

45TH. YEAR. NO. 19517

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1908.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IMPROVE Factories Growing Busier Employers Are Hopeful

Canvass of the Larger Workshops of London Shows
that the Depression Will Soon Be a Thing of
the Past --- Compass Points in Right Direction.

London manufacturers and businessmen state that there is a noticeable improvement in trade within the last few weeks and are confident that it will continue to improve.

With many businessmen trade is hardly as brisk as it was in 1907, which was considered an exceptional year, but is as much as it was in 1906, when it was very fair.

Following are some of the opinions given to The Advertiser this afternoon:

E. Leonard & Sons.

Mr. C. W. Leonard, of E. Leonard & Sons—Trade has been pretty quiet, but lately there has been a gradual improvement. We are running with our full staff six days a week. At present we are working eight hours a day and will probably continue to do so.

McClary Manufacturing Company.

Mr. J. K. H. Pope, of the McClary Manufacturing Company—Business is rapidly resuming its normal state, and the improvement is plainly felt. A large part of our men are working full time; others from 8 to 5. We are receiving many good orders, and look for further improvement.

G. T. R. Is Busy.

Mr. James H. Gordon, freight agent for the Grand Trunk—We have been very busy lately. For a time things were pretty quiet, but, taking it all around we will have about as good a year as we had last. That is, for London alone. In the whole district around London, however, there is a largely increased business, and traffic is unusually heavy. Wheat shipments are very large. Apples have fallen off considerably over last year owing to the poor crop, but there is a lot of goods moving.

Empire Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Stevens of the Empire Manufacturing Company—Business in the brass manufacturing trade shows a most satisfactory improvement. For several months it has been gradually increasing. We are employing at the present time 100 men full time—that is, five days a week of ten hours, and six hours on Saturday. Orders are coming in well, and I do not think it will be necessary to reduce our hours at all during the winter months.

London and Petroleum Barrel Company.
Mr. Frank Forriest, manager of the London and Petroleum barrel works—We have no complaints to make. Business is perhaps not quite as heavy as last year, but by the way orders are coming in it will soon be normal again.

The Roundhouse.

Mr. J. Hay, foreman of the Grand Trunk roundhouse—We are very busy. At present we have 40 men and busy repairing the engines, and even then they can hardly get them out fast enough to handle the traffic.

The Rolling Mills.

London Rolling Mills—We are not as busy as last year, but for the year we are fairly busy. This is the beginning of the dull season. We are working five days a week of ten hours, and we will start working 56 hours a week. We have 125 men at work.

The Car Works.

Mr. Thomas Treleven, of the Grand Trunk car works—We are very busy. At present we have on our payroll 437 men, and we are working 56 hours a week. From present indications we will not reduce our staff any during the winter, as there is a continual call for cars to handle the traffic.

Organ Works.

Mr. Manning, of the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company—We were never busier. Our staff at present numbers 60, which is the largest we have ever had, and we expect to increase it next month. We have orders enough now to keep us running full time to the new year, and they are still coming in.

Scott Machine Company.

Mr. P. R. Braddon, of the Scott Machine Company—We are one of the few firms who have not been affected by the depression. During the year we have more than doubled our staff and are now employing 20 men, and for three months have been working every other night until 10 o'clock. We have a full staff at present, and will likely enlarge our premises greatly in a short time. Business is very good.

The C. P. R.

Superintendent Whittaker, of the freight department of the C. P. R.—Our lines are extremely busy, and through traffic particularly is very heavy. Business is continually improving.

The Bolt Works.

Mr. White, of the London bolt works—Business is fair. We are employing at present 75 hands and are working 50 hours a week.

Successful Operation.

The many friends of Mrs. J. P. Brimacombe will be pleased to hear that she has sufficiently recovered to be brought home from St. Joseph's Hospital, where she had been confined for nearly three weeks undergoing an operation which was highly successful.

"I HAVE GREAT FAITH IN LONDON"

Assessment Commissioner Grant
Sees a Bright Future for
the City.

BUILDING GROWTH IS SPLENDID

Hard Times Stories Find No Place in
Mr. Grant's Observations—Some
Facts.

"I have great faith in the future of the city of London. In my official capacity, I have occasion to minutely observe the building that is going on, and the steady increase in business, and I have no hesitation in saying that London's future is very bright."

So said Assessment Commissioner Grant to The Advertiser today.

The North End.

In explanation, Mr. Grant said that the number of buildings going up in London belie the stories of hard times. "In the north end particularly," he told the reporter, "very many splendid houses are going up. They are of the \$3,500 variety, and are rapidly improving that growing section."

In South London.

"In South London the growth is very noticeable. Some splendid residences are going up there, while the number of houses averaging \$2,500 is something remarkable. The people are not afraid to build and build right."

"Vacant land in South London is being rapidly picked up, and that section will soon be a comfortable little city in itself."

East London.

"East London continues its bustling progress. New houses are going up everywhere. The factories are becoming busier, and as work improves, houses spring up."

"I am proud to notice the vast number of new houses which have been built, and are being built, east of the city, and south of Trafalgar street, just outside the city limits, but I greatly regret that that section is not in the city."

3,500 People.

"As nearly as I am able to judge, there are about 3,500 people living in the district. I have named, who to all intents and purposes are citizens of London, but who pay their taxes to the county."

Asked as to the prospects of annexation of this suburb to the city, Mr. Grant would hazard no opinion.

West London.

Mr. Grant, in conclusion, referred to the great growth of West London.

"Since the breakwater was improved, land has jumped up in value there," he said. "People realize now that that district is as safe as any in the city, and much building has resulted."

"It is a remarkable fact that in proportion to the number of homes in West London, there are more children there than in any other part of the city. There is certainly no race suicide in that section."

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT FORESTER BANQUET

Mr. George Bailey, Supreme Auditor
and High Secretary, in This City.

Among the guests of the Independent Order of Foresters at their banquet last evening was Mr. George Bailey, of Antwerp, New York, supreme auditor and high secretary of the Central New York district. While in the city he was the guest of Mr. F. J. Darch, supreme auditor.

At the banquet he made an excellent address, and was given a most cordial hearing. His speech was one of the best of the evening, showing a splendid grasp of his subject and a clear, lucid manner of expressing himself. He will be given a warm greeting among the Foresters should he return to London on some future occasion.

This was his first visit to London, and he was highly pleased with the city.

PROTESTS STRATTON.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—J. H. Burnham, the Conservative candidate in East Toronto at the recent federal elections, has issued a writ against Hon. J. R. Stratton, his successful opponent, alleging the usual bribery and corruption.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—UNSETTLED.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Nov. 21—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate southerly winds; fine and mild.

Sunday—Southeasterly winds; fair at first, showery before night.

TEMPERATURES.

Today. Yesterday.

London..... 30..... 30

Calgary..... 20..... 25

Winnipeg..... 32..... 34

Port Arthur..... 34..... 34

Perry Sound..... 32..... 24

Toronto..... 28..... 30

Ottawa..... 18..... 20

Montreal..... 28..... 24

Quebec..... 26..... 22

Father Point..... 26..... 22

Dawson..... 26..... 22

Atlin..... 24..... 28

Victoria..... 48..... 42

Vancouver..... 48..... 42

Kamloops..... 46..... 40

Edmonton..... 32..... 30

Bathurst..... 30..... 28

Prince Albert..... 30..... 28

Qu'Appelle..... 32..... 30

St. John..... 26..... 28

Halifax..... 26..... 28

Minus (—) means below zero.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEW

London, Nov. 20.—The American correspondent submitted the data of the Kaiser's interview to night to Sir Charles Dilke, perhaps the highest authority in England on international politics. He examined it with greatest interest, but acted like a man already familiar with the contents. After reading it he said: "Thanks, but I must decline to discuss the Kaiser, his words or his works. On the general subject matter of the interview I can only say that England's alliance with Japan was a policy arranged after considerable thought and consideration. England is in a better position to judge of its efficiency and value than any one else. The observation that by the Anglo-Japan treaty England may lose her colonies is a pure matter of prophecy of which time will demonstrate either the truth or the falsity. As to the 'yellow peril,' the idea is, to my thinking, extremely crude. The 'yellow peril' in order to become menacing presupposes a division of the world into two parts, with all Asiatic nations, forgetting all separating differences and grouping themselves together against a similar group of white nations. The idea of a 'yellow peril' is, as I say, extremely crude. As a man of some experience in national affairs, I will say that the talk of national crises and of war seem to me to have less basis at present than for many years past. There are always some difficulties on the horizon of international politics, but these at present seem less than usually troublesome."

PACKING COMPANY MAY REMAIN IF GIVEN CERTAIN PRIVILEGES

Manager Rechnitzer Would Like to Establish an Abattoir Here in
Which All Animals for Food Purposes Could
Be Slaughtered.

A conference between the council and Mr. E. Rechnitzer, manager of the Canadian Packing Company, will take place very shortly, probably next week. The question of offering inducements to the company to remain in London will be discussed. The company intend to rebuild, but whether in London or elsewhere depends altogether on the result of the conference. They have received splendid offers from several other places, better, perhaps, than London can offer, but they are anxious to remain here, provided a suitable arrangement can be arrived at.

Depends on Arrangements.

"We intend to rebuild," said Mr. Rechnitzer. "We would like very much to remain in London, but that will depend largely on what arrangements can be made. It is a fact that we have from other cities, much better than we can expect from London, but we like the place, and we would like to remain here."

What Is Wanted.

"We would want a site and plenty of water, not necessarily all spring water, as the cleaning could be done with river water, such as there is in the north or south branches of the river, but the curing would of necessity have to be done with the best water."

BLOODY HANDKERCHIEF FOUND WITH LADY'S HAT AND SATCHEL

Police Thought They Had a Real Sensation for a Time, But
Detective Nickle Soon Exploded What Looked Like
a Murder Story for a Time.

While on his way downtown yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, Mr. Robt. Ward discovered a lady's hat and handkerchief and a handkerchief covered with blood, lying beside the sidewalk on the grass on Wellington street, near Sydenham.

In the frost, which covered the ground, it was plainly to be seen from marks that a woman had been lying there, and where her head had lain there was a pool of blood.

Reported to Police.

The matter was reported to the police, and Detective Thomas Nickle has been working on the case ever since. In the satchel was a street car transfer, and this afforded the only clue which the detective was able to follow successfully. Detective Nickle learned that a woman had got on a Wellington street car on Thursday evening very late, and had got out at the corner of Sydenham street.

From her actions, the street car conductor thought she was intoxicated.

It is supposed that while trying to make her way home, the woman stumbled and fell, cutting her head, and lay on the ground for some time.

In her dazed state she apparently forgot her hat and satchel, which are at present at the police station. The hat is rather a nicely-trimmed, black one, with a large ostrich feather in it.

The police are holding the property for identification.

Various rumors got around in the north end of the city regarding the affair, and at one time it was stated that a robbery had taken place.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway May Have a New Steamship Line

Would Mean Much Greater Business for Canadian Ports.

When asked if negotiations were under way or pending, neither side would affirm or deny. Your correspondent has authoritative information that several propositions have been put up by the Allans recently, and that an important contract is about to be signed. It is said that plans have been already submitted to the G. T. P. R. of the wharfage accommodation owned or leased by the Allans here at Moncton and St. John, and that Mr. Hays will make a study of this question on the other side as well. The present plan under discussion leaves Portland out altogether, and it is considered most likely that the Allans will withdraw most of their steamers from there as soon as the both companies denied today that Transcontinental begins to haul any agreement had been reached.

NICHOLAS FLANKED BY ARMY WALKS ON PETERSBURG STREETS

Czar of Russia Attends Funeral of Grand Duke Alexis, Walking
Three Miles Through the Thoroughfares of
His Capital Unmolested.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The body of Grand Duke Alexis, an uncle of the Emperor of Russia, who died recently in Paris, was interred today in the new mausoleum of the Romanoffs within the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and Nicholas, the Russian Emperor, followed the coffin on foot through the crowded and silent streets of the capital. His majesty walked thus from the railroad station to the fortress, a distance of three miles. In spite of the apprehension for the safety of the Emperor, there was no untoward incident.

His majesty was accompanied by a

suite of 13 grand dukes and 100 generals and admirals. The metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the most prominent bishops of the Orthodox Church participated in the services. The two empresses and a number of the grand duchesses met the body at the railway station, where it arrived from Paris, and followed it in carriages behind the other mourners. The police and military authorities had taken extreme precautions to prevent any terrorist event. The route of march was lined for the entire distance on either side by living walls of troops, which made any attempt on the life of his majesty practically impossible.

Kaiser Calls Britain "Dead One" Will Only Take Egypt From Her

More Hot Remarks From That
Suppressed Interview.

New York, Nov. 21.—Some remarks of the Kaiser in the suppressed Century interview not cabled in first report from London are as follows:

"That King Edward of Great Britain had been humiliating him for more than two years, and that he was exasperated; that Germany was the paramount power in all Europe and that England was trying to neutralize that power; that he held France in the hollow of his hand, and that Russia was of no account since the disastrous war she had waged with Japan."

"That if the non-European war, which had been so much talked about, was inevitable, the sooner it came, the better it would be for him, because he was ready and was tired of the suspense."

"That Great Britain had been a decadent nation ever since her victory over the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, because hers was an unrighteous, ungodly cause, and divine judgment was bound eventually to overtake the powerful nation that waged such a war."

"That in the event of a great war England would lose many of her large colonies, especially those in the Pacific, and that all he would take for Germany would be Egypt, though he would liberate the Holy Land from the yoke of the infidel, presumably meaning the Sultan."

"That the perfecting of the Zeppelin dirigible balloon would give Germany a powerful advantage in war and she was ready to make use of it to the fullest extent."

RUMORED CHANGE OF FAIR SOME TALK OF NEW GROUNDS

Story Says the Directors Are Looking Toward the Vacant Land
Near the Coves—Secretary Hunt Says Matter Has Not
Been Discussed by the Board.

A persistent rumor, to the effect that the Western Fair board will remove the buildings about changing the site, and seek new quarters, has been circulating through the city, but it is not likely that anything will be done this year.

The property on which the fair is held is very valuable for building and residential sites, and a large sum of money could be realized on it if it were put on the market in lots. But we have not thought of moving. We have some permanent buildings such as the dairy building, for example, and we could not pick up and leave them immediately. From time to time they are crops up, but I do not think it will be substantiated for some time yet."

There is another thing. A large number of people complain that there are not enough parks in the city. If the fair grounds were sold that park would be closed, unless a part were set aside by the city. In a few years the park will be the centre of a little city by itself, and parks will be necessary there."

East Enders Favor It.

East End people point out that the present fair grounds are only used two weeks in the year, and that the grounds are a great hindrance to the growth of the city. They would like to see the buildings removed, and a part of the grounds set aside as a park.

Secretary Speaks.

However, Mr. A. M. Hunt, the secretary, says that so far as he knows, nothing has been officially said in the meetings about changing the site.

"There is no doubt that it will come eventually," he said, when asked about it. "The fair is growing every year, and it will soon outgrow our present quarters. There is no doubt, also, that the land in the east end is very valuable, and that a large sum of money could be realized on it if it were put on the market in lots. But we have not thought of moving. We have some permanent buildings such as the dairy building, for example, and we could not pick up and leave them immediately. From time to time they are crops up, but I do not think it will be substantiated for some time yet."

What Might Be Done.

Competent real estate men declare that the property, if divided into lots, could be sold for enough money to buy the buildings, and erect permanent brick buildings for the fair.

If that were done, it would add greatly to the prosperity of the east end, as it would give sites to many industries.

The proposed location of the new buildings is in the western section of the city, in the vicinity of the corner of the G. T. R. A sufficient amount of land could be purchased at a very reasonable cost, and the buildings would be enlarged to meet the growing demands of the fair.

In addition, a mile track would be built, a decided improvement on the present little ring.

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What Might Be Done.

Competent real estate

KING & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

CARFRAE CRESCENT, JUST OVER TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE—ALL THE \$2 PER FOOT LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD, AND NEARLY ALL THE \$2 PER FOOT. THE BALANCE WILL BE SOLD WITHIN A SHORT TIME. WITHOUT AND DOUBT. THIS SURVEY IS ONLY TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM MARKET, AND HAS SIDEWALKS, CITY WATER, GAS AND DRAIN. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT LOT, OR YOU WILL BE DISAPPOINTED.

EDMONTON—SOME OF THE BEST LOTS IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON, FACING THE CITY PARK. GOOD LARGE LOTS. HIGH AND DRY. \$150 EACH IN BLOCKS OF TEN. A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. BOUND TO MAKE THE MONEY IF YOU PURCHASE AT ONCE. TERMS, 15 PER CENT. AND BALANCE 5, 12, 18, 24 AND 30 MONTHS.

ADELAIDE STREET—New two-story brick, 9 rooms, bathroom, cement and block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, 3 mantels, hardwood floors all downstairs; lot 55x30. Call for particulars. Price, \$1,500.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, stone foundation, 5 rooms, water and sink in house, large cellar, large lot, large barn, good house; lot 55x30. Call for particulars. Price, \$1,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, lot 15x124 feet, cement barn and driveway. Price, \$1,000, or will exchange for small farm.

FORWARD AVENUE—Two-story and attic frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, back veranda, lot 55x30. Call for particulars. Price, \$1,500.

TO LET—Good store, Talbot street. Low rental. Immediate possession. Call for particulars.

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

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

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 5 rooms, woodshed, brick chicken coop; lot 29x141 feet. Price, \$1,200.

TO LET—Premises suitable for warehouse or office, ground floor and basement (cement floor), water and electric wiring; good rear entrance. Possession Dec.

PICCADILLY STREET—Two-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, two mantels, good cellar, side and back veranda; lot 55x30 feet and right of way of 12 feet. Call for particulars.

LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and sale. Lot 38x120 feet.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, cement foundation; lot 38x120 feet. Price, \$1,200.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, good cellar, veranda; lot 55x30 feet. Price, \$1,500.

OXFORD STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 6 rooms, water and sink in house; lot 55x30 feet. Price, \$1,500.

TO LET—No. 127 Kent street. \$25 and water rates.

BRUCE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, furnace, gas; lot 38x120 feet. Call for particulars.

FLORENCE STREET—New frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, cement cellar, gas in cellar, water inside, veranda; lot 55x30 feet. Price, \$1,500.

VAN STRAIGHT—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 7 rooms, good cement cellar, veranda; lot 55x30 feet. Price, \$1,800.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—1½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all; lot 55x100 feet. Call for particulars.

ALFRED STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, cellar; lot 49x119 feet. Price, \$900.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, cement cellar, porch; lot 55x115 feet. Price, \$1,500.

STORE DUNDAS STREET—In business portion, two-story brick; lot 15x100 feet and right of way entering from Dundas street.

8-13 ACRES ON RIVER ROAD, near John W. Little's; barn and orchard; first-class place for a farm; call for summer home; ten minutes' walk to street cars. \$1,200.

TO LET—No. 174 Adelaide street, modern; \$20, no water rates.

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

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 55x30 feet; a splendid lot. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern; lot 55x135 feet. Call for price.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 6 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all of house, veranda; lot 38x100 feet. Price, \$2,500.

Executors' Sale of City Property

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, executors of the estate of Mary Hutton, deceased, have instructed Mr. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, to sell by public auction, on the premises at the corner of Hamilton road and Adelaide street, London, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., subject to a reserve bid.

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, being:

1.—Lots Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6, on the east side of Adelaide street, having a frontage of 132 feet 10 inches by a depth of 130 feet.

Upon lots Nos. 3 and 4 there is a double frame cottage, with 12 rooms, in a fair state of repair, and a small four-roomed cottage.

2.—Lot No. 7, being the northeast corner of the Hamilton road and Adelaide street, and having a frontage of 75 feet on the Hamilton road and 45 feet on Adelaide street. Upon this and the adjoining lot No. 8 there is a double brick cottage, with 12 rooms, in a fair state of repair.

3.—Vacant lots Nos. 8 and 9, on the north side of the Hamilton road, having a frontage of 38 feet 3 inches each, by an average depth of 100 feet.

4.—Lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the south side of Simcoe street, having a frontage of 32 feet by a depth of 100 feet, upon which there is a frame barn.

5.—Vacant lot No. 10, in centre of block, 75 feet by 60 feet, more or less suitable for warehouses or stables.

Terms: One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; balance in fifteen days thereafter.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the time of sale, or from

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, Limited, Solicitors, London, Ont.

J. W. G. WINNETT, ESQ., Solicitor.

NEEDHAM & ROBSON

If you want to buy a farm, we have them, all prices and sizes, and a large number first-class farms must be sold. The following are a few on our list:

100 acres, Township of London; 3 acres timber, clay loam, with gravel bottom, large new two-story brick house, good large barn on stone wall; good farm. Price right.

50 acres, Township of London; well fenced, good water, 1½-story good brick house, good barn on foundation; all in first-class repair.

100 acres, Township of Lobo; 8 acres timber, good large new two-story brick house, good barn on stone foundations, painted red. Price right.

100 acres, Township of London; 15 acres good timber, all drained; large barn on stone wall, good stabling on front line road. Price right.

100 acres, Township of London; 8 acres timber, all drained; 2½-story frame house, beautiful lawn with evergreens, good large barn on stone wall, stable under. Price right.

For fuller particulars and larger list call or write.

Needham & Robson

418 TALBOT STREET.

ANDERSON & HATCH

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

Room 22. Phone 2322

Farmers wishing to dispose of their farms will do well to list them with us now, as we have sold many farms this week and everybody knows the way that we do business. You have nothing to pay until a sale is made by us. Our terms are, no sale no charge.

We have a nice corner grocery store and dwelling, doing a first-class trade now, in a good location. On the same lot there is a brick cottage, rents for \$15.00 per month. This has been placed in our hands by the executors, and must be sold.

150 acres, half-mile from street car, two and a half miles to London market, brick house, large new barn; also grain barn; good orchard; 8 acres of sugar bush. This farm is in one of the best locations anywhere around London.

100 acres, first-class farm, with change for good house in the city; and this is as good a farm as we have on our list today.

50 acres, seven miles to London; brick house, bank barn, three acres of good orchard, good soil; near school, church, etc. Price \$3,500, if taken at once.

50 acres, six miles to London, on car line. Good brick house, good barns and stables; small piece of bush; soil sandy loam; price right.

50 acres in Delaware Township, 1½-story frame house, one large barn, small barn, well watered and well fenced.

75 acres, would exchange for city property; nice new frame house, good repairs; lots of good barns; new windmill; nice level farm, well fenced. This is a bargain.

74 acres, one and a half miles from village, railroad station, near to school, cheese factory, buildings first-class; soil first-class. The proprietor is going west and this farm must be sold. Would take a house in exchange in the city.

40 acres, right on the car line; two miles from city; one of the choicest spots in the land; beautiful house; good barn, etc.

50 acres in Lobo Township; new frame house; large bank barn; small bush, apples, pears, peaches, plums; fine phone in house; running stream in pasture; near to village, school, etc.

25 acres, five miles out; good buildings; the best kind of soil; half-mile to church and school; first-class neighborhood. Inquire quickly.

J. G. ANDERSON

Money to loan, insurance effected.

G. A. HATCH

Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—THE beautiful home of the late Mrs. B. E. Sifton, known as the "Sifton House," a substantial brick residence and 125 acres of land, situated on the Port Road, north of London. For particulars inquire on premises, estate of the late Mrs. B. E. Sifton. In-t-yw

GOOD FARM, WELL TIMBERED, FOR sale, about 5½ miles from London. Apply Walter Orman, Byron. 999-t-yw

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM BRICK house, 313 Piccadilly street; all modern conveniences. Apply to the Canada Trust Company, 442 Richmond street. 11c

I WILL BUILD YOU A TWO-STORY solid brick eight-roomed house for \$1,100. Box 5, Advertiser. 12n

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY brick house, furnished, 112 Elmwood street, near the city. For sale or lease, including carpets and furniture; a bargain; also 100 Elmwood avenue for sale only, including barn and stable. Apply Kilgour Couch Company. 921f

MARKET GARDEN ON PIPE LINE road—Four acres, with comfortable brick house and stable, in good repair; two acres of choice raspberries; corner lot occupied by James Sherman; will rent for three years at a most reasonable price. Apply to J. H. H. 117-x12

FOR SALE—2½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, \$2,500. Cheap.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 7 rooms. Price, \$2,500. Cheap.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE. UNTIL YOU SELL. 15a

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

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

LAND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND warrants—Immediate order for seven guaranteed; highest cash price paid. Address Box 3, Advertiser. 12n

HOTEL CARDS.

HOTEL HARRISON—GOOD MEALS and good rooms. Rates reasonable. King and Talbot. 1

KING EDWARD HOTEL—LATE BRITISH. Remodeled. J. H. Cook, proprietor. 15a

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—\$1 AND UP. Remodeled. J. H. Cook, proprietor. 15a

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor. 15a

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARSHALL'S—Rates, \$1 to \$1.25. Charles James. 15a

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN TO RENEW OLD mortgages or to build new houses. The amount on hand is sixteen hundred dollars. Box 17, Advertiser. 15a

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES. No criticism. Any terms of payment. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street. 15a

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, 438 Talbot. 15a

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. —Knott & Sangster, real estate brokers, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 15a

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. —Knott & Sangster, real estate brokers, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 15a

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN at 4½ to 5½% on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 50 Dundas. 15a

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling. 15a

OSTEOPATHY.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician, Consultation free. 154 Richmond street. Phone 1573. 15a

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Association. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2623. Office, 212 Dundas street. 15a

DR. ALWARD, MECHANOTHERAPIST—Chronic, nervous and private diseases scientifically treated. Hours 2-4 and 1-3-5. Room 1, Oddfellows' block. 15a

TODAY! TODAY! TODAY!



Store Closes Today, Saturday, at 6 o'Clock—Shop Early

Now For Dressmaking

One Week of Special Prices for Waist or Skirt Making

Commencing Monday and continuing all next week the lowest prices we ever offered will prevail, as you will see by prices quoted below. But remember these prices are for one week only, and orders will be executed in turn, as they are taken. So if you want your skirt or waist to be among the first, come Monday, or as early in the week as possible.

Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$1.50	Will cost you	\$1.17
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$1.75	Will cost you	\$1.37
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$2.00	Will cost you	\$1.47
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$2.50	Will cost you	\$1.67
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$3.00	Will cost you	\$2.17
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$3.50	Will cost you	\$2.47
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$4.00	Will cost you	\$2.87
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$4.50	Will cost you	\$3.37
Skirts or Waists. Regular price for making, \$5.00	Will cost you	\$3.67

SID'S BROTHER

Doesn't Look Like Sid. His Nose Is Not Nearly So Long Or So Red.

These "keep busy" skirt and waist-making price reductions are the greatest we have yet made, and considerably lower than any of our previous January prices. The reason is we are better equipped in our new store, and can turn out more garments, and turn them out quicker, and it's quantity that makes the price. Next week will be order-taking week, and with such price-inducements, we should do enough measuring to keep our machines humming until January 1, 1909.

Inducements in Dress Goods, Too

Special Lines Now 43c

All-Wool Cheveron Stripes in good shades of mid and light navy and copenhagen, 44-inch. Per yard

Two-tone Cheveron Stripes, in green and black, brown and black, red and black, and blue and black; all-wool; 44-inch. Per yard

All-Wool Venetian, in light and dark brown, mid and light navy, dark green and red; also red and copenhagen, in self colored shadow stripes; 42-inch. Per yard

Five pieces Worsted, plaid effects, with heavy satin finish stripe; high-class suitings; also make very pretty separate skirts for winter wear. Colors, light and dark navy; green, brown and dark prune; 48 inches wide. \$1.50 goods for, yard, \$1.00

Also four \$17.50 two-tone Broadcloth Suit Lengths, 8 yards each. New and handsome colorings. Now, each, \$12.00

All prices advertised here today will hold until all are sold in both colors and black dress goods. But you will reap a double saving by having some made up at special prices quoted above for next week only. Leave your orders early.

DRESS GOODS—RICHMOND STREET SECTION.

High-Class Black Goods

For Monday's Selling

\$1.25 Dress Goods for, yard

\$1.50, \$1.65 Dress Goods for, yard

Fourteen pieces, in silk embroidered and striped voiles; striped and fancy residas; silk poplins; poplin de soie, etc. A chance now for some handsome Christmas presents.

For 89c Yard

Eight pieces Voile, with Resida stripes; striped and fancy Resida, and one piece Satin Striped Voile. All \$1.25 materials. 44-inch. Your choice now, for, yard, 89c

For \$1.19 Yard

Six pieces beautiful Embroidered Voiles; Striped Poplin de Soie, and Figured Silk Poplins. All new designs this season. 46-inch. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.65. Now, per yard

Handsome Dress Patterns, 4 Only

Silk Poplins and Voile in borders and stripes.

2 black costume lengths, \$16.00, for each

1 black costume length, \$20.00, for each

1 black costume length, \$18.50, for each

Make Early Selection of These.

English Cloth-Back Storm Serges make splendid winter skirts; smooth heavy twills; 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities, still selling at, per yard

59c, 69c and 89c

Store closes 6 p.m. daily, Saturday, included.

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Dundas and Richmond Streets.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the matter of the estate of William Shorrocks, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sec. 8, Chap. 129, R. S. O. 1897, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late William Shorrocks, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of March, 1908, are required to send by mail postpaid, or deliver to the undersigned, on or before the 7th day of December, 1908, their Christian and surnames and addresses, with full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified by affidavit. And take notice, that after the said 7th day of December, 1908, the executrix of the said estate, Kate Shorrocks, will proceed to administer the said estate, and the executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claims the required notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution. STEPHEN & SCANDRETT, solicitors for the executrix, 38 Dundas street, London, Ont. Dated at London, Nov. 11, 1908. 11k-4

Dr. S. M. Thomas

252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2775.

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

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

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 235 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 22.

SURVEYORS.

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

City of London Tax Notice, 1908

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the third and final installment of taxes is due and payable on or before 29th November. All taxes unpaid after that date will be charged full percentage, 5c on the dollar extra.

The collector will be in his office during office hours to receive taxes, and will keep his office open, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., on the evenings of 23rd and 24th November. Call early and avoid the crowding.

GEORGE W. HAYES, Collector. 10-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DERMATOLOGY.

BUTLER'S, 25 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hair-dressing, face and scalp treatment. Superbuous hair removed.

COMBINGS WANTED—SELL YOUR combings any shade. 22½ Dundas street. 15a

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superbuous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chlorophy and manicuring. Room 21, Masonic Temple. 15a

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

BENNETT'S EUROPE

Next Week

Every act on this bill is a headliner. This show is equal and above the average given at the "Temple" in Detroit, or any other large city theatre in the United States.

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5--VAUDEVILLE ACTS--5
MONDAY—"Jim the Westerner."
SAT. MAT.—Toys for the Children
FRIDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.
PRICES 10, 20, 30

BAZAAR—BAZAAR IN CHAIRMANS
Presbyterian Church, corner Waterloo
and Grey, Tuesday, 24th November,
afternoon and evening; useful Christ-
mas gifts in great variety; ice cream
booth, home made confectionery, etc. b

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RECI-TAL—MISS GWENDOLYN C. AN-
THISTLE, reader, assisted by musical
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Tuesday evening, Nov. 24. Admission,
15c; two for 25c. 10c

Grand Comedy Drama, "Mr. Bob"
Under auspices of St. Mary's Dramatic
Society, in

ST. MARY'S HALL
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
Admission, 15c and 25c. b

LEARN TO DANCE—RAPID TEACH-
ing. Low rates. Special attention
waits and two-step. R. B. Millard, 36
Princess Avenue.

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

GRAND CONCERT AND REFRESH-
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Court Friendship and Court Byron, 1,
O. F. Monday, Nov. 23, South London
Hall, corner Craig and Wootley roads.
Admission, 15c.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES
balls, banquets, Phone 1255, Tony Villa's
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ments, under auspices of Companion
Court Friendship and Court Byron, 1,
O. F. Monday, Nov. 23, South London
Hall, corner Craig and Wootley roads.
Admission, 15c.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES
balls, banquets, Phone 1255, Tony Villa's
Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's Avenue.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

Next Week

Every act on this bill is a headliner. This show is equal and above the average given at the "Temple" in Detroit, or any other large city theatre in the United States.

The Guarantee

Telegram from New York: "The most gigantic bill in the history of the London Theatre."

"C. W. BENNETT."

Laura Burt and Henry Stanford
Late Stars,
"Walls of Jericho"

SANSONE and DELILAH
Sensational Athletes.

FROSINI

Wizard of the Accordion.

BENNETTOGRAPH
"Conscience"

Geo. H. Wood

Somewhat Different.

CLAIRE MAYNARD
Direct From Hammerstein's
Grand Opera Company.

Reynolds and Donegan
Skatolier Experts, European
Headliners.

CONROY LE MAIRE CO.
"A King for a Knight."

Bennett's Orchestra, Direction
Ed. M. Bennett, including
MAURICE POURE
Classic and Popular Selections.
Special—No Advance in Prices.
Phone 1706.

GRAND TWICE TODAY
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Mat. 15, 25 Night 15, 25, 35, 50

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY
COOK STOCK COMPANY
In a Repertoire of High-Class Plays

20--PEOPLE--20
5--VAUDEVILLE ACTS--5
MONDAY—"Jim the Westerner."
SAT. MAT.—Toys for the Children
FRIDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.
PRICES 10, 20, 30

BAZAAR—BAZAAR IN CHAIRMANS
Presbyterian Church, corner Waterloo
and Grey, Tuesday, 24th November,
afternoon and evening; useful Christ-
mas gifts in great variety; ice cream
booth, home made confectionery, etc. b

NEXT WEEKLY HOP—WEDNESDAY
evening, Nov. 25, (invitations). Classes
—Ladies, Monday; gentlemen, Tues-
day evening; children's, Saturday
afternoon. Private tuition any hour.
Phone, Dayton & McCormick.

BAZAAR AND POSTER SHOW will
be held in the lecture room, St.
Matthew's Church, under the auspices
of the Anglican Young People's Asso-
ciation, evenings of 24th and 25th inst.
Tickets, 15c; good for admission both
evenings. 10c

RECI-TAL—MISS GWENDOLYN C. AN-
THISTLE, reader, assisted by musical
talent. First Congregational Church,
Tuesday evening, Nov. 24. Admission,
15c; two for 25c. 10c

Grand Comedy Drama, "Mr. Bob"
Under auspices of St. Mary's Dramatic
Society, in

ST. MARY'S HALL
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
Admission, 15c and 25c. b

LEARN TO DANCE—RAPID TEACH-
ing. Low rates. Special attention
waits and two-step. R. B. Millard, 36
Princess Avenue.

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

GRAND CONCERT AND REFRESH-
ments, under auspices of Companion
Court Friendship and Court Byron, 1,
O. F. Monday, Nov. 23, South London
Hall, corner Craig and Wootley roads.
Admission, 15c.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES
balls, banquets, Phone 1255, Tony Villa's
Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's Avenue.

GREAT

Two Days' Auction Sale

Of all kinds of Furniture

—AT—

565 Richmond Street

CORNER ALBERT STREET.

Strong, the auctioneer, will sell the com-
plete stock of Joseph F. Crumney, con-
sisting of

50—COUCHES—50

Also sideboards, combination buffets, din-
ing-room and parlor furniture, brass beds,
iron beds, hallracks, leather chairs, etc.,
etc.

565 Richmond Street

Remember the dates, Wednesday and
Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26 inst., at 2:30
p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE

High-grade Holstein Dairy Cows, lot
15, con. 2, Westminster, on Thursday,
Nov. 26 at 1 o'clock, p.m.

BEATTIE and MILSON, proprietors.
J. W. LAIDLAW, auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

Household Furniture, by auction, 97
Carling street, on Tuesday, Nov. 24,
at 10:30 a.m., comprising parlor, dining
and bedroom suites; large walnut wardrobe,
carpets, baseburners, cookstoves, etc. No
reserve.

J. W. JONES, auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the partnership heretofore subsisting be-
tween us, the undersigned, as druggists,
under the name, style and firm of "Meek
& Vinling," was on the 7th day of Novem-
ber, A. D. 1908, dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

The business will continue to be carried
on at the old stand by Wilber R. Vinling,
all debts owing to the said partnership
are to be paid to the said Wilber R. Vinling,
at London, aforesaid, and all
debts against the said partnership are to
be presented to the said Wilber R. Vinling,
by whom the same will be settled.

Dated this 15th day of November, A. D.
1908. (Signed) VERNON W. MECK,
WILBER R. VINLING. Witness: (Signed)
E. S. O'NEILL, JARED VINLING.

AUCTION SALE, NOV. 25, 1908.—THOS.
Clark, auctioneer, will sell 100 George
Piper at lot 6, con. 1, Nissouri Township,
farm stock and implements.

AUCTIONEERS.

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER—FARM
stock and implements, a specialty.
Fraser House, Saturdays, 11-12
Postoffice.

A. R. W. BURROWS, GLANWORTH,
Auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin
counties, 25 Dundas street, London,
Saturdays.

J. W. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE,
Auctioneer—Farm and farm stock, also
real estate, Office, 90 King Street, Deer-
ing, Harvester Works, London, on
Saturdays.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MODERN
1½ or 2-story house, central; also
building lot, central. Box 24. b

WANTED—LARD-RENDERING KIT-
TLE, 20 to 30 gallons. J. H. Halliday,
butcher, 239 Wellington street. 17c

London Advertiser.

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

IS THE EXPENSE OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL JUSTLY APPORTIONED?

It will not be denied that the expense of the general hospital should be justly apportioned among those entitled to pay for its erection and maintenance. At present the cost of maintenance is borne by the city of London, the county of Middlesex, the Government of the Province and by paying patients.

London is the centre of Western Ontario, and is the place where the Medical School is located. Here also are two splendid hospitals, which during the past ten years have been greatly enlarged, and with the enlargement has come considerable extra expense. The cost to the city of London of the general hospital has been multiplied nearly five times in a period of ten years. This rapid increase is not fair to the ratepayers of London. It is admitted that the trustees desire to do the very best that can possibly be done, but why should the cost be borne by the ratepayers of London multiply five times while the increase to each of the other partners is only a small fraction of this rate? What is the practical question which the trust should apply itself to solve? The chairman is an excellent businessman, and he has capable colleagues. He and they will recognize at once the nature of this question. Are they maintaining evenly and justly the proportion each partner should pay? The Government grant is an annual one, based on the number of patients. The ratio between the county and city is fixed by agreement. The rates to be paid by private patients are fixed by the trust.

It may not be amiss to lay down some general rules which should be observed.

First of all, the rates for private patients should be fixed at such sums as will enable the city to escape loss. There is no reason why the taxpayers of London should be out of pocket in supplying hospital accommodation to those able to pay.

Second, the method of determining who are county patients through all doubtful ones into the lap of the city. An order must come to the hospital from some authorized county official before the patient is admitted. Many of the poor patients have no more right to claim the city as their home than the county, yet in practice wherever there is doubt the city must foot the bill. Would it not be fair to apportion such according to population between the city and county?

Third, the county gets its share of the benefit of the Government grant and should do so if it bears a just share of the maintenance. The county may reply that many patients are taken in for whom they do not and will not give orders. This is true. Many of them belong neither to the city nor county. They are attracted here by the hospital and their need of it. They cannot be turned away. The Government grant should be made to apply first to all poor patients who do not rightfully belong to either the city or county.

Fourth, the financial burden of the hospital should be borne by the city only so far as it applies to poor patients belonging to London.

If these rules are worked out, and the trustees are quite competent to work them out, the result will be appreciated by the taxpayers of the city, and no injustice will be done to the other paying partners.

The general hospital is worthy of much praise, and the suggestions made are for the purpose of pointing out the lines along which action should be taken by the trust to cause the expense to be fairly apportioned. It looks as though the two principal errors made were: First, that paying patients do not pay enough; second, that what may be called unclassified poor patients are all thrown on the mercy of the city when the county and the Government have quite as much right to pay as the city has.

SOUND TRUTHS FOR AMERICAN EARS.

In the course of his preliminary remarks at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday, Principal Falconer referred to the fact that at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet the previous night, Canada was the dominant theme. This is significant as showing the emergence of Canada in the past ten years from comparative obscurity into international prominence. Our neighbors are no longer indifferent to the nation which is growing up alongside them.

It is also noteworthy that the speeches of the evening were made by two Canadians—one a former member

of the Dominion cabinet, Hon. Clifford Sifton, and the other, Mr. Byron Walker, a leader in Canadian financial life. No men were better qualified to discuss Canada's progress and development. A third leading speaker, Mr. James J. Hill, the railway magnate, was also Canadian-born.

The merchant princes of the American metropolis were told some wholesome truths. Both Mr. Sifton and Mr. Walker vividly pictured the early struggles of the scattered British North American provinces and their progress since confederation. But it was when they referred to the trade relations between this country and the United States that they were most effective, and their telling points in this connection were generously applauded.

Mr. Sifton pointed out that the natural course of development lay in trade and transportation communications with the republic. But Canada was refused liberal treatment by her neighbor, and her only alternative was to learn to depend upon herself, to connect the scattered territories by effective lines of transportation, to build up a home market by selling vacant lands, to exploit her own resources and to find markets in other countries for her surplus products. The result of this struggle against geographical difficulties and hostile tariffs is seen in the increase in railway mileage of from 2,987 miles at confederation to 23,425 miles today, with about 4,000 miles in course of construction; the settling of the Canadian West, nearly 400,000 agriculturists having come over from the United States during the past ten years; the development of the other provinces; the increase in Canadian foreign trade from \$121,027,532 in 1868 to \$650,795,131 in 1908, and vast expansion in every department of trade and commerce.

Mr. Sifton nicely described the position when he said:

"We have no right to complain because you erect a high tariff, nearly double as high as ours, for the purpose of excluding our goods; similarly you have no right to complain if Canada frames her tariff to suit herself, grants a preference to Great Britain, makes a commercial treaty with France, or, for her own advantage, gives any other country special treatment in which you do not participate. These are matters in which each country has a perfect right to settle its own affairs."

The whole question is purely one of business, and Mr. Sifton sees no reason why either country should entertain the idea of retaliation.

Mr. Walker, dealing with the one-sided trading relations between Canada and the United States, bluntly told his hearers that "if you do not open your doors a little more liberally to us, so that we can more nearly pay you in goods instead of always drawing on London for the purchase price of what she has bought from us in order to pay you, you will leave us no alternative but to keep up our tariff walls until we can create at home almost every manufactured thing you sell us on the one hand, while, on the other, we seek trade preferably with any nation which takes pay in goods, so as to lessen our payment of actual money to you."

Mr. Walker compared the Canadian and United States banking systems. There are about 17,000 individual banks in the United States, but Canada has only 30, with 1,900 branches. These banks are trusted to manage their own reserves, to issue credit notes, to hold Government deposits, and to open branches even in foreign countries, thereby developing a great international force in the finances and trade of the country.

Mr. Hill's speech was an eloquent plea for absolute freedom of trade between the two neighboring countries.

CANDID ADVICE FOR THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Kingston Standard, Conservative, canvasses the question of a change of leadership and of election methods in the Conservative party. "It is very clear," says the Standard, "that when the Conservative party goes into the next campaign it must go in prepared to wage other than a campaign of slander. It is very clear, also, that when it goes in again to fight for the people it must in fact fight for the people and not make an appeal, or not permit an appeal to be made for it, that will in effect stir up racial and religious prejudices and tend, unintentionally it may be, but none the less certainly, to align class against class, creed against creed, and race against race. The appeal must be a broader, a more tolerant and a more liberal appeal than this, and nothing can justify any other appeal—not even a narrow appeal by the other party."

This is candid and wholesome advice, and a very effective rebuke to some of the Toronto organs of the Conservative party. As to the leadership, the Standard does not flatter say that Mr. Borden should retire, but it hints that better material is available. It dismisses the claims of Sir Hibbert Tupper, pointing out that he was unable to secure a nomination in Vancouver, that he has been out of public life for some years, and that no stirring demand for him has come from any quarter. The Standard's choice is Sir James Whitney, whom it lauds to the skies. It names as his first lieutenant, Premier McBride, of British Columbia, in preference to Sir Hibbert. Even if Mr. Borden retired, the

Standard does not explain how Mr. Foster is to be elbowed aside by Mr. McBride. As for Sir James Whitney, his violence and recklessness of language would not improve the tone and temper of the House of Commons, or Canadian politics in general. The man responsible for the shameful Ontario gerrymander and the introduction of the spoils system, is not the one to lead the Conservative party on the career of reform to which it pretends to be pledged. Mr. Borden, at least, talks like a gentleman, and lends respectability to his party. His weakness is a lack of moral courage, as shown by his toleration of bad company.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was 67 years old yesterday. He will soon be in the "Grand Old Man" class.

The amount of building in progress in London is very gratifying. There are many factors making for the sound and steady growth of the city. The building activity is also a sign that the wave of general depression is passing.

La Verite, of Montreal, is disgusted with the election results, and asks "how the majority of the working classes, very often illiterate, can judge the value of the laws and policy of legislators and statesmen?" What fine old Tory doctrine!

The Ontario Government has done well to warn Cobalt promoters that their prospectuses must conform to facts, or the law will be invoked. The Government would have done better if it had taken action before thousands of investors were bitten.

Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton have erected consumption hospitals, and Brantford is about to do so. In London we are squabbling over the matter. The Ontario Government should say what it intends to do, and say it at once. The present situation is a disgrace.

Mr. Rockefeller is attempting to ward off public condemnation by assuming a bantering air in the witness box, and chaffing the reporters. His monopoly and his fortune were built up, and his rivals were crushed, by unjust practices. He professes not to recollect certain incidents in the history of the oil trust, but this failure of memory is not consistent with the mind that created such an organization.

The choice of Mr. Mackenzie King as Canada's representative at the anti-opium conference in China, is a logical one. The opium industry has grown to dangerous proportions in British Columbia, and Mr. King's report led to the suppression of the business, which had ramified over the country. The discovery of scores of empty opium tins in a store in this city vacated by a Chinaman, formed part of the evidence which decided the Government to stamp out the evil.

SURE DEATH TO MOTHS.

(Argonaut.)
There was a suburban lady whose house one summer was overtaken with moths. A tramp told her that in return for a square meal he would give her an infallible moth cure. She set a square meal before the tramp, he devoured it and then said: "All we need to do, ma'am, is to hang your moth-filled clothes and carpets and things on a line and beat 'em with a stick. Good-bye to yer moths then." "Will it kill them?" asked the lady. "Yes, if ye hit 'em," said the tramp.

CHILDREN AND THE FACTORY.

(London Co-operative News.)
It seems strange that no attempt has yet been made in any country to found a factory system without calling upon mere children to pay the biggest sacrifice in life and limb. It was the same in England at the beginning—children of eight years of age were sent into the mills during the first thirty-five years of the nineteenth century. It was the same in the northern states of America. It is the same today in the Southern States. It is the same in Japan—the world's latest recruit to the factory system. And so it is the same in India.

SURE WAY TO TELL.

(Bohemian.)
Teacher—Johnny, can you inform the class as to how the age of a chicken is determined?
Johnny—Yes'm. By the teeth.
Teacher—Why, Johnny, chickens have no teeth.
Johnny—No'm. But we have.

MATTER OF HEIGHT.

(Philadelphia Record.)
Chief of Detectives—Now, give us a description of your missing cashier. How tall was he?
Businessman—I don't know how tall he was. What worries me is that he was \$25,000 short.

HELPLESS.

(Megendorfer Blätter.)
"Who is that singing so dreadfully out of tune?"
"It is my wife."
"Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune."
"She is accompanist herself."

THE THREE KNIGHTS FROM ATHELSTANE.

(Montreal Star.)
An interesting fact in connection with the knighting of Mr. Hugh Graham in the County of Huntingdon, has now given to Canada three sons who have, through their force and ability, gained the honor of knighthood at the hands of their sovereign. Sir John Rose, Sir William Hingston and Sir Hugh Graham, were all born near this little village with the name that recalls the England of Saxon days. Athelstane has reason to be proud of her sons.

THE COMBINES.

(Toronto Star.)
One of the difficulties that occur in the attempt to expose the operations of the combines is the timidity of those who suffer. They would rather submit to injustice than run the risk of being frozen out of business altogether. This is a reason why the Government and Parliament should come to their aid

and deprive the combines of their coercive power. If the fear of losing the protection of the tariff were constantly before their minds they would give up their attempts to exercise the power of taxing the community and disciplining the dealers.

HIS WEIGHT.

(Judge.)
Fat Fellow—When I weigh 300 I'll stop.
Lean Lad—Stop what—eating?
Fat Fellow—No; getting weighed.

HIS TROUBLE.

(Philadelphia Press.)
"Poor Borroughs! He's worrying a great deal about debts."
"Nonsense! You'll never catch him worrying about his inability to pay his debts."
"I didn't say he was worrying about any old debts he couldn't pay, but about new ones he can't contract."

A DANGEROUS GAME.

(Wasp.)
Two foreigners were watching their first game of baseball the other day. "Dot was a dancherous game, yah?" said the German.
"Eet must be, Monsieur," replied the Frenchman, "ly, even so, it is a very a muzzie to keep him from biting ze people."

JUSTIFIED.

(New York Sun.)
Knicker—Did you offer her your seat?
Bocker—What's the use? What she needed was a hatrack.

THE MAN'S THE THING.

(Toronto Star.)
"It may soon be Sir Rodolphe Lemieux. And yet, as Burns says, 'he rank as the postage stamp, the man's the man for a' that."

SOMETHING BETTER AT HOME.

(Kingston Standard.)
The Bishop of Stepney did well to refuse the offer of the Bishopric of Montreal, which carried with it a salary of \$4,000 a year. As Archbishop of York he will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year and will rank as third peer of the realm outside of the royal family. This is a pretty billet for a man only 44 years old.

TRADES OF AN INDIAN TOWN.

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)
"When I was last in India," said a traveller, "they were taking the census. The returns were most remarkable."
"In the Allahabad census 35 citizens described themselves as 'men who rob by threats of violence.' There were 238 'rattlers for gain.' There were 23 hereditary thieves. There were 29 howlers at funerals. There were 16 'ear cleaners.' There were 26 'bankers' and 22 'crawlers for idols.' There were 14 hereditary painters of horses with spots. There were nine 'professional false witnesses.'"

A PARTISAN.

(Washington Star.)
Lieutenant-Governor Thorne of Kentucky tells this story:
"The boys of the boys' brigade were celebrating Governor Bradley's victory in 1905, during a big procession, in which hundreds of men, boys and womenfolk were marching, cheering and blowing horns, a young girl claimed that, while standing on her front porch, which was almost covered with vines and foliage of different kinds, she was repeatedly hugged and kissed by a young man whom she hardly knew. A warrant was sworn out for her assailant."

At the trial Judge Carroll, who was denouncing the young man, cross-examined the prosecuting witness.
"What night was this?" thundered Carroll.
"Thursday night," answered the witness.
"Thursday night, you say? What time?"
"About eight o'clock."
"That was about the time the parade was passing your house?"
"Yes, sir. The parade was just passing my house."
"Streets full of people?"
"Yes, sir; the streets were full of people."
"Did you cry out or scream?"
"No, sir, I did not."
"Will you please tell this jury," asked Carroll, with rising voice, "with the street thronged with people and this man hugging and kissing you against your will, as you claim, why you never uttered a single cry for help or assistance?"
"Yes, sir, I will tell the jury; and everybody else, that you'll never catch me hollerin' et no Republican gathering."

ANNUAL "AT HOME" OF TRAVELLERS' CLUB.

Pleasant Time Spent by Drummers and Their Friends Last Night.

The annual "At Home" of the Travellers' Club was held last evening in the clubrooms with a large attendance of members and guests.

The first part of the evening was spent in cards and afterwards a fine programme was given, in which several performers from Bennett's, including Edgar Allen, Charles Sweet, and others, took part.

President J. S. Townsend was in charge of the evening and it was a very pleasant evening. Tony Cortese's orchestra rendered an excellent programme of music.

A PRESENTATION TO A POPULAR COUPLE.

Friends Honor Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris, Who Are Leaving for the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris are leaving for Calgary to reside. Mr. Harris having been appointed manager there for the Canada Cycle and Motor Company.

Last evening a few intimate friends gathered at the residence of Mr. Wm. Ashplant, 22 Stanley street, and presented Mr. and Mrs. Harris with a beautiful cut glass vase as a small reminder of their London friends.

A short address, expressing regret at their departure, and good wishes for the future was read by Mr. Sam. Milroy, and the presentation made by Mr. Jack Connor. The surprise and pleasure of Mr. Harris was complete, but he managed to thank his friends in a few well-chosen words. Amongst the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stizaker, of Delhi, Ont.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That Cures BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 2c.

The Hugh Reid bequest for a Wallace and Bruce memorial in Edinburgh now amounts to \$19,885, and \$4,205 for repairs. The money is invested in corporation stock.

When you buy life insurance there are two things to consider.

First, the Company. A clean record and absolute security is offered by the London Life. Second, the Policy Contract. Investigation will prove our Reserve Dividend Policies are unequalled.

London Life
POLICIES
GOOD AS GOLD

W. A. Winterstein
Geo. McBroom
F. J. Maine, Supt. Indus. Branch.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Special Services Will Be Conducted—Stratford Minister Will Preach.

Sunday will mark the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and the day will be marked by special services. Rev. W. T. Cluff, of St. James' Church, Stratford, will be present, and will preach special sermons. The first pastor of St. John's Church, was Rev. Mr. Fowl, at that time also principal of Huron College. For the past eighteen years, however, the present rector, Rev. W. T. Hill, has been in charge, and under him the church has grown steadily, until now the congregation numbers 500. The property at present is worth more than \$30,000, and the church debt has been reduced to about \$3,000.

REALTY TRANSFERS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Practically the Same This Year as During October of 1907.

The real estate transfers for the month of October are quite satisfactory, being larger than for the same month last year, although the value of the property sold is not so large. The number of transfers was 97, assessed at \$70,390, the consideration being \$100,950. The assessed value was 69.7 per cent of the consideration. In October, 1907, there were 83 transfers, with an assessed value of \$77,397, the consideration being \$111,589. The assessed value was 69.1 per cent of the consideration.

THE KING TO RECEIVE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

London, Nov. 20.—King Edward tomorrow will receive Hon. Mr. Lemieux and the Prince of Wales will dine the Canadian Postmaster-General. Leading Liberals are very much disappointed that Mr. Lemieux, acting upon advice, has withdrawn his acceptance of the invitation to a banquet of the National Liberal Club.

In the Commons Col. Seeley stated that the secretary to the imperial conference would not proceed to the overseas dominions to obtain general material for the next conference, as it would be unsatisfactory to some of the dominions. Lord Crewe, however, would be glad to see the secretary visit the dominions for any specific and particular purpose.

SIR WILFRID IS 67 YEARS OLD.

Congratulatory Messages Pour in on the Canadian Premier.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Many congratulatory messages poured in on Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning from all parts of Canada, it being the 67th anniversary of the date of his birth.

The congratulations included a number of cables from abroad. All the ministers at present in the city called at the Premier's offices and extended their congratulations.

Sir Wilfrid, accompanied by Lady Laurier, Dr. Prevost, and Miss Jones of Toronto, leaves this afternoon for the Liberal States, where he will enjoy a fortnight's respite from the cares of office.

NEWSY NOTES FROM WALLACEBURG.

Two Society Weddings on Tapis—Doing Things at Roller Rink.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Wallaceburg, Nov. 21.—Mr. Jack Doyle, of the Empire Hotel, is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The Baptist Church purpose holding their Christmas entertainment on Tuesday, Dec. 29. This event is always looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable of the many Christmas entertainments.

Dr. and Mrs. Thirld will shortly move to Alabama.

The engagement of Miss Ruby Gordon, daughter of Mr. D. A. Gordon, to Mr. Eril, of Detroit, is announced. The wedding of Miss Grace Dunderdale, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunderdale, and Mr. Ray Thompson, will take place on Dec. 9.

Crown Attorney H. D. Smith was here yesterday on professional business.

The young men of the town will give a dance in the Stonehouse Auditorium next Wednesday evening. Fenzel's Orchestra, of Detroit, has been engaged for the occasion.

Dr. Russell, of Chatham, was here yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Frank Certy received a message yesterday morning that her father was seriously ill at his home in Chatham.

W. D. McRae is suffering from a slight attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. Thomas Watson is erecting a large brick house on his farm property. The management of the roller rink gave a special programme last evening. A hockey match was played between the junior and senior teams. The band played special music. The rink was well filled with both skaters and on-lookers.

MOTHERS' CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

Meeting Held in the Wortley Road School—Interesting Address.

At a well-attended meeting of the Mothers' Club at Wortley road school last evening, business postponed from the last meeting was taken up.

The following ladies were elected to act as a programme committee: Messdames Arthur Yeo, Alex. Henderson, and E. McKim.

Mrs. Colin Smith was appointed press correspondent.

Following the election Dr. E. L. Wil-

Rearrangement of Constabulary.

A Special Meeting for the Purpose.

County Councillors Hold Session This Afternoon—Fee System Criticized.

The rearrangement of the county constabulary will be discussed at a meeting this afternoon of the special committee appointed by the county council to deal with the matter.

The present system has not given satisfaction, and there have been many complaints.

The fee system is at the root of the trouble, but how to abolish it and have an efficient force is the difficulty.

It is more than probable, however,

Pottersburg Has Very Big Ideas.

Part of Asylum Grounds May Be Sold.

So as to Permit Building to Go on and Improve the Suburb.

An effort will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to have the Government sell that part of the asylum farm lying just west of the asylum side road, for building purposes.

There are about 100 acres in the plot, and it is very valuable for building, as the city is developing rapidly in that direction.

This property could be sold, and another farm purchased at the rear or outer side of the asylum for less money, and it would be just as suitable for asylum purposes.

Not a Government Measure. The move will be made by one of the members of the House, and will not come as a Government measure. It is not known definitely, but it is thought that Mr. Geo. W. Neely, M. P. P., will take the matter up.

Some of the residents of Pottersburg and the east end want part of it, about five acres or more, set apart for a playground, so that baseball and such games could be played.

"We want the Government to sell that property," said Mr. S. Frank Glass this afternoon. "It is valuable for building purposes, and the Government could purchase other property just as suitable for their purposes. We want a playground there, and we think it would be very valuable to us. It will probably be taken up by the Legislature at the next session."

Many New Teachers Appointed By the Local Board of Education.

Resignation of the Janitor of Chesley Avenue School Was Accepted.

The resignation of Mr. W. Wilson, as janitor of the Chesley avenue school, was accepted. Up to the present time there are 35 applicants for the place, and they were sent to No 2 committee, who will select a capable man.

The appointment of a relieving principal to succeed Mr. H. H. Kelly, promoted to the Collegiate staff, was not considered. No 1 committee reporting progress.

Those present were Mr. C. M. R. Graham, chairman; Trustees Westervelt, MacRobert, Hamilton, Fitzgerald, Teasdale, Weekes, Inspector Edwards and Secretary McElheran.

Stephens' Inks

are stocked in Montreal and Toronto, and all orders from the trade posted to "Stephens' Inks, Montreal" will be promptly supplied.

There is NO EXCUSE for being "OUT of STOCK."

The members of the club are very much pleased and feel deeply indebted to the board of education for installing electric lights in the kindergarten, where they meet. This marked improvement, together with a considerable increase of membership, augurs well for a progressive year.

Church Bazar. The ladies of Chalmers Church have been preparing a splendid variety of useful articles for their bazar, which will be held in the schoolroom of the church, corner of Waterloo and Grey streets, on Tuesday next, 24th inst., afternoon and evening. A large assortment of useful Christmas gifts, home-made cakes, etc., will be on hand, and will be sold at moderate prices in the booths.

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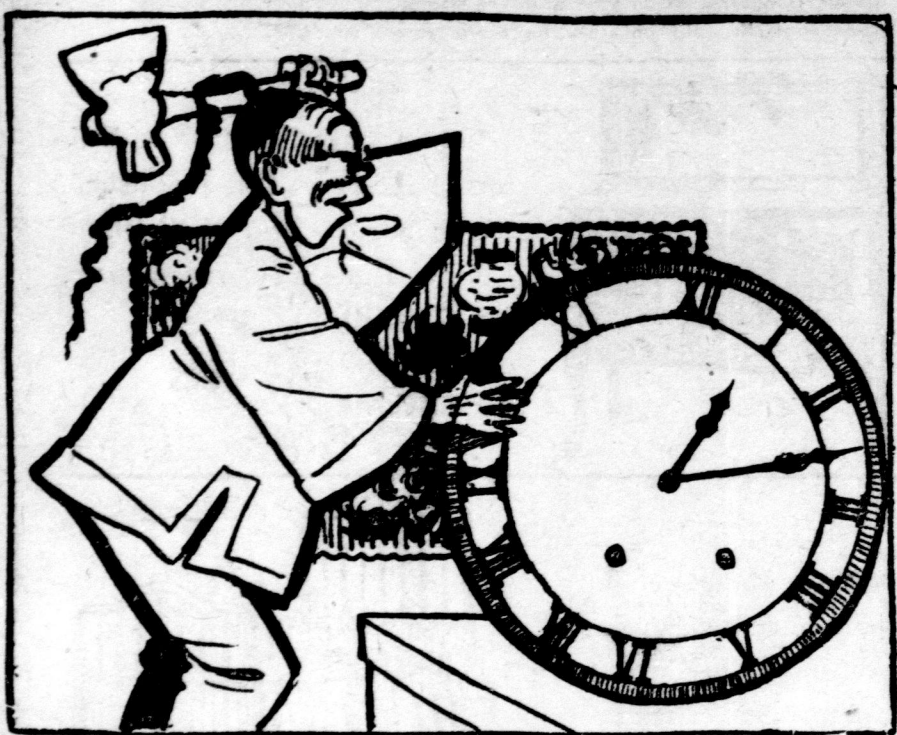
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SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES.

(Copyright by Sam Loyd, New York.)

DIVIDING-TIME PUZZLE



How did Wun Lung, with two straight cuts, separate the clock dial into three pieces, each piece containing figures which added up to a similar total?

ANSWER TO PUZZLE SUMS PRINTED FRIDAY.

Ferrule, rule, vine, garret, vinegar-FERRET.

BRITISH

Applying at Highgate police court on Tuesday for a summons against her mistress, a servant said she had been dismissed because she wore a "pneumonia blouse."

Portadown (County Armagh) is proposing to give up a portion of its public park to factory girls for the purpose of playing hockey and other games.

A thousand Rhymney Valley hauliers struck work on Wednesday for a shorter working day. Six thousand colliers are now idle, and the position is serious.

The dagger presented to Lord Darnley by Mary Queen of Scots in the year they were married, and believed to be the one with which Rizzio was killed, was sold at Sotheby's on Wednesday for £10.

Mr. Charles Herring, whose death at Lee, Kent, was announced Tuesday, sang at the coronation of Queen Victoria and King Edward, and was employed by Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., for 67 years.

Mr. Asquith states, in reply to a question in Wednesday's parliamentary papers, that the length of service which entitles a minister to a pension is "from four to ten years, according to the office he holds."

"I have never drunk nor smoked, and have never walked out with a woman in my life," said Mr. Septimus Smith, a Blackpool municipal candidate, addressing an election meeting. He received twenty-three votes.

In rebuking counsel for frequently interrupting him the deputy judge at Westminster County court on Monday said that if he had interrupted the late Mr. Justice Hawkins in the same way it was doubtful if he would have left the court alive.

Six feet under a Primitive Methodist chapel in Darlaston, which cost £6,000 to erect, has been found a subterranean fire in a seam of coal. It cannot be extinguished, and it is feared that the building will have to be demolished.

A remarkable feat was performed on Tuesday by the new cruiser Indomitable, which took in thirteen hundred tons of coal from a collier off Sheerness at an average rate of over 201 tons an hour. This is a record for a ship only four months in commission.

The Duke of Norfolk, hearing that an offer of £500 had been made to the rector and church wardens of Framlingham Church, Suffolk, for a tilting helmet which has hitherto hung over the tomb of his ancestor, the hero of Flodden Field, has notified the authorities that it must not be moved.

The famous avenues of prehistoric stones at Mortlake Bridge, Dartmoor, are in some danger, owing to a proposal to construct a light railway. One menhir has already disappeared, and two cromlechs have fallen, but two stone circles and two fine parallel avenues remain.

So great has been the Devonshire apple crop that many farmers have found it more profitable to give the apples to the pigs than to convert the fruit into cider. In the Tiverton district farmers are retelling cider at £1 a hoghead, or about 4½d a gallon, and it may even go still cheaper.

Seven years ago Police Constable Smith, of King's Lynn, detected a man named Richard Dawson poaching, but Dawson disappeared until the other day when the officer met him by chance and arrested him. On Wednesday Dawson was sent to prison for fourteen days in default of paying a fine.

A lady missionary recently left Crofton for Quia Iboe, on the west coast of Africa, taking with her a large assortment of dolls to give to native girls. The missionaries already there decided that they must not be distributed, because the instinct of worship would in all probability attach the dolls to the position of idols. They are all being sent back to England.

While shunting on the Great Central Railway a goods train from Liverpool left twenty wagons unattended between Guide Bridge and Dukinfield. The wagons ran down a steep incline, and dashed into a goods van. Several wagons were thrown into the street, demolishing a wall and crashing into a house, but no one was injured.

There are in Massachusetts 110 cities and towns where women are now members of the school committee.

SIR EDWARD GREY PLEASED WITH ON THE NEAR EAST

The Baikan Conference a Great Sedative or Exciting Stimulant.

London, Nov. 20.—Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at Scarborough today, referring to the debate on the Kaiser in the Reichstag, remarked appreciatively that not a word had been said by any member of any party incurring hostility towards Great Britain or any other country. He said he hoped the example would be reciprocated and reflected when anything was said here about Germany. So long as the British did not believe the people of any other country had ill-will towards them and so long as other countries did not believe the British had ill-will towards themselves, it would be that even the worst difficulties could be settled by diplomacy without trouble. Half of the difficulties in foreign policy arose from the exceeding ingenuity of different countries in attributing motives and intentions to others. The newspapers of the various countries were much more fertile in inventing motives and intentions than were ministers. He added: "Foreign governments, and our own Government, live from hand to mouth, and have fewer deep plans than people suppose."

Dealing with the near east, Sir Edward tried to speak hopefully, but he did not conceal that he would have been glad to have spoken more hopefully. Having reaffirmed the necessity for a conference, he expressed the hope that the result of a conference would be peaceful. He said: "People say nothing will happen. Very likely they speak the truth, but it is taking some time to prove that nothing is going to happen." Continuing, he said that a conference might be an exciting sedative, or it might be an exciting stimulant. If it did not settle the difficulties it would leave things more anxious than ever. Great Britain would continue to work for a settlement, but progress had been slow. He thought at first that it was most desirable to gain time. He now thought it important that time should not be wasted. It was satisfactory to note that Turkey was apparently lately convinced that it was likely to get sympathy and fair play at the conference, but there were still difficulties to be overcome. The best use must be made of the next few weeks, because winter which was unfavorable to action in the Balkans, was favorable to diplomacy.

FALL EXAMINATIONS AT PARK SCHOOL

Names of Students Who Were First in Each Division.

The results of the examinations of the Park school were posted on Friday morning, when a meeting of the Literary Society brought the fall term to a close.

The following students were first in their respective divisions: Senior Division—Third year, Jean Allen; second year, Eula White; first year, Ruth Robinson.

Junior Division—Grade VIII, Nicholas; grade VII, Helen Moore; grade VI, Enid Fisher; grade V, Honor Cronyn.

The programme of the Literary Society was devoted to the study of "The Story of the Life of the Poet." The following took part: Katie Hague, Mandeville Merritt, Oliver Williams, Jean Allen, Nora Moore, Doris Yarker, Eula White, Muriel Butler, Eulalie Young, Edna Green, Ruth Robinson, Doris Sabine, Helen Pope, Barbara Brown, and Miss Moore. The treasurer of the Literary Society, received \$20 in the treasury, which this year will be devoted to Miss Riddell's work among the lepers, in which the students are much interested.

At the close of the meeting a skating and hockey club was organized as follows: Honorary president, Miss Zimmerman; secretary, Nora Moore; treasurer, Jean Allen; Helen Pope, representative of senior school on executive; Ruth Young, representative of junior school on executive.

Systematic Catarrh Has But One Cure

LOTIONS AND POWDERS WILL NEVER HELP UNLESS THE BLOOD IS GIVEN ATTENTION.

The way to radically and permanently cure catarrh is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy secretions that keep the mucous membrane inflamed. Catarrhal poison usually interferes with the stomach, kidneys and liver. These organs must be properly toned and strengthened, otherwise you feel sick all over.

To go direct to the source of the trouble—to cleanse, nourish and purify the blood—where can you find anything so potent as Dr. Hamilton's Pills? This grand medicine regulates the eliminating organs and completely drives the virus of catarrh out of the system. Thousands of cures prove this. Of course, to clear the nose and head of mucous discharges, Dr. Hamilton recommends the use of Catarrhine Inhaler, which, if used with his pills of Mandrake and Butternut, cures the most obstinate case of Catarrh ever known. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills in 25-cent boxes.

The Argentine ant, which has wrought great devastation among the sugar plantations of Louisiana, has made its appearance on the Pacific coast, and active steps are being taken to exterminate it. This insect is so poisonous that it quickly drives out the native ant, which has some considerable economic value and which is not replaced by the intruder from Argentina. The latter is not only destructive in itself, but it protects scale growth and plant lice. The Argentine ant is regarded as one of the most injurious pests which was ever brought into the United States.

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DANGEROUS HAIR DYES

Many of these fluids have recently been a subject of investigation by an English chemist, who after careful analysis asserts that they contain dangerous portions of Nitric and Muriatic Acids. Instances have been reported of ladies having been injured by drops of the hair dye falling on the shoulders. Seven Sutherland Sisters' "Colorator" is not a hair dye. It is a delightful toilet preparation for restoring grey, faded or bleached hair to its natural color. It is easily applied and perfectly free from any of the injurious ingredients of the obnoxious hair dyes. Eight different shades, as follows—Ash Blonde, Gold Blonde, Auburn, Chestnut, Light Brown, Medium Brown, Dark Brown, and Black. Price \$1.00. Sold by our Local Agent.

McCALLUM & CO., Druggists' LONDON, ONT.

or from Seven Sutherland Sisters Corporation, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

JOHN D. ON THE GRILL

Government Prosecutor Subjects Him to Prolonged Examination.

New York, Nov. 20.—For over five hours today John D. Rockefeller, witness for the defense in the Government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, faced an unceasing fire of questions from the federal counsel, Frank H. Kellogg, and when adjournment was taken until Monday, the head of the oil combine was still being cross-examined on the charges that the company in its early days accepted rebates to the disadvantage of its rivals.

Mr. Rockefeller's cross-examination will probably not be concluded until late Tuesday, as Mr. Kellogg made it known that he would inquire into every detail of the company's business from Mr. Rockefeller.

The enormous earning power of the oil combination was sharply brought out in today's hearing, when Mr. Rockefeller, after stating that the Standard had paid dividends amounting to \$40,000,000 in 1907, said it had earned as much more, and that this was added to the company's surplus, which was stated by the Government's counsel to be \$300,000,000.

It was further stated by Mr. Kellogg that the company within the last eight years had earned nearly half a billion dollars.

The course of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony in the hands of Government counsel ran not so smooth as yesterday when he told his story under the direction of friendly counsel, but the rapid fire interrogations of the prosecution were always met with unshaken imperturbability and readiness to answer, except when, as he explained: "It is quite impossible for me to remember after thirty-five years. I do not recall."

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding rebates which the Standard was charged with receiving but with the exception of the agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which Mr. Rockefeller explained, gave the Standard a rebate because it effected an equalization of oil shipments, Mr. Rockefeller could not recall any other rebates though he thought it was likely that he might have heard of it at the time.

NEWS FROM WESTERN ONTARIO

It is proposed to reduce the 69 polling sub-divisions in Hamilton by 18.

Harry Bond, aged 20, of Windsor, died of injuries received in a football game.

Grant Richmond, the Hamilton child who ate a box of pills, has completely recovered.

In Hamilton there are 87 persons to whom hoteliers are not permitted to sell liquor.

Edward Townsend, formerly of Blenheim, was killed on his farm near Leamington, Alberta.

Hamilton Citizens' League discussed Thursday night measures for moral reform in the city.

The steamer Buell, with lumber, has been released from a shoal at the mouth of the Detroit River.

The steamer C. P. Pratt, of Cleveland, loaded with coal, was burned to the water's edge near Long Point.

George F. Webb has been awarded the contract for constructing the mountain sewer at Hamilton for \$26,500.

Edward Williams, of Port Elgin, was killed while moving a riveting machine at the Dominion Pressed Steel Works.

O. Robertson, a G.T.R. employee at Stratford, was crushed between an engine and a building, and his collarbone broken.

Style is in a very small degree the deliberate and designed creation of the man who therein expresses himself. The self that he thus expresses is a bundle of inherited tendencies that came, the man himself can never truly know whence. It is by the instinctive stress of a highly sensitive or slightly abnormal constitution that he is impelled to distill these tendencies into the alien magic of words. The styles wherewith he strives to write himself on the yet blank pages of the world may have the obstinate vigor of a metal rod, or the wild and quivering waywardness of an insect's wing, but behind it lie forces that extend to infinity. It moves us because it is itself moved by pulses which, in varying measure, we also have inherited.



Our Preparation For Painlessly Extracting TEETH Is undoubtedly a very superior mixture. We are proving it every day. WESTERN DENTAL OFFICE

Southwest Corner Richmond and Dundas Streets. Phone 15. 87½ St. St.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 30th November 1908, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after Tuesday the First Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JAMES MASON, General Manager. Toronto, Oct. 21, 1908.

THE ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER HOME BANK OF CANADA 394 Richmond St. F. E. KARN, Manager Branches at Ilderton, Thorndale, St. Thomas

GOMPERS ROASTS THE SOCIALISTS

At Federation Convention—Says They Are Trying to Disrupt Unionism.

Denver, Nov. 20.—Before the president's report was taken up today at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mrs. Harriet G. Wright, president of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, was elected delegate representing the National American Woman's Equal Suffrage Association.

C. consideration of the committee's report on the president's report was then resumed. The recommendation of the committee on the subject, "Legislation and Political Action," which caused a long debate yesterday, carrying with it the recommendation that any member of the executive council who does not agree with any action of the executive council, should resign, was adopted, without debate. The only remarks made were by Delegate John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, who wanted it understood that the recommendation of the committee did not refer to religious opinions.

When the point in the committee's report endorsing the American Federationist, the official organ, was reached, Delegate J. M. Barnes, of the Clearing House, protested against an editorial which had appeared during the political campaign, asking: "Who is financing the red special, with which Presidential Candidate Debs made his campaign?"

The editorial also charged that forces opposed to labor were financing the "red special."

Mr. Barnes offered a resolution calling upon the convention to appoint a committee to go over the books of the Socialist party and ascertain where the funds were obtained. The resolution was signed by all the Socialist members who are delegates to the convention, and nearly all the Socialist delegates spoke in its favor.

A motion by T. K. Duffey, of the Pottery Workers' Union, to amend the amendment to the report be considered, the Socialists present be asked if they endorsed editorials appearing in Socialist organs attacked the federation and its officers, was carried.

President Gompers defended the editorial. He asked why the only paragraph in the editorial in which he had expressed an opinion is taken up, and every charge in the editorial is overlooked, for he did make a number of charges. Mr. Duffey charged that the Socialists were trying to disrupt the trade union movement.

He said that there never had appeared a more severe arraignment of the officers of the federation in the hostile press than has appeared in the Cleveland Citizen, edited by Max Hayes, a representative of the Typographical Union in the convention.

Mr. Gompers stated that he had no ill-will against any man personally, and that he fought principally for the trade movement. He had no ill-will to Debs or Daniel De Leon, although both were trying to destroy the trade union movement. In regard to the charges in the editorials, he said they must be true or the Socialist delegates would have repudiated them. These charges dealt with the political history of Debs.

A. B. Grant, of the Metal Polishers' Union, was called upon as one of the fifteen Socialists in the convention to speak on the subject.

He said he was not responsible for the editorials, but that he believed that

there had been cases where labor leaders had sold out, although he made no charges against the federation officers. At this point recess was taken.

ST. PETERSBURG MOURNS

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—St. Petersburg has assumed the garb of mourning for the funeral of Grand Duke Alexis, which will take place tomorrow. A heavy snowfall came today and the streets will be in a terrible condition, but arrangement doubtless which the Emperor, a dozen will pass on foot behind the casket of their relative, a distance of three miles from the railroad station to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Reports were in circulation in official circles this evening to the effect that Emperor Nicholas is slightly ill. It is possible that his majesty has decided to abandon his expressed intention of attending the funeral. The body of Grand Duke Alexis is due to arrive from Paris at 8:30 a.m.

Every precaution has been taken for the safety of the Emperor. A dozen regiments of troops will be extended in solid lines on either side of the roadway the entire distance. Behind them the populace will be allowed to gather, except at a few spots, where it is feared dangerous crowds may collect. Thousands of men in plain clothes will be scattered among the spectators and another thousand of horse porters, who form an auxiliary police force, have been ordered to assist in watching the crowds.

Groups of houses have been forbidden to shelter strangers tonight under penalty of a heavy fine.

What About Marcell?

Several men of money, all veterans in the mining interest, came back yesterday from an extended trip to the Elk Lake district, where some of the most startling strikes have been made and more are daily expected. Seen at the King Edward Hotel last night, one of the party frankly admitted his faith in the new camp's richness and possibilities. He said: "The Montreal River country is going to be a gold mine. It is itself. The surface values already shown are much richer than Cobalt exhibited; and practically any claim that lies on the big Lucky Godfrey vein is certain to be a payer and a quick payer. One property in particular—the Marcell, 150 acres, about five miles from Elk City—has no less than fifteen veins exposed now, and any one of the fifteen looks good enough to pay dividends on the whole capitalization."

The quartz lamp is the latest electrical lighting apparatus. It is a mercury-vapor lamp with a quartz tube in a glass globe, and resembles an incandescent lamp in general appearance. It is to be used as a single lamp at 220 volts, and has a rating of 2,000 candles, consuming 0.25 watt per candlepower. Its life is given at 1,000 hours, and an advantage claimed for it is that it is quite necessary to replace any electrodes.

It has been the custom until recently for British submarines to carry white mice, peculiarly susceptible to the fumes of petrol, their squeaking served as a warning in the case of an accident. Several weeks ago the British admiralty ordered that the mice should be carried no longer. The first reported ill effect of the discharge from service of the white mice occurred on July 25, when the crew of No. 9 torpedo-boat was overcome by escaping petrol fumes and, when rescued, found unconscious, though later resuscitated.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in South Africa.

South Africa within the last few years has gained more prominence, perhaps, than in all its past history. Its rich diamond mines have won for it an enviable reputation. Its native uprising has excited sympathy everywhere, while the Boer war, the effect of which will be felt for a long time to come, was looked upon with mixed emotions, the world cheering or mourning according to the interests involved. During these critical times, its commerce was crippled, supplies were scarce, and only staple articles were allowed to pass. Among these were Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It was sent there in large quantities, and it was for usefulness and reliability had already been established. Mr. S. Schneider, of Koffersfontein, Orange River Colony, shows by the following letter that this medicine is still held in high esteem. He says: "I thank you for your good Cough Remedy. I used it for myself and three children when we had had coughs, and it helped us. Every family should keep it at hand."

Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited, Gentlemen.—In July, 1905, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly, and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In September, 1906, Mr. Wm. Outridge, of Lachute, urged me to try Minard's Liniment, which I did with the most satisfactory results, and today I am as well as ever in my life. Yours sincerely,

MATHEW X. BAINES.

JAP STATESMAN PREDICTS WAR

Gen. Viscount Torio Declares Clash With America Is Inevitable.

New York, Nov. 20.—"War between Japan and the United States is inevitable," is the startling declaration made by Gen. Viscount Torio, Japanese elder statesman and one of the closest counsellors to the Mikado.

Not only is it inevitable but, on the same prophetic authority, it will last not three, nor 20, but perhaps 100 years, and will be the greatest war in the history of mankind.

Gen. Torio makes this bold prophecy in an interview secured by Richard Barry, the war correspondent. It is a remarkable utterance coming, as it does, from a man of such great prominence.

Perhaps Hundred Years.

Gen. Torio is the first authoritative voice of Japan to predict war with America. As to the length of the predicted conflict, the seer of Atami, as the article entitled him, said: "Come and see me when you return from the first stage of it. Your hair will be as grey as mine."

"What! A 20 years' war?"

"Perhaps a hundred," he answered. "You have a great nation, and we have well—we have a nation, too."

"But it is possible for nations to fight so continuously in these modern days?"

"In the life of a nation like Japan a century is but a day. We have existed since the growing of the first anemone; we will continue to exist after the reaping of the last sunflower. And we have existed so long for one thing—to preserve our national unity."

Asiatics All One Family.

"As a nation we are only one member of a family. That family covers the whole continent of Asia and all the islands that lie nearby. It has many members, from the old grandfather, China, to the little baby in the Philippines. It is a big family, a wonderful family, and we revere it. Behind the family we remember—nothing; beyond that family we see—nothing. There is nothing but the family."

"All our ideas of life are based upon the family; thereto our civilization is built. We are born, we live, we die for the family; the family gives us our colossal strength, our perpetuity. And it also gives us that easy reliance in ourselves which lets us drift, some times for centuries, secure always in the faith that if some members of the family may be weak or foolish there will always be a strong member to fight to maintain, to shield."

"Over 2,000 years ago your boy, Alexander, strayed into our backyard. He was a brave and venturesome expert with both swords, and we sent him against one who at that time was our elder brother, the good Xerxes. Our elder brother fell and your younger brother pushed on; for how long? For a breath, a laugh, a shy, exciting shout; then he slipped, he fell, he died, and his people scattered, and his nation perished, and we lived on, the family triumphant!"

"We opened, we absorbed them, we passed them out and did not know that they had come. And therein we always win. If overwhelmed, if startled, if outwitted, we yield, we gracefully submit for a time—and then the family gathers its loyal members together, loosely, enfolds its entwining and terrible arms, hospitably about our triumphant victor."

"You have a family, just as we have one, your family of the Occident, and four times in the last 2,000 years has some member of your family strayed over to impose upon the rights of our family."

TAMPERED WITH DANGER

FINALLY HAD TO GIVE UP TEA AND COFFEE DRINKING.

Because the poisonous drug in tea and coffee does not "kill right out," many persons do not think there is any poison there.

But there is. Caffeine, the drug in tea and coffee, causes the action of the heart which results in palpitation and weakness. These often cause chronic heart trouble which may shorten life.

Palpitation, nervousness, insomnia and other tea and coffee symptoms are the danger signals, nature throws out to the tea and coffee drinker.

While yet an infant on my mother's knee," writes a Penna. lady, "she gave me sips of coffee. As I grew older, my appetite for coffee was indulged until I did not enjoy a meal without it."

"By the time I grew to womanhood, I began to suffer the consequences. My stomach had become disordered, and often at night I could not sleep for hours on account of palpitation of the heart."

"I was induced to stop coffee, but as soon as I was better, I would again tamper with danger by going back to it. After several such experiences, I tried Postum."

"At first I did not like it. But I soon found by following directions on packages that it was easy to make good Postum and I now sit down to my meals with a cup of rich golden brown Postum by my plate and it makes the meal a feast fit for a king."

"Best of all, while I enjoy my feast, my health improves steadily." My sister, who used to have spells of acute indigestion from coffee, now enjoys real comfort from Postum, which we all have three times a day. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE YOUNG FOLKS OF STRATHROY

Census Taken in Interest of the Sunday School Work—Boy's Long Journey.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Nov. 20.—A youthful traveler, Master Harry Charl, aged 1 year, left London, Eng., two weeks ago, all alone, for Strathroy. He sailed on the Allan Line steamship Corinthian, and came Thursday from Quebec on the G. T. R., arriving here a few days ago.

His grandmother, Mrs. Martha Jenner, living in the 10th concession, Carleton Place, was on hand to greet the little traveler, who was hale and hearty, and none the worse for his long and lonesome journey.

Chicken thieves have been doing some hold work in this town recently. Mr. R. McDonald, on English street, had some valuable thoroughbred Rhode Island Red fowl stolen from his coop; also Mr. W. Redmond a few nights ago had some good specimen of Buff Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns taken from the perch.

Miss I. Haldane was married Tuesday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Haldane, at Cairnholm, to Mr. A. W. Thorn, of Toronto. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. M. L. Pearson, pastor of the Front Street Methodist Church, Strathroy. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruby Haldane, the groom by Mr. B. Haldane. Quite a number of invited guests were present. After an excellent wedding dinner, the happy couple left for the afternoon train for their new home in Toronto.

It is the intention of the Women's Auxiliary of St. John's Church to start a junior branch of the society.

Mr. T. Yellowwees, the secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association, was here recently, and arranged with the officers of several of the local churches to secure a census of those in towns over 18 years of age, and also those over 4 and under 18, who attend church. The work was carried out in a very satisfactory manner, as near as could be ascertained. The following figures are only for the town and hence do not represent the full strength of the various congregations:

	18 years and over	4 and under 18	Total
Methodist	930	213	1,143
Presbyterian	645	482	1,127
Baptist	623	413	1,036
Anglican	536	385	921
Roman Catholics	109	89	198
Salvation Army	40	25	65
Other denominations	13	8	21
No preference	18	17	35

Eight fine deer were brought in this week by Messrs. McKellar, Drake and McLean, who have just returned from a hunting trip to Muskoka.

At a meeting held in the town hall on Friday evening by the young men of the town, it was decided to try and arrange for the formation of a local Y. M. C. A. branch. Committees were appointed to look into the matter, and another meeting will be held soon.

Mr. Warren De Groat left on Friday for Neepawa, Man., where he will reside in future.

BRITAIN TO SUFFER FROM CATTLE EPIDEMIC

Prohibition on Export of Cattle From New York Will Send Prices Up.

London, Nov. 20.—The announcement of the outbreak in New York State, as well as in Pennsylvania, of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, has caused considerable perturbation here, as the prohibition of the importation of cattle from the port of New York opens up the prospect of a serious shortage in the meat supply of Great Britain and a consequent rise in prices.

As soon as the first information of the outbreak in the disease reached the British board of agriculture two days ago, the entire staff of inspectors was at once mobilized to meet all incoming ships to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country.

The importation of hay and straw, as well as live stock, from Pennsylvania, has been prohibited.

WHO KILLED ANDREW FOX?

Toronto Commercial Traveller Done to Death at Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—The body of Andrew Fox, commercial traveller, about 45 years of age, was found lying in St. James street, near the G. T. R. station, this morning. The police believe that Fox was done to death. He had a deep gash in his right arm, which had probably been inflicted by a knife. He also had a bad gash on the side of his head, which was the cause of death. The victim arrived in town last Sunday night from either Hamilton or Toronto. He was going to join Mr. F. W. Howard, of this city.

A Strange Story.

Investigation shows that he was out last night, driving with two other men. A street car conductor told the police that one of his night passengers told him that he had seen a man thrown from a sleigh at the place this man was found, and that after he was out a man jumped down and smashed him in the face and then grabbed him and drove off down the street, dragging the man behind him.

Has Been Located.

The man who told this story has been located. The position of the dead man bears this out, as his clothes were up round his head in a way to puzzle the police. The police are searching for the carter. What became of the other men who were with him in the sleigh is not known.

Registered mail in the United States is hereafter to be delivered only to the addressee in person. Even the latter's written order will not change this rule.

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WEEKLY REVIEW BY BRADSTREETS

Commercial Conditions in All Chief Centres of the Dominion.

London reports to Bradstreet's say general business is now moving fairly briskly, although the ordering is not as heavy as might be expected. Local retail trade is fair and collections from all points continue to improve. Cost of raw materials and business there is steady in tone. There has been a fair distribution of orders for general lines and prospects are bright for future business. The lumber trade is still light. Produce is offering freely and prices are generally showing firm tendencies.

Active Out West.

Winnipeg reports says: The one unpleasant feature of the situation is the shortage of cars in which to move the grain. General business is active, and the outlook for future trade is most encouraging. The grain moving faster than ever before, inspections at Winnipeg running to five hundred cars a day. Values hold steady to firm. Ordering of drygoods for spring is better than had been expected. Retail trade is in the season. Retailers generally have light stocks of winter lines and they expect a good retail business. Other lines report a better demand for staples.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say: Business all along the coast holds a steady tone. Retail trade is moving, and volume and wholesalers are looking forward to excellent future business. Collections are fair to good. The lumbering and mining trade are fairly busy and this ear's salmon catch has been considerable larger than that of last season. Retailing extends in the province is going forward rapidly and the shipping trade is busy with a good export business in grain and other products.

Holiday Trade.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say business continues fairly active. Stocks of wholesale lines are moving more freely and indications point to continued activity until well up to the holiday season. Retailers report a fair trade. Collections are generally satisfactory and produce is coming forward freely with prices holding up. The demand for holiday lines has been fairly good.

Improvement at Montreal.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say: General business conditions have shown little change during the past week. Weather has been hardly as favorable for the retail trade but the volume of the wholesale business keeps up fairly well, and in some lines shows improvement. A canvass of the wholesale trade generally hear reveals a wide-spread feeling of confidence regarding future trade conditions. At the moment orders are fair and collections are coming forward satisfactory. It is understood also that retailers are generally carrying light stocks and that they will be compelled to increase them as the holiday trade comes nearer. Drygoods men report much better collections, and a fairly brisk demand for seasonal lines. Values are generally about steady. There has been some improvement in the ready-to-wear clothing trade and business for fur promises well. Business in groceries is fairly brisk in Christmas lines and the movement of staples is about normal. General hardware is fairly active with values for all lines about steady. The lumber trade is still quiet. Country business is moderate. Real estate is still badly needed, the few showings which fell having been too light to have done any pronounced good. Produce comes forward fairly well and prices are steady.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: There is a steady tone to trade here with some further improvement noted in both wholesale and retail lines. Money is coming forward more freely and the outlook for trade is bright. Spring business in drygoods is already good and some sorting orders are coming in. Retail trade in tailors purchases were not so heavy and stocks should require re-inforcing early in the season. Grocers report a fair amount of orders for holiday goods. Seasonable hardware lines move well, a good business having been done in sporting goods. Metals are steady and in fair demand. Boot and shoe men report an improved inquiry for winter footwear. The leather trade is quiet, with prices steady to firm. There is little demand for hides and prices are unchanged. Country trade shows a fair volume and collections are generally satisfactory. Produce prices are steady to firm, with fair lots coming forward here.

The 5,544 national and 11,852 state, private and savings banks and trust companies of Massachusetts have an aggregate capital and surplus of \$3,000,000,000 and deposits of \$13,000,000,000. Ninety-three insurance companies have admitted assets of over \$3,000,000,000, and insurance in force amounting to \$14,000,000,000.

Our referendum among the leading persons of this country on the question, "What is your opinion of the great men of Europe and America?" has resulted as follows: Washington and Napoleon are the greatest favorites, after whom come Hannibal, Caesar and Charles XII. of Sweden. Among the most disliked are Brutus, Cromwell and Darwin.—Nihonjyu (Tokio).

Is Your Chest Sore?

That's how inflammation of the lungs starts—neglecting a sore chest. You must rub on Nerviline, rub it in good and hard tonight. By morning you're cured. Nothing so penetrating and pain-easing as Nerviline. It's King of all Liniments; the biggest 25 cents' worth in the drug stores; a staple for nearly 50 years.

DR. FALCONER ON "CANADA"

Inspiring Address by Principal of the University of Toronto.

Under the auspices of the Women Teachers' Guild of this city, Principal Falconer, of the University of Toronto, delivered an address in St. Andrew's Hall last night, choosing as his subject, "Some Qualities of Our Canadian Inheritance."

Dr. Falconer pointed out the necessity of viewing nationhood in its proper perspective. Canadians have been prone to compare themselves with such nations as the United States, and in many ways Canada must suffer in the comparison. Canada is only 41 years of age in its national life, and is only beginning to take self-conscious shape. The Anglo-Saxon element of Canada is only beginning to realize the historical continuity which alone gives Canadians the right to recognize themselves as a nation. The history of the United States goes back 300 years. Its early settlers were for the most part men of culture, bringing with them from the old land definite ideals and principles, along with many of the richest traditions of the mother country.

Conditions in Canada.

In English Canada there have not been the same conditions of experience. The farther reach of Canadian history, as a self-conscious organism, dates back barely a hundred years. Canadian people are gifted with a sense of high moral order, and a high intellectual potentiality, but they have not had the high social and political advantages that stand behind the United States. Nor can they compare themselves with them, without doing themselves a grave injustice.

The life that has developed in Canada has certain definite characteristics, the inheritance of a glorious ancestry, and Canadians do well to consider the forces, those near at hand, and those that come as far echoes of the distant past, that mold and fashion their national life.

A nation to be a nation should have a fine physical basis. The variety, the vastness and the grandeur of the inheritance of Canadians, leave their mark on the national life, in an inspiring imagination and a stimulated national sentiment.

But a physical basis is only one of the minor qualities. There were the great Semitic nations, Babylon and Egypt, that flamed into a blaze of glory and name, despite the pomp and majesty of their power, and out of them only the Hebrew people, a small people, in a narrow environment, live on down through the ages a great vital force, because their national life had behind it a crowning mission that taught an unerring word the meaning of righteousness, and forced its ideals upon a world's history.

In Greece.

Among the hills of Greece there was another small people, who live in all civilization to this day, and who are only perfectly understood as our civilization advances more and more towards perfection. It is the extent of a country that gives it lasting pre-eminence, but it is the ideals and principles of its people which will ultimately decide its permanency.

What lessons have our sister races to teach us? Bradstreet's says: The French litterateur, has this to say of his countrymen, that in them there is found a sense of catholicity, a breadth of viewpoint, a desire to share with others, the endeavor to act out his own powers. If this is so, then in that French nation that is yet part of us we have a great factor to broaden and uplift our national ideals.

British Liberty.

What is it, that as a branch of the great Anglo-Saxon nation, we most prize? It is liberty, the birthright of the Anglo-Saxons, won by years and centuries of slow and powerful struggle.

The history of England, of Scotland, and Ireland all tell the same story of the long passionate struggle for liberty. This is one of the elements of our civilization, one of the most essential parts of our inheritance.

If freedom is admitted, will it not turn to license? Is the question often asked. Can you trust men with freedom? It is a cogent question. How has it been met?

In the annals of Britain, lying side by side with the great principle of freedom, there has always been the moral ideal of duty. Its ultimate source is shrouded in oblivion, but it can be historically traced from the time of Alfred.

The rise of education, the hands of all the people, and all consciously, its teachings and ideals have become part of our national character, and our moral standards are adjudged thereby. Duty is a sense of obligation, to do the thing that is right. Therefore, Britain has taken up the white man's burden to carry civilization to the outskirts of the world. They have endured hardships and dangers, and the silent agony of separation from the joys of home, because every cry of oppression spoke to them of the duty their own to give every man his chance.

Basis of Nationhood.

This is the highest basis of nationhood, liberty coupled with the duty to do what is right, and to transmit their heritage.

In the oldest civilization, a select few enjoyed the liberty; the rest were slaves. In Canada it is not so, and we as a people must fight against it, and we can best do that by education, for education is the school of liberty.

How are we to conquer the future? By force? The nations of the Orient could meet our force with force a thousand times more great. Force has no enduring power. Egypt and Babylon, and Nineveh and Rome, were the greatest powers the world has known, yet their story is shrouded in the mists of years, and they are almost forgotten.

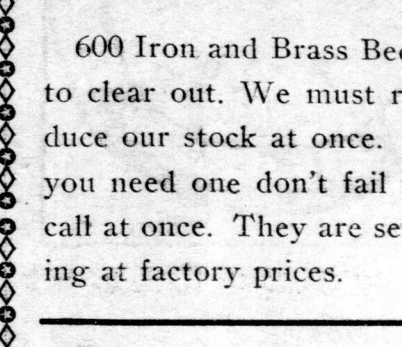
We must conquer by the power of our civilization, by the purity of our ideals, the unselfish strength of our manhood, and the great power of a

FURNITURE BARGAINS

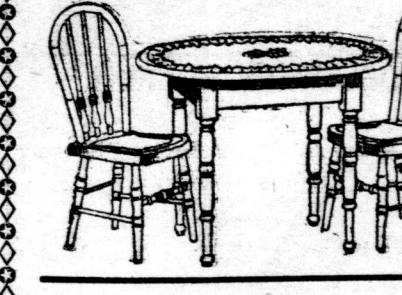
Below we put before you five genuine bargains, such as you will not see again in a lifetime. They are REAL BARGAINS, not newspaper bargains. Come in and see them, and you will wonder how these goods could possibly be made at the price.



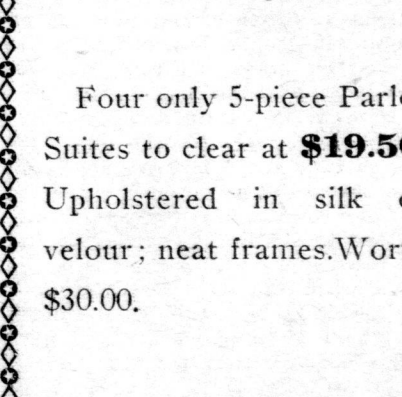
Three only Solid Oak Buffets, hand-carved and polished, worth \$35.00, now \$23.00.
One Buffet, worth \$40.00, for \$30.00.
One Buffet, worth \$50.00, for \$37.50.



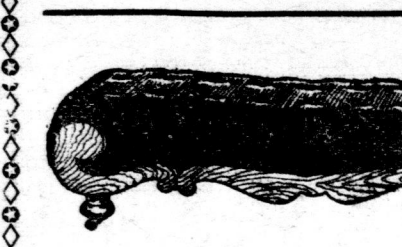
600 Iron and Brass Beds to clear out. We must reduce our stock at once. If you need one don't fail to call at once. They are selling at factory prices.



200 Toy Sets, \$2.00. Larger, better, stronger. The best set in town.



Four only 5-piece Parlor Suites to clear at \$19.50. Upholstered in silk or velour; neat frames. Worth \$30.00.



Solid Oak Couch, French velour covering, steel constructed couch, made to sell at \$15.00; to clear at \$9.50.

The Ontario Furniture Co

London's Largest Furniture House
228-230 DUNDAS ST., LONDON

debt fulfilled. So we shall provide for ourselves an enduring place in the world's history, and measure up to the high standard of our national heritage.

Provost James, of the Western University, occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of the lecture conveyed to Dr. Falconer the very hearty appreciation of the audience of the great ideals of nationhood he had placed before.

FEEL PANICKY OVER HINDUSTAN

Native Hatred Intense—Drastic Powers for Suppression of Outrage.

London, Nov. 20.—The daily records of violence and seditious acts in India have long shown that the unrest there is increasing rather than abating. The opinion is becoming general here that the situation is more serious than is officially admitted.

One of the latest indications that the trouble is growing is the sudden determination of the viceroy, the Earl of Minto, to cut short a tour that he is making in the provinces. He has resolved to return to Calcutta ten days earlier than he intended.

Some of the newspapers here are calling for sterner methods in repressing sedition, which, in one opinion, signifies a revival of race hatred such as has not been known since the mutiny. The Standard says it learns that the apparent failure of the appeal to the natives in King Edward's recent message is causing anxiety. It adds that as a consequence of this and other marked indications of increasing unrest, there is reason to believe that greater powers are about to be given to the Indian authorities to deal with the situation. Among the measures contemplated is believed to be the establishment of special courts to deal summarily with perpetrators of outrages.

The Daily Mail publishes conspicuously an article by an anonymous Anglo-Indian official of wide experience, who, it declares, is incapable of entertaining panic views. He takes a serious view of the situation, the gravity of which, he says, is not realized in Great Britain. The truth, however, is that race hatred has reached high-water mark of danger. It is indubitable that the native states are leavened with treason, and their chiefs watch wonderingly the manifestations of British weakness. He declares it is time that the viceroy bestirred himself.

German will lay down her battle-ships of the 1909 programme as early as Britain lays down her 1908 vessels. In 1911 Germany will have fourteen Dreadnoughts to Britain's twelve.

The WHEEL of FORTUNE

by Louis Tracy

A BIG STORY OF ADVENTURE

A great hearted, strong armed, clear-brained book of twentieth century adventure in an ancient land. Fate perches on the wrist of an impoverished descendant of Richard Coeur de Lion and over the immortal track of that great Crusader brings him to his own.

McLEOD & ALLEN, Publishers Toronto

BRASS

Castings to order. Core work and delivery in one day our specialty. Brass spinning, buffing and machine work. NATIONAL LIGHT COMPANY, 348 Talbot, London.

Boxing, Hockey,
Basketball

How Coverpoint Sees It

An Englishman got a good job because he could play chess. Surely this magnificent sport is not going to be commercialized.

Bat Nelson says that he wrote his autobiography "himself alone, and not another." He will be there with the literary lay and the higher-thought aspect.

Capt. Steffen, of the Chicago University football team, went as he bade farewell to his team mates yesterday. Curses, what a sad tale. Left alone with only a boot to win his way through the world. He may go back for an education.

It is now said that Merkle's famous "Last Stand" will go down in history as the greatest piece of thinking done in baseball.

T. Longboat is about to be married to a young Indian maiden. This, perhaps, explains why Tom is after the coin.

The Citizens' League of Hamilton, are about to give the first thing they know it will be too respectable.

Dan Patch has paced 67 miles at a two-minute gait or better. He is almost good enough to start in the great races at Duffin Park, Toronto, where some of the mightiest steeds in captivity are to be found.

The Toronto liquor men have raised a fund of \$25,000 to use against a reduction of license. It is said that the money will be used in purchasing noble steeds for such as Inspector Purvis and the like to draw voters to the polls to vote against the reduction. They want some awfully fast horses, you know, to get them all there.

Bob Fitzsimmons wants to fight

Princess Avenue Takes Championship

The long-delayed decision regarding the championship of the school league was decided yesterday afternoon.

It was decided before the game that in the event of a tie the contest should be declared in favor of the Princess school, who had already won one game.

The game was a fast one, the teams evenly matched, and they put up a fine exhibition of football. After a few minutes' play the Princess boys

Dundas May Default Game to Tigers

Hamilton, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the committee in charge of the intermediate and junior teams of the western division of the Inter-provincial Union was held here last night to arrange for the play-off between the Dundas and Tiger 11 teams, they having tied in the regular series.

Dundas wanted to play a sudden-death game on neutral grounds, while the Tigers asked for home and home games, the receipts to be pooled and equally divided. The committee decided in favor of home and home games, and the representatives of the Dundas teams have announced that Dundas

NEW BALL PARK
FOR WHITE SOX

Comiskey Will Spend \$500,000
for Improvements—To Be
World's Finest.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—South side fans are jubilant today over the announcement of President Comiskey, of the White Sox, that he intends to erect one of the biggest and best baseball plants in America. If he can buy the site on which the park is now located according to his announcements, he will build the new park there. If the owners of the ground refuse to sell, he will select another site in the neighborhood.

The improvements on the grounds will cost about \$500,000, he says. The grandstand is to be of steel. The diamond will be constructed according to ideas of Comiskey's own, and he declares it will be the finest in the world.

TOM LONGBOAT TO MARRY

The Indian is Getting as Fine a Girl
as Anyone Could Wish For.

Tom Longboat will be married on Dec. 30 in Toronto, to Miss L. Meracle, the Mohawk maiden of the Deseronto reserve. And she is not only a beautiful girl, but as fine a character as you would meet anywhere, according to Tom Flanagan, who knows her well.

The big Irishman is tickled to death that Longboat is getting so clever and good a girl, and of her own race. She will do more than all the managers and influence that could be brought to bear on the Indian, to keep him in the narrow path. She is well educated. Anyway, the romance is full, and the chief's daughter will be led to the altar on the day announced above.

The decline of Oban, Scotland, as a tourist centre is causing some concern. The season has been a poor one, and another "lean year" or two would be attended with serious consequences.

PREVENTS BLOOD POISONING
DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING
OIL relieves pain, heals and prevents
Blood Poisoning. The only Household
Surgical Dressing for all Hurts. 25c.

Latest Gridiron Jottings and Bowling Notes

Racing, Football,
CurlingWest and Karry the Losers'
In Fast Inter-City SeriesToronto Pair Win With Exciting
Finish on National
Alleys.

In probably the best bowling match ever seen in this city, Messrs. Capps and Sutherland, of Toronto, succeeded in winning from the crack local bowlers, Joe West and Wm. Karrys, by a total of 14 pins on the 20 games.

The National alleys were crowded to watch the match. A temporary stand had been erected to the right of the alley, accommodating about 500, and this and every other available point of vantage was jammed to its utmost capacity by a wildly enthusiastic crowd.

The eighth game showed London well ahead, but this could not hold the lead

sufficiently to win out, despite the splendid bowling of West, who was beyond all question the best man. West was high man in all the 20 games.

The score is as follows:

Capps—178 185 212 152 160 169 176 170 168 181—1709
Sutherland—184 160 184 206 174 167 172 176 201 182—1806

Totals—3515
Total for 20 games, 7,539.

West—206 195 181 248 176 170 215 200 188 189—1962
Karrys—209 170 177 179 204 186 191 198 141 182—1806

Total—3768
The Toronto scores were West, 1962; Capps, 1732; Sutherland, 1806.
A total of 4024, making a grand total in the twenty games of 7524 pins.

An interesting coincidence in the match is that West bowled exactly the same number of pins last night as he did in Toronto 1902; while in last night's game it was Karrys and Sutherland also bowled the same number of pins.

GIANTS WIN ON
THE IDEAL ALLEYS

The Giants met the Grocers in the scheduled game at the Ideal alleys last night and succeeded in defeating their opponents for the following scores:

Moule 151 159 145 455
Beal 161 155 173 489
Nelles 135 121 134 390
Murray 157 137 130 424
Graham 202 174 201 577

Totals—618 746 790 2,352

Grocers—124 147 167 438
Bell 84 123 148 355
Collins 120 127 122 369
Ranahan 132 156 165 453
Grandage 149 172 170 491

Totals—609 728 772 2,107
The next scheduled game is looked for Monday night, when the Grocers meet the Specials.

RAMBLERS TO PLAY
HOCKEY THIS WINTER

The Ramblers are getting into the game again. Captain Twaddle will probably be in his old place, Chumme Murray and Hoot Curran, two other veterans, are anxiously waiting for a chance to chase the elusive rubber. Eddie McLean will probably take Curry's place, the latter having gone to Windsor. These, with Simpson, Douphine and Leo White, will form the backbone of the team, though there may be some changes.

BASEBALL.

Ty Cobb, the baseball player, has come into a fortune of \$1,000,000; at least Ty's wife has, and he says that's the thing, and Ty ought to know. He will still play ball, he says, for the love of the game.

DENY THE SAGANS
ARE NEAR DIVORCE

Anna Gould and Second Royal
Husband Said to Have
Ended Romance.

London, Nov. 20.—Little credence is given here to the report that Anna Gould is contemplating a divorce from Prince Helle de Sagan on the ground of cruelty. Friends of both today said the report probably originated in the fact the princess is greatly distressed by the possibility the French divorce law might be applied to her marriage to influence her decision regarding the guardianship of her children in the suit instituted by Count Boni de Castellane.

The princess is said to have written a letter in which she declared she would sooner divorce Sagan than lose control of her children, but such an alternative is problematic.

On the other hand, it is reported that the princess and her present husband have found that their romance was not that it should be, and that they have tired of it already.

Helie Denies; Anna Confirms.

Prince Helle de Sagan has issued a statement from Rome, Italy, in which the princess confirmed the denial, but today circumstantial details came by telegraph and cable from several European capitals, all giving the same facts—that Anna and Helle have wearied of each other after a glided weeded life of only four months, and pointing toward the same end—a divorce court. This idea is supported by reports from the friends of the couple themselves. These say that all has not been well for some time past in the Sagan household.

According to what appears an authoritative report here the Princess de Sagan appeared secretly to the British courts a short time ago for a separation from the prince on the ground of cruelty.

Another report sent from Rome states that the princess has twice instituted divorce proceedings, but that each time were withdrawn under pressure from the Gould family in New York, who wished for no more scandal.

The Rome report also says that the breach between Helle and his multi-millionaire wife cannot be bridged, and that the divorce is only a matter of time. These reports are declared in Rome to be authentic, in spite of the denials from both the prince and princess.

Whatever may be the immediate cause, the true reason for the disagreement in the De Sagan family is summed up in the one word, disillusionment.

The princess is said to have found her second husband no better than the first. She was not the nobleman which was pictured to her after the ending of her first marriage in the divorce court, his life and the alleged affairs connected with it were but little, if any, less vulgar than those attributed to the count. Anna Gould was told these things previous to her second marriage, but she refused to listen, and friends say the awakening has come too late.

The Bank and Loan Men for Hockey

Thursday afternoon a meeting of the bank clerks of the city was held in the Molsons Bank Building, to arrange for the entry of a team in the city league. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and the prospects seem very bright for a strong team. The officers of the season were also elected as follows: President, B. F. Young, Imperial Bank; vice-president, Mr. Berger, Dominion Bank; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Parsons, Bank of Toronto. An executive committee was also elected, to be composed of a representative from each of the banking and loan companies of the city. The result was as follows, the managers of the different banks were elected patrons, and the following representatives: P. J. Hanley, Bank of Toronto; A. Johnston, Imperial Bank; Mr. Fisher, Home Bank; G. B. Steele, Bank of Commerce; Mr. Whitehead, Bank of Nova Scotia; H. Woods, Bank of B. N. A.; Mr. Gillies, Bank of Montreal; W. Lee, Molsons Bank; Mr. Payton, Dominion Bank; Mr. Runnalls, Merchants Bank.

Last evening a meeting of the executive committee was held, with the president, B. F. Young, in the chair, the different committees being appointed. H. Wood and J. Hayward were appointed a committee to get information regarding the city league and to make arrangements for the admission of the bank team into the league.

F. G. Parsons, H. Woods, and A. Johnston were appointed a finance committee, to consider and provide for the financing of the league, and to arrange for the use of the Princess rink to play the games.

P. J. Stanley, G. B. Steele, Gillies and W. Lee were instructed to draw up a schedule for the league. There was some discussion regarding the number of teams to be admitted to the league. Some of the members favored only four, to be composed as follows: The Bank of Toronto, The Huron and Erie Loan, The Bank of British North America, and the fourth team to be drawn from the city banks. The object of this was to make the teams more evenly matched. The idea, however, was not adopted.

ever, did not meet with general favor, and no limit has been put on the number of teams entering.

SKYSCRAPERS UNPROFITABLE.

Skyscrapers more than twenty stories in height are not profitable. The cost of operating elevators sufficient to safeguard the tenants makes the cloud-piercing building uneconomical. Such were the opinions of the building managers from all the large cities in the country, who met in convention at the Auditorium, Chicago, to discuss questions of systematic management of skyscrapers. The convention is the first of its kind ever held, and it probably will result in the formation of a national association of building managers.—Contract Record.

Mr. James Mackinnon, M.A., Ph.D., lecturer in history at the University of St. Andrews, has been appointed by the King to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Erigradier-General J. E. Mulford, a veteran of the rebellion, who was instrumental in freeing 12,000 prisoners died at Montour Falls, N. Y.

BOWLING

Games are now on in earnest. This season promises some of the best of them.

PRIZES

are offered every week for high scores at both five and ten-pin games.

Ideal Bowling Alleys
GRAHAM & MARTELL
Proprietors.
195 KING STREET.
ywt.

Barnard's Inexpensive
Christmas Gifts from
Many Lands

- ITALIAN—Filigree Silver Safety Pins, daisy pattern, 25c
Brooch, 3 daisies, gilded centre 50c
- BOHEMIAN—Real Garnet Dress Pins, set with nine stones 75c
Brooch, set with four real carbuncles, heart shape \$1.50
- AUSTRIAN—Enamelled Brooches, butterfly pattern, set with white stones 35c
Enamelled and Gilt Hat Pins 35c
- GERMAN—Gunmetal Programme Pencils 75c
Gunmetal Memo. Tablet, silver ornament \$1.75
Gunmetal Match Safe \$1.50
- EGYPTIAN—Scarf Pin, set with Sardonyx Scarab. \$1.50
Necklet, with Lapis Lazuli Scarab pendant, silver mounted \$6.00
- BRAZILIAN—Beetles, set on Sterling silver safety pin 75c
- SPANISH—Sterling Silver Woven Mesh Bag \$15.00
- SCOTCH—Agate Brooch, silver-mounted, real stones. 35c
Amethyst and Cairngorm thistle pattern Hat Pins 35c
- SWISS—Sterling Silver Watch, in leather wristlet, complete. Initials engraved free \$5.00
- ENGLISH—Solid Gold Scarf Pins, set with real pearls, choice of several patterns \$1.50
Solid Gold Heart-Shape Lockets, pearl set \$3.25
Solid Gold Band Bracelets, hand-engraved \$7.00
Sterling Silver-Mounted Cut Glass Scent Bottles. 50c
Sterling Silver-Mounted Photo Frames 50c
Sterling Silver Thimbles 25c
- AMERICAN—Cut Glass Bon Bon Dishes \$1.25
Ladies' Gold-Filled Mounted Fobs \$1.25
Gentlemen's Fobs, woven, gold-filled \$3.00
Children's Bracelets, gold-filled \$1.25
- CANADIAN—Baby Rings, 10-k, gold, nice style 65c
Girls' Signet Rings, new pattern, good weight. \$1.75
14-k Gold Cresent Brooch, 3 stars, all pearl set \$3.50

And hundreds of other attractive gifts suited to fat or lean purses.

John S. Barnard
170 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

National Bowling and Billiard Parlors

Games are now in full swing. Come around and get in the competition for prizes. No entry fee charged.

The National Cigar Store is completely stocked with the best brands of all grades of cigars.

Saturdays all 3 for 25c lines 4 for 25c.

197-199 Dundas St. Mike Foley, Mgr.

Only 5-Year Guarantee for Pavement City Up Against Serious Proposition

City Engineer Graydon Does Not
See Any Way Out of the
Difficulty.

The city council will face a rather serious problem, if it is true that no guarantee company will insure city pavements for a longer period than five years.

Hitherto all the pavements laid in the city have been guaranteed for ten years, and all the contracts let recently have had a ten-year guarantee clause attached to them.

This new development will mean that a five-year guarantee is all that can be obtained from a guarantee company and the remainder of the term will have to be looked after by the contractor.

Ald. Booth brought the attention of the council to the fact that all city pavements should have been guaranteed by guarantee companies, according to the council's ruling.

Case of King Street.

The King street pavement was not so guaranteed, no company being willing to take a chance on it. Now the city is in rather a bad position as regards that street, and in no event will get any of the best of the argument.

Now the Carling street pavement is under discussion. The cases are not similar, in that the Carling street pavement can be guaranteed for five years by a company, but the next five years will be guaranteed by the contractor. According to the statements at No. 2 committee last night, a ten-year guarantee by a company is out of the question.

In some quarters there was a disposition to doubt that a ten-year guarantee was out of the question, but Mr. Fielder and Mr. Carson are emphatic in their statements that no bond company will go on a pavement for ten years.

Engineer's Statement.

"What can the city do?" said City Engineer Graydon. "It is certainly true that after this year no company will go on the bonds for more than five years. The Barber Company and the Warren Company have an agreement which terminates this year. After that neither these companies nor any other can have their pavements insured for ten years. These are the facts. What the city will do is another question. I suppose they will have to accept contractors' guarantees after that period. I do not know any other way out of it."

Reason for the Change.

The reason given for the change of attitude on the matter by the guarantee companies is that they have been badly treated in the past. They have had to make good bad pavements, and as a result the business has been far from satisfactory. Now they will have nothing to do with the long-term guarantees, but will confine themselves altogether to the short term insurance.

What Will Council Do?

Just what the council will do in this particular case is problematical. The board of works Thursday night were inclined to accept what they considered the inevitable and allow the five-year guarantee of the company to go, and take the bonds of the two contractors for the rest of the time.

The other aldermen have not had time to consider the matter as yet, and no definite opinion could be obtained on it.

Potatoes Were Very Plentiful Apples Were a Real Luxury

Local Market Today Was Largely
Attended—Some Features
of the Square.

The good conditions of the roads and the fine weather were no doubt responsible for the fine showing at the local market this morning. While not as large as the Thanksgiving market it was yet considerably beyond the average, and there was a goodly crowd present everywhere and trade was very brisk.

Judging from the amount of potatoes offered for sale, which were everywhere shown in bushels and bags and even by the wagon load, the crop must have been very large this year.

Potatoes Plentiful.

Potatoes have been very plentiful on the market all this fall. One farmer explained this fact by saying that they wanted to get them off their hands, and avoid the trouble and risk occasioned by storing them. At any rate the housewife has ample opportunity to lay in her winter supply. Today they were offered at from 60c to 70c a bag, which is somewhat below the price at the same time last year. Fresh vegetables, too, found a ready and brisk sale, celery especially being at a premium.

The Poultry.

The poultry building was crowded to its utmost limit, some even having

to find places outside, while those who had secured the advantage ground had in some cases much difficulty in seeing over the wares piled before them. Everyone who owned a chicken or duck seems to have sacrificed it today, and the result was a somewhat overstocked market, and poultry sales, dressed meat, which was so plentiful last week, seemed to have taken a slump today, and was noticeable by its absence rather than by its presence.

Apples a Luxury.

Probably the best-selling commodity on the market today was apples. There were great quantities brought in this morning, but the people apparently couldn't get enough, and by noon there were only a few stray lots to be seen. Both in small quantities and by the barrel they found a ready sale, though in most cases the quality was only fair. The prices ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a barrel, Greenings \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel, and the best prices at \$2.25 to \$3.50 a barrel.

Everybody Happy.

The fine weather probably had much to do with the satisfied smiles noticeable on most of the faces of the farmers, but here and there a casual remark overheard showed that things were going well for the tiller of the soil. While even the careful housekeeper seemed to "loosen up" with less reluctance than usual.

The prevailing fine weather is doing great things for the local market, and people are quick to take advantage of the opportunity.

Two Freights Crash at New Hamburg

New Hamburg, Nov. 21.—A collision, the result of fog, occurred in the yards here at 8:15 this morning. A way freight was being shunted and two cars with the engine were still on the main line, when a heavy freight engine from the west, with orders to run

through, appeared through the fog, and a collision resulted. Both engines were badly damaged, and the two cars of the first freight were destroyed by fire. The New Hamburg firemen prevented the fire from doing further damage.

A Life Guards Corps for the Capital

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The Busy Man's Magazine prints in its December issue published today, a picture of the uniform worn by the famous Life Guards in England, and states that this gorgeous uniform will soon be worn by Canadian soldiers. Quoting the Busy Man's Magazine "There is a well-

founded rumor, emanating from headquarters at Ottawa, that a new permanent corps is soon to be formed in the capital, and that this corps will wear the uniform of the Life Guards. The uniform is a very brilliant one, and when introduced into Canada will undoubtedly create a sensation.

Street Car Smashed a Milk Wagon

While crossing Dundas street at Maitland, between 7:30 and 8 o'clock this morning, a milk wagon belonging to Erskine & Son was struck by a street car and smashed to pieces.

Young Erskine, who was driving, was thrown out of the rig, but was not injured. The horse was badly bruised and cut about the legs.

Erskine was driving south on Maitland, and got on the tracks. He saw the car coming at a very rapid rate, and, fearing an accident, he turned the horse, and tried to get away.

He had just turned when the car struck him full tilt.

Wagon Smashed.

The wagon was upset and smashed completely. Erskine was shot out of the door, onto the pavement, and the horse knocked down.

The car ran a considerable distance before it stopped. The horse, which was unhurt, was caught before it could run away.

Erskine will probably sue the company for damages, as he claims the motorman did not ring the bell.

The car was not damaged to any extent.

Fine Weather Doesn't Develop Crops

The municipal pot is boiling very slowly at the present time, and few candidates have come out.

None of those mentioned for the majority have announced themselves, with the exception of Mayor Stevely, who will seek another term of office.

None of the retiring members of the board of education have said what they intend to do, with the exception of Mr. C. W. Fitzgerald, who will not be a candidate for the board this year.

Mr. C. M. R. Graham will also likely retire.

The only new name in connection with board aspirants is that of Mr. John M. Gunn. It is quite probable that he will be a candidate. He is well qualified for the place and will make a good candidate.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, of Hyman street, is mentioned as a candidate for alderman. He served three years on the Petrolia council before coming to London.

KINGSTON PASTOR COMING TO LONDON

Rev. Mr. MacKenzie Is Likely to
Accept Pastorate of the Christian
Church.

A dispatch from Kingston to The Advertiser states that Rev. George MacKenzie, of the Christian Workers' Church, will likely leave that city for London about the first of the year to accept the pastorate of the Christian Workers' Church here.

Mr. MacKenzie is a brother of Rev. Herbert MacKenzie, formerly pastor of the Christian Workers' Church, but now of Cleveland.

Local Items

—Mr. W. W. Hodgson, of 143 Maitland street, stated to The Advertiser this afternoon that his daughter, May Hodgson, who has been missing from her home for some days, returned last night.

An Appointment.

Bishop Williams has appointed Rev. L. W. Diehl, of Paisley, to be rural dean of the county of Bruce.

Leaves for Home.

Mrs. Maud Stewart, of Montreal, who was injured in a runaway accident on Rectory street some time ago, has sufficiently recovered to be removed to her home.

Christ Church Bazar.

The ladies of Christ Church intend holding a sale of goods in the church commencing on Wednesday evening and continuing on Thursday afternoon and evening of next week. The sale will be known as a "Yacht Sale," each of the booths being represented as a yacht.

West London Resident Dead.

Donald B. McNiven, a well-known resident of West London, died at his home, 56 Wilson avenue, this morning, after a brief illness. Mr. McNiven was in his 40th year. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at Banner Cemetery.

"Pinched" the Plymouth.

In the juvenile court this morning a boy was found guilty by Magistrate Love of entering the chicken coop of another boy and stealing a valuable Plymouth Rock hen. The boy was bailed to appear again in a week, and if he pays \$5, the value of the hen, he will be allowed to go. Magistrate Love gave him a severe lecture.

St. Mary's Dramatic Society.

St. Mary's Dramatic Society will give an entertainment in St. Mary's Hall, corner of York and Lyle streets, on Wednesday evening next, when a comedy-drama, "Mr. Bob," will be put on by a capable cast. The play is a very interesting one, abounding in bright lines and mirth-producing situations. An added attraction will be Miss Charlotte R. Thompson, a soloist from Pontiac, Mich., who will render several numbers.

Empress Avenue Mothers' Club.

"The physical development of the child" was the subject of an extremely interesting paper by Rev. Dr. Nixon read by Miss Windsor at the meeting held in Empress avenue schoolroom by the Mothers' Club. This was the second meeting of the season, and quite a number were present. The ladies of London West cordially invited to attend future meetings, of which due notice will be given.

London Lady Interested.

A most interesting account is given in the Newark (N. J.) News of recent date of the laying of the cornerstone of an immense parish school in that city. The site of the school was the former residence of Mrs. James R. Gillen, of this city. She attended the ceremonies, in which a large number of the prominent church dignitaries of the Catholic Church in the United States took part. A paragraph in the paper referring to the presence of Mrs. Gillen is as follows: "Mrs. Ellen J. Gillen, of Canada, who before her marriage was Ellen Jerolomon, was among those present at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Cecilia's Parochial School yesterday. Mrs. Gillen lived for years in the house which occupied the site of the school, and which was later purchased by the parish and moved across Chestnut street. The house is now used as a rectory."

LAD IS IMPROVED

Master Woods, of Rectory Street, Will
Soon Be Well Again.

The condition of the little son of Mr. A. O. Woods, 218 Rectory street, who was injured yesterday by falling into the cellar at Aberdeen school, is somewhat improved today and no serious results are anticipated.

The little fellow was standing near an area in the school yard when one of the larger boys pulled him into it. He alighted on the cement floor, and received a bad blow on the head. Dr. Spence attended him.

Personal Mention

Toronto Globe: Mrs. Geo. J. Aust (nee Pape) will receive on Monday (next) at her father's residence, 10 St. James avenue, before leaving for London, Ont.

Dr. and Mrs. John Mearns, Woodstock, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Louise, to Mr. George L. McHattie, of London, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly in December.

OBERNESSE FINED.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the police court this morning Jacob Obernesser, a hotelkeeper, was fined \$200 for selling liquor after hours. The reason for such a heavy fine was imposed was that it was his second offence. Two charges of harboring a policeman and obstructing the police were not pressed.

KILLED BY COLLISION.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—One man was killed, two are missing and several are injured in a collision between two Illinois Central Railroad freight trains at Berwick near Chicago, early today. A dense fog is believed to have caused the accident. Immediately after the wreck both trains caught fire.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DIPHTHERIA.

LADIES' AID GAVE ENTERTAINMENT

Large Gathering Last Night in
the First Methodist
Church.

The largest gathering that ever attended an entertainment of the Ladies' Aid of the First Methodist Church were present at the annual high tea given in the basement of the church last evening. It is estimated that about 600 people sat down at the prettily decorated tables to enjoy the good things provided. Matters had been very carefully arranged before hand, and the excellent system prevailing added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

The pastor, Rev. Mr. Rutledge, acted as chairman, and in his address expressed the thanks which he felt was due the ladies for the enjoyable evening they had provided, which only went to show in a small way the beneficent influence that womankind exert in all spheres of life. In closing, Mr. Rutledge remarked that "when women get the right to vote, and god bless the day, the money evils of the day will be largely done away with."

The Programme.

A very interesting programme of songs and readings was then given, under the direction of Mrs. Jordan: Songs by Miss Hunt, Mr. Craig and Miss McDonald; readings by Miss Pauline Ivey and Mrs. Frank Ware; a duet by Miss Hunt and Mr. Beech, and instrumental numbers by Miss Marjorie McDougall, Miss Boomer and Mrs. Jordan. Miss Doris Robson, a pupil of Mrs. Jordan's, made a great hit with her violin solo. Rev. J. W. Graham, a former pastor of the church, then gave the address of the evening. It was in the nature of a Thanksgiving talk. The speaker summed up several reasons for thankfulness. He was thankful for work and for the pay of work. He was thankful that life held so much of gladness, that the reasons for thanksgiving were so numerous and so easily discerned. For too many people are blinding their eyes to this fact and are grumbling and growling in the midst of the world, and the speaker gave it as his message to the gathering that they should put away the fault-finding, dissatisfied spirit and find the spirit of thanksgiving.

TWENTY-FIVE ARE MISSING

Deaths in the New York Street
Explosion Placed at Over
a Core.

New York, Nov. 21.—When dawn broke today, the big force of workmen who had been struggling almost ceaselessly since yesterday afternoon to reach the bodies of the score or more of persons who were entombed by the explosion and cave-in in the great sewer trench in Gold street, Brooklyn, saw many hours of labor ahead of them. It would be before the emergency shoring which would make it safe for the workers to begin digging at the hundreds of tons of debris in the trench could be completed, and many more hours would be necessary to clear through the tangled mass of wreckage which fills the trench. While it will be possible that some of the bodies might be found before nightfall, the men in charge of the work estimated that at least two days would pass before all the bodies are recovered. It would be before the exact number of lives lost in the catastrophe. The most conservative estimates today place the number of dead at about 25. This number of persons was reported missing last night, and not one of the missing ones had been found today.

The great trench, which had been sunk more than 50 feet below the surface, is filled with all sorts of material, including the remains of the workmen. When the sidewalks and curbsstone fell into the opening they carried with them water pipes and gas mains, wire conduits, tools and tool boxes, and many tons of material which was to have been used in the construction of the sewers, upon which the men at the bottom of the trench were at work. Several donkey-engines, which had been used in the work, electric light wires, and a large amount of heavy timber, which had been used in shoring the deep cut, were among the debris. All these things were thrown together in an inextricable mass, and it will be necessary to literally cut through them to reach the bottom of the trench.

The same strong police guard which held back the crowds yesterday were on duty today, and even the early morning hours they had about all they could do in holding back the crowds of curious who sought to get a view of the scene of the tragedy.

RAN PAST SIGNAL.

Howell, Mich., Nov. 21.—Two trainmen were killed and three were fatally injured today in a collision between two freight trains on the Toledo and Ann Arbor near Lakeland in Washington County. Following a change of orders it is understood that one of the trains ran past a signal.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

COBALT MINING STOCKS.

Non-quoted Cobalt mining stock telegraphed The Advertiser by Edward Grogan & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Mining exchange's non-quoted were: Beaver, 44½; Chambers, 101; Reserve, 250; Cobalt

USE BALM-ZOIN

for all irritations of the skin.
Soothing and delightful to use.
25c PER BOTTLE.

AT

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.
STRONG'S BAKING POWDER—
Made by us, used by everybody.

Call and get one of our new Cook Books, FREE to housekeepers.

Lake, 21; Conlagas, 690; Foster, 52; Meek, 28; Kerr Lake, 6; La Rose, 630; Nipissing, 11; Peterson Lake, 45; Rochester, 24; Scotia, 74; Leach, 12; Queen, 13; Temiskaming, 160; Trethewey, 159.

(By private wire to H. C. Becher, London.)

New York, Nov. 21.—The week ends with the market nervous and a trifle uncertain. It has had a good healthy reaction with a fairly large short interest in existence at decline. Next week's market depends largely on developments. We believe that Southern Pacific maturing stock before long, probably by a bond issue, which would likely be quickly absorbed, and consequently benefit the general market. The bank statement was about as expected.

Total sales, 483,400.

COBALT MINING STOCKS.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The closing quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange today were:

Asked.	Bid.
Amalgamated	20 14½
City of Cobalt	2.82 2.78
Beaver	46½ 44
Cobalt Lake	59 55
Cobalt Central	59 55
Conlagas	6.75 6.65
Crown Reserve	2.54 2.50
Foster	53 50
Green-Meehan	30 29
Hudson Bay	350.00 350.00
Kerr Lake	6.10 5.80
Little Nipissing	50½ 50
McKinley-Darragh	1.08 1.04
Nipissing	10.87 10.75
Nova Scotia	73½ 73
Peterson Lake	44½ 44
Rochester	22 24
Right of Way	4.00 3.50
Silver Leaf	17½ 17
Silver Queen	49½ 48
Silver Queen	1.12½ 1.12
Temiskaming	1.68 1.60½
Trethewey	1.62 1.56
Watts	65 59
Elkhart	35 27
La Rose	6.35 6.00
Little Nipissing	57½ 56
Gifford	20 15½
Nancy Helen	1.02 98

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker,
Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Nov. 21.

What.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	1 04½	1 04½	1 04	1 04½
May	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
June	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
July	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
August	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
September	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
October	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
November	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
December	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
January	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
February	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
March	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
April	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
May	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
June	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
July	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
August	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
September	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
October	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
November	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
December	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 21.

New York, Nov. 21.			
	Open.	High.	Low.
American Copper	84	84	83½
American Sugar	133½	133½	133½
American Lumber	50½	50½	50½
American Foundry	50½	50½	50½
American Refining	94½	94½	94
American Oil	40	40	40
Atchafalpa	94½	94½	94½
Baltimore & Ohio	109½	109½	108½
Brooklyn Transit	54½	54½	54½
Canadian Pacific	176½	176½	175
Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45½	47½
Chicago & G. W.	113½	113½	113½
C. & O. Fuel & Iron	39½	39½	38½
Chicago & N. W.	117½	117½	117½
Distillers	23½	23½	23½
Erie	33½	33½	32½
General	33½	33½	33½
G. Northern, pfd.	138½	138½	137½
Illinois Central	146½	146½	144
Inter-M	35½	35½	34½
Kansas & Texas	35½	35½	34½
Louisville & Nash	117½	117½	117½
Missouri Pacific	117½	117½	117½
New York Central	116	116	115
Norfolk	141½	141½	140½
Norfolk & Western	83½	83½	83½
National Lead	33½	33½	33½
Ontario & Western	43½	43½	42½
Pennsylvania	128½	128½	128½
Pennsylvania Gas	100½	100½	99½
Reading	27½	27½	27½
Republic Steel	27½	27½	27
Rio Grande	22½	22½	22½
Southern Railway	22½	22½	22½
Southern Ry., pfd.	58½	58½	58
St. Louis & Franco	117½	117½	115½
St. Paul	147½	147½	147½
Texas Pacific	314	314	314
Union Pacific	79½	79½	79½
U. S. Steel	56	56	56
U. S. Steel, pfd.	113	113	112½
Wabash	35½	35½	35½

The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS \$48,000,000
FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.
 Special attention given to **Savings Accounts**. Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.
 General Banking Business transacted.
 LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.
C. A. ROSS, Manager.

"HARGRAVE"

Telegraph or write your orders at once to insure the purchase before listing. Phenomenal rush.

FRANK S. EVANS & CO.
 Bankers and Brokers
 25 Jordan St., Toronto.

A BIG MARKET DESPITE FOG

LOCAL MARKET.

At nine o'clock the prospects were that the market would be a small one, but later on, when the fog cleared off and the sun began to shine in earnest, the farmers and buyers appeared in considerable numbers, which pretty well took up all of the space on the square. Sales were druggish at first, but at the conclusion of the forenoon's business only a few lots of potatoes and other classes of vegetables were unsold. Grain—Oats sold higher at \$1.18 per cwt for inferior, to \$1.20 to \$1.24 for choice. Wheat sold at 85c per bushel. Barley, \$1.15 per cwt, and peas at 85c per bushel. Hay sold at \$12 per ton, and straw at \$7 per ton. Eggs—Butter was in good demand, and prices were firm at 24c to 25c for crocks and pound rolls in whole sale lots. In the dairy hall the farmers' rolls asked 25c to 30c for crocks and 25c to 30c for pound rolls. Eggs were scarce at 25c to 30c per dozen, while for fresh laid, while in the dairy hall 25c to 30c was asked. Poultry—Turkeys sold at 12c to 13c per pound, dressed, or 10c, alive. Ducks, 10c per pound, dressed, and geese 9c per pound dressed. Old fowl, 5c per pound, alive, or 7c dressed. Chickens, 8c per pound, alive, or 10c dressed. A few lots of Guinea fowl sold at 15c per pair. Rabbits, 50c to 40c per pair. Vegetables and Fruits—Potatoes sold at 60c per bag, by the load, or 6c for five or ten bag lots. Turnips sold at 30c per bushel. Carrots, 30c per bushel, and parsnips, 50c. Celery, 50c per bushel, or 75c to 80c per bag. Lettuce, 20c per dozen. Celeriac, 30c to 40c per dozen. Fruits—Apples were plentiful at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, or 60c to \$1.25 per bag. Citrons sold at 50c to \$1 per dozen. Dressed Hogs—A small number were on sale, and the market was quiet. Trade slow, at \$8 per cwt. for most of them. A few sold at \$8.10 and \$8.25. Live Hogs—It was expected that \$6.25 per cwt would be paid for Monday's shipment, and that price was given out, but later advices say that \$6 per cwt will be paid for select, small pigs sold today at \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Butchers' Meats—A large quantity offered; sales were slow; prices steady, as follows: Beef, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt; lamb, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt; mutton, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. There was no change in the prices of hides, wool or tallow.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and available. Write or telephone 213.
H. C. BUCHER, 432 Richmond

DAIRY MARKETS

Picture, Nov. 20. Twelve factories boarded 552 colored; 115c bid. Board adjourned for the season.
CHICAGO. Butter—Butter steady; creameries, 22c to 25c; dairies, 19 1/2c to 25c. Cheese firm, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.

NEW YORK. Butter—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,655 packages. Cheese—firm; receipts, 2,703 cases; state, full cream, specials, 1 1/2c to 1 5/8c; September, 1 1/2c to 1 5/8c; do, large, 1 1/2c; do, October, small, colored or white, best, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, large, 1 1/2c; do, late made, small, best, 1 1/2c; do, late made, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; common to fair, 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c; skims, 2c to 1 1/2c.

SUGAR MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 20. Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, 20c in barrels, \$4.10; yellow, \$4.20; in bags, 5c less; Acadia, in barrels or bags, \$4.50; Ontario best, in barrels or bags, \$4.50.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 20. Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3 1/2c; centrifugal, 9c; test, 3 1/2c; molasses sugar, 3 1/2c; refined quiet. Molasses firm.

ALL COBALT BOUGHT

GOOD COBALT BOUGHT

THOS. RAYCRAFT

410 Rectory Street. Phone 1736.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL. Liverpool, Nov. 21.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 11 1/4d. Futures quiet; December, 7s 7 1/2d; March, 7s 9 1/4d; May, 7s 8 1/2d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, old, 7s. Futures quiet; January, 5s 3/4d; March, 5s 3/4d.

Peas—Canadian finest steady, 7s 7 1/2d. Flour—Winter patents firm, 30s.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, 5s 2 1/2d to 5s.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 2s 4d.

Beef—Extra India mess firm, 11s.

Pork—Prime mess western firm, 3s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14s to 15s, quiet, 4s 6d.

Becon—Cumberland cut, 2s to 3s, weak, 4s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 5s; long clear middles, light, 2s to 3s, quiet, 5s; do, heavy, 3s to 4s, quiet, 4s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 4s; clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs, steady, 5s; shoulders, square, 14 to 15 lbs, quiet, 4s 6d.

Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, steady, 7s 9 1/2d.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN BUSY EAST LONDON

BEN F. WILSON ON SOCIALISM

Kansas Man Delivered Address Before a Small Audience in the East End.

Before an audience of about 100 people in Society Hall in East London last evening, Benjamin F. Wilson, of Kansas, delivered his address on "Why Socialism is Inevitable." Mr. Wilson's remarks were in the nature of a direct attack on capitalism, and what he termed "the system," and before anything can be done, he says, there must be a revolution. This revolution need not necessarily be a bloody one, such as stirred France, but the people must be educated so that they will claim their rights. Modern civilization today is built upon the toil of the working classes. While wages have in the last 58 years doubled, and productivity has increased machinery, the cost of living has been enormously increased. The modern system has made the millionaire—not that he is to be blamed for having taken the opportunities offered him, as someone else would, if he had not.

It is the system that is wrong. Slavery is as much in evidence as before, only of a different variety. Now, instead of being threatened with the lash, the working people have held over them the lash of insecurity of employment and the lash of poverty. Men should be given a chance to be themselves, not slaves. Now, as never before, a few have monopolized the basis of production. England, with all her progress and advancement, has conditions that are damnable. In New York, 70,000 little children go to school every morning without breakfast.

People say that to shorten the hours of the workman is to increase his hours of dissipation. This is wrong. The average week produced amounts to \$2,500 per head, while the average working wage is \$400 a year.

A Good Surplus.

This leaves the capitalist a good surplus, with which on election day he can hire a brass band to fool the workman.

Just as long as the workman continues to be fooled he will go along pushing his wheelbarrow, while his employer goes about in an automobile.

The things that the people need socially, the people should socially own, said Mr. Wilson, and the Socialists have the only plan by which a revolution of the present system can be carried out without bloodshed.

These things can never be obtained under the old political parties. In the States the political parties have sought to give employment by building battleships, which are not needed.

They used to preach the gospel, now they propose to shoot it into foreign people, and maintain a lot of sailors, who shoot for their country, while they do not know as much of their country as sticks to their feet.

The middle class is dead, and the people do not yet realize the possibilities of the present system. They are afraid to take the step.

"Ask Taft what he is going to do about conditions," he would say, "God knows." Evidently he is not speaking from God, or he would not make that assertion, and no man who will drink to the health of the Czar of Russia is fit to be on speaking terms with God.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson also made a strong appeal to all his hearers to become socialists, and unite in an attack on capitalism and get back what belongs to them.

MR. A. B. LANE IS STILL UNCONSCIOUS

Has Been in This Condition for Over Ninety Hours—Life Is Despaired Of.

Mr. A. B. Lane, the blacksmith, of 772 York street, who fell paralyzed at his wife's side in the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets Wednesday morning, is still unconscious, and is showing no improvement.

He has been unconscious for about 90 hours, and it is feared that he will not recover. Dr. Kingsmill is attending him, and states that the stroke was a very bad one, and that his patient's condition is about the same.

MEETING OF CHESLEY AVE.

MOTHERS' CLUB THURSDAY

Interesting Papers Read—Pleasant Afternoon Spent.

A well attended meeting of the Mothers' Club was held in the kindergarten of Chesley avenue school on Thursday afternoon. The president, Mrs. Tuttle was in the chair.

After the business session Mrs. Dickinson gave a talk on "Caring for the Baby," and Mrs. Reynolds followed with a paper on "Feeding of Infants."

Both papers were interesting and full of helpful suggestions. A short discussion followed.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

EAST END NOTES.

Mr. A. B. Lane, of 772 York street, who was stricken with paralysis on the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets Wednesday, is still unconscious and his recovery is not looked for.

COURT WELCOME HAD BIG TIME

Annual Oyster Supper and Concert Was Held Last Night.

The annual oyster supper and concert was held by Court Welcome, No. 1210, at their lodgerooms in the Forsters' Hall, at the corner of Dundas and English streets, last evening. A very large number being present. Oysters were served from 7 to 8, after which the programme was announced by the chairman, Supreme Auditor Mr. F. Darch. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Songs by Miss Davidson, Miss Irene Straith, and Messrs. Foulks and Fred Read. The whistling solo by Master Nichol, son of Detective Nichol, was one of the feature numbers. Miss Kathleen Highway rendered a number of readings in an excellent manner. Allan McDonald's cornet solo made a hit with the audience.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. R. H. Foster, the high chief ranger of the high court of Western Ontario, Hamilton; Mr. George Bailey, supreme auditor, New York, and Dr. W. A. Henderson, the high secretary of the high court of Western Ontario, Sarnia. Mr. Bailey was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Irene Straith, while Mr. C. H. Merryfield delivered the accompanying address.

The committee which had charge of the affair was composed of the following: H. J. Linnington, chairman; I. Moyer, secretary; F. Tombs, treasurer; J. Baskette, T. Ball, R. Gilmour, C. Russell, and Dr. W. A. Henderson, W. J. Pearsall, and W. Evans.

I. O. F. MEMBERSHIP CONTESTS NOW ON

London and Hamilton Lodges Are Working Hard for the Trophy.

The membership contest between the courts of the I. O. F. in London and those of Hamilton is now on in earnest, and the local Foresters are working hard for the trophy, a Silk Canadian flag, presented by the supreme court of Ontario.

The contest closes Feb. 15 and the local men are confident that the emblem will come into their possession. The contest is between the courts of London and Hamilton, the city adding the greater number of members to take the trophy.

LATE THOMAS TOMLINSON

Funeral Was Held This Afternoon at Pond Mills Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Thos. Tomlinson, who died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah J. Bailey, Argyle Township, Michigan, was held this afternoon from Harrison's undertaking parlors, 671 Dundas street, to Pond Mills Cemetery.

Mr. Tomlinson was in his 88th year and died on Wednesday last. The services were conducted at 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER SERIES OF INTER-CITY GAMES

Encouraged by the success of the inter-city bowling contest, in which Capp and Karrys, of London, and competed, another series of twenty games will be arranged to take place shortly. As in the last series, ten of the games will be played here and ten in Toronto.

NOTED ORATORS FOR ST. ANDREWS BANQUET

Mr. Charles Marcell and Hon. G. W. Ross Accept Invitations to Speak.

The annual banquet of St. Andrew's Society, which will be held on Monday, Nov. 20, promises to excel. Two of the finest orators in Canada have accepted invitations to respond to toasts. One is a stranger to London, Mr. Charles Marcell, deputy-speaker of the House of Commons, who will probably be the next speaker to the assembly. He will reply to "The Empire." He is one of the most eloquent French-Canadians in public life.

Hon. George W. Ross will respond to the toast, "Canada," and, of course, will do it brilliantly.

The society has lines out for another notable speaker.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

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When your money is secured for principal and interest with the strongest possible probability that it will be worth at least double within six or eight months? Your money invested in this enterprise is just as safe as on first mortgage real estate, you get your interest every half year and share in the profits as well. Investments in similar companies have been known to advance in value from 200% to 300% within a very short time. Many of the shrewdest men in Canada have invested in this enterprise. A post card with your address will bring you all the information. Apply to

Western Canada Securities Co., 49 Richmond Street West, TORONTO

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DR. GEORGE MCNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 410.

DR. PINGEL-OFFICE, 44 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL (RETURNED from England)—Office, 554 Dundas street. Phone 889.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

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

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMSON, 413 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. MCLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1881 Office, 564 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

DR. W. L. SMITH, SPECIALIST chronic and malignant diseases. Cancer, tumors, ulcers, piles and rectal treatment, etc. Office at New East End Drug Store, 430 and 432 Hamilton road.

DR. MELDRUM, SOUTHEAST CORNER of King and Maitland streets. Phone 272.

MRS. CURRIER, PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 562 Dufferin avenue. Special attention to nervous diseases and diet, also massage. Telephone 232.

DR. ECKLES, CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 11 till 2.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., F.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—297 King. Phone 588.

DR. SPENCE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 435 Hamilton road, Bourne King street.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 250 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 134 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

DR. MEER, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 473 King street.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 381 DUNDAS—Phone 610. Special attention diseases of women and surgery. X-rays.

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

DR. CHARLES E. JARVIS, HOMOEOPATHIST, 715 Dundas street. Phone 687.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 536 Richmond street.

P. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S.R.C.S. (England)—Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 253.

DR. SHORROTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and Dundas. Office, 434; residence, 222.

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

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 381 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1.3 to 5.

LEGAL CARDS.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street, N. E. Parks Graydon, A. H. Macshall Graydon.

McKILLIP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 38 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 39 Dundas street.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 399. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 301 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DAY or evening, D. F. Buchanan, Postoffice building, Postersburg. 1x

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 39 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 62 Dundas street.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

POOLE'S LIVERY, TALBOT AND York—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1235.

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

CRONIN & BETTS & COLEBRIDGE, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

WONG WOO—THE HAMILTON ROAD for and delivered promptly. 130 Hamilton road.

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Department of the

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All that is necessary is for you to come here and select the cloth for a suit or overcoat. When the garment is made it is up to you to decide if it measures up to your ideal.

O. LABELLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
220 DUNDAS STREET.

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Twelve beautiful Christmas folding cards, with silk bows and your name in gold on each, for \$1; without name, 75c per dozen; sample, 10c. Irish, Scotch and Maple Leaf cards, same price.

NORMAN PEEL, MFR.
London, Ont.

HYGIENIC BAKERY
Let our rig call daily.
OUR SPECIALTY
HOME MADE BREAD
Phone 2390. 549 Hamilton Road

A great number of bargains still left at
MASON & RISCH'S
Big Piano Sale

Come today, while you have a number to choose from.
WAREHOUSES: 213 DUNDAS STREET,
Upstairs, Duffield Block.

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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipment.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
80 KING STREET. Phones 543, 373
The best, the largest and cheapest in London. Open night and day.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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SMITH, SON & ULANKE
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired Funeral Cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 388.
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 679.
Residence on Premises.

Better Late Than Never
You will think so if you let John Frost catch you with an empty coal bin.

LET US FILL IT WITH GOOD CLEAN COAL.
MAY BROS. & CO.
Phone 1224. 685 York St.

Kindling Wood
Delivered, per load \$1
London Box Co.

Nobby Skirt Specials
New styles, unequalled values in Ladies' Separate Skirts, ready-to-wear, modified sheath and other fashionable designs, trimmed with satin or braids and buttons. See these specials at from \$4.50 to \$8.00.

Robinson Corset & Costume Co.
434 TALBOT STREET.

FOR SALE—SNAP
New brick cottage on Shamrock street, Sarnia, Ont. Rent only \$11 a month and taxes. If paid promptly for fifteen years, no interest and free deed.

The London Loan and Savings Company
LONDON, ONT.

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

THOS. WILSON
Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins' Block. Telephone 593

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES

Put up in a nice box—a suitable Christmas gift. Special 25c

THOS. GILLEAN
402 Richmond St.

MR. COAL
A little good coal makes a big, hot fire, when a lot of poor coal sends out no heat at all. It is economical to buy our coal, because it is clean, goes farthest, makes most heat, leaves very little ash, and costs no more per ton than poorer grades. We deliver it to any part of the city. Full weight always. Telephone your order to us. D. H. GILLIES & SON. Phone 1312.

Men's Umbrellas
In natural wood handles, sterling and fine gold-filled mounted handles, with fine quality silk and wool covers.
\$4, \$4 50, \$5, \$5 50, \$6, \$6 50

Diamond Hall Stores
W. G. YOUNG,
214 and 674 DUNDAS STREET.

Bread for Your Table
If you are particular about having the best bread for your table your choice will be

Johnston Bros' XXX Bread
It is best by test. At your grocer's or delivered daily.
JOHNSTON BROS.
Phone 944

The oldest apple tree in the United States is on the old Standish place in Wethersfield, Conn. The tree was planted in 1638.

A widower who advertised in a Los Angeles paper for a wife with a low voice and high ideals received 151 answers in two days.

Wedding Jewelry
For your Wedding Ring or a present of any kind you will do well to consult us before you buy. We have a splendid assortment, and some original designs in suitable articles.

SUMNER
The Jeweler,
380 RICHMOND ST.

NOTHING LIKE THEM IN THE CITY
Perfumes that are new and exquisite. Direct from Old Bond Street, London.

ATKINSON'S JACQUIMINOT ROSE
ATKINSON'S STEPHANOTIS
ATKINSON'S WILD HYACINTH
ATKINSON'S EXTRA VIOLETTE

These dainty perfumes can be had in Beautiful Gift Packages or in Bulk at 60c per ounce.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas St. LONDON, Ont.

City and District
—Rev. Charles Poley, of Woodstock, and Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will exchange pulpits on Sunday.

Jobs Are Open.
City Clerk Baker still has vacancies for deputies in subdivisions 8, 15 and 47. These vacancies must be filled by this evening.

The Cranberry Crop.
Persons in the wholesale fruit business state that the cranberry yield this year is not only large, but the quality of the fruit is excellent. The berries are unusually fine and are rich in color.

Building Permits.
Building permits were issued by City Engineer Graydon this morning to Mr. J. A. Matthews for two one-story frame cottages on Central avenue, and to Thos. Glazier for a story and a half frame house on Ontario street.

Recital by Miss Anthistle.
Miss Gwendolyn C. Anthistle, reader and impersonator, will give a recital in the First Congregational Church next Tuesday evening, Nov. 24. Miss Anthistle will be assisted by excellent local musical talent, and a very attractive programme has been arranged.

Pulpit Appointments.
The Huron College Sunday appointments are as follows:
South Sarnia—Rev. Principal Walker.
Delaware—W. B. Hawkins.
Inwood—S. S. Hardy.
Napier—A. Currie.
Home for Incurables—A. L. Charles.
Aged People's Home—C. C. Bret.

For Fire Sufferers.
Mrs. Tilley begs leave to acknowledge further donations for the Muskoka fire sufferers: C. B. Hunt \$2, Ray Lawson \$5, the Misses Inlath \$1, "In His Name" \$1, "Whatsoever" Circle of the King's Daughters \$5, Miss McBride clothing, Mrs. A. Fraser clothing, Miss Waugh clothing, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Lawson clothing.
Presentation of Prizes.
The presentation of prizes won by

DON'T MERELY ASK FOR COAL when you can buy

Cross-Creek Lehigh
At the same price as ordinary coal sells for. And it is actually worth 50c per ton more than any other.

JOHN MANN & SONS
401 Clarence St.
425 York St.
Phone 470.

Locket
A Diamond-Set Locket would form a most acceptable Christmas gift. Of these we have a large assortment.

C. H. Ward & Co.
374 RICHMOND ST.

PARNELL'S Home-Made BREAD

The good taste of Parnell's Home-Made Bread, together with your own "good taste," will make you want it again.

It's the rich flavor of the wheat flour and the modern method of baking that make this clean, sweet loaf so popular.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."

Five cents, at your grocer's, or direct from Parnell's Bakeshops, 75-77 Bruce street. Phone 929.

NOTHING LIKE THEM IN THE CITY
Perfumes that are new and exquisite. Direct from Old Bond Street, London.

ATKINSON'S JACQUIMINOT ROSE
ATKINSON'S STEPHANOTIS
ATKINSON'S WILD HYACINTH
ATKINSON'S EXTRA VIOLETTE

These dainty perfumes can be had in Beautiful Gift Packages or in Bulk at 60c per ounce.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas St. LONDON, Ont.

City and District
—Rev. Charles Poley, of Woodstock, and Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will exchange pulpits on Sunday.

Jobs Are Open.
City Clerk Baker still has vacancies for deputies in subdivisions 8, 15 and 47. These vacancies must be filled by this evening.

The Cranberry Crop.
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UNSOLICITED PRAISE
Of the Nordheimer Piano at the Franco-British Exhibition.

[London, England, Musical News, July 25, 1908.]

Really partial as the French section of music is, it far surpasses the British section in the faint blurs of shame mingles the Briton's cheek as he leaves the French department, it is deepened when he enters Canada. That a large country like France should beat us may be tolerated, but here is one of our own colonies which surpasses us.

In the number of exhibits, and in the way they are displayed, Canada leaves the mother country far in the rear. Pianos are shown by Nordheimer, of Toronto, Williams, of Oshawa; Martin Orme, of Ottawa, Bell, of Guelph; Leach, of Montreal; Gerhard Heintzman, of Toronto, and Newcombe, of Toronto. Those that were tried were excellent in tone and touch, though one or two needed tuning after the voyage. The Nordheimer pianos, in particular, need few no comparison, as far as uprightness go, with any competitor, and it is a matter for congratulation that such excellent instruments are manufactured in Canada. The chief point in which Canadian, like American, pianos are lacking, is in the cases; possibly they suit a transitional taste, but refined beauty of design is conspicuous by its absence. Reed organs, some with two manuals, and

with pedals, are shown by the Karn and Thomas organ companies.
Local warrooms at 138 Dundas street.

PASTMASTERS' NIGHT AT KILWINNING LODGE
Regular Monthly Meeting a Unique Occasion Last Night.

The regular monthly communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A. F. and A. M., was held at the Masonic Temple last evening.

As it was pastmasters' night, more than ordinary interest was in evidence. A large number of visiting brethren were present from sister lodges in the city and from outside points.

After the business routine of the evening was concluded, W. M. S. F. Glass asked the regular officers to vacate their respective stations, and turned the work of conferring degrees over to P. M. Frank Love and his officers, selected from the pastmasters of the lodge.

A unique feature in connection with this was the fact that every living pastmaster of the lodge was assigned to a station and assisted in it. Their respective stations were as follows:

W. M., Francis Love; P. M., U. A. Buchner; S. W., Charles C. Reed; J. W., Thomas Woolley; secretary, B. S. Murray; treasurer, John Ferguson; S. D., J. H. Flock; J. D., J. E. Keays; I. G., Joseph Walker; S. S., A. A. Campbell; J. S., E. W. M. Flock; director of ceremonies, Bro. W. W. Gamage; chaplain, A. O. Jeffery.

The first degree was conferred on two candidates in a most creditable manner. At the close of the lodge the brethren repaired to the banquetting hall, where supper was served, and the balance of the evening spent in social intercourse. W. M. S. F. Glass acted as toastmaster. P. M. V. W. J. H. Flock, responding to the toast of "The Grand Lodge of Canada," said he was brought to light in Masonry 52 years ago this month in Kilwinning Lodge. He was the eldest living member of that lodge and the oldest living pastmaster in London.

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

THE NEW HARDWARE
SNOWSHOVELS
17c EACH
Regular 25c Line
W. B. GILLESPIE & CO.
204 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 750.

Alexandra Cafe
AND QUICK LUNCH
Regular Dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.
Special Sunday Dinner

Screened Scranton COAL
AT
Webster & Kernohan's
'PHONE 1383.

Positions
We give a thorough and practical training in shorthand, Touch Typewriting and Bookkeeping at day and evening classes, and we do more. We place every graduate in a situation. Best equipped school in Canada.

Western Business College
110 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.
WM. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

Down Will Go the Mercury
I look into the future
Far as human eye can see
See a vision of the winter
And the zero weather there will be
—With apologies.
There are many practical reasons, besides the poetical one that winter follows summer, why you should order your coal early of
HUNT BROS., Limited
Office, 363 Richmond St. Phone 123
Yard, Bathurst Street. Phone 412

CLEAN TEETH NEVER DECAY
They remain healthy and sound. Unseen bits of food, that adhere to teeth, lay the foundation of decay. It is a slow process that works as quietly as a thief.
The best protection is to arm yourself with immediate cautiousness. The delight that my operations cause, is one evidence of reliability that particular people seek.
It will be a pleasure to tell you how a little operation now will save an expensive one.
DR. HUTCHISON
In American secondary schools in the year 1906 there were 925,000 pupils—742,000 at the public high schools, and only 183,000 at private schools of all kinds.
London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution
Efficient staff of teachers in all branches.
W. Caven Barron, Principal.
374 Dundas Street. 'Phone 1101.
W. HARRISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
First-class Equipment, 471 Dundas. Phone 1150. Residence on premises.

London Quick Lunch and Dining-Rooms
201 Dundas Street,
Are giving an 8-course Dinner every day from 11:45 a.m. till 2 p.m. Everybody should try one some time or other, as they are the best in London, and are only 20 cents a meal, remember.

EL ZENDA, the NEW Havana Cigar
EL ZENDA Cigars are made from the new 1908 Crop, Vuelta Havana Tobacco "conceded to be the best in years." They are delightfully mellow, and altogether superior to the ordinary run of Havana Cigars now on the market.
Concha size, box of twenty-five \$2.00; box of fifty \$3.75
Supremes size, box of twenty-five \$2.25; box of fifty \$4.50
Bouquet Perfecto size, box of twenty-five \$3.00; box of fifty \$5.00
Perfecto size, box of twenty-five, \$3.50 of twenty-five, \$3.75
Invincible size, box of twenty-five of twenty-five, \$4.00
SPECIAL OFFER
To introduce this fine Havana Cigar, we will send them to any address in Canada, all express or postage charges prepaid, on receipt of price. Your money back if not entirely satisfied. In ordering state color desired.
"OUR REPUTATION YOUR GUARANTEE"
A. CLUBB & SONS
6 KING STREET WEST, ESTABLISHED 1878. TORONTO

DR. JARVIS
Dentist
213 Dundas, Cor. Clarence

COAL and the BEST
Why? Because it burns with a strong heat without clinkers or waste. No sifting of ashes. No dumping of fire. The least trouble as well as the most economical.
Chestnut, Stove and Egg, per ton \$6.50
Large, clean Pea Coal, per ton \$5.50
Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.
Phone 770. 131-141 York Street, City

ROSS' FURS
Manufacturer and Retailer
CANADIAN MINK
We call your attention to, and invite your inspection of our beautiful showing of Natural Canadian Mink. Large Cape effects, in rich, dark fur, also long, fancy Stoles, Throw Scarfs, Neckpieces and Muffs, in all styles, can be found at Ross' Fur House. Our prices (combined with best quality and workmanship) will be found lower than elsewhere.
SPECIAL: Mink Skins, Heads, and Tails, for millinery purposes.
196 DUNDAS STREET

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SUICIDES AT MONTE CARLO

DEATH-ROOM IN EACH HOTEL—
LOSERS GIVEN COLD SHOULD-
ER—QUICK DOORS HIDE SCANDAL.

An American correspondent writes from Monte Carlo: During the two weeks in London while Sir Hiram Maxim illustrated to Lord Rosslyn that mathematics cannot beat Monte Carlo roulette, the great mill of the Casino was teaching the same fact to others, ten of whom lost, with their money, courage to go on with life.

"Six midnight burials, two heart failures in hotels, two accidental drownings, makes ten suicides, a bit above the average on Monte Carlo soil in the dull season," the discharged police spy whispered to me, and his revelations will not hurt Carlo's business published at a distance. On the spot, the watchword is no scandal. The rich and the great, whose sole opinion counts, want peace and elegance at Monte Carlo.

"Silence hovers over this place," said the discharged one. "The midnight burials were suicides who had no relatives along with them; of course, the bodies can't be always hurried through the darkness to the open field behind Monaco Cemetery." "No," I said.

"No; they are hurried through the darkness to the railway station if the relatives prefer it, and agree to a false death certificate. The whole population, from officials, doctors, editors and bankers down to chambermaids and chauffeurs, have one master fear to 'hurt the season'."

"They persuade the relatives to accept a heart failure death certificate," I said; "but what is the object in the unseemly secrecy and hurry?"

DEATHROOM IN EACH HOTEL.
His reply astonished me, yet the whole procedure is natural. Each Monte Carlo hotel has its deathroom, situated for quick, back-stairs access as soon as the body is discovered in a bath or bedroom. A Monaco doctor makes out the certificate; the usual papers are all legalized and ready. Then between 2 and 3 a.m. an express wagon waits half a block away. Is the coast clear? Six men come running with a very long truck. Hop! Off go the horses at a trot to instant burial or railway station. And there is no other choice.

"It is distasteful to our rich, aristocratic guests to see a daylight funeral," they explain to the protesting. Then comes the hotel proprietor with a bill for \$1,000 damages. Guests have heard of the suicide and quit. All the room's furniture must be renewed. He must pay heavy fees to servants for their silence. In a word, he claims \$1,000.

"Could he get it?" I asked. "That is not the question," answered my informant. "If the family cannot pay the usual case with suicides because of losses—indignation turns to fearful thanks when the Casino offers to square the bill if they go off quietly."

"Suppose they refuse?" I said.

"They're in a false position—owing money, and attempting scandal. They'll be hustled. Folks who can't pay their bills have no weight."

"And if they pay?" "They must be important people. Quick take the thousand off the hotel man! Quick fill a private car with flowers! A high-toned, courteous official never quits them. All bills are paid. All connections made. They can have a funeral at Nice, if their home is too far away. There's not a single hearse in Monaco!"

Evidently the Casino corporation cannot give their money back to heavy losers like the Brazilian merchant on his annual buying trip to Europe, who lost \$40,000, and opened his veins in a Hotel de Paris bath, or the Russian widow, Catherine Kasilew, who died miserably of poison in the splendid Atrium, after losing the last of her \$100,000.

"What happens to the man who asks part of his money back?" I asked my police spy and learned the painful facts of the viaticum. "The administration inscribes annually its budget \$80,000 to get rid of dead-broke losers," he said. "It is not enough to stop the suicides. They can't be stopped when they go privately about it—only hidden; while the public suicides are kept down by a watchful army of police spies, such as I was."

Oh, no, the viaticum is for the great mass of dead-broke losers. Just want to get back home! Third-class railway fare and a small sum for food is the sole calculation!"

Then he told me of a Russian who had lost \$300,000 at the tables and was being watched for fear of suicide. A spy whispered to him that he might ask the viaticum and hope to get a large sum than third-class fare to Moscow. It gave the man hope. They talked with him two days and finally gave him \$300 at Nice, outside of Monaco territory.

Why not? Players are so desperate. An Italian officer, the other day, lost some \$400; was given back \$12 for railway fare to Rome; slipped back to the playrooms just after the guard was changed, and actually won \$900 with the \$12.

Another who calls himself a baron of Lyons, won \$2,700 with a \$30 viaticum, he whispered. 8 p.m., when the guards are changed, and 11 p.m., when they discovered him in the playrooms. Of course he had no right there till he had paid back the viaticum. When you are broke you hunt up the inspector-general.

LOSERS GIVEN COLD SHOULDER.
"What tables have you played at?" asks the functionary.

"Your name? Profession? Address?" "Your name? How much did you lose here? Sign your name here."

Now you are in the hands of a sub-inspector. To reach the cashier you must pass back through the long line of playrooms. The sub-inspector makes sign to all doorkeepers, meaning:

"This man is barred. Don't forget him." It is the same for the guards in Atrium and at the front doors, when you go out at last with the cash in your hand, and only such as happen to reach and quit the cashier between guard changes, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., can hope to slip back to the tables that evening only. Next day their card of admission is no good.

TAKES LIFE IN GREAT CASINO.
"The administration don't fear losers who ask the viaticum," said the discharged police spy to me. "They begin by asking a big sum—and end by taking what is offered. Once they accept the Casino's money they are outside and can't get back to make scandal. And only once was I fooled by a man who threatened violence."

"Tell me about it," I said. "He was a young Brazilian whose identity remains unknown. His body lies—alongside of how many others! Under the grass tufts and flowering shrubs of the 'suicides' field behind Monaco Cemetery, where the Mediterranean continually whispers to the cliffs. He gave the Brazilian name of Santos—as common as Smith in America—and began early in the morning, betting heavily."

By 3 p.m. he had lost a large sum; and because of his big losses, the room inspector signed me to follow him. I made his acquaintance between tables and advised him, as one player to another, to cool off and try luck later. He thanked me and quit the Casino.

"Well?" "At 5 p.m. he was back at the roulette. This time the chief-departie (lookout) signed me to stay close to him for a desperate loser. He was betting 1,000-franc notes when I came up."

"How goes?" I said. "I am ruined," he said, haggard. "I tell I am going crazy. I owe my hotel \$100, and how am I going to get back to America?"

"Players all around began listening. I saw I must get him outside the Casino. 'Come,' I said, 'we'll get you a good fat viaticum.' "I've half a mind to shoot that croupier," he whispered. I was ready for him at his right hand. Well, the poor fellow was left-handed. Suddenly, he whipped a pistol from his pocket and shot himself through the head.

"Men shouted. Women went into hysterics. There was a rush from the table. While croupiers, inspectors, police spies, servants and waiters took the body to the table's 'quick door' and washed up and dried the floor. In half an hour the table had started up again. When timid ladies asked, 'Was there a suicide?' a dozen of us, posted round the table, said, 'It must have been a champagne cork in the atrium,' I answered."

NURSE IS CUPID'S FAVORITE

AMONG WOMEN WORKERS—
TEACHERS LAST ON LIST—OP-
PORTUNITIES OF MEETING MEN
GREATER IN SOME OCCUPA-
TIONS—THAN IN OTHERS.

Of all the vocations open to women that of trained nurse offers the most opportunities for marriage. This is proved by an analysis of figures relating to marriage prepared by a Chicago statistician.

At the other extreme the statistics show that school teachers have the fewest opportunities for matrimony. There are more bachelor girls among school teachers than in any other class of women workers, unless it be among those employed in domestic service.

Not that this is any reflection on the teachers themselves, that they lack in attractiveness, or intellect, or that they frown on Cupid or are unperturbed to his darts or prefer single lives. The teachers, from the nature of their occupation, have fewer opportunities of meeting men than have other women workers.

OLD JOKES BASED ON TRUTH.
It is a joke of long standing that men patients readily fall in love with their nurses, and this a romance has been written with this for a theme. Now come statistics to prove that there is more truth than poetry in both joke and romance. The trained nurse of today necessarily must be healthy and, therefore, attractive, bright of eye, and clear of complexion. She is intelligent, must be fairly well educated, of good reasoning power, and quick, clear judgment. She has, besides, a fund of good common sense, sympathy and patience, which please the average male. She isn't troubled with nerves or hysteria, moves quietly, and speaks in a low voice, while her touch is soft and gentle.

Then, too, she is always neatly clad with her blue and white gown, her big white apron, and coquettish cap. With all this in her favor she is thrown constantly with internes and young physicians, besides the various men patients confided to her care. What wonder, then, at her career that she is always so popular? Usually ends in the third or fourth year. Hospital complain bitterly because they are constantly losing their best nurses through marriage, and house physicians—the married ones—are ever on the alert to nip budding romances and anesthetize poor Cupid. Many of the girls of Chicago's best known surgeons and physicians were once nurses.

OPPORTUNITIES OF OFFICE WORKERS.
Next best in the list of eligible occupations is that of mercantile work in office or store. Of these the stenographer and bookkeeper has the best chance of getting a husband, with the cashier and shop girl running her neck and neck. The stenographer usually is the best educated of the three.

CLERICAL POVERTY IN ENGLAND
NEARLY 1,500 BENEFICES UNDER \$500 A YEAR—A GREAT DEAL OF HARDSHIP.

At a recent meeting of the fund for the better support of the Church of England clergy in Great Britain, Mr. Joynton-Hicks, M.P., said that as a churchman he applied to churchmen, and pointed out that the fund was of a purely clerical character, and aimed at establishing a decent living wage for the clergy. It is a perhaps more difficult to get for this object than for the various church organizations. If people only realized how miserably the clergy were paid by the existing system, he was quite sure that they would come forward and help. Out of 14,000 benefices—the average income of which was £100 a year, he pointed out that 1,491 benefices were under £500 a year, 4,704 under £200 a year, and 4,577 under £100 a year. There were nearly 1,500 benefices the average income of which was about 27 shillings a week. This was a really serious condition of affairs.

It was a disgrace to the Church of England that such a state of things should exist. There were still benefices in the Manchester Diocese with incomes of under £200 a year. He appealed to the rich men and to the lesser rich men for the mere necessities of life. "I know from my own personal experience how grateful these educated men sometimes are—men who are looked up to and regarded from their parishes—for cast-off clothing. This is a disgrace," (Hear, hear.)

is bright and alert, and, as her salary is larger than the others, dresses better and lives better. Her hours are shorter and she is also brought into close contact with brainy men of affairs in her work. Oftentimes the employer or his son or the head of some department who falls in love and marries her. Many a Chicago girl has given up a good paying position in a business man's office only to take one as his wife and rule as mistress of his home.

The girl cashier and the shop girl have many opportunities to meet eligible men of affairs, and many of Chicago's most charming matrons prominent in church and club work were once employed in these capacities, while several are now wives of millionaires.

WAITRESS NEXT IN THE LINE
Failing to find a husband in these occupations, the young woman might try as the next best employment that of waitress. Like the trained nurse, the waitress is picturesque as to costume. She is attractive, soft footed, and swift in her movements. Her work requires her to be cheerful and alert, and as she is brought into contact with many professional and business men in her labors she stands a good chance of making a match. On the other hand, the waitress is not always as well educated and refined as the stenographer.

Telephone girls will find that they stand fifth in the list of eligible occupations. While they are not thrown directly into contact with men of the business and mercantile world, still they deal constantly with them, and many romances have resulted from some man falling in love with a voice. Liking the woman's voice and her mode of expressing herself over the phone, the man will find some way of indulging in daily talks that result in meeting in friendship, and later in matrimony. The telephone girl usually makes a good wife, for by constant training with frate customers she has learned to answer pleasantly at all times and in a well modulated voice. The work teaching her patience as no other work outside of nursing can. Telephone companies are constantly looking for new recruits to fill the ranks yearly depleted by marriage.

WHERE OPPORTUNITY DOES NOT KNOCK.
Cooks, laundresses, tailors, seamstresses, and dressmakers come next along the list of vocations that win husbands. Women of these occupations, however, have not as good a chance to marry well as do the more favored ones. They usually marry men in their own class—artisans, day laborers, etc.—and as they often keep on their work after marriage, or until a

LADY AT THE STAMP WINDOW
HER CALM DELIBERATION IRRITATING, SOMEWHAT, TO TESTY MR. OLDBOY.

"Did you ever," said the somewhat irritable Mr. Oldboy, "see a woman buying postage stamps? No? Well, then, you've got an interesting experience awaiting you, especially if you have to wait in line while she buys the stamps."

"This lady had a parcel that she wanted to mail, a sizable square box that would just go through the stamp seller's window, when she put it to get weighed. It was a blessing that it would go through, for I shudder to think what would have happened if it had been too big. In any case, I suppose, she would have stood there half a day, turning and twisting it and trying to make it go through, but always calm. It's amazing how calm a woman can keep, no matter how much flustered other people get."

"But it went through, thank goodness, and then with her handbag or shopping bag, or whatever you call it, up on the sill of the stamp seller's window she stood there and calmly waited."

Little home is bought and paid for. It is rare, indeed, that women employed in any of these occupations marry either wealth or position.

Girls employed in factories have little chance to marry any save their fellow workers in the factory. Their opportunities to meet men outside of their own class, and as the men in the factories receive small wages long engagements are usually the lot of the factory girl, and after marriage the small flat or the cottage of the workman.

Professional singers or musicians, artists, statisticians, models, and literary workers are few in other vocations, and one can only say they generally marry well, being constantly thrown with all classes of men and having, therefore, a good choice.

Actresses and chorus girls rarely ever remain single, and make more marriages among the millionaire class than men than women in any other work. However, it is hardly fair to class actresses, musicians, and writers with the everyday girl workers, as they are a class of themselves and in the minority as to numbers. Then, too, in this class marriage rarely means cessation from labor, for they seldom give up their profession when they put on the wedding ring. In these professions there are more married than single women, a fact of small importance.

HOW THE MIND INFLUENCES THE BODY FOR GOOD AND IL—
DOCTORS KNOW IT AND DEPEND UPON IT.

The other day I read some remarkable statistics. They were given by the president of the British pharmaceutical conference, and they relate to the wonderful increase in the consumption of patent medicine. Here they are: "The amount expended in remedies of this description in the years mentioned was approximately as follows: 1850, £250,000; 1870, £250,000; 1880, £1,080,000; 1890, £1,740,000; 1900, £2,310,000; 1907, £2,620,000. Reckoning the population of the British Isles at about 23,000,000 in 1860, and 39,000,000 in 1906, it followed that the amount spent in patent medicines per head is now about five times as great as it was half a century ago."

Each of us, therefore, takes five bottles of medicine instead of the one bottle that contented our fathers and mothers; and let it be remembered that these doses leave out of account all medicine save the "proprietary" sort. Besides the bottles and boxes are bought at the chemist's, we must take into account all the physicians' prescriptions that are made up, all the drugs that the "surgeon and apothecary" dispenses in the course of his practice, all the "tablets" and "pills" of ascertained contents that so many of us prescribe for ourselves, and, last, but not least, the medicaments of the herbalist, and even the herbs which are still gathered and dried for healing purposes by laboring folk. One has no idea of the "dem'd total," but its size must be enormous; we are consuming whole oceans of liquid, whole mountains of solid medicine. And I believe that the public health is better than it was fifty years ago. What is the explanation? Are we stronger because we take so much medicine, or do we take so much medicine because, in spite of an improved bill of health, we are more frightened of disease, more anxious about the welfare of our bodies than of old?

"ANOTHER BOTTLE OF THE GREEN."
Those who mingle their drugs with some tincture of psychology are aware that a ten-ounce bottle may sometimes contain strange ingredients—ingredients that would escape the most subtle analysis of the Pharmaceutical Society. I was once staying with a country doctor, and one morning, after opening his letters, he brought me out of the surgery with what I can only call a grin of embarrassment on his face. He explained that he had just heard from a patient to the effect that "that new green medicine has done me a lot of good; it suits me ever so much better than the pink of the green." The doctor then told me what had happened; in sending out his medicines he had mixed up his "pink patient" and his "green patient" if one may call them so. One color was, we will say, for indigestion, the other for catarrh. Still, the pink medicine really felt better for his green dose. I never heard whether the individual with the bad cold derived great benefit from the indigestion mixture. But it is quite possible that he did.

A WIZARD IN DRURY LANE.
And here is another case which also came within my own experience. Once upon a time there was a corn merchant who had a shop somewhere near Drury Lane. Outside the shop, in little bins or receptacles, samples of the various kinds of grain were exposed to view, and small boys who passed by were in many cases unable to resist the temptation of clutching handfuls of corn. The enraged proprietor would rush out with fury stamped on his countenance; the small boy would fly, shrieking in terror and alarm. At last one of these lads was caught in the very act and circumstances of a felonious grain-snatching; he was held tight by the collar while the man of the shop informed him that his doom would be swift and horrible. The corn merchant led the prisoner forthwith to a neighboring chemist's shop, and whispered something to the two assistants. These immediately busied themselves in horrid preparations, and presently the wretched boy was handed a goblet, on which fearful and cabalistic characters were graven. It contained a clear colorless liquid. "Now drink that, you young rascal," said the dealer, "and you'll find it a dose that you won't forget to the day of your death." The liquid was swallowed, and the boy left the shop; he was already green, and his limbs tottered beneath him. And the

tance here, because women take up a profession after marriage or as widows or divorcees.

TEACHER AT FOOT OF THE LIST.

Going back to the general work, the teacher comes next in the list—one step above the bottom. This is not strange when one takes into consideration the fact that, while the school teacher is a girl of good family and of excellent education and has many comforts and privileges that are denied to other workers, she is, in her work, to a large extent isolated from young men. She spends most of her time among children and young people, and does not come in contact with marriageable men as do the office worker, the nurse, or the other girls who are employed in the business world.

A trifle below the teacher in the marriage scale is the domestic. Her chances are often confined to the ice man, the meat man, and the grocer's clerk, visitors at the back door. Considered as she is in the kitchen for six days in the week, she has little opportunity of meeting other men than these, and, like the factory girl, when her love story is told it must result in a long engagement while waiting for her particular butcher, baker, or grocer, who is striving to get together the amount necessary to furnish the two, three, or four rooms in which to mean home to them.—Addie Farrar in Chicago Tribune.

IMAGINATION AND HEALTH

next day that lad's mother came round in fury, bringing with her an inventory of police from the adjoining Bow street. Her son, she said, had all but died in the night; a giant's dose had been administered to him in that shop, and she would have the law of the chemist. And then the two apothecaries explained that the grim goblet had held no other drug or poison or medicament than pure distilled water.

HOW TO WORK SPELLS.
Now, the curious point is that both my friend the doctor and my friend the apothecary were in the strictest sense of the terms wizards and magicians. The doctor was a "white" wizard, the chemist a wizard pure and simple. And what I want to know is whether the law of England allows the legions to be slain by black magic? The act—or acts—of witchcraft was repealed in the thirties of the eighteenth century.—Dr. Johnson was a young man of twenty-five, or thereabouts—so I suppose that if a corn stealing urchin had actually died in the indictment would have lain against the chemist. The rationale of each case is one and the same; the imagination of the doctor's patient was seized and possessed by the strange green color of his new bottle of medicine; he was convinced that such queer looking stuff must be a potent producer of health; he drank, and felt much better. In the other case the imagination of the chemist's shop, of the strange glass, of the threatening words, transmuted the pure water into something very like a poison, and the result was as we have seen. So it seems to me that the repeal of those witchcraft acts was an affair of questionable wisdom. I think that we should not speak lightly of a great and mysterious part of our nature. We are in the habit of saying, "Oh, that is all imagination," or "That was only imagination." But if this imagination can cure or kill, it must be a somewhat important thing after all.

HARMLESS POISONS.
But here there arises a very important question: What is the strength of this power of the imagination; is it possible to measure it? I suppose not; we can lay down no rules, for the reason that the imagination is a variable and varying quality. The "lower degrees" of the imagination are so evident in their effects; every doctor who thinks that he is going to get well, has an infinitely better chance than a man who is frightened and despondent. Is it not, then, reasonable to suppose that a power which all of us, or nearly all of us, possess in slight degree has been or may be raised to a—of us can write verse—of a sort—and a few of us can write "Hamlet," the "Divine Comedy," and "Lycidas." With a pencil and a bit of paper a child of five can draw something which is recognizable as an attempt to portray the human figure, or a tree; at the other end of the scale are Velasquez, the painter, the physical scientist would say. I suppose that no imaginative power can help or hinder the operation of strychnine or carbolic acid taken into the system; and I wonder whether it is right, though I am quite sure that I should not like to confute him by the way of personal acquaintance. I believe, however, that Mr. Andrew Lang is convinced that under certain conditions fire does not burn. And if that be so, I should be inclined to think that there may be conditions in which prussic acid does not kill!

A MERE DETAIL.
"The common practice of lawyers in addressing a jury to single out one member who seems to them the most intelligent, and therefore the one most likely to be influenced by their appeals," observes a Chicago correspondent, "does not always work out advantageously."

"All the testimony in a case recently tried in Ohio had been taken, the lawyers for both sides had summed up, and the judge had charged the jury, when up rose an impatient juror against whom both counsel had thundered their impassioned appeals. He wanted the court to give him some information."

"I have been bothered a good deal by two words the lawyers use here all the time," said the intemperate juror. "What are they?" asked the court, expecting, no doubt, to be called upon to expound res inter alios acta or a fortiori, or some other abstruse term. "Plaintiff and defendant," said the juror. "I don't know just what they mean."—Harper's Weekly.

A CRITICISM OF WHISTLER

SIDNEY LOW DISCUSSES THE GREAT ARTIST—SUFFERED FROM NEGLECT AND OBLOQUY AND IT WOUNDED HIS SOUL—WAS DRIVEN TO EXTRAVAGANCE AND PERVERSION.

We are under the impression that the English gentleman with a high character, amiable manners, and some general culture, can dispense with special training, whether he is engaged in managing a public office or in considering a picture. Against this temper, with its loose thinking and slovenly dogmatism, Matthew Arnold panted in literature, and in society. Whistler was on the same side as Arnold, with in his own sphere. He refused to meddle with what he did not understand. A lady once asked him, as he listened silently to a hot discussion between a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Neo-Pagan, what religion he believed in. "I, madam," he answered. "I am an amateur." There was truth as well as wit in the answer. Whistler's religion was the zealous pursuit of his art. There he was a priest, dedicated to the service of the altar; and he laid claim to a power of interpreting the Scriptures and delivering the sacred message which the laity could not possess.

Like all rebels, he grew to enjoy the act of revolt so much that he often forgot its purpose. The calculated eccentricities of his personal conduct were, it seems to me, part of his protest against the bourgeois Philistinism of a society whose conventionality was making life as dull and muddy and coarsely colored as its art. There was an impression, I believe, that Whistler was a late example of the artistic Bohemianism which was rampant in Paris when he was a student there with Du Maurier, a survival of that irresponsible order described in "Trilby." But Whistler's irregularities were certainly not the result of a want of self-control. He did not give himself to drink or dissipation or any kind of physical self-indulgence; he set up, indeed, a rather severe standard of personal taste, refinement, and discipline, and the demands of his work, which he fulfilled with remorseless fidelity, imposed on him a toll some asceticism. In the ordinary obligations of life—as son, brother, husband—he was kindly, generous and affectionate. It is true he was always quarrelling, and he could not, as he bitterly said, afford to keep a friend. That was due not so much to selfishness as to sensitiveness. He was a vain man, with the love of sympathy and the desire for approbation abnormally developed. He wanted to be noticed, admired, appreciated. The neglect

and the obloquy he affected to ignore hurt and nettled him. His angry wit, his barbed and stinging satire were the cry of a wounded soul. A greater character would have cared nothing for all this and gone on quietly with his work, to its and his own great gain. Whistler cared so much that he was driven to extravagance and perversion. Because the public would not accept his art he insisted that the public in every period and country was indifferent to all art. "There never was an artistic age," he said; "there was an artistic people." Art, that taught the Greek the measured rhythm of balanced limb and flowing drapery, that "dipped" the Spaniard's brush in light and air; that gave his intimacies with the man not with the multitude. Only the few, the elect, can approach the goddess; the others do not matter. Because his popular rivals had vilified popular taste by Whistler declared that painting should be independent not merely of sentiment, but also of morality, of social feeling, of nationality, of the passions, the emotions, the good and evil that make up life. It was not concerned with things as they are which is metaphysical, and things as they might be which is idealism or ethics, but only with things as they appear to the educated eye. Portraits, for instance, ought not to be painted "life-size," for no man, he said, is ever seen life-size, except, perhaps, a recruit when he is being measured by the recruiting sergeant.

In the ardor of his protest Whistler went too far, and was in reality false to his own principles. His limitations were not due to the theory of art for art but to his own restriction of the theory. He seems really to have been able to conceive the sifter in his studio as a mere combination of certain lines and lights and shades and colors. A man posing for a portrait may be an arrangement in black and brown; but he is also something more—a human being, with all the moods of failure, success, love, hate, endeavor, and a complex historic and sociological environment, written on his face and form. These are part of the things seen as much as the pattern of the legs make in the light and the shadows playing round the head. Rembrandt, Velasquez, Fragonard, Holbein, saw them; Whistler did not, or, at least, when he saw them as he did in the "Carlyle" and the Portrait of his Mother, it was against his own will and his own conscious plan. The inspiration within him would not plan; he was denied; but he did his best to repress it, and he needed so well that, with all his superb technique, his distinction, and his accomplishment, he contrived to miss his place beside the greater masters whom he emulated and admired.—Sidney Low in the London Nation.

and for other reasons I shall tell you—croupiers nearly always sign affirmatively: "Yes, he lost here." Then you go with the inspector-general to his office to fill up blanks in a printed paper.

"Your name? Profession? Address?" "Your name? How much did you lose here? Sign your name here."

Now you are in the hands of a sub-inspector. To reach the cashier you must pass back through the long line of playrooms. The sub-inspector makes sign to all doorkeepers, meaning:

"This man is barred. Don't forget him." It is the same for the guards in Atrium and at the front doors, when you go out at last with the cash in your hand, and only such as happen to reach and quit the cashier between guard changes, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., can hope to slip back to the tables that evening only. Next day their card of admission is no good.

TAKES LIFE IN GREAT CASINO.
"The administration don't fear losers who ask the viaticum," said the discharged police spy to me. "They begin by asking a big sum—and end by taking what is offered. Once they accept the Casino's money they are outside and can't get back to make scandal. And only once was I fooled by a man who threatened violence."

THE AMETHYST CROSS

By Fergus Hume

But the boat never came, nor did any letter from George. Day after day, Lesbia watched the stream; watched also the postman; but in every case, she was disappointed. Walker must have received the letter, else it would have been returned through the dead letter office, so it was strange, seeing how she had explained matters, that he did not appear. Or at least he might have written. The girl, wearying for love, grew peaked and wan, much to the distress of Tim, who could not understand. Finally, Lesbia told him the whole story, and sent him over to the cottage at Medmenham to see if Walker had received the letter. Tim returned somewhat downcast.

"Master Gorge has been in London these six days," said Tim, "and the mistress—his blisssed mother—told me she'd sent the letter to him. He's got it, me dear, but the devil knows why he doesn't write ye the scratch till a pen. Augh, me dear, niver trouble him again. Sure there's more fish in the say nor livr came out at that same."

"George is the only man in the world," said Lesbia, firmly, although the tears were in her eyes. "and I'll never give him up, until I hear him say that he loves another. This is Miss Ellis' work."

"Och, murder, me dear, it's a baste she is intirely. But from what ye told me, miss, we drew the teeth at her."

"She went away with a threat," Lesbia sighed dimly. "She can't force me George to marry her now, but evidently she can prevent his returning to me as I want him to. Oh, Tim, what am I to do now?"

"See Master Gorge and ask him plain, miss."

"But I have not the money to go to London, and, besides, I do not know where George is stopping," protested Lesbia, wringing her hands.

"See his old mother, the saints be good to her, for an iceberg she is," suggested Tim, after a pause. "Sure, she'll tell ye where he is, me dear."

"No, Tim, no. Mrs. Walker hates my father, and would rather die than see her son become my husband."

"Hates the master, is it," muttered the crooked little man, frowning. "And

if so, me darlin' heart, why shud she come to see him?"

"Come to see him," echoed Lesbia, staring. "Why Mrs. Walker has never been here to see my father in his life."

"I understood from George that she hated his father. In that case she will never come here. If she did come," Lesbia sighed, "I might soften her heart so that she might be on my side. I am sure I could win her over."

"Well, Miss Lesbia, ye can but try, for the old woman is coming here tomorrow afternoon to see the master."

"But he's away, Tim."

"Sure, miss, he sint me the scratch av a pin sayin' he was coming back this very day. I towld the old woman, when she axed me, so she's coming to make a talk wid them two, 'ratter, ed Tim, crossing himself, 'saints kape us from harm."

Lesbia was much astonished at this news, as Mrs. Walker had never been to Rose Cottage before, and moreover—on the authority of her son—she both despised and hated Mr. Hale. The girl wondered if the visit had anything to do with the letter she had lately written to George. Perhaps Maud's threat had meant that she would enlist Mrs. Walker on her side to stop the marriage, since Maud herself, for obvious reasons, was powerless to do so. But then, in any case, Mrs. Walker disapproved of the marriage, so there was no need for Maud to interfere. Also, if the letter had been forwarded to George in London—and Lesbia saw no reason why it should not have been forwarded—she had been completely exonerated, and was anxious to renew the engagement which for George's own sake she had been forced to break. Poor Lesbia thought over these questions until she was weary and until her head ached, but she could find no reply. The only thing to be done was to wait until the formidable Mrs. Walker arrived; then a few minutes' conversation with her might reveal the reason of George's strange behavior.

Mr. Hale duly returned, and seemed even more angry and sullen than he had when he went away. He scarcely spoke to his daughter, and several times he looked at her with positive dread in his usually cold eyes. It appeared as though he considered Lesbia as a careless child with a box of matches, who might at any moment set the house on fire. Lesbia had a feeling that he was terribly angry with her, and yet that this anger was mixed with a certain amount of dread. However, he contented himself with looking daggers, and to avoid further distances, she did not ask him any questions. But the house was very uncomfortable. Then at breakfast, next morning, on the day when Mrs. Walker was expected, Hale surprised the girl by announcing an invitation.

"I saw Lord Charvington when I was in town," said Hale, keeping his pale eyes on his plate. "For some reason, he chose to remember your existence."

Lesbia gasped, and wondered if Charvington had told her father of the money she had borrowed. In that case Hale would question her as to the use she had made of it, and then her counter-plot with disastrous results. But Hale's further conversation made it plain that Charvington had said nothing about the loan.

"He asked how you were," pursued Hale softly, and still keeping his eyes on his plate, "and if you had grown up a pretty girl. He hasn't seen you for a long time, remember. Considering how badly you have behaved, Lesbia, I spoke better of you than you deserved, so Charvington prepared yourself for a surprise—has asked you to stop at his country house. He told me that his wife would send you an invitation."

"It is very good of him," said Lesbia, faintly. "But I really do not want to go, father."

Hale looked up with a scowl. "Always opposition," he grumbled. "You shall go, child! If you won't marry Sargent, there will be a chance of your making a good match when under Lady Charvington's wing. She has daughters of her own, too, so you will have a very good time."

"Why should Lord Charvington ask me?"

"I can't say. He suddenly seems to have remembered your existence. Of course, as my daughter you are related to him. However, the chance of a visit at such a country house is a very good one for you, so get ready to start when the invitation comes. Do you want any frocks, or—"

"No, I have everything," cried Lesbia, rising. "After all, perhaps the change will do me good, and I should like to see a little of the world."

"You will see plenty of it with Lord Charvington and his wife. They are a gay couple, and entertain largely. They are at their country seat near Maidenhead for a week; but if you play your cards well Lady Charvington may take you to London for the rest of the season."

Lesbia nodded, and went into the

garden. Here she sat on the bench under the chestnut, and thought over the glittering prospect which was now open to her. She loved George and was contented with the quiet life, provided he shared it with her. But as she was absent, she thought that it would be best to plunge into society if only to forget her aching heart. And if George would not marry her, it might be that she would meet with some other man, who would take her away from the unendurable life with her father. In her own heart, Lesbia knew that she could love no one but George. Still she could not force him to marry her, and he appeared to have accepted her letter of dismissal as final, in spite of the second epistle, stating why she wrote the first. The poor girl felt very sad and very lonely, and her tears rained down, salt and bitter, as she sat a solitary figure under the glorious tree. The blackbird was piping again, as he had done when George proposed; but it seemed to her that the song was now sad. But that probably was mere fancy.

At one o'clock Lesbia returned sadly to the cottage, wondering why all these troubles had come upon her. It really seemed as though Tim's idea about the bad luck of the cross was true, for ever since she had bestowed it on her lover there had been nothing but sorrow and mystery. Even George had not escaped misfortune, since he had been assaulted and robbed and had lost his situation through being unjustly accused of a crime he had never committed. But Lesbia was a reader of fairy tales, and remembered that the prince and princess always have much grief before peace and joy arrive, so she hoped that in some way—she could not see how—this her luck which was upon her and George would pass away leaving them married and rich and happy. But at present, it must be confessed that there did not appear to be much chance of such good fortune.

The old woman has come this very morn'g," whispered Tim, meeting the girl at the back door. "I've put her in the parlor, but the master is out."

"My father is certain to come to luncheon," said Lesbia hurriedly.

"Av course he is," muttered Tim, "a mighty dainty man he is for the inside av him. But she's axing for you, miss, and—"

"I'll go to her," interrupted Lesbia; "meanwhile, Tim, lay another plate at the table. I darsay Mrs. Walker is hungry."

With these instructions Lesbia sought the small parlor, and entered to find it occupied by a modern Lady Macbeth. Mrs. Walker, clothed in rich but funeral-looking garments of the deepest black, was seated majestically on the sofa. Without rising she raised a pair of piercing eyes to look at the girl, and a brief expression of surprise flitted across her impassive face. She had scarcely expected to find the girl so beautiful, as she had always taken her son's enthusiastic descriptions with a grain of salt. However, she privately admitted that George was right, for once in his simple life, and she greeted the girl with stiff kindness. And indeed it was hard even for a lady of Mrs. Walker's hard nature to be angry with Lesbia, who looked such a child, and who behaved so sweetly.

"I am very glad to see you," said Mrs. Walker, looking anxiously into the girl's delicate face. "You remind me of someone who—no, I can't recall who you remind me of. Still, she searched anxiously, 'you are very like somebody I knew.'"

"Perhaps my mother," Lesbia ventured to remark. "My late nurse, Bridget Burke, told me I closely resembled my mother."

"I never met your mother," said Mrs. Walker, dropping Lesbia's hand quickly and becoming stiffer than ever. "Your father and I were never friends, my dear. I should not be here today save that I have come to ask him about some business connected with money."

Walker unexpectedly, "I wanted to see you. George had talked much of you, my child, and seems to have loved you greatly. I can't blame him, and the wonder is that he should give you up."

Lesbia clasped her small hands and sank into a chair, her face white and her eyes widely open. "George," she never given me up," she said faintly. "I wrote and told him why I was forced to send him the first letter, and—"

"Yes, yes!" Mrs. Walker waved a beautifully gloved hand. "I was in London the other day—the fact, I took your letter to George. He showed it to me and told me everything."

"And what did you say?"

"Mrs. Walker's deep black brows drew together. "Of course, the whole thing is rubbish," she said haughtily, "and only a lovesick girl like Maud Ellis would act in that way. I suppose much must be forgiven her, as she really loves my son."

"His Pains and Aches All Gone"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED CHARLES N. CYR'S RHEUMATISM.

Statement of a Man Who Suffered for a Year From Different Forms of Kidney Disease and Found a Speedy Cure.

New Richmond Station, Que., Nov. 20.—(Special).—In these cold fall days when Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache and other Kidney Diseases are working havoc in every corner of Canada, thousands will be interested in the statement of Mr. Charles N. Cyr, the well-known barber of this place.

"I had been a sufferer from Rheumatism and Backache for a year," Mr. Cyr states. "My head also troubled me and it was hard to collect my thoughts. I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. The marvellous effect of the first box on my system at once raised my hopes and by continuing to take them I am now a sound and well man. All my pains and aches are gone and I am able to do my work without pain."

Mr. Cyr is only one of thousands whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache. For Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure cures or disordered Kidneys. And if you Kidneys are well you can't have Rheumatism, Sciatica or Backache.

son. But after such behavior I shall not consent to her marrying him. No, no! That would never do. Especially now that we know her uncle is such a rogue. I wanted George to tell the police, but he refused."

Lesbia cared very little for the fate of Mr. Tait. What she much desired to know was her own. "You said that George ceased to care for me," she remarked, with a pale smile. "I don't understand."

"Mrs. Walker gave her a pitying look. "Nor do I, now that I have seen you, my dear. I won't like your father—I never did, and I would rather have died than have seen George marrying his daughter. Your looks and nature have made me change my mind. There is nothing of your father about you. Had I seen you before—" Mrs. Walker broke off and shook her stately head, "but it is too late. George will not renew the engagement."

"Oh, no, no! I can't believe that!" cried the girl, weeping and trembling. "Strangely," muttered the elder woman; "you have been quite a heroine in clearing George's character, for which I am greatly obliged to you. Yet here you are crying like a schoolgirl."

"I love him so much; I love him so deeply."

"My poor child, it is the fate of women to have their hearts broken. I do not know why George still refuses to renew the engagement in the face of your letter, but he does. Here," Mrs. Walker took an envelope out of her bag and handed it to the shaking girl. "You can read his decision, but never handwrite. He asked me to give you this."

To Be Continued.

THE DUST OF A BISHOP

TOMB OPENED SEVEN CENTURIES AFTER DEATH AND A PHOTOGRAPH MADE.

Workmen at the minster in Basel, Switzerland, while installing a new heating plant a short time ago discovered in an interior crypt a tomb, which has been made the subject of a curious investigation.

It was evident that the body inclosed in the stone walls was that of a high functionary. It was clad in the costume of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. The skeleton hand still clasped the wooden crook symbolical of the shepherd.

The many folds of cloth were of the richest description, including embroideries of fine workmanship and intricate and beautiful designs. There were ornaments of gold, gold embroidered sandals covered the feet and gold rings and emblems of the high office which the dead man had occupied were scattered in the dust of decay.

Who was the prelate buried in this box of stone? Inquiry showed that the body was that of Bishop Lutold I. of Arburg, who died in 1213, or of Bishop Heinrich II. of Thun, who died in 1238. It is known, at least, that the opened tomb contained the remains of a man who died nearly 700 years ago.

The proceedings following this discovery were somewhat remarkable. A photograph of the open tomb with the body in it was taken with great difficulty, for it was almost impossible in that narrow underground hole to make a clear picture.

For the purpose of thorough examination the body was taken from its bed of centuries to a room in the museum of the city. This was difficult to do, for the slightest touch was likely to crumble anything in the tomb to dust. The examination required two days and then the remains were buried again, it is hoped never more to be disturbed.

The body had been embalmed, but the process only delayed and did not arrest the process of decay. The tomb consisted simply of slabs of stone cemented together, and the remains in their splendid vestments were laid upon a bed of flat stones placed in position without cement.

The head had been pillowed on a stone scooped out a little. But the head had not survived that interval of seven centuries. Nothing of it was found excepting some handfuls of dust, a small bit of the lower jaw and a few teeth.

Some of the fingers were covered with skin that had tried to parchment, but they crumbled to dust. A few of the cloths plainly retained their texture and ornamental designs, but the greatest care in handling them was required or they would drop to pieces. All were discolored so that they looked like brown tobacco leaf. Chemical tests were made of some of the cloths, but nothing of importance was discovered.

The highly ornate shepherd's staff had been made of pieces of ash, linden and oak wood, mortised together but now rotten to the centre, though still perfect in shape.

The most striking results of the investigation were the photographs, twenty-three in number, of the intricate and embroidery patterns, the tattered leather sandals and the tomb. Some of the embroidery patterns are of remarkable beauty and intricacy.

It was great difficulty in fixing the sandals so that they might be photographed, for they were little more than dust that a breath would blow away. They had been fitted to the feet of a dead man nearly three hundred years before Columbus discovered America.

The most remarkable scrutiny that has been given to the mummified remains of the ancient kings and queens of Egypt; this is probably the first time that the dust of a Christian prelate has been subjected to similar investigations. The ancient processes of preserving the bodies of the dead far exceed those of the Christian era, as is strikingly shown in the present case, for the attempt to preserve the body from total decay utterly failed.

A chrysanthemum one foot in diameter won first prize at the recent exhibition of the Northern Westchester County Horticultural-Agricultural Society, New York. The prize winner was exhibited by Wm. Deekels, of Madison, N. J. Experts said the blossom was the largest specimen of its kind ever seen.

F. J. Andrews has a tailor shop, As everybody knows, And any place where Andrews is The boys are sure to go.

They followed him from 'cross the street, 'Twas not against the law— And at our new store you'll always meet Some one who'd been and saw

That the clothes which we were making Were never, never dear; 'Cause in them a person feels at home, So neat they do appear.

SAY FELLOWS, we have the nicest Woollens in the city; also the best assorted. WE CATER especially to the young man. OUR PRICES are lower than any of our competitors.

WE GUARANTEE every garment we make. We let nothing but perfect fits leave the place.

Andrews' Toggery Tailors Haberdashers TOGGERY CORNER Cor. Dundas and Clarence Sts.

Fire Sale Continues Every Damaged Article Must Be Sold Before We Move Back to Our Store on Dundas St.

Step Ladders, 4, 7 and 8 ft., 65c, 90c, \$1.25, now 35c, 50c, 80c

Corn Beef Twine, could be used for strong wrapping twine, per ball, regular 20c, now 5c

Manila Rope, 3/4-in., 1-in. and 1 1/4-in. Per pound, regular 14c, now 8c

100 Sheets Galvanized Iron, 6 ft. by 30 in., per sheet, 40c

Sash Weights, nearly all sizes, per pound, 1 1/2c

1 Sack Sulphur, 10 pounds for \$1.69

Post Hole were 90c, now 50c

100 cases English Glass, all sizes, at one-quarter less than regular prices.

Chair Casters, in maple, porcelain, iron, steel and brass wheels, at one-third less than regular.

100 Butcher Knives, regular 30c, now 20c

75 Butcher Knives, regular 85c and 90c, now 60c

Buggy Whips, regular 35c, now 23c

Sledge Hammer Handles 5c

Hydraulic Washing Machines, nicked were \$5, now \$1.00

Thumb Latches, regular 12c and 15c, now 5c, 7c

Hat and Coat Hooks, regular 10c and 15c per doz., now 5c

Double Roasting Pans, 3 sizes, 55c, 47c and 40c

Basting Spoons, forged steel, tinned, were 15c each, now 8c

Chopping Axes, handled, regular \$1.00, now 60c

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Try Harris Heavy Pressure Bearing Metal In round ingots. We guarantee it or money refunded.

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Comparison of prices shows that living expenses in New York city are 12 per cent more than three years ago.

C.P.R. Atlantic Lines to Europe. F.B. Clarke Agent, Richmond St.

C. P. R. Atlantic Service Christmas Ships

Nov. 12.....Empress of Ireland

Nov. 21.....Lake Manitoba

Nov. 27.....Empress of Britain

Dec. 5.....Lake Erie

Dec. 11.....Empress of Ireland

Bookings this year heavier than ever before. Secure rates and berths through nearest agent or S. J. SHARP, Toronto. Reserve your accommodation early.

ALLAN LINE

Christmas Sailings

TO LIVERPOOL

St. John. Halifax. Tunisian sails.....Nov. 28

Victorian sails.....Dec. 4

Grampian sails.....Dec. 12

TO GLASGOW

Heperian sails from Halifax.....Dec. 12

First class, \$22.50 upwards; second class, \$12.50 upwards; third class, \$8.50 upwards. Additional sailings and rates on application to E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R. W. FULTON, C.P.R., or F. B. CLARKE, local agents, London, Ont.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:40 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

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

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

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

Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *3:12 p.m.

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

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

Depart—6:25 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

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—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:23 p.m. For the west—*11:58 a.m., *8:53 a.m., *11:00 p.m.

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

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

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:33 p.m., *10:26 p.m.

* Runs through to Waterford.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

WHITE STAR LINE. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

N. Y.—Plymouth—Charbourg—Shampton. New York and Boston—Mediteranean.

LEYLAND LINE. Boston—Liverpool Direct.

E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.

AMERICAN LINE. N. Y.—Plymouth—Charbourg—Shampton.

Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. New York—London Direct.

RED STAR LINE. New York—Antwerp—Paris.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE. Royal Mail Steamers.

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).

Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).

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See the Great

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today--Matinee and Night
..... "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
All Next Week .. Cook Stock Company
In High-Class Plays and Vaudeville

BENNETT'S VAUDEVILLE.

Metropolitan Vaudeville, Afternoon
and Evening All Week

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Downie's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will have two presentations at the Grand today, and if the slightest doubt as to the popularity of this sterling old production lingers in the minds of the stagers, it would have been completely dispelled if they had peeped in at the performance this afternoon and saw the big theatre packed from pit to dome with happy, interested men, women and children. The company pre-



MISS THEODORA SHALER,
Leading Lady With the Cook Stock
Company at the Grand all
Next Week.

sented Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous drama consists of 10 members, white and black, including a chorus of singing and dancing blacks. The scenic equipment is said to be superior to any ever seen in this play.

COOK STOCK COMPANY.

The Cook Stock Company will be the attraction at the Grand all next week. All the plays used by this most excellent company this season are new to Londoners, and comprise many that have had successful runs in the larger American cities. The plays to be presented are all sensational and scenic productions, as a full scenic equipment is carried for each play presented.

The opening bill on Monday evening will be "Jim, the Westerner." The cast has been especially selected for the different productions, and first-class performances are assured to all who attend the Grand next week. The variety artists with this organization are some of the best in the vaudeville world. The usual ladies' tickets will be given out for Monday evening, and Friday night will be amateur night.

"FIFTY MILES FROM BOSTON."

George M. Cohan's sweeping success "Fifty Miles From Boston," with its hosts of comedians and pretty girls, will be presented by Messrs. Cohan and Harris at the Grand Opera House Dec. 2. The charming story of New England village life, typical with its well-shaded characters from the village gossip to the town clown, is said to be given stage pictures of telling realism. The plot of the piece concerns the happiness of Sadie Woodie, the pretty postmistress of Brookfield, Mass., and the action evolves upon a postoffice theft committed by her brother. Among the song hits distributed throughout the action are "Waltz With Me," "Jack and Jill," "Harrigan," "Boys Who Fight the Flames," "My Small Town Girl" and "Ain't It Awful," all of which have become popular with the Cohan enthusi-

asts. Messrs. Cohan and Harris, it is said, have provided a well-selected cast and chorus.

The dainty musical comedy, "Little Dolly Dimples," comes to the Grand early in December.

BENNETT'S BIG BILL.

The bill for next week at Bennett's carries with it the guarantee of the Bennett Theatre management, which goes for a great deal. The Bennett management have been giving shows this season that are recognized New York bills, and the people of London should feel proud that their city, small as it is, is honored with such bills. Many patrons of this popular theatre, will regret that it is about to close its doors with vaudeville, as this popular form of amusement will be missed very much here. Another policy which the Bennett Company will make as popular as vaudeville will hold forth, and there is no room left for doubt as to the assured success of anything that this firm take hold of. The headline attraction for next week will be those two clever stars of the legitimate, Laura Burt and Henry Stanford. They will appear in a sketch entitled "The Order of the Bath," which was written by young MacKenzie, the son of the great doctor of the United States. These popular people were last seen here on last New Year's in "The Walls of Jericho," at the Grand Opera House. Previous to that time they were seen as co-stars in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and many other such productions. Mr. Stanford was for several seasons understood and leading man with Sir Henry Irving, and was with him at his bedside when that veteran of the stage expired. It is said by critics who are supposedly well informed that Henry Stanford was Sir Henry's favorite actor, and that he spent hours and hours of time showing young Stanford the art of acting. Stanford and Martin Harvey, who it will be remembered have some seasons ago in "The Only Way," are schoolmates, and have worked together since childhood. It is something to the credit of the Bennett management that they have secured such an attraction for the coming week. Laura Burt will be remembered as the star of "In Old Kentucky," and as the next to leading woman with Sir Henry Irving. Miss Burt comes from a good old Boston family, her father being a colonel in one of the regular regiments at the Boston fort. These two people of rare ability and splendid personalities are sure to win the hearts of the London people during their stay here. They are both lovers of golf and many of their London friends have written them, asking their presence during the week many little gatherings.

Geo. H. Wood, the somewhat different monopolist, but different only because the writer considers him the greatest storyteller in vaudeville, will also hold the boards, and will undoubtedly make a great impression with Bennett's audience. The Conroy Le Maître Company hold the undisputed record of being the greatest laugh-producing sketch artists in America. Laugh and the world laughs with you, and Conroy when on or off the stage is always laughing. Such men as Conroy are put into this earth to make the weakling who worry forget it, and Conroy and his company will be such a hit in London next week that the memory of their act and his acting, will, at the recollection alone, make the stinker laugh and laugh heartily. Prosing, called the reward of the acrobat, is well fitted. He is undoubtedly the greatest acrobat player in the world today. Unpretentious, with a pleasing manner, he will surely win the hearts of all who hear him. Samson and Delilah, trained athletes, will also hold an important spot in this bill, and they will undoubtedly make a big hit here. Bessie Phillips, late member of the Charley Grapewin Company, will also offer some very up-to-date singing and dancing, and judging from the hit she made some weeks ago with the company mentioned, she will do the same here in vaudeville. The balance of the bill is just so good that the Bennett management will willingly attach their guarantee to it. This bill next week should make a big impression, and make a fitting finale to the brief cessation of vaudeville. The management will announce the new policy which is to prevail

during the coming week, as nothing definite has been said yet.

Franz Molnar's famous comedy, "The Devil," which was the reigning sensation of the New York theatrical season, the sole version of which is held by Henry W. Savage, will be presented in this city at the Grand Opera House, with Edwin Stevens and the original Garden Theatre (New York city) cast on Jan. 2.

"The Devil" is, first of all, a lively entertainment, and is displayed by the able Savage forces as a brilliant, witty conceit, permitting the lesson that they play unquestionably contains, to be learned in the most agreeable way. In so presenting the piece, Mr. Savage has followed explicitly the directions of the author, with whom he personally made arrangements for the presentation in this country, and to whom he paid a large sum of advanced royalty. Anna Bussert, a pupil of Jean de Reszke, returned to America recently, and was engaged by Henry W. Savage for the role of "Natalie" in the Boston "Merry Widow" Company. The "Merry Widow" will have a local presentation shortly.

David Higgins, dramatist, actor and stage director, has been very fortunate in striking the public's fancy in all of his latest plays. From the days of "At Piney Ridge," some seven or eight years ago, he has had nothing but success, and in his new play, "Capt. Clay of Missouri" he has again made a triumph. "Capt. Clay of Missouri" is distinctly southern in flavor and in its personages, and because of this southern atmosphere it is all the more charming.

Several theatrical managers happened to meet in one of the Broadway cafes and they talked over the merits of their latest plays, and comparisons were made as regards to the musical play that was playing to the most money and largest audiences. One claimed the "Merry Widow," another said the "Yankee Prince," another said the "Yankee Prince," but the most daring of the lot announced that he was playing to crowded houses out as far as Seattle, and now at the present time the company is doing the same through the south. It is considered across the border as the most popular musical play that has been produced during the past ten years.

Comedian Al H. (Metz) Wilson is making his annual tour of the large southern cities, where he is appearing in his new play, "When Old New York Was Dutch," to overflowing audiences. Mr. Wilson is a popular favorite in that section of the country and always does a fine business. This new play, which was written for him by his

old and new worlds. A close and intimate friend of the late lamented Allen Raine, the greatest female novelist in Welsh history. And notwithstanding the travels of many years, and a long residence in America, Miss Burt is as patriotic a Welsh girl as in the happy old days when her youth was spent in Carnarvon, in the shadow of the mighty Eryr.

This week Miss Burt appeared in Scranton at the Poli Theatre, and on the first day of her appearance called, with her husband, at the Druid office and explained that after seeing a stray copy of the Druid upon her travels, she had promised herself to make the Druid her Mecca and impart some of the Cymric hwyf for which Scranton has well become famous. We were delighted and Miss Burt was forthwith a Druid.

In the course of her charming work at the theatre, Miss Burt uses some Welsh phrases, and one of her auditors, in a conversation, ventured to remark that it was just one little saying, picked up for the occasion. There was a suspicion of an indignant glance in her eye, and then she burst forth in clean-cut Welsh.

Miss Burt, as we said, is intensely Welsh, and there are many interesting features in connection with her brilliant career. Her mother was well known 25 years ago as Mrs. Ann Lloyd Burt, when she acquired fame as a Welsh temperance and religious lecturer.



LAURA BURT AND HENRY STANFORD, AT BENNETT'S NEXT WEEK.

manager, Mr. Sydney R. Ellis, is the best that he has ever had. He is given an elaborate production; the scenery and costumes being extremely handsome and costly. Mr. Wilson's songs are as usual a feature of the performance.

George Cohan is to write a musical play in which Josephine Cohan will be featured. "The Christmas Doll" it will be called. Then George will go to Europe for a year and work on a "real comedy drama."

"No person of either sex, of whatever age, should think of the stage as a means of livelihood without some definite warrant or fitness for it," says the Dramatic Mirror. Today the theatre is crowded as never before. The competent even fewer, relatively than a generation ago, and the mediocre and those beneath mediocrity are an appalling multitude.

John Drew was speaking of the old Augustin Daly company. "I'm the best actor in the world," he said, "but I want to tell you that my second best ambition is to produce 'Much Ado About Nothing,' and I hope to do it before I have to come on with a cane. My first ambition is, of course, a revival of 'The Taming of a Shrew,' for of all the parts I have ever played, Petruchio is my favorite. But where is there another Katherine like Miss Rehan? It takes away a little of the zest to imagine the play without her. Such a wonderful Katherine! Such a wonderful woman!"

Charles Klein has hit upon another timely subject. In "The Third Degree" he takes a whack at the police. The action swings around a police examination of a prisoner under suspicion of a serious crime, and it is said the play is of a seriousness and greater than that of any other he has written.

At a dinner given in his honor by Julian Rose Miss Alice Lloyd wore a dog collar containing fifty-eight diamonds, which she said had been recently purchased with part of the earnings of her first American season. No wonder she announces she is going to make this country her home and cut out that dear old England.

"The play I am writing for Frances Starr will be a three-act play, with a small cast and, I think, only one scene," said David Belasco the other day. "I am through with great big productions and large casts." Mr. Belasco also announced that he was through with playing to crowded houses out as far as Seattle, and now at the present time the company is doing the same through the south. It is considered across the border as the most popular musical play that has been produced during the past ten years.

Comedian Al H. (Metz) Wilson is making his annual tour of the large southern cities, where he is appearing in his new play, "When Old New York Was Dutch," to overflowing audiences. Mr. Wilson is a popular favorite in that section of the country and always does a fine business. This new play, which was written for him by his



MISS VIOLA BANCROFT,
With Cook Stock Company, at the
Grand All Next Week.

"That dinner was well served; you are an exceptional waiter," Eddie Foy told the man who had served him. "Thank you," answered the servant in his most obsequious way; then, brightly, he added: "Do you think, Mr. Foy, you could give me a pass for two seats to see your show?" "Certainly," replied Foy. "On one condition," he said. "Name it," the waiter. "You give me a pass for two seats to see your show," said Foy. The incident was closed instantly.

"Messenger Boy No. 42," a drama in four acts, by Charles H. Fleming, will be presented for the first time in London at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, Nov. 12. In the play a number of educated dogs have part, and the intelligence that is displayed by them will no doubt arouse a great deal of interest.

these wily gentry are following all the big musical comedy successes throughout the United States.

Few American actors and singers have risen so rapidly in the estimation of the public as has Golden-voiced Al H. Wilson, and few have reached a success as permanently gratifying. "When Old New York Was Dutch," is the title of the play selected this season for Mr. Wilson, and it is said to be the best Wilson play so far produced.

Fiske O'Hara, in "Dion O'Dare," a Charles E. Blaney production, will be seen at the Grand two nights beginning, Friday, Nov. 13. In "Dion O'Dare," Mr. O'Hara has a part written for him and one that suits his peculiar talents, and as the rollicking young Irish lad who falls in love with a lady of quality, and after being jilted becomes one of the greatest sculptors in Ireland, and finally wins her love, Mr. O'Hara is certainly one of the stars of the season. There are a number of very handsome scenes that were taken from photographs, and altogether this is the most pretentious production Mr. Blaney has on the road. Mr. O'Hara will sing several of his new songs.

Emma Dunn, who portrays Ruth Warren, the wife of Gen. "Buck" Warren, in "The Warrens of Virginia," was formerly leading woman for the late Richard Mansfield. She originated the part of Peer Gynt's mother in that great actor's production of the Ibsen drama.

Mary Manning opened at Providence, R. I., last week in "The Struggle," by Edwin Tilton. The play was originally called "Memory and Tomorrow," and was given a short trial last season by Miss Manning.

Wilton Lackaye's new play, "The Battle," is from the pen of Cleveland Moffett, author of "A King in Rags" and "Through the Wall," which D. Appleton Company has just published, and other successful novels.

Representative Joseph L. Rhinock, who was re-elected for the third time from the sixth Kentucky congressional district, is a partner in the Shubert Theatrical Company.

William A. Brady is at French Lick, Ind., recovering from injuries received in his recent automobile accident.

Henry Miller has accepted a new play by Rida Johnson Young for production this season.

Contracts have been submitted to Al Wilson, "the singing ambassador of German dialect," for a tour of Australia, beginning March 1, 1910. He now has the matter under consideration.

Dan Collyer, who plays a racing tout in "Father and the Boys," was long a member of Ed Harrigan's company, when that organization was a permanent fixture in New York City.

William H. Crane claims to have produced more plays by American authors than any other actor on the American stage. During the fourteen years' partnership that existed between himself and Stuart Robson, the comedians, aside from their presentations of Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Sheridan, refused to touch anything but the work of native authors.

William H. Crane has been playing for 22 consecutive years.

Pauline Bowman, of Hattie Williams' company, was absent from the east during the Philadelphia engagement last week. Miss Bowman was suffering from a severe cold, but is now convalescent.

In a recent magazine article on the subject of "Chorus Girls as an Abused Type," Miss Lenna Duer, a Washington dancer, was rated as "one of the more domesticated chorus girls of today." Perhaps the writer did not know that Miss Duer, although but 16 years of age, has been married for three years, and comes naturally by her domesticity--Washington Star.

Marguerite Clark, the diminutive comienne, will be associated with De Wolf Hopper when he again goes out in "The Pied Piper" playing the part of Elvira. It has been understood that Miss Clark would star individually this season in a musical play entitled "The Prince and the Pauper," founded upon Mark Twain's famous story of that name. Harry B. Smith and Benjamin Chapin have made such a version, but it will not be produced until the spring. At that time Mr. Clark will essay the dual role of the prince and the pauper.

A cablegram from London says that Alfred Sutro's new play, "The Builder of Bridges," was produced for the first time at the St. James Theatre last Wednesday night, with George Alexander and Irene Van Brugh in leading parts. The performance was most favorably received by a fashionable audience. It is not a great play, but it is interesting and amusing, the characters are excellently suited to the actors playing them and the critics predict a long run.

Miss Clara Lipman (Mrs. Louis Mann), is to reappear this season in a play written specially for her by Madame Fred de Gresac, author of "Madame de Mande," and "Give and Take." Miss Lipman has not been seen on the stage since the withdrawal of her own comedy called "Julie Bonbon," in which she and Mr. Mann were co-stars.

Mr. Robert Mantell has emerged successfully from a long fight against Sunday-night performances in the cities west of the Ohio River. Save for the few women stars, among whom are Mrs. Fiske and Miss Grace George, all actors are expected to regard Sunday night in certain cities as part of the theatrical week; and as a matter of proved fact, Sunday night is, in many

of these places, the "best night of the week," in the parlance of the business, so far as receipts are concerned, Mr. Mantell's objections have been based mainly on the arduous nature of his work and the tremendous demand on his energy of the uncommensurate repertoire of tragedies in which he acts. He has been provided with a new set of contracts for the western cities where Sunday-night performances prevail, calling on him to appear only six nights a week, and at the customary matinees. The late Richard Mansfield was the only actor to win this concession in his day.

Emma Janvier has given up a starring engagement to support Anna Held in "Miss Innocence."

A son of William Pruette appeared last week in "Algeria," under the name of Harold Le Roy.

Robert T. Haines has been engaged for the company to support Margaret Wycherly in a new play by Bayard Veiller, entitled "Her Other Self."

Edith Ellis has nearly completed the manuscript of her new play, "The Nebraska," in which Edmund Breesee will appear later in the season.

Mary Shaw is playing in "The Revolution," a sociological drama by Henry Knott. She is under the management of Martin & Emory, the Chicago managers.

To replace Lillian Albertson, who does not wish to go on tour, Wagonwheels & Kemper have engaged Julia Dean for the leading role in "Paid in Full."

Eljou Fernandez has made a big hit with Wilton Lackaye on "The Battle." Her character is that of a slum girl, and she has one big scene.

Bertha Galland will appear this season in New York, beginning Christmas week, in a new comedy by L. W. Dodd, called "The Return of Eve."

Two Wall street men have collaborated on an opera called, "The Monarch of Millions." Of course, it is a Wall street subject. It is to be produced in New York after the holidays.

A new Yiddish opera, "The Dollar Princess," "The Marriage of a Star," by Mr. Alexander Bissan, and "The Happy Marriage," by Mr. Clyde Fitch will be produced by Charles Frohman next month.

Mort Slinger, the Chicago manager, has engaged Coussey von Hartfeldt for the leading part in "The Girl at the Helm," soon to be brought out in the Windy City. The countless last appeared in "The Gay Musician."

"The Lion and the Mouse," will be played in Yiddish, contracts having been signed last week between Mr. Henry B. Harris, owner of the play, and Mr. David Kessler, who will translate it into his own language.

Olga Nethersole has engaged Will A. Page as the business manager of her promised American tour. Mr. Page occupied an executive position on her last three years ago. Miss Nethersole is due to arrive in New York the 21st of next month.

Illness in "The Time, the Place and the Girl," company has nearly brought the tour of the organization to a halt in Pittsburgh, where it was showing last week. Arthur Dunn, Violet McMillan and Eulalia Jensen were the principals under the physician's care, and reports from the Smoky City Friday said that all were on the mend.

John C. Slavin, co-star with May Vokes in "A Knight for a Day," left his own company and will soon head the management of the management of Frank McKee, in a new musical play by Harry B. Smith and Raymond Hubbell. Frank Deshon, the

Lydia Thompson, remembered of theatregoers of the late '60s and early '70s as the importer of the "British Blondes" who supported her in Burnand's burlesque "Ixion," died suddenly Tuesday at her home in Westminster Mansions, near London. News of Miss Thompson's death was received here by her daughter, Zeffie Tilbury, the actress, who is the wife of L. F. Woodthorpe, manager for Nat Goodwin.

Lydia Thompson was born in 1838 and as a young girl earned a reputation as a graceful dancer in fairy spectacles and burlesques. Then came her appearance in a number of parts in pantomime, such as Little Bo-Peep and Little Silverhair. In 1859 she toured the continent as a dancer. The following year Miss Thompson made her first appearances in burlesque as Young Norval, and soon afterward at the Lyceum made her first big burlesque success in "The Forty Thieves." Her period of acting in the legitimate drama followed, but successful as she was in the more serious parts, she never approached in them the fame which was hers in burlesque.

Miss Thompson first came to America in 1868 under the management of Alexander Henderson, later her husband. With her came Ada Harland, Pauline Markham, Liza Weber and Harry Beckett. The company produced "Ixion," Burnand's burlesque in verse on mythological characters. There were several Americans in the cast, among them Grace Logan and Sol Smith Russell. "Ixion" had a 45-week run at Wood's Museum, now Daly's Theatre, and at Niblo's Garden. The next production of the company, "The Forty Thieves," ran for 100 nights at Niblo's, an unprecedented run for those days. This was followed by a successful production of "Sinbad the Sailor." After three years in America Miss

veteran comic opera comedian, takes Slavin's place in "A Knight for a Day."

Miss Martha Morton has returned to New York from a six-month sojourn in Europe, where she made an English version of Dr. Leopold Kampa's sociological play, "On the Eve." It will be produced by Mr. Henry B. Harris after Mr. Charles Klein's new play, "The Third Degree," has been brought out in Atlantic City tomorrow night.

Martin & Emory, Chicago theatrical managers, have singled out Leo Kohlmar, the character comedian of the La Salle Theatre of that city, to head a company for them. They have placed Mr. Kohlmar under a contract for a term of years, and will present him in comedy on the Warfield order. Mr. Kohlmar was for three seasons in "The Music Master."

R. C. Herz has not retired permanently from "The Soul Kiss," now running in New York, his retirement two weeks ago being on account of illness that did not prove serious. William Norris replaced Mr. Herz and it was believed at the time that the change would be permanent. A report from New York says that Mr. Norris has been engaged to succeed George Gros-smith, jun., in "Fluffy Ruffles," because of the latter's enforced return to London.

Another new author, Edward Sheldon, was introduced last Thursday night in Providence by Mrs. Fiske, who presented his first play, "Salvation Nell." The piece requires very characters and it pictures life in the lower places.

Paul Armstrong's racing play, "Blue Grass," a tale of Kentucky, had a production in New York last week. Real thoroughbreds were on the stage.

William A. Brady is planning a revival of Boucicault's old melodrama of "The Octoroon" along the lines of his successful ventures in recent years with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Trilby," and "The Two Orphans." His plan is to cast Wilton Lackaye as McCloskey, Harry Harwood as Scudder and Frank Worthing as the Indian.

Mr. William Gillette last week sent to Mr. Charles Frohman, now in Paris, a scenario of a new play based on actual incidents in the civil war. While Mr. Gillette will not appear in his new play, he will stage it, the first original play he has written since "Secret Service."

Daphne Pollard has replaced Anna Laughlin in "Hamlet on Broadway." Miss Laughlin is going into vaudeville.

This year "Ben Hur" is being presented in cities west of the Mississippi River only. The play is now in its tenth season.

Harold West is said to be the smallest Lilliputian before the public. He is nineteen years of age, weighs forty-two pounds, and is but thirty-two inches in height.

Alice Lloyd, the great music hall comedienne, is returning to vaudeville for a few weeks, and has signed a contract to appear at Chase's.

President-Elect Taft finds that sleep is one of the sweetest of luxuries. After losing it for 41 nights, this is not surprising.

A United States consular report states that 22,419 miles of telegraph lines were operated by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company in 1907. The system has 24,473 miles of wire, a submarine cable of 946 miles and 379 others, of which 62 were open day and night and 317 for day service only. The number of instruments was 768. At the head office in Shanghai the staff numbered 67 and the general staff 2,175, while inspectors, linemen, etc., brought the total up to 2,400.

Death of an Old-Time Actress

Thompson went back to England to get new costumes. She brought with her on her return Rose Coghill and Eliza Weatherly, the latter afterward the wife of Nat Goodwin. The successful burlesque was continued. A tour to the Pacific Coast served to spread Miss Thompson's popularity and brought her a host of admirers. Her personal success may be indicated by the fact that even the bootblacks in Cincinnati are said to have subscribed their dimes when the general staff raised to present Miss Thompson with a silver wreath. It was on this tour also that she horsewhipped a newspaperman for unpleasant comments which he had made upon the freedom exhibited in the Thompson shows.

In all Miss Thompson made four visits to America, appearing in "Oxy-gen" and other old burlesques. Her last visit was cut short by the death of her husband in England and the need that she go there to settle his estate. The American tours are said to have brought Miss Thompson \$500,000, the greater part of which was lost through the deceptions of trusted associates. Her company had as its principal feature a number of handsome women known from coast to coast as the "British Blondes" because of their yellow hair, natural or assumed.

Lydia Thompson made her last stage appearance with Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Imperial Theatre in London in 1895. She had lived in retirement in London for many years, making rare visits to her daughter in this country. Nothing annoyed Mrs. Thompson more than the suggestion that she was the originator of the modern American burlesque. She would point out that the modern sort bore little relation to the burlesque of her day and denied emphatically that she had any share in what she termed the discredit of inventing the modern show.

Miss Burt, the Welsh Star

There is today but one Welsh theatrical star of any prominence, and it is a pleasure to record that this lady, Miss Laura Burt, is worthy of her race, while she is proud of her nationality, says the "Druid," a paper devoted to the interests of the Welsh people in America. Miss Burt appears at Bennett's next week.

The old "Land of Song" has produced but few actors--or actresses. Why? Even this day in Wales the stage is viewed with extreme suspicion, while the actor and the actress is regarded as lost to Israel. What an extreme pleasure, then, when one finds a successful Welsh actress to find also the highest ideals of pure womanhood, for, in truth, well may Laura Burt be so described. Born of an old-fashioned Welsh mother, with rigid and well-defined religious principles, Miss Burt never permits a day to pass without a study of the Greatest of all Books. In this, she is typical of the old "Land of the Gospel." She is musical and emotional, again the characteristics of the "Land of the Preachers." Had she been born a male, I would have predicted that Wales would have been blessed with another Christmas Evans, to shake the walls of the Modern Babels to their foundation.

Miss Burt is, therefore, an interesting character study. A religious Welsh girl and yet a successful actress with a reputation firmly established in

Frank Carpenter in Bulawayo

FAMOUS CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF THE LAND WHERE LOBENGULA RULED — RHODESIA'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

Stand with me in the public square of Bulawayo in front of the bronze statue of Cecil Rhodes, and take a look at the changes that are going on in Rhodesia. We are in sight of the hill upon which the notorious African tyrant Lobengula had his kraal, and within an hour's walk of the crocodile pool into which he threw, tied hand and foot, any of his subjects who had offended him. The pool was full of man-eating reptiles, and the criminals thus executed needed no burial.

All around us lies the Bulawayo of 1908, the chief city of Rhodesia, and the biggest South African settlement above the Transvaal. The ground is flat, and the wide streets extend out on every side. The place was planned by Jameson, the explorer, and he made every roadway broad enough so that a bullock cart of sixteen span could turn around in it.

The buildings are comparatively low, and the width of the streets makes them look lower. The most of the stores are of one and two stories. They are built of stone and brick. A few are of granite, but the chief building material is a red sandstone from quarries nearby. On one side of us is the Grand Hotel, which covers half an acre. It is lighted by electricity, generated by a light plant operated by water falls nearby, and it has all the modern improvements. A little farther over is the Bulawayo Club, a bungalow-shaped structure of one story with wide verandas about its corners. Friends in the city, and they have put us up there for one day free of cost, notifying us that the charge for three days will be \$2.50, and that all we drink will be at club rates.

Bulawayo is a town of clubs. It has several social organizations, a cricket club, a tennis club and a race track which is two miles around. The town has now five or six thousand people and its citizens need other exercise than being chased by a native hawk with a spear in his hand.

Over there at the right is a public library which has more than 5,000 volumes, and down the main street is an excellent museum showing the mineral and agricultural resources of the territory, with its wild beasts and birds and all sorts of things concerning the natives. There are four Masonic lodges, seven churches, a musical and dramatic society, a chamber of mines, drill halls and markets. The stores are large and the windows well dressed. There are three large banking corporations, a chamber of commerce, several newspapers and all the accompaniments of a thriving community.

The assessed value of the town runs up into the millions, and with the development of Rhodesia it will eventually be a considerable city. In planning an abundant rain has been allowed for growth; all the land within four miles of the boundaries has been reserved as a commonage, upon which the town cows can pasture free of charge, but which cannot be sold as farms. It is upon this ground that the cricket, bicycle and football parks lie, and there are held the races and other amusements.

RHODESIA'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

This gives one some idea of how Rhodesia is progressing. It is charged that the development has been comparatively slow. It is not so when one remembers that this whole territory is only two decades from absolute savagery. Twenty years ago neither life nor property was anywhere safe, and the country was owned by negro tribes which were warring with one another. Today order is everywhere kept, and the natives have been reduced to civilized subjects. The country has now something like 2,500 miles of railroads, and in Southern Rhodesia alone there are more than 3,000 miles of wagon roads. In Matabeleland and Mashonaland something like 2,000,000 acres have been surveyed by the Government, and in addition there is a large amount of land which has been surveyed by private owners. All along the railroad towns have sprung up. There are government offices, banks, churches, hotels, schools and public libraries. There is a fine hospital here at Bulawayo and others at Salisbury, Umtali, Victoria and Gwelo. There are cottage hospitals in other towns.

The postal service has been extended until it now reaches every part of the country, mails being sent by runners to the borders of Lake Tanganyika. In Southern Rhodesia there are seventeen money order offices, and during the past year something like a million and a half letters and postcards were sent to other parts of South Africa, while a half million were sent to the seas. The postoffice revenues last year were in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars. Moreover, Southern Rhodesia has now postoffice savings banks, and her deposits in them already exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

As to telegraphs, the rates are cheaper here than in the United States, and one can send messages to all the settled parts of the country. There are about 90 telegraph offices opened, and the telegraph wire in use is almost long enough to reach through the earth at

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No matter whether baby is sick or well, Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house. They not only cure the minor disorders of childhood, but prevent them and should be given whenever the little ones show the slightest signs of illness. Children take the tablets as readily as candy, and they are absolutely safe. Mrs. George Howell, Sandy Beach, Que., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with colic and cried night and day, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared. I advise all mothers to use this medicine." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

the equator. Last year about 200,000 telegrams were received and dispatched, and the revenue from the telegraphs and telephones approximated \$150,000. As to the railroad service, I will speak about that in the future. It is excellent for a new country, and one can travel here almost as comfortably as at home.

HOW LOBENGULA RULED.

Indeed, it is hard to realize that it is now only fifty years since this was the capital of the Matabeles. I rode out today to the Government house, which stands on the very site of the great hut in which Lobengula lived and ruled. It is reached by a wide drive shaded by trees, which were planted at the direction of Cecil Rhodes. It is on a hill, and in the grounds is the very tree under which this savage African king sat upon his biscuit-box throne and gave forth his decrees of life and death. Some of his numerous family still live, and I have a photograph before me of his favorite daughter. She measured 5 feet 11 inches from her bare yellow heels to her shaven black crown, and is fully as lusty as the old tyrant was in his prime. There are many men here who knew Lobengula. He was enormous. He stood six feet tall and weighed about 300 pounds. He was so fat that when he squatted on his biscuit box his flesh hung down in folds over his hips, and when he walked his elephantine frame rolled from side to side. He had bulging, blood-shot eyes, thick lips, and was the personification of cruelty. Stanley describes him as one of the blood-thirstiest of African kings, and Frank Thompson, of Natal, who negotiated the mining rights of Mashonaland of him for \$500 a month, gives an incident of how he treated a native warrior who had drunk some of his beer. It was at the time of a great dance and Lobengula's women were bringing the beer to him. This man snatched a gourd and took a sip. The offense was reported to the king, and the criminal was dragged before him. As he stood there Lobengula looked at him and said:

"You drank the king's beer. That nose of yours is guilty. It smelt the beer. Let it be cut off. And with that the executioner cut off the man's nose. The king then said: 'Those eyes of yours saw the beer. They are a temptation to you. They are guilty. They should be put out.' And with that the executioner did the gouging. 'You have now heard with your ears that it is not allowed to drink the king's beer. Your ears are of no good to you, and they shall be cut off.' After this the man was beaten within an inch of his life, and he dragged himself away and died.

STORIES OF LOBENGULA.

I understand that Lobengula was fond of beer. He had accustomed to make his white visitors drink with him, and every one who called was expected to take three cans of beer and to eat three plates of grilled beef. The cans each held a gallon and they were served between the plates. The king would drink champagne, and he gave all the visitors a drink with him, and every one who called was expected to take three cans of beer and to eat three plates of grilled beef.

Lobengula was supposed to own all the country. He had vast herds of cattle, and he had control of the mines, and every one was expected to give him a portion of his produce. After his death the natives surrendered, and since then they have been comparatively quiet, except for the revolt of 1896, which was caused by the witch doctors. Lobengula himself claimed to be a witch doctor. He said he could make rain, and he did this by cooking a kind of devil's broth of crocodile livers, snake skins, frog toes and hippopotamus fat. As the steam of this compound went up he petitioned the gods to open the clouds, and the rain was expected.

Speaking of rainmaking, shortly after the statue of Rhodes was erected in Bulawayo there was a drought, and the natives believed that the lack of rain came because Rhodes' head was uncovered, saying that the spirits would not offend the great man in that way.

All of these South African natives believe in witchcraft and every tribe has its witch doctors. In coming here I travelled for one day with the chief commissioner of Rhodesia, a man who has charge of all the negroes of Mashonaland. He told me that the witch doctors have trials by ordeal to detect witches. One of the tests is heating a stone red hot and making the accused lick it with his tongue. If he is guilty his tongue will blister. If he is innocent. Another test is by certain medicines. If the medicines make the man sick or cause his death he is supposed to be a witch. If not, he is allowed to go free. A third test, used especially for thieves, is to drop a stone in a pot of boiling water. The accused must take this out with his bare hand, and if the hand shows no sign of scalding the man is cleared. If his hand burns he is adjudged a thief and punishment follows. The natives believe in the justice of these tests and submit to them. A white trader of the Zambesi told me that he missed a shirt not long ago and accused his native servant of stealing it. The boy said he was innocent, and the trader believed him. The next day the boy came in with his hand terribly scalded and confessed his guilt. In his cooking he had overturned a pot of hot water upon himself and he superstitiously thought that the burning occurred on account of his theft.

EATEN BY ANTS.

One of the punishments decreed by the witch doctors in some regions is that the victim must be eaten by ants. This is done by taking the accused man out into the wilds, smearing him with honey, and tying him to a tree. The honey attracts the ants and they complete their work by biting the flesh from the bones.

Another punishment is laying red-hot stones on the back of the accused, and among some of the tribes instances are known in which the witches have been roasted over slow fires.

I understand that the witch doctors are by far the most important members of the tribes. They are supposed to be divinely appointed and especially authorized to use magic for the good of the tribe. Every witch doctor has to undergo a course of training before he can practice, and he must exhibit certain idiosyncracies which prove him

fitted for his job. He falls into trances and pretends to have seen spirits. He has a special headress of fur and feathers, and has charms of many kinds about his neck. He must be able to handle poisonous snakes. He must be a sleight-of-hand performer and able to make the people believe he has miraculous powers. As a rule he kills more than he cures, but this does not seem to affect his reputation.

The Government has white officers who watch out for the interests of the natives. I talked with one of these, a Mr. Tabane, who has been managing the negroes for many years. He tells me that the whites are now respected and that the natives are better off than they were in the days of Lobengula. So far, comparatively little of the country has been taken up by white settlers, and they plant their corn and grow their cattle about where they please. They live in little kraals or villages ranging in size from twenty to one hundred huts each, and their cornfields are scattered over the country outside the villages. They gather their crops at harvest time, and store them in little granaries made of mud, thatched with straw. Such a granary is about as big around as a hoghead and four or five feet in height. It is raised upon

stones and is entered by a hole near the roof, the hole being stopped up when the corn is put in and opened from time to time as the grain is needed. These granaries are often built on the tops of high rocks such as are found throughout Rhodesia. This aids in keeping out the damp and the vermin.

The native commissioner tells me that marriage among the negroes is largely a matter of bargain and sale. The groom pays the bride's father a certain sum for his daughter. The price is for a strong and good-looking girl is four cows, or if she be the daughter of a chief, she may bring as much as five or six. It used to be that girls were often betrothed and bought when they were babies, the grooms paying a part of the purchase price at that time and the rest by installments. In such cases the fathers agreed to rear the girls. This practice has been stopped by the Government, as it resulted in many an old man possessing several very young wives; and also as the girls frequently fell in love with young men, and the strife between the young prospective husbands and the young lovers, whom they wanted as husbands, was great.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Surrey, Where Geniuses Live

ANTHONY HOPE, PINERO, CONAN DOYLE, HENRY ARTHUR JONES, THE WILLIAMSONS AND OTHER WRITERS CONGREGATE IN ONE SPOT—THE HOME OF TENNYSON—THE FAVERSHAMS' FARM THERE.

No one knows the how and the why of genius. One might be able to tell why they have been in Boston and in Lincoln in Troy, or even why they make beer in Milwaukee—but one cannot even guess why Conan Doyle should find the greatest inspiration for his Sherlock Holmes stories in Surrey. The same is that which over the hills of Surrey is waited across the fields of Kent and the woods of Sussex. A chemical analysis doesn't show any difference in the drinking water.

Yet Anthony Hope, Arthur Wing Pinero, Conan Doyle, Henry Arthur Jones, the Williamsons, and other famous literary men of England clustered in that one little corner in Surrey as if there was no other place in all Britain where plots could be worked out in melodious words.

George Eliot once lived in the same parish that contains Anthony Hope. The Tennyson home, where the poet spent the most glorious and productive part of his life, is now inhabited by his son, Lord Tennyson. Professor Tyndall lived in the same neighborhood and died there in 1893. Grant Allen also was one of the great writers of Surreyites. George Bernard Shaw spends some of his time every year in Surrey, and there is good reason to think his genius is of Surrey origin rather than from London or Ireland.

They are not all geniuses—that is, not all are great geniuses. There are a few country squires and merry villagers in the brain-strained centre of England, just to add variety to the landscape. A recent visitor to that part of England declares, however, that you cannot walk down a country lane or stroll along a woodland path without bumping into a man who has written a book or made a play.

Even the actors have gathered there. William Faversham and his wife, Julie Opp, live in the old manor house near Witley, and live a simple and wholesome country life between seasons in company with their distinguished neighbors.

HISTORIC HOUSE OF THE FAVERSHAMS.

This house of the Favershams is one of historic and especially of literary interest. The poet Le Gallienne formerly lived here, and the golden book "An Old Country House" was written here. It was of his own garden that he wrote:

"Perhaps no word of six letters concentrates so much of human satisfaction as the word garden. Not accidentally, indeed, did the inspired writer make paradise a garden. And so it was when a man has found all the rest of the world vanity he retires to his garden."

The house is of early Elizabethan architecture, with Georgian wings added, and is known as "the old manor house." It is three miles from the railroad station, Witley, and here in the same garden of which Le Gallienne wrote when they are at home the Favershams foregather with the Anthony Hopes, the Ainleys, the Robertsons, the Williamsons, and their other distinguished neighbors to play croquet, gossip, perhaps to play croquet, far from the haunts of society and the noises of the town.

"It is in the garden, under the rose arbors, on a Saturday afternoon in summer, that our friends assemble," says Julie Opp. "Ethel Barrymore there in a lavender crepe gown, with a face as beautiful under her violet hair as any stage picture ever has given her. Badminton is with Anthony Hope, while the haunting 'Dick Header'—Forbes Robertson of Kipling's 'Light That Failed'—talks forebodingly of the Spencer Eddy, one of the American actresses, Gertrude Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ainley, and Harrison Rhodes.

"Sometimes these and sometimes others," she continues, "play and talk in this walled garden, centuries old, with trees a thousand years old. There, too, is my latest venture in gardening, a large bed of exquisite standard roses, with a carpet of white pansies, while close to the back of the house are flaming beds of nasturtium. The weather-beaten sun wall, redolent of the lords and ladies of yesteryear, broods over its present day setting like a white ghost."

Mr. Faversham cares more for the fields than for the garden. He takes to English country life like an old squire, and looks after the crops and

the stock with as much care as if farming were a business with him instead of a relaxation.

DRINK TOO MUCH SAYS JOHN BURNS

LABOR M. P. TALKS PLAINLY TO HIS OWN CLASS.

was in London to oversee the production of his "Squaw Man" at the Lyric Theatre. They call it the "White Man" in London, because the Englishmen were not familiar enough with the red Indian lore of America to grasp the full significance of the original title. Royle expects to turn out a new play while in this English home of genius during the coming winter.

Other player folk who are neighbors of the Favershams are Dion Boucicault, the great playwright of the same name and a brother of Andrew Boucicault; Ian Robertson, brother of Forbes Robertson; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ainley.

PINERO'S HEART IS IN SURREY.

The Ainleys were married at the Faversham house, for Julie Opp is a famous matchmaker and dearly loves to act as first aid to Cupid. If there are no eligible bachelors in the neighborhood, she can catch in the matrimonial net she interests herself in the love affairs of the country people when she is at home.

Mrs. Ainley was an American girl, Suzanne Sheldon, and was with Anthony Hope in the "Squaw Man." She is Maude Adams' leading man in "The Little Sister of Jose." The Favershams, the Ainleys, and the Anthony Hopes are all the closest friends as well as neighbors, for Mrs. Hope is a sister of Mrs. Ainley.

Pinero, who declares that he is tired of the theater and of London, says that his real home, as well as his heart, is in his modest little cottage in this part of Surrey.

There is something that appealed to me in the London straits, just as it appealed to Dickens and Johnson, he declared recently. "But the country beckons me away, and I imagine that the greater part of my future literary work will be done at this cottage."

HOME OF THE GREAT POET.

At this cottage, while the great playwright works while the mood is upon him, Mr. Pinero walks in the garden or along the lanes with her dogs, and it is only the most urgent call of duty drags them back to crowded London.

Aldworth, the Tennyson home, near Haslemere, the next station south, is a much more pretentious place than the Pinero cottage. Lord Tennyson, the son of the poet, lives here. The grounds are beautiful, and on the way from Haslemere to Aldworth it is necessary to cross a rough common covered with bushes to reach the long, winding lane which was the poet's favorite walk when living in the neighborhood. To the southward you can see Sussex and from certain favorite points of view you get distant glimpses of the sea.

"You came and looked and loved the view

Long known and loved by me,
Green Sussex fading into blue,
With one grey glimpse of sea."

Tennyson laid the foundation stone of Aldworth in 1855 and made the place his home for the rest of his life. Much of his most inspired work was done here.

Underneath, the home of Conan Doyle, is three or four miles from the railway station, and is a beautiful place, especially in summer. It cannot boast of anything historical, and no ghosts or spooks are reputed to wander up and down its corridors; the place is built for comfort, for a home and a workshop.

The creator of Sherlock Holmes is an athletic person, and loves to tramp about the country when he is not working. He is a cricket player and a member of one of the best amateur teams in England. It is said that during the season he pays more attention to the game of cricket than to his literary work.

The library in Underneath, where Conan Doyle works, contains an assortment of pipes and a big tobacco box on the long oak table where he writes. Bookshelves on either side are filled with works of reference, dictionaries, and a few novels. One of the most striking decorations is the library is a bust of Sherlock Holmes, the original being a Scotchman named Belden, who was really a detective of skill. His work and his story suggested the famous character to Doyle.

Perhaps no two people have done more to keep alive the fame of this part of Surrey than the Williamsons. Mrs. Williamson is an American girl, since she made such a success in collaboration with her English husband as a writer of fiction she has been one of the most noted women in the world. She is fond of motoring. After a tour in her car she declares: "I forgot that I ever have been tired, no more now. I have been working before the start and instead of a faded brain I can feel it teeming with new plots which I can hardly wait to begin writing."

Mrs. Williamson was Muriel Livingstone of the well-known New York Livingstone family, and was a newspaper woman before she went to England and married the editor of Black and White.

Edwin Milton Royle is one of the great playwrights now in Surrey. He has rented the Williamsons' house for the winter during their absence. Royle

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was in London to oversee the production of his "Squaw Man" at the Lyric Theatre. They call it the "White Man" in London, because the Englishmen were not familiar enough with the red Indian lore of America to grasp the full significance of the original title. Royle expects to turn out a new play while in this English home of genius during the coming winter.

DRINK TOO MUCH SAYS JOHN BURNS

LABOR M. P. TALKS PLAINLY TO HIS OWN CLASS.

In a speech in the British House of Commons on "Unemployment," John Burns, the Labor representative in the cabinet, said:

I give the warning because I have a unique, intimate, and practical knowledge, because for the last five months I have gone through the New Cut, Lambeth, through Poplar, through Limehouse Reach and Radcliffe Highway, because I have been feeling the pulse of these places, and seeing the extent to which under the guise of political reform, social amelioration, and economic change good, kindly, but uneducated people are having their morale and their independence sapped to such an extent that if it were to spread you would have the East End of London as dependent, as subjective, and as timorous as the people of the former parts of Belgrade and Mayfair. (Cheers and laughter.)

I have taken the line I have. (Cheers.) Mr. Crooks, whose attitude on this subject I can understand, suggested that I should have been taught to the workman. Like myself, the honorable member is a temperate man, of simple tastes and Spartan habits. (Laughter.) Both of us early in life, to our credit, and it is what has landed us both where we are—and if for ourselves we had not for other workmen—adopted the "Clear of Wakefield's motto. Our tastes are simple because our wants are few. (Laughter.) He also, like myself, is a trade unionist. Adversity is the only time when the workman, like all of us, learns. And may I say to the honorable member that a man who forgets to tell the workman that his shortcoming in the past is responsible for his immediate disfigurement in times of adversity is no friend of the workman, but an enemy. (Cheers.) The average workman spends, as we all know, anything from 5s to 7s a week on drink. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Keir Hardie—It is not true. Mr. Burns—Well, I believe it to be true. I will take the honorable member's own figure if he will give it me. (A pause.) Is it three shillings?

Mr. Keir Hardie—I say it is not true. Mr. Burns—Well, we will split the difference, and make it five shillings. The average workman spends at least five shillings a week on drink. (Cries of "No.") That is an average per head; the expenditure on drink of the working classes alone is £100,000,000. What would a shilling a week do for him, asked Mr. Burns, when he was disgraced and evicted from the treasury bench, and when he once more happily resumed the chisel and file of the workman. (Laughter.) For a shilling a week the Amalgamated Society of Engineers could give a man with a twelve months' qualification ten shillings a week in out-of-work pay or in sick pay.

Mr. Keir Hardie—For how many weeks?

Mr. Burns (pointing to Mr. Barnes, who sat next to Mr. Hardie)—The secretary will tell you next door. (Laughter.) Much of the present trouble would have been avoided if workmen had used for their own insurance through their trade unions some of the millions of money which in prosperous times they had wasted. In 1906-07 £20,000 tons of shipping was produced on the Clyde. Yet within a month of the time the J-pression set in they had meetings asking for the grant from the unemployed fund to be increased from £11,000 to £19,000. Yet in the preceding twelve months four million ground coverings were sent by the artisans in alcoholic liquor alone. If it were his last speech as a minister he would be false to his class and to his duty if he did not tell the workmen that if they relied too much upon the state and the municipality and too little on their own good selves it would be bad for them and bad for the country.

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SEAGULLS OF AUCHMITHIE.

In the fishing village of Auchmithie you may frequently witness seagulls flying into the houses of the fishermen and partaking of food from their hands. One of these birds was in the habit of staying in a fisherman's house all the year round except at the breeding season, when it left. About a fortnight ago, while the gull was away, the fisherman removed his home, some, three and a half miles from the former place.

The fisherman never expected to see his old friend the gull again. It was, therefore, much to his astonishment that he beheld on a recent Sunday the sea bird come wading into his new residence with stately steps to resume his old familiarities and household ways.—London Spectator.

A REMARKABLE RESTAURANT.

What is probably the highest restaurant in the world has been opened at the Elmsier station of the Jungfrau Railway in Switzerland. It is situated 10,000 feet above sea level. The food is not cooked by means of ordinary fuel, but by electricity generated by the Lutschine waterfall deep down in the valley below. The cooking is done on the principle of the so-called "Papinian Digestor," as owing to the rarefaction of the air at that great altitude water boils much more quickly and would evaporate before cooking the food. With an expenditure of 30 kilowatts of electrical energy it is possible to prepare a five-course dinner for a party of 100 persons in a very short time. The guests are accommodated in a large hall heated by electricity.—Chicago Restaurant.

A RELIC OF IVANHOE.

Lovers of "Ivanhoe" will regret to learn that the moat which once defended Torquilstone Castle has been drained. So far as situation and location are concerned, the site of Front de Boeuf's stronghold, the siege of which is so thrillingly described by Scott, identical with that of "Tudwick Manor House," a very ancient mansion not far from Todwick Church, and situated about half a mile distant from where, till a few years ago, stood the decayed trunk of the famous trysting tree in Hartlib Walk. A young oak, grown from a "Queen Oak" acorn in Sherwood Forest, was planted by the Duke of Leeds on the spot where the old trysting tree stood, and a walk across country brings one to the manor house. The moat was fairly wide and deep, and in digging up part of the

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T. P. in His Anecdote;

FASCINATING CHAT AND REMINISCENCES.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

Nothing could be much easier to obtain than an actual portrait of Tolstoy. The great moujik has been photographed as frequently as any man of his day. I think that, for my own part, I know his face as well as if I had been familiar with it for half a lifetime. Like the faces of all great men, it has its special distinctiveness. Much hidden in hair, what makes it at once recognizable is the expression of the mouth. If the other parts of the face were hidden, Tolstoy's lips would pronounce his name. How comes it about, then, that in celebration of his eightieth birthday some of the newspapers published portraits of the news-papers and labelled them as Tolstoy? One popular daily presented us with a picturesque old Jew, who bore a good deal of resemblance to the matter of beard at least. Oddly enough, the real Tolstoy appeared in a family group by which this far from deceptive picture was accompanied in the same newspaper. One of the weeklies gave us a portrait of an actual moujik, and called it Tolstoy. Surely the greatest of all living authors deserves treatment a little more respectful than this.

THE BRIDES OF ST. MARGARET'S
The brilliant wedding ceremony (Churchill-Hozier) of last Saturday, reminds me that St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, has witnessed many great nuptials. In this church John Milton married his second wife, Katherine Woodcocke, and here this lady was buried after a very short married life. The great Lord Chancellor Clarendon also married his second wife, Frances Aylesbury, in this church. Two other poets, Edmund Waller and Thomas Campbell, met their wives at the altar of St. Margaret's, and here also Samuel Pepys was wedded to the penniless girl of fifteen whose wifely ways are immortalized in the Diary.

A PATTERN FOR WIVES.
The brides of St. Margaret's go there to be wedded and not to read epitaphs. Yet one such epitaph might be read by every bride to her edification. I refer to that on Mrs. Elizabeth Cor-

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

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"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off his own accord. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

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bett, written by Pope, and admired by Johnson:

Here rests a woman, good without pretence,
Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense;
No conquest she but her own self desired.
No arts essayed but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown;
Convinced that virtue only is our own;
So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refined,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried.
The saint sustained it, but the woman died.

"I have always," says Dr. Johnson, "considered this as the most valuable of all Pope's epitaphs; the subject of it is a character not discriminated by any shining or eminent peculiarities; yet that which really makes, though not the splendor, the felicity of life, and that which every wise man will choose for his final and lasting companion in the language of age, in the quiet of privacy, when he departs weary and disengaged from the ostentations, the volubility and the vain."

"MODERN PAINTERS."
During the 1907 season about £110,000 was realized by the sale of pictures by the old masters and the early English school. This year, from January to July, ten sales alone have produced the extraordinary total of £240,000. Nearly the whole of this sum has gone in the purchase of pictures by artists working in the first twenty-five years of the last century. The honors of the season, says Mr. W. Roberts in an interesting article in the "Nineteenth Century," undoubtedly fall to J. M. W. Turner, ten of whose pictures realized over £44,000. The late Mr. T. H. Woods, of Christie's, some years ago gave Mr. Roberts a few statistics of the Turners sold under the hammer at this historic house, and these showed that £234,000 had been paid for pictures and £243,000 for drawings. Today it is probably correct to say that over three-quarters of a million have changed hands for Turners alone in King street. I do not know the commission charged by Christie's, but at 2½ per cent it would amount to £18,750 on the sale of the pictures by one master of his craft.

TURNER AND CONSTABLE.
The highest figure for a Turner was 12,000 guineas, paid at the Holland sale for "Morning in the Harbour," which was bought for 5,200 guineas. At the same sale a water color, "Orfordness," bought by Sir James Knowles in 1877 for 375 guineas, realized 1,850 guineas. Next to Turner in price ranks John Constable, two of whose works reached four figures. In the Holland sale, "Salisbury Cathedral," painted in 1825, realized 7,800 guineas. In the "scale of Mr. Constable's prices for landscapes" in this year his charges are given as 60 guineas for a canvas 30 by 36, and 120 guineas for one 50 by 40. The picture of "Salisbury Cathedral" is 34 by 43, and Constable probably did not get more than 100 guineas for it. Some remarkable advances are to be seen in the prices paid for pictures by the great portrait-painters of the early English school. "The Artist's Daughter," by Gainsborough, was sold in 1878 for 360 guineas; this year the price was 4,550 guineas. Reynolds' "Mrs. Morley" realized 30 guineas in 1790; this year 2,750 guineas was paid. Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Woody Landscape" was sold in 1885 for 8 guineas; this year it had risen in value to 410 guineas; and the "Duchess of Norfolk," by Sir T. Lawrence, bought in 1821 for 11 guineas, realized 820 guineas in 1908.

THE OLD HAYMARKET COMPANY
And so William Farren is dead!—the elder William Farren, I mean. What wonderful nights at the play the memory of him conjures up! How one revelled in the old comedies when Farren and his associates appeared in them! All that we can do with the prophets, John Morley—I cannot help writing the old name in the old way—said not long since, is to disbelieve them. Yet I venture to prophesy that

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BEGIN TODAY TO EAT YOUR FAVORITE FOOD WITHOUT FEAR OF DISTRESS IN THE STOMACH.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of indigestion or dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will take Diapiesin after eating. Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes belching, dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, nausea, indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), biliousness, heartburn, water brash, pain in stomach and intestines, or other symptoms.

we shall not see again, and that the next generation will not see, so many fine actors in one company as J. B. Buckstone gathered round him at the Haymarket. There may be occasional splendid combinations, for a temporary purpose, as in the case of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal on the stage together; but in the future we shall have stars, not constellations. One thinks of the Buckstone company as of the Great Bear or the Southern Cross. There were the Chippendales, there were the Kendals; there were the Billingtons, and there was the great J. B. himself. A company could have been run with any one of these as a nucleus. And this tremendous combination was to be seen not only in London, but in all the large provincial cities and towns.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

Some correspondents in the Daily News have been discussing as to where it was Hood wrote his immortal "Song of the Shirt." The London county council have placed a tablet at 17, Elm Park road, N. W., someone protested that the poet wrote the "Song" at Lake House, Wanstead, his authority being that of a tenant of Lake House, who added to the trunk of a cherry tree in the grounds a plate bearing this inscription: Beneath this Ancient Tree In mood sorrowful For the Wees of the Gentler Sex Mr. Tom Hood wrote the Song of the Shirt: "Stitch, stitch, stitch!"

Now "The Song of the Shirt" was published at the end of 1843. Hood's stay at Wanstead was from 1832 until early in 1835, and between the latter year and 1843 he suffered much in health, and had many occasions on which copy had to be produced in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. In such circumstances it is inconceivable that he would have kept such a piece by him unprinted. Further, it is believed that the poem was inspired by a police court case which was tried at the end of October, 1843—just three months before the "Song" was published. It was not until the close of that year that the Hoods removed from 17, Elm Park road, so that there can be no reasonable doubt that the poet's most widely-known poem was written at the house now properly marked.

DICKENS' WORKS ON THE STAGE

DRAMATISTS TURNING TO HIS NOVELS—WHOLESALE, DE-LIGHTFUL CREATIONS.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Admirers of the genius of Dickens will find cause for rejoicing in the recent revival of interest in his works, as evidenced by the numerous dramatic versions of his most famous book recently offered or about to be offered to the public. From England comes the news that Beerbohm Tree, one of the greatest of British actors, is to produce a new version of a dramatized version of "Edwin Drood," the book which was left unfinished when the great novelist was summoned by death. Mr. Tree also has secured the English rights to a dramatization of "Little Dorrit," which he will produce in his own country, and the same time this play will be given an American production by Nat C. Goodwin, who will play the part of the Father of the Marshalsea. "Little Dorrit" also has experienced a German dramatization, and has proven highly successful in Berlin, and the English version, which has almost as many admirers as in his own country and America.

Mr. Willard's admirable play, "Tom Pinch," founded on "Martin Chuzzlewit," is already familiar and popular in Milwaukee; and last season the great Birmingham success of "Oliver Twist," playing the part of Nancy. In this production, J. E. Dolson, one of America's best character actors, gave a remarkable characterization of the Jew, Fagin. The dramatization of "Bleak House," made famous years ago by Mrs. Janushechek, the Hungarian actress, is to be revived, and "The Cricket on the Hearth" will again be placed before the public.

Certainly these announcements are enough to warrant the statement that interest in the works of one of the greatest masters of English story-telling is on the increase, or at least is not waning. And that the dramatist is turning to his works is no wonder to those who have studied them. Dickens gave to the world characters which have become as familiar as the great persons we meet daily upon the street. From his wonderful brain there sprang Pecksniff, Pickwick, Sam Weller, the Marchioness, Tom Pinch, Mr. Micawber, Salrey Gamp, and all that host of joy producing creatures who are to his admirers almost as real flesh and blood folk. The tendency to exaggeration, at which some Dickens critics cavil, was sufficient to make all his work peculiarly susceptible to the art of the dramatist, giving to his creation just the added touch of color which is required in character building behind the footlights. As a result of this

exaggeration the men, women, and children of Dickens, when placed upon the stage, stand out with a vividness that is remarkable. To those who enjoy and admire the works of Dickens there is a great pleasure in the visualization of his characters by competent actors. Who that has laughed at the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, but would welcome a chance to see those heroes impersonated by players of genius. Who that has despised and yet laughed at Pecksniff and loved and admired Tom Pinch, did not derive complete satisfaction from the reproductions of these two characters presented by Mr. Willard and Mr. Kane? And who, that has seen a stage version of a Dickens novel, has not returned to the reading of that book even more eagerly than before?

Dickens was an ardent lover of the theatre. He possessed dramatic talent of a rare quality himself, as his public appearance as speaker and reader demonstrated. Had he lived in these days when the emoluments of the playwright tempt novelists into the limelight of the theatre, he would unquestionably have been one of the greatest dramatic writers of the age.

As it is, he has given us a host of stories, which, almost without exception, betrays the temperament of the dramatist and is easily susceptible to the playwright's efforts. And that his wholesome, delightful creations are to be given new vigor in the playhouses is good news, indeed. In these days of puritan problem plays, men-tricious musical comedies and laboriously witty social satires.

RAISED \$10,000 IN FEW MINUTES

SUFFRAGETTES SUPPORTED BY WEALTHY PEOPLE—GATHERING A GREAT FUND.

A mass meeting, organized by the Women's Social and Political Union, was held at the Albert Hall, London, on Oct. 20. The remarkable fact which this organization has gained on the fashionable and wealthy classes was to be seen in the quality of the dresses and in the fact that checks and promises for £2,000 were gathered in a few minutes. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence took the chair and called on the audience to rise and give a silent salute to their absent leaders, "whose health and thought are with us, though they themselves are shut away and cannot be present." She announced the future policy of the union. They must not allow a single cabinet minister to speak in public. It was to be their business to make the Liberal Government the laughing-stock of the civilized world, they must make it impossible for a Liberal candidate to be returned at a bye-election. In conclusion, she moved a resolution congratulating their three leaders in prison, and warning the Government that "coercion" will only fire women to sterner opposition, and demanding that the women's enfranchisement bill should pass this session.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence told how he had seen Miss Christabel Pankhurst that day, and heard that both Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond were in hospital. Mr. Lawrence mentioned that the union had raised £2,000 and £23,000, the first year yielding £6,000, the second £7,000, and the third £13,000. They would now start a £50,000 fund.

THE APPEAL OF AUTUMN

MORE THAN ANY OTHER SEASON IT TOUCHES THE EMOTIONS.

Of all the seasons, autumn has the secret of moving our subtlest perceptions and memories. I have always thought that Tennyson's perfect adjective on autumn was "sad." It is the "happy" at the moment when he wrote of the "divine despair" which the sight of them evokes in the human heart.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean, Tears from the depths of some divine despair. Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes, In the twilight and the darkness, And thinking of the days that are no more.

An autumn landscape lifts and burdens the heart equally, and this because it is a landscape of the soul. It is the crisis of the year. The earth's endowment and doom are seen together. More than at any other time we divine the secret of creation whose figurative story could not have been told save in terms of autumn. "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself." Most of us, I believe, are strangely conscious of the spring in the autumn, and of the autumn in the spring. These seasons exchange their moods when they play on the human heart. Many a writer has asked the question which George MacDonald raised in his beautiful book, "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood": "Can anyone tell me why it is that, when the earth is renewing her youth in the spring man should feel feeble and low-spirited, and gaze with bowed head, though pleased heart, on the crocus; whereas, on the contrary, in autumn, when Nature is dying, he feels strong and hopeful, holds his head erect and walks with a vigorous step, though the flaunting dahlias discourage him greatly? I do not ask for the physical causes, those I might be able to find out for myself; but I ask, Where is the rightness and fitness in the thing? Should not man and Nature go together in this world which was made for man—not for science, but for man? Perhaps I have some glimmerings of where the answer lies. Perhaps I see a cherub that sees it."

It is because autumn evokes a profound sympathy with our own mortality that its appeal transcends those of the other seasons. Man's unquerable soul is made happy by his ability to feel the deep things of life deeply, rather than by his ability to deduce from them any material good or final advantage. And this is the lesson of the falling leaf.

A restoration of the skull of a great horned dinosaur has just been installed for exhibition in the Peabody Museum, Yale University. It is nearly nine feet long and about six feet broad, and is said to be the largest skull of any prehistoric land animal.

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HOW WOMEN ACT IN THE RAIN

MORE RESOURCEFUL THAN MEN, AS THEY ARE ALSO MORE SERENE.

Women somehow appear to be able to walk in the rain without getting as wet as men do; at least, the rain doesn't show as plainly on the folds and furrows of their apparel as it does on the smoother, flatter surfaced garments of men, and so you may see women walking along seemingly all but untouched by the rain. And while men hurry, women caught out in the rain without an umbrella move along still in their accustomed manner, serenely; and in such case women more seldom than men bring into use makeshift protection coverings.

Let a man in a new straw hat get off a subway or an elevated train to find it raining, and it would not be remarkable to see him unfold again the newspaper that he had been reading on the train and hold it over his hat, and it would not be very remarkable to see him then start off running, anxious for his hat.

A woman would but rarely protect her hat in this way—possibly because she would be less likely to be provided with a newspaper—and still more rarely would she run. Certainly in her heart she is not less solicitous about her hat and feathers, but her anxiety she does not betray. If it doesn't rain too hard she walks out calmly, as if she thought the rain would spare her, as in considerable measure it really seems to do.

Still, women do sometimes cover their hats, and even with newspapers; and looking at a newspaper for this use they are likely to display a greater resourcefulness than men in providing themselves with a suitable substitute. So a woman coming from the interior of a store to the street door to find it raining, might turn and walk calmly back to buy a large-sized sheet of suitable wrapping paper wherewith to cover her hat.

A woman's handkerchief, so much smaller than a man's, might seem to a man a little use in covering her hat, but that is only because he doesn't know how to put it to such use. See this woman, for instance, who is about to put her handkerchief over her hat.

It is only a tiny handkerchief, and she cannot possibly tie it around back of her neck or under her chin. How will she ever manage it? But it is so simple to her. She puts the handkerchief over the feather on the top of her hat that she wishes particularly to protect, and then she brings the handkerchief down on the corners, between her teeth. And then she gathers up her skirts and moves serenely on.

But occasionally you meet a man who is equal to the emergency. Here, for example, where a man and his wife, with a baby which they had brought in a go-cart, coming out of a store to find it raining. As the weather was warm and fair when they started out they had brought no blanket or robe for the baby, and "What shall we do?" she said, with the emphasis on the "shall."

"Oh, I'll fix that all right," says the husband, and—perhaps he had some time seen a woman buying paper for a hat cover—he disappears within the store, to reappear presently with a great sheet of wrapping paper, and with that snugly tucked around the infant in the go-cart, they start homeward.

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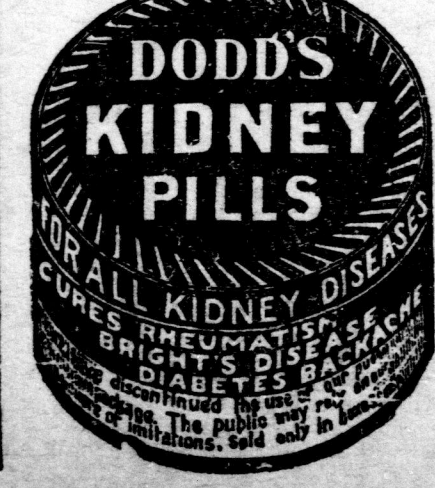
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It is fortunately easy to give a few figures that show at a glance the magnitude of Mudie's operations. Where the ordinary book collector buys from one to five copies of a new book Mudie will buy a thousand. Of Mrs. Humphry Ward's last novel, "Lady Rose," Mudie purchased 3,339 copies in order that no applicant might receive the chilling rebuff of "book out." Fancy 3,339 copies of a single novel all bought by the same library and all of them to be lent to those who pay only a few cents for the privilege of the loan. Here are some other figures showing the orders received from Mudie by the publishers of some recent literature:

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"Fenwick's Career," by Mrs. H. Ward	2,080
"Master Christian," by Marie Corelli	3,000
"Temporal Power," by Marie Corelli	3,143
Stanley's "Darkest Africa"	3,000
"Sheaves," by E. F. Benson	1,300

Thus thirteen works alone represent an addition to Mudie's book shelves of 25,180 volumes. And new books are published every day, and practically every one of them is bought by Mudie in varying quantities, according to the anticipated demand. They are bought in order that they may be lent, and every loan implies a registration, a watchful eye upon the due return of the book, an examination of its condition, possibly its repair, and then its replacement upon the shelves. And the loan department is but one of many.

There are three ways in which the benefits of Mudie's library may be enjoyed. The simplest and cheapest way is to go to the head office or to one of the two branches and pay an annual subscription of £2.50. You may then have any modern book that you select; you may take it away with you without leaving any other security than name and address, and you may bring it back when you will and exchange it. For the £2.50 annually you may have a new book six times a week.

Husband and Wife

BOTH RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"Both myself and my wife can truthfully say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great benefit to us, and we are constantly recommending them to our friends." Thus writes Mr. Ernest L. Archibald, Truro, N. S., who further says: "In my own case I had been subject to dizzy headaches for over a year, and three boxes of the pills completely cured me of the trouble. About a year ago my wife began to complain. She seemed to be completely run down; was very pale and weak; she could not walk up stairs without stopping on the way to get breath, and ultimately she grew so weak she could not sweep a floor without resting. She tried several tonics but received no benefit. Then I persuaded her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got her a half dozen boxes. After she had used a couple of boxes her appetite began to improve and the color to return to her face. She continued using the pills until she had taken the six boxes, and today she is perfectly well, feels stronger and looks better than she has done for some years. While she was taking the pills she gained twelve pounds in weight."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure troubles like these because they are rooted in the blood. Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, general weakness and those ailments that only women folk know, with their attendant headaches and backaches and irregularities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a sure cure when given a fair trial, because they enrich the blood and thus reach the root of disease. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

change. Suppose you live twenty miles from London, and, being an omnivorous reader, you like to have ten new books always on hand to suit the changing tastes of the hour. In that case you can pay an annual subscription of about \$15 and you furnish the library with a long list of the books that you would like to read. Every week the library will be at your door and ten volumes will be handed over. You simply give to the attendant whatever books have been read, and you retain a like number of the new arrivals and hand back the remainder to be tendered again on the following week. When your list has been nearly exhausted you will receive a notification to that effect, with a request for a new list. There is no need to consult a catalogue, because, broadly speaking, whatever book appears on the publisher's list is in Mudie's.

The interests of the country subscriber are no less solicitously cared for. In fact, he pays a little less because he will probably ask for fewer books, or in larger parcels, and he will change them less frequently. Moreover, the borrower pays the carriage, and this is considered a great benefit in the subscription schedule. A customer in Manchester, for instance, may take his choice from nearly a million works, and he may have fifteen at a time to be changed, in whole or in part, at a very low rate, for an annual subscription of about \$15. If he is willing to exclude books quite newly published he may have his steady supply of fifteen volumes at a time for about \$15 a year. A slightly higher rate may be made to include carriage both ways. There is still another rate, and a very low one, for those who want foreign books only—that is to say, books in a foreign language—while juvenile needs are cared for by a special department, with subscription rates to correspond with the juvenile incomes. Country libraries are also invited to state their requirements in the way of large parcels of books, and special terms will be made for their constant supply.

COST OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

IT IS ONLY \$2,880,000 A YEAR — LEGISLATORS GET NOTHING.

Having lived many years in England directly under a monarchy, and since the beginning of the present century been resident in the great republic of the Old World (France) in the most important of self-governing colonies, the Dominion of Canada, and last but not least in the United States of America, I feel to some extent able to make certain comparisons between the different forms of government which prevail in the four great countries I have mentioned, and to draw certain conclusions as to what is the most desirable form, from the viewpoint of the man who pays the bills.

In a pretty village in one of the midland counties in rural England, there is a well-known house of call which is known far and wide by the name of "The Four Ails."

Over the doorway of this ancient country inn hangs a weatherbeaten sign, which gives a clue to the queer name by which the hostelry is known.

On this sign we have four figures representing—

The King, who rules over all;
The soldier, who fights for all;
The lawyer, who pleads for all;
The minister, who prays for all.

We have often thought it a great injustice that the British taxpayer who pays for all, has not found a place on this famous signboard.

Very many intelligent Americans (and we presume everybody in America is intelligent) who it has been my pleasure to meet during the past years, are evidently under the impression that to maintain a royal family in a befitting manner must be a serious matter to the individual taxpayer.

The money is allotted as follows:

Their majesties' privy purse	\$50,000
Salaries of household	\$25,000
Expenses of household	\$65,000
Royal bounty and works	\$150,000
Unappropriated	40,000
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	100,000
H. R. H. the Princess of Wales	50,000
H. R. H. the Princess Christian (married sister of the King)	30,000
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught (the King's brother)	125,000
H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany (eldest-in-law of the King—widow)	30,000
H. R. H. the Princess of Battenburg (the King's widow—widow)	30,000
H. R. H. the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	15,000
Trustees of her majesty's daughters—T. R. H. the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), H. M. the Queen of Norway, H. R. H. Princess Victoria	90,000
Total	\$2,880,000

We are of opinion that no fair-minded critic will think of a sum of less than three million dollars a year as an excessive burden for John Bull to provide for the proper maintenance of his royal family when we remember that it covers the up-keep of such

magnificent and vast establishments as Buckingham Palace in London, Windsor Castle, Sandringham House, Balmoral Castle (in Scotland) to say nothing about Marlborough House, and various other residences occupied by lesser royalties.

We must not forget that upon certain frequent occasions the state departments of the royal houses are open to the public, who gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the many treasures they contain. We must also remember that Ireland, the Indian Empire, the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, British South Africa, and other colonies and possessions do not contribute one cent of these royal annuities, though they of course, bear the expense of their vice-regal courts.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland, who with the Viceroy of India is the highest paid officer under the crown, receives \$100,000 annually, but spends considerably more than that sum in the country where he represents the King.

This also applies to the governor-general of Canada, whose remuneration is only \$50,000 a year. And it is well known that the late Marquis of Lintihgow, who as Lord Hopetown was such a popular viceroy in Australia, though a rich man, to resign his position, owing to

Rudyard Kipling on Doctors

A BRILLIANT SPEECH TO HOSPITAL STUDENTS — DOCTORS AN ARMY ALWAYS UNDER FIRE AND IN ACTION AGAINST THE FORCES OF DEATH — A LONG-DRAWN FIGHT.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling recently delivered—without notes—a brilliant speech to the Middlesex Hospital students, whose prizes he distributed.

"It may not have escaped your professional observation," he said, "that there are only two classes of mankind in the world—doctors and patients. I have had a delicacy in confessing to the patient class ever since a doctor told me that all patients were phenomenal liars where their symptoms are concerned. But, speaking as a patient I should say that the average doctor looks upon the average doctor very much as a non-combatant looks on the troops fighting on his behalf and against the more trained men that are between him and the enemy the better."

"I have the pleasure of meeting a number of trained men who, in due time, will be drafted into that permanent army which is always in action, always under fire, fighting against Death. It is unfortunate for the doctor that Death—the senior practitioner—is bound to win in the long run. We patients must console ourselves with the idea that your business is to make the best terms you can with Death on our behalf, to see that his attacks are delayed as long as they may be, or diverted, and to see that, when he insists upon driving the attack home, that he does so according to the rules of civilized warfare."

"Every sane human being agrees that this long-drawn fight for time that we call life is one of the most important things in the world. It follows, therefore, that you, who control and oversee this fighting, must be among the most important people in the world."

"The world decided long ago that doctors have no working hours that anybody is bound to respect. Nothing except your extreme bodily illness will excuse you, in the world's eyes, for refusing to help mankind at any hour of the day or night. In your bed, bath, or on your holiday—if any of the children of men have pain or hurt—you will be summoned; and what little vitality you have accumulated in leisure hours will be dragged out of you again. At all times—in flood, fire, famine, plague, battle, murder, and sudden death—it will be required of you that you should report for duty at once, to go out on duty at once, and to stay on duty till your strength fails you or your conscience releases you—which ever may be the longer period."

"And I do not think your obligations will grow less. Nobody has heard of a bill to promote an eight-hour day for doctors. No change in public opinion will allow you not to attend a patient when you know the man never means to pay you, or protect you from the people who, although perfectly well able to pay, prefer to cadge round a free hospital for their glass eyes or cork legs. It seems to be required of you that you must save others; no one has laid down that you

ARE YOU WEAK AFTER SICKNESS?

LATER ON IT WILL BE HARDER TO GET STRONG THAN TODAY — WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO GET WELL?

A case in point is well exemplified in the following letter from Mrs. V. J. Wilder, wife of a well-known citizen of Pittsburg, who writes: "I had a nervous disorder that completely prostrated me. I couldn't sleep, and would lay and toss about all night, arising in the morning more tired than ever, head heavy, eyes dull, and every bone and muscle aching. I tried to get along without calling in a doctor, but was finally driven to it. He treated me for some time, but with no perceptible improvement in my health. Some one recommended Ferrozone. The change it effected in my system was noticeable almost instantly. I gradually took on flesh, my 'all-gone' feeling left me. In less than six weeks I was fully recovered from what looked to me like an everlasting sickness. I will always recommend Ferrozone, feeling with sincerity that it is an honest, powerful, health-giving tonic."

Try Ferrozone today! The nourishment and vital energy it supplies is wonderful. Ferrozone makes you feel better at once, it's good for men, for women, for children—just the thing for everybody seeking better health. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

the enormous expense it entailed upon his own private purse. As there is also an impression amongst American citizens that the members of the House of Lords have a great "gratuity" it may be as well to state here that no peer except the lord chancellor who presides over the assembly and is the chief law officer of the crown, receives any pay whatever unless he happens to be a member of the Cabinet, and not always then, as for example the Marquis of Ripon, who holds the office of lord privy seal to which there is no salary attached.

True the officials of the House of Lords (clerks, etc.) none of whom are peers, are paid a yearly sum of \$186,285 for their services, while the officials of the House of Commons draw a rather larger sum from the national exchequer.

On the other hand it is well to remember that no member of either house excepting cabinet ministers, receive any remuneration of any kind for their services to the empire, which when contrasted with the vast sums paid by the people of the United States to their senators, congressmen and representatives, is distinctly to the credit of the British legislators both hereditary and elected, and a great and much needed saving to the taxpayer in the Old Country.—Robert Mylton, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Last Rites of the Church Administered

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH OF MME. FRETTE, OF SOREL, QUE.

"I look upon my recovery from approaching death as a miracle and it was 'Fruit-a-tives' alone that cured me. I suffered from severe womb disease for seven years, and I suffered from severe constipation, great weakness and constant pain all the time. I was treated by six different physicians without any benefit and took every medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me any relief. My suffering was so intense that for a year I was unable to get out of bed—and I became so ill that my friends did not expect me to recover and the last rites of the church were administered to me. At this time I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and at once I began to improve. These tablets cured the constipation and relieved the dreadful womb pains. I began to improve and 'Fruit-a-tives' entirely cured me. Nothing did me any good but 'Fruit-a-tives.' I took in all 18 boxes and I am quite as well as ever. I was, entirely due to the use of this great medicine."

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in a new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes, in order to enable everyone to try these wonderful fruit juice tablets. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not have them.

Write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THIS MAN KNEW THE BRONTES

A VISIT TO THE PARSONAGE—SHYNESS OF THE SISTERS—FATHER'S TEMPER.

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that one of the curates whom Charlotte Bronte immortalized in "Shirley" is still alive and well. The Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, now living at Richmond, England, at the age of 80, was the original of the "Rev. David Sweeting" in the novel referred to. The parish where I went to my first curacy, Oakworth, bordered on the Bronte parish of Haworth," he says, "so I frequently saw all the sisters and their father and brother, and had many talks with them."

Mr. Bradley used often to go to Haworth parsonage "for the change and company," and there he met the other curates whom Charlotte Bronte has so well described. Concerning the sisters, he says: "All the three sisters were very shy, but perhaps Emily and Anne were worse than Charlotte in that respect. The latter, as I remember her, was a lively talker when once drawn out, a girl of about the ordinary stature, or perhaps below it, with features neither very dark nor fair, but with striking, expressive eyes and mouth. She had a particular way of suddenly lifting her eyes and looking straight at you with a quick, searching glance while you spoke to her."

Charlotte Bronte always struck Mr. Bradley as "a young lady with deep prejudices and of strong will." Mr. Bradley describes the Rev. Patrick Bronte as "not at all a bad sort in most things. But for temper! I really think he had the vilest temper I've ever seen in a man." He repeats the pistol story, which he believes the latest biographer of Charlotte ridicules, and adds: "I have known him so wild with anger at the merest thing that ran counter to his wish that he would take up the rug from before the fire and throw it on the flames."

A RAILWAY TO SACRED CITY

WHERE MAHOMET'S TOMB IS NOW LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

The Hedjaz Railway is a remarkable undertaking. Not only does it link Damascus with Medina, the city that in the eyes of Mohammedans is second only in sanctity to Mecca itself, but it has been regarded from its inception as a sacred work.

It is perhaps the only Turkish enterprise which bribery and corruption have not had place, for those concerned in it, from the highest to the lowest, give nothing but their best to an enterprise so closely associated with their religion. The line, moreover, was built with the money subscribed by Mohammedans of the world over.

It is likely that the line will be continued to Mecca, and in his speech at the inauguration, Mukhtar Bey promised that he would use every endeavor to secure this end. The actual opening ceremony was performed by the grand Mufti of Damascus, and some interesting speeches followed.

In the course of his remarks Ali Kiamil said: "We are today celebrating three great events—the pilgrimage to Medina, the opening of the sacred railway, and the first constitutional anniversary of the Khalifa of Islam. The Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalifa had granted a constitution to his people."

It was after the line had been inaugurated that the special mission visited the electric plant which has been installed to supply the tomb of the Prophet. Later in the day the events of the hour were celebrated still further in that most modern of cities by the letting off of fireworks and by illuminating the city of Medina, like Mecca, is forbidden to be broken by electric light or three occasions. The railway is by no means the only modern thing that has reached the sacred city. Electricity, too, has come to it, as the tomb of Mohammed in which the lights are hidden in many strange shades, including some of ostrich eggs and others of Venetian and Bohemian glass.—London Illustrated News.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAIN EXTRACTOR is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 5c.

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AMBEROL RECORDS for The EDISON PHONOGRAPH



"One touch of melody makes the whole world kin"

Mr. Edison has produced in the Amberol Record a Phonograph Record that plays twice as long as the regular Edison Record

This has not been done by making the Record larger or longer, but by engraving more than twice as many lines to the inch as on the regular Record. Thus Amberol Records can be used in the standard sizes of Edison Phonographs by the addition of a simple attachment or gear.

Edison Amberol Records not only play longer than any other Record now made, but they play better, their tone quality being richer, clearer and more delicate than has been possible in the past.

To Play Amberol Records on Your Present Phonograph requires an attachment comprising a change gear and a new reproducer. Your dealer has this attachment, will put one on your Phonograph at a moderate cost, and will explain it to you.

We will be glad to send to anyone, however, a booklet describing the new attachment, describing the Amberol Records, giving a list of the music now available on these Records and giving all the other information necessary to make it possible for you to get more than twice as much enjoyment out of your Edison Phonograph as you are now getting.

We desire Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 100 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U.S.A.



The best Canadian wheat, the most modern mills, and the most skilled millers, all combine to give

Royal Household Flour

those baking qualities which make it the choice of discriminating housewives everywhere. Give Royal Household a fair trial and you will never go back to other brands. Your grocer will get it for you if you insist.

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ALMOST SENSATIONAL

There is General Surprise at the Great Number of Persons in London Who Praise Booth's Kidney Pills.

It's but a short time since the first box of Booth's Kidney Pills came to London. What a work this stranger has accomplished! Dozens of residents benefited and cured of lame, weak and aching backs, urinary and kidney troubles. It is remarkable. The reason for it is Booth's Kidney Pills are a new blend of vegetable ingredients, having a peculiar action on the kidney tissue that brings quick relief.

Mrs. S. Bottrell, 309 Dundas street, London, Ont., says: "Kidney complaint has been my lot to endure for several months, and nothing that I used cured the trouble until I took a treatment of Booth's Kidney Pills, procured at the W. T. Strong drug store. What I was cured of by Booth's Kidney Pills was a weakness of the kidney secretions, which contained a brick dust sediment, attacks of dizziness, pains through the kidney regions and a bearing-down pain in my back and hips. Booth's Kidney Pills not only cured the malady, but also acted as a good tonic to my system and as a blood purifier. I cheerfully give Booth's Kidney Pills the highest endorsement." Sold by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Ltd., Fort

good-hearted fellow when sober and right, but too often when drunk, he is a bad man of any use to those girls in that lonely paragonage."

THE GARBONZO.—When you go down to Porto Rico you will get the garbonzo. It is a half-way food between a pea and a bean. It is grown in Mexico, and the greatest market for it is Spain, from which Porto Rico got the habit. It is used very much like rice or beans, but it is far better than either, and we don't see why the Latins should be permitted to monopolize the market for this food.

It is a wholesome, nutritious food—has a fine taste, far better than rice or beans, and there is not a healthier food produced anywhere. We should get it in this country, and when we get used to it, we would give up any other breed of food quicker than we would the garbonzo.

The United States is the natural market for it. It loses slightly its fine quality by its long carriage across the ocean, but coming into the United States by rail, it would bring to us the gentle flavor of the tropics, all of which Spain does not get.

At hotels in Porto Rico they had what they called "Cocido," a boiled mess embracing meat and divers vegetables, but it would bring to us the gentle flavor of the tropics, all of which Spain does not get.

The writer remembers how urgently he was wont to request the waiter to be sure to put in plenty of garbonzos. It is marvellous why one cannot enjoy this blessing up here in "God's country."—Columbus Journal.

any your drugstore for the MARVEL Whirling Spray Best—Most convenient—Most satisfactory.

General Agents for Canada.

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Full
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No seam in the leg
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Paris, Ont.

The only Canadian
makers of Seamless
Fashioned Hosiery.

The average girl treats a new acquaintance better than she does an old friend—so the old friend thinks.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lord Edward Seymour, whose extraordinary escape from drowning off Bembridge in the Isle of Wight has attracted so much attention, is a younger brother of the Earl of Yarmouth, and third in the line of succession to the marquise of Hertford.

It seems that while Lord Edward, who served throughout the Boer war with distinction, and who is a splendid swimmer, was floating on his back at a considerable distance from shore, a floating bank of seaweed suddenly rose up to the surface of the sea around him in such a manner as to prevent his making a single movement without getting himself hopelessly entangled.

He retained sufficient presence of mind to remain perfectly still and to refrain from even the faintest attempt of a struggle, which could only have had a fatal issue. For five minutes he remained thus, not knowing what moment the seaweed might envelop him in its slimy, sinuous coils. And then the floating bed of weeds sank away from him as suddenly as it had risen, leaving his nerves so shaken that he experienced considerable difficulty in swimming back to shore.

Now, although this experience of Lord Edward Seymour seems to be regarded in England as altogether unique, and as wonderful in a quite uncanny degree, yet it is by no means an uncommon phenomenon along the stormbound, rocky coast of Brittany, and it is a curious coincidence that the adventure which so recently befell him is described almost word for word as having happened to the hero of "The Cradle of the Rose," the latest novel of the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

The weed in fact plays a tragic part in the story, which will be understood when it is mentioned that the author, a Bretonne, born and bred on the coast of Armorica, has more than once been present when people who had been reported missing were cast up on the beach enveloped in shrouds of seaweed.

On the coast of Brittany, and I believe also on the Atlantic seaboard of the Southern States of America, great storms occasionally tear loose huge banks of seaweed from their rocky bed under the ocean, to rise suddenly, and without warning, to the surface, enveloping swimmers in their folds, then dragging them down once more to the bottom of the sea.

So strange is the action of the weed, which sometimes, as in the case of Lord Seymour, merely threatens, leaving the object of its attack unharmed, coiling and uncoiling itself around his limbs, that one would almost imagine it to be endowed with life, like some octopus or other marine monstrosity.

But the danger is so well known on the Breton coast that the seafaring population there, especially the sardine fishermen, make a point of never learning swimming, declaring that if one knows how to swim one is tempted to struggle in the embrace of the weed and thus to either eliminate all chances

DON'T BLAME HER



For she cannot help it. Women are often cross, irritable, hysterical, and declare they are driven to distraction at the slightest provocation. Men cannot understand why this should be so. To them it is a mystery because in nine times out of ten this condition is caused by a serious feminine derangement.

A remedy is necessary which acts directly upon the organs afflicted, restoring a healthy normal condition to the feminine system, which will quickly dispel all hysterical, nervous and irritable conditions. Such is

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**
Mrs. Henry Clark, Glandford Station, Ont., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years, and never found any medicine to compare with it for sick women."

"I had ulcers and a displacement of the female organs, and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has cured me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.
For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

of escape, or in the event of a fatal issue to prolong the agony.

Lord Leicester's London residence, known as Holland House, enjoys such worldwide fame and has formed the theme of so many magazine articles, and even of books, devoted to its interesting historical associations that his country places have been relegated into the background and received comparatively little attention on the part of the public. Yet they bear favorable comparison with some of the best and grandest of the old rural homes of the British aristocracy, and at Melbury Park, in Dorsetshire, which is among the most notable of them, Lady Leicester, who is the only daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, is about to entertain King Edward for several days.

Melbury House was built early in the fifteenth century, and was much enlarged during the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Giles Strangways, while the east front was added during the reign of Queen Anne. Queen Elizabeth was a guest there during a royal progress which she made through Dorsetshire, and in the wonderful picture gallery there is a curious old picture illustrating the pageant. The park, which is the most beautiful and largest in the country, contains some of the most ancient and biggest oaks in England, an avenue of four lines of sycamores which is unique.

Lord Leicester comes to the name of Strangways, and also to the territorial possessions of the ancient house of Strangways through the female line. Strictly speaking, he is a Fox, and the founder of the fortunes of his race was Sir Stephen Fox, who assisted the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, refused a peerage offered to him by James II. on condition that he would become a Catholic, suggested the erection of Chelsea Hospital, headed the Commons in the coronation procession of Queen Anne, and lived to sit for Salisbury in the first Parliament of George I.

He married for the second time at the age of 78 and had four children, two of them being sons, each of whom became the originator of a distinguished line. The younger, Henry, was the first Lord Holland and father of Charles James Fox, and the elder, Stephen, who was raised to the peerage in 1741, became Earl of Leicester in 1758, and through his marriage to Elizabeth Horner inherited the immense wealth which had been accumulated by her mother, formerly a Miss Strangways, and whose patronymic, in accordance with the terms of his will, was thereupon added to his own.

On the extinction of the younger line of the Foxes by the death of the last Lord Holland, the latter's possessions, including Holland House, passed to the elder line, represented by the present Earl of Leicester. Among his other country seats are Chantmarle in Dorsetshire, Redlynch in Somersetshire, and Abbotsbury Castle, near Dorchester.

Abbotsbury is celebrated far and wide for its swannery, the largest and oldest in Europe, since it has been in existence nearly 1,000 years. There is likewise a heronry there of almost equal antiquity. Both owe their creation to the monks of Abbotsbury, in the reign of King Canute, and the system of decoys and of palisades for safeguarding the water birds has been preserved to this day.

The flock of swans is rarely below 2,000 in number, and would be far larger were it not for the continual fighting that takes place between the males during the breeding season—fights that are of the fiercest description, and, as a general rule, followed by the death of one or the other of the combatants.

Swans are what are known as "royal birds," and no one is allowed to keep them without a license from the crown, each owner having, his distinctive swan mark, registered by the King's swanherd, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the United Kingdom.

Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein and his duchess have just been paying a state visit to Brussels and it has attracted a good deal of attention for the reason that it is the first state visit of a royal couple of Belgium by any but Oriental royalties in many a long day, the first, indeed, since the inauguration of the severe boycott to which King Leopold has been subjected for years by the various reigning houses of Europe. Another reason which has served to endow this visit of the duke and his wife with interest is the fact that the duchess is the grandchild of King Leopold. But he has never set eyes upon her since her infancy, has not met her since her marriage, and has until now been a perfect stranger to her. The duke is the only brother of the German Emperor and owing to this relationship has sometimes been delegated by the Kaiser to represent him in connection with the courtesies due to foreign rulers. The duchess, Dorothea by name, is the only daughter of that Prince Philip of Coburg whose marriage to Princess Louise of Belgium, the eldest child of King Leopold, was sundered by divorce at Gotha under such sensational circumstances a few years ago.

The young duchess' life, at any rate prior to her marriage, has been an agitated one. In her childhood she was a witness of the unhappiness, neglect, and ill-treatment of her mother, who when she found her husband's behavior intolerable at first sought refuge with her father at Brussels, imploring his protection and begging to be allowed to remain with him until a legal separation had been arranged. Leopold, however, denied her request, would not hear of a separation, declared that she would have to bear with her husband like every other woman, especially those belonging to the reigning houses, and ended by virtually ordering her to

leave his dominions. Denied parental sympathy, Louise sought it elsewhere and found it in the Austrian cavalry captain, Mattatch, ultimately leaving Vienna with him for the Riviera, after a particularly violent scene with her husband, culminating in physical maltreatment at the latter's hands. To make matters worse, she took her daughter Dorothea with her and this afforded an opportunity for Prince Philip to invoke the intervention of the French police in order to secure the removal of his child from her mother's company, on the ground that she was likely to be contaminated thereby.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the sad and sordid story of Princess Louise, of Mattatch's duel at Vienna with Prince Philip, of the seizure and sale of the princess' effects while in the Riviera at the instance of her creditors, of the charges of forgery and fraud brought against the captain and of her incarceration in a madhouse, of her condemnation to penal servitude by a court martial at Vienna, of the remission of his sentence by Francis Joseph, his dramatic rescue of the princess from the madhouse and their flight to Paris, where Austrian alienists united with the most eminent French specialists in declaring not only that the princess was right minded but that she had never been insane. Leopold refused to have anything to do with her at first, would not even permit her to visit her mother on the latter's deathbed. But lately there has been a partial reconciliation and at his instance Louise has taken up her residence in a villa Aix-la-Chapelle, which he has rented for her, at the same time supplying her with a sorely needed allowance. It is following upon this that the Kaiser, to whose authority Duchess Dorothea, like her husband, is subject, has permitted her to visit her grandfather at Brussels.

The duchess, who was married at the early age of 18, and who, in spite of her youth, has managed to transform the duke from one of the most festive of rakes into an excellent husband, bears the most extraordinary resemblance to her mother in appearance, and, moreover, although she has not seen her since parted from her more than a decade ago at Nice by the police, and has been welcomed at Brussels with an exceptional amount of goodwill and kindness by the aristocracy and mandarins, who probably just as King Leopold must realize that the unhappiness of her childhood and the wreck of her unfortunate mother's life, with its attendant scandals, might all have been avoided if that mother had found the sympathy and protection which she sought in vain at Brussels years ago.

HOW TRUE LOVERS PROPOSE MARRIAGE

A TEST OF COURAGE—THE INDEFINITE FORM OF POPPING THE QUESTION.

Rarely, indeed almost never, is it of any use for a man to ask advice as to how he shall manage a proposal of marriage to the woman of his choice. Books of etiquette, with formulas for every occasion; counsel from obliging and deeply interested friends, however experienced, alike are of little or no avail to "him who lacks a tongue." Shyness is, above all, a distinguishing characteristic of true love, and the man who has most cause highly to esteem himself is often the one who is most diffident, who will stammer and blush like a bashful schoolboy in the presence of the woman whom he believes to be the paragon of his sex and who all the while, if the truth were known, may be longing to help him out with his faltering speech. It would be interesting, were it possible, to know how many, or rather how few, of the men who have learned proposals by rote, who have rehearsed attitudes before a mirror, who carefully have prepared themselves in advance for the event, have carried out their preconcerted plans. When the time comes the chances are that all previous preparations will be wholly forgotten; it will be a case of Kate Greenaway's rhyme concerning the green gate and the rest of it—

"It's all gone out of my poor head!"

The lover will be mute as a fish or blurt out his love after a fashion of his own, more sincere than rhetorical. An offer of marriage which would do to be photographed would be too fine to be true. Avowals of love which slip easily from the tongue suggest that the speaker is practiced in the art of courtship—in fact, that he "has been there before." To a timid lover—and most true lovers are timid—"popping the question" is a terrible ordeal, even though he is reasonably sure that his beloved one has made up her mind to accept him; he approaches the final business of formally proposing marriage agitated and nervous to a degree. It is queer, come to think about it, but there are few things more terrifying to a modest and tender-hearted young man than asking the girl of his heart to wed him, excepting, indeed, the second part of the transaction, asking papa, which, by the way, it is said, the girl of the period does much to make easy. The undeniable fact is that most men, when it comes to the question, "Tell me, yes or no," have their normal courage taxed to the utmost.

It has been said that as no two men eat alike so no two make love in precisely the same manner. Usually the man conforms to the disposition of the woman whom he loves. There is just one rule which all men should follow: Be explicit.

According to the love stories of the day there is a decided fancy for what is known as the indefinite form of proposal, vaguely worded offers, which when a woman says "No" leave a man free to claim that she has mistaken his meaning.

The woman who loves will not need to be told how to answer her lover's request. Nature will teach her how best to say "Yes." The vacillating woman has no right to allow a man to propose to her and accept him temporarily because she cannot make up her mind to tell him the truth. There perhaps may be cases where a woman is justified in accepting a suitor for whom she only feels sincere liking and respect, provided she is frank with him and he is content, but the woman who says "Yes" merely because she is tired of saying "No" makes a grave mistake, for which she is sure to pay dearly later on. "Let your yes be yes and your nay, for what is more than these cometh of evil."—Helen Oldfield.

THE SUFFRAGETTES ARE THEY PRETTY?

FRENCH WOMAN SAYS NOT, BUT THEIR COURAGE IS ADMIRABLE.

New York Sun: The question of the good looks of suffragettes has been raised by a London paper which is trying to prove that at all events the English suffragettes are better looking than the American. Foreign impressions in this respect are of more value than the home opinion, and so it may be placed on record that a woman emissary from a leading Paris paper sent to England to render an account of "feminism" in John Bull's island writes in her report that the leaders of the new franchise movement are "apocryphally ugly; they walked and acted as only English women could."

While this may not be complimentary, the French feminists have an immense respect for the courage of their English vote-demanding sisters. It is difficult to imagine a French woman standing up in a cart and addressing her fellow countrymen and women, knowing full well that her hair is blown away and that her nose is most unbecomingly red. French women feel a sort of awe for women who can brave all these things and endure the gibes of men.

From the exploit of the women who succeeded the other day in getting into the House of Commons Parisians derive an irreverent amusement. What the president of the French Chamber would have said under the same circumstances is probably something like the following, uttered with polite sarcasm:—

"Mon dieu, madame, you have everything. We are all your slaves. What more do you want?" And with a ceremonious bow he would have made the lady look ridiculous.

Frenchmen say that the English lack imagination in dealing with their would-be woman voters. It is ungallant, they protest, to set police at the suffragettes; they should endeavor to conjure the movement by other and more subtle means.

The votes for women movement, copied from the English model, exists in France, but the mass of women do not sympathize with it. Their position is entirely different, and they think that they would be no better off with the franchise than they are today.

The suffragette agitation has had some unlooked-for effects on prison life. Woman missionaries report a decided decrease in the signs of remorse in the case of women sent to jail for other offences.

"Why should we be ashamed," women convicts ask emphatically though illogically, "to be locked up if these fine ladies glory in it and are met when they come out by cheering friends?"

Another effect directly attributable to the suffragette movement is an order made by Mr. Gladstone, the secretary of state for home affairs, for the better treatment of prisoners at Holloway Prison, to which recalcitrant suffragettes have chosen to be committed instead of paying fines after breaking the peace.

In the future they are to have the luxury of a chair with a back instead of the stool formerly in use. If the medical officer approves they may have warm water for washing. They are to receive visitors in a special room and not the usual so-called box. Work is to be carried on in association and books to be changed more frequently. An attempt is to be made to render Holloway popular.

Nor is the suffragette's spiritual well-being neglected. She goes to chapel for about 25 minutes every weekday and about two and three-quarter hours on Sundays. Every day she has one full hour's exercise. As regards clothing she has to wear prison dress, but is consoled by the thought that the second division uniform is of a different color from that worn by other prisoners and shall only have been worn before, to quote the official document, by suffragist prisoners.

With one at home day a month and a liberal supply of books nothing seems wanting to make a short stay in Holloway a very beneficial rest cure for overworked champions of "The Cause."

Ceylon made a considerable profit in its tea exports during the closing months of 1907. The total exports from the island for that year amounted to about 112,000,000 pounds, against 107,000,000 pounds in 1906, an increase of 5,000,000 pounds.

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The Ex-Empress Eugenie Preparing Her Memoirs

SHE IS FAILING—HER LAWSUITS AND HER GREAT FORTUNE—PRE-
DICTS A RETURN OF THE CRINOLINE—MYSTERY OF THE EMPIRE.

She is failing.

This autumn, on her trip from Farnborough to Cape Martin, she did not stop at Paris for her usual work and lawsuits.

Who? An aged lady, all in black—once the world's fashion leader.

Her work? The mystery of an empire. Two Americans, working in a private room of the Paris National Library, mistook their door once and intruded on her, at a table covered with methodic piles of books and manuscripts. And once again they saw her, walking with a cane, and to the man behind her she complained of rheumatism.

He was Francesco Pirelli, and the aged lady was none other than she who had been the youthful, beautiful, romantic, brilliant empress of the French—Eugenie.

An attendant told them how she labored with impatient patience, taking notes from second empire dispatches, council minutes, parliamentary debates and bound volumes of reports and letters six hours daily, to emerge from the dust of a bygone world at the same hour each evening, tranquil, severe, self-contained—and self-content.

Each spring and autumn going through Paris she has dug out more material for those memoirs that the world awaits, that can be published only at her death, that are to justify the party of the empress for its acts before the empire fell.

Because from 1865 there was a "party of the empress" in the Tuilleries. It pushed the war with Prussia, and insisted that Napoleon take the field in person. They say that Eugenie had it in her head that the imperial dynasty—consolidated only by a successful war, while for the rest the party of the empress was reactionary, convinced that Napoleon's growing liberalism was harming the young prince's interests. The idea was to possess the regency, keep the emperor in the field and profit by his first victory to set up again the old Bonaparte autocracy.

In the material at the National Library Eugenie sometimes is startled by a lightning flash from this dark past, such as the following note, written after the war by the hand of Napoleon III, and which closes the mystery of the empire. What will she say of it in her memoirs? It reads:

"When, in starting to the war, the emperor instituted a regency he imagined that the march of affairs could still be directed from the imperial quarters. According to the precedents the regency should function only from the emperor's quitting French territory. Such was the case in 1859, but in 1870 the regency took the reins of government the moment that the emperor left Paris, and although by his letter patent the emperor had reserved to himself the power, nevertheless, to be two governments—one with the army and the other in Paris! The chambers were convened without the emperor's consent. Now, to convolve the chambers after a military defeat, is, in France, to call down revolution!"

But when a mother thinks that she is working for her son who blames her?

It is the French, not the world, that wait to fall upon Eugenie's memoirs with Napoleon's posthumous accusation. The world waits confidently an old woman's explanation. It will not have long to wait now.

It knows the cult of the wife and mother for her dead.

Did not Eugenie give up the palatial Chislehurst seat for Windmill Hill, at Farnborough, to build their mausoleum?

At Chislehurst she had tried vainly for years to buy a field west of the Church of St. Mary. When it was suggested she build the commemorative abbey on a north side, the superstitious ideas of her youth prevented—tombs to the north of a church are "unhappy."

So she moved to Farnborough, thirty-two miles from London, between Sandhurst, where her son was at school, and Aldershot, the military

As a Family Medicine

THERE ARE NO OTHERS BETTER
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTI-
PATION AND KIDNEY
DERANGEMENTS
THAN

Lots of suffering would be avoided and much serious disease prevented if every family did as the writer of this letter suggests.

He has found out from experience with many medicines, that there is nothing so good as Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine for biliousness and constipation.

Mr. G. W. Parish, Sturgeon Bay, Ont., writes: "In the year 1867 I was very bad with my kidneys. I could not work on account of my back being lame, sore and painful all the time. Though I carefully followed the directions of our family doctor he was unable to do me much good. At this time Dr. Chase was becoming known as an especially successful physician, and on the advice of my uncle, Charles Williams, I went to him. He gave me a box of his pills for kidney disease.

"You can scarcely imagine how much good they did me. They helped me so much that I went back to the doctor and bought a dozen boxes. We always kept them in the house as a family medicine, and I would not think of using any other."

You should not be misled by the various attempts of imitators, as the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

camp in which he took such interest. There a French architect built her the Abbey of St. Michael. Nuns attached to it show visitors the superb marbles that support the altar; stop them before the tombs of Napoleon III, and the prince imperial, and do not neglect to point out the place that Eugenie has chosen for her sepulchre, beside her son.

A bridge was thrown between Eugenie's gardens and the abbey. From her bedroom window she could consider the monument.

All this time her fortune grew immense. From her death she had all of Napoleon's private domain. By a strange fatality the son, his father's confidant, was disinherited. No will could be found but an old one dated 1865, when the boy prince was heir to forty millions, civil list. At that time it naturally left Eugenie all Napoleon's private fortune.

But in 1873 Napoleon had no more to leave. When the young prince came of age he told his mother she ought not claim everything by that old will, and a council of former ministers judged it should be annulled. But it changed nothing for Eugenie put the papers in a drawer and kept the entire millions. And the prince, saying nothing, quitted England to meet death in Africa.

When her son died Eugenie, as his next of kin, took the vast Florence estate which had to him by the Princess Baciocchi. The young prince had not even drawn its revenues, persuaded they were needed for improvements.

Then suddenly ten years ago old Marseille real estate left to her by her father, Count Montijo, on which she had wisely paid the taxes a full generation, became valuable to millions.

With such great resources it had been Eugenie's wish to make St. Michael's Abbey and the Farnborough seat a veritable museum of the Bonapartes and herself.

The great entrance hall, one wall of which is hung with Winterhalter's life-size painting of Eugenie in the midst of her guests at the Tuilleries, became a gallery of paintings picturing her former brilliant court life.

The salons of the ground floor contain vast quantities of Bonaparte portraits, battles, treaties, triumphs of the great Napoleon, scenes of great events of the reign of Napoleon III, her husband; sovereigns' visits, expositions and the transformation of Paris.

A great gallery the length of the mansion, hung with splendid Gobelin's, tapestries, in a long series of museum cases complete specimens of Sevres porcelains made in Eugenie's epoch. But where are her former superb collections of fans, laces and art bibelots? The half-empty gallery leads to the hall of iron, where are exposed such Napoleonic relics as Eugenie has been able to get hold of. It, too, has been waiting many years, until she wins her final lawsuit.

Her lawsuits with the French republic! During more than thirty years back these great lawsuits—with the memoirs and the management of her great fortune—have kept the strange woman so occupied that the world imagined she was doing nothing.

When Eugenie fled the Tuilleries she left behind her 300 new dresses, her collections of fans, furs, laces and lingerie used in the world, and a fabulous quantity of paintings, art objects, carpets, tapestries and furniture bought by Napoleon and herself with their own money, i. e., the civil list, Napoleon's pay for emperoring, and what he made by speculation.

Ever since she has been trying to get back from the republic these belongings. The liquidation began under Thiers. It gave her what another person would consider a considerable fortune in the "undisputed objects" that have decorated Camden Place and Windmill Hill for three decades. Then the hitch came.

Did Eugenie claim too much? A judgment of the republic's own court of February 12, 1897, admitted the republic owed her—in compensation for things of historic value and not personal to Eugenie or her husband's family—some 2,287,205 francs with 5 per cent interest; and it ordered to be paid to her all "objects of an intimate or even personal character." She claimed 2,000,000 francs more, and it dragged.

In 1899 she renounced the 2,000,000 francs claim. It was agreed the republic owed her 2,287,205 francs capital and 2,630,000 francs interest. Of this latter she renounced 2,000,000 francs in order to facilitate the payment of the rest, and, in particular, the return of her collections, art objects and the things "personal and intimate" belonging to her or her deceased husband.

In 1902, getting nothing, she renounced another million. Still no result.

Then, in 1907, she at last got judgment for 538 objects held in French museums—when a certain antiquary—Vélho—began to estimate their value. I give a few examples:

Item: A clock that belonged to Queen Hortense, estimated at 150,000 francs.

Item: A bureau that belonged to Mary Antoinette, a marvel in ebony and lacquer, carved bronze decorations, one of the Louvre Museum treasures, valued at half a million. At a sale it would bring double.

Item: Four magnificent Moorish saddles, in pearls and gold embroidery, picked up by Napoleon I. after the battle of the Pyramids, valued at 80,000 francs, and worth 200,000 francs.

Item: An oriental scimitar, jewelled, picked up ditto, valued at 50,000 francs, and worth 200,000 francs at auction for the reason that Eugenie's husband's uncle was so often painted with it hanging at his side.

Item: The parade saddle of Napoleon I. flashing with precious stones, estimated at 100,000 francs, but what would not Pierpont Morgan give for it?

Item: The "redingote gris" of the Man of Destiny; his battle hats, his capote gris, his pistols, the whole Legend of the Eagle. What price? Why, the Bench of St. Helena, given to her

husband by the English, and which Eugenie had destined to place in her Farnborough hallway by the hatrack, would bring half a million francs at any advertised sale.

"They are family souvenirs, all intimate and personal," Eugenie said. "But not your family, madame!" answered the Parisian papers. They forced the Domains to make a new appeal, so that Eugenie, who has certainly a real claim to vast property, sees herself once again refused, even the cash they acknowledged to be due her!

Her final failure to get the 538 objects she had almost had her hands on for St. Michael's Abbey and the Windmill Hill museum-mansion finished souring her on Farnborough as a residence.

Without the desired "objects" it was far from the refuge, all fragrant of the past, where she had hoped to calm her soul's unrest. Already she had begun on longer and longer travels. The highway to London going through it had developed an enormous traffic, which the automobiles made complete for dust and racket.

She went yachting first with Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, then with James Gordon Bennett, then with the Duke of Alva, her relative, and finally in her own splendid sea-going yacht, on which she returned from the trip to Egypt last spring—probably her last.

Once, on the Bennett yacht, they stopped at Zucco, where, for the first time, Eugenie met the Duc d'Aumale. She said later: "Our two souls, delivered from political ambitions, met at the end of the same deep disillusion!"

As Countess of Pierrefonds she promenade her melancholy and her souvenirs in Scotland, Italy, Spain and Provence. Once she went to South Africa, the very spot of her son's death. Did she regret the money disputes that drove him from England?

Or her refusal to permit a hundred young French Bonapartists to make him a guard of honor when he went to fight the Zulus? She must say something of these matters and the mystery of the empire's fall, because she knows that there are other memoirs waiting, bitter, crushing, even, if not answered!

Her last flashes of self-assertion were in 1907 and 1907. On the first occasion she was coming back from Ventnor and stopped at Ischl. There the Emperor of Austria sent her an imperial train.

Franz-Josef, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, met her at the Vienna railway station. As Eugenie got down from the car she kissed the aged emperor on the cheek, and he kissed her, as sovereigns kiss, being cousins. He had not seen her for ten years, when he paid a visit to her villa at Cap Martin. And all along the carriage route the Viennese were massed in cheering multitudes.

Then, in 1907, happened the imperial meeting that surpassed all meetings. In a for of Norway Eugenie met William II. of Germany, grandson of he who dispossessed her of her throne and robbed her of her power. She kissed him, too.

A strange woman. Let us speak gently of her now that she has ceased to work upon her memoirs, fructify her millions, fight her lawsuits and make splendid marriages like that of her god-daughter, Ena of Battenburg, the King of Spain—or slip up on them, as she did with the Duke of Turin and an Austrian archduchess.

Today she weakly promenade her villa garden at Cap Martin. The other day, when they were talking sheath gowns to her, she flashed up with an old souvenir of coquetry, "those sheath gown horrors?" she exclaimed. "How with a modest woman, wear them? Had you at the Tuilleries, dressed in such a fashion, what would not have been said of us?"

Then after a moment's dreaming she said: "Even the short trotteur skirts that every woman wears today would have been criticised severely. I remember how at Fontainebleau we once went to the races in skirts at our shoe tops and the bitter tears it cost me."

"Yet they mocked the crinoline's extravagance," someone suggested. "The crinoline is soon due to come in again," she who formerly led the world's fashions, "it will come in a reaction against this immodesty. Besides, how many years go to a generation? Thirty-five? Yes, every generation of women wants to try the crinoline. The time is near!"

STERLING HEILIG.

Wanted: Self-Sufficient Man; He Never Apes His Neighbor

(By Dr. Madison C. Peters.)

The emulation of a neighbor higher up, the desire not only to equal but to go him one better, has brought thousands to the line that lies beyond the boundary of their means and precipitated them into failure and disgrace. If fortune has placed my neighbor Jones in a better worldly position, why should that fact make me envy him and instill into my breast feelings of rivalry and push me to extremes to imitate him in his scale of living?

I may be as good a man in all respects as Jones, perhaps better in many ways, but he has a larger bank account and can go to a limit which I know well I cannot reach. Why be so foolish as to make the attempt? I know in the end that I inevitably must fail. The frog tried to swell himself to the dimensions of an ox, but he burst.

If Jones travels in automobiles and can afford their expense and I cannot, under the circumstances I should be content with the public street car, but I am not and the wily tempter whispers in my ear: "Get an automobile, too, you are just as good and even better than Jones." I get one, perhaps, on the installment plan, and in other ways jeopardize the future interests of my family.

This trying to keep up with the procession, to live on a scale as elaborate and expensive as those more fortunately placed makes of life a veritable burden to thousands who might enjoy the comforts while foolishly trying to have the luxuries.

EMPTY TRIUMPH COMES HIGH. Why tax your income for an empty triumph, why badge life for the silly gratification of being on the plane with others?

You can be as happy in your own place as they in theirs. If the means at your command enable you to live in a comfortable house, wear respectable clothing and provide wholesome, healthgiving food, why should you sigh after the fleshpots of Egypt?

You know well that you are better off as you are, more contented than you would be among mansions of the great, surrounded by all the pomp and panoply of wealth were it yours to command.

It is the glory of the show that spurs you on; you want to be in the swim, waddling around like others. If Jones gives a swell dinner to his friends you must imitate him and give one, too, with an even more expensive menu, though you have to borrow the money to supply the viands or get them on credit.

Is the game worth the candle, even for the time being that you are able to hold forth the silly pretension? The world is a callous critic—in the end it will laugh at you, mock and taunt you for your folly.

TALE OF THE VAIN JACKDAW.

A jackdaw is a silly bird and his head is filled with vain notions. There was once an exceptionally foolish jackdaw which became ashamed of its own drab black feathers, when it looked on the beautiful plumage of the other birds. It looked over the wall of the barnyard and saw a peacock. Its envy arose.

"Why should I not be a peacock, too?" is exclaimed, and in a fit of desperation it plucked out its own black feathers. Then it hopped over the wall and begged so piteously that a tender-hearted old peacock let it have its cast-off suit of tail feathers. The silly jackdaw donned these and went back among those of its kind, which he thought to deceive by strutting up and down before them after the manner of Minerva's bird, but they quickly penetrated the disguise.

One began to peck at it, then an-

other, and finally the whole flock, until they stripped it naked and left it the laughing stock of the barnyard. It had not even its own clothes to put on. How many are like the jackdaw, in their rivalry of others they leave themselves without the plain necessities of life.

Why fret and fume about new clothes when the old will do just as well? Why have more suits than you can wear and six trunks when one will suffice?

It is a sad sacrifice, that which is made at the altar of custom. You are not here to be a slave of fashion. Assert your freedom. Be natural, be genuine, be yourself.

BE NATURAL AND HAPPY. The easiest way to be happy is to be natural, to be yourself, without any airs of assumption or pretensions to that which you are not.

But to be natural requires both courage and common sense. If you insist on living sensibly you may be called "mean," and if you refuse to wear yourself out and worry yourself sick with all sorts of social whimsicalities and extravagances you may be dubbed "eccentric," but let the epochs pass, go your way unheeding, dare to be singular, in the end the world will respect you for your display of individuality.

To thine own self be true, And it must follow as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Remember that it takes a higher quality of courage than the warrior's to defy appearance and be true to yourself, but you must rise to the dignity of self-asserting character and you must be able to crush unless you yield, insinuating expediency may sound its alarms or whisper its lullabies to soothe the conscience to sleep, but you must be ever on guard, ever on the watch tower to keep off the encroachments of all who would swerve from the allegiance that duty demands. It requires a high quality of courage to have a decent self-respect that can brave public criticism, scorn the conventionalities of society, keep faith with inner conditions, and remain all the time true to the best principles of a virile manhood.

Untoward circumstances may surround you, you may have powerful forces to contend against, the insolent crowds may crush, command, condemn, but you must take a firm stand, boldly face the enemies, and rise triumphant above the might of their conspiring influence.

STRUGGLE WITH THE COST. The struggle to cost you something, but it is worth all it costs. It is worth while to preserve the prestige and dignity of a noble character, to keep it free from shadow of stain, from the smirch of dishonor, from the taint of baseness.

Be free! Spread your pinions and

London Sends Its Tribute. London, Oct. 21.—Miss Clara C. Colley, Clarence street, has experienced such remarkable benefit from "Catarrhzone," she makes the following public statement: "For two years I had a continuous cold in the head and never used anything giving quick results as Catarrhzone. It positively cures colds, consequently, I advocate Catarrhzone strongly." No remedy possibly clear away catarrh and colds like Catarrhzone because it's the only direct cure. Treatment for two months costs \$1, and is guaranteed; sample size, 25 cents at all dealers in medicine. Don't fail to get "Catarrhzone."

Rheumatism Means Kidney Trouble

If you are subject to Rheumatism, don't rely on "blood purifiers" to help you, because they can't. Liniments and plasters won't do any permanent good, either, because the kidneys are responsible for Rheumatism, and you must cure the sick kidneys with Gin Pills to get rid of the pain.

Uric acid is a poison formed in the blood. Healthy kidneys filter uric acid from the blood and pass it out of the system by way of the bladder. If the kidneys are strained by hard work, or weakened from other causes, then this uric acid stays in the blood, is carried to the nerves, muscles and joints (especially hands, shoulders, knees and feet) and inflames the nerves. This brings on Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pain in the Back, Neuralgia and Chronic Headaches.



Provincial Asylum, Orillia, June 19th.

"Permit me to thank you for the sample of Gin Pills which led me to purchase two boxes which had the most beneficial results. They are the best remedy for Uric Acid Trouble that I ever tried. Before trying your Gin Pills I had undergone a long and expensive course of treatment by a company of eminent specialists in Chicago. They did me no good, it seemed like throwing money away."

I still keep a box of your Pills on hand and take one occasionally. I am pleased to recommend them and bear testimony to their efficacy."

P. FITZGERALD.

You can see for yourself that the only way to cure Rheumatism is to take Gin Pills because they cure the Kidneys. Gin Pills cost you nothing unless they cure you. Take them according to directions, and if they fail to help you, simply return the empty boxes to the dealer and get your money. We will take your word for it.

More than that, if you will mention this paper, we will send you a sample box of Gin Pills, free of charge, so you may test them at our expense.

Gin Pills are sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price.

Dept. E National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Perrin's Toy Biscuits

The children's delight is your enjoyment. Perrin's Toy Biscuits bring both.

Try them. 12 Varieties.



ACTUAL SIZE

soar aloft into the realms of light where you can look down on the follies, shams and insincerities of the glittering, gilded, hollow throng.

If you have been caught already in the snares of society's tinsel web, if you have allowed yourself to be harassed down to the limit, groaning under its burden and imperiously driven by its stinging lash, you can free yourself by becoming natural and keeping true to your own self-respect and dignity.

If your nerves are jangling and the machinery of life is going to pieces under the strain of the hollow hypocrites and shams demanded by folly and fashion, you can pull yourself together and set the chord of your being in harmony with the strains of a natural life simply by doing the duty demanded by your station and keeping of being.

within the limits of the rightful law. Don't try to duplicate your neighbor, don't worry over the fact that he has more baggage to lug around than you. Your lightness gives you freedom for which you should be thankful.

Shake off the stamp of artificiality, don't let yourself be tagged by conventionalities.

Be yourself. Respect life more than things and you will be happy and contented in the might of a noble manhood.

The production of lemon oil is an important Italian industry which is carried on extensively on the Island of Sicily. Two methods of production are used—the two-piece method, in which the lemon is cut in half, the pulp removed and the oil extracted by means of pressure within a sponge, and the three-piece method, in which the lemon is pared, the skin being removed in three pieces, leaving the pulp with a small portion of the skin adhering to each end, the parings being pressed against a flat sponge for extraction.

Corns Are Like Knots. Incidentally more painful. Why suffer when you can be cured for 25 cents spent on Putnam's Corn Extractor? Fifty years in use and guaranteed to cure.

WAS IN BED FOR THREE MONTHS.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

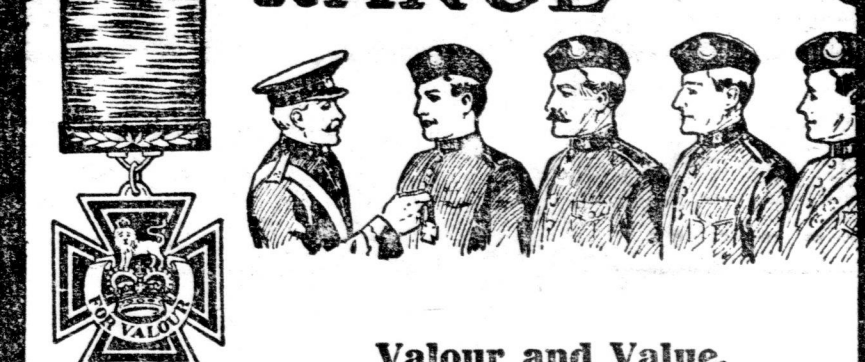
She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the Fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.K. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

Examine the Trade Mark when you buy spoons, forks, knives, etc. It is "1847 ROGERS BROS."

you are sure of your money's worth in artistic patterns, style, finish and quality. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. Pickers, urns, dishes, trays, etc., of extraordinary beauty and wearing quality. MERIDEN BRIT CO.

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