorrow how to sympathize with the busy librarian, says the Literary Digest. If either or both are flattered at being taken as founts of universal knowledge, there emotions of self-complaisance can not long survive the drains upon their busy hours by people who seem moved to emulate the talkative child in asking odd, irrelevant, or unnecessary questions. The Princeton Alumni Weekly furnishes us a statement made by Prof. W. H. Clemons, the reference librarian, of the questions received "from the outside," that is, from the non-academic world, which he is asked to answer. The range is wide, "extending from the choice of books for a library and information on historical and theological matters to the origin of a proverb and the presence of the devil in literature." The professor gives a sample list of some of the reference requests received in one week. They are these:

"Criticism of an original poem—asked by the author.

"Some articles on Queen Victoria and the expansion of England during her reign.'

"'Where can I find the catalogue of Byron's books, which were sold when he left England in 1816?'

"Query for the name of the author of a recent book on the Dred-Scott-Sanford decision.

"Request from Johns Hopkins University, by letter, for a list of the catalogues of manuscripts in our library.

"'Have you a death mask of Goethe?'

"'Has the British museum published a catalogue of Arabian coins?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved that the United States should not claim the Monroe doctrine as part of its international policy under present conditions.

"'Who was the editor of "The Court of Love"?'

"Inquiry for some articles on Humbert and Victor Immanuel.

"Request for a bibliography government ownership of railways.

"'Where can I find the article which Grover Cleveland wrote on woman's suffrage?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that a department of music should be established in the universities of this country.

"'What is the proportion of female to male criminals?'

"'Who were King Edward's prime ministers?'

"'Request for books on the Renaissance in English literature.

"Inquiry for criticisms of Sidney's Arcadia.

"'What does the word "protagonist" mean?'

"Request for the account of Peary's charges against Cook.

"'Do high school catalogues ordinarily give the names of students?'

"'What was the connection of the name Freydal with Maximilian I.?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, resolved, that the recent tariff bill violates the campaign promises of the Republican party.

"'What is the shortest subject for the second essay in junior English literature?'

"Inquiry for some Christmas carols in French.

"'Please show the library to this lady so that she will want to have her son come to Princeton.'

"'I want a book about John Knox—not too long.'

"Query for a book on the disputed points in the life of Shakespeare.

"Request for an account of the Carnegie foundation's work concerning secondary schools.

"'Ought I to pay as much as $20 for a ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica?'

'Inquiry for a syllabus on international arbitration.

"'Where did Judge Field live when he was in Princeton?'

"Request for articles on sixteenth-century ballads.

"'Which is the best play to read first of Sophocles, Aeschylus, and Euripides?'

"'Who wrote the elegiac poem on Benjamin Rush, which was printed in Philadelphia in 1813?

"Request for books on the debate subject, resolved, that President Taft's attitude toward the recent tariff legislation is not justifiable.

"'Where is St. Pons de Tomieres?'

"Inquiry for a book on St. Columbanus.

"'I want a Latin quotation—don't care what.'

"Request for 'something on dissenters.'

"Query for an article on were-wolves.

"'Is there a library correspondence school which would teach a brother of a friend of mine how to index the naval books on board a battle-ship?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, resolved, that a constitutional amendment should be adopted giving congress exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce."

HOSPITAL "GRAFTING."

Hospital "grafting" has become so universal that it is now almost considered legitimate. Thus the kitchen force are in the habit of helping themselves to tea, coffee, sugar and other groceries, which they carry off to their homes. The orderlies and nurses are more attracted to the medical stores, and thermometers, bandages and minor operating instruments consequently disappear with wonderful regularity. The interne, when he has finished his apprenticeship, usually finds that he is well equipped to establish himself in practice. Silkworm gut, catgut, bandages, chloroform, ether, etc., are expensive items, and he argues that the hospital can well afford to help him out.

The physician in attendance, not to be left in the cold, usually appears at his clinics with an empty bag in which to carry off his share of the loot. And so the game goes merrily on. A doctor of my acquaintance makes it a habit to go to the clinic three times a week for the sole purpose of "stocking up," as he calls it. His black surgical bag has six large bottles in it, and these are filled thrice weekly with alcohol, ether, chloroform, lysol, green soap, peroxide, and anything else that he especially needs. But one day I ran upon him while he was filling up his bag and asked him what he was doing. He explained that as he gave his services free he thought it was only right to get all he could, so he was "stocking up," as was his habit, after the clinic. His office was filled with his "legitimate graft" taken from the hospital clinic room, and he has told me many a time that he seldom has to buy any necessary office supplies.

The drug room in the average hospital, even where open looting does not prevail, is a great source of waste. Alcohol, bandages, gauze pads, medicines, etc., are handed out ad libitum, and there seems to be little supervision when new supplies are being ordered. If the poor sufferers in the wards and at the clinics were the recipients of this lavishness, one would be less inclined to criticise, but here is the very place in which a tardy economy is applied.—From an article in the Forum.

There was a war known as the war of Jenkins' Ear. It came about in the following way: In the year 1731 an English merchant vessel was boarded by a Spanish guardship and the captain, one Robert Jenkins, was most cruelly used, one of his ears being torn off in the scrimmage. Obtaining no redress by appealing to his Government, he appeared before Parliament, in 1738, when the Convention of the Pardo was so excitedly discussed that war followed. Jenkins' story was verified by the admiralty records so recently as 1899.

A STORY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS

Recalled by the Death of Mrs. Henry Labouchere—How Her Husband Got His Letters Through.

Mrs. Labouchere, wife of the veteran proprietor of London Truth, has passed away at Florence, where he has a villa. She was formerly Miss Henrietta Hodson, an actress well-known to British playgoers in the sixties. At that time the Queen's Theatre was at the height of its success, under the management of Miss Hodson, and among the plays she produced was Sardow's "Patrie," the English version of which was written by Mr. Labouchere.

"The management of the theatre was admirable," says Mr. Hollingshead in his reminiscences, "partly owing to the liberal views and administrative skill of Miss Hodson. The company in the sixties would have put to shame a 'patent theatre.' At one and the same time it included Henry Irving, Charles Wyndham, J. L. Toole, Adelaide Neilson, Lionel Brough, Ellen Farren, and Robert Soutar. Miss Hodson herself was an acting member of the company, and in melodrama she showed a talent tha' reminded old playgoers of Mrs. Frederick Yates."

Mr. Clement Scott describes Miss Hodson as "a charming, bright, and ever-intelligent artist, who had graduated in the famous Bristol school with Kate and Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal."

It was in 1868 that she married Mr. Labouchere, and soon afterwards, during the Siege of Paris, that gentleman, who was then one of the proprietors of the Daily News, happened to be living there. The regular correspondent of the paper having followed the Government to Tours, Mr. Labouchere took his place, and the publication in the News of "The Diary of a Besieged Resident" created a great sensation. He was wonderfully successful in getting his letters through the lines, and some years ago he explained how he managed to beat the other correspondents. They had their letters addressed to their various papers, but he suspected from the smile on Favre's face as he agreed to give facilities for their transmission that they might be censored or stopped altogether if they contained anything unfavorable to the authorities. He therefore addressed his articles "under cover to a friend in London and put them into the post box, calculating that as each balloon took out about 20,000 letters those posted in the ordinary way would not be opened." It is said that the friend in question was none other than Miss Hodson, and that they reached the Daily News, via the theatre where she was playing, an address calculated to lull to rest the suspicions of the censor.

For many years Mrs. Labouchere, who retired from the stage a few years after her marriage, lived at Pope's Villa, in Twickenham, but latterly she and her husband had resided chiefly in Italy. Their only child is the Marchesa Dora di Rudini. Both she and her father were present at Mrs. Labouchere's deathbed.

A REMINISCENCE OF STEVENSON

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll's Recollection of the Great Author.

The Authors' Club gave a dinner the other night at 2, Whitehall Court, London, Eng., in honor of Sir William Robertson Nicoll. The Rev. F. W. Macdonald presided, and the subject of discussion was "Literary Reminiscences."

The chairman, in introducing Sir William Robertson Nicoll, said that from the centre to the circumference of their guest's being he was a man of letters and a lover of books in all their variety. (Cheers.)

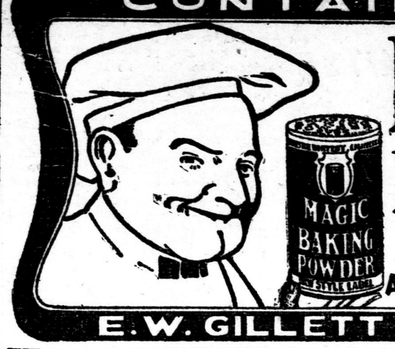
Sir William Robertson Nicoll, responding to the toast of his health, asked if the Authors' Club, when they had invited him to dinner, had remembered that for forty years he had been actively employed as a critic. (Laughter.) There were two names which rose to him that evening. The first was one that could never be forgotten in that club or among authors, the name of his dear old friend, Sir Walter Besant, a man not quite easy to understand. He was supremely on altruist, to use an abominable word—(laughter)—perhaps the only real altruist he had ever known. Sir Walter's sympathies were almost invariable with the under dog. In the matter between the authors and publishers he conceived the author always to be the under dog. (Laughter.) He had this beautiful characteristic, that he could not be induced to give up impossible people. His life was shortened by his rage, his protest, wrath at the wrong of the world.

The author who had most dominated English letters during the last 25 years, he would not hesitate for a moment to say, was Stevenson. Those years had been the age of Stevenson. One of the first things he (Sir William) did on coming to London was to see Stevenson regarding certain literary proposals. At that time he was not acknowledged by the older and staider critics. For "Treasure Island" he only received £100. Sir William said he called on Stevenson at his house at Bournemouth and found him lying in bed looking as if he had not long to live. But Stevenson promised for him two articles—one was to be on Bunyan and the other on "books that have influenced me." The latter he wrote, the other was never finished.

WEAK, SICKLY BABIES MAKE HOME WRETCHED

No home is happy where there is a sick baby. The suffering of the little one makes the whole household wretched, for what mother or father would not rather suffer themselves than to see their little one suffer? But there is no reason for wretched homes because baby is ill. Baby's Own Tablets will cure all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood; not only that, but an occasional dose of the Tablets will keep baby well. Thousands of mothers have found happiness through the Tablets making their little ones well and happy. Among them is Mrs. C. C. Roe, of Georgetown, Ont., who writes: "I can heartily recommend Baby's Own Tablets as a help to the baby during the hot summer season. We have used them and are much pleased with their results." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

CONTAINS NO ALUM



MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
IS THE FAVORITE
AND COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

ST. LAWRENCE Granulated Sugar

the purest and best

Granulated Sugars are not all alike.

There are wide differences in their appearance and purity—differences far greater than you ever notice or suspect.

When you simply ask for "Ten pounds of granulated sugar" you may get the pure sugar—and you may not.

Now, purity in sugar is of the greatest importance and it is quite worth while to make a point of always getting

St. Lawrence Sugar

then you may be sure you are getting the best.

Read this report:

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.
MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's Extra Standard GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99 99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY M. Sc., LL. D.
Provincial Government Analyst.

If you are a discriminating buyer you do not simply ask your grocer for so many pounds of flour—tea—coffee—or breakfast food. You specify the particular brand of each you have found to be the best.

Why not get the best in sugar, too, by ordering *St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar?*

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

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Soothing, Healing, Pain-relieving MECCA OINTMENT

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE MAN

All Crippled Up With Rheumatism GIN PILLS Gave Prompt Relie

One of the leading real estate operators in Canada's largest city is Samuel Longmore Esq., of The Longmore Realty Co. Mr. Longmore makes a specialty of investments and has charge of many estates, investing the funds in a careful and conservative manner. Occupying such a position of trust, it is natural that he should weigh his words when making any statement for publication. The letter below shows what Mr. Longmore thinks of the famous GIN PILLS.



55 University Street, Montreal, P. Q.

"Just a word of praise for GIN PILLS. About fifteen months ago, I could not walk across my room, suffering severely with Rheumatism. I took GIN PILLS and became quite well. Two months ago, I had Rheumatic Pains with Neuralgia and Diarrhoea. I resorted to GIN PILLS again for one week and became quite well. Last week, I suffered again with Neuralgia, Three GIN PILLS cured me. They are really good." SAMUEL LONGMORE.

You see GIN PILLS do give quick relief—do save you pain and suffering—do cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all troubles due to weak, strained, over-worked kidneys and Irritated Bladder. If you are subject to Rheumatism—and suffer with it more or less every winter—take GIN PILLS right now. Start in and use them regularly and you will never have the slightest touch of your old enemy. GIN PILLS are sold on a positive guarantee of money back if they fail to give relief. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50.

If you have any difficulty in getting GIN PILLS, write us inclosing 50c for one box or $2.50 for six boxes and we will supply you promptly. Sample box free if you write us, mentioning this paper.

National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. G., Toronto.

MANGA-TONE BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS, the best all-around tonic for pale, thin, bloodless people. 50c a box. 73

The builder of a new house might well consider the advisability of having a room, or even a small closet, ceiled with cedar. A moth-proof apartment, about the size of the average bathroom, should afford gratification and housewifely pride to the mistress of any good home; and on shelves against the wall should lie her blankets, boxes of furs and woolen garments, sweet-smelling, unmolested by moth and ready for the winter months.

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleville, Ont.—"I was so weak and worn out from a female weakness that I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took several bottles of it, and I gained strength so rapidly that it seemed to make a new woman of me. I can do as good a day's work as I ever did. I sincerely bless the day that I made up my mind to take your medicine for female weakness, and I am exceedingly grateful to you for your kind letters, as I certainly profited by them. I give you permission to publish this any time you wish."—Mrs. ALBERT WICKETT, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.



Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will cure female weakness and so successfully carry women through the Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments—perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one—maybe you are uncertain which make to buy—but

have you heard the

Edison Phonograph

play an Amberol Record?

You can do this at the store of any Edison dealer. When you go, note the longer playing time of Amberol Records (playing twice as long as the Standard Edison Records); note the Amberol selections, not found on any other record of any kind; note also the reproducing point of the Edison Phonograph that never wears out and never needs changing; the motor, that runs as silently and as evenly as an electric device, and the special horn, so shaped that it gathers every note or spoken word and brings it out with startling fidelity. It is these exclusive features, vital to perfect work, that should claim your attention.



There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

Edison Phonographs, $16.50 to $240.00. Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to $2.50.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS SOLD BY
W. McPHILLIPS, 189 DUNDAS STREET.
WILLIAMS PIANO COMPANY, Ltd., 194 DUNDAS ST.

THE SOUL OF A PEOPLE
ENGLISH AND CELTIC TRAITS

Mr. Haldane, British War Minister, Delivers a Thoughtful Address to Students—The Strength of the English Character—The Celtic Fringe—The Value of Ideas.

Mr. Haldane, the British war minister, visited Aberystwyth, Wales, the other evening and delivered the inaugural address of the new session to the students of the University College of Wales. A rousing Welsh welcome was given to the statesman on his arrival. The platform and station approach were thronged with students of both sexes and townspeople, and opposite the portion of the platform where the London coach drew up the officers' training corps of the college, which is a hundred strong, was drawn up as a guard of honor in command of Capt. Marshall, one of the professors. Mr. Haldane, who seemed struck by the crisp vigor of the college yell which fell on his ears as he alighted, was received by Professor J. H. Davies, the registrar, and after inspecting the guard of honor drove off to the residence of his host, Sir John Williams, chairman of the College Council and president of the Welsh National Library, which is situated at Aberystwyth. The meeting was held in the Royal Pier Pavilion, and was presided over by Mr. D. C. Roberts.

The Celtic Fringe.

Mr. Haldane, who was vociferously cheered by the students, entitled his address: "The Soul of a People." He said the people of Wales and Lowland Scotland, differing profoundly in other respects, appeared to possess a characteristic in common. They were both of an idealistic cast of mind. Wales had the gift of imagination, enabling her to strike out some distinctive lines for herself in higher education and religion. They were not easily daunted with difficulties, and they acted together with an enthusiasm which penetrated to the humblest classes of the community. In the soul of her people was a fire more Celtic than Saxon. Lowland Scotsmen were also at heart idealist, but their temperament was reflective rather than imaginative. They moved easily in the current of abstract discussion and were tenacious of intellectual purpose. As to the people of Ireland, we studied them too little to appreciate properly what the British nation had owed and today owed to the Irish strain of Celtic blood. (Applause.)

English Philistinism.

Differences of religion and habits of mind and the machinery of our Government had encouraged the Anglo-Saxon community in these islands to give rein in the case of Ireland to the rational habit of not taking the trouble that was necessary to understand those who had great gifts not like our own. (Applause.) The Welsh, Irish, and Scots had this in common that in different ways they had much to complain of in the attitude towards them of the English, but he most genuinely admired this dominant race even in their philistinism. (Applause.) They were worse at organizing for the fulfilment of definite ends beyond those of the moment than almost any of their rivals, and yet they held their own in the world, and he saw no indication that they were in the least degree failing to hold it. (Applause.) They were almost always late in coming on to the ground (laughter), but when they did come they set to work silently and with courage. They proceeded with marvellous initiative to repair their errors of omission, and they dropped their practice of saying depressing things about themselves and their institutions until they saw themselves again on top. (Laughter and applause.) When a new invention like the submarine or the motor came to light the Englishman was usually behind a few years, and he soon picked up. As it was with these inventions so he suspected it would prove to be with aircraft. (Applause.)

The Strength of the English Character.

Having at present charge, said Mr. Haldane, of some part of the endeavor to see that we get up with other nations in matters of science applied to defence, I have had experience of what happens. When the British people are exhorted to make efforts in times of tranquility the reply is invariably that the one thing needful is for the Government to spread the taxes plentifully and to damn the differential calculations emphatically. (Laughter.) Yet this very people when it was caught unprepared and threatened with defeat a few years ago in South Africa calmly put its shoulder to the wheel, and without a groan set itself to get through a situation which would have appalled a nation with a more nervous temperament. (Applause.) Well the English are good partisans for you Welshmen, for us Lowland Scots, in our common business enterprise. All we need ask of them is to leave us to manage our purely domestic affairs and family worship in our own fashion. (Applause.) They are on these conditions valuable comrades, and let us remember that they go on periodically producing from among themselves individualities of very great power, individualities that can only spring from a very great race. (Applause.) The real question is how in this remarkable partnership we may best help each other through the medium of our special aptitudes and develop not only the partnership but ourselves.

The Value of Ideas.

The Englishman is short of ideas (laughter) more than of anything else, and it is just ideas that we two races in our different fashions can put into the common stock. (Applause.) By ideas I mean large permeating ideas, ideas such as have been the origin of the remarkable power which the Welsh and Scottish universities are showing today of penetrating the people around them with the influence of the higher learning. (Applause.) The development of the true spirit of the university among a people was a pretty good measure of the development of its soul, and consequently of its civilization.

Mr. Haldane proceeded to develop his point that just as the soul does not signify today a sort of thing existing apart from the body, so it had not its seat in any particular place in the body corporate. The soul of a people was not to be looked for in any one class or institution. The highest manifestations of its soul afforded a test of the standard of civilization to which the people had attained. The capacity for learning and the consequent development of the university spirit were of course no exclusive test. Literature and art, science and religion, might advance independently of universities, but on the whole and as a rule, the development proceeded pari passu, and to maintain the universities of the country at a high level was thus an act of high patriotism on the part of the citizens. Not only the citizen but the student had a deep responsibility here. At the university he had to keep high the level of its tone and to contribute ideas for its development. No one in our time could accomplish the production of any solid contribution to the common stock of ideas unless he was prepared to devote years to prepare himself and his own soul for work which would be his chief interest and his chief amusement. He did not mean that he would look upon golf as a penance, but equally he would not feel it to be a temptation. (Laughter and applause). Diversions had better not be loved until they became ends in themselves. Life was short, and there was too much to be got into it if it was to be fully lived to admit of anything being made its chief end, consciously or unconsciously, except that which weighed most when put into the ultimate balance. (Applause.) The students had to equip themselves by getting ideas. Nothing was so expansive as the train of thought suggested by an idea that was really great. Great ideas required great teachers, and in the pursuit of learning as in the management of the affairs of nations stress ought to be laid on hero-worship. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Haldane, proposed by Professor Ker and seconded by General Sir J. Hills Johns, was enthusiastically passed.

WONDERFUL CAREER OF WIZARD THOMAS EDISON

One of the most interesting books of the year has just been issued by Harper & Bros. under the title, "Edison: His Life and Inventions." It is the first complete and authorized biography of the great inventor, and is writen by two of his closest associates, F. L. Dyer and T. H. Martin. It fills two volumes, and bears on a blank page the legend, "This book is published with my consent," signed, Thomas A. Edison. Many anecdotes are given in the inventor's own graphic words. Much interesting material in the first volume is contributed by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, who in his youth was Edison's private secretary.

Beginning with his birth in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, the authors tell the story of all Edison's larger achievements down to the latest inventions in his great plant at Menlo Park, N. J The chapters and appendix describing the more important of his 2,500 inventions are necessarily somewhat technical, but never dull, while the whole book is alive with the wonderful personality of the man himself. There are also many portraits and illustrations.

Boyhood Adventures.

The chapters of Edison's boyhood are as full of action as any novel. As a boy of 10 his passion for chemistry was as marked as it still is today. One of his earliest experiments was that of inducing another boy to swallow a large quantity of Seidlitz powders in the belief that the gases generated would enable him to fly. The agonies of the victim caused the experimenter's mother to apply the switch kept behind the old Seth Thomas "grandfather clock," but the disastrous result did not discourage Edison. By the next year he had no less than 200 bottles of different chemicals in his mother's cellar, al llabelled "Poison," so that no one would disturb them.

The family was then living at Port Huron, Mich., and when he got the position of newsboy on a Grand Trunk train between Port Huron and Detroit he gradually transferred his whole laboratory to the baggage car and pursued his experiments—until he nearly burned up the train one day, and was incontinently landed on the platform at Mount Clemens with all his bottles and test tubes, plus a box on the ear by the angry conductor, which caused a permanent deafness. But all this was later. In the meantime he also set up a printing press on the train and printed a weekly paper of his own, the Herald, of which a facsimile copy is shown in the book.

And this boy of 15 made money, too, not only from his own paper, but from his news agencies, for it was in war times, and his receipts from papers were sometimes $8 or $10 a day. He paid his mother $1 a day and spent all the rest for chemicals.

Good Business Head.

Edison's good business head was already in evidence. He hit upon the scheme of telegraphing the gist of the news ahead to the various operators and getting them to bulletin it, so that when each station was reached there were eager purchasers awaiting his papers. When the news of the battle of Shiloh came he knew he had big business ahead of him, but had only money enough to buy 300 papers.

"I determined in my desperation," he says, "to see the editor himself and get credit. The great paper at that time was the Detroit Free Press. I walked into the office marked 'Editorial,' and told a young man that I wanted to see the editor on important business—important to me, anyway. I was taken into an office where there were two men, and I stated what I had done about telegraphing, and that I wanted 1,000 papers, but only had the money for 300, and wanted credit. One of the men refused it, but the other told the first spokesman to let me have them. This man I afterwards learned was Wilbur F. Storey, who subsequently founded the Chicago Times."

The tale of how his papers went like hot cakes, so that he had to raise the price to make them hold out to the end of the route, ends thus:

"It had been my practice at Port Huron to jump from the train about one-fourth of a mile from the station, where the train generally slackened speed. I had drawn several loads of sand to this point to jump on, and had become quite expert. The little Dutch boy with the horse met me here. When the wagon approached the outskirts of the town I was met by a large crowd. I then yelled: 'Twenty-five cents apiece, gentlemen! I haven't enough to go around.' I sold all out, and made what to me was an immense sum of money."

The chapters on Edison's years as a wandering telegraph operator are full of good anecdotes, not all new, but all well told. One of the best is that of his first night in the Western Union office at Boston, when the other operators thought they would "put up a job on the jay from the woolly west" by making him write a dispatch from one of the fastest senders in New York. Edison himself tells it:

"I sat down unsuspiciously at the table, and the New York man started slowly. Soon he increased his speed, to which I easily adapted my pace. This put my rival on his mettle, and he put on his best powers, which, however, were soon reached. At this point I happened to look up and saw the operators all looking over my shoulder with their faces shining with fun and excitement. I knew then that they were trying to put up a job on me, but kept my own counsel. The New York man then commenced to slur over his words, running them together, and sticking the signals; but I had been used to this style of telegraphy in taking report, and was not in the least discomfited. Finally, when I thought the fun had gone far enough, and having about completed the special, I quietly opened the key and remarked, telegraphically, to my New York friend: 'Say, young man, change off and send with your other foot.' This broke the New York man all up, and he turned the job over to another man to finish."

The Inventor.

Then follow chapters on how he became a successful inventor, first with the vote recorder and stock ticker, then with various telegraphic devices, until, against his wish and will, he began doing his greatest work in electrical lines. He rendered the telephone commercially available by inventing a receiver that made the voice more audible—and he says, curiously enough, that his deafness helped him in this as it did in other inventions. Mr. Insull, who was still in London at this time, tells of an incident when Edison's apparatus was tested at the Burlington House, Piccidally.

"As the ladies and gentlemen came through," he says, "they naturally wanted to look at the great curiosity, the loud-speaking telephone; in fact, any telephone was a curiosity then. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone came through. I was handling the telephone at the Burlington House end. Mrs. Gladstone asked the man over the telephone whether he knew if a man or a woman was speaking, and the reply came in quite loud tones that it was a man."

Early in 1881 Mr. Insull was invited by cable to come to this country and act as Mr. Edison's private secretary. The young Englishman was captivated by the American, and before the first night's work was over—between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning—he knew that he had "met one of the great master minds of the world." Let me quote from Mr. Insull's first impressions of the man:

"The picture of Edison is as vivid to me now as if the incident occurred yesterday, although it is now more than 29 years since that first meeting. What struck me above everything else was the wonderful intelligence and magnetism of his expression, and the extreme brightness of his eyes. He was far more modest than in my youthful picture of him. I had expected to find a man of distinction. His appearance as a whole was not what you would call 'slovenly,' it is best expressed by the word 'careless.'"

At that time the first electric lighting central station in the world had just been set up by Edison at Menlo Park. Mr. Insull's description of it has historic value:

"I can never forget the impression that this first view of the electric lighting industry produced on me. Menlo Park must always be looked upon as the birthplace of the electric light and power industry. At that time it was the only place where could be seen an electric light and power multiple arc distribution system, the operation of which seemed as successful to my youthful mind as the operation of one of the large metropolitan systems today. I well remember about 10 o'clock that night going down to the Menlo Park depot and getting the station agent, who was also the telegraph operator, to send some cable messages for me to my London friends, announcing that I had seen Edison's incandescent lighting system in actual operation, and that so far as I could tell it was an accomplished fact. A few weeks afterward I received a letter from one of my London friends, who was a doubting Thomas, upbraiding me for coming so soon under the spell of the 'Yankee inventor.'"

Edison's wonderful powers of sustained work are in evidence throughout the story of his labors on the electric light, quadruplex telegraphy, the telephone, phonograph, storage battery, etc. Almost all his life he has worked nineteen hours a day, keeping both day gangs and night gangs busy with his ceaseless flow of ideas. During long stretches of sustained toil he would merely take snatches of sleep on a table or on the floor. "It was one of the funniest things I ever witnessed," says one of his experimenters, "to see him crawl into an ordinary roll-top desk and curl up and take a nap. If there was a sight that was still more funny it was to see him turn over on his other side, all the time remaining on the desk."

His methods of invention furnish the theme for a valuable chapter, while the one that follows, entitled "The Black Flag," shows how comparatively worthless are our patent laws to protect any inventor's rights. "In a foreign country," says the authors, "Edison would have undoubtedly received signal honors; but in his own country he has won the respect and admiration of millions; but in his chosen field as an inventor and as a patentee his reward has been empty."

The chapter on "The Social Side of Edison" is full of good stories, from that of his winding his Waterbury watch by holding it against the column in the elevator shaft, to the frank description of how he acts when he is angry. There are four stories of hairbreadth escapes, told by Edison himself. One was an explosion, which nearly destroyed his eyes, but here is the most dramatic:

"The next time we just saved ourselves. I was making some stuff to squirt into filaments for the incandescent lamp. I made about a pound of it. I had used ammonia and bromine. I did not know it at that time, but I had made bromide of nitrogen. I put the large bulk of it in three filters, and afterwards laid them on a hot steam plate to dry with the stuff." Soon he and his assistant were startled by two slight explosions. "See," cried the assistant, "it is that stuff on the steam plate." Edison quickly threw the whole thing into the sink and poured water in it. "I saved a little of it," he says, "and found it was a terrific explosive. The reason why those little preliminary explosions took place was that a little had spattered out on the edge of the filter paper and had dried first and exploded. Had the main body exploded there would have been nothing left of the laboratory I was working in."

This is an exceptionally good biography of a remarkable man, written in choice English, spiced with anecdotes, authoritative alike on the technical and on the human side—in short, a biography worthy of the genius it enshrines.

NO NEED FOR WAR SAYS SIR EDWARD

British Foreign Secretary Says He Doesn't Expect It—Would Lead to Social Revolution.

Sir Edward Grey lectured the other evening at Darlington under the Sir David Dale memorial scheme.

Referring at the outset to Sir David Dale's characteristics, Sir Edward said he was eminently a man of compromise, not because compromise was easy, but because on all occasions he thought it was right. He did not like extremes, and he was free from impulsiveness and prejudice. Compromise was essentially a British characteristic. It had made our empire and trade. It was hated equally by the Jingo and the extreme Socialist.

Continuing, Sir Edward said modern conditions of life were becoming increasingly difficult. One had to do much more now than formerly, because modern inventions made it possible to do much more. Everything moved faster, and the pressure increased. The tendency of modern life was to produce disorder and confusion. In these days one's mind could not assimilate the avalanche of news which daily appeared, and he thought they must be increasingly careful to be ignorant of much that they might know something.

It seemed to him that the main considerations of this country were not likely to be foreign politics, but internal industrial developments and social progress. The masses of men were greater than generations ago. They had power and they were conscious of it, and they would not allow the problems of existence to be pushed on one side by international questions. It was true that great industrial masses of men were still so helpless that perhaps there was not a great nation in Europe which might not be plunged into war by the folly of its Government. But there was not a nation the vast majority of whose people did not desire peace, and there was growing an interdependence between nations. It was precisely those nations who were prosperous that had the largest armaments.

"Some people," said Sir Edward, "talk of war. I see no need for war. I don't expect it." But if a great European war came it would for a time in the countries concerned suspend industrial, economical, and social questions, but after the war they would assert themselves more strongly. Moreover, it was quite possible that the next country which had a great and successful war, unless it were purely a war against aggression, would be the first to have a social revolution.

HEAD OF FRASER CLAN TAKES A BRIDE

Lord Lovat and the Traditions of His Family.

Lord Lovat, who was married the other day to Miss Lister, daughter of Lord Ribblesdale, is head of the great Fraser clan, who, according to some authorities, came into the world with the hills and the Devil. He holds two baronies, an English and a Scots one—the former created in 1837 and the latter dating from the fifteenth century—but long under an attainder, which was reversed in the fifties. As the gallant commander of Lovat's Scouts, the present peer has made more than amends for the unfortunate part played by his famous ancestor, Simon Fraser, in the rebellion of '45, which was the cause of the attaintment of the older barony. Lord Lovat's Christian names are Simon Joseph, the former of obvious origin. As to the other name, for some reason or no reason Joseph is a very popular name among aristocratic Roman Catholics.

Simon Fraser not only enjoyed the distinction of having his portrait painted by Hogarth, but also of being the last man beheaded in England. His grotesque appearance and his coolness during the whole proceedings of his trial for treason furnished much material for the gossips and letter-writers of the time. We are told that his buffoonery took away all tragedy from the scene, and that when the death sentence was pronounced he said, "Good-bye, my lords; we shall never meet again in the same place," and how as he was driven to the Tower he stopped the coach to buy some gooseberries from an old woman in the street. The circumstances of his death prevented a picturesque addition to his funeral, for his will had asked for the attendance and services of every piper from Edinburgh to John 'o Groat's. Umquile, his son, whom he had forced into the rebellion, figures in "Catriona," and readers of the novel may remember that Alan Breck Stewart gives the Frasers what must be the oldest pedigree in history—"the muckle black deil was father to the Frasers, a'body kens that."

HIRING "INVESTIGATORS."

The late John S. Huyler, millionaire candy merchant, had a unique way of helping men who applied to him for aid. He offered to hire them to aid him in making an "investigation" of one or another of the rescue missions.

"Yes, I will help you, if you will help me," he was accustowed to say. "I am anxious to get trustworthy information about the Water street mission. I want to know how many men and women there are there this week, what kind of leaders they have and what the men say in their testimonies. If you will go there every night for a week and give me a daily report in writing, I will pay you enough to keep you during the week, and a little more." The usual experience was that before the week ended the man who went to report "gave his heart to Jesus." In the meantime Mr. Hadley or Mr. Wyburn was investigating the "investigator," whose name had been sent to the mission by Mr. Huyler, with a request for a report on the man, his sincerity, the cause of his being in need and a recommendation.

"Men ask me if mission converts stayed," said Mr. Huyler to a company of gentlemen at an Alliance dinner. "I believe the majority do; I know that many of them do, for I have them in my employ, in trusted positions, and they are as good as gold. I trust them implicitly, and they never fail me."

Scotland Yard has more than 100,000 finger prints of convicted criminals, and so perfect is the system that the finger print of any convict who is passed through the department can be identified within three minutes.

Nottingham, Eng., has decided to follow Glasgow's example, and introduce Major Richardson's system of dog scouts. The dogs will accompany policemen on night duty.

"Consumption"

Three Doctors Attended Her. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

It has long been known that the balsamic odor of the newly cut pine tree heals and invigorates the lungs and consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. Since but few can command the luxury of a visit to the pineries, it will be good news to many to know that the essential healing principle of the pine has been separated, and refined, and combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth in the manufacture of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had Consumption and had three doctors attending me, and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs so I got a bottle and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything as I owe my life to it."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NERVE AGONIES

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Nerves that are over-worked or weak, quickly indicate their distress by pain. That pain may be neuralgia or inflamed nerves, usually affecting the head, but often the spine and limbs. It may be nervous dyspepsia, easily started by worry, excitement or weakness. It may be St. Vitus dance, a common affliction among children, or neurasthenia, a condition of general nervous exhaustion accompanied by acute melancholy. Worst of all the pain may signal the early stages of paralysis or nervous decay. All these disorders signify that the hungry nerves are clamoring for nourishment in the form of good, rich blood. The numerous cures of the above-named nervous diseases and weakness in both sexes by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are accounted for by the fact that these Pills actually make new, rich blood, and so supply the starved nerves with the vital elements needed to strengthen them. Mr. Wm. G. Jones, Westmead, Man., says: "A few years ago it was my misfortune to suffer from nervous debility, brought about through a severe attack of la grippe or influenza. When the first effects were felt I used to wake up in the middle of sleep trembling like a leaf, and in a bath of cold perspiration. Later the trouble grew so bad that I scarcely got a wink of sleep, and would toss about in bed, growing so weak that I feared for my life. A doctor was called in, and then another, but without avail. I became more and more low-spirited, and without any apparent reason would have fits of crying. While in this condition, a nervous wreck, a pamphlet was given me, telling what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for others, and I determined to give them a trial. By the time I had finished a few boxes, I began to get some sleep, and this greatly encouraged me. Then my strength began to return, my nerves grew steadier, and in a few weeks more I was feeling as well as ever I did in my life, and you be sure I will always gratefully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to everyone sick or ailing, as they restored me to health and strength after all other medicines had failed."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

HE FOUND THEM NO FAITH CURE

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CLEANED OUT W. F. BLACK'S SCIATICA.

He Was in Agony When a Friend Gave Him a Box—Now He Recommends Them to Everybody.

Newcastle, N.B., Nov. 25.—(Special).—In these cold fall days when the chill winds crystallize the uric acid in the blood, and cause the pangs of Rheumatism and Sciatica to bring sleepless nights to many a home, a man's best friend is he who can tell his neighbor a sure cure for his tortures. Such a friend is Wm. F. Black of this place. He suffered from Sciatica and lame back. He was so bad that he could not lace his boots or turn in bed. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and he wants all his neighbors to know of the cure.

"Yes," Mr. Black says, in an interview, "I was so bad with Sciatica and Lame Back that I couldn't lace my shoes or turn in bed, when a friend gave me about a third of a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I started taking them without much faith in their curative powers, and found them all they were recommended.

"Now I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no faith cure. They're a simple but sure cure for diseased kidneys.

HELPLESS CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Five Boxes Of "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Her

4 Home Place, Toronto, Dec. 15th, 1909.

"I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism for nearly a year, and my right arm was swollen and the pain was fearful. All down the right side, the pain was dreadful, and I could hardly move for the agony. I was treated by two physicians, but their medicine did me no good, and I tried numerous other remedies, but received no benefit. I was simply a helpless cripple, and suffered from Rheumatism all during last winter.

"I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised in The Telegram, and decided to try this remedy. After I had taken one box, I was much better and the pain less, and I continued the treatment with good hopes. When I had taken three boxes, I was so well that I could use my arm again, and the pain was practically gone. After I had taken five boxes, I was entirely well again—no pain—no suffering—and now I am as WELL as I ever was.

"The cure of my case by 'Fruit-a-tives' was indeed splendid, because all the doctors failed to even relieve me of my sufferings.

"For the sake of others who may suffer from this terrible disease—Rheumatism—I give you permission to publish this statement."

MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER.

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Just send us your name and address and we will send you, postage paid, only 14 boxes of our famous New Life Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills to sell for us at only 25c. per box. They are the greatest remedy on earth for the cure of weak and impure blood, nervousness, constipation, stomach trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and clear the complexion. A grand tonic and life builder. You will sell them very quickly, as each customer who buys a box from you at only 25c. can receive free from us a handsome present of silver and gold-filled Cuff Links or Ring.

When sold send us the money, only $3.50, and we will promptly send you ALL THREE SETS exactly as represented, ABSOLUTELY FREE. We carefully pack free and arrange to stand payment of all freight charges to your nearest station. Don't miss the chance of your life. Write us to-day. Address—THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO. Dept. 22, Toronto.

FREE—THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-laid jeweled ring





GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME, DON'T MISS IT. This magnificent doll house is a perfect little palace, EXACTLY LIKE THE DRAWING IN EVERY DETAIL, with its quaint gothic roof with two chimneys, fine porch, lovely verandah and broad handsome front steps. The outside of the house is finished in red brick and the inside is beautifully papered throughout, and every window has curtains. IT IS FURNISHED COMPLETE with the loveliest furniture you have ever seen—two complete sets, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds bureaus, wash-stands, etc.

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Girls, if you want to secure ABSOLUTELY FREE this handsome doll house, lovely doll, the two sets of furniture and the beautiful jewelled ring, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 25 of our handsome jewelery novelties at only 10 cents each. They are handsome novelties, everybody wants them and you can sell them very quickly in a few minutes after school. When sold, return us the money, only $2.50, and we will promptly send you all 5 handsome presents carefully packed, exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges on these presents right to your door. DON'T DELAY, write us to-day, and in a few days you can have the magnificent house and all the beautiful presents.

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MAGNIFICENT PIANO
—AND—
$100.00 IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
Absolutely Free
FOR CORRECT ANSWERS IN THIS PUZZLE CONTEST

Last Season we ran our first great Competition and gave away a magnificent Piano and $100.00 in Cash. (Names of winners furnished on application.) This competition was so successful that we have decided to run another one. If you did not share in our last distribution of prize money do not fail to try this time. It is open to all. It does not cost you one cent to enter this contest. 1st PRIZE,—A magnificently carved Piano and beautiful carved Stool to match.

This magnificent Instrument is fit for the finest home in the land and is the Grandest Prize ever offered in a competition of this kind. It will be cased Free of Charge and shipped to the person whose answer to our puzzle is judged neatest, best written, and nearest correct.

2nd PRIZE,—$25.00 in Cash
3rd PRIZE,—$15.00 " "
4th PRIZE,—$10.00 " "
5 PRIZES,—$5.00 each in Cash
25 PRIZES,—$1.00 " " "
Total Cash Prizes,—$100.00

Below you will find 3 sets of jumbled letters. The first when properly arranged spells the name of a well-known Canadian City. The second spells the name of a well-known vegetable. The third spells the name of a well-known fruit.

TONREALM — A well-known Canadian city
TOATOP — A well-known vegetable
AREP — A popular fruit

To help you solve it we have underlined the first letter in each word. For the best written, neatest, and nearest correct answer we will give Absolutely Free the first prize, a magnificent piano exactly as described above. $100.00 in cash will be divided among the 33 next best solutions, and in addition we are going to give away free over 1,000 handsome and costly premiums to competitors. We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business and when we say we will give away the magnificent prizes we will do so. Not one dollar or any premium goes to any employee of the firm.

CONDITIONS.—Write your answer neatly and plainly on a sheet of paper, and send it to us. Remember that neatness and hand-writing count as well in this contest as a correct solution to the puzzle.

Children under twelve years of age will not be permitted to enter.

No employee of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to compete.

There is a simple condition that must be complied with which we will write you about as soon as we receive your answer.

The judging will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity having no connection with this firm.

Their decision is to be accepted as final—you can rely on an absolutely fair judgment being given.

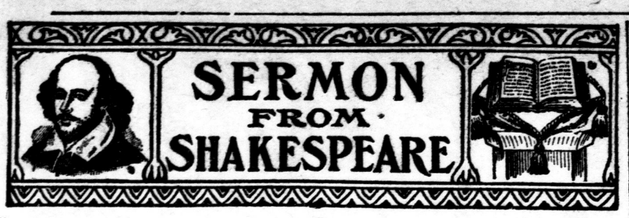
Send your answer at once and as soon as we receive it we will write you telling you if it is correct and informing you of the condition mentioned above. Address

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TORONTO



The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices,
Make instruments to scourge us.
—King Lear, Act V., Sc. 3.

The instrument that the gods used to scourge the Earl of Gloucester in the drama of "King Lear" was his illegitimate son Edmund. The poor old noble was deprived of his estates, his eyes were brutally torn out, and he was driven forth into a bitter winter world to "smell his way to Dover." In the opening scene of the drama, Gloucester is introduced to the audience flippantly commenting on the follies of his youth. He was an unrepentant sinner. He had sown the wind and he reaped the whirlwind; he had given way to passion in his youth and the offspring of his lust was to be the scourge of his old age. This is an extreme instance of the possibility of sin returning to destroy the sinner; but in a thousand ways the truth of the statement that

"Our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us,"

is proved in life.

The commonest vice of humanity is idleness; by idleness is meant refraining from the ordinary work of the world, living in sloth or pleasure when the voice of duty is demanding that the energies should be directed toward producing or preserving what has already been produced. It is pleasant to most natures to refrain from work. Scratch the man and under the skin you find the animal. Sunlight and cool water, sleep and food content the majority. Visions of the Garden of Eden, where work was unknown, where man had not to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, is the delight of the multitude. But man was created for work. His brain is a complicated and delicate conceiving instrument; his hands are tools constructed to enable him to conquer the elements. If brain and hand lie idle man will find himself in old age thrown into a forgotten corner; neglect and poverty will scourge him. It is often wondered why the Indians of the North American continent never attained civilization. Idleness was the cause. Animal enjoyments were their sole delights. Like the bears and the wolves of their forests and plains, it was with them a feast or a famine. They took no thought for the morrow, and they were scourged and are being scourged by their idleness. Individual instances of red men who have through their energy, risen to positions of prominence show what the Indians might have become as a race had they, in useful constructive work, persistently put forth the brain and energy that they occasionally displayed in their destructive wars. The gods are just; they deserve no better fate than to be plucked up as human weeds to give place to the white race which has learned the need of work.

Gluttony is a pleasant vice practiced by many. Unwise feeding lowers the soul's life; for "high thinking," there must be "plain living." Like idleness gluttony tends to degrade man to the animals. The body and mind usually develop harmoniously, and in a gross body a coarse mind is apt to be found. But the pleasant vice carries its own scourge; half the ills that flesh is heir to are directly due to unwise eating and over-eating. This is an age of patent medicines; the quacks thrive on the fools.

Indulgence in strong drink is another common pleasant vice. By subduing the will intoxicants give loose rein to the imagination. Under their influence men are oblivious to the ills of existence. Sorrows are drowned in the wine cup, misfortunes are forgotten in the flowing bowl. Strong drink is the falsest of cures for the evils of life. Its effect is not lasting, and the reaction leaves the latter state of the individual worse than the former. It seems a pleasant servant, but it becomes a relentless master. In time it undermines the will and wrecks the body. The brand of Cain, what was that? A special mark by which the murderer of his brother could be known. On every drunkard there is a brand of Cain, mind and body are stamped with the vice. The excessive use of liquor is in the first place delightful to the palate; it stimulates the blood and exalts the imagination; in the end, if its practice be continued, it slays the physical strength and degrades the mind. It is a veritable scourge, lashing individuals and communities.

In "Timon of Athens" there is an excellent example of the pleasant vice proving a scourge. Timon was a spendthrift; he was blessed with wealth but he abused it. He denied himself nothing; he gave to every flatterer with a lavish hand. The spendthrift is a pleasantly vicious individual, and is a favorite while his money lasts. In the end he is scourged by the neglect and scorn of those he favored. Poverty, all the harder to bear because he has known affluence, is the scourge of the spendthrift's closing years.

In the case of the man who allows his passion to control him, of the idle man, of the glutton, of the drunkard, of the spendthrift, their pleasant vices prove in the end to be avenging scourges for their waste, their neglect, their sin—and who will call the gods unjust?

The Pet Cow, the Yearling Colt and the Militant Gobbler

[A Nature Study by Peter McArthur, in the Toronto Globe.]

Ekfrid, Nov. 21.—Ever since coming to the country I have been thinking of doing some intimate nature studies of the domestic animals. Even though you constantly see their pictures in the farm papers and the farm sections of the dailies, you really know little about their personal characters. Take the cow, for instance. It is one thing to know what a cow can do in the way of giving milk or the amount of beef she will make, and another to know what she is like in her personal relations with other cows and with her owners and handlers. In landscape paintings cows are invaluable for breaking up the middle distance, and in the photographs of them in the public school readers they seem the embodiment of all the virtues. As a matter of fact, when closely observed cows differ as much as human beings, and some of them have just as many exasperating qualities. I have in mind a certain red cow that was raised as a pet. There is a proverb about people who are as "sassy as a pet pig." There should be another about those who are as impudent as a pet cow. You can't leave a door or gate open for ten seconds, but she will pop through to do some exploring, and she'd cross a field at any time to poke her nose into an empty pail. She thinks nothing of shouldering people out of her way and crowding into the granary, and anything she sees fenced in seems to weigh on her mind until she breaks through and finds out all about it. I really believe you could keep her in a plowed field if you first fenced it off and put her in a clover field beside it. She couldn't be content in the clover—a characteristic that may have been developed by her association with human beings. At one time, when she had the run of the whole farm, she couldn't be happy till she got into a well that had been fenced off. It took several men with ropes and me lifting her by the tail to get her back to the surface again. I freely admit that, although I am a man of gentle disposition, there have been times when I have kicked at that cow and thrown clubs at her, and spoken cruel, cruel words that I can never recall, but I always got the worst of it. When I kicked, I struck my instep on her shin, and limped for days afterwards. When I landed one on the point of her jaw I almost broke my knuckles, and when I threw clubs at her to get her out of the garden I developed a glass arm. And all the while she looked at me with "a mild and magnificent eye," apparently wondering what was the cause of my outbursts of passion. When it comes times to tie her up in the stable she can't by any possibility find her own stall. She rushes right into the first stall that looks nice to her, and begins to eat some other cow's fodder. And she has another peculiarity. Being a pet, she escaped when other cattle were being dehorned, and, having the only pair of horns on the place, she is the tyrant of the barnyard. When the evenings began to get cold she would wait until some other cow had been lying down long enough to have a spot of ground nice and warm, and then she would prod up the comfortable creature and lie down in her place. (I didn't see her do this myself, and it sounds like "nature-faking," but I am told that it is a common custom with the bosses of the herds.) In all my dealings with this cow there is only one interview that I remember with pleasure. One day I heard a week-old calf that was tied in the stable bawling as if it were being killed. Hurrying to the spot, I found it was not dying. The red brute had it pinned against the wall and was trying to poke her horns through it. I had the buggy whip in my hand at the time, and I am not telling just how much solid satisfaction I got before she escaped through the stable door. Moral suasion is all right, but there are times when sterner methods are necessary. The most charming touch I noticed among the stock for many a year came under my observation when the young cattle were being tied in for the first time. They are tied two in a stall, and the divisions between the stalls are short. One yearling, after being tied, insisted on standing crosswise before the manger. The result was a wild struggle, in which the yearling's tail played a prominent part. Just as the trouble was at its worst, a calf—a pampered thing that is being fed for Christmas beef—looked back over its shoulder, and without stopping munching, contributed a quick, snappy kick to the excitement. There was a "wasteful and ridiculous excess" about this that was positively artistic. Unfortunately, I was the only one who thought it funny.

Then there is the yearling colt that has been runninig in the pasture field. To see her trotting across the field with tail in the air she looks the embodiment of speed and youthful joyousness. But try to drive across that field with a team of horses and watch how she acts. Her first move is to get right under the noses of the horses and begin to crawl along as if she had suddenly been stricken by paralysis. It is almost useless to drive her away with wild yells and crackings of the whip, for in a minute she will be back ahead of the team and crawling as slowly as ever. Though she has the whole wide field to travel in, no place will satisfy her but right ahead of the horses, and when their noses touch her she humps up and seems inclined to brace her legs and shove back. One day I saw this gentle thing changed into a veritable demon. The pup had followed me into the field when I went to catch the driver, and just as I was doing my prettiest, coaxing with a handful of oats the colt rushed past me and attacked the pup. I hurried to the rescue, for it would not have taken her a minute to kill the dog with her sharp hoofs, and I never saw a creature so transformed. Her eyes were protruding, and her nostrils stretched to their wildest, and she was quivering with rage and excitement. Apparently in that moment she had reverted to the type of horses that existed when they had to defend themselves from the attacks of wild beasts. No wild horse trampling a wolf would have been fiercer than that colt when trying to trample a harmless collie pup. In spite of this outburst the colt once did a thing for which I have a feeling of personal gratitude. The red cow had tried to shoulder her away from the watering trough, and quick as a flash the colt wheeled and let her have both heels in the ribs in a way that made them ring like a drum. Ever since I have had a kindly feeling for her.

I know I shouldn't have kicked the gobbler in the wishbone, but it all happened so suddenly that I really thought I was acting in self-defence until everything was over. I was standing by the granary door, with nothing in particular on my mind, when the gobbler came up behind and landed on me with both feet and both wings at the same time. When I turned round he was just ready to spring at me again, and I lifted him. There have been haughty gobblers in the barnyard before, and cross ones, too, but never one that had so permanent a grouch as this one. He seems to be seeing red all the time. He will attack any one at a moment's notice, and it really does no good to switch him away. He returns to the attack instantly. He would rather fight than eat. He will leave a ration of corn at any time to chase any human who may venture into his neighborhood. Now, will some nature-lover kindly tell me how to reach the better side of his nature? As far as I can see, kindness is wasted on him. He buffets the hand that feeds him. It is nonsense to speak of him as a poor dumb creature, for he has a vocabulary of gobbles that ranges from raucous defiance to unprintable profanity. When his time comes to go to the table it is to be hoped that he doesn't find his way to a political harmony banquet. I believe he would be capable of stirring up strife even after being killed, stuffed, roasted and carved.



So Healing in its action is this wonderful soap, that after a few days' use the skin will be soft as velvet. You owe it to yourself to buy a 10c. cake to-day of

INFANTS' DELIGHT SOAP



LORD ROTHSCHILD'S 71ST YEAR

A Romance of Wealth—His Prominent Part in Public Life —Interest in the Jews.

Lord Rothschild, a central figure in the finance of the world, on Nov. 4, entered on his seventy-first year, and received the felicitations not only of the members of his own community, but also of many who differ from him in faith and politics.

The present head of the great house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons was born in London in 1840, and is a grandson of Nathan Mayer, the founder of the London branch of the firm.

Lord Rothschild is the third British representative of an international financial dynasty that has controlled money markets of Central Europe for more than a century, and the headquarters of the great house in Newcourt remain today much as they were when, before the days of telegraph and cable, the firm had its special system of private couriers and a private cross-channel service.

It was through this service that the Rothschilds obtained advance knowledge of European affairs to which much of their great success was due. It was to New-court that riders galloped at five in the morning with news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and that news of Waterloo was brought twenty-four hours before Wellington's dispatches reached London.

Enterprise of this kind, and a carefully-guarded reputation for business integrity brought governments to the doors of the great bankers. All the old tradition of the firm is maintained today.

Lord Rothschild has taken a prominent place in public life. From King's College school he went to Cambridge. Thence, after taking mathematical honors, he went straight to the city offices of the firm.

Solidity and comfort, rather than show or ostentation, are the "note" of New-court. There is almost a suggestion of a government office about the noted building in which the greatest of all London's financial houses conducts its business. Respectable looking attendants with the manners of old retainers are in waiting to receive all callers; huge fires burn in the commodious waiting-rooms, and a general air of opulence and substance pervades the establishment.

It was here that Lord Rothschild prepared himself for the empire of finance to which he was heir and to which he succeeded on the death of his father in 1879. Three years before he had succeeded his uncle as second baronet.

Lord Rothschild has always taken a keen interest in politics. At the age of 25 he was elected to represent Aylesbury in the Liberal interest, his father being one of the members of the city of London at the same time. This (Aylesbury) seat he retained for twenty years, indeed until 1885, when he was raised to the peerage, thus becoming the first professing Jew to sit in the House of Lords.

When the home rule split came Lord Rothschild was among the seceders, and as Liberalism has marched more and more swiftly and surely along the path of social reform so have Lord Rothschild's politics developed in the direction of reaction. It was Lord Rothschild who organized the combination in the House of Lords against the licensing bill of 1908.

Some sayings of Lord Rothschild are notable. "I am opposed to extravagance, whether national or political," he once told a Daily News interviewer. "I have always felt that if increased expenditure is incurred, either for defensive purposes or social improvement, or old age pensions, those who are situated like myself ought to bear the greater share," he remarked in a speech at Aylesbury.

Work is his delight. He is at his desk daily when other men are on holiday, and he continues his orderly way when other men of his years would long since have sought repose. His great concentration of mind and certitude of judgment are revealed in the celerity with which he conducts business interviews.

Lord Rothschild has been untiring in his efforts on behalf of the poorer sections of the Jewish community at home and abroad, and a complete department of the office in New-court is devoted to the administration of the firm's philanthropy.

In the affairs of the Russo-Jewish immigrants he has always taken the keenest interest, and it is said that, in the early "pogrom" days, he used to wander about the east end in disguise, accompanied by the late Dr. Asher, in order to acquaint himself with the conditions under which these refugees lived.

A SEALED BOOK IS THE BIBLE

Dr. Lyman Abbott Deplores Its Neglect in These Days.

"A few years ago I was speaking on political reform in one of the great cities of the United States," writes Dr. Lyman Abbott in the Outlook. "On the platform were some of the first citizens of the city.

"I took up the pocket Bible which I generally carry with me wherever I go and saying, 'I have here an old book which is a favorite with me,' proceeded to read Jotham's parable of the trees from the Book of Judges.

"Two gentlemen on the platform asked me what the book was from which I read the story; one of them was a judge in one of the courts of the state.

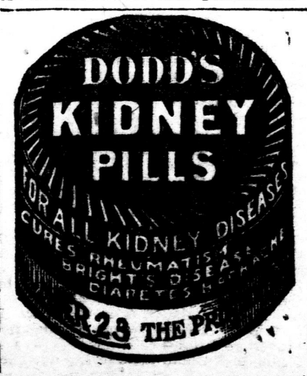
"A friend of mine, a teacher of geography in a large secondary school, all of whose pupils come from cultivated families and many of them from church-going familiess, asked her class of over fifty members if they could recall any well-known historical incident connected with Egypt.

Getting no reply, she hinted at the fact that the Jews came out of Egypt and attempted to recall to them the story of Joseph, but not one of them could give her any account of it, and one of them, franker than the rest, came to her afterward, puzzled to know what the Bible had to do with geography.

"Another friend of mine, a teacher in a church Sunday school of a girls' class, all of whom were daughters of church-going parents and all of whom had been for some years in Sunday school classes, asked her class why Pharaoh sought to kill Moses, and got for reply that it was at the time of the birth of Jesus and Pharaoh attempted to put all the babies to death. To this answer all the pupils except one agreed.

"Some years ago two ladies in a western town were coming out of a concert hall where the cantata of 'Queen Esther' had been given. One was overheard saying to the other: 'That was a very beautiful story; I wonder where the composer found it?' And the other did not know."

E. C. Carnett, of Hazard, Perry County, Ky., was born March 8, 1822, and was married to Miss Cynthia Grigsley, June 8, 1844. To them were born 11 children, 6 girls and 5 boys. These children are all living, and the father and mother are also living, at the ripe ages of 83 and 88. The old pair have 68 grandchildren and 71 great-grandchildren, which added to their 11 children, make a grand total of 153 souls in the four generations.

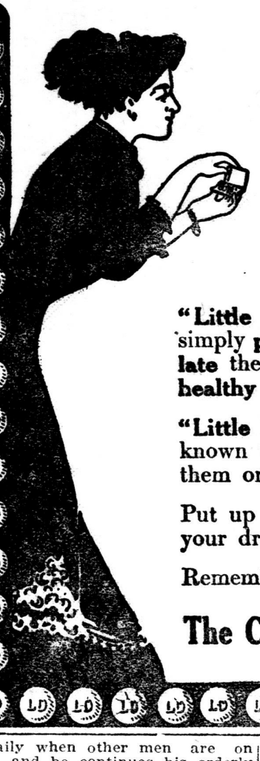


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"Little Digesters" will **not force** the process of digestion. They simply **promote** sufficient secretion of gastric juices—mildly **stimulate** the movement of the stomach walls and thereby cause **easy, healthy** and **invigorating** digestion.

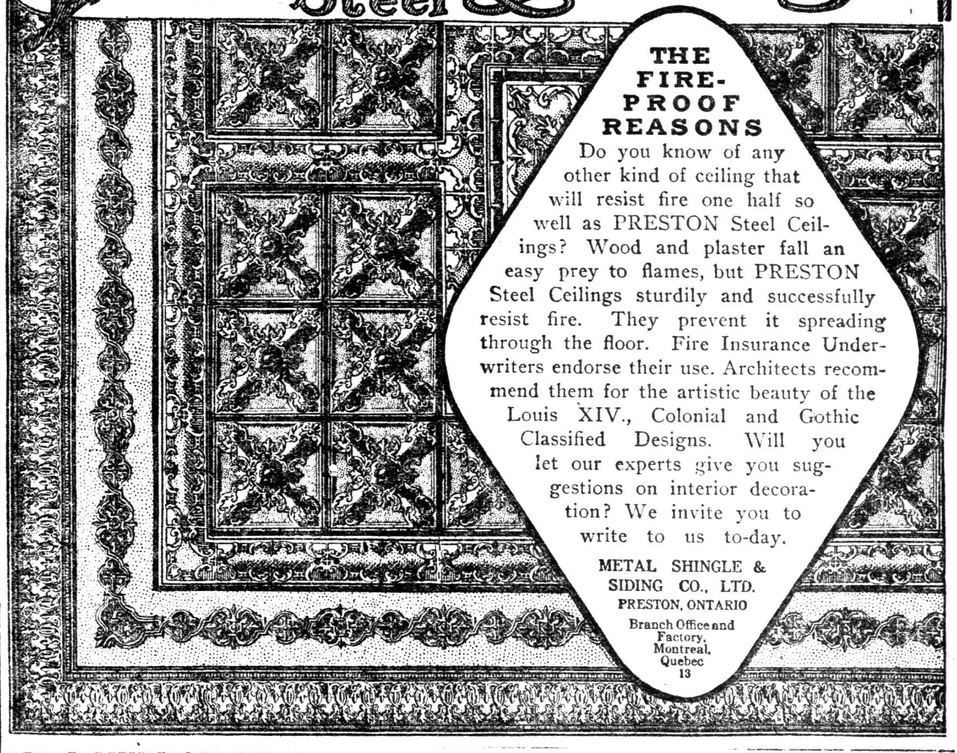
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Put up in convenient and dainty red boxes—**25 cents each**—at your druggist's or by mail.

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Do you know of any other kind of ceiling that will resist fire one half so well as PRESTON Steel Ceilings? Wood and plaster fall an easy prey to flames, but PRESTON Steel Ceilings sturdily and successfully resist fire. They prevent it spreading through the floor. Fire Insurance Underwriters endorse their use. Architects recommend them for the artistic beauty of the Louis XIV., Colonial and Gothic Classified Designs. Will you let our experts give you suggestions on interior decoration? We invite you to write to us to-day.

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SIR J. MURRAY ON DICTIONARY MAKING

Has 5,000,000 Quotations to Choose From—How the Language Has Changed.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work thrust upon a man who undertakes to edit a dictionary was given to an audience by Sir James Murray, the editor of the Oxford Dictionary, who, after stating that he had had to write to the director of Kew Gardens about an exotic plant, to a Roman Catholic priest on a point of divinity, to a Newcastle boatbuilder regarding a keel, to a sporting newspaper, to someone about a bloater, and to many other people on a hundred and one subjects, aptly remarked that a lexicographer who desired to be accurate had to be a universal inquirer.

In 1877, he said, he had the offer from an English and American firm of publishers to edit an English dictionary, and forthwith there began to pour in upon him different materials from all quarters. A multitude of accumulated quotations, numbering millions, and weighing tons, was sent to him. He was confronted with the problem where he was to place these tons of matter. Eventually he had an iron room erected in his garden. In it were pigeon-holes, each of which held 6,000 quotations, and visitors were astonished to learn that the room contained in all 5,000,000 quotations. Whether posterity would want a dictionary in 100 volumes he did not know, but, if it did, the materials were ready. It would be easier to make a dictionary in 100 volumes than one in ten. If a man started reading one quotation a minute during an eight-hour day, he would take 30 years to finish the 5,000,000.

It was characteristic of the time when Dr. Johnson produced his dictionary that they thought the English language had attained perfection, "but," said Sir James, "compare any article in any 'monthly' with Dr. Johnson's dictionary, and strike out every word and sense that the latter does not contain, and the page would be almost as black as if it had gone through the hands of the Russian censor."



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The OXO Three of great renown.
At baby foods of course we mock so,
We were brought up right—on OXO.

OXO CUBES

OXO CUBES have a hundred uses in the home. Not the least important is their inestimable value in making possible a host of rich, delicious drinks for children.

An OXO CUBE, in a glass of hot milk, is just the thing for children when they come home from school—after an afternoon's play—or at bedtime. Nutritious, sustaining and readily digested.

Sold in Tins containing 4 & 10 cubes.
Two Free Samples sent on receipt of 2c. stamp to pay postage and packing.
OXO is also packed in Bottles for People who prefer it in Fluid Form.

25 Lombard St., Toronto. 41 Common St., Montreal.

20

The Princess Pretiva of Hindustan is a living denial of the Kipling saying that the East Indian and the Saxon are of an impossible blend so far as customs and physical and mental routine go. The princess dresses in native garb and then again in English costume, according to mood. She is a daring tobogganist, regardless of tradition. She divides her time between India and the west. She excels alike in domestic accomplishments and outdoor sports. Her collection of pearls is the most noted in the world, but she frequently asks in a tired way, "What is the use of wearing them?"

JOYS AND SORROWS OF SMUGGLING

Ingenious Methods and Apparatus Used on the French Frontier.

I don't know whether the Frenchman is a greater smuggler than the Englishman. Neither of them, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, likes paying for anything he can pass through the customs unobserved, and I quite understand why. Whisky and tobacco seems to taste better if they have not paid duty, and ladies always place a higher value on lace or perfumes that have escaped the vigilant eye of the "douanier." I really think the Frenchman is born a "fraudeur." To steal from the Government never strikes him as a reprehensible act.

I had almost written meritorious. I remember seeing a young man detained at the Belgian frontier for attempting to smuggle through a quantity of tobacco. He had bestowed the cigars very ingeniously about his person, but had foolishly left in his bag the empty box. That at once gave the customs officers a clue and his reasoning proved correct. The women are just as bad as the men, and as they show more ingenuity in disposing of contraband they are not so easily caught.

The other day in the "rapide" coming from Ostend a young married couple as soon as the "rummagers" left the train and the frontier was crossed began to unload on the cushions of the compartment, hundreds of cigarettes which they had not declared. Madame had them everywhere, in her hat, in her stockings, in her corsage, and probably a lot more fell out when she got home and undressed.

Since the Brussels exhibition opened the "gabelous" on the Franco-Belgian frontier have had an unusually active time watching travellers returning to France. The experienced smuggler is a very ingenious person. How very ingenious becomes evident on a visit to the Musee de la Fraude in Paris.

Smuggling Apparatus.

Here one finds exposed all manner of ingenious apparatus confiscated by the customs men or the employees of the octroi on duty at the gates of the capital. One of the exhibits is a dummy, the size of a man dressed in a workman's blouse. It is hollow and must have contained more than a hundred pints of alcohol. The dummy was stopped when passing the "barriere" one night, literally full up, between two smugglers, who were apparently assisting home a comrade who had drunk unwisely.

Pneumatic tires, cushions and lawyers' "serviettes" have all served as receptacles for smuggled merchandise; men's hats have concealed cigars, and women have hidden watches in the folds of their scarfs. In the smugglers' museum you will find overcoats and pelisses with india rubber pockets in the lining, hollow canes and women's skirts, with surprise pockets all around the bottom. Wigs have been used to circumvent the customs, and the number of motor cars that have been discovered with invisible tanks for smuggling petrol or cognac is legion. One of the most curious exhibits in the Musee de la Fraude is a funeral wreath whose history is peculiar. One day a young widow bowed down with grief passed the octroi carrying the wreath in her hand. She was dressed in deep crape, and as she went by the employees in the octroi cabin followed her with sympathetic eyes.

Next day she passed again, her eyes downcast, grief written on her face, and a wreath in her hand. Then other widows, all with wreaths in their hands, passed through the gates, and for weeks it seemed to the "gabelous" as if there had been an unaccountable epidemic among the husbands of the locality.

One evening, however, when the procession of widows and wreaths was unusually long, the octroi inspector told off one of his staff to shadow the women. He came back with the report that every one of the wreaths was hollow and all the sad-eyed widows were smugglers. Next day the first bereaved young woman who came to the barrier with a wreath met with a reception she is not likely to forget, and that put a stop to the daily procession of young women in mourning.

If there are many who defraud the customs and the octroi there are some who pay taxes to the "douane" on imaginary produce. These are the "chasseurs." Take your stand at the exit from any of these principal stations on a Sunday evening in September and you will probably see a Nimrod clad in hunting array, with his rifle slung over his shoulder and his dog trotting at his heels, shout as he comes up to the octroi window: "Five rabbits, two pheasants, a hare, seven partridges."

And he pays without a murmur. But his declaration is only meant for the gallery. If the employee requests to see his bag his discomfiture is pitiful to witness. He only meant to impress the crowd, and there is really nothing to his "gibiere."

LADY MINTO'S RIFLE KILLS INDIAN BEARS

Former Canadian Vicereine a Great Hunter of Big Game.

The Duchess of Aosta's expedition to Central Africa is not her first experience of big game shooting. She was in Africa two years ago on the same quest, and there is a picture in existence representing her standing beside a large dead zebra, a trophy of her gun. It is not surprising when one considers the real dangers and hardships of this form of sport that the number of women who have taken it up seriously should be few.

The Duchess of Aosta, however, has trained herself from childhood in all kinds of open-air sport. When her parents, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, lived at Stowe she hunted with enthusiasm, but unlike her mother, she did not care much for covert shooting. She shares to the full her husband's knowledge and love of horses, and she was one of the first ladies of rank to take up aeronautics.

The Duchess of Connaught bagged a large rhinoceros this summer during the duke's sporting expedition to East Africa, but the Duchess of Aosta is, we believe, the only princess who has had much experience of big game shooting.

Lady Delamere, who is on her way to England on a visit to her parents, Lord and Lady Enniskillen, has become under her husband's tuition a notable big game shot. She spent her honeymoon in East Africa, where Lord Delamere has practically made his home near Nairobi, cultivating sugar and cotton on a large scale. Although the equator runs through his estate, yet as it lies some 7,000 feet above the sea the climate is delightful, as Mr. Churchill, who has stayed there, can testify.

Lady Minto is, however, probably the most distinguished big game shot among English sportswomen. In the first year of her husband's viceroyalty, Lady Minto and her daughter, Lady Eileen Elliot, each got a black buck while on a visit to the Maharajah of Bikanir. A year later her excellency took her share of the shooting during the viceregal visit to Kashmir, killing seven out of the thirty-six black bears secured by the party. On a subsequent visit to Kikanir Lady Eileen Elliot got her first tiger.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landers, sen., Pokemouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

BRAHMA'S STRANGE CREED.

The three gods of Hinduism are Brahma, the creator, who has lived for 311,040 000,000,000 human (lunar) years; Vishnu, who takes care of the universe, and Siva, the destroyer. There are four ages—the golden age, the silver age, the copper age and the iron age.

The golden age, which covers a period of 1,728,000 human years, occurred nearly 3,000,000 years ago. Men of this period averaged 31½ feet in height could live for 100,000 years, and died at will. Life was sustained by the marrow in the bones.

The silver age lasted 1,080,000 years. Men of this period averaged 21 feet in height and lived to an average age of 10,000 years, or as long as their bones could keep their strength, for in them the life was centred.

The copper age lasted 720,000 years. Men of this period averaged 10½ feet in height. Life being centred in the blood they lived as long as there was blood in the body.

The trees were smaller and less fruitful than during the two preceding ages, while most animals, speaking during the silver age, became ferocious during the copper age.

The iron age (that in which we live) lasts for 300,000 years. During it the average height of a man is five feet nine inches and his average age should be 100 years, life being sustained by food alone.

At the end of the iron age the world having become fully rotten, will be reduced to seed, out of which sprouts the golden age.

Every golden age is succeeded by a flood that covers the whole world. There have so far, according to the pretension, been six floods. Each of these floods last for 306,720,000 years, during which time the ark, carrying four spirits, seeds of all plants and pairs of animals, is tossed about by the waves.

As each succeeding flood begins to subside, a great fish comes and tows the ark to the highest peak of the Himalayas, which it is said is known to this day as Boat-Binding peak. (If it was in America we would call it the "hitching-post.") Then the fish says in a pleasant voice: "Oh ye illumined ones, bind the boat awhile to this mountain peak. I am Brahm, the creator; I have taken form of a fish to save you all from the flood."

LONG-DRAWN-OUT LAWSUITS.

The great lawsuit, Wyler vs. Lewis (to give its short title), which recently came to an end in the House of Lords, though it had lasted 57 days in its various stages, does not rival other famous cases in length.

The Tichborne civil trial, for instance, occupied 103 days, the Parnell commission 128 days. The criminal trial of the Tichborne claimant was begun on April 23 and was not finished until Feb. 28 of the following year. This was the longest trial known in England and it is likely to remain so. The law proceedings in the Tichborne case are said to have cost the estate £92,000. It is quite likely that the expenses of the case just ended may exceed that sum. Counsel alone have pocketed close to £40,000.

HABITS OF CRABS.

Some interesting investigations in regard to the movements and habits of the edible crab are being carried out by the eastern sea fisheries committee, Fishery Inspector Donnison informed the committee at the half-yearly meeting at King's Lynn that during the last two months 1,911 crabs had been labelled and returned to the sea of the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts.

It is hoped to be able to trace their movements and to obtain other data which are likely to be of use to the fishermen. During the season just ended 1,281,000 marketable crabs and 46,000 lobsters wer caught along the coast.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Offers for Sale Its Splendidly Located Lots in the Townsite of

Melville

"the Wonderful"

Melville's Astonishing Growth

Three years ago Melville had but one building—today it has over 500 buildings, and this number is constantly being added to. The assessed value of Melville real estate in 1909 was $521,360. The assessed value of Melville real estate in 1910 was $1,792,000, an increase in the past year of 350 per cent. The same forces which have caused this rapid increase in population and realty values are still operative, but their influence is cumulative, and the proportionate rate of growth in population and advance in values should increase from month to month.

Every day the traffic on the main line of the G. T. P. is increasing, and with every increase comes an addition to the force of railroad employees, making Melville their homes and headquarters. With every additional mile of steel laid on the Hudson Bay, the Regina, Lethbridge and International Boundary branch lines, Melville's trade territory is increased.

A population of 10,000 for Melville will mean an increase manyfold in the value of real estate in all parts of the town, based upon present values. If real estate has advanced in some instances 500 to 1,000 per cent in two years, during which time the population was increasing from 625 to 2,000, it is reasonable to expect a much larger proportion of increase in values while the town is advancing from 2,000 to 10,000.

Advance in Values at Melville

Melville Lots which originally sold at $75 to $100 a lot, are now being sold as high as $500 a lot. The site of the Municipal Rink was purchased originally for $225, and a year ago was sold to the city for $1,250. Two other lots sold originally at $100 and $150 respectively. J. Rowan bought the two lots later for $1,200, and sold one for $1,200 and the other for $1,500. Two other lots, which were originally bought for $350, were recently tendered to the city as the site for a town hall at $2,000 each.

A special correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press writes of Melville real estate values as follows:

"In the central business sections lots average from $800 to $2,500, whilst upon the Main Street properties, between Second and Third Avenues, the sales have averaged $100 per foot. Prices of lots in the residential quarter average from $75 to $500 a lot. Recently a corner site, comprising six lots on Main Street, was offered to the town council for the new town hall, at the actual market value of $16,000. Last year a large number of business premises and residences were erected, which, according to official statistics, approximated $300,000. Judging from the rate of building activity which now obtains, these figures will certainly not be lessened this year."

Buy Direct From Grand Trunk Pacific

The rapid increase in population of Western Canada towns has made fortunes for thousands of investors who had the foresight to discern the possibilities for profitable investments, and the courage to back their judgment. You cannot make a mistake in buying lots in a divisional point city. The railroad makes the city, and, in the case of Melville, no new city along the line of the G. T. P. between Winnipeg and Edmonton, is likely to grow more rapidly.

The Grand Trunk Pacific does not plat into townsites land located in swamps or so far away from the city proper as to make the lots of questionable value. The purpose of the Grand Trunk Pacific in selling these lots is to encourage the upbuilding of Melville, from which the Grand Trunk Pacific will receive more benefit than from the amount of money secured from the sale of the lots. It is for this reason that the Grand Trunk Pacific is offering lots in this townsite at such a low price, and on such easy terms. No interest is charged on deferred payments, and when the final payment is made the purchaser can rest easy in the knowledge that he will receive perfect title to his lots and that they will be located exactly as represented.

Melville Has No Near Competitors

Melville's future as a commercial centre is as assured as are its transportation advantages. It has no dangerous competitors within striking distance. In a commercial sense it is strategically located—a point the Grand Trunk doubtless had in mind when selecting it as one of the chief divisional points on their system. It is 279 miles from Winnipeg, nearly 100 from Regina, almost 200 from Saskatoon, and over 150 from Brandon. These are the cities with which it must compete, and the distance from each is such as to permit Melville to expand and grow in friendly rivalry, and with even greater speed. To the north lies a vast territory, as yet commercially undeveloped, but which will be opened up by the building of the Hudson Bay Railway. Melville is ready to take immediate advantage of this development, and is of all other cities of Western Canada the one best qualified by geographical position to do so. The fact that it is sitting right at the gates of this coming business is one that is already recognized by wholesale and distributing firms. Manufacturers and distributors will here erect branch houses as they have done at Regina and Saskatoon, and this will involve not only large building expenditures and monthly payrolls, but also increased population and local business of a permanent and highly desirable character.

An Important Grand Trunk Pacific Divisional Point

The Largest New Town on the G. T. P. Between Winnipeg and Edmonton

Melville's Excellent Stratgetic Position

But few towns in Western Canada can approach Melville in the matter of transportation facilities. It is both a divisional and junction point on the greatest transcontinental railway on the American Continent—the Grand Trunk Pacific. The ardently-desired Hudson Bay Railway, the dream of the prairie pioneer, is now in process of construction, and is already completed from Melville to Canora, and trains are running between these points. This road will bring past the doors of Melville the bulk of the grain crop of Western Canada, and make it one of the great traffic centres of the country. Another branch line is now being constructed from Melville to Lethbridge, by way of Regina, from which point another branch line is being constructed to the International Boundary. When completed this line will give Melville transportation facilities to all points in the United States. This road is already completed from Melville to Balcarres, and trains are now operating between these points. The main line of the G. T. P. from Melville will afford five water outlets, namely, Prince Rupert, B. C., on the Pacific Ocean; Halifax, N. S., on the Atlantic Ocean; St. John, N. B., on Newfoundland Bay; Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and Fort William and Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.

Melville has many unquestionable points of superiority over other Canadian towns in the matter of transportation facilities. It resembles Chicago in "sitting at the gates of trade." The junction point of railways so important as the Grand Trunk Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway must, in the natural course of events, become an important city.

Melville as a Manufacturing Centre

It is inevitable that Melville must become a jobbing centre of much importance. Already several big concerns have made it a distributing point for their goods, others are seeking locations there for branch houses. Two big implement concerns, two brewing companies and one oil company now use Melville as a distributing point, and another oil company has established a branch at Melville, and is negotiating for a tract of land near the railroad.

The lead taken by these institutions is about to be followed by others of similar importance, and in a short time the railway yards will be hedged in by warehouses and mercantile establishments.

As a distributing point, Melville has strategic advantages which wholesalers will not overlook. It will command a large part of the jobbing trade for a considerable distance up and down the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the two important branch lines which centre there. Its shipping facilities make it an especially advantageous location for manufactories. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line westward to Lethbridge will give Melville direct connection with the coal fields of Southern Alberta, and provide one of the main requisites for a manufacturing centre—cheap fuel.

Backed by a rich agricultural district, an important railroad centre, a distributing centre and a manufacturing centre, Melville cannot help continuing to grow rapidly, and continued growth means continued increase in real estate values, and big profits for those who invest in real estate there at present prices. Today is the time to buy lots in Melville.

Why Melville Lots Will Increase in Value

A few years ago what are now the important cities of Western Canada were no larger than Melville is today, and probably had no advantages that Melville does not have. It is usually safe to judge the future by the past. Fortunes were made by the early investors in lots in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Prince Albert. Almost innumerable instances might be cited where lots located in these cities were offered to and refused by investors at from $100 to $300 a lot. These same lots, in some instances, are now worth upwards of $25,000, but the opportunity to reap the large profits that were made by the early investors in these cities, at ground floor prices, is gone forever.

History repeats itself. The profits that have been made by far-sighted investors in real estate in the growing cities of Western Canada will be repeated in Melville. But these profits will be made by those who have confidence in the future of Western Canada, and invest in well-located lots at present low prices—not by those who delay from day to day until this opportunity is gone also.

The Grand Trunk Pacific offers, in its splendidly-located lots in the townsite of Melville, an opportunity to the investor to share in the large profits that will accrue to him as the result of the rapid growth of the town. When Melville lots have doubled, trebled and quadrupled in value, it will be poor consolation for you to look back and remember that you had an opportunity to share in these profits, but did not take advantage of it.

Now is the time to buy—the prices for choice lots are extremely low, and the possibilities for profit practically unlimited.

We Will Select Your Lots

The building of the railway from Melville to Hudson Bay will extend over a period of at least three or four years. During this time we believe Melville will be the best-known Grand Trunk Pacific division point between Winnipeg and Edmonton. This will necessarily create a great deal of activity in Melville real estate, and this will redound to the benefit of the owner of Melville lots.

In order to secure well-located lots, it is not necessary that you specify the lot and block number. All the lots in this Grand Trunk Pacific townsite are practically level prairie land. The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer for sale lots located in swamps or so far from the town proper as to make the lots of questionable value.

Mr. J. Rowan is our exclusive agent at Melville for the sale of lots in the G. T. P. Townsite. Mr. Rowan is one of the pioneer residents of Melville, and a member of the board of trade. He will take pleasure in giving information relative to these lots to anyone interested.

Our representative is well acquainted with the location of these lots, and we will select for you the best ones remaining unsold. Don't wait to write, but telegraph us, at our expense, the number of lots you desire us to reserve for you and the price you wish to pay. Then forward your remittance direct to the Land Commissioner of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

If selection of lots made by our representative is not satisfactory, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company agree, at any time within thirty days from date of purchase, to give the purchaser his choice of lots remaining unsold, at the same price, or refund all money paid.

All telegraphic reservations and correspondence should be sent to International Securities Company, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man., and it is important that Melville be mentioned in such telegrams and letters.

In case you desire further particular, maps, etc., before ordering lots, use coupon below.

INFORMATION COUPON.
(Melville Dept.)
International Securities Company,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.
Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of town lots in the townsite of Melville.
Name .....
Address .....

Buy to Your Limit Now for Big Profit

Prices of Inside Lots .....$100 and $125
Prices of Corner Lots .....$150 and $175

Where a corner lot and an adjoining inside lot is purchased, a discount of $25 will be allowed.

Lots are large, double size, 50x140 feet. If the purchaser should desire to sell his holdings, each 50-foot lot can be divided into 25-foot lots, which is the size ordinarily sold.

Lots sold on ten equal monthly payments; $10 cash and $10 per month for nine months, buys a $100 lot; $12 50 cash and $12 50 per month for nine months, buys a $125 lot, and so on.

Discount of 5 per cent allowed for full cash payment; $95 cash pays in full for a $100 lot; $118 75 cash pays in full for a $125 lot.
No interest on deferred payments.

No taxes to pay by the purchaser until year 1912.

Perfect title issued to purchaser direct from Grand Trunk Pacific.

APPLICATION BLANK FOR PURCHASE OF MELVILLE LOTS.
Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.
I hereby make application to purchase.....lots at the price of $..... each, and inclose herewith remittance for $....., being one-tenth the total purchase price. I agree to remit the same amount each month for nine consecutive months.
I desire your representative to select for me in the townsite of Melville, what he regards as the best lots remaining unsold at this price. Title to lots to be clear and indefeasible. No interest to be charged on deferred payments, and no taxes until the year 1912. Please make out and forward to me your formal "Application to Purchase Town Lots," which I will sign and return.
Name .....
Address .....

Make remittances payable to order of and send direct to **LAND COMMISSIONER, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

Sole Representatives in London for the Sale of Grand Trunk Pacific Lots: KNOTT & SANGSTER, Masonic Temple Who Will Be Pleased To Furnish Full Particulars Upon Request.

Late Old Country News

ENGLAND

A MISPRINT STAMP WORTH MUCH MONEY

Sold at the Argyll Galleries, London for Sixty-Four Pounds.

A sum of £64 was paid at the Argyll Galleries on Tuesday for a Transvaal October 1887 penny red on blue stamp, unused, containing the error "Vral."

It was officially announced in Newcastle on Monday that Lord Furness has accepted the chairmanship of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, Jarrow-on-Tyne, in succession to Sir Charles McLaren.

It was stated that a woman charged with theft at Beckenham had a parcel in her apron containing bread, in her pockets tea and butter, in her stockings cigarettes and meat, and in her blouse, sugar.

The Nightingale Memorial Committee meeting at St. Thomas' Hospital agreed to open a fund to provide a memorial, to erect a statue, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider what further form the memorial should take.

An inmate of Windsor workhouse decided to accept a pension, but to pay the guardians 4s a week, keeping the other shilling for himself. He added: "I go to strangers for friendship, friends I go to for advice, but relations I go to for nothing."

The antiquarians of the East of England are protesting, through Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, against the proposed destruction of the picturesque and historic Brandon bridge, which it is intended to replace with an iron structure.

Miss Fanny Marriage, of Chelmsford, has sent £100 in aid of the cancer wards of the Middlesex Hospital, as the proceeds of the sale last year of her home-made jams and pickles. For eight years Miss Marriage has held a sale at her house in aid of the Middlesex Hospital.

The total number of persons who passed through the turnstiles at the Japan-British Exhibition from the date of its opening, May 14, to the closing on Oct. 29, was 8,350,000. The largest attendance on any one day was on Sept. 24, when 460,200 persons passed the turnstiles.

Private Parnell, who is seventy-one, and a blind inmate of the Derby workhouse infirmary, has just received a medal with two clasps for the Fenian raids of 1864 and 1870, which he should have received 40 years ago. He left the Rifle Brigade in 1880 after 22 years' service.

Juvenile smokers in Edinburgh are now being provided with a substitute, described as "smoking mixture." It is said to be composed of herbs, and is made up in little packets like packets of tobacco. With each packet is sold a small pipe, the combined cost being a halfpenny.

Owing, it was stated by officials, "to the steam from the engine giving out," a train from Victoria to the Crystal Palace on the Southeastern and Chatham line, broke down between Honor Oak and Lordship Lane stations, blocking the line for half an hour.

GAVE ORATORIO FOR PRISONERS

Concert For the Two Inmates of a Liverpool Jail.

Fifty members of the Halle choir gave a concert to 700 prisoners—men and women—at Strangeways jail, Manchester The programme consisted of selections from the oratorio, "Elijah."

The army council has decided to discard the helmet as the headgear of the regiments of the line, and to substitute a covering very much like the shako of the last century, but not of the "saucepan" type.

Official trials were made recently in running the first boat express on to Dover admiralty pier extension, alongside the newly erected landing stage and station. The stage will accommodate liners of the largest size now building (45,000 tons) at any state of the tide.

Vieweg's "Old Curiosity Shop," where Dickens, Gladstone, and Disraeli all bought books, at the foot of Westminster bridge, has closed its doors in order to make way for the new county hall. Vieweg's is to arise again as near its old site as possible.

School children with a taste for pets, such as mice, guinea-pigs, and even reptiles, are to be allowed to cultivate their hobby during the "breaks" at school, according to an L. C. C. report. "Aquatic animals" and goldfish must have proper tanks and water supply, and the cost must not fall on the council.

Queen Alexandra has accepted from an old Hemel Hempstead woman a straw plait which won the first prize when the late King opened the Luton plait hall forty years ago. The old woman, who is a state pensioner, suggested that it could be made into a fancy basket. Queen Alexandra sent a gift of money, signifying her acceptance.

Pitt House, Hampstead Heath, which under the name of North End Place was the residence of the first Earl of Chatham during his frequent fits of melancholia, was recently submited for sale by auction, and withdrawn at £15,500. The quaint little room which Pitt chiefly used still contains the identical serving hatchway, fireplace, and cupboards which were there in his time.

Crops of hay, oats and straw from 140 acres of land on a farm at Snibstone, near Ashby (Leicester), were totally destroyed by fire.

An anonymous donor has given £5,000 to the Glasgow Victoria Infirmary for building and equipping a chemical laboratory for scientific research.

As there is no church in the parish of Beeston, St. Andrew, Norfolk, the induction of the new rector has been held on a small piece of glebe land in the centre of a mangel field.

The fund subscribed by trade unionist members of Parliament for the family of the late Mr. Pete Curran now amounts to £650, and the fund will shortly be closed.

It is understood that the number of cats kept by the Port of London authority for the destruction of rats from the shipping is so large that the annual bill for milk alone comes to £800.

It was stated at the Maidstone education committee's meeting that a girl named Pearce, belonging to St. Paul's school, had not been once absent or late during the whole of the eleven years she had been attending the school.

Beginning with the new year, the Great Northern Railway Company will abolish the practice of requiring a deposit on season tickets, and all deposits held by the company on Dec. 31 will be returned to season ticket holders when their current tickets are renewed or relinquished.

The new port dues for London came into operation for the first time, and forty clerks at the offices in George street, near Tower bridge, were kept busily engaged by traders answering inquiries and furnishing particulars as to the course of procedure. Experts from Liverpool docks were there to aid when required.

In reply to a correspondent, the commissioner of works states that the fine oak tree near the Long Water in Hampton Court Park is under the special care of the officials. It is said to be a thousand years old, and its gigantic trunk measures about 45 feet round, and, being quite hollow, offers standing room for about a dozen persons.

IRELAND

PULLED BY NECK INTO GAS ENGINE

Terrible Death of Workman in a Dundalk Establishment.

"The drink traffic in Ireland is staggering to a fail," observed an Armagh minister at a temperance meeting in Glasgow.

There died on the 17th ult., Mr. Wm. McNeill, Malone Park, Belfast, senior elder of Fisherwick Church, in his 99th year.

Caught in belting at a bag-cutting store in Dundalk, a man was pulled by the neck into a gas engine and instantaneously killed.

Asked at Dublin why she did not take the pledge, a very old woman, charged with drunkenness, replied: "It is not worth my while now."

Visitor (his first experience of Dublin.)—"What a dreadful smell!" Driver.—"Faith, sorr, but the smell av the Liffey's wan av the sights av Dublin."

News has reached Ireland of the death of Rev. John Rutherford, at the age of 86, at Oakland, U. S. A. Mr. Rutherford was minister of Ballydown Church, Bambridge Presbytery, from 1848 to 1874.

At the Irish Church Congress, Belfast, a historical and industrial exhibition was opened by the Dowager-Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. The historical section included the Bell of Bangor, the seal of the Abbot of Bangor, Top Knot of St. Columba's crozier, crucifix of about the ninth century, and an old candlestick from Connor Cathedral, as well as many other exhibits of more local interest. In the industrial section only goods of Irish manufacture were shown.

SCOTLAND

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD

Will Be Erected in Crathie Church by Present Monarch.

King George V. is about to have erected in Crathie Church, Aberdeenshire, a beautiful and fitting memorial to his father.

Paisley death rate last month was 18.6 per 1,000.

There are 2,300, on the rolls of Paisley evening classes.

On Oct. 18, 250 tons of whitefish were landed at Aberdeen.

County Licensing Courts were held, Oct. 25, throughout Scotland.

Good progress is being made with the construction of Leith drydock.

There died at Ibrox, recently, Captain Buchan, river pilot, aged 61 years.

The bakers in Edinburgh want a forty-eight hour week and a wage of $7.20.

Tweedmouth Presbyterian Church has been renovated at the cost of $1,250.

The white fishing has lately turned out fairly well at Wick, Lybster and Dunbeath.

Last quarter there were three births, two marriage and five deaths in Greenlaw.

Lord Rosebery has been re-elected president of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh.

The Mining Federation of Great Britain concluded its conference in Edinburgh, Oct. 7.

Potatoes in the Lothians seem to be an average crop, but nearly all are attacked by blight.

A dispute has arisen in the bakery trade, Edinburgh, with regard to the working agreement.

Lord Pentland formally opened the extensions of the Kibble Reformatory for Boys at Paisley.

One of the oldest herring curing stations in Stronsay is about to be sold to an east coast curer.

"Eggs from Ireland as new laid as possible," is a notice in an Edinburgh provision dealer's window.

Stained-glass windows in memory of King Edward were unveiled recently in North Leith U. F. Church.

Boilermakers in Dundee are reported overjoyed at the settling of the dispute which led to the lockout.

Quite a crowd of Killie folk, who could ill afford to lose, have been hit by the Charing Cross Bank smash.

A Medical Students' Residence was opened at 9 University avenue, close to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

The Rev. Hugh Elder, M. A., of Leven, was lately inducted to the charge of Stockbridge, U. F. Church.

Elaborate new science classrooms are to be added to George Heriot's school, Edinburgh, at a cost of $60,000.

Fraserburgh has had an unique experience, the invasion of the bay by shoals of codlings in unheard-of numbers.

Aberdeen town council have decided to have nothing to do with the Scottish National Memorial to King Edward.

A Glasgow laborer has been sent to prison for six months for taking a chair from the door of a furniture emporium.

Lord Rosebery has completed and is publishing this month a book entitled: "Chatham: His Early Life and Connections."

A jumble sale was held in aid of Nairn police fund to procure boots and shoes for destitute children. It realized $175.

BIG SNAKE KILLED IN THE HIGHLANDS

Reptile Four Inches in Width Found Near Montrose.

The other day a flat-headed snake, three feet long, and from three to four inches in girth, was killed on a road near Montrose.

At Tobermory a diver brought up the remains of another sword blade and an amount of black African oak in a soft state.

Bridgeton (Women's Only) Labor Exchange, Dalmarnock road, which is the first of its kind in Scotland, was opened recently.

The Dean of Guild Court, Edinburgh, granted warrant to the corporation to demolish the old slaughter houses in Fountainbridge.

Dr. Morgan, rector of the Provincial Training College, is proposed for the presidentship of the Educational Institute in Edinburgh.

General Booth addressed, recently, a gathering in the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, on the aims and works of the Salvation Army.

The gas department of Glasgow every night lights about 400 miles of streets, or about the distance from Glasgow to London.

The King has approved of a charter being granted to the Association of Deacons of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.

The College of Art, Edinburgh, opened for the winter session. The new wing on which work is now proceeding is to cost about $150,000.

The building in Commercial street, Elgin, erected about a year ago for roller skating purposes, is to be converted into a picture hall.

Bothwell School Board propose establishing a bureau to facilitate the placing of boys and girls in suitable employments on leaving school.

The Earl of Dalhousie's famous forest of Invermark, 20,000 acres, and yielding about 80 stags, has done even better than usual this year.

The harvest of flower honey in Blairgowrie district has in some instances been good, one apiarian, for instance, having taken 308 pounds from six hives.

A representative Scottish meeting was held in Edinburgh, Oct. 24, at which it was decided to proceed with a national memorial to the late King Edward.

Kirkcaldy Town Council have agreed to purchase $6,000 worth of tramway rails from Belgian manufacturers. The transaction will save the Kirkcaldy ratepayers $500.

Mr. Edwin Temple presided at the first session of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, held in Glasgow.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, lectured to the Scottish Society of Literature and Art in Glasgow, recently on "My Father's Life and Work."

The late Mr. J. S. Gordon was for 30 years in business in Aberdeen as a photographer. He was a native of Perthshire, and is survived by a widow and large family.

Engine keepers have decided at a meeting in Glasgow to terminate their employment with the Scottish coal owners who have refused to accede to an eight-hour day.

A Handsome Hair Dressing But Easy to Do

STYLE B. SEE NOTE



Model and Instructions by MADAM LULU BUTLER
Principal, The Madam Butler School of Beautifying Arts, Detroit, Michigan.

Style B. The hair is waved on each side of the parting and over the crown of the head. The ends of the waved hair are then brought half way up between the nape of the neck and the crown of the head, and arranged in puffs or ringlets. The main body of the hair is brought below the nape of the neck and braided into two braids. These braids are crossed and brought around the head. The curls or puffs are allowed to drop across the back. This arrangement is without the use of rats, frames or false hair.

To Have Beautiful Hair Use Newbro's Herpicide

No woman can afford to be indifferent to the appearance of her hair. A mass of nice, snappy hair, becomingly dressed, will add more in genuine good looks than a pretty face, or an expensive gown. Don't allow the scalp to become clogged with dirt and dandruff. Don't let the Dandruff Germ destroy your hair. If your hair is uneven, dead, dull and brittle, and comes out by the handful every time you draw a comb through it, the germ is there. To kill that germ and check the loss of hair should be your first anxiety. **Newbro's Herpicide** will do this and at the same time put the hair and scalp in a sanitary condition. **Herpicide** appeals to those of greatest refinement on account of its exquisite odor, its purity and cleanliness. It contains no grease, and does not stain or dye. There is nothing more dependable than this remarkable scalp prophylactic. The hair responds readily to a regular and intelligent use of **Newbro's Herpicide.** Try it and see.

Send ten cents today to the Herpicide Company, Dept. 47B, Detroit, Michigan, for a sample and a booklet telling all about the hair.

For sale at all Drug Stores. One Dollar Size Bottles are Guaranteed.

Anderson & Nelles
268 DUNDAS STREET.
Cairncross & Lawrence
216 DUNDAS STREET.
SPECIAL AGENTS.

Applications at the best Barber Shops and Hair Dressing Parlors.

NOTE The Herpicide Co. have arranged with the leading hairdressers of the country to furnish models with description of the latest and most approved modes in hairdressing. Ladies who adopt these styles will enjoy the satisfaction of being in perfect vogue.

WHEN YOU FEEL CROSS

AND ARE EASILY WORRIED AND IRRITATED, CHANCES ARE THAT THE LIVER IS NOT RIGHT AND YOU NEED

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Life is too short to be cross and grouchy. You not only make yourself miserable, but also those about you.

Don't blame others. Blame yourself for not keeping the liver right.

When healthy and active the liver filters the poisonous bile from the blood and passes it into the intestines, where it aids the process of digestion and keeps the bowels regular.

But when the liver balks the whole system becomes clogged with a mass of fermenting food, which gives rise to gas on the stomach, belching of wind, pains about the heart, and a multitude of annoying symptoms which accompany indigestion and constipation.

There is nothing in the world which will more promptly afford you relief than Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. This statement is true. A trial will convince you. This medicine acts definitely and directly on the liver and bowels, and cleanses the whole digestive and excretory system.

Mr. Theo. Bedard, Lac aux Sables, Portneuf County, Que., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills the best treatment obtainable for indigestion and impure blood. They cured me of indigestion, from which I suffered for four years.

"This certificate is given without solicitation, so that others may not waste their money buying medicines of no value when they can get Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, which I am convinced are the best."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The ONWARD Sliding Furniture Shoe


Piano Shoe


Furniture Shoe

Make Things Easy For Yourself

Don't be always lifting heavy Furniture to put casters in place. Don't be always oiling floors and straightening carpets that casters have marked. Don't be bothered with casters anyway.

Onward Sliding Shoes have replaced casters in hotels like Waldorf-Astoria, New York and Hotel Astor the latter using 2,500 sets. All sizes and styles for Chairs, Couches, Beds, Pianos, etc.

Special Offer For 50c., we will send postpaid a set of four Glass Base Shoes, suitable for Morris Chair, Couch or similar-weight Furniture. Regular price, 70c.

Onward Sliding Shoes prevent carpets and rugs being torn. They slide smoothly over the floor—make Furniture easy to move—improve looks and are always in place. Easy to put on—last a lifetime.

ONWARD MFG. CO., Berlin, Ont. Factories at Berlin, Ont. and Menasha, Wis. 23

Moir's Chocolates



A Young Lady's Sweet Tooth

will take a decided liking to Moir's chocolates.

The Chocolate coating is marvellously smooth, and so fine that no grain is discernible. It is richer, more delicious, more acceptable to the refined palate than ordinary chocolate coating.

So many exquisite flavors in each box that it will keep one guessing to think of what the center of the next chocolate will contain.

Surprise your lady friend this evening with a box of Moir's.

MOIRS, Limited
Halifax, N.S.



Do you ever look for this trademark on underwear?

Some people simply ask for "underwear."

They select a garment—carefully examine shape, material, fit, etc.

And decide to **try it.**

The result is pure speculation—upon which health and comfort depend.

Do not leave this important transaction to mere chance—

Insist on the dealer showing you underclothing with the "sheep" trademark.

It's on every garment of "CEETEE" UNDERWEAR and means **absolute underwear comfort.**

A guarantee of the best material and perfect fit.

Do not be a "mere chance" buyer. Ask your dealer for "Ceetee."

In all sizes for men, women and children.

The C. Turnbull Co. of Galt, Limited
Established 1859
Galt - - - Ontario 2013
Look for the "sheep"

"CEETEE" UNDERWEAR

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

10c a package
At all grocers

The Kellogg factory is as clean as your own spotless kitchen. The Kellogg way is a thorough way, from the first motion to the last. Just as dirt is intolerable in your home, so it is at the modern Kellogg works.

Besides this, Kellogg's has nothing added for *appearance.* Nothing is spared to make Kellogg's the food of quality and strength. Puts vim in your body, and *keeps* it there. 11

"The Sweetheart of the Corn"

LADY JOHN RUSSELL

(Continued From Page Thirteen.

portfolio. Then there is his extraordinary behavior during the blunders of the Crimean administration, for which he has been taken to task in Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone. Russell strongly disapproved of some of the mistakes of his party, but he still held on to office, and in doing so saddled himself with responsibility for them. In the evil hour, when it was evident that Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of inquiry was likely to be carried against the Government, Lord Russell found it expedient to disclaim this responsibility, and promptly resigned. Towards the end of his life Russell admitted that he had made many blunders, but they had all sprung from zeal for his country; this book helps us better to credit him with singlemindedness in all his actions, but it does not go any further towards justifying his mistakes.

Italy's Debt to Lady Russell.

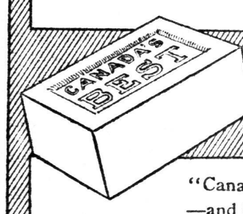
The part which England played in helping Italy to regain her independence was largely due to Lord John Russell. The praise which belongs to him for his line of conduct in those times is great and lasting, but not a little of it must be shared with Lady Russell. At a critical moment in the affairs of Italy, Lacaita, Cavour's agent, was sent to call on Lord John Russell and try to influence him for Italy. We quote:

"Lacaita, though ill in bed, got up and went to deliver his message. He was told that Lord John was closeted with the French and Neapolitan ambassadors and could not see him. Lacaita guessed that Lord John was at that very moment talking over the means of preventing Garibaldi's expedition, and he immediately decided to ask for Lady John. When informed that she was seriously ill, he insisted upon being taken up into her bedroom, and adjured her for the love of Italy to get Lord John away from the ambassadors at once. A scribbled note begging her husband to come to her immediately brought him upstairs in some alarm. And there he learned from Lacaita that Victor Emmanuel's letter of July 25 was a blind, that united Italy must be made now or never, and that he would never be forgiven if England stopped Garibaldi."

There is much in the book which fills us with admiration for the lady who for five and thirty years was at the great statesman's side and stood by him in all the storms of state. If Russell made his name as a great English statesman and helped to accomplish a great work for Italy, no one can estimate how much of this was due to the help and inspiration of a wife who in her own memoirs can speak of little else than the doings of her famous husband.

You can safely wash a lace handkerchief or any dainty article or delicate fabric with "Canada's Best" Soap.





"Canada's Best"

"Canada's Best" is entirely free from "resin" —and it's the "resin" in yellow laundry soaps that makes them rot the threads or strands of a fabric.

"Canada's Best" is strictly pure. It's the new, white bar, that will soon be in the home of every woman who wants the utmost quality ever put in a 5c. bar. 14

UNITED SOAP CO., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Why Tudhope's Selected for Canada the "EVERITT"

We Needed a Car

In our 60 years of building horse vehicles, pressure from our customers demanded that the Tudhopes produce in Canada a horseless vehicle—a motor car—which would be in that field of transportation as superior as the various Tudhope horse-drawn vehicles are in theirs.

We wanted an ideal car at a low price—a car that would be handsome, comfortable, safe, efficient, simple and strong. This would answer the demands on us.

Points? Cost? Worth?

After months of searching, testing, judging and comparing, we decided that the car for Canada was the "Everitt."

We had to get a car that would stand Canadian roads without breakdown, would have a high clearance for the roughest roads, would have a staunch simple motor that wouldn't break down twenty miles from anywhere, would be operated and fixed easily by the owner himself. This car had to be comfortable under all conditions—light enough to be easy on tires. We found cars that nearly met these demands, but with selling prices high above fair intrinsic values. Slow methods of making and costly experiments made these high prices. We would avoid them for Canada. We would cut out the experiments and slow factory methods, and give a car the equal of cars usually sold at $2,500.

Same price as in U.S. **$1,450** Two Years' Guarantee

With Extra Tire and Special Equipment

You Pay EXACTLY U.S. Prices

Canadians are not charged $250 to $400 over American prices in the "Everitt" car. The cost of the "Everitt" with extra tire and special Canadian equipment in the U.S. is $1,450. The Canadian special equipment costs extra there—is not furnished in the United States—is furnished in Canada. $100 extra is charged in the United States for the extra tire and special equipment that come with the Canadian "Everitt."

You pay the same price here as in the United States—no 'duty' to add—no extra cost.

A Powerful Motor

The "Everitt" motor has 152 less parts than our nearest competitors. One-piece main casting includes upper-half crank case and crank bearings, cylinders, combustion chambers, intake and exhaust manifolds.

Tremendous strength is possible through this simplicity. All strain comes between the crank-shaft bushings and cylinder heads on nickel-steel studs—3 simple parts, which cannot rack to pieces.

The weight saved means speedier and longer-wearing qualities in the car. It means the motor cannot get out of order easily.

It is an owner's motor.

How Simple The Motor Is

The motor is simple in other ways, too. The oiling, for instance, is automatic. All four connecting-rod bearings dip in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil in it.

The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash oils the pistons, and the pistons oil the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank-shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Power At The Tires

The power transmission in the "Everitt" is "flexible." We mean by that that the motor, clutch, shaft and speed-gear box, leading to the rear-axle drive, have "give and take" in them.

If a rear wheel rises over a rock in the road, the axle tilts, the gear box and shaft rise slightly, the clutch accommodates itself—there isn't an ounce of strain on motor, shafting, tire and wheel.

To show how much power the "Everitt" can really get to the rear tires, we use only two universal joints, just behind the clutch. Universal joints consume power as they are out of line. In the "Everitt," unlike many shaft-drive machines, the transmission gears are placed at the rear axle, doing away with one universal joint. The clutch and its universal joints are at the far end of the propeller shaft, where the movement is least. Minimum universal joint movement is in this design. Little power is lost. It means speed, and little strain on motor, shaft or rear axle. It is almost the only way to build a car for the roughest roads in Canada.

Big Wheels, Wide Bodies, Low Hung Car

We wanted the "Everitt" to be far ahead of anything ever offered either in Canada or the United States. The "Everitt" has 34-inch wheels. You find such construction only in $3,000 models and higher.

Rear seats are extra wide, easily taking 3 passengers. This is a luxurious feature. All upholstering is hand-buffed leather—a feature not to be looked for in cars under $3,500.

Long wheel base and short-turning features make an easily handled car.

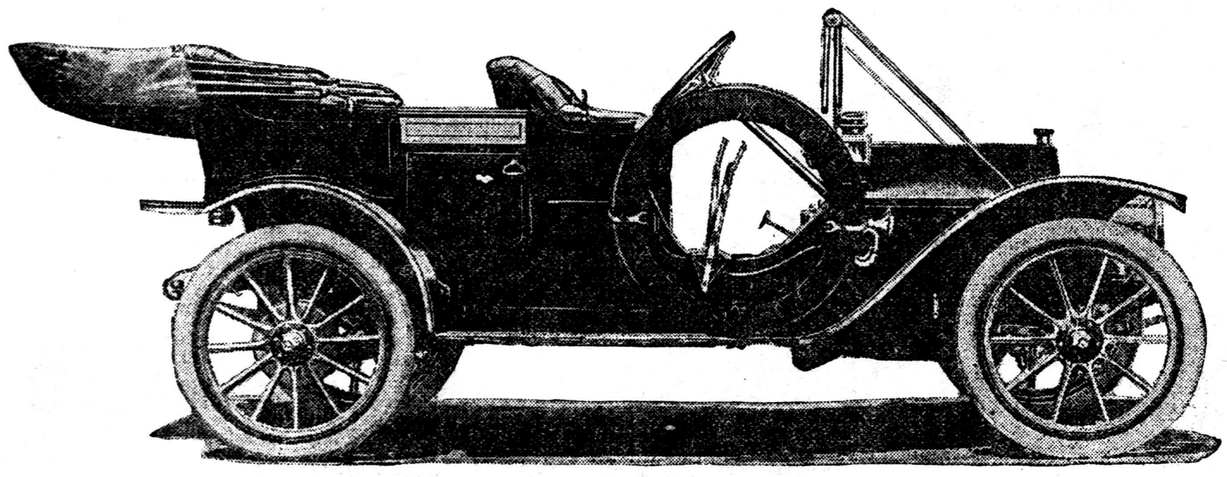
The double-drop "Everitt" frame permits a low centre of gravity, pulling the load close to the ground, preventing skidding, at the same time permitting 11¼ in. road clearance.

We Meet High-Price Standards

Jigs and fixtures both standardize and lower cost. "Everitt" cost savings allow us to use 3½% nickel steel. This gives you $4,000 car material in a $1,450-machine.

We meet high-price car standards in essential points.

Cars at as high as $3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" $1,450.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, $1,450

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke en bloc, 4 in. x 4¾, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, *extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers* and tool kit. (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield, **$125.00** extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

Yet, though we gave $2,500 value, as understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price $2,000 or less. The problem was first one of design, then one of manufacturing methods.

We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and wearing quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 3½% nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnetos, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large-capacity, four-cycle engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistently good, through and through.

Jigs and Tools

These things added to car value immensely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are glass-hard metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working up these parts to plane, drill, etc., exactly right. These parts must not vary 1-1000th of an inch, are always absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are spoiled, no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor-time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, once work is started, after jigs are made.

We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes, and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a "jig" car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a score of cars made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value. It gave room for value in materials—in the quality of metals used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for us.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt" a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided.

Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantiality and accommodation needed to give a "consistent" car. We took the car itself. We erected a special factory. We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the Detroit fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years' automobile design, and of modern making, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian raw material, a car with $2,400 value and $3,000 quality in bearings, etc., at $1,450.

TUDHOPE EVERITT MOTOR SALES CO., Ltd.
344 Queen Street, Ottawa.

Equipment Complete

We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at $1,450.

You don't have to spend $100 to $200 extra after you get your machine.

A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included.

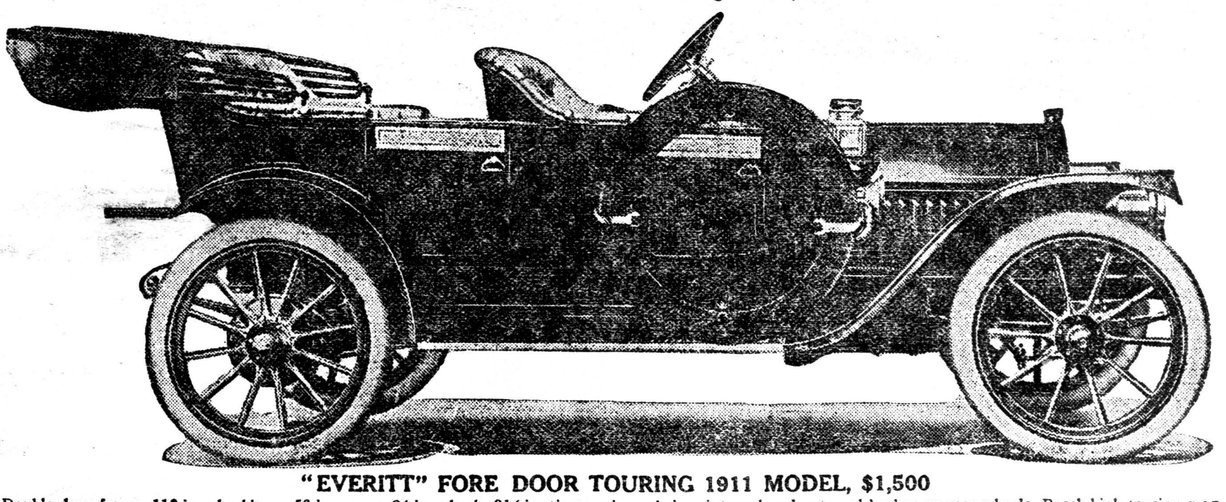
Set of 5 lamps and gas generator are included.

Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment.

Robe-rail and foot-rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at $1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it.

This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, $1,500

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke en bloc, 4 in. x 4¾, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, *extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers* and tool kit. (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield; **$125.00** extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

Deliveries

The "Everitt" car, being made by means of 782 special "jigs," templets, fixtures, etc., as explained, not only has its individual parts made very rapidly, but many of the smaller parts are made on automatic machines.

This speed in making absolutely standard parts that are interchangeable from one "Everitt" car to another means easy and early commencement of "setting up."

Unlike cars made by old methods, building an "Everitt" car from its parts simply means joining by their proper bolts and other attachments pieces that are already true, and a perfect fit.

This means deliveries.

"Everitt" cars will be finished and ready on delivery dates promised.

An Owner's Car

In considering a car purchase, remember that the "Everitt" is entirely Canadian-made. It is consistent, reliable, made of as few pieces as possible, especially the motor. You get with your "Everitt" a complete equipment.

You can operate the car and do all the inspection it needs, all the adjusting, all the minor attentions it may need. You do not necessarily need either a chauffeur or a machinist. It is an owner's car in every sense.

The $1,450 you pay for your "Everitt" with its extra tire, and other regular equipment, means an absolutely complete purchase at the same price you would pay in the United States for the car and its Canadian equipment. Without this equipment you would be compelled to purchase a similar equipment, in purchasing any car.

This is explained in the catalogue.

Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60-day guarantee, the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times during the process of making, and each part that is finally put into stock, is a perfect part.

This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car that may have escaped inspection. It means that the Tudhopes stand behind the car.

TUDHOPE MOTOR SALES, Ltd., 168-170 King Street West
Toronto Showrooms. See Exhibition Chassis

The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

5 Models

"Everitt" Chassis — the mechanical part of the car, engine and framework—is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911.

The **5-PASSENGER TOURING** model will be beautiful finish and design.

The **FORE-DOOR TOURING** Model with 5-passenger body, inside control.

The **DEMI-TONNEAU** Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car as desired to a two-passenger roadster.

The **TORPEDO ROADSTER** Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat.

The **LIGHT DELIVERY** Model conforms in general lines to the best standards.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cycle, long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chambers, valve seats, magneto and pump, and upper half of crank-case and seats for upper half of crank-shaft bearings, cam-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece.

This prevents racking of motor and lost motion between parts. Motor has long life.

CAMS are large, lessening wear by doubling area of frictional contact, and giving long life to cam-shaft and motor, with perfect valve action at all times.

CRANK-SHAFT. Drop forging, 2⅜ in. throw, 4¾ in. stroke; 3 nickel babbit die-cast bearings.

CAM-SHAFT. Drop forging, 1¼ in. diameter, cams forged integral.

VALVES. Operated by push-rods leading through upper half of crank-case to valve stem. All valves on left side of motor.

CARBURETOR. Special "Everitt" design, on right side of motor.

SPLASH OILING. Lower half of crank-case is an oil container, and auxiliary oil reservoir, vacuum type, keeps oil at constant level.

LOWER HALF OF CRANK-CASE is aluminum, and by removal gives access to all parts of motor individually.

PUMP. Centrifugal, gear-driven.

BOSCH MAGNETO. High-tension duplex model, driven by pump shaft.

BATTERY ignition in reserve.

TAKE DOWN SIMPLICITY. All parts of "Everitt" 4-cylinder engine accessible to owner for inspection or adjustment by removing lower-half of crank-shaft housing with 16 bolts. Any piston, connecting rod, valve, etc., may be removed without disturbing any other part or disturbing timing. Replacements absolutely true to gauge, all parts being standardized.

CONE CLUTCH of aluminum with bulging facings of chrome-tanned leather to prevent clutch gripping suddenly.

STEERING. Worm and sector type, with knuckle protected by front axle; 17 in. wheel, with throttle and spark levers on sector below wheel.

FRAME. Double-drop type, giving low centre of gravity, 11¼ in. clearance. Best channel steel side members, 1¾ x 4 inch.

SPRINGS. 36 in. semi-elliptic at front, and 40 in. full scroll elliptic at rear.

FRONT AXLE I-beam drop forging with drop between springs.

REAR AXLE and **TRANSMISSION** incorporated in one unit.

Write for Catalogue V

REAR AXLE SHAFTS encased in seamless steel tubing.

BRAKES. 2 sets on rear hubs—internal expanding and external contracting.

CONTROL. Gear shifting lever and brake lever at driver's seat. Direct pull on all gear and brake rods beneath body of car. Service brake operated by push-pedal.

CAR LUBRICATION by dope and oiling devices, requiring little attention and easy of access.

Ultra Class Features

These are not found in cars that class with or near the $1,450 "Everitt" in price.

Large 34-in. wheels.
Large brake capacity.
Nickel-steel transmission gears.
All parts standardized to within 1-1000th inch.
Long-stroke motor.
Motor simplicity.
Wide rear seats.

Two Years' Guarantee

The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and entirely manufactured with "jigs," by which all parts are interchangeable and an absolute fit without machining or hand work.

On the "Everitt" car this extreme quality and perfection of design enables the makers to offer a guarantee of two years—12 times as long a guarantee as on ordinary cars.

Comfort Devices

DEEP UPHOLSTERING on all seats, doors padded. Upholstering best hand-buffed leather, straps on seat.

SHOCK ABSORBERS supplied on "Everitt" car as regular equipment.

LOW HUNG BODY gives low centre of gravity, but double-drop frame gives high road clearance of 11¼ inches.

SPRING equipment, full scroll elliptic springs at rear.

DOUBLE-DROP FRAME allows "Everitt" to accommodate itself to road inequalities.

LONG-STROKE MOTOR reduces motor vibration, found in no other $1,450 cars.

LARGE WHEELS reduce road shocks by bridging ruts.

STEERING COLUMN set at comfortable angle—avoids shoulder strain. Large 17-in wheel.

DOORS open 90 degrees, giving easy access to car.

INTERNAL BRAKE RODS leave running board clear, no tripping.

GASOLINE GAUGE at footboard shows amount in tank without trouble.

Agency Applications being Received and Territorial Allotments Now being Made for the "Everitt" Car for 1911.

TUDHOPE
MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
ORILLIA

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