4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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COLD WEATHER CHECKS FLOOD ICE IN RIVER STILL UNBROKEN

Rainfall Last Night Was Eighteen Inches—A Great Quantity of Snow Has Been Melted and Carried Away—West London Nothing To Fear.

With the thermometer at no time lower than 33 degrees, rain falling at the rate of nearly two inches in thirty-six hours, and the immense quantity of snow melting as fast as possible, things looked exceedingly good for a big flood in the Thames this morning.

The change to colder weather, however, has altered conditions somewhat, and at noon today only a little over three feet of water was passing over Springbank dam.

Engineer Simmie reports that the ice has not yet commenced to break up, and anticipates no trouble.

The north branch is still frozen solid, and the south branch, from Hunt's dam back is also unbroken.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

"I am not anticipating the slightest trouble," said Engineer Graydon to The Advertiser this morning.

"West London people need not worry about the snow that was dumped off the bridge.

"The rain has washed nearly every bit of it away, and even if it had not, when the ice broke it would have been carried down the river, and could not have acted as a dam and flooded West London.

"The breakwaters were never stronger or in better shape, and I am not worrying over floods in West London any more."

MILLERS ARE PLEASED.

The millers are exceedingly glad to see the weather turn colder again, they were fearing the breaking up of the ice, which means considerable trouble for them.

"The ice is still unbroken above our dam," Mr. J. I. A. Hunt told The Advertiser this morning, "and I sincerely hope it stays so.

"If it were to go now it would put us to no end of trouble before spring comes, on account of the anchor ice which would form. This would so diminish the power at the mill that we might have to shut down."

THE WEATHER.

The local observatory reports that 1.80 inches of rain has fallen since Wednesday night.

This is one of the heaviest rainfalls that has occurred in many months, and with so much snow in the country, if it were to continue, serious floods must inevitably follow.

It is hoped that no more heavy snowfalls will take place, and, if they do not, a great quantity of snow will have been got rid of harmlessly, and when the final break-up comes in a few weeks, there will be that much less water to swell the river.

No Level Crossing On Hale Street Township Council Rescinds Motion

Will Now Insist On Overhead Bridges Built By the Grand Trunk.

There will be no level crossings in London Township at Hale and Trafalgar streets, so the London Township Council decided at its last meeting.

In October last a motion was passed allowing the Grand Trunk Railway to have level crossing at the intersection of Hale and Trafalgar streets, the company to level the embankments, giving drivers a clear view of the tracks, and also to install an electric bell.

Since that time, however, there has been a decided aversion to level tracks, and the residents of London Township have been up in arms against the proposal.

Objected To It.

They impressed the fact upon the councilors that they would not have a level track at any price.

At the last meeting of the township council, Deputy Reeve S. Frank Glass brought in a motion to rescind the former motion, giving the Grand Trunk the right to have a level crossing. Deputy Reeve Gilson seconded, and after some discussion it carried.

The township will now insist that overhead bridges be built over these streets.

The Grand Trunk has been informed of the action of the township council.

Broughdale School Children.

The matter of the Broughdale school children came up for discussion also.

The council asked the solicitor's opinion on the matter, and he said that the matter was entirely out of the hands of the council, and could only be settled by the school section at Broughdale and the city board of education.

The city has debarred Broughdale children from attending the London schools, and in order that they may attend, an arrangement must be entered into between the school trustees of the Broughdale section and the city school trustees.

The Broughdale residents, it is understood, will meet the board of education at its next meeting to discuss the matter.

Comic Opera Runaway On King Street

A comic opera runaway took place yesterday afternoon, and many citizens are laughing yet.

The Greek ice-cream man on Clarence street has a very lively horse. For a few days the water-pipes at his place of business have been frozen, and the Greek has been leading his horse to water in the lane behind the central fire hall.

Yesterday afternoon he took his steed to water, and tied it to a wheelbarrow while he went to get the water.

The animal's head was very close to an opening in the fire hall, out of which the firemen throw refuse.

While the horse was attached to the wheelbarrow, one of the firemen heaved some refuse out of the opening.

In the words of the classic poet of Harrietsville, "the horse took umbrage at his environment," and started out the lane, wheelbarrow and all.

When once started, a regiment of horsemen and a dog could not check his mad career, as the prize essayist of a ladies' school would say.

Out on Clarence street he flew, and for once a wheelbarrow had an automobile beaten a couple of leagues for speed.

The animal turned west on King street, and dodging everything, he turned sharply on to Ridout street. There he did a few fancy gyrations, and slid almost a block on his ear. Everybody within gunshot got a shower-bath, while the street was mopped dry.

The horse was rescued in a drowning condition and showed no desire for water that day.

The speed the horse traveled blew the paint all off the wheelbarrow.

No Snow Bylaw in Sight This Year

"I think a bylaw should be passed compeling every person to shovel off the sidewalks," said City Engineer Graydon this morning.

"The conditions in the city this winter have been very bad, and if such a bylaw had been in operation there would not have been so much difficulty for pedestrians."

There is much difference of opinion among the aldermen regarding this question.

Many think a snow bylaw would cause a hardship to the workingman, and consequently the council has refused for years to pass a bylaw compelling all owners or tenants of property to shovel the snow off the walks in front of their residences.

"This question has come up for years," said Ald. Beattie, "and nothing has been done with it. It is generally the opinion that it would not be to the advantage of the poorer people, and on that account it has never been passed. Conditions have been somewhat unusual this winter, and perhaps that is the reason of the agitation."

The council will not likely deal with the matter this year, and no bylaw will be brought in to compel owners of property to clean the walks.

ROBBED OF $6,000.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Charles Hastings, an American mine owner, was robbed here last night of a pocketbook containing $6,000 by an expert English pickpocket.

EDWIN J. GUYMER,
Who Has Been Missing for Three Years. From photo taken five years ago.

MOTHER AND SON WERE SUFFOCATED

Two English Immigrants Dead at Hamilton From Gas.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Martin and her son, living at 336 Hughson street north, were found dead in their beds this afternoon, having been asphyxiated by coal gas.

They had been dead for some hours. Two other children were in the house and are in a serious condition.

They are an English family of immigrants.

The supposition is that they left the stove door open.

BENNETT'S IN QUEBEC

Theater Will Close for the Season on March 2.

This week's Dramatic Mirror announces that Bennett's in Quebec will close on March 2, but will reopen as usual next fall.

After March 2, dramatic attractions will be played in the theater, if they can be procured.

PANIC IN THEATER

Medicine Hat, Alta., Feb. 14.—The moving picture machine in the "Idle Hour Theater" blew up last night when the place was densley crowded. Fire broke out and a panic ensued. Coats and hats were lost in a wild rush for the door, and several of the audience were trampled upon, but all escaped serious injury, with the exception of the lessee, Charles Ness, whose hands were badly burned, and who is at present in the hospital. The theater was gutted and a new piano destroyed.

MANITOBA DROPS THREE-FIFTHS

A Straight Majority Will Be Sufficient To Put Local Option in Force.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—The Manitoba Government has abandoned the three-fifths clause in its liquor license bill. This is a most important change, and was vigorously advocated by the Liberals during the last campaign. Straight majority will hereafter, if the bill carries, be sufficient to put local option in force.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLDER.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 15—8 a.m.

Today—Strong winds and gales, northerly to northwesterly; local snowfalls today; turning colder.

Sunday—Fair and colder.

Local Temperatures.

The temperatures recorded at the local observatory yesterday were: Highest, 40.5°; lowest, 31.5° above zero.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	22	20	Clear
Winnipeg	0	0	Fair
Port Arthur	16	14	Fair
Parry Sound	28	28	Cloudy
Toronto	34	34	Rain
Ottawa	34	34	Rain
Montreal	34	34	Rain
Quebec	32	32	Rain
Father Paint	34	30	Rain

The first column in the above tabe records the temperatures at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

The energetic depression which was advancing from the Southwest States yesterday morning is now centered near Lake Superior. It has caused heavy precipitation from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in rain, but in some northern localities, however, as snow.

In the Western Provinces the weather has been fair and moderately cold.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Port Simpson, 36—40; Victoria, 42—46; Vancouver, 38—50; Edmonton, 22—42; Calgary, 18—42; Battleford, 4—28; Prince Albert, 8 below—28; Regina, 12 below—16; Winnipeg, 2—16; Port Arthur, 22—30; Parry Sound, 26—36; Toronto, 36—36; Ottawa, 34—38; Montreal, 34—40; Quebec, 30—40; St. John, 34—40; Halifax, 2—36.

Southeast Suffers From Floods Lack of Sewers Is Being Felt Badly

Cellers Are Filled and Pumps Will Have To Be Brought Into Service.

The southeast portion of the city is in a very bad way with the floods.

Complaints by the score have reached City Engineer Graydon regarding flooded cellars, and he is having a very hard time keeping up with the demands for assistance.

Assistant Engineer Kirkpatrick has been working with a gang of men all morning in that district, but so far has been unable to make much headway.

"There are any number of cellars flooded to the ceiling," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "I think the fire engine will have to be used on some of them. I will try and see what can be done with some of the cellars with the ordinary pumps.

"In some of the holes in the east end there is ten feet of water. One man bought a lot, and is going to build a house right near one of the ponds. If he does he will have to swim out every springtime."

"Conditions are very bad in the southeast section, near Cabell street, and all down in that neighborhood," said City Engineer Graydon.

"The amount of water lying there is very great, but what can I do? There is no drain or sewers there to take it away. The land is low, and the water collects there. No relief will be afforded until a storm sewer is built down Adelaide street from the Grand Trunk tracks to the river. Then lateral sewers could be built as required. I would suggest that such a sewer be built out of the general sewer funds. It is very badly needed.

"The engineer's department can do but little in a case like this, unless something like that is built. Nothing but a storm sewer will relieve the low-lying district in the southeastern portion of the city."

Many cellars are flooded badly, and there are threats of damage suits.

Four Months of Commons Wasted By the Tactics of the Opposition

The Conservatives Have Not Permitted Any Progress To Be Made.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—It is now going on four months since the Houses of Parliament were called together on the 27th of November last, but apart from the passage of a special supply bill to provide for the shortage of seed wheat in the two new prairie provinces, the Opposition has not permitted a single item of Government legislation to pass and when the deputy governor came down this week to assent to the special supply bill, it was found that the only other measures which had passed both branches of Parliament were five non-contentious railway bills.

It is only fair to say that the responsibility for this policy of hold-up does not rest with the Senate, but with the Lower House. Even in the committees of the latter a deliberate policy of obstruction has been adopted, whose like has never been known in the previous history of the Canadian Parliament. A single bill occupied the time of the Commons railway committee for a week to the exclusion of all other business. Day after day in the House has been given up to the ventilation of Opposition grievances, and these debates have been protracted far into the night, to the exclusion of all public business.

Hartwick To Appear in Court Monday Will Be Given Preliminary Hearing

Has Evidently Abandoned the Slow Process Starvation Method.

"James Hartwick will in all probability appear for hearing before the county magistrates on Monday."

Such was the statement given out at the jail today. The aged prisoner has regained much of his appetite, and this morning partook of a large amount of gruel with evident relish.

Hartwick's mind also appears to be slightly stronger than it was a few days ago, and while he is still weak, no trouble is anticipated in getting him upstairs for the hearing, which will take place before Squire Chittick and possibly another county magistrate at 10 o'clock in the main courtroom.

Will Be Able To Appear.

The jail physician did not find time to pay the accused murderer a visit today, but stated that he thought it very possible that if Hartwick kept taking nourishment as he has done for the past few days, he would be strong enough to appear at the hearing all right on Monday. The doctor could see but little change, he said, in the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Will Ask for Special Legislation For Proposed Tuberculosis Hospital

Another Meeting of the Joint Committee Was Held This Morning.

A conference took place at noon today in the mayor's office regarding the tuberculosis hospital.

The county council was represented by Messrs. Glass and Knapton, and the city was represented by Mayor Stevely Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Beattie, Ald. Stewart, chairman of the special hospital committee, and Dr. James Wilson representing the Blair interests

Ask Special Legislation.

The sub-committee recommended that the city and county council ask for special legislation on the following matters:

That power be granted Mr. Blair to appoint a representative of himself on the trust having charge of the tuberculosis hospital.

That the city and county be empowered to grant Mr. Blair 5 per cent interest during his life time on the money invested, viz., $20,000.

That the bylaw passed by the county council at its last session setting aside $4,000 for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a tuberculosis hospital be validated.

The special hospital committee will meet on Monday evening prior to the council meeting, when the recommendations of the sub-committee will be considered.

New Feature.

The only new feature discussed will be the representative of the Blair interests on the trust.

According to the first draft there were to be five members on the trust, 3 from the city, and 2 from the county.

This will make six, the addition of Mr. Blair's representative making up the list.

It was decided to move quickly in the matter of securing special legislation, as the Provincial House is now in session and it is possible that some difficulty might arise to throw the matter back.

Both the city and county are anxious to finish the work this year if possible.

No Opinion Yet Re Port Stanley Lease

"City Solicitor Meredith has handed down no opinion yet on the extension of the lease of certain lots at Port Stanley, to Mr. Price for a term of 99 years," said Mayor Stevely this morning.

"I do not know, nor has the city solicitor yet said, whether we can lease the property for 1 year or 99 years. He has the matter under advisement, and I expect he will send his opinion to the London and Port Stanley board before its next meeting."

No Opinion Yet.

"No opinion has been given yet," said Ald. Beattie. "Mr. Meredith is preparing his opinion, and I presume it will be ready shortly.

"I do not know what the opinion will be. I can see no reason why the land could not be leased for 99 years just as well as 10 years if it were in the interests of the city to do so. There may be reasons I do not know of. That is the reason the matter was referred to the city solicitor. We will get his opinion shortly."

"I have not received any opinion on the question from City Solicitor Meredith as yet," said City Clerk Baker.

The lease of the property to Mr. Price does not affect the Pere Marquette whatever, was the opinion expressed by a well-known citizen this morning.

Reverts to the City.

City Engineer Graydon this morning declared that the spur of road running to the beach at Port Stanley would revert to the city on the expiration of the lease with the Pere Marquette.

The agreement with the company had been made when the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway took the lease of the road.

It is understood, however, that the Pere Marquette has leased and bonded, or its agents have leased and bonded, practically all the property on the beach.

SHAH OF PERSIA MURDERED THE CAPITAL IN A TUMULT

Reports To London State That the Persian Ruler Was Assassinated, But No Particulars Given.

London, Feb. 14.—The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, was assassinated yesterday in Teheran, according to rumors telegraphed to this city.

All particulars are lacking and the rumor is not officially confirmed.

According to the stories there is a panic in Teheran and all messages sent out from there are rigidly censored.

Mohammed Ali Mirza, Shah of Shahs, according to the ancient Persian formula of royalty, and sixth sovereign of the house of the Kadjars, was born in Tabriz, June 21, 1872. He was the eldest son of and generally recognized legitimate successor to Mouzaffer-ed-Din, the former shah, who died at Teheran on Jan. 8, 1807. Mohammed Ali Mirza was not born of a Kadjar princess, however, and because of the established custom of keeping the succession in the line of this family on both sides, his right to the throne was contested by a younger brother, Aboul Fath Mirza, who was the first-born of a princess of the line.

PLACED LIGHT IN WINDOW FOR HER LOST BOY

Pathetic Story of the Disappearance of Edwin J. Guymer Three Years Ago, and Whose Parents Are Still Seeking Him —Said He Was Going for a Holiday.

Three years ago last September Edwin James Guymer, of 726 Princess avenue, left his home to take a two or three weeks' holiday.

Since then he has never been seen by any of his family, nor has any word been received from the missing boy.

He was then between 16 and 17 years of age, and had been employed at a local cigar factory, where he was learning the trade.

The Guymer family is composed of six children. The mother is middle-aged, and the father is a shoemaker with a small shop of his own in the east end.

WENT TO PORT STANLEY.

Previous to Edwin's departure he was apparently satisfied with the conditions in London.

Then one day he announced that he was going to take a trip to Port Stanley.

After the boy had gone his father was informed that the lad intended to run away from home.

Mr. Guymer at once boarded a train for the lakeside, and found his son walking along the dock watching the unloading of a large coal vessel.

When questioned young Guymer told his father that he had decided to take a short trip to Cleveland with a traveler named Moxworthy.

He stated that he would return to London in a couple of weeks at the outside.

Since then he has disappeared as if swallowed by the earth, and his anxious parents have not received a line from him.

SEARCH WAS INSTITUTED.

When the boy did not return within the time specified, no anxiety at first was felt, but when he failed to put in an appearance within a month a search was at once instituted, with the result that it was learned that young Guymer had been seen in Cleveland, but was supposed to have left for the west.

Later it was reported that he had been seen in Chicago, but this rumor was never verified.

Mr. Guymer is a man of but moderate means, but he intends to prosecute the search for his boy as long as he has a dollar left.

LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

To an Advertiser reporter this morning, Mrs. Guymer, with tears in her eyes, told how a light had been left burning in the window of her home every night for a long time after the lad's disappearance in order that if he passed the house he might realize that his parents were lovingly awaiting his return.

The story of the mother was a pitiful one.

She has tried by every means known to her to gain an inkling of the boy's whereabouts, but without results.

Each time she heard a footfall on the step or a knock she would hurry to the door, hopeful that some word had been received of her wandering boy.

MOTHER CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT.

Edwin, who is now about 20 years of age, is the second eldest of a family of eight, two of whom have died. He was said to have been a very bright youngster, who apparently loved his mother and his home above all else, and the mother cannot understand why the boy does not write, if he be alive, or why she has not heard something of it if he has been killed.

A further effort will be made to interest the Chicago police in the matter, as his mother feels that he is in that city, if living.

KNEW NOTHING OF IT.

About a year ago Mr. Moxworthy, the traveler with whom young Guymer supposedly went away, paid the Guymer home a visit, and was much surprised to learn that the boy was missing.

He stated that he had not known of the lad's movements, and did not know where he then was, but would make an effort to locate him.

Since then the Guymers have heard nothing from Mr. Moxworthy, and they now almost despair of ever locating their boy.

Weekly Sitting of Local High Court Several Cases Were Disposed Of

Session Was Presided Over By Mr. Justice Anglin—Some Cases Reserved.

At the weekly sitting of the high court for London before Mr. Justice Anglin at the courthouse this morning the following motions were disposed of:

Re Amalgamated Oil Company—Motion for winding up order, by G. N. Weekes.

An order having previously been made in Toronto to wind up, the latter motion was allowed to lapse.

Costs to be paid by the liquidator.

Re Chinese Ontario Ginseng Company—W. H. Winnett for the petitioner, D. A. MacDonald, for secretary-treasurer, J. C. Judd for the president.

Motion for winding up order. Adjourned for one week upon the undertaking of counsel on behalf of the president to account for any moneys received from this date.

Re Mrs. Allison Law—Motion by A. Greenlees to have declaration of lunacy made, and for the appointment of a committee to handle the estate, valued at $33,000.

Mrs. Law is the widow of the late John Law.

Order made to the master to appoint committee, and take security, and report upon a scheme for maintenance and management.

Crayston vs. Scott—T. H. Luscombe for motion; D. A. MacDonald, contra.

Motion for an appeal from decision of a local judge, in which particulars were ordered to be given. Motion dismissed with costs.

The petitioner is a helpless cripple, having fallen six stories some time last summer.

Re Annie V. Daniels—Motion for order to bring action against liquidator of the defunct Birbeck Loan Company.

Petitioner, who acted herself, claimed she had been unlawfully compelled to pay moneys to company.

Judgment reserved until after papers on file had been looked over.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, porch and veranda, brick barn; lot 88x96 feet. A splendid opportunity to get a nice property in a good locality.

HAMILTON ROAD—Story and half frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, gas, city and soft water in house, cistern, fruit trees, barn and chicken coop; lot 50x150 feet. Only $2,000.

HAMILTON ROAD—New two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, gas, two cellars; lot 35 feet frontage; good hardware; was not built to sell. Call for particulars.

TWO - STORY CEMENT BLOCK HOUSE—Four bedrooms, room for bath (piped), parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sink, furnace; lot 30x197 feet; good locality. Only $2,500.

MAITLAND STREET—New solid brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, with 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, piped for furnace, pantry, water and sink in house, cistern; lot 35x146 feet. $2,700.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water and sink in house, piped for furnace, electric light and fixtures; lot 29x130 feet.

BRUCE STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, 2 pantries, barn, fruit trees; lot 40x150 feet. $2,500.

SURREY PLACE—Brick story and quarter, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 61.7x105 feet. $1,100.

YORK STREET—Semi-detached brick two-story and attic, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 clothes closets, water and sink in house; lot 45x196.4 feet. A splendid investment. Only $2,600.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 27.6x150 feet. Will sell on easy payments, $100 cash and balance in monthly payments. $1,200.

HOPE STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, gas, furnace; lot 55x150 feet. Easy terms, $500, balance monthly. $2,600.

TO RENT—Two splendid stores; first-class opening for confectioner or hardware. Immediate possession. Good locality.

FLORENCE STREET—New frame story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, 3 cellars, furnace; hard and soft water in kitchen; fruit trees; lot 123x167.9 feet. A splendid opportunity. $2,500.

VACANT LOTS—WE HAVE THE SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING SURVEYS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN ANY OF THEM BY PAYING $5 DOWN AND $1 A WEEK. LOOK AT THE LIST: SUNSHINE PARK, NORTH END; SURREY PLACE, WEST LONDON; CHELSEA GREEN, SOUTH-EAST; CRONYN PARK, EAST; VAUXHALL PARK, EAST; WYATT SURVEY, NORTHEAST; WOODSIDE SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON; DUNN ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MACKENZIE ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MAPLE GROVE, SOUTH, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, water and sink in house, cement walks. $1,200.

EMERY STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, clothes closets, den, cellar under all of house; lot 34x261 feet. Price, $1,900.

SIX ACRES—Chicken ranch; brick-veneer story and half house, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, 3 cellars, stable and feed room, driveshed, 4 large chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, three years planted; the buildings are all new; owner is doing splendid business. Property near city limits. Good reason for selling.

PICCADILLY STREET—New story and half red brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, oak floors downstairs; finished in Georgia pine; good veranda. Owner leaving city and must sell. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET—Vacant lot, 34x86 feet. $400.

KITCHENER AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, city water; lot 35x117 feet. $2,100.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage; lot 32x165 feet; easy terms. $800.

RESTAURANT—Doing first-class business; good locality; a money-maker.

PARTRIDGE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, new barn and driveshed; lot 50x148 feet. Price, $1,400.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, cellar under all of house, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, hard and soft water and sink in house, piped for gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 30x140 feet. Price, $1,900.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms down and 2 upstairs, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, hall, pantry, large cellar, gas, barn, fruit trees; lot 48x300 feet. Price, $1,600.

BARBER SHOP—Centrally located. Call for particulars.

LARGE WAREHOUSE, CENTRAL.

SURREY AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, panary, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. Only $1,850.

GENERAL STORE—Stock amounting to about $2,800. Turn-over, about $14,000 per annum; rent only $25 per month; a first-class village, near the city. A splendid opportunity.

PRINCESS AVENUE, just east of Quebec street—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good cellar, connected with sewer, hard and soft water. This is a well-built house. Will be sold for $2,100 if taken at once. Immediate possession. Will sell for $1,900 without furnace. A chance of your lifetime. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Central avenue, central, 55x133 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Modern residence, Richmond street north. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT—Dundas street east; 25x115 feet. A very desirable lot. $800.

VAUXHALL PARK—Some very fine lots on easy payments. Call and see plan.

LARGE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, near Wellington street, on King street; first-class order, steam-heated.

FINE PAIR of new brick dwellings, with all modern improvements; good location and well rented. If you want an investment, see them.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water in back kitchen; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

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

TWELVE ACRES OF BEST GRAVEL—Pit opened up; close to city; best investment in city. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—New two-story and attic red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, mantel and grate, all modern conveniences, oak floors downstairs, veranda; lot 31.6x128 feet. Price, $5,200.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot, 35x125 feet. Only $150.

RIDOUT STREET, near Grand avenue—Some of the best lots in South London. Only $20 per foot.

ELIAS STREET—Cheap lots, $3 to $5 per foot. A splendid bargain.

VACANT LOT—King street, central; a slendid chance. Call for particulars.

BECHER BLOCK—BEST LOTS IN NORTH END. THEY ARE GOING FAST. A FEW CHOICE ONES LEFT. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north; splendid lots and cheap; on easy terms.

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

REGENT STREET—New two-story brick-veneer, shingle roof, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 42.6x120 feet. Price, $1,400. Will sell on easy payments, $100 in cash, balance in monthly payments.

43 ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide; a money-maker.

13¼ ACRES—Market garden, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bank barn, stone basement and roothouse, stable, class property. $3,500.

etc., henhouse; sandy loam. A first-

CHAS. W. FIRBY & CO.

78 Dundas St. **Telephone 696**

We cannot meet the increasing demand for properties centrally located. If you have any so situated it will pay you to list them with us. We do not make any charge unless sold by or through us. We solicit your patronage, and consider the greatest effort on our part of little consequence in order to make a satisfactory sale. Prompt attention given to all inquiries.

A few nice homes at right prices:

NORTH LONDON.

$1,850—1¼-story brick, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms; lot 40x125; nicely situated. Easy terms.

$2,200—1¼-story new brick, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms downstairs, room for 2 rooms in attic, not finished; lot 40x150.

$2,900—Fully modern new brick-veneer; veranda, 10 rooms, 5 bedrooms; lot 35x150; An "A1" home, nicely situated.

$2,150—1½-story new brick-veneer, fully modern, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms upstairs and 1 downstairs; lot 25x200. A bargain.

$3,300—New 1½-story brick-veneer, fully modern, 3 bedrooms upstairs, gas electric light, hot and cold water, furnace; lot 35x150.

CENTRAL.

$4,500—Fully modern two-story solid brick house, 5 bedrooms upstairs, 10 rooms, veranda; lot 50x200 feet.

$6,000—Fully modern 2¾-story red pressed brick, three floors finished; first floor contains 6 rooms; second, 4 bedrooms; third, 3 bedrooms. This is one of the nicest homes in the city. Lot 35x128.

$2,700—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, 6 rooms in all; modern.

$1,200—Brick cottage, nicely situated; lot 35x150.

EAST LONDON.

$2,300—1½-story, all conveniences, veranda, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms; lot 35x150 feet.

$2,800—Two-story, modern, veranda, 8 rooms; nice home.

$2,150—1½-story new cement block, fully modern; lot 35x150.

$3,400—Modern two-story new brick, extra well built, 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, hot and cold water; lot 35x150.

$1,100—Frame cottage, in "A1" repair; 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms, good cement foundation and cellar.

$1,600—1¼-story frame, new; cellar, with furnace, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, lot 33x136.

SOUTH LONDON.

$2,500—1¼-story new brick, fully modern, 4 bedrooms, 8 rooms; nicely situated.

$2,500—Large two-story brick house; one acre of land, with outbuildings. A bargain.

$2,500—1½-story, fully modern.

For further list of properties call at office.

78 DUNDAS STREET. **PHONE 696.**

A. A. CAMPBELL

428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, - ONTARIO

Real Estate Dealer

Estates Managed
Rents Collected
Taxes Paid
Assessments Supervised

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—NORTH half of lot 8, con. 4, Township of Lobo; soil clay loam, large frame house, barns and stable; 12 acres of fall wheat sown; fall plowing all done. Apply on premises or to Box 63, Lobo P. O. 65tf-t

LARGE RESIDENCE, 421 WATERLOO street; seven bedrooms, bath, etc., stable; lot 80 feet wide. Apply by mail, 314 Queen's avenue. 7ttf-t

FINE LOT, KING, CENTRAL—$25 A foot for quick sale. Advertiser, Box 9. b

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED acres, on Adelaide street, seven miles from London; brick house, two barns, well watered; soil clay loam. Apply John F. Sifton, care Sifton & Co., London. 65tf-tw

DUFFERIN AVENUE—BRICK TWO-STORY and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, all modern conveniences; first-class rooming house; present roomers pay $425 per annum; lot 43x100 feet. Call for particulars. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 75k-wtyw

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house and new stable, furnace; splendid location. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—149 acres, south half lot 14, con. 3, Dorchester Township, south of river; good clay loam. Apply James McCallum, on premises, or Moosley P. O. 76bu

SPLENDID DOUBLE HOUSE, SPLENDID locality; brick-veneer, two stories, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Will sell cheap. Apply Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 73u

FARMS FOR SALE

Over 2,000 farms for sale in Ontario. Send for our list. We have farms from 5 to 200 acres, and ranging in price from $500 to $15,000. We can suit you if you want a farm. See our list before purchasing. Below will be found a few of the farms we have for sale. See Free Press of this date for further list of properties for sale.

No. 5488—93 acres, Township of Onondaga, County of Brant, four miles to Cainsville railroad station, half-mile to Newport P. O.; soil gravel and sand loam, 4 acres orchard (apples, choice fruit), 1½-story frame house, (8 rooms), main barn with basement, henhouse, hoppen, etc. Price, $5,500.

No. 5487—30 acres, Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth, half-mile to Stoney Creek P. O.; soil clay and sand loam, 15 acres orchard, 6 acres grapes (all kinds of trees and small fruit), 1½-story frame house (7 rooms), barn on stone foundation. Price, $5,700.

100 acres, Township of McKillop, County of Huron; good buildings, good land, water in buildings. Owner bound to sell. A snap.

No. 3718—100 acres, Township of Blenheim, County of Oxford, eight miles to market, three miles to railroad station and postoffice; 1 acre orchard, one-story frame house (3 rooms), barn, stables and roothouse. Price, $3,300.

No. 3714—100 acres in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, two miles to Sombra market, railroad station and postoffice; soil clay and sand loam, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story log house (4 rooms), frame barn, stables, etc. Price, $4,500.

No. 3712—75 acres, Township of Zone, County of Kent, three miles to Bothwell market, railroad station and postoffice; 1acre orchard (winter fruit), one-story frame house (5 rooms), barn, cowstable, granary. price, $2,600.

No. 3711—112 acres, Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin, three miles from Dutton; soil black loam, 1½-story frame house, stable and pighouse. Price, $2,800.

No. 3710—100 acres, Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin, three miles to West Lorne market, railroad station and postoffice; soil clay loam, 1 acre orchard, two-story frame house, frame barn. Price, $3,200.

No. 3706—Three acres in the County of Lambton, close to the Town of Sarnia; soil dark clay loam. A lovely little farm, and all under cultivation. Price, $800.

No. 3705—25 acres, Township of Yarmouth, County of Elgin, half-mile to Port Stanley market, railroad station and postoffice; soil sandy loam, 2 acres orchard, two-story frame house (8 rooms). Price, $4,000.

No. 3704—35 acres, Township of Canboro, County of Haldimand, 3½ miles to Canfield railroad station, two miles to Canboro P. O.; soil clay loam. Price, $5,800.

No. 1432—Nice summer home in Corunna, situated on banks of River St. Clair, near Stag Island, a famous summer resort; house is well built; nice ornamental trees on lot. Price, $1,500. Will exchange for City of London property.

No. 1432—Brick flour and grist mill, dwelling and 3½ acres of land for sale. This is a first-class stand, as there is no other mill within ten miles of it. Capacity of mill, 50 barrels per day. Chopping in connection, 10 tons per day. Price, $6,200.

We have a large number of choice residential City of London properties for sale. Call in and see us if you want to buy a house this spring. Houses rented, rents collected. Money to loan at lowest rates.

Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS STREET, Telephone 696. LONDON, ONTARIO.

Farms For Sale

100 acres in the Township of Westminster; 8 acres timber, soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house, barn (50x60), other outbuildings; one mile to school, six miles to London.

50 acres in Westminster; soil clay loam, 1½-story frame house, barn (35x50), other outbuildings; 4½ miles to London market, quarter-mile to electric railroad. This is a good farm, and the price is right.

100 acres in the Township of Westminster; soil clay loam, 15 acres of timber, 7 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn (30x50), other outbuildings; 1½ miles to school, 4½ miles to London market. Will exchange for city property.

100 acres in London Township; soil clay loam, well drained; two-story good brick house, barn 40x80, barn No. 2, 40x60; on Proof Line road, half-mile to school, ten miles to London.

50 acres in London Township; 8 acres hardwood timber, soil clay loam, one-story brick house, barn (26x50), other outbuildings; half-mile to school, nine miles to London market.

For fuller particulars call at our office or write us. All correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered.

See Free Press for further list.

Wm. Needham & Son

418 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

FORWARD AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, half-acre lot. Price reasonable.

WILLIAM AND BATHURST STREETS—1½-story frame house, 9 rooms, corner lot. At a bargain.

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 23x202 feet. Price, $2,200.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STS.—Two-story frame, in good order; the grounds will make five building lots; a good site for a store. The new electric belt will pass this corner.

WHARNCLIFE ROAD, SOUTH LONDON—Ten acres, new 1½-story brick house, outbuildings; close to electric cars. Speculators, note this chance. Call for price.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT in South London, buy on the Ridout street survey, where good houses will be erected. Buy now. Prices will advance next spring.

MILL STREET—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x90 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick house, all modern improvements; close to Victoria Park. $3,600.

EGERTON STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x180 feet.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms; good lot. $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 44x247 feet; fruit trees. If you want desirable property in the north end, call and see us.

REGENT STREET — New 1½-story brick, cost $1,900. Will sell for $1,400.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage, with one acre, which can be subdivided. Call for price.

ENGLISH STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Only $2,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET—Two-story frame, 5 bedrooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $1,400.

A GENERAL STORE, twelve miles from London; doing a large paying business. We refer you to the wholesale houses.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 38x195 feet. Call at once.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick. $1,800.

P. WALSH,

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

Notice of Application

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex.

In the matter of the guardianship of Laura Emily Allison, an infant child of Cyrus Finlay Allison, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, commercial traveler, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this notice, application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex for a grant of letters of guardianship of the estate of the above-named infant to the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, of the City of London aforesaid. Dated the 29th day of January, A. D. 1908. JARVIS & VINING, applicants' solicitors. 65c-t

GARMENT CUTTING.

CUTTERS SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF drafting a fitted pattern for any figure they measure. Learn how at the London Cutting School. 243 Dundas street.

STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL LOAN shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont. Phone 693.

ANDERSON & CO.

J. G. ANDERSON,
Fire and Life Insurance.

G. A. HATCH,
Auctioneer, City and County.

Real Estate Agents,
Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers.
Phone 2322.

200 acres, Westminster Township, eight miles to market; good buildings.

141 acres, Westminster Township, four miles to market, on Traction line.

100 acres, Westminster Township, eight miles to market; up-to-date.

25 acres, Westminster Township, four miles to market; good buildings, flowing spring, fruit, etc.; on car line.

25 acres and grocery store, five miles from London.

40 acres, choice home, on car line, two miles from city.

100 acres, near Komoka; choice buildings, clay loam; now shipping milk daily to city; good chance for dairying. Price right.

50 acres, choice buildings, fitted for dairying purposes; milk route to city in connection; rare chance for dairyman.

5 acres, one block from car; good buildings.

5 acres, three blocks from car; 1½-story brick house, small fruits, etc.

50 acres, 2½ miles to city; brick house, new bank barn, new driveshed; five minutes' walk to street car.

65 acres, the choicest kind of a home; near school, church, railroad station and village; furnace in house; flowing spring, choice clay loam; in finest condition. Owner leaving country.

100 acres, four mile to market; spring water, brick house (worth $3,000), two barns. Can be bought for $6,000; $1,500 down, balance to suit.

100 acres for $2,800; 50 acres cleared; $500 security, balance to suit; or would exchange for city property.

We have farms everywhere for sale. These are only a few.

Call or write for list.

See Free Press for partial list of city property.

Mail Contracts

Sealed separate tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 13th March, 1908, for the conveyance of his Majesty's mails on two proposed contracts for four years each, three and three times per week respectively each way, between Appin and Glen Willow, Appin and North Ekfrid, from the Postmaster - General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Appin, Glen Willow, North Ekfrid and Osman, and at the office of the Postoffice Inspector at London. Postoffice Department, mail contract branch, Ottawa, 23rd January, 1908. G. C. ANDERSON, superintendent. 63c-t

LIQUIDATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Pandora Cap Company, Limited, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in Ontario, manufacturers, insolvent: Notice is hereby given that the Pandora Cap Company, Limited, above named, heretofore carrying on business at the said City of London as manufacturers, has, by resolution duly carried at a special general meeting of its shareholders, convened for that purpose, and held at the offices of the company on Saturday, 8th inst., decided voluntarily to wind up its business under the provisions in that behalf contained in Ontario Companies' Act, 7 Edward VII., 1907, Chap. 34. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the company, No. 366 Richmond St., London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the affairs of the company generally. Creditors are requested to file their claims with the liquidator, with proofs and particulars on or before the day of such meeting. And notice is further given that after the said 25th day of February, 1908, the liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the company amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice. Dated at London aforesaid, this 10th day of February, 1908. HENRY MACKLIN, liquidator, No. 196 Kent street, London, by JARVIS & VINING, his solicitors herein, No. 101 Dundas street, London. 73u-yt

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

Weather Proba: RAIN OR SNOW.

Smallman & Ingram THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Saturday Feb. 15

STORE NEWS TODAY.

Shop Before Six Today.

New Black Voiles In Plain and Resilda Stripes

Store Closes At Six.

Early Arrivals Indicate Correct Styles for Spring and Summer, 1908

STRIPES are the dominant features—the keynote of every class—and there are few materials in which stripes of some sort are totally excluded. There are single stripes, double stripes, tape stripes, fancy braid stripes, and on to wide, giant stripes. Strong and fashionable. These are in voile with resilda stripes, also self stripes and all resilda stripes.

WHAT IS RESILDA? A mohair and silk mixture, light in weight and close in weave, a goods not transparent and requires no special drop skirt. This material is finished in such a manner as to render it non-crushable, more lustrous than silk, guaranteed permanent and called RESILDA.

These stripes are also woven on wool voile, creating very new and handsome styles. They are 44 inches wide and, per yard.....**75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50**

Plain Wool Voile and Etamine

These are in greater variety of weaves this season, and more popular and fashionable than ever. We have them from Priestley's and other makers of high-class black dress goods. In the fine, crisp woven meshes, the medium, and on to the heavy mesh etamine weaves. Of the multitude of these new things we have not space to tell you all, but come and see. All are interesting. They are 44 to 46 inches wide and, per yard .....**50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00** and **$1.25**

Samples Sent by Mail for the Asking

Our Mail Order Service will promptly supply you with these. A postcard will bring to your home, postpaid, sample of anything you may desire.

If you live out of town, take advantage of this service and make the selection of your new spring dress at your home from samples of our new and fashionable materials which are now arriving daily.

OUR MAIL ORDER SERVICE guarantees satisfaction, and we will refund your money on all goods purchased, if promptly returned and in good condition, and prepay express on all purchases of $5.00 and over, within 200 miles of London. Addressed envelopes and mail order sheets with full instructions sent with samples. Write for samples today.

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY SATURDAY INCLUDED.

Smallman & Ingram THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas Street

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JEAN ROBB, ELOCUTIONIST and soprano vocalist, teacher of elocution, accepts concert engagements. 242 Queen's avenue.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 256 Dundas.

NOW OPEN
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC

F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc. (Toronto), director. LONDON BRANCH, for examinations, Room 208, Masonic Temple. Classes are now being formed in every branch. Ten teachers. Exceptional opportunities.

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

J. LAMONT GALBRAITH, L.R.A.M., London, England—Concert tenor. Artistic voice-builder and teacher of singing. Clergymen and other public speakers taught voice production in speech. Mrs. Ave Galbraith, L.R.A.M., pupil of Tobias Matthay, London, England, appointed representative of the Matthay school of pianoforte, the most famous European method of technique and tone coloring. Finishing lessons and teachers' course a specialty. Studios, 211 Dundas. 370 Wellington. Phone 2871. ywt

CHARLES E. WHEELER — PIANO, organ, harmony and singing. Private studio, 429 Waterloo. Telephone.

V. L. HEWER, BARITONE SOLOIST and choir leader, Wellington Street Methodist Church. Absolute voice production and concert engagements.

GEO. C. PHELPS, ORGANIST FIRST Presbyterian Church. Telephone.

J. PARNELL MORRIS—VOICE CULTURE and singing. 466 Queen's avenue. Telephone.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING plasterers. Agents for Parlstone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

REPAIRING, REBUILDING, SPECIAL machinery, patternmaking and transmission supplies. Scott Machine Company, Limited, 290 York street.

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

FOR SALE—ONE RUBBER-TIRED runabout, good as new. One three-spring wagon. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED to 727 York street. Phone 2504. Dealers in iron, rubber and metals.

PHONE 2337—FOREST CITY DRAY Company, 88 York street. Prompt work guaranteed.

H. M. TAYLOR, EXPERT HAIRDRESSER. Combings made up. 169 Dundas street. Phone 3336.

D. CRIBBIS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER—Jobbing, repairing, painting Horseshoeing a specialty, 269 Wellington street.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADDERY, 258 Dundas street—Tinsmiths. Furnaces cleaned and repaired. Agents New Idea Furnaces. Telephone 2353.

FUR COATS, ROBES AND BLANKETS —J. Darch & Sons. 379 Talbot street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DAY or evening. D. F. Buchanan, postoffice building, Pottersburg. tx

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 783.

TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; residence, 278 and 1522.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY — Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Stand-up collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. Jung Hay, proprietor, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. xt

JOHN TOM, WAH LEE LAUNDRY Co. Goods called for, and delivered Guaranteed work. 208½ Dundas. Phone 1908.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

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

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; no commission; easy terms of payment. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street.

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

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

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

HOTEL CARDS.

HOTEL HARRISON—$1 AND UPWARD. Harrison Bros., proprietors. King and Talbot streets.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS street. Remodeled. Rates, $1 and upwards. Frank McLean, proprietor.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London. Rates, $1 to $1.25. Charles James.

LONDON HOUSE—REMODELED AND steam-heated throughout. Rates, $1 50 and up. Now in position to guarantee satisfaction to old and new patrons. W. S. Lashbrook.

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

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

BRITANNIA HOUSE, YORK AND Wellington. Rates, $1, upwards. C. W. Morrow, proprietor.

LONDON LOAN COMPANY

Annual Report Presented and Found Highly Satisfactory.

The 31st annual financial statement of the London Loan Company has been submitted to the shareholders, and was found to be highly satisfactory.

The company was in a very strong position, and has strengthened itself materially during the year.

In the year, two half-yearly dividends had been paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, amounting to $41,-636 81.

The sum of $10,000 had been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $144,000, over 20 per cent on the subscribed capital.

The assets of the company now amount to $1,892,509 65.

The retiring directors were all re-elected.

Mr. R. W. Puddicombe was re-elected president; Mr. George G. McCormick, first vice-president, and Mr. Albion Parfitt, second vice-president.

The shareholders expressed themselves as well pleased with the results of the year's business.

The company is enjoying the confidence of the public in a splendid degree.

A leading New York tailor says that many young married women come to him to learn how to pack their husband's clothes.

FOUND EMIGRANTS HAPPY AND BUSY

English Organization Receives Excellent Reports From Commissioners To Canada.

London, Feb. 13.—The Central Unemployed Body for London have issued a report by Mr. Walter Hazel (chairman of the emigration committee), the Rev. J. C. Morris (a member of the emigration committee), and Mr. G. A. Williamson (organizing officer of the emigration department), on a visit these gentlemen recently made to Canada for the purpose of inquiring into the results of the past emigration wohk of the central body and the prospects of the future. The visitors state that the Canadian agents told them that some of the emigrants disappointed them by refusing to go to farms, as they preferred town work, whilst some of the men used their landing money for drink. The agents endeavor to distribute the people over the small centers, as they say the great cities grow fast enough. The local agents try to place the people on farms, but, if they will not go, there is the ordinary employment in the small town or the local factories which many country towns possess. The Canadians are generally very kind-hearted, and ready to assist new arrivals in every possible way, but they are discriminating, and the lazy, drunken and undeserving get very little sympathy.

The rapid growth of population and other causes have made the supply of houses quite insufficient, and the visitors found scarcely one place where there was said to be ample house accommodation. The thrifty emigrant makes an effort to buy a town building lot, on which he erects his wooden house, often by his own labor, thus saving a high rent and becoming a freeholder. The Dominion Government's power of deportation of undesirables within two years of their arrival appears to be exercised with care and consideration, and only four of the central body's cases, comprising twelve persons out of the 8,000 sent, had been deported. The emigrants were all in work, looked bright and hopeful, and evidently had ideas in their minds as to improving their position. None wished to return. Less than 50 per cent of the emigrants accepted farm work, and probably only half that number are now employed on farms

HOCKEY.

Mount Forest at present leads in the Northern Hockey League series, and with only three games yet to play look like a sure winner. However, Listowel still has a chance, and is not to be despised as an opponent.

The standing:

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Mount Forest	6	1	3
Listowel	4	2	4
Wingham	4	2	5
Harriston	5	4	1
Lucknow	2	6	2
Palmerston	1	7	2

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

TODAY—Matinee and Evening
THE SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA,
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPRESS
MATINEE 15 and 25 | EVENING 15,25,35,50

MONDAY EVENING
The season's most brilliant social and musical event
The World's Greatest Prima Donna
CALVE

Scale of Prices

LOWER FLOOR.
12 rows $2 50
Balance 2 00

BALCONY.
5 rows $2 50
4 rows 2 00
Balance 1 50

GALLERY.
2 rows $1 50
Balance 1 00

NEXT WEDNESDAY—ALLEN DOON IN HIS NEW ROMANTIC PLAY, A ROMANCE IN IRELAND— Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75. SEATS MONDAY.

"Festival of melody. . . . Genuinely funny." — New York Evening Sun.

NEXT FRIDAY

"Genuinely musical. Comedy that set the house to roaring."—New York Sun.

"A musical delight. . . . Never loses its fun."—New York World.

HENRY W. SAVAGE
Offers the Real Comic Opera
Founded on Fielding's Famous Eighteenth Century English Romance.
Book by Robt. Courtneidge and A. M. Thompson. Music by Edward German.

TOM JONES

"Proved that good operetta can come from England as well as from Vienna."—New York Times.

—WITH—
LOUISE GUNNING
WILLIAM NORRIS
GERTRUDE QUINLAY

"Sparkles with melodious charm. . . . Comedy, and good comedy, too." New York Herald.

20 MERRY MUSICAL HITS
Same cast, chorus and orchestra as played at Astor's Theater, New York.
SEATS TUESDAY, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

BENNETT'S Week Commencing MONDAY, FEB. 17

Joseph Hart's Exquisite Presentation of the Latest Novelty
O HANA SAN & CO.
In the Orientally Beautiful,
THE GEISHA DREAM
The Prettiest Act in Vaudeville.

FENTELLE & CARR
"OUTLAND JUNCTION."
REIFF BROS.
SINGERS AND DANCERS.
PETE BAKER, German Comedian
DONGO & LEO
"FUN ON REVOLVING LADDER."
BENNETOGRAPH
AND ILLUSTRATED SONGS.
LONDON'S FAVORITE ACTRESS,
MISS UNA CLAYTON
Presenting a New One-Act Comedy,
"HIS LOCAL COLOR."

THURSDAY & FRIDAY (Evenings Only)
ORIENT MINSTRELS AND VAUDEVILLE
Curtain at 8:10 Sharp.
PRICES:
15c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 00
Free list positively suspended.

"To Hell and Back"
Who are there? Hope for return of many. Famous anti-infidelity sermon.
A Reverent Discourse
—ON AN—
Important Subject By Pastor
C. T. Russell
TOMORROW AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3 P.M. SHARP. DOORS OPEN 2 P.M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.
A careful Bible student. In this lecture he shows exactly what the Bible teaches and what it does not teach on this subject. He declares if the Bible does teach that eternal torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, thundered weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be known, and the foul stain, dishonoring to the Holy Name, removed. b

Anniversary Services in St. Andrew's Church
SABBATH, FEBRUARY 16.
REV. ALFRED GANDIER, B.D.
(Edinburgh), minister of St. James' Square Church, Toronto, will preach at both services. Everybody welcome. A congregational tea will be served in the Church Dining Hall on Monday evening at 6:30, and at 8:30 in St. Andrew's Hall, Mr. Gandier will deliver a lecture on
THE LAND OF WILLIAM TELL
Tickets, admitting to both the tea and the lecture, 25 cents. 76u

GLASGOW LADIES' QUARTETTE
Scotch Singers and Entertainers.
Y. M. C. A. Course.
AUDITORIUM, SATURDAY, 15.
Phone 50. Reserved seats, 35c. 75c

EMPRESS SHIPS
Empress of Britain sails Friday, Feb. 21; Empress of Ireland sails Friday, March 6. For tickets and all information to and from all parts of the Old Country, the Mediterranean and the Continent, call on F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Travelers' checks issued.

Princess Ice Palace—Hockey
City League games postponed until Monday evening, Feb. 17, on account of weather and condition of ice. b

SIMCOE STREET RINK—SKATING TONIGHT. Band in attendance. Ice in perfect condition. Phone 1608. b

SIMCOE STREET RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Leap Year Night repeated Tuesday, and every Tuesday during February. Phone 1608. b

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church — Anniversary tea, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1908. Hewer Quartet and other talent. Tea served from 6 to 8. Admission, 25c. 77u

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday night. Ice in excellent condition. b

PATRIOTIC CONCERT IN EAST LONDON town hall, Friday evening, Feb. 21, under the auspices of the Musical Society of St. Matthew's Church. Mr. Alex. Stuart, K.C., will give an address on "Canada's Status in the Empire." Mrs. Adam Beck, Miss Jessie Brenner and Mr. Alfred Dunn will sing. Admission, 25c. b

LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS by R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Season open. Call and register. 39tf

COURT ECLIPSE, NO. 1035, CANADIAN Order Foresters, will hold a smoking concert, Friday evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock, at their lodge rooms. Every member is invited. W. Logan, secretary. b b

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

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS EVERY Wednesday evening. Primary classes: Ladies, Monday; gentlemen, Tuesday evenings; children, Saturday afternoons. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

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

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, AT THE CHARITY BALL—GOLD bracelet. Finder please phone 2037. b

with white breast; answers to "Teddy." LOST—BRINDLE BULLTERRIER DOG. Reward at 678 Princess avenue. b

LOST—AMETHYST BROOCH. PLEASE return to Advertiser. 76c

EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 379 Princess.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

BOARD, ROOMING. MODERN CONVENIENCES. Apply 457 King street. b

200 BOARDERS WANTED—BIG BELL Restaurant. All new rooms and beds, $3.50 per week. F. G. Meyers, proprietor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

SMIBERT—CORSAUT—At the Manse, Bethel Church, Proof Line, by the Rev. Dr. Munro, on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1908, James Smibert, Esq., to Hannah Amelia, daughter of the late Stephen Corsaut, all of London Township.

DEATHS.

STODDARD—At 9 a.m., on Feb. 14, 1908, at lot 20, con. 2, West Nissouri, Mrs. John Stoddard, aged 95.

Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, at 1 p.m., to North Presbyterian Church. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

CLARKE—In this city, on Feb. 14, 1908, Annie Clarke, widow of the late Walter Clarke, late of East Nissouri, aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Mr. Kenneth Clarke, No. 7 Dundas street, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN Club of London will give their luncheon on Monday next, Feb. 17, in Masonic Temple, at 12:15 p.m. sharp. The Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will be the guest of honor, and will address the members on "The Awakening of China and Its Import to Canadians." b

A. O. U. W.—A JOINT MEETING OF the different lodges in the city will be held in the Carling block on Thursday evening next, Feb. 20, when all the members of the different lodges are requested to attend to transact some very important business. Grand Master Charles E. Cameron is expected to be present. 77c

A. O. U. W.—MASTER WORKMEN and past master workmen of the different A. O. U. W. lodges in this city are requested to meet at the City Hall, 8 o'clock sharp, Tuesday night, Feb. 18, to transact some very important business which will be brought up at the joint meeting, Thursday night, Feb. 20. 77c

TO HELL AND STAY
Reverent discussion of a solemn subject by Rev. T. T. Shields, Sunday evening, at Adelaide Street Church, 7 o'clock. Everyone welcome. b

WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION
Annual meeting of the above association will be held at the City Hall, London, Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 2:30 p.m. Reports of 1907 exhibition will be given. Election of directors for 1908 and transaction of general business. All representatives are requested to attend. W. J. REID, president; A. M. HUNT, secretary. 73u-yt

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN FOR DRYGOODS STORE in city; one not afraid of work; state salary expected and experience, if any, to Box 10, Advertiser. 77c

MARRIED MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE, desires position on farm, Canadian. C. B., 558 Richmond street, London. b

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY IN own handwriting to W. C. Fitzgerald, 117 Masonic Temple. 76u

MESSAGE BOY WANTED. APPLY United Typewriter Company, 441 Richmond street. 76u

MAN WANTED TO WORK ON DAIRY farm, by year; married or single. Apply Ealing P. O., Box 23. 73c-ywt

BRASS MOLDERS AND COREMAKERS —Steady work for first-class men. Apply in person or writing to F. Hazledine, superintendent Somerville, Limited, St. Helen's avenue, Toronto. 731

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing. Universal Advertising Company, Chicago. b

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good position immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

WANTED—FARM HAND, TO HIRE for the year. Apply by April 1. Address L. J. Nichols, Glendale, near London. 76c

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper for wholesale branch office; must be good penman, quick and reliable on books and figures, and possess practical knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; state experience and wages expected. Box 117, Advertiser. 731

WANTED — WE ARE IN URGENT need of number young men to qualify for railroad telegraph service; operators earn forty to seventy dollars month; we can qualify you in very short time, at small cost. London College Telegraphy, London. 66tf-zxt

CANVASSERS AND CREW MANAGERS wanted. Apply 355 Clarence street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD STRONG GIRL WANTED TO press ladies' goods; one experienced preferred. Apply American Dry Cleaning and Dye Works, 755 Dundas street. b

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework, in small family. Apply 22 Becher street. 76c

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. APPLY MRS. Niven, 423 Colborne street. 76c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WORKING housekeeper; must be good cook and capable; references. Box 5, Advertiser. 76c

INVESTIGATE OUR SPECIAL OFFER to students now. Acme School of Art, 430 Talbot street.

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD FRAME BUILDINGS, suitable for poultry houses; would like one about 20x30 feet. Box 11, Advertiser. 77c

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD —Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. t

WANTED TO RENT, ABOUT APRIL 1 —Small modern house, central. Apply Box 3, Advertiser. 76c

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL PLACE, with three to ten acres, near city limits; state rent. Address Box 4, Advertiser. 76c

SMALL MODERN HOUSE WANTED, north of King and east of Colborne. Apply Box 2, Advertiser. 75c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERY STOCK, FIXTURES and chattels; rental reasonable; dwelling attached. Apply Box 7, Advertiser. 77c

FOR SALE—BUTCHER SHOP, WITH dwelling attached; good town, with good farming community; splendid chance; must sell. Apply Box 111, Advertiser. 71a

HELP WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN THE barber trade, about eight weeks. Tools free. Graduates earn from $12 to $18 weekly. Help secure positions. Catalogue free. Moler System Colleges, 355 Richmond street, London, Ont. 59tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

EGGS FOR SALE FOR HATCHING, from pure-bred Buff Orpingtons. 980 Richmond street. b

FOR SALE — TWO CHOICE NEW milch cows. Geo. Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 76c

THREE SQUARE PIANOS, IN A1 CONDITION, $50, $75 and $85; also three used organs, $20, $30 and $40; we guarantee these; we accept your terms. The Williams Piano Company, 247 Dundas street. 76tf

SIXTY TO SEVENTY ACRES STANDING timber for sale, en bloc or in two parts; elm, ash, basswood, hemlock, pine, maple, beech, birch and cherry; come and inspect. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station P. O. 71tf-tx

FIFTY-EGG CHATHAM INCUBATOR for sale, cheap. Apply William Beamish, 633 Lorne avenue, city. 76u

21 lbs. Redpath's Gran. Sugar ... $1 00
3 tins Aylmer Corn 25c
3 tins Aylmer Peas 25c
HENDERSON & GRAHAM, Cash Grocers
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside, Phone 1724

SNAPS FOR THIS WEEK—BEAUTIFUL French burl upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, all improvements, used only four months; regular price, $325, now $245. Handsome rosewood piano, 7 1-3 octaves, $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

$650 PIANO TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT sacrifice; excellent condition; no reasonable offer rejected; no agents considered; opportunity of a lifetime. Address Advertiser, Box 115. 74c-xvt

LARGE-SIZED COCOANUT OIL CASKS for water tanks. The London Soap Company.

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

Men's Shoes
All prices, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $2 90, $3, $3 50, $4, but it is best to look at the goods. Our goods at the price makes you feel good.
WM. PAXMAN
290 DUNDAS ST., OPP. McCORMICK'S. yt

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH motor bicycles will arrive April 1. Place orders early. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

LAST DAY'S CLEARING SALE, WALL papers, at Shuff's. Big bargains. Come early; don't postpone.

FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, curtains, rugs and general house furnishings sold on weekly payments, at Wilson's big store, 375 Clarence street.

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

COAL—THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN buy; also best hard wood; promptly delivered. South End Coal and Wood Yard. Phone 2700. E. Moule, manager.

SLEIGHS LEFT, AT COST — HEAVY and light. See my new patent; turn around inside twelve feet. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

SECURE A COAT AND FUR FOR THE winter at $1 per week, at Fishbein's, 633 Dundas street. ywt

ORDER YOUR Account Books FOR 1908
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE, nearly new; party leaving city; will take $20. 247 Dundas street. ywt

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

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS — REMINGTONS, Smith Premiers, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, and all other makes, to be cleared out. No reasonable offer refused. United Typewriter Company, 441 Richmond street. 54tf

CHEAP HEAT — PEA COAL, $6 TON; first-class, well screened. Lopez chestnut coal, $6 50 ton; ourns entirely out; no clinkers. Green & Co., 495 York. Phone 1391.

SKATES HOLLOW-GROUND AND ATTACHED to boots. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

BUY A CANNOM OVEN
and Save Gas. Manufactured
284 Dundas Street
TELEPHONE 1848.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 58tf

COMIC AND FANCY VALENTINES for sale. McEwen's, 501½ Richmond street. ywt

NEARLY NEW PIANO AND PIANOLA —Must be sold at once. Call 364½ King street. J. Jones. 73c-ywt

Canaries and Goldfish, Bird Cages, Breeding Cages, Nests, Nesting, Bird Seed, Bird Tonic, Nestling Food and all kinds of Bird Food Supplies and Books. Cyclamen, Primroses, Ferns, etc. Use our Plant Food, 10c.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS ST. ywt

FOR SALE—INCUBATOR; ONLY IN use one season; also washing machine. Apply 49 Byron avenue. 73c-ywt

FOR SALE—HARNESS STOCK, ETC., of the late John Stevenson, 395 Talbot street. Bargains every day. 751-wtywt

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

COAL THIS WEEK, ONLY $6 50 A ton. Supply must be reduced. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

FOR SALE — HARDWOOD, LUMBER, basswood, elm, black ash and some cheap pine sheeting. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 47tf

$690 WILL BUY AN AUTOMOBILE touring car, complete; top and lamps. Horton's, London.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2369. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

GOOD DRY WOOD, $2 PER LOAD; prompt delivery. Forest City Rent Goods Company, 585 Bathurst street. Phone 700.

ENGLISH, IRISH SCOTCH PAPERS, English tobacco, cigars, postcards, novels. Empire News Company, 345 Clarence street.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, OUR WORK is guaranteed, in carriage painting, repainting, woodwork, ironwork, at Smith's, Maple street.

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

PERSONAL.

YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES POSITION as housekeeper or nurse. Apply Box 6, Advertiser. 77c

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

YOUNG LADY LEFT WITH LARGE estate seeks husband and adviser. Glinn, 171 22nd street, Chicago. b

WEALTHY MANUFACTURER WISHES congenial home-loving wife; no objection to lady employed. Hill, 2208 Wabash avenue, Chicago. b

MARRY—WHY LET 10c STAND BETWEEN you, wealth and opportunity? Paper, 10c, sealed. L. O. Love, Box 1600, Denver, Col. b

DIVORCE LAWS OF NEVADA, WITH complete information, mailed free upon request. Address Attorney Charles B. Nagle, Nixon Bank building, Reno, Nevada. 65ui

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SUNGLEE SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF hair-growing. Try a bottle. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas. Phone 2223.

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

CALENDAR PHOTO MOUNTS FOR 1908, only 5 cents. McKenzie, photo supplies, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE — CYPHERS INCUBATOR and brooder; 120-egg; used only one season. J. Macpherson, 57 Dundas street. b

FOR SALE—GOOD DELIVERY WAGON. Apply Purdom-Gillespie Hardware Company. 46tf

GO TO THE BIG WATCH SIGN, KING street, for jewelry; W. J. Wray & Co., wholesale and retail.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET

MEDIUM HOUSE, MODERN CONVENIENCES, central; low rent to suitable yearly tenant. Advertiser, Box 8. b

HOUSE TO LET — MODERN; FOUR bedrooms; rent, $16 month and water rates. Apply 456 Horton. 77c

FLAT TO RENT, OVER BELL PIANO store, Richmond street; back and front entrance. Apply A. Wolf, tobacconist. 71c-txt

TO LET SEVERAL HOUSES. Call at 92 King, or phone 2416. 46tf-xwt

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 and $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 92 King street. 91tf-wty

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 346 Dufferin avenue, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 420 Oxford street. 97tf-wty

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS in modern house, suitable for light housekeeping, if desired. Apply 69 Maple street. 76c

TO LET—WARM, WELL-FURNISHED bedroom; also large, cheerful, unfurnished room, heated, with all modern conveniences, in private family, South London. Apply Box 107, Advertiser. 76c

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, SUITABLE for light housekeeping; also furnished room to let. Apply 442 Ridout street. 73n

HOUSE TO RENT, SIX ROOMS AND bath, on Wortley road. Apply J. Duncan, 161 Duchess. 76n

WAREHOUSE SPACE AND A NUMBER of good offices for rent in fireproof building. Greene, Swift & Co., Talbot street. 64a-vtz

ROOM NO. 10, ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, only $5 a month. London Loan and Savings Company, 434 Richmond street, London. 74n

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VAN largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS, including Biggs' business. W. A. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, REPAIRED throughout; No. 442 Waterloo street. Apply 391 Dundas street. 92tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LE BURTIS MEDICINE COMPANY will be at 8 Pegler street, Feb. 20. Take Hamilton road car to Pegler. b

$8,000 INSURANCE WAS PAID ON Wednesday by J. B. Stephens, on behalf of London Lodge, A. O. U. W., on the lives of the late members, Messrs. E. Gaze, J. Harrington and Finlay Allison. b

INSURANCE.

THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY
FIRE, PLATE GLASS AND ACCIDENT.
105 MASONIC TEMPLE. 'PHONE 745.

E. J. MACROBERT
Insures all classes of property at reasonable rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT —114 (second floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, ARCHITECT AND civil engineer, 374 Central avenue, late Department Public Works, Canada. Phones: 2220, London; 652, St. Thomas.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—Duffield Block (late Toronto). Phone 966.

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

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

FIRST-CLASS RUBBER-TIRED RIGS and hacks. Phone 838. Ross Bros., successors to Hugh Gillies, 647 Dundas street.

POOLE'S LIVERY. TALBOT AND York—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1826.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Associations. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 217 Dundas street.

SIGNS.

ORDER BANNERS HERE FOR YOUR February sale. "The Signry," 276 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 1845.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. SUNDAY EVENING.

To Hell and Stay

Reverent discussion of a solemn subject by Pastor T. T. Shields. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Doing One's Best."

AUDITORIUM, FOUR O'CLOCK—REV. A. J. Vining. "A Message to Men." Special music. Association Orchestra, Maurice Poure, director; Miss Gwendolyn Ware, contralto; Mr. Calvin Hodgins, baritone. b

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 a.m., Rev. Dyson Hague, on John xiv., 6; 7 p.m., Rev. Dyson Hague, on John vi., 35. Evening, Communion. Rev. G. A. Andrew, assistant.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. and at 11 o'clock. Morning prayer, 10:15. Evensong, 7; preacher, the Precentor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAllster. Morning, "Another's Consolation"; evening "Friends and Foes." Strangers welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN Church—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30 p.m.; subject, "Different Ways of Looking at Evil."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Pastor, Robert J. Garrett. Sunday services: 11 a.m., "Stewardship"; 7 p.m., bright Gospel service. Good singing. Hearty welcome. Special invitation to those without church home.

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

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Power of Prayer"; 7 p.m., "The Wages of Sin." Special music at the evening service. Mr. A. O. Geiger, organist. Evangelistic services will be continued through the week.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., "Thy Kingdom Come"; 7 p.m., "An Inspired Pagan Prophet." Morning —Anthem, "Hosannah" (Stainer); quartet, "Christian, the Morn" (Shelley); Evening—Anthem, "O Gladsome Light" (Sullivan); solo, Miss Annie Reid; anthem, "The Shadows of the Evening Hour" (Shelley). Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen. 10 a.m., brotherhood; 11 and 6:45, preaching services.

ELDER JOHN SHIELDS, SPEAKER, Latter-Day Saints' Church, Maitland street, Sunday, 11 and 7. Come and hear.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Morning, the pastor; evening, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., together with a band of young men. Rev. F. J. Oaten will assist the pastor during the week in a series of evangelistic meetings. Everyone is cordially invited.

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Faithful Companion"; 7 p.m., "The Law of the Household."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHUHCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by Rev. David James. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER OF HAMILTON road and Grey street—Special Gospel meeting in the evening, at 7. Practical addresses by Messrs. Thomas Touzeau and D. L. Becker. Come.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Morning, "Debtors"; evening, "Our Rock."

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, first sermon by pastor in the new church; 7, "An O. T. Life Without a Stain." All welcome.

HOLINESS MEETING, CULLIS' HALL, 257 Wellington, every Sunday, 2:30. Undenominational. All welcome. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, "The Sixth Word from the Cross"; evening, "A Choice Young Man." Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor, will preach at both services. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Preachers: Morning, Rev. Jas. Livingstone; evening, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the pastor.

OTTAWA AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church—G. Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "Fellowship With God"; 3, Bible School; 7, "Fellowship With the World." Come. b

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—ANNIVERSARY services. The Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., minister of St. James' Square Church, Toronto, will preach at both services, address the children on Sabbath afternoon, and lecture on Monday evening on "The Land of William Tell."

SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION.

Prayer Circles meet at 8 o'clock p.m., monthly, as follows: First Tuesday, residence T. B. Escott, 566 Dundas street; first Thursday, residence Rev. Edwin Holmes, 729 William street; second Tuesday, residence J. M. Thomson, 304 Central avenue; third Tuesday, Christian Workers' Church, King street; fourth Thursday, residence Rev. A. J. Bowen, 91 Egerton street; second Thursday, residence H. E. Wilson, Base Line; Miss Rhoda Shuff, 429 Adelaide street. b

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, pastor, 114 Wellington street. Sunday School 10, 2:30. German service, 11; English service, 7.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "Four Ideals"; evening subject, "The First Defeat." Baptism and Lord's Supper after the evening service. Seats free, all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Anniversary services tomorrow. Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. Dr. Howson will preach at 7 p.m. Bible Class will be taught by the pastor, and special music will be rendered by the choir morning and evening.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, workers; evening theme, "Conversation Between Heaven and Hell"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Minnie Irwin and Joseph Henry will sing. Mr. Webb, violinist.

AUCTIONEERS.

A. R. W. BURROWS, GLANWORTH—Auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Office, Dunn's harness shop, London, Saturdays. t

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Office, 86 King street, Frost & Wood building, Saturdays. 1tf-t

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DENTIST ywt
252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085.

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DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST—OFFICE, 212 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2202.

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

DR. SPENCE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 435 Hamilton road. Bourne block. Phone 1632.

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DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surge

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

CADADA'S FERTILE NORTHLAND.

The enormous resources of part of the unexplored regions of the Dominion were described in the evidence heard before a select committee of the Senate during last session, which, with the report of that committee, has just been published in book form by direction of the Minister of the Interior. Evidence bearing on the territory of Ungava is given by A. P. Low and Hon. W. C. Edwards; on the region west of Hudson Bay by A. P. Low, R. E. Young, F. J. Durnford, A. von Homerstein, Elihu Stewart, R. J. McConnell, D. B. Dowling, O. O'Sullivan, Wm. McInnes, H. A. Conroy, R. S. Cook, Ven. Archdeacon McKay, J. B. Tyrell, W. F. Bredin, F. S. Lawrence and J. K. Cornwall; on the navigability of Hudson Bay by A. P. Low, J. B. Tyrell, Dr. Robert Bell and Commander Wakeham, and on the climate of Northern Canada by R. F. Stupart, while excellent illustrations throw light on portions of the country about which little is generally known.

The volume deals with the undeveloped natural wealth of those parts of the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed, with an area of 250,000 square miles; of Ungava, lying north of the Province of Quebec, 354,911 square miles in extent; of Keewatin, lying north of Ontario and Manitoba, covering an adea of 470,416 square miles, and of Mackenzie, lying north of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and east of the Yukon territory, 562,182 square miles in extent, or a total of 1,637,559 square miles. This is by more than 300,000 square miles twice the combined area of the four original provinces of Confederation.

Summarized, the evidence goes to show that Ungava possesses a belt of iron-bearing rock, probably 100 miles long and 200 miles wide, leading to the belief that the Labrador peninsula will furnish a large supply of iron. The agricultural possibilities of Ungava are not great, but the fisheries throughout the territory are excellent and a good trade in furs is done. Summer begins in June and ends about Nov. 1; the winters are long and cold. As yet there are very few settlers in Ungava. At present the only means of communication is by canoe following the waterways. The Grand Falls at Hamilton Inlet are described as "one of the best water-powers in the known world."

In the region north of Lake Winnipeg there is an area of from 5,000 to 10,000 square miles of country adapted to agriculture. Some considerable sections of the southern and western portions of Keewatin promise to be of agricultural value, the climate there being fairly good for settlement. The inland fisheries of Keewatin are very valuable and there are very promising mineral deposits.

As regards the Great Mackenzie Basin, the vast region lying north of the Saskatchewan Valley and west of Keewatin, the evidence shows the country to be much more valuable than was at one time supposed, and capable of sustaining a very large and prosperous population. Mr. W. F. Bredin, a member of the Alberta Legislature, who lived many years in that country, estimated the area of available agricultural lands in Mackenzie and Northern Alberta at not less than 100,000,000 acres. Some 40 miles due north of Edmonton splendid crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, etc., have been regularly raised for over 20 years, the product, for the season of 1906 being 25,000 bushels. Modern grist mills of considerable capacity have been established. Potatoes and other vegetables have been for many years satisfactorily cultivated at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River, fourteen miles from the Arctic circle.

The evidence relating to the navigability of Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, as an alternative means of communication with the northwestern regions of Canada is most interesting, witnesses giving the results of personal observations. Commander Wakeham has no doubt that when the strait is properly surveyed and lit it will render navigation safe, but that the climatic conditions are such that navigation cannot be expected there after the end of October.

While the question of climatic conditions in the far north country was under investigation the interesting fact was brought out that the isothermal lines west of Hudson Bay travel almost due north instead of east and west, as popularly supposed.

The maps and charts accompanying the volume are the least interesting features of this latest production of the Government printing bureau.

THE SCANDAL-HUNTERS.

The Federal Opposition is acting on the assumption that the present session of Parliament is the last one before the general elections, hence its policy for the time being is, "Throw all the mud you can!" The muckrakers are said to be rooting among the files and archives for material, with more industry than they usually devote to the public service. The so-called timber scandal, upon which they relied to make an impression upon the country, has flattened out. The only accusation was that men who had purchased a timber limit for a few thousand dollars were asking half a million for it. There is no record that anybody is willing to pay them that amount. Not a single limit has been sold by the Government without public competition, and without due advertisement of the sale. The public domain has not been given away to members of Parliament and party favorites, as was the case under the former regime, which alienated 20,000 square miles of timber lands in a period of three years, and received not so much as a postage stamp for it. No wonder the Montreal Star, a candid friend of the Conservative party, tells the Opposition that it should have removed "the wounded soldiers" from its firing line before attacking the Government on this question. One after another, Conservative members—wounded soldiers— had to rise to explain their timber deals in the past.

There has been much reckless insinuation, and the Conservative press has bloomed with sensational headlines, but the only result has been to reopen a chapter of Conservative Government which contrasts most unfavorably with the present Government's record. Moreover, before this alleged scandal was exploited, the Minister of the Interior had decided to improve on the tender system, introduced by a Conservative Government, by requiring all timber limits to be sold at public auction.

GERMANY TURKEY'S ALLY.

The cable dispatches announcing Germany's change of face in regard to Macedonia revive interest in a question that is always disturbing to European diplomacy. For over a year what is known as the European concert has been pressing the Porte for a series of necessary judicial reforms in Macedonia, involving the supervision of the Turkish courts by European inspectors. As a result of Germany's open avowal of sympathy with Turkey's so-called reform scheme, and Austria-Hungary's apathy, due, it is supposed, to certain railway concessions granted by the Porte, it would seem that all hope of effective coercion by the concert is destroyed. It is said that Britain and Russia, supported by France and possibly by Italy, will enter into an agreement for joint action, but it is doubtful whether this new combination will prove any more effective than the concert which has just been broken.

Meanwhile the situation in Macedonia continues as bad as ever. In a note to the powers reviewing European action to the close of 1907, the Balkan committee in London says the effect of the reform scheme of 1903 on Macedonia itself has been disastrous in the million and a "In a country of about a million and a half inhabitants," says the committee, "over ten thousand people have been murdered since 1903. Nationalist forces from outside Macedonia terrorize villages in order to effect political conversions, while the Turkish troops raid indiscriminately. There is a vast stream of emigration, so that in Central Macedonia in many villages there are hardly any able-bodied males left, but only women and children." In suggesting a remedy, the committee says it is universally recognized that but for the opposition of certain powers, "the concert could secure for the financial commission and the gendarmerie officers a real executive control. "If the European officers took over the command of the troops," the note continues, "and were responsible to the European commission only, they could speedily suppress the bands and restore security for life and property, which are immediate practical necessities." A more effective remedy would be the suppression of the Greek, Bulgarian and Servian bands, which are always at war. So long as strife continues among those Christian factions Turkey will not want for an excuse for misrule in the Balkans. As it is the problem seems farther than ever from solution.

The Globe's famous majority of one has been outclassed by the Free Press' majority of 79 for Borden.

Some of the English suffragettes have gone to jail, where they will be in company of the only men who haven't got votes.

The story that Germany is backing Turkey against the concert of Europe is probably true. The Kaiser and the Sick Man have the same ideas of government.

Premier Whitney can postpone a general election till March 1909, but as the session would have to end in February, it will be surprising if the House is not dissolved this year.

The Lieutenant-Governor is being criticized for omitting Gamey from his invitations to Government House. It is a a nice question whether he is obliged to admit to his official residence a man whom he would not care to admit to his own home.

A blind mare may have been palmed off on the Ontario department of agriculture, but it will not be made a public issue. The Liberals have been sufficiently warned against such tactics by the fate of an Opposition which rode the calf with a cough.

The publication at this season of the annual reports of the loan and insurance companies, with headquarters in this city, calls attention to the importance of London as a financial center. There is no city outside of Montreal and Toronto that can compare with it in this respect.

NEW TO THE GAME.

[Harper's Weekly.]

"Waiter, is this supposed to be coffee?" inquired the diner in the Rapidity Cafe. "I couldn't say," replied the waiter. "I only started here this morning."

VARIETIES IN SLANG.

[Chicago Herald.]

The English we use in this country is practically the same that is used in England. It is the slang prevailing in the two countries that is, unfortunately, so different.

DO THEY GET SEATS NOW?

[Hamilton Herald.]

Separate street cars for women are to be provided in London, England. It is doubtful if the women would want to patronize such cars here, for in a women's car women who can't get seats would have to stand.

OBJECT TO THE SCENERY.

[Toronto Star.]

The railways, we understand, have no objection to snow per se, but they complain bitterly when the winter scenery gets on the track.

HARD TO GET OVER.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Sir Wilfrid has a majority of at least 56 in the House. That is quite a nest egg with which to go to the country, and there will be no getting over it.

JUVENILE GROWN-UPS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

One of the most discouraging signs of the times is the comic valentine.

MALE DANCERS AT THEIR WORST

[Cairo Sphinx.]

A man looks supremely ridiculous when he dances. His tie gets up under his ear, and his collar gets limp, his shirt begins to bulge, and his coat tails jump up and down in a highly indecorous manner. He is quite at his worst, and the funny thing is that he doesn't know it.

DOWERED BY MIGHTY ROME.

[Corriere d'Italia, Rome.]

It is a painful confession to make, and it hurts our national pride deeply to do so, but the fact remains—we Italians are the descendants of those great colonizers, the Romans, but their ability has emigrated to England.

YE EDITOR'S TRIALS.

[Mount Forest Representative.]

Owing to the storm of the past week blocking the railways, our supply of paper for this week's issue did not arrive on time, and the Rep. is therefore late in reaching some of its readers, at least. Those receiving only half of the paper today will receive the balance as soon as we can issue it.

HAS TWO SIDES.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Splendid in its snow, glorious in its cold, the present winter is a delight to all with health in their bodies and coal in their homes.

Winter in this climate is no delight to the sick, poor and the stranger.

A VERY BAD MISTAKE.

[Correspondence of Du Quoin (Ill.) Evening Call.]

A very bad mistake occurred in my items last week, when it was stated that Mrs. J. A. Clark was ill with Yellow Jackets instead of Yellow Jaudice.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Once in a while somebody says a good thing that is not later attributed to Mark Twain.

PROFITED BY DELAY.

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. William de Morgan has charmed the world by writing three novels as good as Dickens or Thackeray, all within eighteen months. Mr. de Morgan, who is 70 years old, is an example to novelists to wait until they have something to say, and then say it from a heart full of experiences.

OUR HORSEY MEMBER.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Hon. Adam Beck is alarmed at the scarcity of horses in Ontario, which scarcity, he fears, would be a serious matter in case of sudden military emergency. Mr. Beck finds it hard to get away from the idea of horsepower. If it isn't electric horsepower, it is another sort.

THE CHANGE IN THE WEST.

[Saskatoon Phenix.]

When all is said and done, the best justification of the western policy of the Government lies in the self-evident change which has been wrought on these plains. With the population more than doubled, and the output increased tenfold, and all-round comfort prevailing, nothing more is required to satisfy the mind that the policy has been a fair one. Men have made money doubtless by speculation, as men do in all new countries during a spell of rapid development. But it has been the freedom of the whole immigration movement which has made that possible. It is safe to say that if all the good things in the shape of lands, timber limits and town sites had been in the hands of the Tory aristocracy of the country, the work of settlement, as the country has known it during the last ten years, would have been undreamed of and certainly never realized.

HE DIDN'T CARE.

[Youth's Companion.]

"We—we want you to marry us," said the blushing young man, indicating a young woman with downcast eyes and smiling face, who stood a step behind him.

"Come in," said the minister, and he endeavored to ease their embarrassment for a moment; but he soon decided that it was useless to try.

"Will you be married with a ring?" he inquired.

The young man turned a helpless gaze on his companion, and then looked at the minister.

"If you've got one to spare and it can come out of the $2, I guess she'd like it," he said at last.

You Will Be in A Safe Company

A man who insures in the

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company, London, Canada,

has the satisfaction of knowing that it is a safe company. Of its investments 87% consist of first mortgages on Real Estate. No speculative securities of any kind are held; a high rate of interest has been maintained for a long period of years. The profits paid on present rates are very liberal and are equal to Estimates.

Write, and we will send details respecting our special plans of insurance.

GEO. McBROOM
INSPECTOR

J. F. MAINE
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PROSPEROUS, PROGRESSIVE

Annual Report of the Huron and Erie Is Most Satisfactory.

The annual report of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company is one of the most encouraging yet issued by the management of that company.

The Huron and Erie is a synonym for strength, and it has been and is recognized as one of the strongest financial institutions in Canada.

Splendid management has characterized its course since its beginning, and the splendid record made last year is another tribute to the management.

The net profits during the year were $237,872 54, and the sum of $34,891 55 was brought forward from last year's accounts, making a total of $272,764.

From this, two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 9 per cent, were paid, amounting to $172,819 62.

Ten thousand dollars was transferred to the building sum, the sum of $55,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, and the balance, $34,944 47, was carried forward—a fine year's business, indeed.

The annual report of President J. W. Little was read at the meeting. He referred to the retirement of the late manager, Mr. G. A. Somerville, and declared that a worthy successor had been appointed in Mr. Hume Cronyn. He also regretted the retirement of Mr. V. Cronyn, who had served on the directorate for many years.

In his place Dr. Wm. Saunders had been appointed.

The board of directors was warmly congratulated on the success of the company.

Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., pointed out that in spite of the troublous times, financially, the company still held in a marvelous degree the confidence of the people.

STOLE GEMS TO PAY DEBTS

Carried Off $18,000 Worth of Diamonds And Pawned Them.

New York, Feb. 15.—"That bunch of pawntickets is all I have to show for $18,000 worth of diamonds which you trusted me to sell. But I did it to meet my clamoring creditors. I did not profit by one penny."

This was the answer of Harry Levisohn, formerly a wealthy New York jeweler, when he was brought back here yesterday from Chicago to face his former employes on a charge of grand larceny.

Mark G. Levy, of the Maiden lane jewelry firm of Freudenheim Brothers & Levy, looked at the culprit in silence. Levisohn had once been a business associate of the man who charged him with theft.

When Levisohn failed in business, his fellow merchants said it was due to his being too conscientious. They believed him the soul of honesty and fairness. They prized his skill as a diamond expert. He could name every stone in the market, and it was impossible to deceive him as to values. Hence he did not lack employment. The firm of Freudenheim Brothers & Levy considered itself lucky to get him.

But the sales of diamonds he was expected to make did not materialize. Mr. Levy began an investigation and he found that Levisohn had pawned fully $18,000 worth of samples.

Levisohn, in the meantime, had fled to Chicago, but when an agent of the New York firm in that city taxed him with theft, he did not deny it. Mr. Levy, in New York, then secured a warrant for Levisohn's arrest, and he was taken into custody by the Chicago police.

In company with Detective Donahue, who said Levisohn had made a complete confession, the culprit reached New York yesterday. He was confronted here with a bundle of pawntickets, representing most of the diamonds taken. He stuck a few more pawntickets in the bundle and then made the statement which leads this article.

Dr. Ewald Falls, a well-known Egyptologist and excavator, has embraced Islam. While at the head of an excavating expedition in the Nile delta he became so convinced of the virtues of Mohammedanism that he confessed the faith and was received at the mosque of Mariout. He will henceforth be known under the name of Mussa Mohammed.

The herring catch off the shores of England represents $15,000,000 annually.

Big Jewelry Sale All This Month

All Goods in North Window AT HALF PRICE

CLOCKS.

A large number of best makers, thirty-hour and eight-hour Mantel and Fancy Clocks, ranging in price from $3 00 to $21 50; all going at HALF the regular PRICE.

OPERA GLASSES.

Your choice of twenty pairs at HALF regular PRICE.

Electric and Bronze Figures at Half-Price.

STERLING SILVER.

Sugar and Creams. Regular $17 00 to $23 00, at HALF PRICE.

UMBRELLAS.

Two dozen, ranging from $4 50 to $12 00, at HALF PRICE.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

One Fish Carving Set. Regular $7 00, for.....$3 50
One Sterling Silver-Handled Game Carving Set. Regular $8 00, for $4 00
One-half dozen Pearl-Handled Knives and Forks, in leatheret case. Regular $16 00, for $8 00
One dozen Pearl-Handled Knives and Forks, in oak case, make a nice wedding gift. Regular $21 50, for $10 75

DIAMONDS.

Largest stock in Western Ontario. Your choice of any stone, loose or mounted, at 20 per cent off regular prices.

WATCHES.

Boys' Nickel. Regular $1 50, for 75c
Boys' Nickel, stem wind and set. Regular $3, for $1 50
Boys' American works. Regular $4 50, for ...$2 25
Gents' Gunmetal case, lever works. Regular $5, for $2 50
Gents' Solid Silver case. Ward's special works. Regular $8, for $4 00
Gents' Gold-filled, gunmetal, open-faced, American works. Regular $10, for $5 00
Gents' 25-Year Gold-filled, center gunmetal lids; American Waltham works. Regular $18, for $9 00
One Hunting 14-k. Gold-filled Case, American Waltham works. Regular $24, for $12 00
One Hunting 14-k. Gold-filled case, Ward's special works. Regular $26 50, for $13 25
Ladies' Open-face Nickel, American works. Regular $8, for.....$4 00
Ladies' Open-faced Gunmetal, fancy dial. Regular $9 50, for $4 75
Ladies' Silver Hunting Case, high-grade works. Regular $10, for $5 00
Ladies' Hunting Case, fancy gunmetal, American works. Regular $15, for $7 50

LEATHER GOODS.

1 dozen PURSES at half the regular price.
Music Roll, regular $10 00, for $5 00
Music Roll, regular $7 50, for.....$3 75
SOLID GOLD BRACELET, regular $20, for..$10 00

☞ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES ☜

C. H. WARD & CO. 374 RICHMOND STREET

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Our February Sale is now well under way. Never before have we has such a sale. The public evidently realizes that we have cut our prices right down to the factory cost. This is your one great chance to obtain the newest and best quality Furniture at factory prices.

This has been a backward season, and we MUST clear out our stock to make room for the spring goods. Come next week and obtain the greatest bargains in Furniture ever offered in Ontario.

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE WE DO."

5-Piece Parlor Suites
With Mahogany Frames.
Regular $50 00, now $18 00
Regular $62 00, now $49 00
Regular $83 00, now $66 50
Regular $105 00, now $84 00
Regular $210 00, now $168 00

3-Piece Parlor Suites
With Mahogany Frames.
Regular $23 00, now $15 00
Regular $54 00, now $43 00
Regular $90 00, now $54 00
Regular $150 00, now $75 00

Gold Parlor Cabinet
Regular $52 00, now $39 00
Regular $65 00, now $48 75
Regular $72 00, now $54 00
Regular $92 00, now $69 00
Regular $105 00, now $78 75

Dining Chairs
Regular $16 00 Set, now ... $13 50
Regular $18 00 Set, now ... $14 00
Regular $25 00 Set, now ... $18 00
Regular $30 00 Set, now ... $22 00
Regular $40 00 Set, now ... $28 00

Dining Tables
Golden Oak, Extension.
Regular $7 50, now $5 00
Regular $10 00, now $7 00
Regular $15 00, now $11 00
Regular $20 00, now $14 50
Regular $25 00, now $17 00
Regular $35 00, now $25 00
Regular $50 00, now $35 00
Regular $60 00, now $51 00
Regular $76 00, now $64 50
Regular $84 00, now $71 50

Golden Oak Sideboards
Regular $11 00, now $9 25
Regular $26 00, now $22 00
Regular $32 00, now $27 25
Regular $50 00, now $42 00
Regular $76 00, now $64 50

Buffets
Regular $12, now $8 50
Regular $15, now $11 00
Regular $22, now $15 50
Regular $30, now $22 00
Regular $50, now $35 00
Regular $80, now $50 00

Iron and Brass Beds
Iron, regular $4, now $3 00
Iron, regular $7, now $4 75
Iron, regular $10, now $6 50
Iron, regular $12, now $8 00
Iron, regular $15, now $10 00
Brass, regular $35, now $25 00
Brass, regular $50, now..... $32 00
Brass, regular $60, now..... $40 00

Golden Oak Dressers
Regular $10, now $7 75
Regular $18, now $15 25
Regular $24, now $20 50
Regular $38, now $32 25
Regular $50, now $42 50
Regular $65, now $55 00

Mahogany Dressers
Regular $23, now $19 00
Regular $30, now $25 50
Regular $46, now $39 00

Circassian Walnut Dressers
Regular $52, now $44 00
Regular $56, now $47 50
Regular $67, now $57 00
Regular $70, now $59 50

The Ontario Furniture Co.

Western Ontario's Largest Furniture House. 228-230 Dundas St., London, Ont.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes

There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees is the trade mark; the price is 25c.

COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS

Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N. S., writes: "I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breathe at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.

St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well. 150

(Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FULL G. T. DIVIDENDS FOR THE HALF YEAR

London, Feb. 14.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has declared full dividends for the half year on 4 per cent guaranteed stock, and first and second preference stocks.

A dividend rate of 3 per cent for third preference is declared and £6,700 is carried forward.

LOST IN WRECK ON OREGON COAST

Portland, Feb. 14.—The American ship Emily Reed, 113 days out from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Portland, with coal, went ashore today at the mouth of the Nehalem River on the Oregon Coast, and broke in two. Ten seamen were lost while six were saved, including the captain and his wife.

INVESTIGATION INTO VIGILANT COLLISION

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the Commons today, during the consideration of estimates for the marine department Jackson (West Elgin) asked if an inquiry had been made into the collision at Port Stanley between the cruiser Vigilant and a tug. Mr. Brodeur said there would be an investigation when the crew of the cruiser returned to duty. Mr. Jackson also said the crusier had been used to convey Government political orators.

NOT BLIND, SAYS MONTEITH.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—This morning Hon. Nelson Monteith, minister of agriculture, stated that the celebrated mare at the Ontario Agricultural College, which a member of the House said was blind when the minister bought her for $1,500, was not blind after all, and that he had received an expert opinion on the subject. The episode which has more or less disturbed the decorum of the assembly will not be settled until the members visit Guelph on Wednesday next.

TOOK AN OVERDOSE.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Suffering from painful rheumatism, John Finnigan, of 1173 St. James street, resorted to morphine last night to relieve the pain, but made the fatal mistake of consuming an overdose. He was hurried to the Western Hospital, but the doctors could not counteract the effects of the drug and he died soon afterwards.

TWISTED KNUCKLES? RHEUMATIC ALL OVER? STIFF JOINTS?

Why do nearly all rheumatic remedies fail?—Because they can't dissolve uric acid from the blood.

FERROZONE is sucessful because it alone has the peculiar power of separating from the blood the irritating poisons that cause rheumatism.

When you take FERROZONE it passes at once into the blood circulation. By a harmless secret process it filters out and dissolves every trace of rheumatic poison.

The blood is thus thoroughly cleansed of uric acid — the cause of the disease is forever destroyed. FERROZONE then distills vitality into the system. The aches disappear, twisted joints straighten out—crutches are thrown away.

Could anything work more scientifically—can any remedy possibly cure more quickly than FERROZONE? Thousands cured say NO.

Why suffer and lose sleep—better to toss out experimental remedies and use the one that does cure.

All dealers sell Ferrozone, in 50c boxes. Get it without delay.

FERROZONE DOES CURE.

BRITISH

In memory of his recent visit to the United States, the Bishop of London has received a beautiful silver jug from the bishops of the American church.

While boring inside a building at Felinfoel brewery, Llanelly, for water, some workmen found a valuable seam of steam coal a short distance from the surface.

A bridge connecting Cruit Island, county Donegal, with the mainland collapsed while a dance was being held on it, and many persons were thrown into the sea.

In the goods yard at Huddersfield railway station Frank Pickles, of Albert street, Lockwood, was crushed to death between the buffers of two wagons.

Owing to the Cheshire hounds running in full cry across the line a Crewe passenger train had to be stopped at Middlewich, the lives of a score of hounds thus being saved.

While hunting recently, Mr. George Wilson, a retired Leicester boot and shoe manufacturer, was taken suddenly ill, and expired a few minutes later in the arms of his groom.

Perched on the brake of a goods truck, a fowl belonging to the stationmaster at Saffron Walden traveled 40 miles to Temple Mills station, whence it was sent back in a hamper.

After a severe struggle lasting over three hours a sailor, whose ship was anchored off Porlloman, near Mullingar, landed a 12-foot shark, weighing over 500 pounds, with a hooked bait.

At an inquest at Milford Haven on a skeleton found in the gorse—supposed to be that of Sergeant-Instructor Stafford, who disappeared six years ago—an open verdict was returned.

Tinselled postcards not inclosed in covers are withheld from delivery and destroyed, the powdered material on the cards having been found to be injurious to the postoffice staff.

Probably the oldest parish clerk in Great Britain is Mr. Henry Winn, of Horncastle, who, after occupying that position at Fulletby for 74 years, has just celebrated his 62nd birthday.

Mr. W. S. Davies, who has just been appointed colliery manager at Tredegar, where he will control ten large pits, with an output of two million tons a year, started his career at the age of twelve as a pit doorboy.

Deposit receipts for nearly £2,000 have been found in the house of an old man named Hugh McCrink, who resided in Kilkeel, County Down, and died in apparently poor circumstances.

A fish with the head of a pig and the body and tail of a shark and with its body covered with points has been caught by the trawler Abbeydale off Aberdeen. Its scientific name is centrina.

One of the oldest of the Crimean nurses, Mrs. Ann Kiltie, has been buried at Kingston Cemetery, beside her husband. She accompanied him to India, where he fought throughout the Mutiny.

A proposal to install shower-baths in one of the council schools, in order to make the children brighter and more alert, has been referred by the Norwich Town Council to its education committee.

Captain George Allix has just given up his seagoing command in the London and Northwestern Company's cross-channel fleet after 34 years' service. During that time he made 6,000 passages, covered 900,000 miles, and carried 700,000 passengers on the Irish route.

Finger marks on a bottle of champagne, which a burglar consumed, were examined at Scotland Yard, and and said to have been made by George Chadwick, who was committed for trial at Birmingham on a charge of burglary.

An explosion occurred at Pantyfynnon colliery, near Llanelly, recently, during shot-firing. There were 200 men in the pit at the time, and six were severely burnt. Their names are James Davies, D. Griffiths, Gwilym Griffiths, Arthur Evans, W. Roberts and Davies.

Seven competitors entered for prizes offered by the Lydney Farmers' Club for the greatest destruction during the year of starlings and sparrows. The number of heads sent in to Dec. 31 was 3,500—three times as many as last year. The inducement offered was 3d per score heads, and a champion prize of 10s.

A man, charged at Halesworth with night poaching, and attacking a constable with a gun, was stated to have worn false whiskers, and a wooden mask covering the face and head. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said that it was a mercy he did not kill the constable. He was sent to prison for three months for the assault, and fined £5 for poaching.

BISLEY OLYMPIC

Matches Arranged for July in Connection With Games.

London, Feb. 14.—All arrangements for the international rifle meeting at Bisley, on July 8, 9, and 10, in connection with the Olympic games, are now complete. Both team and individual contests will be held. In each of these sections there are two competitions, the first with the national service weapon. The service competition will be over six ranges, varying from 200 to 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range. Each team will consist of six competitors. Not more than twelve of any country can take part in the individual competitions.

W. A. Butt has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CLEARS PRISONER

Confession of Convict Clears Montreal Interpreter of Big Theft.

Montreal, Que., FGeb. 14—The peace and crown office safe at the courthouse was robbed of $1,700 in December last, and A. Hobelka, a Syrian courthouse interpreter, is now awaiting trial on charge of being the thief. J. A. St. Julien, the man's lawyer, announces he has received a confession from George Pigeon, a convict at St. Vincent de Paul, that he committed the robbery. Pigeon was recently sentenced to serve seven years' imprisonment on various charges of robbery and forgery.

NO NET FISHING FOR TWO YEARS

Licenses for Thames Fishermen Will Not Be Issued This Year, Says Gov't.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Routine proceedings only occupied the half-hour taken up yesterday by the Legislature in a characteristic Friday sitting. Most of the seats were empty, and there was nothing animated about the session.

In discussing Mr. Foy's bill respecting inquiries concerning public matters, Mr. MacKay suggested the verbal change of substituting the words, "Legislative Assembly," for "Legislature." He pointed out that "Legislative" included the King, the Lords, and the Commons, and if the bill was passed without the change, the assembly would be forfeiting one of its rights, Premier Whitney said that Mr. MacKay was partially right, and the amendment will be made.

Replying to Mr. McColg (W. Kent), Hon. Dr. Reaume stated that it had been decided last year that seine licenses should not be granted to Thames River fishermen for two years. Fishermen deprived of this privilege were enabled to obtain licenses in Lake St. Clair without special provision being necessary.

Answering Mr. Auld's questions regarding the fishery cruiser Luskine, Dr. Reaume said that the vessel was purchased on Oct. 4, 1907, from J. W. Walker for $10,000. On Oct. 26 it was wrecked at Goderich. It was built in 1888, and was inspected by W. E. Redway, marine architect of the Polson Company. No repairs were made after its purchase.

The assistance of a dredging company at Goderich was secured in an effort to save the vessel, whose engines and boilers were sold by tender for $850. There was no insurance.

Hon. Mr. Hargrave asked:

Does the Government intend, during this session, to introduce further legislation in the matter of guarding life in case of accident through fire, imperfect construction relating to ingress, egress, or otherwise, in public buildings.

Hon. Mr. Matheson replied that the Government was considering legislation regarding exhibitions of moving pictures, and other similar matters.

The following bills were read a second time:

Mr. Foy's bill consolidating the acts respecting the executive council.

Mr. Foy's bill respecting inquiries concerning public matters.

Mr. Matheson's bill respecting the raising of loans authorized by the Legislature; respecting the consolidated revenue fund; to supplement revenues of the crown, and respecting municipal securities.

Notices of Motions.

Mr. Pearce—On Monday next, bill to amend the assessment act.

Mr. McColg—On Tuesday next, inquiry of ministry:

1. What is the total sum of moneys in the control of the accountant of the supreme court of judicature of Ontario?

2. Through what agent or agents are these sums invested?

3. What commission is paid to the agent or agents?

4. What is the rate received on such invested funds by the person entitled?

Mr. Ross—On Tuesday next, inquiry of Ministry:

1. How many civil servants have been dismissed since advent of present Government?

2. How many have resigned?

3. How many vacancies created by any other cause?

4. How many appointments to the civil service have been made during said period?

5. What was the number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on Dec. 31, 1904?

6. What is the present number?

NEW ENGINE PLANT FOR THE DOMINION

English Concern To Establish a Factory, Near Montreal.

London, Feb. 14.—Sir Vincent Caillard, presiding at a meeting of the shareholders of the Beyer-Peacock Company, railway engine makers, said a representative sent to Canada to inquire into the representations made by the firm that the aggregate capacity of the existing locomotive works there was not nearly sufficient to keep pace with the country's development, had confirmed them. Sir Vincent Caillard and the manager had consequently visited Montreal, where they had received assurances of encouragement from the railway companies, and had, therefore, acquired a site near Montreal. A scheme is to be laid before the shareholders shortly.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London. 61-tf

Only the smaller birds of prey are used in Asia for falcon hunting. The sport is in great favor with eastern sovereigns and wealthy natives of desert lands.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

The United States has 260,000 school buildings, in which 460,000 teachers are at work teaching nearly 18,000,000 children.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

THE CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY and THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. Amalgamated, January, 1906.

The forty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's office in London, Ont., on Wednesday, the 12th of February, 1908.

Present: Messrs. J. H. A. Beattie, H. S. Blackburn, F. P. Betts, P. W. D. Brodrick, Dr. F. L. Burdon, Hume Cronyn, V. Cronyn, K.C., Dr. F. R. Eccles, A. Ellis, H. E. Gates, H. W. Givins, Andrew Greenlees, Grifith Griffiths, F. G. Jewell, J. F. Kern, John Labatt, F. E. Leonard, J. W. Little, Judge Talbot Macbeth, A. T. McMahen, T. G. Meredith, K.C., M. H. Rowland and others.

The president, Mr. J. W. Little, took the chair, and the manager, Mr. Hume Cronyn, acted as secretary.

The annual report and financial statement were submitted as follows:

The directors of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company have pleasure in submitting herewith their forty-fourth annual report, showing the result of the company's operations for the past year, accompanied by the balance sheet to Dec. 31, 1907, duly audited.

After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and writing off anticipated as well as actual losses, the balance available for distribution is $272,764 09, as follows:

Brought forward from the previous year's accounts	$ 34,891 55
Net profits upon the past year's business	237,872 54
	$272,764 09

Of which the following disposition has been made:

Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum and Government and business tax	$172,819 62
Transferred to building fund	10,000 00
Transferred to reserve fund	55,000 00
Balance carried forward	34,944 47
	$272,764 09

The reserve fund now amounts to $1,655,000, or over 87 per cent of the paid-up capital.

The value of the real estate held by the company, other than office premises, is $4,750. This sum includes all properties remaining unsold which have come into possession of the company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or otherwise.

The directors desire to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the officers of the company have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

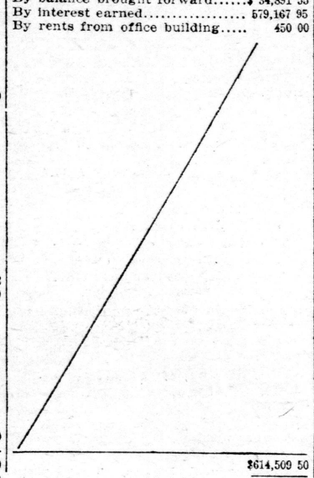
J. W. LITTLE, President.

London, Ont., Jan. 28, 1908.

Statement for Year Ending December 31, 1907

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.—		CR.—	
To interest on Sterling Debentures	$ 82,259 85	By balance brought forward	$ 34,891 55
To interest on Canadian Debentures	130,638 77	By interest earned	579,167 95
To interest on deposits.. (Including interest accrued but not due.)	59,844 78	By rents from office building	450 00
	$272,743 40		
To general expense account	$ 27,947 32		
To other expenses.... (Including directors' fees, auditors' salaries, solicitors' fees, taxes, etc.)	12,587 88		
To commission on loans	7,954 10		
To land inspection.....	8,894 66		
To commission and other expenses on debentures	10,973 06		
	68,357 02		
To losses on real estate	644 99		
To Dividend No. 86, 4½%.	85,500 00		
To Dividend No. 87, 4½%.	$ 85,500 00		
To Government and business tax	1,819 62		
To transferred to building fund	10,000 00		
To transferred to reserve fund	55,000 00		
To balance	34,944 47		
	272,764 09		
	$614,509 50		$614,509 50



ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to the Public:		By cash value of mortgages	$9,790,075 84
To Sterling Debentures	$2,293,790 33	Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages..	58,140 55
To Canadian Debentures	3,247,598 23		$ 9,731,935 29
To deposits	1,953,135 04	By office premises	15,000 00
To interest accrued but not due	67,008 68	By real estate on hand	4,750 00
	$ 7,561,532 28	By provincial and municipal debentures	$ 756,461 76
To the Shareholders:		By Canada Trust Company stock..... (Value on basis of reserve, $328,150.)	183,375 00
To capital stock paid up	$1,900,000 00	By other bonds and securities	113,604 24
To Dividend No. 87, due Jan. 2, 1908.....	85,500 00	By cash in office	$ 5,889 43
To building fund....	10,000 00	By cash in banks	435,971 03
To reserve fund.....	1,655,000 00		441,860 46
To balance	34,944 47		1,495,291 46
	3,685,444 47		
	$11,246,976 75		$11,246,976 75

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907. The cash and bank accounts have been audited monthly: the postings and balances of all the company's ledgers examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the company's securities and find them in order.

M. H. ROWLAND,
F. G. JEWELL,
Auditors.

London, Jan. 29, 1908.

The president in moving the adoption of the report spoke as fallows: "In view of all that has recently been said about monetary stringency, and the criticism of financial institutions who accept deposits from the public, especially in the United States, our shareholders will be pleased to find the company in the exceptionally strong position shown by the report which has just been submitted. At the end of the year, beside a large amount invested in what are called quick assets, we had in cash over $440,000, or about 22½ per cent of our total deposits.

According to a summarized statement published by one of the Toronto financial papers, the average ratio of cash to total deposits in the thirty-five chartered banks of Canada, on the 31st of December last, was about 12 per cent.

Another point to which I would like to call attention is that under the special acts and bylaws governing the company, we are prohibited from making loans on our own stock, and no director or officer can borrow from the company on any security whatever.

The total assets of the company have increased $143,762 since last year, and were never in a sounder condition than at present. Our debentures and bonds are of the very highest character. Our mortgage loans have received even better attention than usual, owing to the fact that for some months during the year the directors thought it prudent to accept very few new loans and our inspectors were therefore able to devote most of their time to the re-examination of properties held under mortgage. The arrears of interest are less than for many years past, and we have only one farm on hand, which we hope to dispose of without delay.

In consequence of the ususual local demand for money at high rates, our Canadian debentures and deposits show a decrease for the year, but this is more than made up by the increase in sterling debentures. Our new loans and renewals amount to over two million dollars and the average rate of interest is considerably better than in the previous year, whilst the expenses, other than the commission on sterling debentures, show a substantial decrease. Our reserve fund now amounts to over 87 per cent of the paid up capital, the addition made from this year's earnings being greater than in any previous year, save one, in the company's history.

The sum of $10,000 has been set aside as a building fund. For some time it has been apparent that the office accommodation was insufficient, and some change must be made. It has not yet been decided what shall be done, but the shareholders may rest assured every care will be taken, and no unnecessary expense incurred.

The branch office at St. Thomas, under the efficient management of Messrs. Tait and Murch, has done a most satisfactory business, and in spite of keen competition, has maintained its deposits and debentures.

During the year, Mr. G. A. Somerville, who was our manager for about eighteen years, resigned to accept a position in Toronto. Mr. Somerville served the company faithfully and the directors parted with him with regret. Mr. Hume Cronyn who succeeded him, the directors have found to be energetic and thoroughly competent.

Since our last annual meeting, Mr V. Cronyn, who for over forty years gave the Huron and Erie good service in various capacities, retired from the board, and later in the year, Mr. John Christie was removed by death. Mr. Christie was connected with the Canadian Savings and Loan Company from its inception. Both these gentlemen had the advantage of long experience in loan company work and their knowledge of real estate values, together with their prudent and cautious business methods, contributed largely to the success of these companies.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, C. M. G., of Ottawa, one of our old directors, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cronyn's retirement; as Mr. Christie's death occurred so recently, no one was appointed in his place.

The motion to adopt the report was seconded by the vice-president, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K.C., who said:

It will be a matter of pleasure, I am sure, to the shareholders to know that during the recent stormy and troublesome times in financial matters the company remained in so strong a position. It is at times such as these that the public appreciate the value of a prudently, carefully managed institution, which is absolutely safe. One of the best assets of The Huron and Erie is the faith and confidence which the public have in it. The company has always endeavored not only to conserve the interests of its shareholders, but as well to protect its debenture-holders and depositors. When seeking investments, the policy of this company has been to look first for absolute security, and then for the best rate that that class of security will afford, or can give. That may not bring as great profits to the shareholders, but the result to them is far better, because they have absolute security—so far as it is possible to have anything secure.

The question—always a burning question, always an interesting question—of an increase in dividends has been considered by the directors, who will be glad, just so soon as the position of the company justifies an increase which may be steadily maintained, to authorize the same.

Mr. V. Cronyn and Mr. Andrew Greenlees congratulated the shareholders on the successful and prosperous year which had passed. They thought, however, the time had arrived when an increase in the dividend might safely be made, and, speaking for those to whom such an increase would be welcome, wished to ascertain when an advance might be expected.

The president confirmed what Mr. Meredith had already said on this head, pointing out that The Huron and Erie had made a larger return to its shareholders than any other loan corporation in Canada, and that to be over-cautious was at least to err on the safe side.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Eccles, in repling to a vote of thanks to the directors, emphasized the conservative lines adopted in all the company's business. Last year the prevailing higher rates were a temptation to put out all the funds on hand, but the directors deemed it wiser to keep the company's cash reserves unimpaired.

Messrs. M. H. Rowland and F. G. Jewell were reappointed auditors for 1908.

Bylaw No. 24 was amended as set out in the notice calling the meeting, and the retiring directors, with the manager, were elected directors for the ensuing year.

A POPULAR ORGANIST

Caradoc, Feb. 14.—A very pleasant time was spent by the members of Cook's Church choir, Caradoc, on Wednesday evening, when they assembled at the fine residence of Mr. W. Steer, the occasion being an oyster supper given in honor of Miss Alice Trott, the retiring organist. For the past three years Miss Trott has ably officiated as organist, and during that time has succeeded in building up and maintaining a choir second to none in the rural districts, and it was with feelings of deepest regret that the congregation and members of the choir learned of her resignation.

The early part of the evening was spent by the young people in social chat and all kinds of games, after which they were all invited to the dining-room to enjoy the dainty repast so liberally provided by the host and hostess. After all had partaken to their heart's content of the delicious bivalves and the many choice viands, they all gathered in the sitting-room where Miss Trott was made the recipient of a handsome present.

In behalf of the choir Mr. Stanley Thompson read an aptly-worded address, in which Miss Trott's many estimable qualities were eulogized; while Miss Laura Sutherland presented her with a beautiful gold bracelet.

Though taken completely by surprise Miss Trott, in a few well chosen words, sincerely thanked the members of the choir, not only for the honor they had done her, but also for the numerous kindnesses she had from time to time received at their hands.

After the presentation choice solos were rendered by Messrs. Wilkinson and Steer and Miss Trott. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. and Mrs. Steer for their hospitality, all joining hands and singing "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot," after which all repaired to their several homes, feeling that they had spent a most pleasant and profitable evening.

A Proper Declaration.

The board of investigation which sat in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraphers went somewhat beyond the lines set by precedent in such matters, and got into the realm of what may be called the higher politics of commerce. The decision points out, what many who take part in the discussion of such issues give no heed to, that there are two parties to be considered when demands that call for higher expenditure by railways are to the fore. There is no one who questions the worker's right to a living wage, and it may be added that in the end he will get it whether the men who have invested their money in constructing railways receive any return or not. But the men who invest their money in constructing railways have also rights to consideration, whether the demand be on the part of the employes for larger recompense, from the public for improved service, or from shippers or travelers for reduced rates. If any or all of such demands are carried to the point where the operation of a road yields no profit than can be obtained from other investments, then it becomes difficult or impossible to obtain money for extensions and improvements, and trade cannot be helped as it should be. In pointing this out the board in this particular case has laid down a principle that may well be considered by all who are called on to stand between the public, or sections of the public, and the investor in railway securities, who, while he must take the ordinary chances of bad judgment, bad management or unexpected competition, should not be subjected to artificial restrictions or conditions arising from political or non-commercial motives.—Montreal Gazette, February 5th, 1908.

A kind of wax suitable for soap and candle making is obtained in South Africa from the berry of a shrub (myrica cordifolia), which is used for binding drift sands.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

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

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

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

G. F. WARDEN.

St. John.

NEW YORK'S BOND ISSUE

New York, N. Y., Feb. 14.—As indicating the strength of the investment demand, after the momentary crisis the $50,000,000 issue of New York City 4½ per cent bonds, the largest lot ever offered for public subscription by the city, was oversubscribed six times today. About 1,168 bids were made, and Comptroller Metz said that he believed 104 would get the bonds.

The highest price offered was 108, and a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Son, the First National Bank and the National City Bank bid 103.377 for $47,000,000 worth of 1957 stock and 100.337 for the $3,000,000 assessment bonds of 1917.

Bids came from all over the United States and Canada.

The money obtained by the bonds will be used for various corporate purposes.

We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Blood Purifier—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the choicest blood purifier. It sends a strong steady stream of life throughout the weary body. There's life and strenth in every drop of it." HILDA SMITH, 46 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." MRS. NORA HUGHEY, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

N. B. Do not take a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's.

LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL ... SCHOOL ...

243 Dundas Street

OUR PUPILS

Excel in preparing work and are commanding $15 00 to $20 00 per week in Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments throughout Canada.

Sure foundation lines, "as we teach," require few alterations, insure quick construction and satisfied help.

My assistants so oft speak out PAT,
If marked right we could soon finish that.
One and all they protest
Mrs. Franks' pupils are best—
When they mark work you know where you're at.

Write or call at above address.

You don't build a house every day. Then you ought to use some care in the selection of your materials.

We carry a large and varied stock of LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH and HOUSE TRIM, which is in good shape for your immediate use.

The quality—well, we're not given to empty boasting. You'll decide about the quality, anyway.

Come, see us, and talk things over—get our figures. Write if you can't come.

Geo. H. Belton

Rectory Street, North G. T. R.

LIVELY MELODRAMA AT THE GRAND

'Rocky Mountain Express" Made Good With a Large Audience.

The offering at the Grand last night was "The Rocky Mountain Express," a stirring melodrama founded on western life. These western plays seem to be the vogue just now, and the play last evening was a good one.

The most striking features of the play were the marvelous scenic effects. These are much above the ordinary and created a deep impression on the audience.

The characters are all well impersonated and the play pleased very much.

It will be repeated this evening.

NO DISSENSION IN BARTENDERS' UNION

Secretary Edsall Writes The Advertiser in Reference to a Rumor.

In reference to an item which appeared in The Advertiser some weeks ago, Mr. Harry Edsall, secretary of the local Bartenders' Union, sends the following to The Advertiser:

"In a recent edition of your valuable paper you published a short article headed "Bartenders' Union," 'Dissension among members,' and a 'number wishing to wind up same and start all over again."

"Now, regarding said article I have been requested to write you by our union, asking you to kindly publish this letter in contradiction of the above mentioned item, as we believe you were wrongly informed.

"Our union never was stronger, financially or numerically, than it is at present, since its organization. As for 'dissensions' in our ranks, it was certainly a piece of news to us, as we were never nearer being a unit on all important questions than at present. We are affiliated with the I. B. U. of America, which has 100,000 members, a sick fund of $44,000, and an emergency fund of $42,000; and being participants of the above benefits we certainly have no intention of 'winding up our union.'

"Thanking you in advance for giving the above space."

OBJECTED TO INTERFERENCE.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 14.—Because of his interference with plans for the marriage of his sister, Henry Kean, a prosperous young farmer living at Pritchard, was shot through the head and instantly killed yesterday by Virgil Hatten, the young woman's fiance. Young Hatten and Miss Daisy Bean were to have been married yesterday. When Hatten, accompanied by a minister and party of friends, arrived at the Bean home, he was met by the girl's brother, Henry, who forbade him the premises, and, as alleged, subjected him to insults. The men soon came to blows. Finally Hatten drew a revolver and shot and killed Bean. The men are members of two of the oldest and most respected families of Southern West Virginia. Hatten surrendered himself.

WOMAN'S POWER

The healthy woman; strong mentally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism; such women are all-powerful.

Weak, sick and ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy all their thoughts. They dwell upon their pains, suffer from nervousness and headaches; often are extremely melancholy, and avoid society. For thirty years

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has been saving women from this awful condition.

Mrs. John Scott, 489 Grand Trunk St., Montreal, writes Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was very much run down in health from a female trouble, was thin, nervous, very weak, and suffered from bearing down pains. Indeed I did not care whether I lived or died.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me of all my troubles. I gained in flesh, and am free from backache, female trouble, sick headaches, and nervousness.

"I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all women's ailments."

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, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice.

Advertiser Correspondence

Oxford's Municipal Elections.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Never in the history of Oxford County has there been such a keen interest taken in the municipal affairs, or so much excitement at the elections as the contest for county representatives for 1908. The bone of contention was the county road system. From end to end of the county the watchword was, "let us put the spend-thrifts out."

While the farmers were willing to spend a reasonable amount for road improvements, they were not willing to spend nearly ten thousand dollars per mile just yet, for roads that will quite likely be monopolized by the auto. As a consequence there was a complete turnover in our county council.

If no other good has been accomplished it ought at least to be an object lesson to surrounding counties, and make the farmers cautious who they elect to represent them in their county affairs, when it is seen that in the space of one year nearly one hundred thousand dollars can be squandered, with very little to show for it.

As Abraham Lincoln used to say, "You can fool part of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." There is always a day of reckoning to come, when all the people speak with a voice that **cannot be mistaken.**

TAXPAYERS, OXFORD CO.

Feb. 15, 1908.

The Rent Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

May I reply to Citizen's letter of Feb. 12, on the question of raising rents, suggested by the R. E. O. A.?

Citizen refers to the attack of the R. E. O. A. on the bread loaf as doled out to the citizens under an uncertain weight, some months ago. Regarding that item, the object of the R. E. O. A. was to protect the busy workingman from an imposition, by having a legal standard weight of two and four pound loaves, and not, as now, a fancy name for a bun that sometimes does not weigh a pound and a quarter, or more than a pound and a half, for 5 cents.

It was shown, or can be shown, that the British workingman was, and is now, getting a four-pound loaf in England, for the sum of 5d, or 10 cents of our money, made from wheat grown in this country.

On that item, I think it is up to Citizen to show how it is that flour or wheat can be taken some 4,000 miles further away, made into bread, and sold for 60 per cent less than where it is produced. Or, in other words, where in England horse and wagon cost more than in Canada, and it is said a workingman well skilled gets equally as good pay as here, how is it that 100 pounds of bread can be obtained for $2 50, while it takes $4 to buy 100 pounds here?

The R. E. O. A. have not asked, because money has tightened, that the baker should reduce his price below a working level, or to give his bread away to those who are working on short time or otherwise, but to make and sell a uniform and standard loaf to weigh two and four pounds.

London has always been known to lead in regard to the quality and price of its homes, as compared with any place in North America, and never in her history have wages been better than during the past few years. At the close of 1906 and 1907 London realty owners found themselves carrying a load of 400 empties, showing there were heaps of good houses on hand, so that no persons need live in a shack or insanitary dwelling. Four hundred houses standing idle and paying a heavy tax is not a good thing for London.

Now, who is to blame for this condition of affairs? Who got the greater portion of the money circulated in building all these empty houses, for it is estimated that nearly a thousand new dwellings were erected in 1907? Nearly all of it went to the workingman, and a lot of this money has been borrowed, so that the owner might pay weekly and in full the wages of the workingman.

Therefore, with so many people on short time, and money so tight that high rates must be paid to obtain it, the R. E. O. A. advance the argument that this is not the time to saddle the home of the worker with any extra burden in the shape of an increased assessment, and an increased tax rate, by increasing salaries, that in many cases exceed those of the workingman three or four times over, by building fire halls to look at in sections of the city that do not require them. But the worker, having voted in John Smith, as school trustee, and clamored for the issuing of nearly a million dollars of debentures, including the much-talked-of water supply, London will be saddled with another big mortgage that will never be paid off.

Now, where is this money to come from, but largely from the home? Five factories have recently gone to the wall, unlikely to ever start up again, in this city; the big ones are all running on reduced forces and short hours. An idle factory is a poor taxpayer, hence the load falls on the home, and when it is known by the outsider that London is a high tax center, no man or firm will ever want to select London as a starting point. Why is it that water is sold to the workingman in Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, etc., for a fraction of what it sells for here? In those cities house rents are not so low as here. House rents here cannot go lower, but must go higher. Why? From natural causes. None of the materials that enter a building have grown any cheaper, but are destined to become more expensive, such as wood, steel, brick, etc. Money, having found a more profitable channel than house property, will also be a factor in the cost of construction.

Good Christians pay their tax, but it does not follow that they should all be fools to build houses for wise men to live in. The wise voter will elect a wise council, school board, commission, etc., not one that will squander his substance in high salaries and waste, when the conditions are such that every businessman in Canada, from the banker down to the smallest shop or factory, is weeding out and cutting off many practical items of expense, knowing that all these items must be paid for, and, like taxes, cannot be evaded. Hence, if all these debentures and salaries must be taken from the people, then it is but a natural law that the home must yield the revenue to meet these expenses.

WILLIAM STOWE.

CANADIAN

The Quebec bridge is in danger from ice.

Haileybury board of trade last night added 150 members.

B. C. Prowse is mayor of Charlottetown, defeating Simon W. Crabbe.

The Protestant school board of Montreal will insure all its pupils.

The G. T. P. will strive to complete its line into Edmonton this summer.

The Hamilton radial bill was once more laid over for further consideration.

James McMahon, a well-known Tilbury East farmer, is dead from pneumonia.

Ald. Lariviere, of Montreal, will move for the appointment of a board of control.

Fred Davis, of Winnipeg, a tinsmith, was arrested on charges of assaulting a little girl.

Isadore Laframboise was sentenced at Medicine Hat to fourteen years for horse stealing.

The G. T. R. will build new fireproof repair shops to cost $3,000,000 at Battle Creek.

Rev. D. J. Cornish was regularly inducted into St. Thomas' Church, Granton, Friday night.

The parishioners of Salem Church, Derwent, will erect a new $4,500 edifice in the spring.

W. Hedley, a C. P. R. brakeman, fell under a moving car at Port Coldwell, Ont., and lost a leg.

A car containing 63 hogs was smashed while being switched, and 30 of the porkers were killed.

Colin Judge, of Thamesford, was fined at Ingersoll $60 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

The Wallaceburg sugar factory, which has been closed down for the past three months, will reopen.

Lem Gray, a colored man of Woodstock, fell from a train on its arrival in the town, and lay all night on the track.

Hamilton board of education has sent back the recommendation to build an eight-roomed addition to Sophia street school.

Dr. Thompson, M. P., for the Yukon, will discuss Canada's right to make her own treaties in the House of Commons next Friday.

The sloop Lulu, of Vancouver, was wrecked off the Queen Charlotte Islands, and an unknown white man and seven Indians were lost.

The Maple Leaf flour mills may not be rebuilt at Kenora if tax exemption is not allowed and Port Colborne is spoken of as an alternative site.

R. J. Graham, of Belleville, Robert Wade, of Brighton, apple shippers, and T. J. Thompson, James Marchen and L. Emmerson, apple packers, were fined for fraudulently marking packed apples.

Dr. Henry P. Bowey, head of the applied science department of McGill University, Montreal, has been appointed director of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at London.

Mr. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., addressed the Brantford board of trade last night at the annual banquet held in the Kirby House. There was a splendid attendance and the affair was a great success.

Measures for the better payment of school teachers, the better registration of vital statistics, and provision for old age pensions, were forecasted in the speech from the throne in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Dr. Daniel, of St. John, has given notice of a resolution recommending an amendment to the B. N. A. act, so as to provide that the number of representatives of any province in the Commons shall not at any time be reduced below that which was assigned to it when it entered the union.

The subway under the M. C. R. tracks at St. Thomas is badly flooded, and the Southwestern Traction Company are having a very great deal of difficulty getting cars through. The M. C. R. refuses to fix the trouble until the railway commission settles all disputes between the company and city.

The district fair managers for the Niagara district have set the following dates for fairs: Dunnville, Sept. 16, 17; Wainfleet, Sept. 18, 19; Niagara, Sept. 20, 23; Stamford, Sept. 24, 25; Grimsby, Sept. 22, 23; Clinton, Sept. 28, 29, 30; Monk, Oct. 12; Welland, Oct. 7, 8; Fenwick, Oct. 8, 9; Thorold, Oct. 12, 13; Abington, Oct. 13, 14; Bertie, Oct. 29, 30

YELLOW PERIL IS REAL

Prof. Fryer Sees Danger in the Rapid Awakening of China.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The menace of the "yellow peril" resulting from the sudden awakening of China by the foreign powers was pointed out in a letter to the students by Prof. John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages and literature at the State University.

His statements are significant on account of his long residence in China.

In the course of his lecture he said that Americans do not begin to realize what is taking place in China; do not realize with the departure from conservatism and the acceptance of Occidental civilization she may go further and faster than have the Japanese.

He pointed to the millions of people at her command, to the rise of the "China for the Chinese" movement, to the acceptance of modern methods of education, even to the addition of higher education for women, and to the increased growth of a real national spirit, through the teaching of one dialect, the spread of railroads and the centralization of power.

He said that if the Chinese continue to learn as they are doing now and retain independent existence for another generation China will have an army and navy ready to meet any of the world's great Powers.

When Overfatigued

The results of overtaxation of any kind are quickly remedied by a cup of hot "BOVRIL." Nothing will so thoroughly restore warmth and strength after undue exposure. All that is good in beef is in "BOVRIL."

The London Loan and Savings Company of Canada

The thirty-first annual meeting of shareholders was held at company's office, and was well attended.

The president in submitting the report, in a concise manner, expressed the views of the directors in the satisfactory results of the year, and special attention was called by one of the shareholders to the fact that debentures and deposits in the savings bank were considerably increased during the past year—one of exceptional stringency—showing the confidence placed in this company by the public.

Payments have been well met, very few mortgages being in arrears, and statement shows about 7½ per cent profits for the year.

The usual half-yearly dividends have been paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and $10,000 00 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $144,000 00, being over 20 per cent on the subscribed capital.

The retiring directors were re-elected: Messrs. J. T. Moses, of this city, and Angus Sinclair, of St. Marys, acting as scrutineers.

The same auditors, Messrs. Woodburne and Screaton, were reappointed; and at subsequent meeting of directors, Mr. R. W. Puddicombe was re-elected president; Mr. G. G. McCormick first vice-president, and Albion Parfitt second vice-president.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1907

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Government taxes	$ 576 55	Balance from 1906	$ 1,162 44
City business tax	94 19	Interest on investments	97,344 85
City taxes on premises owned	801 32	Rents received from freehold	3,539 16
Interest on deposits	17,066 30	Premiums	2,330 00
Coupons on sterling debentures	4,524 64	Sundry cash terms	199 27
Coupons on currency debentures	12,221 84		
Interest	3,217 23		
Commissions	3,020 68		
Expense	8,419 13		
Alterations, repairs, insurance, etc., on company's block	1,487 65		
Dividends	41,636 81		
Added to reserve	10,000 00		
Balance	1,509 38		
	$104,575 72		$104,575 72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assets.

Mortgages and other investments		$1,785,209 00
Company's building owned		38,000 00
Rents accrued		255 19
Bank Balances		67,036,83
Cash on hand		2,008 63
		$1,892,509 65
Liabilities		
To the Public		
Debentures	$ 542,580 20	
Savings bank	474,983 79	
Coupons accrued	11,651 84	
Rents accrued on leased premises	324 00	
Bank balances	20,192 12	
	$1,049,731 95	
Surplus assets		$ 842,777 70
To Shareholders		
Permanent stock	$ 697,268 32	
Reserve fund 1906	$134,000 00	
Added this year	10,000 00	
	144,000 00	
	$ 841,268 32	
Balance at credit of revenue account		$ 1,509 38

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books and accounts of The London Loan and Savings Company of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1907. The cash book, vouchers, and posting from original entries to all the campany's ledgers have been examined monthly, and we find the same correct as set forth in the above statement.

C. W. A. WOODBURNE,
H. C. SCREATON, C. A.
Auditors.

NEWS OF ST. MARYS

Early Advent of Meadow Larks—Missing Man Heard From.

St. Marys, Feb. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Powell and daughters, of Caron, Sask., were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. S. Riddell, Wellington street south, and other friends.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. James Cummings, at St. Louis, Mo., on Feb. 10. Deceased was a visitor to St. Marys last August. He was uncle to Mrs. C. Wilkin Coupland and the Misses Margaret and Nellie Smith, Queen street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roberts, of South Bend, Ind., are visiting here, and intend to call on friends in London, Stratford and Paris, before returning home. Mr. Roberts was superintendent of the Maxwell works before going to Indiana.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Frederick Patterson, plasterer and contractor, Wellington street south, met with a painful accident lately. She fell down the cellar stairs of her residence and dislocated her shoulder. She is getting on nicely now.

Charles Taylor, who had his arm and shoulders so badly injured on the St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway, last month, is now able to be up out of bed, but cannot use his arm.

Fred Lane, con. 3, Blanshard, shot a meadow lark two weeks ago in his barnyard. The bird was about a year old. Mr. Lane reports a number of meadow larks hovering around his premises. Weather prophets claim their presence at this time means much milder weather for the remainder of the winter.

Fred Smith, who mysteriously left Farmer Robert Howard, con. 9, East Nissouri, early in the winter, has again been heard from. He writes from the old country to his former employer, Mr. Howard, requesting him to forward his wages and clothes to his present address.

The Alert Lacrosse Club elected the following officers for 1908: Honorary president, T. M. Clark; honorary vice-president, Hon. Nelson Monteith; president, Bert McNeill; vice-president, G. H. McIntyre, M. P.; treasurer, F. W. Hutton; secretary, C. E. Walker; managing committee, Wm. Dickson, Jas. L. Webster, Leon Constable, Jack MacLennan, W. N. Harrison, Hugh Stewart, J. B. Thompson. The club decided to play intermediate lacrosse and practice will begin as soon as spring opens.

Wm. Richards, ice dealer, and the J. D. Moore Company, produce merchants, have cut and housed their season's ice.

A quiet wedding took place lately at the home of the bride on Wellington street south, when Mr. Joseph Beavers was united in marriage with Mrs. Wm. Stone. Rev. H. A. Graham officiated. Only immediate friends were present. A tasty wedding dinner followed. They will in a month's time reside on Water street south in Mr. Beaver's own dwelling.

Councilor F. G. Sanderson, chairman of the finance committee of the town council, said at the council meeting last Monday night that the town finances are in a deplorable state and that a tax rate of 17 mills on the dollar is needed to meet the uncontrollable expenditure.

The Train De Luxe of Canada.

The "International Limited," the premier train of Canada, is indorsed by everybody who has ever had the experience of riding on it. It leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m. every day in the year, arriving Toronto at 4.30 p.m., Hamilton 5.30 p.m., London 7.48 p.m., Detroit 10.00 p.m., and Chicago 7.42 a.m. following morning. It is a solid vestibule train—modern equipment throughout—with Pullman sleeping cars through to Chicago; also Cafe Parlor and Library car service. Have the experience on your next trip west.

More than 4,000 horses a week have been drinking at each of 42 drinking stations maintained in New York City during July and August by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Reports from 50 attendants stationed at the hydrants show a total of about 114,000 horses watered and sprayed with bucket and hose during each hot-weather week. At some of the more important points more than 6,000 horses were handled in one week by these men.

At all railway stations in Germany there are automatic slot machines which, for a 2½-cent nickel, deliver a ticket without which no one who has no railway ticket is allowed on the platform.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1908, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of the Commissioners, of the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz.:

(1) District "A"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about the 58th mile west of Moncton, to the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway at or about mile 97.7, a distance of about 39.7 miles.

(2) District "A"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or about the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway by the Transcontinental Railway at mile 97.7 west of Moncton to the Tobique River, at or about mile 165.7 less one mile, a distance of about 67 miles.

(3) District "A"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the Tobique River to a point shown on the said plans about 2½ miles west of the Town of Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 31.5 miles.

(4) District "B"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the boundary line between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, westerly a distance of about 52.4 miles.

(5) District "D"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about eight miles west of the Abitibi River crossing, in the Province of Ontario, westerly for a distance of about 100 miles.

(6) District "E"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 19½ miles west of the crossing of Mud River, near Lake Nepigon, in the Province of Ontario, easterly for a distance of about 75 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the chief engineer of the Commissioners at Ottawa; also in the offices of the district engineers concerned, viz: Guy C. Dunn, St. John, N.B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec, P.Q.; John Aylen, acting district engineer, North Bay, Ont.; and T. S. Armstrong, Nepigon, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners.

A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenderers shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification, or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners; and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings and specifications, and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required; and are understood to accept, and agree to be bound by the terms and conditions in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:

For Section No. 1, District "A"..... $ 75,000
For Section No. 2, District "A"..... 100,000
For Section No. 3, District "A"..... 75,000
For Section No. 4, District "B"..... 100,000
For Section No. 5, District "D"..... 150,000
For Section No. 6, District "E"..... 100,000

Any person whose tender is accepted shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners, sign the contract, specifications and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners, and in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute a contract with the said Commissioners, and to furnish the additional approved security within ten days after the acceptance of the tender, the said check shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited. The checks deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada as part of the security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

Attention is called to the following clauses in the form of contract:

"All mechanics, laborers or other persons who perform labor for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final."

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labor, and which are, or shall be, applicable to such works." (The schedule of minimum wages determined upon by such department will form part of the contract.)

"The contractor shall in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufactured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply, and upon as good terms, in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

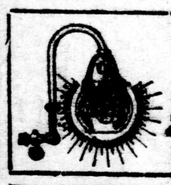
The contractor shall conform to the fire regulations adopted by the Commissioners, and also the laws and regulations respecting fires in the different provinces wherein the work is being performed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, 1st February, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 73n-ywt



CODY
INVERTED GAS
LIGHTS
Sunshine's greatest rival. Made in London. Sold by McMurtry Hardware Co. 286 DUNDAS ST.

ALLAN LINE
WINTER SAILINGS
TURBINE STEAMERS.

Sailings to Liverpool

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Corsican	Fri., Feb. 28	Sat., Feb. 29
Grampian	Sat., Mar. 7	
Virginian	Fri., Mar. 13	Sat., Mar. 14
Tunisian	Sat., Mar. 21	

HALIFAX TO GLASGOW

	From Portland.	Boston.
Mongolian		Thurs. Feb. 27
Numidian	Thurs., Mar. 5	
Corinthian		Thurs., Mar. 12

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street.

Of persons stricken with insanity about one-third recover.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east —*3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:25 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:15 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 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—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

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

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—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., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., 7:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. ! Between London and St. Thomas only.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.

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

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.

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

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Royal Mail Trains From Montreal To Halifax
connecting with
Royal Mail Steamers From Halifax to Liverpool
CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaving Montreal Fridays at 12:00 (noon) carries passengers, baggage and European mails, reaching the steamer's deck at Halifax the following Saturday afternoon.

Special trains carrying passengers, baggage and mails, when inward steamers do not connect with the Maritime Express, leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

For tickets and further information, apply to nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LOW RATES
SECOND CLASS
TO
PACIFIC COAST and B.C. POINTS
CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA, Etc.
ONE WAY ONLY
Daily Feb. 29 to April 29.
Call at C. P. R. city ticket office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

WABASH
FOR MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will sell round trip tickets from all Wabash stations in Canada for $32 50 to Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., $2 less. Tickets on sale Feb. 26, 27, 28, 29 and March 1 and 2, good leaving destination on or before March 10. Tickets on sale via all direct lines, with stop-over privileges at certain points. The Wabash is the direct and true route to the above points. For full particulars see Wabash agents, or address J. A. RICHARDSON D. P. A., 83 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
One Way Colonist Excursions to the West
Commencing Feb. 29 and continuing daily until April 29 to the following points:

$46.05 Vancouver, B. C. Seattle, Wash. Spokane, Wash. Portland, Ore.

$46.05 San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Mexico City.

Tickets also sold to certain other points in proportion.

Secure tickets and full information from MR. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London, Ont.; E. RUSE, depot agent.

The Sporting World

Hockey, Basketball, Curling, Bowling.

London, if It Wins From Preston, Meets Collingwood or Hamilton To Decide Which Enters Finals

But One More Round To Play Before Finals, After Preston Games.

Now that Simcoe has been stowed away for the winter, Londoners in general are talking of nothing else but the chances of the local hockey team to enter the finals in the O. H. A. intermediate series. The consensus of opinion is that if the wearers of the green and white can trim Collingwood, which will doubtless defeat Hamilton, the championship will be theirs, for the northerners are reputed to be about the best that ever raised a hockey stick in the intermediate ranks.

London vs. Collingwood or Hamilton.

According to the Toronto papers it has been decided that London, if it wins the round with Preston, will play off with the winner of the Collingwood-Hamilton battle. The winner will then enter the finals for the championship.

Midland must be considered a contender for the title, according to the Toronto Globe, which stated yesterday that that team was the favorite for the championship. However, that statement need not be swallowed whole, even if Midland has a last year's senior team, for Collingwood has shown up as strong if not stronger than any of the teams outside of London, which by the way is never all in until the final whistle blows, and then it is usually on top.

London Will Make Itself Felt.

We'll all know more about it later on, though; but there is whispering that with fair play London will make itself felt no matter which aggregation it stacks up against.

Monday evening the locals meet Preston on the latter's ice, and if they meet no stronger opposition than they did at Simcoe, another contest will have been added to the long list of season's victories.

AS SIMCOE SAW IT

The following is an extract from an account of the Simcoe-London game as given in a Simcoe exchange:

The return game was played here at Lynnwood Rink last evening. In the afternoon sleigh loads began to arrive in town from all directions of the country, and over an hour before it was time to call the game the rink was filled. Then after the London crowd, who brought a special train and wedged its way into the rink in addition to the local crowd, the place was jammed, but none had to be turned away, and a record attendance for a hockey match in Simcoe was established. There were about 1,500 in the building.

With good ice the locals expected to win this return game even if they couldn't win out the round, which the majority of goals in the two games decided. However, the weather man was against them, and when the game was called it was raining and the thermometer stood at 44. Of course under these conditions the ice was very heavy, and the locals knew their chances were slim against the heavier London seven, who were in better condition to stand the heavy going.

Referee Jack Maxon, of Toronto, officiated, and gave the best of satisfaction to both teams. The Simcoe players has no excuse from the referee standpoint. They all acknowledge they were simply outplayed by a better team, and took their medicine in the right way.

WILLIAM (BILLY) BELL,
The crack local bowler, who with Joe West, yesterday beat the world's bowling record for a two-man teem, while practicing for the big Toronto tournament, on the National alleys.

National Cigar Stand

SATURDAY SPECIALS
All Three-for-a-Quarter Cigars Will Be Sold, Saturday Only, FOUR FOR A QUARTER

BOWLING AND BILLIARD PARLORS IN CONNECTION.

197-199 Dundas Street
MIKE FOLEY, MANAGER.

wty

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.

The thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday afternoon at the company's office, when the record of another successful year's operations was placed before the shareholders present.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore, John M. Dillon, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K. C., George C. Gunn, his Honor Judge Talbot Macbeth, J. F. Kern, Thomas Rowe, and others.

The chair having been taken by Mr. John McClary, the president, the manager, Mr. A. M. Smart, who acted as secretary, read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of the last annuol meeting, which, upon motion, were confirmed.

The annual report was then presented, as follows:

London, Canada, Jan. 27, 1908.

To the Shareholders:

In presenting the thirty-seventh annual report, your directors have great pleasure in being able to again record the result of another successful year's business, as indicated by the balance sheet, which is herewith presented. The usual exhaustive audit has been completed by the company's auditors, comprising monthly checking of all cash transactions, verifications of all postings, and balances of the books, together with final examination of the securities, and their certificate is appended.

The revenue account, after providing for all interest, commission, taxes and expenses, together with dividends to the shareholders at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum, has enabled your directors to carry $35,000, a somewhat increased amount, to the reserve fund. This latter now stands at $720,000, being equal to 60 per cent of the paid-up capital—a valuable additional security to depositors and debentureholders.

The financial stringency in the United States during the latter part of the year has been reflected to a limited extent in this country; but the deficiency of crop results, together with the enlargement generally of business facilities, have probably contributed more to the diminished supply of funds, and the consequent somewhat higher rates presently obtainable for real estate loans in Canada. This has led to the deprivation of funds for speculation of all kinds, whether in stocks, grain or land; and taken together with the present restraint and rigid security offered for loans, will doubtless result in much good, tending as it will to confine values to more stable figures.

While the rewards from agriculture, in which this company is more immediately concerned, have undoubtedly been curtailed, interest payments on your company's mortgages have been quite as well met as in preceding years. This may be considered most satisfactory, as may also the fact that your company is still without any property on hand other than its own office building.

Higher rates for money have prevailed also in Great Britain, hence the reduction in liability for sterling debentures, your directors considering it unwise to offer there any abnormal rate for funds. Your company's interests in Scotland continue to have the careful attention of Messrs. William Home Cook & Co., C. A., as general agents in Edinburgh.

Your directors gladly record their appreciation of the manner in which the officials of the company have discharged their duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCLARY, President.

Revenue Account.

Interest on Sterling Debentures	$41,183 59	Balance from last year	$ 35,916 48
Interest on Currency Debentures	21,728 64	Interest earned on mortgages, rents, etc.	235,029 26
Interest on deposits	17,111 86		
Expenses connected with Sterling Debentures	4,039 47		
Commissions and expenses in connection with loans	14,623 40		
Accruing commission	5,000 00		
Taxes, provincial and municipal	2,325 27		
Expenses of management	15,673 72		
Dividend No. 87, paid 2nd July, 1907	39,000 00		
Dividend No. 88, due 2nd January, 1908	39,000 00		
Carried to reserve fund	35,000 00		
Balance carried forward	36,256 79		
	$270,945 74		$270,945 74

Financial Statement.

ASSETS.

Mortgages, etc., on real estate		$3,867,319 64
Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages	5,184 22	
		$3,862,135 42
Municipal Debentures owned		91,520 80
Loans secured by this company's stock		4,100 00
Loans secured by other stocks and Loan Co's Debentures		8,841 26
Office premises (freehold)		40,000 00
Cash with Bank of Scotland		47,980 21
Cash with banks in Canada		85,346 91
		$4,139,924 60

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Sterling Debentures	$1,048,499 65	
Accrued interest	9,707 00	
		$1,058,206 65
Currency Debentures	536,573 94	
Accrued Interest	8,829 03	
		545,402 97
Deposits		516,058 19
Accruing commissions		25,000 00
		2,144,667 81
Surplus		$1,995,256 79
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock paid up	$1,200,000 00	
Dividend No. 88 (since paid)	39,000 00	
Reserve fund	$685,000 00	
Carried thereto, 1907	35,000 00	
	720,000 00	
Balance at credit of revenue account	36,256 79	
		$1,995,256 79

A. M. SMART, Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company:

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1907, comprising a monthly cash audit and the verification of the postings and balances in all the company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the securities and find them in order.

F. G. JEWELL,
J. F. KERN,
Auditors.

London, Ont., Jan. 27, 1908.

It was then moved by Mr. John McClary, seconded by Mr. A. S. Emery, that the annual report just read be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Judge Macbeth, seconded by George C. Gunn, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the directors and officials of the company for their efforts in the continued successful conduct of the business of the company during the past year. Carried.

The president having returned thanks on behalf of the directors and officials, scrutineers were then appointed, and the election of directors proceeded with, resulting in the re-election of the retiring directors for the ensuing year, namely, Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, Wm. Bowman, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore and John M. Dillon.

It was then moved by his Honor Judge Macbeth, seconded by Mr. Thos. Rowe, that Messrs. Frank G. Jewell and J. F. Kern be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the company. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned, and at a meeting of the board of directors held subsequently, Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr. Arthur S. Emery, vice-president, of the company.

AROUND THE SPORTING CIRCUIT

H B M

By SOUTHPAW

BETWEEN THE CHAMPION BOWLERS AND THE POSSIBLE HOCKEY LEADERS London is now very much in evidence in the world of sport.

A peculiar feature of the bowling end of the argument is that the Forest City has champion trundlers, both on the green and on the alleys.

If the local hockey team wins the championship—and they always have a chance—the town won't be large enough to hold them, and if the bowlers clean up at Toronto, the place will have to be still further enlarged. London has proven itself to be one of the best sporting places on the map, when it has winning teams, but like a whole lot more towns, losers are not wanted.

• • •

PRESTON WILL BE LONDON'S NEXT VICTIM IN THE HOCKEY LINE, and dope is accordingly in order. It seems to be rather a hard proposition to get a line on these outside places, but a local man who lived in Preston for some time stated today that the brand of hockey put up there is not much faster than the City League. If that statement be correct, then we can already imagine another scalp dangling in the green-and-white wigwam, for they have to come fast when they take the locals into camp.

• • •

NEARLY EVERY PROMINENT CHARACTER IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS has some pronounced characteristic. Especially is this so in the turf world. Geers, for example, has never been known to waste a single word in conversation, and easily earns his sobriquet of "The Silent Man."

Dan McEwen, the well-known veteran local driver, is also another one of the silent brigade, but his non-talkativeness is not so pronounced as that of Geer's. Dan will talk horse—but it is generally some horse in Europe or some other distant point that he will discuss.

Last spring the writer took a little jaunt out to Queen's Park to look the nags over, and incidentally make a few notes.

Among the horses under Mr. McEwen's care was "Silver Joe."

"Nice-looking little horse," ventured the reporter.

Dan meditated. Then he grunted, "Yeh."

"Working out pretty fast?" again haphazarded the party behind the pencil. Dan side-stepped.

"I've got a pretty piece of horseflesh over here," he said. Then the veteran of the reins began to talk about the weather, the track, and almost everything else under the sun.

At that time the scribe was puzzled. Recently "Silver Joe" was started at Ottawa in the ice races, and his owner and his friends cleaned up over $35,000. All of which goes to prove that there is a reason for everything, even in silence.

• • •

NEXT FRIDAY AT HAMILTON, GEORGE CRISPIN, the fast local roller skater competes with McMasters, the champion of the burg by the Mountain in a two-mile race. A number of local sportsmen will accompany the local man to Hamilton and back him to the limit.

Crispin is very confident of victory, and is tipping his friends to "get down."

• • •

THE SIMCOE REFORMER offers the following notes on the Simcoe-London round:

• • •

Defeated at last and in a decisive manner.

• • •

Several places now want exhibition games with the Simcoe team.

• • •

Some reports gave the score as 10 to 3, but the official count was 9—3.

• • •

The London people say this was the best game their team has played to date.

• • •

Smith and Cribb worked like beavers and played defense and forward in turn.

• • •

It was certainly a great crowd. Nearly every nearby town was represented.

• • •

Goalkeeper Pearson had lots to do in the first half, but he did it in the proper style.

• • •

Referee Maxon kept them playing hockey and his work was the best he has done here this year.

• • •

Davy Bole in center and "Crow" Carrothers on left wing were the pick of the London forwards.

• • •

Geo. Andrews got a nasty cut on the foot from the point of his opponent's skate and had to retire.

• • •

It took a good team to do the trick, but London can fill the bill and "here's hopin'" they win the championship.

• • •

London has only lost one game this year. It was their first game of the season, and before they had their present line-up together.

• • •

London has a star in Casselman, their 200-lb. point player. His defense work was beyond criticism and his rushes dangerous.

• • •

All the Simcoe forward worked hard and played a good game but were hard checked by a better team and Plett's rushes were probably the most conspicuous.

• • •

Coates did his share at the net. He claims two of those goals should never have been chalked against him. We think he is right at that, but then it would have made no material difference in the result.

The fan exports of China amount to 11,000,000 a year.

Bowling

Is an ideal all-the-year-round sport. It is invigorating and healthful.

Merchants, clerks, doctors, lawyers are invited to take exercise on our

Alleys

They have automatic pin setters.

The Ideal Bowling & Billiard Parlors
135 KING ST.

Dan McEwen, the London Driver, Pulls Off Big Killing at Ottawa With Race Horse "Silver Joe"

$35,000 Is Said To Have Been Cleaned Up on the Race—Entricken Down Heavily.

As stated in yesterday's Advertiser (on page eight), Dan McEwen and other well-known horsemen recently pulled off a big killing at the Ottawa ice races with a horse named The Eel, which was known to Londoners as "Silver Joe." The Canadian Sportsman in an account of the race says:

"In the entries for the 2.35 stake, there appeared that of The Eel, gr.h., entered by Mrs. O'Keefe, Buffalo, N.Y. No one knew The Eel, and no one cared much about him, as it was not figured that a green one could come from Buffalo, where the conditions are not favorable for winter training, and beat the bunch that were entered in the stake here, especially as the latter had a few good races under their belts, and were known to be right good.

Anita Favorite.

The mare Anita, owned by Frank Matty, of Syracuse, N.Y., that had done great things last week in Montreal, when she won two races and showed that she could pace three times better than 2.24, was made favorite for the race, and loads of the long green went in with her sailing at $20, and the field $15. The salts of Syracuse, of course, thought that the reliance of the field buyers was the bay mare City Queen, owned by Lou Bennett, of Port Hope, and as they were confident Anita could take City Queen's measure, they literally climbed over one another to get the Anita tickets.

Getting the Field End.

It was noticed that a quiet individual, whose identity was unknown, except to but a few, was getting the field mobile. end, and he was there taking them off when the last call was made by Starter Fred Upton for the horses to appear on the track. The Eel was the last to show up, which enabled his lone backer to get all there was in sight, and when he did appear, and it was seen that he was none other than the grey horse that had been known as "Silver Joe," with the master mechanic, Danny McEwen, up, there was consternation in the ranks of the backers of Anita, for many of the "wise" fellows fell for the Anita trick, thinking it was like finding money to play her against the field at any odds. Of course it was too late to get off.

The race was uninteresting from the ordinary spectator's point of view, for The Eel just toyed with his field, winning one, two, three, without being anywhere near the limit of his speed at any stage, although Anita made him jig in 2.22½ and 2.21¼ to win the second and third heats.

Bookies Completely Routed.

The rout was complete and the pool box clerks had to work overtime counting the money which the shrewd Entricken carted away in a mail bag brought along for the purpose. It was a cleverly engineered coup, and although there were many sore heads around town after the race, they could not but admit that the owner of The Eel, which we will now have to call the horse, was entitled to the credit of slipping over such a good thing.

The Eel is a grey horse, by Gambolcer, son of Gambetta Wilkes, out of a mare by John L. He stands 15.2 and looks all over the finished article that he is. McEwen made no mistake with him, as he was in fine fettle, and acted like he could beat 2.20 three times handily enough.

It is his owner's intention to send him after the money on the Grand Circuit this year, and there are many hereabouts just now who would have a ticket on him if he were to start against a seventy horse power automobile.

Chester Jeffries.

If anybody took a notion to ask Chester (Nig.) Jeffries, just when and where he first began playing baseball, the inquisitive one would doubtless be informed that the player wasn't keeping a diary, nor never had.

Those who claim to know, however, state that from the time "Nig" was able to sit up in his trundle bed he was always juggling a milk bottle, a rattle, a rubber ball or a baseball. The Jeffries backyard is a large one, and when Chester was not eating or sleeping, it is recorded that he was always out playing baseball.

Some of these statements may have been slightly overdrawn, but at all events, whether they be true or not, Chester Jeffries is today about as fine a little all-round ball player as there is in the vicinity. It was, therefore, no surprise to his friends that he was the first to be asked for his terms to play with the proposed international baseball team of this city, as announced exclusively in The Advertiser yesterday.

WILL LONDON BOWLERS REPEAT AT TORONTO?

Will London repeat at Toronto again this year in bowling?

There are many who are at present asking that question, and the answer is always "Yes." If constant practice, with consequent daily improvement, coupled with the confidence born of a previous victory, counts for anything, there ought to be nothing to it but the locals when the big tournament is called at the Queen City on the 24th of this month. The big affair winds up on March 2.

WINNERS YESTERDAY.

At New Orleans—Exotic 5 to 1, Loftus 13 to 20, Alcada 10 to 1, Oraculum 9 to 10, Donna 3 to 5, St. Noel 8 to 5, Grenada 40 to 1.

LAST NIGHT'S HOCKEY SCORES

Northern League.

Harriston 2, Wingham 6.
Palmerston 9, Listowel 7.

Professional League.

Guelph 5, Brantford 2.

O. H. A.—Junior.

*Barrie 9, Midland 1.
*This game ties the round.

HAMILTON LEASES PRO. LEAGUE PARK

Further Evidence That Proposed International League Is Going Through.

It is now practically certain that the proposed International baseball league will shortly become a fixture. The lease for the Hamilton baseball park was yesterday signed, according to the Times, and a part of the rental laid down.

Mr. W. J. Reid is at present out of the city, but it was learned this morning that so far no lease has yet been signed for Tecumseh Park. The option on the park runs until the last of this month, and inasmuch as Mr. Reid is now in New York, and has been for over a week, it is possible that he has paid a visit to Mr. Wreath, the promoter, who wrote Jeffries and other City League players for their terms.

The Hamilton people were to have held a meeting today and whip things into shape for the opening of the season, but this was prevented by Mr. Paige, of the international league, who has been snow-bound up north.

BROKE RECORD IN PRACTICE

Joe West and Billy Bell Roll 1,291 for Three Games.

Yesterday was an eventful one for local trundlers, for two of them sent the world's record for a two-man team skyward, and incidentally made the half-hundred odd spectators who witnessed the performance sit up with wide-open mouths and pay attention. The games were rolled on the National alleys in practice, however, and connot, therefore, be set down.

Little Joe West and "Silent" Billy Bell were the skillful individuals, and their mark of 1,291 for three games on two different alleys will doubtless stand for a long time. The world's record for two-men bowling was 1,249, so it can be seen that the notch was raised just 42 pins.

The scores by games were as follows:

West	208	212	210	630
Bell	192	236	233	661
Total				1,291

In twelve games bowled yesterday West made 212, 223, 232, 199, 180, 203, 190, 198, 155, 208, 180, 170. Total, 2,359.

Bell, twelve games: 200, 189, 197, 223, 200, 175, 165, 233, 202, 178, 236, 192, 187, Total, 2,377.

BOWLING AT HYMAN HALL

Ward Four won two out of three games from Ward Two last night in the Liberal Club series. The games were closely contested, and the bowling was fair.

Platt is bowling well these days, and promises to be one of the best rollers in the city. He got high single with 194. Capt. Stone was the real bowler last night trundling three good games getting high aggregate with 538. Worrall and Ross bowled well, while Feeny was in hard luck.

Capt. Oliver trundled valiantly for the loser, while McIntosh, Cooper and McMurphy were steady. "Pop" Beal had most of the tough luck going.

The score:

WARD FOUR.

Platt	151	194	147	492
Feeney	122	119	116	357
Worrall	181	148	149	478
Ross	110	160	156	426
Stone	165	172	191	528
	729	793	759	2281

WARD TWO.

Cooper	129	136	165	430
McMurphy	150	159	162	471
Beal	135	137	106	378
McIntosh	151	156	142	449
Oliver	176	138	177	491
	741	726	752	2219

STRANDED IN NORWICH ROOTERS' PREDICAMENT

Left Train, Thinking It Was London, and Special Pulled Away.

It isn't often that the town of Norwich, between here and Simcoe, is honored by being mistaken for London, but this was the case on Wednesday night, when the special train on the G. T. R., bearing the local rooters, was making the return trip.

For some reason the train made a stop at Norwich, and when some of the rooting contingent looked out of the window and saw the lights of the town through the rain, they promptly decided that they had struck the Forest City, and, accordingly left the cars. Naturally, they discovered their mistake before they had gone far, but in the meantime the engineer of the special had pulled the throttle open, and when the rooters landed at the station there was nothing doing.

To cut a long story short, the tired and disgruntled rooters, after waking up an angry German hotelkeeper, and getting abused in broken Dutch for so doing, learned that they could get a train home the next day somewhere around noon. It is also said that the hotel where they stopped was filled with commercial men at the time, and that the best accommodation the loyal London rooters could procure was chair space in the hotel lobby.

They are back now, and they are going to stay back, according to all accounts, for there were divers explanations to make to employers and wives when the return trip had finally come to an end, and such explanations sometimes tax one's imagination considerably.

CARPETBALL.

The A. O. F. carpetballers are still busy, and the contests are, as a rule, close and well-played. In a series of recent games the following were the scores:

Brighton 36, Magnolia 34.
Stella 36, Forest City 25.
America, which has cmfwyp cmfwyp

C. P. R. Express Thrown From Rails No One Injured in the Accident

Engine and Five Cars Displaced at Chatham—Ice in Switch the Cause.

The early morning C. P. R. express for Toronto was five hours late today owing to an accident that happened about 4 o'clock, while the train was crossing the diamond, three miles west of Chatham.

The accident was caused by the interlocking apparatus failing to work perfectly, owing to the ice, and the engine and five cars were thrown off the track.

The auxiliary was summoned from Windsor, but the train was finally pulled onto the track again by a big compound engine, which was sent out from Tilbury.

No one was injured.

Glass Firm Seeks Inducements Here

The manufacturers' and reception committee met yesterday afternoon, but there was little of importance to be discussed.

A communication was received from a firm being organized in a Canadian city to manufacture glass. The management were anxious to discover what inducements London would offer.

City Clerk Baker is in communication with the firm, and will report at the next meeting.

According to the letter, the firm expects to have a pay roll of $1,175 weekly.

The request of the National Light Company for free water was referred to a committee composed of Chairman Ferguson, Ald. Saunders, Ald. Gerry and Mr. Whitwam to report.

The deputation investigated, and it was decided by them to recommend that two years' free water be granted the firm.

The names of Dr. Becher, John Graham and Wm. McNeil were added to the committee.

Those present were Ald. Ferguson (chairman), Ald. Beattie, Ald. Parsons, Ald. Saunders, Ald. Rose, Ald. Gerry, Ald. Moorhead, Ald. Stewart, W. Whitwam, James Donnelly, H. B. Archer and Secretary Baker.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Big Banquet

The final arrangements for the board of trade banquet have been made and it will be held in the Tecumseh House on Friday, Feb. 28th.

Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, will arrive in the city on Friday noon.

He will be the guest of Hon. C. S. Hyman during his stay in the city.

It was thought that Hon. Mr. Lemieux would address the Canadian Club on Friday noon, but this will not be the case, as Mr. Lemieux cannot get into the city in time to do so.

Rev. J. W. Clark, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, but now in Montreal, has been invited, and a favorable reply is expected.

Mr. Cyril-Dwight Edwards will sing.

New Organist for Colborne St. Church

At a meeting of the trustee board of the Colborne Street Methodist Church held last night Mr. A. O. Geiger, formerly of Chicago, was engaged as organist.

Mr. Gieger is an organist of much ability, and among the churches where he has officiated are, the Simcoe Street Methodist Church, Oshawa, 5 years; St. Peter's Episcopal, Cobourg, and Western Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, 4½ years.

Mr. Geiger is not only a superior organist, but is a choirmaster of much experience.

He will assume his duties tomorrow.

The Colborne Street Methodist Church is indeed fortunate to have procured such a valuable man as Mr. Geiger.

Many Travelers Sign the Petition

The petition being circulated by the commercial travelers of Canada, asking that Sir Wilfrid Laurier appoint a commercial traveler one of the three new members of the Dominion railway commission, is meeting with a hearty response.

The petition at the Tecumseh House contains a large number of names, and travelers generally are signing it.

"I do not know whether we will get what we want," said a commercial traveler last night, "but I think the idea is a good one. I have been in several places, and the petitions are being signed by large numbers of traveling men.

Successful Concert in St. Mary's Hall

The concert given in St. Mary's Hall last night by St. Mary's choir and other talent proved a splendid success. The audience, despite the bad weather, was a large one, and the programme was excellent.

It was as follows:

Part I.

Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust."..... .... Gounod
The Choir.
Song—"Cupid at the Ferry."..Newton
Miss Abbie Willard.
Violin Solo—Selected.... .....
Miss McKim.
Reading—Selected. ....
Miss Hazel Smith.
Song—"Ain Folks." ....Burns
Mr. T. Ranahan.
Orchestra... ....

Part II.

Anvil Chorus from "Trovatore."..Verdi
Reading—Selected.. ....
Miss Hazel Smith.
Song—Selected..... ....
Miss Abbie Willard.
Violin Solo—Hungarian Dance.. ...
....Brahms
Miss McKim.
Song—Selected..... ... .
Mr. T. Ranahan.
Orchestra. ....
Part Song—"The Viking."....Fanning
The Choir.
God Save the King.

Dr. J. M. Buckley Has Been Vindicated

Press reports recently sent out from New York announced the beginning of an investigation into charges against Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, arising out of the publication nearly four years ago of a report of the trial of Prof, Bowne, of Boston University, for "heresy," who, by the way, was unanimously acquitted. It was charged against Dr. Buckley that the report was unfair and partisan; that he refused the complainant in the case against Prof. Bowne the privilege of reviewing the report and that he refused the advertisement of a pamphlet by the complainant.

After careful investigation by a committee of eight and a presiding elder the first two charges were unanimously found to be not sustained. The third he admitted, but proved that he was acting under church authority in excluding libelous or otherwise objectionable advertisements. The committee also found that nothing derogatory to the moral or ministerial character of Dr. Buckley was presented during the investigation.

Charged With Breaking Into a Car

Perry Sinclair was arrested by the detectives last night on a charge of breaking into a sealed car on the Grand Trunk near Ridout street, and stealing from it several bottles of brandy.

So far Sinclair is the only one arrested, but warrants have been issued for several other young men who are believed to have been implicated.

Sinclair appeared before Magistrate Love this morning and was remanded for a week.

Hotel Improvements Very Noticeable

Provincial Inspector Morrison, together with Inspector Galpin, completed his inspection of the local hotels and left the city last evening.

"I am more than surprised at the improvement in the hotels of London," Inspector Morrison told The Advertiser.

"Many of the hotels in this city are perfect little palaces, and nothing more could be desired by the most fastidious traveler.

"There is general improvement noticeable in every hotel, and all the proprietors seem to be working with the idea of making their houses first-class ones.

"They are succeeding, too, and I was quite surprised to see the difference in some of them since my last visit here.

"There is a great change going on all over the Province, and the days of the poor class of hotel are numbered.

"They simply cannot live in the face of the improvements that in many of the other houses are being made, and will be forced to follow the example set, or go out of business.

Valentine Dance.

The Valentine hop conducted by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick at the Palace Dancing Academy Friday night turned out to be one of the most pleasant dances of the season. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather over one hundred and fifty guests were present. The splendid floor was in most excellent shape, and a choice programme of all the latest music was furnished by the academy orchestra. By request another special hop will be put on next Friday evening.

ONE CENT ONLY FOR DROP LETTERS

Important Postal Legislation Promised By Postmaster-General.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Though less refractory today, the Opposition showed no disposition to expedite the passing of the marine and fishery estimates, the result being that after four and a half hours' discussion in committee of supply only ten items, amounting in the aggregate to $136,000, had gone through. In the afternoon Mr. Lemieux announced his intention to introduce very soon legislation providing for a one-cent rate for drop letters in large centers.

Mr. Verville introduced his act providing for an eight-hour day for workmen engaged on public works.

Mr. Macdonell asked if the Postmaster-General had taken any steps to inaugurate the proposed one-cent rate for drop letters in large centers.

Mr. Lemieux answered that he intended to introduce the necessary legislation very soon.

Mr. Henderson urged that the Postmaster-General should bear the rural communities, small towns and villages in mind, and give them a half-cent rate.

Local Items

—Councilor Lowry of Brussels is visiting his brother, Mr. William Lowry, 565 King street.

—Mr. Cnas. Maynard, of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church choir, has gone to Arkona, where he will take part in special services all next week.

—The Rev. Joseph Janes, of St. Marys, will occupy the pulpit of Wortley Road Baptist Church, morning and evening, tomorrow. Mrs. Janes (nee Pauline Mowat), will sing.

—Rev. Dr. Livingstone, of this city, has been secured for the Wallaceburg Epworth League anniversary, to be held on March 1. On Monday evening, March 2, he will deliver his famous lecture on "Imaginations."

—Last Thursday evening a large number of young people had a most pleasant sleighride to the home of Miss Mabel West, con. 8, London Township, where a most enjoyable time was spent in games, music and recitation.

—In the high court, Toronto, in the case of Griffin vs. St. Marys, W. E. Middleton, K. C., for defendants, appealed from taxation of local taxing officer at London. Featherston Aylesworth for plaintiff. Referred to senior taxing officer at Toronto for report.

—Dr. Sheppard, of Niagara Falls, will address the Historical Society at the Normal School on Tuesday evening next on "The Historic Days on the Niagara River." This society are inviting the public to hear this lecture free.

—Miss Marguerite Cook entertained a number of her young friends last evening at her home, Richmond House, in honor of her thirteenth birthday. Games and a dainty repast of the valentine order, were thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Children's Aid Society.

The annual election of officers for the Children's Aid Society will take place on Tuesday afternoon next.

Council Meeting.

The city council will meet on Monday night. There is not much business to be transacted.

Leap Year Skating Party.

The Leap Year skating parties which have been held in Simcoe street rink lately have proven so popular that Mr. Lowry, the proprietor, announces that in future they will be held every Tuesday evening during February.

Death of Mrs. Stoddard.

Mrs. John Stoddard, aged 95 years, one of the oldest residents of West Nissouri, died at the family residence yesterday. Mrs. Stoddard was widely known and esteemed. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Lake Horn Again.

The C. P. R. "sunken garden" is just now a fine sheet of water, and if Jack Frost gets busy there will be a fine skating pond there soon. Since the old days of "Lake Horn" there has not been such a flood on that low-lying piece of land.

Liberal Whist.

The whist match of the South London Liberal Club was very largely attended last evening. There was keen competition in all the games. The prize was won by Mr. W. Kennedy with a score of plus 20. The prize was donated by Ald. Stevenson.

Annual at Home.

The annual at home of the officers, teachers and senior scholars of the First Methodist Church Sunday School was held in Wesley Hall last night, when about 300 persons were present. A very pleasant time was spent by all in social intercourse, and a choice programme was also carried out. The choir, Miss Pauline Ivey, the Wesleyan Male Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Fairley, Boyce and Tanny, took part.

Teachers' Outing.

The trip which the city teachers made to Cleveland last year proved so interesting and instructive that it is the desire of everyone to take another trip this year. A majority of the teachers are understood to be in favor of going to some representative Canadian city this year, and seeing how the schools are conducted. Toronto and Hamilton are both mentioned as likely places, as owing to their proximity the schools of both places could be seen. A number of others are in favor of going to Buffalo. The matter will probably be settled at the next meeting of the Teachers' Association.

Tecumseh Whist Club.

A very interesting and closely-contested game of whist was played in the rooms of this club by the members and their friends; in the open competition last night. The Howell system of compass whist was used, and resulted in the prizes going to Messrs. Doggerwell and Park, with a plus score of 2½ points. The other plus scores were Sanders and Wilcox 1, Doyle and Wyckoff 1.

HARTWICK TO APPEAR

Continued from Page One.

mental condition of the old man. Hartwick was undoubtedly insane, but there was a chance for his recovery with proper care.

Prisoner Quiet Now.

The prisoner is not handcuffed in anyway now, and the fact that he makes no more efforts to tear off his clothing or do himself bodily harm, would seem to indicate that he is becoming more sane every day.

An Indian Attendant.

A peculiar feature of Hartwick's incarceration is that his most devoted attendant is Thomas Noah, the youthful Muncey Indian, who is also charged with murder. Hartwick's cell door is left open all day and Noah is the first to reach his side when the old man makes a sound, or asks for a drink of water or something to eat.

To visitors at the jail the spectacle presented in ward number one, where the prisoners charged with indictable offences are confined, is a novel one.

A Festive Board.

Just outside Hartwick's cell door is a large table standing in the corridor. Around the table are usually gathered Noah, the accused murderer; Davis, the young English thief, who is awaiting deportation, and Mee, the Strathroy traveler, who is accused of embezzlement.

All are generally in the merriest of moods and try to make the best of a bad situation.

To look at the merry group around the table, exchanging yarns, one could almost imagine himself standing in a country store and postoffice on a cold night listening to the telling of stories.

SLIPPED AND BROKE HIS COLLAR BONE

Serious Accident to Son of Mr. Wm. Gammage.

While going home from school a day or so ago Gardie Gammage, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Gammage, the florist, slipped on an icy sidewalk on Oxford street and broke his collar bone.

The attending physician expressed the opinion that the broken bone would knit together nicely and that there would be no permanent inconvenience from the injury.

TOOK BOOTS AND SHIRT

Odd Sequel to Young Englishman's Adventure in the Boer War.

A young Englishman in the city is telling rather an interesting story concerning the South African war.

The young fellow in question went to the front, and was with Gen Methuen when he was captured at the Modder River. When they had been taken in charge by the enemy, a young Boer fighter came to him, and with cuffs and curses demanded the Englishman's boots and leggins, but the latter refused to give them up. A pitched battle seemed imminent between the two, when another Boer interfered, and asked the cause of the trouble. It was explained to him, and he made the younger Boer cease annoying. The Boer and the Englishman became quite friendly, and after a time the former made the suggestion that he would not mind having the boots and leggins himself. He insisted quietly, of course, and got them. When he put them on he noticed that the Englishman had a nice shirt, so he quietly asked for that. He got that also, and the Englishman had to walk several miles with no shoes or shirt.

When the war was over the Englishman returned home. A year or so ago he was walking on the streets of London, when he was greeted by a stranger, who asked him if he did not recognize him. He remembered having seen his questioner somewhere, but could not recall the circumstances.

"Why, I am the Boer who took your boots from you on the Modder," said the Boer with a smile.

"What are you doing here?" the Englishman asked.

"Why, I am one of the South African football team that is touring England," answered the Boer.

And so he was, being one of the best players on that crack team.

The young Englishman recently came to London, and is employed here.

REMANDED FOR WEEK

Alleged Strathroy Embezzler Was Arranged in Court Today.

Herbert Mee, the Strathroy traveler, charged with the embezzlement of upwards of $1,200 from the Strathroy Brewing Company, this morning appeared before Judge Macbeth to elect trial.

Upon application of Mr. E. Scatcherd, who is acting for the accused Mee, was remanded for another week.

DEATH OF MRS. CLARK

Old and Respected Resident of London Has Passed Away.

An old and highly-respected resident of East Nissouri passed away yesterday at the residence of her son, Mr. Kenneth Clark, 7 Dundas street, in the person of Mrs. Anne Clark, relict of the late Walter Clark.

Mrs. Clark was in her 87th year, and came to this country from Scotland over 60 years ago.

About a month ago she came in to visit her son, and was lately taken ill.

She is survived by two daughters and three sons, Mrs. H. Rounds and Mrs. M. A. Baldock, of the Northwest Territories; John, of Manitoba; William, of Owen Sound, and Kenneth, of this city.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

INTERMENT OF LATE MR. ABBOTT

Remains of Londoner Killed at Los Angeles Buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

The remains of the late William F. Abbott, who was killed in Los Angeles on Feb. 5, arrived in this city last night, and were taken to the residence of Mrs. Mary Sutherland, 136 Simcoe street. The remains were accompanied to this city by Mrs. Wm. Abbott, and Miss Carrie Phillips, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Abbott at Los Angeles. The flowers that came from Los Angeles were very beautiful and included a very large wreath of violets from Miss Carrie Phillips, a large wreath from Mr. Harry Heil, a wreath from Brazee Bros., a large wreath from Bullocks' Departmental Store, sprays from Mrs. J. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Morris, and a large bunch of violets from Miss Tuttle. Three other large bunches of violets were sent from friends. Other floral tributes were: A pillow from brothers and sisters; a crescent from Misses Jennie and Jessie Watson; a large broken column from Mrs. Sutherland and family; a wreath of lilies, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Geiger; spray from Mr. and Mrs. S. Thorpe; spray from Regal Glove and Mitt Company, and many others.

The funeral took place this afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. Walter Moffatt and Rev. James Livingstone, at the house, 136 Simcoe street, at 2 o'clock. The pallbearers were deceased six brother-in-laws Messrs. H. J. Sutherland, Alex. Sutherland, Ed. Sutherland, Arthur O. Geiger, W. J. Parsons and S. Davis. Interment was made at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BUFFALO FLOODED PITTSBURG FEARS

The Excessive Rainfall Causes Rivers and Creeks To Overflow.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—Rain continues to fall in this city and surrounding territory and the rivers are rising rapidly. Before noon the danger point of 22 feet will have been reached. The Allegheny and Youghiogheny Rivers are beyond their banks at many places and notwithstanding the flood warnings issued yesterday considerable damage will result.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The waters of Buffalo and Scajaquada Creeks in the southern and northern sections of this city respectively, overflowed their banks early today, and at 10 o'clock there is from two to three feet of water in the streets. Street car traffic in those sections has been practically abandoned. Many cellars are flooded, fires in furnaces extinguished, and thousands of dollars' damage has been done to property.

CANADIAN CLUB

Rev. Dr. Gandier Will Address the Members.

The regular luncheon of the Canadian Club will be held in the banqueting hall of the Masonic Temple, on Monday at noon.

The guest of honor will be Rev. Alfred Gandier, B. D., of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will be the guest of honor, and will speak on the subject, "The Awakening of China and Its Import to Canadians."

BURNS WINS.

Omaha, Feb. 15. — "Farmer" Burns for the second time defeated War Eagle, the Blackfoot chief, at the Auditorium, last night, taking two falls in ten and twelve minutes, respectively.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Feb. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	48½	48⅞	47¼	47⅜
American Sugar	112	112½	110	110
Amer. Locomotive ..	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Amer. Foundry	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26
Amer. Refining	59⅝	59¾	56⅜	57⅛
Amer. Cotton Oil....	27	27	25½	26¼
Atchison, com.	69¼	69¼	67½	67¾
Baltimore & Ohio...	78⅝	78⅝	77½	77¾
Brooklyn Transit ...	40	40½	38¼	38⅞
Canadian Pacific	145	145	143	143
Chesapeake & Ohio..	27¼	27¼	27	27
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	18⅛	18⅛	17	17
Chicago & N. W....	140	..	..	..
Distillers	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
Erie, com.	14⅞	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
G. Northern, pfd ...	118	118	116¼	116¼
Inter-Met., pfd.	19¼	..	..	..
Kansas & Texas.....	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18¾
Louisville & Nash...	90½	90½	89	89
Mexican Central	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
Missouri Pacific	37⅜	37⅝	35⅝	35¾
New York Central...	94⅜	94⅞	93	93½
Northern Pacific	121½	121½	119¼	119⅝
Pennsylvania	111½	111⅝	110½	110½
People's Gas	85	85	84⅜	84⅜
Pressed Steel Car...	19	..	..	..
Reading	96¾	96¾	93⅝	94¼
Republic Steel	15½	..	..	..
Rock Island	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
Southern Railway ..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9½
Southern Ry., pfd...	31½	31½	30	30¼
Southern Pacific	69⅞	70⅜	67⅞	68¼
Soth. Pacific, pfd....	111	111	109⅞	109⅞
St. Paul	118¼	118¾	106⅛	106¾
Union Pacific	117⅛	117¼	113⅜	114
U. S. Steel	28⅝	28⅝	27⅜	27⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd....	93	93	91⅜	92
Western Union Tel..	47¼	47¼	46½	47

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....$	93½	93⅝	93	93⅜
July	90⅛	90⅝	90	90⅜

ANALYSIS OF

Strong's Baking Powder

By the analytical chemist of the Dominion of Canada:

"Strong's Baking Powder is found to have very high aerating power. It is a cream of tartar powder, containing no alum or phosphate, and it is not adulterated."

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10c, 15c to 20c a pound. So detrimental to health are alum baking powders considered that in many countries their sale is prohibited.

Strong's Baking Powder, 25c per lb.

W. T. STRONG

Dispensing Chemist. 184 Dundas St.

September	87¾	88¼	87¾	88
Corn—				
May	60½	61⅜	60½	61⅛
July	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59½
September	58½	59⅛	58½	59
Oats—				
May	53⅝	53	52¼	52¾
July	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾
September	38	38	37⅜	38
Pork—				
May 11 25		11 27	11 00	11 27
July 11 65		11 67	11 42	11 67
Lard—				
May 7 20		7 25	7 12	7 25
July 7 37		7 45	7 35	7 45
Short Ribs—				
May 6 35		6 40	6 25	6 35
July 6 50		6 62	6 50	6 57

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Close.

	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone 125		..
Canada General 10		..
Canadian Pacific 144		142½
Pacific Rights 7½		7
City Dairy 30		..
City Dairy, pfd.		80
Consumers' Gas 189½		189
Dominion Coal 39		..
Dominion Steel 15½		14⅞
Dominion Telegraph ..110		..
Lake of the Woods		77
Mackay 53½		53⅜
Mackay, pfd.		61½
Mexican Power 47⅛		46½
M. St. P. and S. 92		90
Niagara Navigation		108
Niagara St. C. and T... ..		75
Nipissing		6
Northern Navigation .. 86		..
North Star 9		..
Nova Scotia Steel		56
Prairie 180		170
R. and O. Navigation		64
Rio Tram 34¼		33½
Sao Paulo Tram 118½		117½
Toronto Railway		97
Twin City 82		81
Winnipeg Railway 137		..
Bank of Commerce		159⅜
Dominion Bank 222		220
Hamilton Bank		190
Imperial Bank 211½		120½
Standard Bank 220		215
Bank of Toronto		201
Agricultural Loan		119
Canada Landed 120		118
Canada Permanent ...121		120
Central Canada		160
Colonial Investment		68
Dominion Savings		70
Hamilton Provident ...120		..
Huron and Erie		175¾
Landed Bank		121
London and Canada ..160		..
National Trust 150		..
Ontario Loan		128
Real Estate		85
Toronto Mortgage 107		105
Mexican L. and P. 82		..
Rio de Janeiro 76		..

Closing Sales: Mackay, com., 100, 5, 25., 25, 5 at 54, 25, 25 at 53¾, 25, 25 50 at 53½; Mackay, pfd., 15 at 62⅛, 5 at 62; C. P. R., 10 at 144; C. P. R. Rights, 12, 2, 2, at 7¼, 29 at 7⅛; General Electric, 3 at 97; Toronto Railway, 2 at 98; Sao Paulo, 30, 50, 50, 25 at 110; Rio, 25, 5 at 34; Canada Permanent, 50 at 120¼; Mexican Electric, bonds, 1,000 at 76½; Twin City, com., 10 100 at 82, 10 at 81; Nipissing, 25 at 6½; Soo, 15 at 91; Traders Bank, 15 at 122; Dominion Bank, 20 at 220⅞; Northern Navigation, 10, 5, 5 at 83; Lake of the Woods, pfd., 5 at 105¼; Belle Telephone, 10 at 124½; Mexican Power, 25, 10 at 47, 15 at 48. Ex-dividends—Canada Bank of Commerce, 2 per cent; Bank of Toronto, 2½ per cent. Bank of Hamilton is not ex-dividend until Friday, Feb. 21.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 15—Close.

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific, xd.....143½		142
Detroit Electric Railway.... 36⅜		36
Dominion Coal, com..... 38½		38
Dominion Coal, pfd..... 89¾		88½
Dominion Steel, com..... 15⅛		15
Dominion Steel, pfd..... 55		54
Halifax Electric Railway.... 97		95
Lake of the Woods, com.... 77½		76½
Laurentide Paper, com..... 98		95
Laurentide Paper, pfd..... ..		105
Mackay, com. 53⅜		53½
Mackay, pfd. 62½		61
Mexican Light & Power..... 47		46¾
Minneapolis & St. Paul..... 91¾		91
Montreal Power 86		85¾
Montreal Street Railway....178		176½
N. S. Steel & Coal, com..... 57		56½
R. & O. Navigation..... 65		64½
Rio Janeiro L. & P..... 34½		33½
Toronto Electric Railway.... 97½		96½
Twin City Railway..... 81		80
Canadian Pacific, rights..... 7½		7⅛
Bank B. N. A.....150		..
Eastern Townships Bank....152½		..
Merchants' Bank		156
Bank of Nova Scotia..... ..		275
Quebec Bank		122
Royal Bank		230
Bank of Toronto		204¾
Dominion Textile, pfd..... 80		79½
Dominion Textile, com..... 44		..
Dominion Cotton, bonds..... 92		80
Dominion Steel, bonds..... 76		75½
Keewatin Mills, bonds		100
Lake of the Woods, bonds.... ..		101
Laurentide Paper, bonds.....113		100
Mexican Power, bonds..... 82¼		..
Montreal Railway, bonds....100		85
Nova Scotia, bonds		100
Ogilvie Milling, bonds.....111		..
Rio Janeiro, bonds 76		..
Textile bonds, A..... ..		86
Textile bonds, B..... ..		87
Textile bonds, D..... ..		86
Winnipeg Electric, bonds.... 99		..

Closing Sales: Montreal Railway, 5 at 177; Bell Telephone, 10 at 124¾, 2 at 125; Mackay, common, 50 at 53½; Woods, preferred, 33 at 105; Toronto Railway, 2 at 97¼; Power, 21 at 86¼; C. P. R., rights, 1 at 8, 3 at 8¼, 5 at 8⅜, 8 at 8, 1 at 7⅞, 2 at 7⅞, 25 at 7¼, 25 at 7¼, 2 at 7; Laurentide 40 at 106⅛; Textile, preferred, 10 at 80; Soo, common, 50 at 92½; Detroit Railway, 50 at 36, 25 a 36; Mexican, 25 at 47½, 25 at 47, 50 at 46¾, 25 at 50; Coal, preferred, 25 at 83½, 25 at 89; Iron, common, 100 at 15; Illinois, 25 at 83; Scotia, preferred, 10 at 110; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 76; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 2,000 at 92; Halifax Railway, 100 at 99¾; Eastern Townships Bank, 2 at 51; Union Bank, cash, 23 at 125; Coal, common, 25 at 38.

THE LARGE ASSETS

$38,000,000

OF THE

Bank of Toronto

Affords to the depositor the feeling of confidence and safety one should have who intrusts his savings to the keeping of another.

The excess of these Assets over what the Bank owes the public is more than $8,800,000, which represents the surplus security for depositors and others.

Capital, $4,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits $4,650,000

Interest paid 4 times a year on all Savings Balances at the 73 Branches of

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Don't forget that each day brings you nearer to the time when your talents will no longer serve you as a money-earner. Save while you earn—prepare for the future. Even the money of millionaires has to work for them—indeed, if they had not early put it to work they probably would not have been millionaires at all. In any case, your money should be working for you, and you may begin a savings account here with as small a sum as you please. It will earn 3½ per cent interest. It will work for you.

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as in operation in these works permits of the thorough cleaning of elaborately trimmed dresses, opera cloaks, silk wraps, etc., without ripping apart. The most delicate fabrics and shades are successfully treated.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED AT ONCE—A PASTRY ASSISTANT. Apply Tecumseh Touse. 17c

LOST, NEAR THE ARMORIES, ON Thursday, at 10 p.m., an Irish wolfhound, 30 inches high. Finder rewarded on returning to 602 Queen's avenue. b

GOOD MARKET FOR BUTTER AND EGGS

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, Feb. 15.

The attendance of farmers at the market today was even smaller than last Saturday. The rain last night put the roads out of business for today's market, but will soon be in good shape if the weather becomes colder. Those of the farmers who brought in butter and eggs had no difficulty in making sales and they received good prices for same.

The market was cleaned up by shortly after 11 o'clock.

Grain—A dealer reported that he had purchased 300 bushels of barley this week at $1 30 per cwt, or 62 2-5 cents per bushel. No oats offered, nor in fact any kind of grain.

Hay and Straw—One load of hay was brought in, which sold at $17 a ton. A load of straw sold at $8 50 a ton.

Butter and Eggs — Butter was in good demand, especially for gilt-edge, which sold at 30c for pound rolls in basket lots and 28c to 29c for crocks. Inferior grades sold at 25c to 27c per pound. Eggs were higher in price than at Thursday's market.

Vegetables and Roots—Very few potatoes were offered, and there was a good demand at 90c and 95c per bag. Rhubarb sold at $1 per dozen. Lettuce was in large supply at 35c to 40c per dozen. Green onions, 35c to 40c per dozen. Radishes, 35c to 40c per dozen. Onions, 90c per bushel, Turnips, 40c per bag. Carrots, 40c per bushel. Parsley, 40c per dozen. Sage and Savoy, 25c per dozen. Red cabbage, $1 per dozen. Green cabage, 40c to 60c per dozen.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 13c to 15c per pound for dressed birds. Chickens, 10c to 11c dressed or 10c per pound alive. Old fowl 8c to 9c alive and about the same price dressed.

Dressed Hogs—Not over a dozen offered, which sold at $7 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday's shipment, as stated by Mr. McIntyre, will be $5 10 per cwt.

There were no small pigs offered today.

Butchers' Meat—Beef sold fairly well at $7 to $8,50 per cwt. Veal, $7 50 to $9 per cwt. Lamb, 11c per pound by the carcass. Mutton, $6 to $8 per cwt.

Hides—The market is firm and prices were advanced a third of a cent per pound at 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2 and 3c for No. 3 grades.

Some nice primroses sold at 20c and 25c each.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The grain markets are closing the week with a little better feeling in most departments, although Ontario wheat prices are heavy. The local markets are dominated by the western situation. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 17½; No. 2 northern, $1 13½; feed wheat, 66c; No. 2 feed, 61c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 94c to 96c outside; No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; No. 2 mixed, 94c; goose, 91c to 92c.

Barley—No. 2, 71c to 73c, according to quality.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 62c to 62½c, Toronto freights; old corn about 72c, none offering; inferior, 61c to 61½c.

Peas—85c to 86c.

Rye—No. 2, 84c to 85c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 65½c to 66c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52c to 52½c outside, 53c to 54c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; seconds, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 30; winter wheat patents are very dull, around $3 50.

Bran—Full cars, when they can be obtained, are not sold at less than $24 per ton; when part of a car, the price ranges from $22 50 up.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 14.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LIMA.

Lima, Ohio, Feb. 14.—An advance of 5c a barrel in the price of Obio and Indiana crude oil made by the Standard Oil Company today, is said here to be a forerunner of higher prices for crude, there having been drains of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels in the past six months. The increase makes North Lima 99c, and Soupth Lima and Indiana 94c. The added price is the first advance in the crude oil markets of Ohio and Indiana in a year.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 14.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 15-16d; spirits, 7½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Feb. 14.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Feb. 14.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 10½c to 13c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c per lb.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 3½d. Futures quiet; March, 7s ½d; May, 7s 5⅝d; July, 7s 2d.

Corn—Spot steady; prime mixed American, new, 5s 2¼d; do, old, 5s 4¾d; new northern, 5s 2¾d. Futures steady; February nominal; March, 5s 2⅝d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 8½d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 20s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 to £3.

Beef—Extra India mess dull, 88s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 77s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 40s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, weak, 36s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 37s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, weak, 38s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, weak, 38s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 35s

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, weak, 57s; American refined, in pails, weak, 57s 9d.

Cheese—Finest Canadian white, new, steady, 62s 6d; do, colored, new steady, 63s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 28s 6d; Australian (in London) dull, 31s.

Turpentine Spirits—Easy, 37s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7¼d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 24s 3d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 23s 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady; prime steers, $5 75 to $6. Veals—Receipts, 600 head; slow, $1 lower, $5 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $4 55 to $4 65; mixed and Yorkers, $4 60 to $4 70; pigs, $4 to $4 60; roughs, $3 80 to $5 10; stags, $3 to $3 25; dairies, $4 55 to $4 60; closing 10c lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow and 10c to 15c lower; lambs, $5 to $7 35; yearlings, $6 25 to $6 50; wethers, $5 50 to $6; ewes, $5 25 to $5 65; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5 75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady; beeves, $3 50 to $6 10; cows and heifers, $1 85 to $4 75; Texans, $3 60 to $4 50; calves, $5 25 to $7 25; westerns, $3 90 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 70 to $4 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; steady; light, $4 to $4 22½; mixed, $4 05 to $4 30; heavy, $4 05 to $4 30; rough, $4 05 to $4 15; pigs, $3 50 to $4 15; bulk of sales at $4 20 to $4 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady; natives, $3 to $5 30; westerns, $3 20 to $5 25; yearlings, $5 40 to $6 25; lambs, $5 to $6 90; westerns, $5 to $6 90.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.77c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.67c; molasses sugar, 2.92c; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 14.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 11s; Muscovado, 9s 9d; beet sugar, February, 9s 10½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 25; Ontario beet, $4 35; in bags, 5c less.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 23c to 33c; dairies, 21c to 29c. Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 12,719 packages; western factory, firsts, 23½c to 24c; do, held, 23½c to 24c. Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,185 boxes.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 15.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 10.65c; May, 10.75c; July, 10.51c; October, 9.91c.

Futures closed steady; February, 10.43c; March, 10.52c; April, 10.59c; May, 10.64c; June, 10.55c; July, 10.46c; August, 10.26c; October, 9.85c; December, 9.85c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 11.35c; middling gulf, 11.60c; no sales.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Baled Straw—Slow, at about $10 per ton on track here.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $15 to $17 in car lots on track here.

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INSURANCE
Board of Trade Bldg, 380 Richmond St.

SUGAR MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 14.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone 125	..	..	..	..
General Electric 100	96	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific 144	143	..	..	144½
C. P. R., rights..... ..	7⅛	..	..	7¼
City Dairy, com..... 30	..	..	..	..
City Dairy, pfd..... ..	80	..	..	..
Consumers' Gas 190	..	190	..	189
Dom. Coal, com..... 39	37½	39	..	..
Dom. Steel, com..... 15½	14⅞	..	..	..
Dom. Telegraph 110	..	..	..	..
Woods, com.	77	..	..	..
Mackay, com. 53½	52⅝	53¾	..	53½
Mackay, pfd.	61½	..	..	..
Mexican L. & P..... 48½	47½	48½	..	47¼
Montreal Power 90⅞	90½	92	..	91½
Niagara Navigation. ..	108¼	98	..	..
St. Catharines	75	..	..	..
Nipissing Mines	6	..	..	..
Northern Nav.	83	85	..	83
North Star 9	..	..	..	..
N. S. Steel, com..... ..	56	..	..	..
Prairie Lands 180	170	..	..	..
Rio Janeiro Tram... 34¼	33½	34½	..	33
R. & O. Navigation.. 65	63	..	..	64
Sao Paulo Tram....118	117	..	..	..
St. L. & C. Nav..... ..	111	..	..	112
Toronto Railway ... 97½	96¾	..	..	96
Twin City	80¼	84	..	82
Bank of Commerce.161	..	..	..	161⅜
Dominion Bank	219¾	220½	..	..
Bank of Hamilton.. ..	187½	..	..	..
Imperial Bank 211½	..	212	..	210
Traders' Bank	..	..	..	121½
Standard Bank 220	215	..	..	..
Bank of Toronto..... ..	..	..	..	205
Agricultural Loan	117½	..	..	..
Canada Landed 120	118	..	..	..
Canada Permanent..121	120	..	..	..
Central Canada	160	..	..	..
Colonial Loan	68	..	..	..
Dom. Savings	70	..	..	..
Hamilton Provident.120	..	..	..	..
Huron & Erie..... ..	175¾	..	..	..
Landed Banking	121	..	..	..
London & Canada...160	..	..	..	..
National Trust 150	..	..	..	..
Ontario Loan	128	..	..	..
Real Estate	85	..	..	..
Toronto Mortgage ..107	105	..	..	..
Mex. Power, bds.... 82½	..	..	..	..
Rio, bonds	76	76¼	..	..

Morning Sales: Mackay, common, 25 at 52½, 50 at 52½, 25 at 52⅜, 25, 5, 25 and 1 at 52⅝; Rio, 1 at 34½, 10, 50, 15 and 10 at 34; Consumers' Gas, 5 and 5 at 189; General Electric, 25 at 96; Mexican L. & P., 25 at 49, 50 at 48¾, 25 at 48¾, 25 at 48¾, 25 at 48¾, 15, 25 and 25 at 48½, 125 at 48; do, bonds, 1,000 at 82½; C. P. R., rights, 6 at 7⅛, 15 and 9 at 7¼, 100 at 7⅛; Nipissing, 15 at 6⅜; Twin City, common, xd., 15 at 80½, 25 at 81; Dominion Bank, 5 at 220; Bank of Hamilton, xd., 4 at 190 cash; Bank Commerce, 2 at 161, 20 at 160½; Traders' Bank, 10 at 122; Northern Navigation, 10 at 83; Sao Paulo, 25 at 117½.

Ex-dividend today: Bank of Hamilton, 2½ per cent.

7 PER CENT
Bank of England rate (first time in 33 years) causes many cheap investments and panic prices.
H. C. BECHER 432 Richmond Phone 213

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 14.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone 125	..	..	..	125
Canadian Pacific 143⅞	143¼	145	..	143½
Detroit Railway 36	35⅞	36¼	..	35¾
Dom. Coal, com..... 28¼	28	..	..	28
Dom. Coal, pfd..... 95	90	90	..	89½
Dom. Steel, com..... 15¼	15	..	..	15¼
Dom. Steel, pfd..... 54½	54¼	55	..	54
Halifax Railway 97	95¼	..	..	..
Illinois, pfd.	..	85	..	82
Laurentide Paper .. 98	95	98	..	96
Laur. Paper, pfd..... ..	105	..	..	..
Mackay, com. 53	52½	..	..	53
Mackay, pfd. 48⅝	48⅜	49	..	47
Minn. & St. Paul.... 91	90½	92¾	..	92
Montreal Power 86	85¼	86¼	..	86
Montreal Railway ..175	..	178	..	176
N. S. Steel, com..... 58	57	59	..	57
Ogilvie, pfd.	..	120	..	115
R. & O. Navigation.. ..	..	66	..	65
Rio Janeiro Tram... 34	33½	..	..	..
Toronto Railway ... 97½	97	97½	..	96½
Twin City Railway.. ..	..	82½	..	81½
Shawinigan 65	63	..	..	..
C. P. R., rights..... ..	7¼	..	..	..
Bank B. N. A.....150	..	..	..	....
East. Town. Bank... ..	137	..	..	..
Molsons Bank 200	..	..	..	..
Bank of Quebec.....123¼	..	..	..	..
Royal Bank 224	221	..	..	..
Union Bank 124½	..	..	..	..
Dom. Textile, pfd... 81	79	..	..	..
Dom. Textile, com.. 44	..	..	..	..
Montreal Cotton 118	110	..	..	..
Dom. Cotton, bds.... 93	90	92	..	90
Dom. Steel, bonds... ..	..	75½	..	74
Keewatin, bonds	100	..	..	..
Woods, bonds	101	..	..	..
Mex. Electric, bds... 77¼	76½	..	..	..
Mex. Power, bds.... 83½	82	..	..	..
Montreal Ry., bds... 97	95	..	..	..
N. S. Steel, bonds....104½	103	..	..	..
Nova Scotia, bds..... ..	100½	..	..	..
Price, bonds 111	..	..	..	..
Sao Paulo, bonds.... 96	94½	..	..	..
Textile bonds, A..... ..	86	..	..	..
Textile bonds, B..... ..	87	..	..	..
Textile bonds, C..... ..	84	..	..	..
Textile bonds, D..... ..	86	..	..	..
Winnipeg, bonds 99	..	..	..	..

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 25 at 144; Soo, common, 15 at 92⅜; Montreal Railway, 8 at 175, 50 at 176½; Coal, preferred, 50 at 90; Toronto Railway, 2 at 97; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1,000 at 92; Power, 65 at 86; C. P. R., rights, 31 at 7½, 3 at 7⅜; Mexican, 25 at 48, 75 at 47¾, 35 at 47½, 25 at 47⅜; Iron, common, 10 at 15½, 25 at 15¼; Scotia, common, 2 at 58½, 10 at 58, 5 at 57; do, bonds, 1,000 at 100; Union Bank, 62 at 124⅛; Iron, bonds, 5,000 at 75¼; Bell Telephone, 4

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper 47¼	49	47⅛	48⅝
Amer. Locomotive .. 34	..	..	..
American Sugar 109	111⅞	109	111⅜
American Smelting.. 56⅞	59½	56⅞	59½
Anaconda 30	31	30	31
Atchison, com. 67¾	68⅝	66½	68¼
Atchison, pfd. 84	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio... 77½	78⅜	76½	78
Brooklyn Transit 38¾	40¼	38⅜	40
Canadian Pacific 143½	144½	143	144½
Col. Fuel & Iron..... 16½	16¾	16¼	16⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio.. 26⅞	27½	26½	27½
Chicago & G. W..... 3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
St. Paul 106	108	105½	108
Rock Island 11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅞
Distillers 29	..	..	..
Erie, com. 14	14	13½	14
Erie, 1st pfd..... 28½	29½	28½	29½
Illinois Central 124	125	124	125
Louisville & Nash... 88¼	88½	88	88¼
National Lead 37	39	37	39
Great Northern 115½	117⅝	115½	117½
Northern Pacific 118¼	121	118¼	120⅜
Mexican Central 17	17⅞	17	17⅞
Missouri Pacific 36	38⅜	35	36⅜
Kansas & Texas..... 19¼	20	19¼	20
Kansas & Tex., pfd.. 30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
New York Central... 93½	94¾	92⅝	94⅜
Ontario & Western.. 29¼	30¾	30¼	30⅜
Pennsylvania 110¼	111⅜	109¼	111⅛
Pacific Mail 25	..	..	..
People's Gas 84½	84½	84	84½
Pressed Steel Car... 15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Reading 94¼	96½	95⅛	96⅛
Republic Steel 15	15¾	15	15¾
Southern Pacific 67¾	69¾	67¾	69⅝
Southern Railway .. 9¾	10	9¾	10
Southern Ry., pfd... 30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
Twin City 81⅛	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
U. S. Steel 27⅝	28¼	27¼	28¼
U. S. Steel, pfd..... 91½	93½	90¾	92½
Steel, bonds 87⅜	88¼	87½	88¼
Union Pacific 114	116⅞	114	116¾
Wabash, com. 8½	..	..	..
Western Union Tel.. 47	50	45	49

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Very Satisfactory Annual Report of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company.

Highly satisfactory was the annual financial statement submitted to the shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company at the meeting the other day. The company was found to be in an excellent condition, and the statement showed the past year to have been most successful.

Dividends were declared twice during the year, at 6½ per cent, a total of $78,000 being distributed among stockholders.

The amount of $35,000 had been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounted to $720,000, being equal to 60 per cent of the paid-up capital.

The assets of the company now amount to $4,138,924 60.

The directors and officials were tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of Judge Macbeth and Mr. Geo. C. Gunn.

The retiring directors—Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, William Bowman, Lieut.-Col. Gartshore and John M. Dillon—were re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. John McClary was re-elected president and Mr. Arthur S. Emery was chosen vice-president.

LITTLE BOY KILLED MEETING FATHER

Parent Did Not See Him and Sleigh Ran Over Boy's Body.

Flesherton, Feb. 15.—The village was saddened beyond expression Wednesday evening, when Merle Sled, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sled, was crushed to death under a sleighload of logs. Wednesday afternon the father and a neighbor, Emerson Wickens, went to the Beaver Valley for wood, while the mother and boy waited in the village for the teams to return, that they might ride home. Merle ran to tell his mother they were coming, and then ran back to get on the load. His father, driving the first load, did not see the child, who was knocked down by the second one. It was down grade, and before the horses could be stopped the front bob had passed across the boy's body. He lingered three or four hours and then died.

The little fellow was 6 years of age and an exceedingly bright child.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF FIVE P. C. HIGHER

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—J. S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, reports that the effect of the changes in the new Australian tariff as originally proposed was to increase the customs duties by two millions sterling, but that one and a half millions of this has been struck off through the amendments which were made in the Lower House at Melbourne. The new tariff will be on the average about 5 per cent higher than the old, but on no one line is it so high as to be prohibitory. On most lines the effect of the preference granted to Great Britain is of more value, Mr. Larke says, than the additions to the tariff. If Canada secures the advantage of this preference, as he trusts it will, its position will be materially improved over that which it occupied under the old tariff, on many lines of goods which Australia must continue to import. The greatest impediments to the Canadian trade in Australia will be hereafter, as it has been in the past years, the inability of Canadian manufacturers to fill the orders that they might otherwise obtain.

Brilliant Ball for Charity's Sake Notable Event at the Tecumseh

Beautiful Gowns Noticed in the Assembly—The Decorations Were Artistic.

One of the pretties and most successful dances of the season was the charity ball, given by the Elgin Chapter of Daughters of the Empire in the Tecumseh House last evening, and the energetic committee responsible for the evening must have felt more than repaid for their zeal in the cause of the tubercular hospital.

The scheme of decoration was both unique and effective, the ceiling of the dancing-room being draped with long festoons of red and white bunting, from which were pendant innumerable red hearts, the valentine idea being further carried out in the pretty little dance programmes, and in the heart-shaped pink ices, with which the inner woman was solaced at frequent intervals.

Sitting-out rooms were numerous and comfortable, and were arranged with Oriental rugs and the prevailing decoration of hearts, to say nothing of that desideratum of the "cosy corner" room, many easy chairs and lounges, while tables, with packs of cards, consoled the non-dancers.

Musical Programme.

The rotunda was quite transformed with palms and rugs, while just inside the entrance to the ballroom, Tony Cortese's orchestra, on a platform, hidden with palms, played the most inspiring of music.

Speaking of music, Mr. Dwight-Edwards, with his usual generosity in the cause of charity, was good enough to prepare a most delightful musical programme, which was given in the ballroom before the dancing began and afterwards, in the music-room upstairs.

Mr. Dwight-Edwards, who was never in better voice, contributed several numbers, his magnificent voice showing to splendid advantage in his carefully-chosen numbers.

Among those who so kindly assisted him, were Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. R. Muir Burns, Mr. Bluethner, Mr. Angelo Cortese, Miss Edna Mortimore, Miss Nellie Butler, Mrs. Dockstader, Mr. Percy Spence and Miss Edna Windsor, who has developed a charming voice, and who sang very sweetly.

One of the Features.

An interesting feature of the dance was the official set of honor, in the first lancers, in which were dancing Mrs. Peters, in an exquisite gown of blue satin, with very beautiful lace.

Mrs. Frank Leonard, in cream lace over satin.

Mrs. S. Stevely, in a beautiful gown of maize silk crepe de chine, inset with lace, and further adorned with bands of pearl trimming. She wore a yellow bird of paradise in her hair.

Mrs. Whitwam, in a handsome lace robe, mounted on pink taffeta, veiled with chiffon; pink hair ornament.

Mrs. C. W. Belton, in ecru lace, princess gown, over Nile green, with bretelles of Dresden silk.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, in silver sequin, over white, and American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Cl. T. Campbell, in black, with blue hair-ornament.

Mrs. R. M. Graham, in black silk net, with a handsome bertha of jetted lace.

The men in the official set were Col. Gartshore, Col. MacDougall, Col. Reid, Col. Welch, Col. Belton, Hon. Adam Beck, Mayor Stevely and Mr. Harry Buttrey, all the military men being in dress uniform.

Beautiful Gowns.

Among the many well-gowned ladies noticed were:

Mrs. Adam Beck, in white satin, with pink hair-ornament.

Mrs. T. Harry Carling, in white lace, over white satin, with empiecements of black.

Miss Nenone Carling, in a soft white empire gown.

Mrs. Clarke, in black moire silk, with handsome lace, and some beautiful diamond ornaments, and a wreath of white heather.

Miss Edna Mortimore, in pink silk net, wreath of tiny pink rosebuds.

Miss Nellie Butler, in rose-flowered muslin, over colored taffeta, wreath of pink roses.

Mrs. R. Muir Burns, in one of the most beautiful gowns of the evening, an empire of embroidered pink chiffon, mounted on pink satin, with appliqued bands of the same material, and a handsome sequined bertha, pink hair ornament.

Mrs. Pocock, in striped silk in pastel shades.

Miss Edna Pocock, in a dainty little frock of white net, with bow-knot design of narrow white ribbon, pink rose wreath.

Mrs. Wishart, in a very beautiful empire gown of Nile green satin, with real lace bertha, brought her sister, in a girlish frock of embroidered muslin.

Miss Tabbie Moore, in white, over green, with huge bunch of violets.

Miss Jap Moore, in cell blue net, over taffeta.

Mrs. Charles Mitchell, of Toronto, in black silk crepe de chine, with bands of black velvet.

Mrs. W. S. Westland, in embroidered pongee.

Mrs. Fred Beltz, in Alice blue silk crepe.

Mrs. Ed Beltz, in black satin, touched with pink.

Mrs. Bert Lind, in a frilly frock of scarlet chiffon.

Mrs. Mann, in silver-spangled net, over turquoise blue.

Mrs. Moore, in ecru net over blue.

Mrs. MacDougall, in a beautiful empire gown of white satin, incrusted with exquisite lace.

Miss Holmes, in a smart dancing-frock of white taffeta, with Dresden girdle.

Miss Grace Holmes, in white silk crepe de chine, with wreath of green leaves.

Miss Elsie Greene, in a becoming gown of yellow silk crepe, with orange hair ornament.

Miss Edith Magee, in flowered silk, and her guest, Miss Edith Cull, of Mitchell, in a pretty frock of ecru net over blue taffeta.

Mrs. George Gibbons, jun., in a beautiful gown of embroidered crepe, with rosettes of pink and silver, silver scarf and bunch of violets.

Miss May Beddome, in black and gold, with gold hair ornament.

Miss Geraldine Beddome, in mauve, with bands of purple velvet and violets.

Miss Marian MacLaren, in white lace empire gown, blue rosette in her hair.

Miss Patti MacLaren, in mauve net, with mauve satin trimmings.

Miss Marguerite Ginge, accordeon-pleated white crepe de chine, with bands of silver sequins.

Miss Scatcherd, in white satin, with lace bertha.

Miss Anne Scatcherd, in white silk crepe.

Miss Wynifred Logan, in pale blue silk, with lace yoke.

Mrs. Kent Campbell, in white guipure over satin.

Miss Bell Shaw-Wood, in white silk crepe.

Miss Adeline Grant, in white satin.

Mrs. Gardner, in black satin, embroidered in pink rosebuds.

Miss Isabel Armstrong, in white, with touches of turquoise.

Mrs. Basil Sterling, in cream net, with bands of cream satin.

Miss Nettie Whitwam in a pretty frock of white embroidered chiffon, with white satin bands and touches of gold.

Miss Jessie Strong in a dancing frock of white net.

Her guest, Miss Vera Lyon, Ottawa, in cream brocaded satin, with bands of cerise velvet.

Mrs. Arthur Blackburn in a beautiful gown of ivory satin, with fagoted bands.

Miss Aust in cream lace, relieved with blue.

Miss Winnie Ashplant in white silk, with maize sash.

Mrs. Billie Greene in white lace, mounted on white taffeta.

Mrs. Willie Robinson in black sequins with real lace bertha, and blue mercury wings in her hair.

Mrs. Harry Jones in an exceedingly pretty gown of white satin with hair ornament of gold.

Miss Daisy Mason in black, with gold roses in her hair.

Mrs. Kaufman, of Detroit, in a much-admired gown of rose-flowered chiffon, with touches of pink, pink hair ornament, and bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. O'Neil in cream lace princess gown.

Mrs. William Ward in orchid mauve chiffon velvet, with handsome lace.

Miss Madeline Ward in cream net, with satin bands.

Miss Lee Baynes, Baltimore, in sage green silk, with shoes and gloves to match.

Mrs. R. Baker, Toronto, in royal blue velvet.

Miss Dodds, Watford, in pink and gray Dresden silk.

Mrs. A. B. Greer in gray voile.

Mrs. Ned Graves in white silk voile, with lace bretelles and gold hair ornament.

Miss Bessie Graves in pink flowered muslin, with pink satin bands.

Miss Allie Hyman in pink organdie, with Nile green bands.

Mrs. Sanderson in a beautiful frock of pearl spangled net, over Nile green, corsage bouquet of violets.

Miss Mamis Smith in turquoise blue silk.

Miss Florence Rowland looking very sweet in white silk net, with bands of white satin.

Miss Nena Sanborne in pale blue satin.

Mrs. Grey, in flowered chiffon over pink.

Mrs. Seaborne in a pretty frock, composed of frill upon frill of cream lace.

Mrs. Jack Smallman in gold-spangled lace over pink, with touches of black.

Mrs. Gerrard in cream brocaded satin.

Mrs. Willie Masuret in yellow point d'esprit with satin bands.

Mrs. Jeffrey Hale in black satin with point lace.

Mrs. C. B. Edwards in black sequins.

Miss Winnie Morrison, in Alice blue crepe.

Mrs. Cleghorn in white silk crepe, with lace bertha.

Mrs. Tom Gillean in white and black chiffon, touched with blue.

Mrs. Meek in black lace over white satin.

Miss Nellie Harris in turquoise blue, touched with violet.

Mrs. Heaman in white and pink chiffon.

Miss Laura Hodgins in pink crepe.

Mrs. James Kerrigan in a beautiful gown of hand-embroidered, oyster-white raw silk, with silk fringe.

Miss Perdue in white, with pink roses.

Mrs. Will Martin in white silk crepe.

Mrs. W. Mills in white and black.

Mrs. Sam. Munro in black sequins.

Miss Eva Munro in pale pink striped silk.

Miss Bessie Noble in shell pink louisine.

Miss Beatrice Richardson in cream figured net.

Miss Schram in white lace robe, with pink roses.

Miss Lulu Snell in pale blue printed net.

Mrs. Talt in white liberty satin, with mauve hair ornament.

Miss Ethel Whetter in lace over pink satin.

Mrs. Booth in white and pink Dresden silk.

Mrs. Austin, of Brantford, ecru muslin, piped with mauve.

Miss Olive Peters, in red sequins.

Among those noticed at dinner in the grill rooms before the dance were Mayor Stevely and Mrs. Stevely and party of guests; Mrs. R. M. Graham, and guests; Col. and Mrs. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mr. and rMs. Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mr. George C. Gibbons, K. C., Mr. George Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Belle Shaw-Wood, Miss Beddome, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Jap Moore, Miss Olive Peters, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Ginge, Misses Scatcherd, Miss MacLaren, Col. Smith, Capt. Walter Smith, Col. Reid, Major Shannon, Mr. F. S. Harper, Mr. Forbes Mitchell, Mr. George Gunn, Mr. Spry, Capt. Becher, Mr. St. Leger, Capt. Hill, Major Cronyn, Mr. Ings (Alberta), Mr. Charles Hunt.

The tables were prettily decorated with pink carnations, and the ladies of the committee are most enthusiastic about Mr. O'Neill's kindness and courtesy concerning all the arrangements for the dance.

The Invited Guests.

Mr. Robert Arkell, Mr. T. P. Allan, Miss Winnifred Ashplant, Miss Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. D. Arnott, Miss Florence Armstrong, Mr. Wm. Aust, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Adams Mr. Geo. Aust, Miss Aust, Miss Isabel Armstrong, Mrs. Austin, Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Beidler, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. John Beattie, Mr. H. E. Buttrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brener, Dr. A. V. Becher, Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck, Dr. Claude Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beddome, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Betts, Mr. J. Boucher, Dr. Pardee Bucke, Mr. Thos. Baker, Judge Barron, Stratford; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Burns, Major Thomas Beattie, M. P., Mr. W. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Boughner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartlett, Mr. H. C. Becher, Mr. A. E. Berube, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Belton, Mr. Winlow Eixel, Strathroy; Dr. G. A. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mr. R. R. Bland, Mr. Blott, Mrs. Edmund Beltz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beltz, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Mr. A. H. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brickenden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Belton, Mr. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bowman, Mrs. Baker, Toronto; Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. Bains, Bursline, Eng.

Senator and Mrs. Coffey, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Cline, M

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Men's Ordered Suits and Overcoats
Made to Your Measure
O. Labelle
Merchant Tailor,
220 DUNDAS STREET.

To Avoid the Rush for the Coming Season
By leaving your order for your spring suit, we will allow an extra $4 pair of trousers free during this month only.
Goods are open for inspection. Our aim is to please you. Remember, at
KLEIN, The Tailor
206 DUNDAS STREET.

February Notice—Our January sale was so successful we will offer 10% DISCOUNT on all trunks, bags, suitcases and leather goods bought this month. Phone 966.
TACKABERRY & CO.'S

C. D. S. Bromi Lax-ine
(Chocolated)
Prevents and cures Colds and Grippe while you sleep. Take one every half-hour and two at bedtime, with hot lemonade. "HED-ESE WAFERS" cure splitting headaches.

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Greatest bargains ever offered to home furnishers in London.
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Is all we want to convince you we sell the best coal on the market. We can deliver promptly.
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From our yards to your cellar. Coal that burns to a clean ash without clinkers. Give us a trial order and be convinced.
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is sure to give good results, and costs the same?
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Of every description—Rings, Pendants, Corsage Ornaments, Necklaces, Tiaras, etc., in exclusive silver mountings and artistic combinations.
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Johnson Bros' XXX Bread
for your daily use. It brings health and strength to all. Made of purest material, in the most hygienic way. At grocers.
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Give the Watch a Chance
Don't blame it if it doesn't keep good time.
Perhaps it needs cleaning and adjusting.
We can make it keep the proper time.
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The Jeweler.
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FORTY YEARS experience in
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trade in Brantford, Twenty-two years in London, Eight years in Toronto.
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PARNELL'S TAKOMA LOAF
Of all the good breads baked, the best bread baked is the Parnell's Takoma Loaf. The test of quality is in the loaf itself. Try it. Five cents. At your grocer's.

Dermaline-Snow
SKIN FOOD
A charming specialty, redolent of odor as the flowers themselves.
It is indeed a dainty device, for which no substitute can be found.
Very perfect must be the skin that can afford to refuse this innocent method of refining it. Dermaline-Snow imparts to the face the velvety softness of a peach.
In 25c and 40c Jars.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas St. London, Ont.

City and District

—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kaufman, of Detroit, are the guests of Mayor and Mrs. Stevely.

—Sir John Carling has contributed the sum of $10 toward the tuberculosis hospital fund.

—Mr. Chiera, of the Parisian Steam Laundry, has left for Lexington, Ky., on a business trip.

—Mrs. D. W. McLean, of Seaforth, will spend next week with her aunt, Miss Rogers, Central avenue.

—Miss Frederica Norman and Miss Marguerett Bradshaw are visiting friends in Toronto and other eastern points.

—Miss Grace Graziadei, who has been visiting Miss Josephine Benenati, has returned to her home in Port Huron.

—Mrs. J. B. Graziadei, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Benenati, of Albert street, has returned to her home in Port Huron.

—Mrs. Leland T. Sparks (nee Ellars) will be at home to her friends at 400 Oxford street, on Monday, Feb. 17, and following first and third Mondays.

—The many friends of Miss Nellie Angus, of Pottersburg, will be pleased to hear she is able to be out again, after being confined to the house with a severe illness since last August.

—Will the lady who called at this office on Thursday last with a lost watch, kindly call again? The address of the owner, 181 Dufferin avenue, was given, but as yet the watch has not been returned.

A Reception Service.

A reception service will be held at the Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church tomorrow morning.

Recovering Rapidly.

The many friends of Mr. Hugh Nuel, of English street, who has been seriously ill, will be glad to learn that he is recovering rapidly.

A Special Collection.

A special collection will be taken up at the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow to help the poor of the city.

Smibert—Corsaut.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the manse of Bethel Church, Proof Line road, London Township, Thursday, when Miss Hannah A. Corsaut was married to Mr. James Smibert, of London Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Munro.

A New Clubhouse.

Plans for a new clubhouse for St. John's Athletic Club, to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago, are being prepared by Architect Murray. The building will be erected on the site of the old clubhouse, and will be much larger than the former one. It will be completely equipped and will cost about $2,000.

Late John Mortimore.

The funeral of Mr. John Mortimore, which took place from his late residence, 239 Grey street, yesterday afternoon, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, was very largely attended. Rev. Jas. Livingstone conducted the services at the house. The pall-bearers were Messrs. George Jackson, John Mortimer, W. Mowat, J. McFadden, Caleb Hurkett and W. Carrothers.

THE CHARITY BALL

(Continued from page nine.)

Mr. Chas. Hunt, Mr. Keith Hammond, Mr. Robt. Hague, Mr. George Henry, Mr. Norman R. Henderson, Mr. Norman B. Howden, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harkness, Mr. Will Hyman, Miss Hyman, Mr. P. J. Hanley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Harrison, Dr. D. Hutcheon Hogg, Miss May Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Heaman, Mrs. Hanna, Mr. A. C. Harris, Miss Henderson, Major and Mrs. Hendry, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Henstey, Hamilton; Miss Laura Hodgins.

Mr. Gordon Ingram, Mr. F. W. Ings, Mr. Howard Ingram.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Judd, Mr. Arthur L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones, Mr. Johnson, Mr. R. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnston, Mr. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jordan, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Jameson (Durham, Ont.)

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kerrigan, Mr. Victor Kerrigan, Mr. Fred Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Key, Miss Vera Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kaufman, Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Leonard, Misses Leonard, Mr. E. J. Leonard, Mr. E. W. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lind, Mr. Stewart Leitch, Miss Irene Currie Love, Miss Mary Love, Miss Winnifred Logan, Mr. Fred J. Lind, Mr. H. J. Lambe, Miss Ruby Lyon, Miss Landon.

Miss McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKillop, Miss Edith McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McBride, Dr. MacLaren, Misses MacLaren, Mr. R. D. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McAgg, Mrs. Wm. McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson, Mr. McMahen, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. C. McCutcheon, Capt. McCrimmon, Mr. and Mrs. W. McMullen, Miss Lillian McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. McDonagh, Miss McKenzie, Miss McDonald, Mr. J. C. McDonald, Mrs. Alex. McDonald, Mr. J. McNee, Mr. Geo. McHattie, Mr. E. G. McLaren, Miss McPhail, Miss McMillan, Mr. John McNee, Miss McDonald, Goderich.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Marvin, New York; Mr. Thos. Martin, Mr. Arthur Mortimore, Miss Manigault, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Masuret, jun., A. H. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore, Misses Moore, Mr. Ernest Marshall, Dr. P. J. and Mrs. Mugan, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Meyers, Stratford; Mr and Mrs. W. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mills, Mr. Chester Matheson, Mr. McKinley Millman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore, Mr. P. Moore, Miss Moore, Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, Toronto; Miss W. Morrison, Winona; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Merrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masuret, Mr. and Mrs. George Munro, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Munro, Miss Eva Munro, Mr. Millard, Miss Edith Magee, Mr. A. E. Masuret, Miss Bessie Moore, Misses Millroy, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. E. MacDougall, Dr. and Mrs. Meek, Judge and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Forbes Mitchell, Mrs. McCullough, Buffalo.

Mr. R. B. D. Nicholson, Dr. J. S. and Mrs. Niven, Miss Bessie Noble, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nixon, Mr. G. Nightingale.

Mr. A. J. Omond, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Neil.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pringle, Col. and Mrs. James Peters, Mr. Wm. B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Purdom, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Piper, Dr. D. H. Piper, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Pocock, Mr. Fred Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Purdom, Mr. and Mrs. John Purdom, Miss Peck, Mr. Patton, Miss Edna Pocock, Miss Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Purdom, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. J. K. H. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Olive Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richmond, Mrs. Regan, Miss Regan, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rumball, Mr. and Mrs. Rechnitzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. A. Reid, Mr. M. W. Rossie, Dr. Clifford H. Reason, Mr. Riddle, Dr. Harry Reason, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reason, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Fred Reynolds, Mr. Ross Ramsay, Miss Ada Ross, Dr. Roy and Mrs. Rutledge (Lambeth), Dr. Robson (Ilderton), Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rendle (New York), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid (Ottawa).

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Col. A. M. Smith, Captain Walter Smith, Miss Edith Scatcherd, Mr. Frank Spry, Miss Shaw-Wood, Major Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simpson, Mr. H. A. Struthers, Mayor and Mrs. Samuel Stevely, Miss Belle Shaw-Wood, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Silverwood, Mr. H. W. Scarff, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Sterling, Dr. A. W. Scott, Mrs. Wm. Symington (Sarnia), Dr. and Mrs. Seaborn, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Screaton, Mr. St. Ledger, Mr. F. W. Scandrett, Mr. Shea, Mr. J. B. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Screaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scandrett, Mr. John Scandrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. C. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Miss Ann Scatcherd, Mr. Scandrett, Lieut. Victor Snider, Miss Scott, Miss St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. John Stevely, Miss Jessie Strong, Miss Nina Sanborn, Miss Mamie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mr. Gordon Snell, Mr. Malcolm Sharpe (Detroit), Miss Schram, Miss Lulu Snell, Miss Sharpe (Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard (Toronto Junction).

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomson, Dr. Tillmann, Miss Tillmann, Dr. and Mrs. Teasdall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tillmann, Mr. F. T. Trebilcock, Mr. J. Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Tait, Miss Ida Thompson, Miss Ethel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tackaberry (Riverside, Cal.), Miss Thompson, Mr. Charles Tune.

Dr. and Mrs. John D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitwam, Mrs. Nellie Whitwam, Dr. George Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Wishart, Dr. J. N. Wood, Mr. Harold Wood, Mr. William Wright, Mr. N. P. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Weekes, Mr. Gilbert Ward, Major Wynne, Mr. Edmund Weld, Mrs. Geo. B. Watson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Welch, Strathroy; Mrs. Fred White, Mr. J. F. Wolfe, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ware, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whetter, Miss Ethel Whetter, Mr. G. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Will Westland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward.

Mrs. Yarker, Mr. J. M. Young, Mr. Chas. Young, Mr. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Young.

Mr. Adrian Zimmerman.

Committee Wants More Information Regarding the Blair Contribution

Proposed Tuberculosis Hospital Discussed at Meeting Held Yesterday.

At a meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon the special committee from the county council, appointed to deal with the proposed tuberculosis hospital, was present, and discussed the matter with the committee.

Mr. S. Frank Glass, spokesman for the deputation, said that the county council had given the committee power to deal with this question, but there was considerable lack of information regarding the proposed hospital.

They were prepared to go ahead and ask for special legislation empowering the county to grant its share of the cost, but he had been informed that the proposed gift of Mr. James A. Blair had somewhat complicated matters.

Go to the Legislature.

The intention was to ask the Legislature for power to appropriate a certain sum for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a tuberculosis hospital, in conjunction with the city, and this donation had come up later.

The county council was not clear as to what should be done.

Special legislation would have to be secured by the city and county jointly to accept the gift of money on the terms laid down by Mr. Blair.

It was necessary to act at once on the matter.

So far as he was concerned Mr. Glass declared that he was on the committee last year, and the conditions laid down by Mr. Blair in writing were somewhat different from those laid down by Dr. James D. Wilson, when the matter was first broached.

He understood that Mr. Blair wanted an annuity of $1,000 during his life time, and that Dr. James D. Wilson should be appointed hospital trustee during his lifetime. He wanted to know if these were the terms exactly, or what was really desired.

Trustee for Life.

Ald. Beattie thought at first that it was meant that Dr. Wilson should be appointed during the lifetime of Mr. Blair, but in conversation with Dr. Wilson he had shown that the appointment was to be permanent—during the lifetime of Dr. Wilson. As these matters were somewhat hazy, he thought that it would be advisable to have an interview with Dr. Wilson and Mr. Blair to discover on what terms the money will be donated, and then find out what should be done regarding this matter.

On motion, Ald. Beattie and Ald. Ferguson, and Messrs. Glass and Knapton were named a committee to confer with Dr. Wilson and Mr. Blair on Saturday to find out the conditions of the gift.

The deputation from the county council was composed of County Councilors S. R. Gillies (chairman), S. Frank Glass, W. D. Moss, J. C. Knapton, T. G. Turnbull and Warden Graham.

Objectionable Posters.

The question of objectionable posters was brought to the attention of the committee by the letter from Mr. D. A. McDermid, secretary of the London Temperance League, asking that the bylaw referring to bill-posters, be amended to prevent all immodest and objectionable posters being displayed on the streets.

When this matter was discussed the committee was very much at sea regarding what "objectionable" meant.

None of the members could understand what was wanted by this.

All could clearly understand what immodest posters were, but objectionable was rather vague.

It was decided to ask Mr. McDermid to meet the committee at its next meeting in order that a definition of the word "objectionable" as it referred to posters, may be obtained.

The Union Label.

The question of the union label on all city printing was brought to the attention of the committee, but was laid over until a subsequent meeting.

Mr. H. Hollingshead, representing the Trades and Labor Council, asked that it be laid over in order that a deputation of printers may appear before the committee at its next meeting.

On motion of Ald. Ferguson, it was recommended to have the city bylaws printed at an estimated cost of $400.

The fee to the Canadian Municipalities' Union—$100—were recommended to be paid. The convention is to be held in Medicine Hat this summer.

The sum of $60,000 was recommended to be borrowed for current expenses.

The grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses was left over until the estimates are prepared.

The sum of $75 was granted to the assessors for car fare.

Those present were Ald. Beattie (chairman), Ald. Ferguson, Parsons, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Pope.

Big Masonic Convention Next Week

Another big Masonic gathering will be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, when the members of the Ancient and Accepted Order of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry will celebrate their fourteenth reunion.

Members from all over the district will be present, and a number of special ceremonies and installations will be part of the programme.

The putting on of degrees will probably occupy all of the first day.

The affair will close with a big banquet in the Masonic Temple.

CANADIAN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY

The Assets Are To Be Sold on February 27th.

The assets of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, which assigned about ten days ago, will be sold at auction on the 27th of this month.

The Canadian Fire Engine Company was organized about eight years ago, when the Ronald Engine Company was bought out. The Canadian Company was capitalized at $40,000.

The man who goes about proclaiming himself just as good as the next one generally does it to drown out his own private doubts.

W. HARRISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
First-class Equipment. 471 Dundas.
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Ladies and Gentlemen Make Your Choice
We are here to cater to your wants, and please you.
GOOD COOKING,
PROMPT SERVICE.
NEATNESS AND COURTESY.
THESE ARE OUR HOBBIES.
Olympia Restaurant and Quick Lunch
175½ DUNDAS STREET.

RUBBERS
We not only sell the best of Rubbers but we fit them correctly.
Men's Rubbers.....75c 85c 95c $1
Women's Rubbers.....60c 65c 70c 75c
Boys' Rubbers.....55c 60c 65c 70c
Misses' Rubbers.....50c 55c
Children's Rubbers.....40c 45c
SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBER BOOTS
Men's Lightweight Rubber Boots, knee height, regular value $4, to clear.....$2.75
Men's Dull-Finish Knee Boots, $4 value, reduced to.....$2.75
Men's Hip Boots, regular $6.25, now.....$4.50
Women's Lightweight, bright finished, knee boots, regular $2.50 grade. Sale price.....$1.75
Boys' Knee Boots, dull finished, regular price $3.25. Reduced to.....$2.25
Boys' Hip Boots, regular $4.25, now.....$2.75
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The cream of a joke too often has no relation to the milk of human kindness.

A Swindler or a Genius---Which?

EXPERIENCE THAT COST SIR JULIUS WERNHER $320,000—A FRENCH ENGINEER, LEMOINE, WHO PRETENDED HE COULD MAKE DIAMONDS—LORD ARMSTRONG BELIEVES IN HIM—AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN PARIS.

What looks like one of the biggest swindles of recent years is now being investigated in Paris—the Lemoine diamond-making scheme, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun.

It is no case of selling a gold brick to a hayseed. The alleged swindler, a French engineer named Lemoine, has been trying to sell the secret of how to make diamonds to no less a person than Sir Julius Wernher, president of the De Beers Company.

The price was to be the nice round sum of $20,000,000, and the South African magnate has already parted with $320,000 in advance for building and experimental purposes. He now charges Lemoine with swindling him, and is suing him for the third part of the money advanced, admitting that he is willing to let the other two-thirds go as the price of his incredulity.

The Parisian public has taken the matter up in truly Parisian fashion. So complex has the inquiry become, that the friends of M. le Poitevin, the juge d'instruction, who has charge of the case, are already beginning to fear for his health. The newspapers, of course, have already taken sides, and Lemoinites and anti-Lemoinites discuss the affair with Gallic excitability.

Lemoine, the hero of the story, is a fairly tall, well-set-up man, who impresses the looker-on as being quite out of the common run, whether or not he has discovered how to make diamonds.

"A perfect man of the world, having an open face, with regular features, a square black beard, and eyes shining with energy," is the description one spectator gives of the man who has persuaded many that he can make diamonds.

Lemoine gives the following account of his dealings with Sir Julius Wernher. He pretends to have perfected Moissan's method of making diamonds. Not having sufficient funds to pursue his work properly, he secured in 1904 an introduction to Wernher, who went to Paris three years ago to see some experiments.

They were so successful that Wernher entered into a contract with him and supplied funds for the construction of a big workshop and the remuneration of the inventor, who received in all $400,000. Other contracts relative to the workshop and various details were subsequently signed, Sir Julius promising not to endeavor to fathom the secret.

The explanation of the secret, the formula of the now famous black powder, was placed in an envelope, which was then sealed and deposited in a safe at the Union Bank in London. The conflict just now is raging around this envelope. Sir Julius demands that it be produced, declaring that it will be found to contain only a blank sheet of paper. Lemoine's counsel, Maitre Labori, of Dreyfus trial fame, protests against the production of the envelope, as it would give away his client's secret, with all its potentialities of wealth.

If the envelope were in France the juge d'instruction would have the power to order its production. But the law is different in England, and it seems unlikely that the bank will deliver it to anyone without the consent of Lemoine.

The experiments which Lemoine performed for Sir Julius Wernher, and which he has performed for others, may best be described in the words of Lord Armstrong, one of the principals of the great Newcastle firm, who is a firm believer in the diamond maker. Lord Armstrong does not hedge at all; he says that he has been in Lemoine's laboratory in the Rue Lecourbe in Paris, and is "fully satisfied that Lemoine has discovered the philosopher's stone."

"Like St. Thomas," Lord Armstrong proceeds, "I only believe in what I have seen and touched, and I am now the absolute conviction that M. Lemoine is a genius and that what he asserts is correct.

"M. Lemoine handed me a powder which, in order to convince myself, I worked up in my fingers. It was nothing but a powder.

"I myself put this powder into an empty crucible, which I closed again, and I personally put the crucible into the furnace. When, under the instruction of M. Lemoine, who stood some distance from me, and could in no way interfere in the operation, I withdrew the crucible, I found in it an agglomerated mass, which I allowed to cool before my eyes.

"I myself broke this shapeless mass, which presented the appearance of carbonized matter, and there I found these pure diamonds, and these other diamonds less perfect."

Lord Armstrong brought out of his safe an envelope from which some 50 little brilliants slipped and scintillated in the sunlight. These are diamonds of the purest water. An expert has valued them at £1 the carat. This, it appears, is a very good price for little brilliants.

In another envelope were less pure and blackened diamonds, such as are found in the mines of the Transvaal, and which are called bort.

When asked by his interviewer, "What is your impression?" he replied:

"Do not say 'my impression.' It is my conviction that Lemoine has surely succeded in making the diamond, and that he is at this moment the object of unjust calumnies. The future will prove it."

An expert suggests an explanation of the manner in which Lemoine may have deceived Lord Armstrong and others who have witnesed or even performed the experiments. The crucibles used, he explains, are of non-fusible clay.

By obtaining some fusible substance of the color of the crucibles a diamond might easily be concealed in it, and the substance placed in the bottom of the crucible before the beginning of the experiment, in such a way as to escape detection when the crucible was handed around for inspection. Subjected to the intense heat of the furnace, the fusible matter concealing the natural diamond would melt, and when the crucible itself was opened and the crystallized substance removed, the substituted diamond would be found intact.

An Alsatian engineer named Koechlin has given evidence of his own dealings with Lemoine in diamond making. In 1897 Koechlin was engineer for the tramways of Auger.

One day, at the opening of the line, there occurred a short circuit, which operated on sand, and consequently produced a molten, brittle mass resembling glass. The object lesson led to Koechlin manufacturing by a similar method some body other than natural diamonds, and which might replace diamond dust, now extensively used by diamond cutters. He was seeking capital to help him in his enterprise, and made the acquaintance of Lemoine.

At this period, in 1898, Lemoine was employed as canvasser by a firm of advertising agents in the Rue Drouot. Lemoine talked very glibly, and announced that he was a student of chemistry, and that he had followed the discoveries of Prof. Moissan with the greatest interest.

To procure the necessary capital to assist Koechlin he induced three tradesmen to take shares with him, and provide small sums of money. A contract was drawn up between the parties and an experiment was carried out by M. Koechlin in a small laboratory at Issy.

"We succeeded," said the engineer, "in obtaining the brittle powder, which, while it was harder than rubies, was without the hardness of the diamond."

Several other experiments were made with similar substances. A portion of the powder thus obtained was showed to Prof. Moissan, who declared that it was softer than natural diamond dust.

After this some friends of Koechlin warned him to be careful of Lemoine, as he was playing a treacherous part and was seeking to make himself master of the formula used by Koechlin. The latter discovered about this time that Lemoine was a bluffer, and knew next to nothing about the science of chemistry, so their business relations were broken off.

Shortly after this Lemoine was arrested on a charge which, it is alleged, led to his being sent to prison. About 1904 Koechlin heard of him again. This time Lemoine was boasting as a scientist who had discovered the philosopher's stone. He professed that he was able to make diamonds artificially.

"I am certain," said the engineer in court, "that he has stolen my formula, and that it is this he has been utilizing in the experiments which he carried out in the presence of Sir Julius Wernher and Lord Armstrong. I am convinced that the man has no secret process that is his own."

Lemoine at present offers to renew his diamond-making experiments in the presence of fresh experts, but only on condition that he be released on bail. But Sir Julius Wernher opposes bail being granted, and the magistrate supports him. Lemoine therefore makes a fresh challenge in these terms:

"I undertake to sell all my goods and chattels and property whatsoever, and to deposit the proceeds in a bank chosen by Sir Julius. I will add thereto 500,000 francs of shares in my electric factory at Argeles in the Pyrenees, and 150,000 francs more of shares in another concern which I have floated with Mr. Jackson, who represents a rival undertoking to the De Beers.

"All this shall be held as bail by Sir Julius Wernher, who must then agree to my release, when I will renew my experiments. If these succeed Sir Julius shall return me my surety, plus damages to compensate me for the publication of my secret, the sum to be fixed by the courts. If I fail, Sir Julius will, ipso facto, enter into possession of everything I have in the world, and furthermore he will be free to sue me for damages."

Sir Julius refuses to do anything more than deposit $80,000, which Lemoine may have for his secret. Sir Julius declares that when he entered into his contracts with Lemoine the experiments he had witnessed seemed conclusive, and above all suspicion. As governor of one of the most important diamond mining companies he could not help taking an interest in a discovery which might have an important bearing on the diamond market.

His idea, he says, was to sacrifice a comparatively small sum, for him, in order to see whether Lemoine's process could have any damaging effect on the production of natural diamonds. His contract stipulated that all the artificially produced diamonds were to be handed over to him. He never had any idea of placing them on the market.

It was some time before he had any suspicions of Lemoine, But when the latter failed to deliver any more diamonds, but continued to ask for more money, Sir Julius apparently began to have suspicions. He had an expert named Hoats over from the Cape.

The day the expert attended the experiments, which had been perfectly successful when performed before Wernher and his friends, entirely failed. Lemoine blamed the electric supply, which, he said, was too low, but he obstinately refused to perform any more experiments in the presence of Hoats. Sir Julius then appears to have been convinced that he had been hoaxed and brought suit to recover one-third of the sum he had advanced.

Must Please The Women

THAT, A PUBLISHER SAYS, IS WHY BEST SELERS ARE WRITTEN.

Authors Compelled To Have Prigs as Their Heroes and Independent Young Women as Their Heroines Is His Explanation of the Makeup of Popular Novels.

"Are women readers responsible for the general decline in the tone and substance and character of modern fiction? Surest thing you know! Of course they are! Absolutely yes! Who is denying or can deny a fact so indisputable?"

This from one of the most prosperous publishers of fiction in the business.

"I am sure that no sensible publisher of novels will deny it," he went on. "The fact is too patent to admit of denial. Anyhow, there's no occasion for denying it.

"This contention that women readers are almost wholly accountable for the meagsiness of latter day fiction is an old story to publishers of that kind of material; but it has been harped upon with more than ordinary noise and persistence of late by people who like to tackle these problemy matters.

"They might just as well permit themselves to grow sad over the deterioration in the quality of hairpins, supposing such a deterioration to have taken place. More men, of course, read modern novels than use hairpins; but not so very many more at that. If hairpins have gone back in grade, then who's responsible? Have men who don't use 'em anything to do with it?

"So with modern fiction. Women almost exclusively are the users of that product. And they get what they want. That may sound brutal, but it's the truth. At least 95 per cent of the novelists of today, male and female, write with the sole aim of gaining the interest and approval of women readers. And they simply write down to their audience.

"I don't blame them for writing sellers. A novelist must have readers, else he isn't a novelist at all, but a would be or a near novelist. He must depend upon women to be his readers, and he knows it. Knowing this, would it be common sense for him to write the kind of novels that

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THE SOUTH POLE BY MOTOR CAR

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE UNIQUE EXPEDITION OF LIEUT. SHACKLETON.

On Jan. 1 Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton sailed from New Zealand in a small vessel named the Nimrod on his attempt to reach the South Pole by motor car. The explorer was one of the three men who on Dec. 30, 1902, placed the Union Jack in latitude 82.16½° south, a latitude that has not yet been passed. There are therefore still 753 miles to be traversed. If the plans of Lieut. Shackleton are carried out successfully he should reach the South Pole between the end of November and the middle of December, 1908, and arrive on his homeward journey in New Zealand in April of the following year.

The route which Lieut. Shackleton will follow will be materially different from that of the National Antarctic expedition of 1901-4, which he accompanied. After pushing through the pack ice which begins a thousand miles from New Zealand and stretches over five degrees of latitude, and coming forth into clear water again, he intends to skirt the coast of South Victoria Land till he eventually reaches the stupendous wall of ice discovered by Sir James Clarke Ross, and known as the Great Ice Barrier. At the western end of this ice wall, which is 450 miles long, stands an active volcano, Mount Erebus, while at the eastern end is the new land discovered by the last Antarctic expedition, and known as King Edward VII. Land. Here Lieut. Shackleton will land his stores, equipment and hut, and from this point will undertake his journey southward. His vessel, the Nimrod, will probably leave for New Zealand about the end of February of this year, so as to run no risk of being frozen in, and will return a year later. After mid-winter day, which in the Southern Hemisphere will be June 22, the party of twelve men left on the ice will begin active preparations for sledging, and with the return of the sun will start laying depots a hundred miles apart. About the middle of October Lieut. Shackleton expects to set out on his southward journey with five other men.

The unique feature of this expedition will be the use of a motor car. Instead of rubber, which could not withstand the extreme cold of the Antarctic winter, the wheels and tires will be made of hickory and steel, and if soft snow should be encountered the front pair of wheels can be locked and wide sledge runners screwed on. The rear wheels, which are the drivers, are fitted with very wide rims. The car will carry sufficient petrol to reach the pole from the expedition's winter quarters, and also some sixteen hundredweight of provisions and equipments. Another new feature will be the employment of Manchurian ponies to drag the sledges in the event of the car breaking down. Lieut. Shackleton has with him fifteen of these small, hardy animals. Lastly he has twelve Eskimo sledge dogs, so that in the event of the motor and ponies failing, the dogs can be relied upon for draught purposes. The expedition hut is made to put up readily; it has double walls of wood, the intervening space being filled with granulated cork. Unlike the North Polar explorers, Lieut. Shackleton will discard furs, except for the hands and feet.

On reaching the pole, or the approximate position thereof, Lieut. Shackleton and his comrades will camp, and then by careful observation define the exact locality. On their way back, if they come to any place of geological interest, they will stop and get specimens of the rocks. A geologist, a zoologist and a marine biologist accompany the expedition. Whether Lieut. Shackleton shall prove more successful than was Capt. Scott six years ago, depends on whether the chain of lofty and seemingly impassable mountains which the latter encountered as he journeyed southward on Victoria Land extends eastward and also forbids access to the South Pole from King Edward VII. Land. We should learn the answer to that question by the spring of 1909.

The Bachelor Habit and Its Results

IS IT MAKING THE UNITED STATES DEPENDENT UPON FOREIGN IMMIGRATION FOR INCREASE OF POPULATION?—INCREASE OF SINGLE BLESSEDNESS (?) AND DECREASE OF BIRTH RATE—DOES EDUCATION DELAY MARRIAGE?

The vital thermometer of a people, if you will permit that expression, is its birth rate. A Unitarian minister in a fashionable suburb in Massachusetts recently called attention from the pulpit to the fact, that on the average a little more than one child was born annually for every hundred members of the congregation in good and regular standing. All over the country, and not alone in fashionable churches, ministers are complaining that it is difficult to find enough children in their congregations to run a Sunday school. Particularly do the Catholic clergy assail their parishioners for the lack of marriages, and especially early marriages.

For one hundred years and more the birth rate in the United States has been steadily, ominously sinking. Its steady decline particularly among the native stock shows that the blood of the fathers of the republic if it has grown blue has also grown cold in the veins of the newer generations. Thomas Jefferson basing his estimates on the birth rate predicted that the United States would have in 1875 a population of eighty millions. This prediction was made at a time when, by the natural and normal process of reproduction, the population was doubling itself every twenty-five years. Benjamin Franklin, who was number fifteen in a family of seventeen, said that the average family in his day was eight. At the present time it is, in some portions of the country, less than two.

The most elementary conditions of modern life make the big families of a hundred years ago a scandalous anachronism. Think of eight children in a modern flat! It's different, of course, in the tenements. There human nature still grows rank, and the people have not yet broken with the ancient and honorable custom of having children.

But this simply illustrates the fact that America is no longer depending for its population on the native product, but on yearly increasing importations of the European surplus. Until 1840 the growth of population by native reproduction was estimated as seven times greater than the growth by immigration. But at the present time the native population is slowly dying out.

Take Massachusetts, for example, where the facts have been more clearly studied than they have elsewhere. The birth rate, taking the state as a whole, is 27.78 births annually for each thousand of the population. But that of the native population is seventeen, while that of the foreign born is fifty-two, to the thousand, more than three times as large. The stagnation mark, the zero of population calculations, is the birth rate of France, which is 22.4.

Dr. George J. Engleman, a Boston physician who has contributed much curious information on this subject to the medical magazines, says that the number of children born of native American families is less than that of any other country in the world, not excepting France, which has long been haunted by the specter of depopulation. It is a strange and curious circumstance that in America, where more than in any other part of the world the individual flourishes, the race dies.

One reason for this is that men marry less and marry later than they used to. This is true elsewhere; but is particularly true here. No other country, unles perchance it be Australia, supports so large and so enthusiastic a contingent of bachelors. There is a certain select portion of our population in which every fourth man and every other woman is a bachelor. There are certain communities that are almost without children.

Not all, but a great deal, of this lack of children is due to the people who do not marry. One reason why there are fewer children and more bachelors is that children are more expensive than they used to be. John Graham Brooks, a close student and investigator of social conditions, said last summer in a Chautauqua address that the cost of a child from birth to economic independence might easily amount to twenty-five thousand dollars, and that too among families "not among the very rich." In an article written later he adds that "the growing consciousness of this cost is a handicap in the struggle for existence."

RESULT OF COUNTING THE COST.

Now, if you once begin counting the cost of children it is remarkable how easily it appears that they are a luxury that only the poor can afford to support.

We all love children, if not in the house, at least in books, or in orphan asylums. But if we have children of our own, they may die. Worse still, they may live, and grow up to disgrace us. In any case, not counting the expense, they are a constant source of care and worry. The poor, who are familiar with sorrows, do not mind so much the inconvenience of children, and they are usually improvident enough not to count the cost of them.

There is as yet no instinct that makes a man a bacheior, and this is still less true in the case of a woman. All the natural passions are in league against such a cosmic anticlimax. The bachelor is less a creature of nature than of calculation If he succeeds in escaping his opportunities until he is old enough and wise enough to marry with discretion, he is pretty likely not to marry at all. I set this down as a fact, and without malice, as must ultimately be estimated and accounted for. The fact is, this so-called "single blessedness" is a habit, and, to state it more precisely, it is a habit not only of the rich, but of the educated and well-informed generally.

For some reason or other, shutting up young men and women in universities and loading them down with learning seems to unfit them for matrimony. When they marry, they marry late, and have few children—not enough, in fact, to preserve the stock and to carry on the family traditions.

Much that we know about such matters is due to the industry of class-secretaries. In collecting the statistics of graduating classes, they have furnished the facts for most of our recent studies in race suicide.

COLLEGE MEN'S LOW AVERAGE.

The class secretaries of Yale have tabulated its graduates for the last thirty years, omitting the recent classes which have hardly had time to marry. The results demonstrate that if all the people in the United States married and had children in the same ratio as the graduates of Yale, the population of the United States would diminish one-third each generation, until there were not enough left to fill a dormitory. With only two-thirds of the graduates married, as was the fact, the average number of children would have to be three to keep the population stationary, assuming that the girls whom the other third did not marry found some others for husbands. Instead of that birth rate, the number of children averages only two. The reduction from infant mortality made the survivors less than enough to take the place of their own fathers and mothers, without considering the other third of the graduates who did not marry.

In New England, for instance, Puritanism is rapidly being thoroughly extirpated, and the country is flooded with an alien race who probably believe that Saint Patrick was a greater theologian than Jonathan Edwards (and as for that, perhaps he was, but there are very few of the "oldest families" in which it will be admitted.)

Dr. Engleman has attempted to show, basing his investigations on three thousand and fifteen selected cases, that while college men have fewer children born, more of their children survive than in the case of the average native American. He does not seem to have taken into account the fact that college people, and particularly college women, do not marry, as other portions of the population do. In the period between 1860 and 1869, 26.7 per cent of the Harvard graduates did not marry. In the period between 1872 and 1878, 25.2 per cent of Yale's graduating classes remained single.

In older times all bachelors were men. They were supposed to be bechelors from choice, on the theory that any man who was willing to marry could readily find some woman to put up with him. There was then no correlative feminine to the masculine bachelor. Old maids were, by popular theory, supposed to be women to whom no man had proposed, or whose one opportunity had died from typhoid fever or during one of the wars. Even in those days it was somewhat reprehensible for a man not to marry. A woman was supposed to do her best to secure a husband, and if she failed the implied reflection upon her tact and ability was tempered by the feeling that her fault was involuntary, while as to the man, the fault was wholly his. He could have married if he would, and the fact that he didn't proved that he wouldn't.

Nowadays the bachelor maid abounds without apology, and on the whole without complaint. To the man seeking to escape matrimony, for instance, she is more interesting than a married woman and less dangerous than a girl. He can fall in love with her with propriety, if not wholly with impunity. He can even propose marriage, with almost absolute certainty that his proposal will be rejected. It seems likely that educated and enlightened women have indeed discovered that there are other and more interesting occupations than getting married.

THE EMBARGO OF LEARNING.

A student in a woman's college summed up the whole matter with the caustic statement, "I do not know why learning Greek should make one feel it impossible to marry a man one does not respect, but it seems to amount to about that."

The suggestion of this seems to be that the man an educated woman can respect is a mighty rare bird. This conclusion, at any rate, has the support of the statistics. For instance, Smith College graduates show a few more wives but fewer mothers than Vassar. Wellesley, however, reaches the limit in this direction.

During the first ten years, ending with the class of 1888, there were four hundred and thirty-six Wellesley graduates. Of this number, two hundred and three, or 46.55 per cent, married in 1903. Of these forty had no children at all. Among the remaining one hundred and ninety-three there were two hundred and eighty-six surviving children.

By way of contrast it may be noted that in French Canada, where marriage is still the natural state of man as well as woman, the average family has 9.2 children.

One reason, to state it paradoxically, why college men and women do not marry is because they marry late. Education delays the marriage of professional men in this country and in England from two to three years. The average man marries at 27.2 years of age. The professional man waits till he is thirty. Women are at the meridian, as far as marriage is concerned, at 24.3 years. Professional women, when they do not remain single, marry at 26.4 years.

THE REASONS THEY GIVE.

Occasionally when a sense of their condition and their isolation rises to the surface in the minds of these unconnected men and women, they have tried to tell us about it. For instance, here is a statement I ran across recently:

"In fine, then, we do not marry because we prefer to spend our money in other ways because an establishment is a nuisance; because a wife is not so necessary to our happiness as other luxuries; because there is no good like independence; because much as we should like marriage there is an aggregate of other things, the sum of which pleases us better. My point is not that marriage is an evil; my point is that it is a good, but not so good as the sum of many other things."

Another one of them, speaking impersonally and epigrammatically, says, "The more eligible the bachelor, the less inclined he is to barter his freedom for a few chaste smiles and a little practiced indifference. He has acquired expensive habits and an aversion to self denial. The inducements that marrage offers are not, on the whole, sufficient. He prefers the game to the stakes, and so yields to the temptation to prolong the adventures of youth until they have lost their savor."

Now it is characteristic of the male variety of this species that he invariably assumes toward this question a rakish and cynical indifference, his attitude is a sort of moral swagger, as who should say: "Well, here I am. What are you going to do about it?"

Quite different is the case of the bachelor maid. She glories in her emancipation from the "lonely treadmill of domestic life," and she is likely in her remarks about men and marriage, to exhibit all the truculence of the English suffragette, who is nothing if not shocking.

"The woman who wants to be a man," says one of them, "the woman who would rather study than sew, and write books than rear boys, is just as truly a woman as one who finds her proper place in the universe by the fireside of some man."

Another woman points out that "marriage is not now the only occupation open to women," and finds it natural that college women should prefer the stimulus of business and professional work to the cares of domestic life."

Marriage is now so much a matter of sentiment and of nerves that it is growing every day more difficult to reach and maintain that perfect accord and harmony that alone makes marriage tolerable to a sensitive and high-strung woman. It was this that led Mona Caird to suggest some years ago its abolition, substituting a voluntary association for the usual legal contract.

And there you have it. This discontent, which breaks out here and there in truculent protests against man and the existing order, this restlessness which expresses itself in vague suggestions and foreshadowings of some vast revolution, what is it but the other side of the marriage and divorce statistics?

Perhaps this is the proper place to

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

FAMOUS MEN OF 70 YEARS

WANAMAKER, HILL, BRYCE, MORLEY, MUIR AND LOUBET STILL ACTIVE.

History is rich in biographies of men who have done mighty things after they were 60. It is told of an immortal poet that he learned Greek at 80. Men of poetic temperament, however, usually reach the high-water mark of imaginative production in early manhood; yet Tennyson wrote his beautiful drama of "The Cup" when he was in his seventies, as well as many poems which he counted among his most profound. Browning, Emerson, Holmes, Bryant, Whittier and Walt Whitman did some of their best work after they had passed the 60-year mark.

WANAMAKER ACTIVE AT 70.

Statesmen and businessmen are legion who have accomplished great things after 60 years, and who at 70 and after remain in the harness with hardly a sign of impaired qualities and activities. A striking illustration of this is found in the lives of the seven men here referred to, each of whom will pass his 70th milestone during the year 1908. John Wanamaker is a Pennsylvanian, who was in boyhood a poor clerk in a Philadelphia store. When asked at what time he started in business for himself he will answer: "The day the south fired on Fort Sumter, and my partner, Brown, and I took in just $24 67 gross." John Wanamaker was a born organizer. He saw details and opportunities as though with a subliminal sight. Yet in a time of financial stress he failed—and learned by his failure. He reorganized and grew as if by magic. He was a keen judge of the worth of men, and his selection of managers for his various departments has been almost infallible. At his two immense department stores, on Market and Chestnut streets, west of Thirteenth, in Philadelphia, and in the old mercantile palace of A. T. Stewart, on Broadway, near Union Square, New York, more than $100,000 a day is taken in. The system of rural free delivery of the postal department was the thought of John Wanamaker when he was postmaster-general. The destruction of his great country mansion on Old York road, near Philadelphia, last year, with more than a million dollars in value of precious works of art, was the greatest personal blow he has suffered in his long life.

HILL MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

James J. Hill of Pacific railroad and steamship fame came to the St. Paul steamship offices a farmer boy from Ontario, Canada. Hardly had he turned 30 years when he organized the Red River Transportation Company to open communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg. Forty years ago he organized the Northwestern Fuel Company. He made over the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad into the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and then gradually but rapidly came the Great Northern system with its ramifications dominating all of the Northwest between the Great Lakes and Puget Sound, and more other territory than can be described, as well as becoming a grand factor in Pacific transportation.

No greater compliment could have been paid the American people by the British Government than the appointment of James Bryce to the ambassadorship at Washington. The fact that he is of Scotch-Irish parentage may have influenced his friendship to Americans, but it certainly never lessened his popularity in Great Britain. Few men have more distinguishing marks of scholarly association. Half the great colleges of the world have given him some degree punctuated by "doctor." He is a member of the French Institute, half a dozen royal academies, the Societe Romana di Storia Patri, and he himself hardly knows what else.

MORLEY, MUIR, LOUBET.

Another Englishman dear to the heart of every American is John Morley, for there is in all the world no more sincere devotee of the rule of the people. His career in politics and in Parliament is the history of Great Britain of the last half century. His essays upon the work of nearly all of the great writers and publicists of Europe, and including the American Emerson, are classics. He, like Bryce, has received nearly all of the honorary degrees available from great institutions of learning.

John Muir, Scotsman by birth, American by rearing, is of all worlds, for he has spent his life traveling in all, and at his rounding out of his 70th year, April 21, bids fair to find himself with the avid hunger for travel unquenched. He is geologist, naturalist, explorer and an original champion of forestry preservation. Glaciers and mountains and rivers are named for him and are his monuments. Perhaps no other man has seen so much of the wild world, from Manchuria and Siberia to New Zealand and Australia, the Sierras to the Himalayas. His books are the library of the world. No wonder he appealed powerfully to President Roosevelt and that the two are close friends.

Emile Loubet, ex-president of France, will complete his 70th year just before the expiration of 1908. No truer republican ever lived, and yet his life was twice attempted by members of the element which believes that every French president is simply the official embodiment of the rule of the bourgeoise, which, in anarchist parlance, means the dominance of "moneybags." He is the son of what is called in France a "peasant proprietor," and has always retained his love for the simple life. He retired voluntarily at the end of his first term when he might have been elected for a second, but he remains a power in French politics, and always on the side of the people. He is an enthusiastic sportsman in the best sense of the phrase, a naturalist, while he expertly handles the rod and gun.

It almost seems more than a mere coincidence that six such men should have been born in the same year of grace, 1838.

Thoughtlessness the Cause Of Much Unhappiness

BY REV. GEO. DOWNING SPARKS, WEST ISLIP. N. Y.

Israel doth not know; my people doth not consider.—Isaiah i., 3.

I suppose more unhappiness and distress are occasioned in this workaday world by thoughtlessness than anyone dreams of. Take a majority of the tragedies which wreck human life. If we were to go back far enough we would find that a little thought, a little consideration, would have caused it all to turn out differently and the disgrace, the shame, the bitterness would never have happened.

If we could keep the words "don't be thoughtless" ever before our mind's eye we would be changed men and women, and, as a result, would find the world a very different place to live in.

In that last disagreement we had with our neighbor, could it not have been avoided by a little thought on our part? We would have refrained from alluding to that old sore or kept silent about that transaction which really was no concern of ours. No, just as Isaiah said long, long ago, we did not stop to think or weigh our speech, but thoughtlessly, roughly, cruelly spoke the unkind word and so infuriated our neighbor, making him our enemy instead of our friend.

How many of us are thoughtful? The old excuse, "I didn't know; I didn't think," will not undo the past. We ought to have known; we ought to have thought. We will not have the audacity to offer that excuse when we stand in the presence of the Master. Are parents considerate of their children? Are children thoughtful for their parents? Do husbands take into account the feelings of their wives? Do wives study the wishes of their husbands? Do men and women—take them as you find them—ever ponder over the duty they owe to their God? I am sure the majority of us will wince as we think of the wrongs and injuries done through our thoughtlessness. We have injured that brother, and now there is no chance of our ever telling him we are sorry; that we did not mean what we said.

We shudder at the petty cruelty we have meted out to those who were wearied and burdened with the heat of the day. Through our inconsiderate neglect to render a helping hand we have driven back into despair other souls trying to escape their unhappy surroundings, and through our lack of attention we have pained, and grieved hearts infinitely nobler than our own when they have been trying to help us.

Ah, yes, how easy life would be if we all made up our minds to be more thoughtful and considerate. How its friction, its wear and tear, its ragged edges would largely disappear.

Christ, a short time before His death, drew a marvelous picture of the last judgment. It forms a striking commentary upon the words of Isaiah. Who are they that are praised, and why do they win the approval of the Judge? They who have been unselfish, considerate, merciful are the chosen ones, because they have practiced that virtue of thoughtfulness which goes so far toward making a new heaven and a new earth.—Rev. George Downing Sparks.

School for Housewives

A Business Woman's Luncheon

Eating Luncheon in Office Affords Little Relaxation.

Washing Food Down with Milk

A Substantial Luncheon Leisurely Eaten.

A Brisk Walk Aids Digestion.

I HAVE so lately written a paper on the woman who lunches alone that this article may seem to be along the same lines, but the former dealt especially with the woman who goes to her home to take her solitary meal.

This has to do with the woman or girl who must get her midday repast at her place of business or in a nearby restaurant.

After I had been asked to treat this subject I made a point of inquiring of several working girls with regard to the matter and style of the luncheons with which they were supposed to revive fainting nature and strengthen weary bodies.

One of the girls whom I questioned is so fortunate as to be in the employ of a large and fashionable department store.

She has the usual hour for luncheon and recreation, and her employers have had fitted up in their building a comfortable restaurant, where the girls and women may eat. Attached to this is a "rest room" or "lounging room," containing couches, comfortable armchairs, a few good magazines, and an abundance of fresh, although warmed, air.

Near it is a lavatory in which soiled hands and faces may be washed and disordered hair arranged. After the process of eating has been dispatched, always, I fear, too quickly, the partaker thereof may take her weary self to this rest room and there lie or sit and relax nerves and muscles until the time of her "nooning" has expired.

Would that more employers were as humane as the man for whom this girl works!

Another young woman whom I consulted tells a different tale.

To be sure, there is in connection with the emporium for which she labors a lunch-room, but so ill-ventilated, poorly lighted and wretchedly served that, unless a girl is too weary to leave the building, she will not attempt to eat there.

This particular employe told me shudderingly that the dishes were "so dirty" in this place she simply could not summon up courage to use them.

HUNGER VS. BUSINESS

There is much said of the need of regular intervals between the times of eating, but some girls find it impossible to regulate their times to suit the dictates of physicians and dietitians.

For instance, the young woman whom I have just quoted says that her "turn" to go to luncheon does not arrive until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

She comes in to business from a suburban town, and this fact necessitates her leaving the breakfast table at 7 if she would not be late to work.

From 7 A. M. until 3 P. M. is a desperately long stretch, and she tells me that, at first, she thought she could never stand or overcome the faintness that seized her at 1 o'clock, but that, after years of training, she has "drilled her stomach" into keeping patient until the time set aside for satisfying its needs.

Other young girls in the same store go to luncheon at 11, and this leaves their long fasting period at the other end of the day, that is, from 11.30 or 12, until they reach their homes after 7 at night. "But," adds my philosophical informant, "of course, all of us cannot be spared between the hours of 12 and 2, so some must go early and some late."

Some of these evils the working woman is powerless to overcome. Others she can remedy.

The habit of rapid eating is deadly to the digestion and nerves.

One reads advertisements of "quick lunch" places, but a "quick lunch" is a digestive sin. One young man says that he has learned to eat his food in his restaurant and to "do without chewing." If he keeps up this practice many years longer he will be where food for the body is no longer needed, or will wish he were there, which is a worse condition of affairs.

Fletcher has written and spoken on slow eating until "Fletcherization" is a newly coined word much used.

We cannot afford to smile at his theory.

Briefly, it consists in masticating the food so thoroughly that it is reduced to a soft pulp, almost like a thick fluid, before it passes into the stomach. In other words, it is making the teeth do the work for which they were designed, and thus spare the stomach.

The American business man or woman seems to be laboring under the idea that there is a supplementary set of molars in the stomach.

It is almost a wonder that some enterprising American scientist has not tried to introduce teeth into the digestive apparatus, since, by so doing, they might save time which is now spent in the seemingly unnecessary work of feeding the much-abused body.

When one watches the working girl take her luncheon, the marvel is not that so many of them are sickly looking, but that any of them live long enough to accumulate gray hairs.

As soon as the hour strikes for their release from desk or counter they "wash up" (in vulgar parlance), don hat and coat and rush to the nearest "eating place," there to insult their stomachs with food convenient for them.

They bolt the viands as if their lives depended upon their disposing of a currant bun, a glass of iced tea and a saucer of lemon ice in record time.

Working Woman Requires More Than Liquid Luncheon.

It is too dreadful to be amusing, too sad to be disgusting.

In any case, it is evil, through and through.

Right here let me say that the employer is not to blame for the hurry habit at the lunch counter.

In all reputable stores and offices there is enough time given to employes for them to get a decent luncheon of nourishing food.

That they fail to do this is their own fault, and they pay for it in their own future suffering. They have the habit of rushing, and they do not care to stop it.

Years ago a farmer pointed out to me the difference between his two horses. One was sleek, round of limb and glossy of coat, while his companion in harness was thin, gaunt and with a coat that looked dull and lifeless.

The owner explained to me that the thin animal was a ravenous eater, swallowed his oats and hay without half chewing them, finishing his meal in an incredibly short time.

"This horse," added the farmer, giving the glistening coat an affectionate slap, "doesn't cost half as much to keep and looks three times as handsome.

"He takes in his mouth just enough oats to eat comfortable, and then he chaws and chaws and chaws until there ain't no substance left in the teeniest one of them grains.

"And his food does him good, as you can see."

The countryman was a Fletcher in his way.

I would that we could train our Americans to "chaw and chaw until there's no substance left" in what they eat.

We would have fewer dyspeptics. But, then, we would have fewer rich stomach specialists. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good!

There lies before me a popular periodical containing the everyday luncheon bills-of-fare of several business women.

As I run my eye over them, I note that one "takes crackers, peanuts, lemon wafers, iced tea." Another "makes a luncheon of cheese, apple pie, coffee." And still another confesses to "crackers, cheese, peanut butter, bananas and milk."

The last-named luncheon certainly cannot be considered as lacking in nourishing properties, but when one considers that it was probably eaten in fifteen minutes, one rejoices vicariously in the kind of a digestive apparatus that girl must have.

Most owners of a stomach so fed at one full swoop would pay the penalty in a sick headache before the day was over.

The crackers and cheese are all right, but it should be borne in mind that cheese is a food in itself, and must be eaten slowly, and not followed by peanut butter, a grease-laden article, too heavy to rest safely upon one stratum of cheese and under another of bananas.

These, like cheese, are very good in their way, and one physician asserts that the reason they disagree with so many people is because they are taken in connection with other equally substantial foods, and the stomach is not equal to the task imposed upon it.

THE CROWNING FOLLY

Lastly, the whole mass just mentioned is washed down with milk. The eater of this luncheon would have fared better on a glass of milk and a slice of whole wheat bread and butter.

One has only to go into a restaurant at noon time to be convinced that the average woman does not understand how to treat her digestion.

If she would but learn that a cup of good broth, accompanied by a roll and butter, will stand her in better stead than ice cream and lemonade, or, for that matter, than cocoanut cake and strong (or weak) tea, probably "stewed."

A meal that will satisfy the hungriest worker is brown bread and baked beans, after which one may have, if she wishes, a demi-tasse of black coffee. One could go on the strength of that meal for many hours.

Sweets are all very well in their way, but they must not form the staple of the meal. They may be used safely to finish the repast and are, at that time, an aid to digestion.

A chop and baked potato will strengthen the laborer more than would twice their bulk in pastry and confectionery. I am aware that good chops and steaks "come high," but I would suggest that one cannot complain truthfully of the extortionate prices charged for soups, broths, rolls, milk, cocoa, chocolate, the cereals, milk toast, sweet potatoes, baked apples and cream, custards and a score of other articles that are both nourishing and digestible.

A safe dessert is fruit in some form, either raw or cooked, although, as has been said, bananas should not cap a hearty meal.

One man takes during the entire summer a bowl of milk toast and a glass of milk for his midday meal, and thrives on it.

When possible our business girl should leave the building in which she works in order to get her luncheon.

Unless the weather be very inclement, were she to walk to and from a restaurant every noon her digestion would be better, and, in consequence, her complexion would improve.

Eating in a hurry and when one is tired ruins the texture of the skin.

There is no surer register of the condition of the digestive organs than the complexion.

The women who read eagerly about the latest cosmetics are wasting their time if they do not, first of all, understand that the secret of a clear skin and healthy color lies within themselves—that is, in the whole alimentary tract.

I think that I am safe in asserting that, all conditions being equal, the woman with a perfect digestion is the one with a good complexion, and the converse is also true. To have the digestion good, one must not maltreat it.

The old adage, "Show me your friends and I will tell you what you are," might be parodied to read: "Show me what and how you eat, and I will tell you what your digestion is."

Marion Harland

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

LEST those who have never lent an attentive ear to the arguments pro and con Vegetarianism might think we bestow too much time and thought upon the matter, let me say that the letter which follows this preface is but one of many remonstrances to the like effect received since the publication of the article supporting a strictly vegetarian diet by passages from the Bible.

The first page of the communication selected from the pile of matter before me is a repetition of texts printed here several weeks ago.

The writer continues:

Leviticus, chapter eleventh, is taken up by instructions from Jehovah to his people Israel as to what manner of flesh may be eaten, and what avoided.

The fourteenth chapter of Deuteronomy is wholly given to the words of Moses embodying a repetition of the divine law upon this same separation of clean from unclean flesh-foods.

In the sixteenth chapter of Exodus we have the provision of quail for food, and we are told just when it may be eaten.

In the fifteenth chapter of Acts, verse twenty-ninth, the apostles instruct new converts to abstain from meats offered to idols "and from blood and from things strangled." There is no mention of meat as unclean and un-Christian.

And now, my vegetarian friend, let me add that I am not "a meat eater," as the term is understood in its narrow sense. But my family, including myself, partake of meat once a day.

The scriptures are too often made the ground of narrow-minded argument, and the reader of the word should examine both sides of a question as important as this.

C. H. U. (Milton, Pa.).

It is unquestionably true that we should all act wisely in following the example of this pater familias and eat meat but once a day, especially in summer. It is as true that we are nowhere told in the Holy Scriptures that we ought not to eat flesh foods.

"Breakfast Sulks"

As a practical housemother, I should like to have your views as to what I call "breakfast sulks." Is there reason or decency in coming down to a family breakfast with a face like a thunder-cloud; in sitting all through the meal silent and gloomy, speaking only when addressed and then shortly and sharply? When I remonstrate with those who have this habit—taking advantage of a pleasanter mood—I am told that "nobody is up to concert pitch until after he has had his breakfast and that every sensible person recognizes a fellow's right to be glum at the breakfast table." Give us a motherly word on this head—please!

M. J. D. (Camden, N. J.).

If I were to free my mind on the head you indicate, I should take up all the room we can claim on this page and then leave half unsaid. For I feel strongly in this direction, having heard a world of stuff of the kind you quote. It is absolutely untrue, unkind and un-Christian to arrogate the right to darken the mood of all within the reach of the offender by "breakfast sulks." If one cannot feel bright until he has "fed," he should be man enough to assume the appearance of serenity until his stomach and temper settle into decency. The fashion of excusing a gross breach of good manners by alleging that it is not natural to have a cheery breakfast mood is childish and absurd. We all appreciate the force of the dyspeptic's assertion that some time must elapse after the morning awakening before he can hope to be on speaking terms with his digestive organs. Here is his opportunity for the practice of Mark Tapley's philosophy of being jolly under difficulties. I wish other housemothers would let us have their experiences of "breakfast sulks" and their views thereupon.

In Montana

For six months we have been living in Montana, where everything, from politics to provisions, smells of money. The family consists of my husband, myself and two children, a boy of 13 and a girl of 10. The children come home from school "starved," are sad in the morning until they are fed and positively unchristian when obliged to wait for dinner upon their return from Sunday school. In short, they have the normal 10- and 13-year-old appetites.

All of us are well nourished, yet here, where eggs are 50 cents per dozen, bananas, 40 cents, "spuds," 2 cents a pound, and so on—my family was fed during August for $11.50 per week; in September, for $8.50, and in October, for $8.10 per week. We have wholesome food and "something good" at each meal. Fruit and fresh vegetables we have daily; cornmeal, graham and whole wheat flour we use freely. Apples are always where any one can get them, and so were prunes in the season.

At the end of October I had on hand potatoes enough to last a month, and vegetables, home-made jelly, canned fruit and pickles to last much longer. We eat meat in moderation and use but little tea and coffee. This is not from motives of economy. We use creamery butter, and rather lavishly, sparing it not in seasoning and at table. Our milk costs $1 per week. It would be more did not the children fancy that it tastes of sage brush.

I do not think the proper place for economy is in the feeding of a family, but I do think that by careless, thoughtless buying and cooking a lot of money may be used without practical advantage to any one. I believe that two people may be pretty well fed—when prices are reasonable—on $4 a week.

I cook everything myself and waste nothing, but a glimpse of our cat would convince one that we are not stingy.

I should delight in living right along by the "meals for a week," with extras from your department, but I cannot afford to spend $5 a day on the table and to keep two or three maids to cook and serve the good things. So we shall just have to keep along in our small way, soaking up my dry bread for puddings; frying mush and eggs for breakfast and buying chicken for a treat, pie as a luxury.

H. T. (Forsyth, Mont.).

As the readers of our Exchange who can afford to spend $5 a day upon the table are so far in the minority that it is hardly worth our while to cater for them, we will not spend time in discussing their ways and means. In preparing the menus that appear in the Exchange under the caption, "Family Meals for a Week," I try to bring them within the means of housewives of moderate incomes. If such an one will follow the menus carefully from week to week, she cannot but observe that nothing in the way of "left-overs" is wasted. Having had a course in practical housewifery fifty years long, I know better than to set before my fellow-housemothers tasks impossible to perform. My first effort in arranging the weekly bills-of-fare is to make them practicable for the average marketer and "good, plain cook." My second is to achieve wholesome and tempting variety. The cold meats of yesterday are never served in the same shape today. Every tablespoonful of vegetables sent out from the dining room is destined to reappear in a different guise tomorrow or later. So with soups which improve with the second and third cooking.

Our Montana correspondent is wisely frugal. It does not pay to stint growing children in their daily food. Even of those who believe in fastings, many exempt minors from the obligation to abstain from generous fare that feeds the muscles, brain, nerves and flesh into healthy manhood and womanhood.

I wish other housewives would relate their "experiences" and air their theories upon this vital subject. For a child to go hungry from day to day is to dwarf its growth and undermine its health.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST.

Grapefruit, arrowroot jelly and cream, devilled kidneys, popovers, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Veal loaf, sally lunn, graham bread, toasted crackers and cheese, lettuce and nut salad with mayonnaise, prune jelly with cake, tea.

DINNER.

Tomato cream soup, braised beef a la jardiniere, cauliflower, scalloped sweet potatoes, mince pie and cheese, nuts and raisins, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST.

Baked apples and cream, fricasseed eggs, brown and white bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold roast beef (a left-over), souffle of cauliflower (a left-over), stuffed Irish potatoes, marmalade pudding, cocoa.

DINNER.

Bean soup, West Indian stew of mutton with curry, okra and tomatoes (made from Saturday's roast mutton); bananas to accompany the stew, boiled rice, baked potatoes, custard pie, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, fried bacon and apples, quick biscuits, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Mince of beef and potatoes (a left-over), fried mush, stewed tomatoes, cream puffs and jam, tea.

DINNER.

Bean and celery soup (a left-over), larded calf's liver, baked macaroni, spinach, suet pudding with hard sauce, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Grapes, hominy and cream, salt mackerel, stewed tomatoes, hot rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Ragout of liver and macaroni (a left-over), souffle of cheese, baked toast, apple and celery salad, hot gingerbread and cheese, tea.

DINNER.

Mulligatawny soup, roast chickens, baked rice, string beans, brown betty with liquid sauce, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cracked wheat and cream, bacon, boiled eggs, rice muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Barbecued ham, tomato toast, salad of lettuce and string beans (a left-over), bread pudding, tea.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup warmed over, chicken pie (a left-over), baked sweet potatoes, fried hominy, apple dumplings with hard sauce, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, mush and milk, breaded and fried cod roes, muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Pigs in blankets, hot scones, orange and nut salad with mayonnaise dressing, heated crackers and cheese, chocolate blanc mange and cake, tea.

DINNER.

Clam chowder, breaded lamb chops, green peas, stewed Jerusalem artichokes, tipsy parson, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, ham omelet, corn bread, toast, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Halibut steak, mashed potatoes, spaghetti with tomato sauce, brown toast, rice and raisin pudding, tea.

DINNER.

Cream of spinach soup, stuffed loin of veal, scalloped tomatoes, souffle of artichokes (a left-over), fried mush (a left-over), sucker plum pudding, black coffee.

Taking Out Candle Grease

Please have a recipe put into your Exchange for taking candle grease out of green cloth. I hope to see it in next week's paper.

Mrs. R. B. W. (Wilmington, Del.).

I can tell you how to get out candle grease, but you will not read it in the issue you name. There are too many ahead of you on the list. If you desire a quick response you must send a self-addressed and stamped envelope by mail.

Hold a bit of hot iron or steel over the spot. A knife-blade will do. Hold it about half an inch over the grease until the latter melts. Then cover with blotting paper and set a warm iron on the paper to absorb the grease.

Dietary for a Delicate Boy

Mrs. D., Pensacola, Fla., says her 12-year-old boy is delicate. It strikes a responsive chord in my bosom, for I, too, have a son who was delicate until a year or so ago.

The mother is wise in asking for a wholesome dietary. Careful feeding brought my boy from a state of pale-faced debility to the sturdy rosiness of his present condition.

I give him fresh eggs for breakfast, stirred up—the white alone, or whites and yolks separately with the juice of some sub-acid fruit, or the pulp of a ripe fruit, and a very little sugar, if any. For dinner he has a well-steamed cereal—cooked for two or three hours—and a glass of new milk. For supper he has a baked potato or other vegetable, such as peas or beans; a little bread and butter and a glass of milk. Sometimes I give him a baked apple for breakfast and a tablespoonful of pure olive oil, which he loves. He does not know what it is to eat candy and never takes a drop of medicine.

I avoid sugar in his dietary on account of a little disturbance of the liver. Sometimes this might be introduced to advantage in proper combination.

It is hard to prescribe unless one knows the conditions to be treated. I am now making dietary studies, induced primarily by interest in my boy.

If Mrs. D. should wish to write to me for particulars about her son's case I will try to help her further, as I know what it is to worry over a little, delicate loved one, and I feel so happy over the improvement in my boy that I want every one else to have the like cause for gratitude.

Mrs. H. M. (Danville, Ill.).

You say truly that one cannot prescribe in a case one has not had a chance to diagnose. The dietary that agrees with your boy would not suit the idiosyncrasies of another, and vice versa. Every mother must study the peculiarities of her own brood—mentally, morally and physically. In a large family there are almost as many varieties of taste as there are members. While I do not believe in indulging the capricious appetite of a child who has "notions about his food," it is manifestly unkind and injudicious to force him to eat what makes him ill, or which he cannot learn to like after repeated and honest trials.

A "Ravishing" Compote

Do you recollect publishing a recipe for what the inventor—or composer, or whatever you may call the maker—named "Marion Harland Compote"? Well! we have had that delicious compound half a dozen times during the month and yesterday I ventured upon an improvement upon it.

I minced citron fine and mixed it with the chopped nuts. To a cupful of nut-meats I added a quarter pound of citron, sweetened well; filled the cored and unpared pippins with the mixture, arranged them in the bake-dish, sprinkled bountifully with sugar; poured in enough water to rise half way up the apples; covered closely, and cooked tender. When they were very cold I dished and we ate the "compote" with sugar and cream.

It was ravishing! I write now to ask if you will accept the amendment to the "Marion Harland Compote."

A. H. M. (Minneapolis, Minn.).

The very day your charming letter arrived I made personal trial of the "amendment." We had the result that evening at dinner. The verdict was prompt and unanimous. The addition of the citron imparted spiciness to the compote, already delicious. In accepting the amendment we passed a vote of thanks to you and a resolution that it be incorporated with the original recipe.

Ridding a House of Ants

I have seen inquiries in The Exchange as to the best way of getting rid of ants in a house. I was horrified to find my sugar bowl a moving mass of ants one day. I had my head bound up in a cloth saturated with camphor, and it came to me like a flash that I had heard of the use of gum camphor in banishing ants. I laid the soaked handkerchief on the shelf, then scattered gum camphor around. I have not seen an ant since, and that was five months ago.

M. M. G. (Chicago).

Camphor is a valuable aid in the dispersion of vermin of all kinds. The only objection to the use of it in dining room and kitchen is that it lends odor readily and strongly to food that may be near it. Butter, bread, milk and meats are uneatable if impregnated with camphor. It is very volatile and nothing escapes it.

THE HEIRESS OF DENSLEY WOLD

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

CHAPTER XXIII.

James Ince uttered an exclamation which was rather one of dismay than of satisfaction when he recognized Miss Densley, and knew that, after all, she had decided to take the risks of the adventurous journey.

"Miss Densley!" he cried, with a sort of gasp, as she sat back, panting and pale, in her corner of the carriage, her eyes closed, her mouth twitching, bearing every mark of extreme nervous prostration.

But at the name she sat up and opened her eyes.

"No, no, no!" she said fiercely; "not Miss Densley. That is not my name; it never was my name. I'm Dorcas Lane—poor, penniless Dorcas Lane. I've—I've taken your advice, I've challenged her, got the truth out of her, and I know that what you told me—all those dreadful, horrible things—is nothing but the truth."

She covered her face with her hands, evidently struggling hard to keep her self-command, but suffering still under the effects of the blow.

Poor James Ince was much disconcerted. When he had first proposed that she should break away from the Leblancs and go north with him, he had acted on the spur of the moment, suggested what he thought the best course for her, without duly considering the added difficulties which the championship of a beautiful young woman would put in his way.

To have on his hands a girl who was already almost hysterical from the shock she had just received, when he was bent on a task which would need all his nerve and all his resourcefulness, was a situation with which he felt that he had never properly grappled.

"I'm very sorry," he stammered.

At the words Miss Densley looked up again, then with a woman's quick intuition she understood what he felt, and dashing away from her eyes the tears which had again began to gather in them, she said with unexpected firmness:

"Don't look so frightened. I see—you're afraid of me; afraid I shall be silly, have attacks of nerves and cry, and make scenes and be a trouble to you. You're quite wrong. I won't. I've got over the worst of it now. You see, it's really been coming upon me for days, though I didn't exactly know it—I wouldn't know it! But now that the worst has come, that I understand just where I am and what I have to do, you won't find me silly or troublesome, indeed. Only I can't be satisfied, any more than you can, until I know if those wretches have done anything to Massey! What have they got him up there for? Why couldn't they have robbed him at Briar Lodge, as they robbed the others? It frightens me!"

The girl's great eyes were full of distreses, but as she had promised, she conquered the outward manifestations of her agitation, and clasping her hands tightly, as if they would help her to keep her feelings in check, she told him of the scenee she had just gone through.

"When I ran away from you and went indoors," she said, "Madame Leblanc met me and asked where I'd been. There was something in her face I had never seen before, something that frightened me. So I said I had been to speak to you, and that you said I was being promised in marriage to Captain Darnall and other men, besides the one man I was really engaged to—Massey St. Quintin. Then her face grew very hard and cold, and she pounced upon me, and dragged me into the drawing-room and told me I was a fool and an idiot to quarrel with the splendid position I should presently have if I did as I was told and let her manage my affairs for me. And I told her I didn't want them managed; I only wanted to marry the man I cared for; and then I asked why he had been taken to Densley. And she looked frightened at that, and said unless I held my tongue I should find myself in prison, as there was plenty of evidence that I had been taking presents from different people under false pretenses. And she raged and stormed at me, and tried to frighten me into going away with her to France, and told me when Mr. St. Quintin found out how he had been treated he would never speak to me again, but would get his friends to prosecute me for theft. I kept as quiet as I could, and presently I asked her point blank if it was true that my name was Densley and that I was entitled to a large fortune. And she laughed in my face, and told me I knew very well it was not true; that I was only plain Dorcas Lane, without a friend and without a penny, and that that was why Mr. St. Quintin had given me up; that he had learnt the truth, and looked upon me as an adventuress. I told her I knew better; that he would never give me up for the fault of other people, and that he would be glad, not sorry, to find that I was really the grandniece of Sir William Lane, after all.

"That seemed to frighten her a little, and she laughed in a forced sort of way and said sneeringly that my grand relations never had done much for me, and that they would be still less likely to do anything when they found out the sort of life I had been living."

Here the girl turned with an imploring look at James Ince and said:

"But there was nothing really wrong in my life, was there? I only talked civilly to the people the Leblancs brought to their house, and I certainly never promised to marry anybody but Massey, or allowed anybody else to think I liked him."

Ince smiled pitifully.

"Of course not. You have been in no way to blame that I can see."

"Well, when she found I wouldn't go away with her she grew very quiet, and sent me out of the room. And then I thought perhaps I should be made to go away with her, whether I liked it or not; so instead of going to my room, as she had told me to do, while she was talking to Miss Stanley, whom she sent for, I ran straight out of the house, just as I am, without waiting to bring away anything at all. I had my purse in my pocket, with nearly £4 in it, and at first I thought I would go to Mrs. Mortimer's; but then I decided to try to catch the train you were going to take from Liverpool street, just as you asked me to. And"—she gave a soft little sigh of resignation and apology—"and here I am."

James Ince was reassured as to her good sense long before she had reached the end of her story. Her simple confidence in St. Quintin, her bold front when she had learnt the truth about the people she was with, made it clear that she was, although very ignorant of the world, not by any means the fool Madame Leblanc had called her.

"You've done just the right thing," he said, "and if you will only be as courageous with Leblanc as you have been with his wife, you may be able to help both St. Quintin and me. It's a very unpleasant thing for all of us, of course, and especially for you. But as you must seen now that you have no cause whatever for gratitude to these people, who have simply made a tool of you and used your beauty in a most infamous way to enrich themselves, I hope you'll stand up on the right side, and help to bring them to justice."

She shuddered.

"I will—for Massey's sake," she said in a weak little voice. "But even now that I know, it seems dreadful to help against the people one looked upon as so good and generous!"

"Well, I only hope we shan't have reason to think them worse than you suppose," said James Ince, in a warning voice.

He was in a state of great anxiety about his friend, and wanted to warn the girl that she might have more dreadful particulars to learn about her supposed relations.

Perhaps, however, now that her imagination was once roused, she realized this better than he supposed possible. She was very silent throughout the long journey, for the most part sitting back with her eyes closed as if a sleep. But James Ince felt sure that it was only a pretense and that her thoughts were busy all the time.

When they drew near Doncaster they both began to discuss the possibility of their finding Leblanc and St. Quintin at the station to meet them.

"It may be," suggested Ince, "that the telegram was sent to be shown to St. Quintin, to induce him for some reason or other, to come to the station. If so, Leblanc will be immensely surprised to see that you have really come."

However, when they reached Doncaster and got out of the train they found nobody there whom they knew, and after a short consultation, as the girl refused to be left at a hotel, James Ince engaged a fly to drive them to Densley.

He put her inside and got on the seat beside the driver, as a better post of observation.

He had scarcely done so when he was accosted by a tall man in a long overcoat, who touched his cap and said:

"Beg pardon, Mr. Ince, but could I speak to you a minute, sir?"

Ince, recognizing to his surprise the footman, Saunders, jumped down and listened to the man's story.

"I've got the sack, sir, not many minutes after you went away. Madame she comes to me in a towering passion, said she had been ruined through my letting you into the house and sends me about my busines. So I only just waited to learn two things: one, that she was going to make tracks herself for the continent, and the other that Miss Densley had run away. I soon saw where the young lady had run to, for she came up to Liverpool street by the same train. I got into the train you came by, sir, and I've come to ask you to take me on, if you can make me useful, seeing it's through you, if I may make so bold, I lost my place."

"All right. I'll find a use for you, if you'll do as I tell you. We shall have to tackle Leblanc presently, and I shall be glad of a hand, I dare say. Jump up on the box and I'll get inside."

This change effected, the fly started on its way to Densley. But it had not got more than a mile on its way when it was met by another fly, and James Ince, either recognizing someone or suspecting something, got out and ran after it, hailing the driver to stop.

Running up to the carriage window, he looked in, and at once recognized Leblanc, who was quite evidently taken aback by the meeting. There was another man in the fly, but he sat well back, so that his face could not be distinguished.

"Hello, monsieur, this is a bit of luck. Were you going to Doncaster to meet your niece?" asked James Ince.

Monsieur recovered himself quickly, bent forward, so as to fill the window and prevent James Ince from looking in, and said:

"Dear me, is it Mr. Ince? This is a surprise, a most pleasant surprise! I am delighted to see you."

And with that he put out his hand, seized that of the young barrister and shook it heartily.

Ince repeated his question. Monsieur Leblance raised his eyebrows.

"My niece! Ah, yes, I was going to meet her. You have seen her, then?"

"I've not only seen her, I've brought her to you. I understand you were at Densley, her place."

Monsieur Leblanc hesitated, drawing a long breath, as if uncertain what to do or what to say. Only for a moment, however.

"Ah!" he cried, smiling, so that his two rows of false teeth showed from end to end, "that is most kind of you! And you have taken all this trouble! We are most grateful. I do not quite understand yet why you should be with her, but no matter, I am glad to see you. Where is she?"

"In the fly which has just passed, yours."

"Ah! And so you are on your way to Densley?"

"Yes. You will turn back and accompany us, will you not?"

"Alas! I cannot yet have that pleasure. I have to see my friend here off by train. But if you will take my niece on to Densley, and put her up at the Red Lion, the inn in the village, I will come back as quickly as I can, and we will have a chat together."

Now, while this colloquy was going on the two men engaged in it were trying, by every means in their power, each to outwit the other. For, while James Ince was determined to see who was the Frenchman's companion, Monsieur Leblanc was equally determined that he should not satisfy his curiosity. In order more effectively to block up the window and keep James Ince from thrusting his face inside the vehicle, Monsieur Leblanc placed himself in such a manner that his person filled the aperture from the one side to the other.

(To be continued.)

Advertiser Patterns

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6119—CHILD'S CREEPING APRON.

This practical little garment will be appreciated by mothers, when baby has reached the creeping age. As he spends a great deal of the time on the floor, it is almost impossible to keep the pretty, dainty clothes fresh and clean. The little apron protects the entire dress and does not hamper the limbs in any way. The waist and skirt are in one, and is cut long enough to turn up under the skirts, fastening by a belt around the waist. Holland and plaid gingham is usually preferred for an apron of this kind. Two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required.

Child's Creeping Apron, No. 6119. One size.

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

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Measurement: Bust ..... Waist .....

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

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

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In his office in New York city, surrounded by charts ad dials of strange design, Albert H. Postel, the astrologer, studies daily over the lives of men and women who have written him for advice on affairs of business, love, speculation, travel, marriage, health and the important events of life. The following letter gives an idea of Mr. Postel's ability:

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Dear Sir,—You are certainly the most wonderful astrologer living. Every one of your predictions came true. I consider that you not only saved me from an awful death, but prevented the loss of hundreds of dollars. I trust that many people will profit by your advice. Sincerely,

MISS EFFA M. TRYON.

The accuracy of recent predictions made by this eminent astrologer has caused many of his friends to believe that he possesses a supernatural power, but he modestly asserts that his predictions are due alone to a scientific understanding of natural laws. The many thankful letters Mr. Postel has received from people who have benefited by his advice furnish ample proof that he is sincere in his work and has a kinkly feeling toward humanity.

Readers of this paper can obtain a reading free of charge by addressing a letter to Albert H. Postel, Dept. 962 No. 125 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. Simply say you wish a reading of your life, stating your birth date, sex and whether married or single. Please inclose 10 cents (silver or stamps) to pay postage and clerical work, and the reading, also a copy of Mr. Postel's booklet, "Your Destiny Foretold," will be promptly sent.

BACHELOR HABIT AND ITS RESULTS

Continued from Page Eleven.

suggest that this question is not new. Ever since civilization began there have been bachelors, and always they have constituted a problem. Celibacy is a habit that is confined to civilized man. The savage races, who have not yet eaten of the tree of knowledge, do not know it. They have not yet learned to subjugate the natural instincts, and make a toy of their passions.

The pagan races, who gave us our first real civilization, struggled strenuously but in vain against the habits which poisoned and dried up the sources of their strength and threatened their continued existence. When Plato in the Laws said: "It is a crime not to take a wife," he merely gave expression to a sentiment that was everywhere prevalent in the ancient world. In Sparta, the usual respect of the young to the old was not paid to bachelors, and, what may seem to us harder to bear, special taxes were levied on them.

In order more completely to put the seal of public scorn on their condition of socalled single blessedness, bachelors were compelled to walk round the marketplace, singing a song composed against themselves and expressing the justice of their punishment. (One can imagine the wide circling feminine titter, half scornful and half pitying, that went through Sparta on this annual roundup.)

If the laws of Rome were harsher than those of Sparta, it was because the evil was greater. In the midst of her opulence and splendor, with the world prostrate at her feet, an inexplicable lethargy fell upon the soul of Rome. "Weary of days and hours, desires and dreams and powers, and everything but sleep," the sons and daughters of the men who ruled the world turned from love to philosophy, and from war to sport. Between the two the bachelors multiplied, divorce gained a fearful popularity, and the birthrate steadily diminished. The Roman senate laid heavy penalties on unmarried persons, gave certain privileges to those who had many children, and imposed light penalties on persons who were childless. In his allotment of the Campania lands, Julius Caesar granted them only to the father of three or four children, and under Augustus bachelors below sixty could not inherit a legacy. This law applied to widows, who were forced to marry within a period of two years.

In modern times, when war is gradually yielding to diplomacy, and science has subdued the pestilence, the policy of the state has been directed rather to the disposition of the surplus population than to the promotion of its further increase. Nevertheless, Great Britain has imposed a tax on bachelors, and France has made frequent attempts to prevent depopulation by levying such a tax.

The problem in America is somewhat different. It is less the increase of population, than the perpetuation of the native stock, more particularly of preserving the latest, presumably the highest at any rate the most expensive, product of our civilization—the educated man.

Under present conditions, while the individuals live, the species dies. That, of course, should not be. For one reason, it is not economic. It does not pay.

Now that I have defined the problem, perhaps I should say a word in regard to its solution. It seems to me that I can see a great many things on the horizon which will materially alter conditions as they are, and that within the next few years. Perhaps a little socialism, bad as it is in theory, might not be so harmful in practice. Anything that tended to lessen the tension and tempo of our present existence would help. At present we are going the pace that kills.—Robert E. Park in Chicago Record-Herald.

Inflammation of the Kidneys

AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE ARE PRACTICALLY ONE.

Dr. Bright discovered that the symptoms of Bright's disease were caused by inflammation of the kidneys. Thus it derives its name. As to the relationship of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the above disease, the testimonials of thousands bear evidence.

Notwithstanding the remarkable cures of this dreadful disease by this medicine, people still work on, complaining of terrible pains in the small of the back, exclaiming they feel "all in," being overcome with fetlings of weariness and despondency.

Perhaps you haven't these particular symptoms, but have the ones which are most noticeable in the urine. Upon them the physician relies for a positive opinion. If the urine is of a deep color, has a strong odor and deposits a heavy sediment upon standing, then consider your case carefully. They are infallible signs, but not of an incurable disease, thanks to Dr. Chase.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured other persons; they can cure you. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont. Write for Dr. Chase's 1908 Calendar Almanac.

A LITERAL POSTMASTER.

When Amos Kendall was postmaster general at Washington, so the story goes, he wrote one day to the postmaster at a little station on the Tombigbee River: "You will please inform this department how far the Tombigbee River runs up," to which the postmaster answered: "I have the honor to inform the department that the Tombigbee River don't run up at all; it runs down." In due course of mail came another communication: "On receipt of this letter your appointment as postmaster will cease. Mr. —— has been appointed your successor." To which went the following reply: "The receipts of this office during the last year have been $4 37 and the office rent more than double that sum; please to kindly instruct my successor to pay me the balance, and oblige." —Argonaut.

FOREIGNERS MAN BRITISH SHIPS

The return relating to seamen employed in the British mercantile marine is not very satisfactory, as regards British seamen; even less so as regards England and Ireland, whose proportions are 30 each per 10,000, while Scotland supplies 56, and Wales 44 per 10,000. Again, the proportion of Lascars and foreigners increases, while the British decreases. In the last fifteen years, 1891-1906, the former increased by 17,103 Lascars, and 11,022 foreigners; British only by 510. The disproportion of British seamen decreased, however, in the last five years, so that there is a turn of the tide in British seamen's favor. The recent order as to understanding the English language will doubtless still further show a decline in Lascars and foreigners.—Engineering.

THE HOUSEFLY.

We are rather glad that the common fly is to get its due as a disseminator of deadly disease, and that scientific folks are beginning to take arms against it. Hitherto the ordinary fly, the Musca domestica, has been regarded as annoying rather than dangerous. Its low tastes have been recognized, and feeble efforts have been made to protect us from its excessive familiarity. It has shown itself superior, however, to the influence alike of fly paper, patent fly killers and window screens. As an early riser it has quite outdone the lark, and as a disturber of late sleeping on summer mornings it has been more potent than the alarm clock.

Nevertheless, the housefly has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance, as a natural object lesson in persistency, as a rather pretty thing to look at. Children have been taught that to kill flies is cruel. Only lately London Punch has illustrated the natural killing propensity of the average Briton in its tale of the convalescent small boy who asked to be lifted from his bed to the window, as he felt strong enough to kill a fly. The scientific revelations of this week transform that British small boy into a hero.

The common fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. Worse than that, he is as bad as the mosquito. Hereafter we must take no half measures with flies. The theory that they are here for some good purpose must be overlooked. Kill the flies.—New York Times.

The possibility of one person's finger tip being identical with that of another is one chance in 64,000,000,000.

MEAL TIME MISERIES

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED BY THE TONIC TREATMENT OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

There is only one way to cure indigestion and that is to give your system so much good, red blood that the stomach will have strength enough to do its natural work in a healthy vigorous way. Many dyspeptics dose the stomach with tablets, syrups and other things alleged to assist in digesting food, but these things merely give temporary relief—they never cure indigestion—and the trouble grows worse and worse, until the poor dyspeptic is gradually starving. In a case of indigestion a half dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth all the mixtures and so-called pre-digested foods in the country. These pills cure indigestion because they strengthen and tone the stomach, thus enabling it to do the work nature intends it should do.

Mr. Paul Charbonneau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "For months I suffered tortures from indigestion. After every meal the misery was intense, so that I finally ate most sparingly. I tried several so-called indigestion cures, but they did me no good. My general health began to run down. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and pains about the heart. Often after the lightest meal I would be afflicted with a smothering sensation. Finally my mother induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine, the trouble began to disappear, and in less than a couple of months I had completely recovered my health and can now enjoy a hearty meal as well as any one."

"It is because they make new, rich blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism, heart palpitation, neuralgia, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance and the headaches, backaches and other indescribable ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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Relieves at Once—Prevents and Cures Quickly.

Just inhale Catarrhozone—breathe in its healing balsams and out goes the cold, away go the sniffles—catarrh vanishes like the wind.

To the sore membranes Catarrhozone sends the healing of the pine woods; to the irritated surfaces it supplies pure balsamic extracts that loosen the phlegm, clear all obstructions, destroy disease germs.

For the nose, throat, lungs and bronchial tubes Catarrhozone is unrivaled. Try it yourself—both pleasant and safe. Two months' treatment, guaranteed, price $1; small (trial) size, 25c, at all dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

There are 200,000 factory girls in London.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Preachers' Opinions

Rev. P. K. McRae, Forks Baddeck, C. B.: "I always count it a pleasure to recommend the Dr. Slocum Remedies to my parishioners. I believe there is nothing better for throat and lung troubles or weakness or rundown system. For speaker's sore throat I have found Psychine very beneficial."

Rev. W. H. Stevens, Paisley, Ont.: "Psychine seemed just the stimulant my system needed. I shall add my testimony as to its efficacy at every opportunity."

Rev. R. M. Browne, Amherst Head, N. S.: "I have often recommended Psychine since taking it myself, for it is a cure for the troubles you specify."

Rev. Chas. Stirling, Bath, N. B.: "I have used Psychine in my family; the results were marvelous. I have visited people who state that they never used its equal. I strongly recommend it."

Rev. J. S. I. Wilson, Markdale, Ont.: "I have taken two bottles of Psychine and am pleased to say that I am greatly improved in health. I was troubled with my throat, but now I find it about restored to its normal condition. I find my work very much less taxing. I believe Psychine is all claimed for it."

These are earnest preachers of the Gospel of Psychine. They know whereof they speak. Psychine cures all throat, lung and stomach troubles. It is a great voice strengthener, acting directly on the vocal, respiratory and digestive organs, thus specially adapted to public speakers. At all druggists, 50c and $1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters

THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night .....
...."Rocky Mountain Express"
Monday..... ..."The Great Calve"
Wednesday..... ....."Allen Doone"
Friday ..... ."Tom Jones"
Saturday, matinee and night.....
..... ."A Message from Mars"

BENNETT'S.

All Week ..... First-Class Vaudeville

Next week's show at Bennett's will oe the "trump" one of the season, not altogether because the Orient Club Minstrels will appear on Thursday and Friday evenings, but because the bill is so far above the average. With plenty of good singing, dancing, "komikle" talk, one of the best dramatic sketches, the most elaborate and prettiest novelties playing the Keith time. With this scrumptious line-up every person will find something that directly appeals to them.

This great array of talent will be headed by O Hana San in the "Geshia Dream." It is the same indescribable and fascinating oriental novelty in which they scored such a tremendous hit in New York City, on their recent long stay, winning the universal and unanimous praise of the press and public. It is staged under the personal direction of Mr. Joseph Hart. A perusual of the following caste and scenes will give only a faint idea of the gorgeousness of this production:

Caste: O Hana San, a Japanese Maiden; Mitsu San, a Geshia; Sake San, a Geisha; and Yakawa, a cunning little Jap soldier.

Scenes: A night scene in Kyoto, from Kobe to Nagasaki, from Nagoya to Tokio, spring, summer, autumn, winter, a Geisha song and dance, the inland sea, Japanese art studies and the Sarashi song and dance. Wardrobe by Dalmiruichi, of Kyoto, Japan. Wigs by Ozaki, Tokio. Scenery painted by the Ide of Tokio. Electrical effects by Nakashima, of Tokio, and Tamamura, of Yokohama.

It is a combination of panoramic and dissolving views, singing, dancing and posing by O Hana San and her assistants as Geisha girls. The lighting and scenic effects are skillfully manipulated and with so much artistic taste that the Japanese illusion is admirably sustained. The act is a series of novel effects and surprises, and will be the occasion of much comment.

There is probably no actress that ever visited London that is more popular than Miss Una Clayton, and following out her advanced idea of vaudeville she will present here next week her latest effort in sketch writing, entitled "An East Side Waif." This act gives Miss Clayton better opportunities to display her talent as an actress than anything she has done heretofore. The high class comedy of the playlet blended with the pathetic incidents make the act one of most absorbing interest. This sketch has been received with marked approval everywhere.

Another feature act is that of our old friend Pete Baker, of "Chriss and Lena" fame. He is a real entertainer, and the management predict a great reception will be accorded this old time favorite. What a relief he will be after hearing these so-called Dutch dialect comedians. After the demand for more he will make a quick change, appearing in evening dress, and will recite a poem that touches the hearts of all.

Harry Fentelle and Eddie Carr, one of the "Komical Kupples" of stageland, have a decidedly original and novel act called "Trampology." They arrive in a box car and from the bumpers of their private coach depart some witty sayings which will keep any audience in roars the whole time they are on the stage.

Pongo and Lee, whose act is styled as "Fun on a Revolving Ladder," is just as it is claimed to be and not a dull moment will be experienced from the entrance to the exit.

Reiff Bros., who are known all over the large circuits of America as Vaudeville's Cleverest Singers and Dancers, will appear and are bound to make good.

The illustrated songs sung by a local young lady, and the Bennettograph, with a fine humorous film, will bring to completion the best entertainment of the season.

MISS UNA CLAYTON,
At Bennett's Next Week, in "His Local Color."

Paul Rubens, the composer of "Miss Hook of Holland," has written another musical comedy, which will be produced.

George Grossmith, jun., the popular London comedian, will soon join Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub," and next season will be one of her company.

Francis Wilson, the most popular comedian on the stage at the present time, has been provided by Charles Frohman with the most screamingly funny farce that he has ever had since he gave up comic opera for the more legitimate form of entertainment. It is called "When Knights Were Bold," and is from the pen of Charles Harlowe. "When Knights Were Bold" is a most clever conceit, for it takes its hero back to the middle ages when he is essentially a modern of moderns and absolutely full of Twentieth Century ideas. The second act of the farce, when Mr. Wilson in a dream goes back to the days of his "glorious and royal ancestors" gives him the greatest possible opportunity for irrepressible and inimitable comedy. Mr. Frohman has provided Mr. Wilson with an exceedingly large and well balanced supporting company, which in its entirety numbers forty people. His leading woman is Miss Mary Boland. Charles Frohman will shortly present Francis Wilson in "When Knights Were Bold" at the Grand.

Fred Hallen, at one time the partner of Joe Hart, is in a Denver hospital suffering from pneumonia, and the latest reports were to the effect that he could not recover.

Jefferson De Angelis, although he is the father of grown-up children, turns handsprings and back somersaults in "The Gay White Way" in a manner that suggests a young acrobat.

The great and successful comedy, "A Message from Mars," will fill another engagement here at the Grand, Saturday, matinee and evening, Feb. 22. Horace Parker, the hero of the comedy, is a typical egotist. He believes that the many must toil, that the few must only have the pleasures of life, and he includes himself in the latter list. His fad is astronomy, and especially the study of the planet Mars. His sweetheart, tired of his egotism, breaks her marriage engagement and leaves him reading an essay on Mars, when suddenly a messenger comes from this planet with the task of reforming what he says is the most selfish man on earth. The Martian leads Parker willfully into the street where the snow is deep, and instantly transforms him into a very poor man. In an instant he is divested of his fur coat and appears in the garb of a tramp and makes him give away all the money he has to an unfortunate but deserving woman. There is a great sermon in this play.

FENTELLE AND CARR,
Who Will Appear at Bennett's Next Week in "Out Land Junction."

Carroll Davis, of the ushers' force of the New National Theater, has been assigned to a throne in the box office for temporary duty in anticipation of the absence of Treasurer Jacobson with the Nationals.

So many requests have been received from London managers for David Warfield that a London engagement has been planned for him, in which he will appear in "A Grand Army Man" and "The Music Master."

The decided hit scored by the young singing comedian, Allen Doone, in the Joseph Murphy plays, has prompted Manager George W. Kenney to provide for his clever star a more ambitious vehicle for the display of his talents, in the new and successful scenic comedy-drama, "A Romance in Ireland," in which he will be seen at the Grand on Wednesday next, supported by an unusually powerful company of players, in a role which is said to be particularly adapted to his peculiar personality. "A Romance in Ireland" is said to contain much to interest, amuse and thrill alternately, and moreover, to be a distinct departure from the average Irish drama of our youth in plot and situations. Mr. Doone will sing several new songs.

A young woman writer who combines culture with slang, characterized Charles Hanford's production of "Antony and Cleopatra" as "the most beautiful and impressive hard-luck story in the English language."

A week ago last Sunday, Amy Summers, who plays the part of Trixie Clayton in "Brewster's Millions," and Byron Ongley, one of its authors, were married, and Edward Abeles is reported to have had stage fright acting as best man.

The London Daily Chronicle said, in its review of the comic opera, "Tom Jones," in which Harry W. Savage's company will appear at the Grand on Friday, Feb. 21.

"It is most certainly a charmingly brisk, bustling comic opera, full of life and color, and of delightful melodies and graceful music.

"The music is a perpetual stream of joyousness and delight, and should add perceptably to London's health and good humor. There are joyous glees, madrigals and solos and the play is bright and wholesome."

"Tom Jones" was one of the decided hits in London last season and had a long run at the Apollo Theater. New York hailed it rapturously this season, and it was as big a success there as in London. It is still playing in England. The true spirit and atmosphere of old England in its merry period is in this comic opera, which is based on Fielding's immortal romance. There is a ceaseless stream of merriment, gaiety and melody, and "the tunes," to quote from the London Telegraph, "engage the ear most pleasantly," while the comedy is irresistible. Mr. Savage has a famous company to show off the chorus of "Tom Jones." It is the New York caste entire, with Louise Gunning as Sophia, William Morris as Partridge and Gertrude Quinlan as Honor. Then there is Albert Parr as "Tom Jones," Henry Norman as the hasty-tempered, hard drinking Squire Western, John Bunny, Howard Worthy and Bernard Gorcy respectively, as the droll bumpkins Gregory Dobbin and Grizzle, May Mooney as the designing, aristocratic flirt, Lady Bellaston, Faughan Trevor as the sly Blifil, Albert Pellaton as the dignified Mr. Allworthy, and others to the number of twenty-five, not to mention the half hundred young people in the chorus and the big orchestra which is part of the organization. Those who miss "Tom Jones" will lose a treat.

Henry James is reported to be writing a new play for Forbes Robertson. This will be Mr. James' first attempt at breaking into a drama since his comedy "Guy Domville," written for George Alexander thirteen years ago.

Fully aroused to the value of their work to the country at large, and especially to her native state, California, Blanche Bates, the star of "The Girl of the Golden West," is agitating a project for the establishment of a home for needy forty-niners.

In arranging for the present tour of Madame Emma Calve, greatest of all living sopranos, it was an extremely difficult task to decide upon the cities to be visited. Her contract provided for forty concerts and she refused to consider any proposition to increase this number to sixty. There are exactly one hundred cities in the country in which she could appear and which would like to have her appear. To select forty cities from this number was not an easy task. It was an extremely delicate operation.

Only those cities were chosen where a sense of musical appreciation has been hitherto found to exist. This city was among those chosen at the outset, because of the intelligent interest and liberal patronage with which great artists have been greeted here in the past. Madame Calve is to appear here on Monday evening at the Grand.

MADAME CALVE,
World Famous Star Who Appears at the Grand Monday Night.

MR. FRANCIS MOREY,
Assisting Miss Clayton at Bennett's Next Week.

It is not necessary to discuss her art at length. The musical critics of a score of great capitals have long since stopped looking for flaws in her singing and content themselves with seeking new beauties each time they hear her. Mlle. Renee Chemet, a young Frenchwoman, whose masterly violin playing have won her wide fame throughout Europe and M. Camille Decreus, a pianist of exceptional technical skill, will render a solo and accompany the great singer.

George Edwardes, the London manager, contemplates sending some of the principal members of the Gaiety company to America, including Gertie Millar, hitherto the bright particular star of Gaiety productions. All the details are not settled, but the date of sailing, it is expected, will be somewhere about August next. The piece brought over will be "The Girls of Gottenberg."

At the Park Theater, Philadelphia, last week, Adele Ritchie and the other members of the "Fascinating Flora" company, brought their tour to an end. Since its all-summer run at the New York Casino the musical comedy has visited nearly all the principal cities.

Frank Worthing, leading man for Grace George in "Divorcons," has been unable to rejoin his company. His recent severe cold proved to a be a return of a tubercular trouble that he had combated for years. He has gone to Colorado Springs to recuperate.

William Gillette is to appear in Paris in "Secret Service." He will be the only English-speaking member of the cast, as the rest of the company will be French. It is to be remembered that the great scene of the play is acted almost entirely in pantomime—the scene at the telegraph station.

Should negotiations for the London production og "The Secret Orchard" result satisfactorily, it is likely that this adaptation by Channing Pollock of Agnes and Egerton Castle's novel will be seen later in the year at the Apollo Theater, London. Fannie Ward, in this event, will probably play the part of Joy.

Miss Marion Kirby, a young Chicago woman, who has appeared as a drawing-room entertainer in dialect stories, has been engaged by Henry B. Harris as leading woman for Mr. Thos. W. Ross, who will appear shortly as the star in a new comedy by Mr. Jas. Forbes, entitled "The Traveling Salesman."

"The Toymaker of Nuremberg," which did not please the New York populace during its brief sojourn at the Garrick Theater earlier in the season, will be given another chance. In April the fantastic comedy will be produced in London with Albert Chevalier in the title role.

Vienna is becoming the chief factory for musical plays. "The Merry Widow," "A Waltz Dream" and "The Dollar Princess" having followed each other around the world, will be pursued by yet another Viennese operetta, the work of Franz Lehar, of "Merry Widow" fame. It is entitled "The Man With the Three Wives," and its first performance took place in Vienna last week.

A special from Memphis says that after spending 36 hours in jail, James H. Jones, the deputy sheriff who shot and seriously wounded C. B. Miller, of "A Contented Woman" company, was admitted to bail in $10,000. Mr. Miller's condition showed improvement the next day, but he later grew worse and died at midnight. The deputy sheriff has disappeared.

Miss Maxine Elliott was seen in her new play, "Myself, Bettina," by Rachael Crothers, in Baltimore last week. The scenes are laid in a small New England town and the characters are natives. Only one, Bettina Dean, has been abroad, and has gained much knowledge of the world. A romantic love affair of a half-sister plays an important part in the story.

ALLEN DOONE,
Who Will Be Seen in "A Romance of Ireland," at the Grand Next Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Frohman, who is now in London, cabled Maude Adams last Wednesday that he was sending three French plays for her consideration and approval, and that all three of the pieces will be added to Miss Adams' repertoire for the forthcoming season in London, in addition to "The Jesters." Mr. Frohman plans to have the plays produced in London, although the rehearsals will be held in New York as well as the casts secured there.

A change is to be made shortly in the name of the new play which Henrietta Crosman is trying out in New England, and instead of "The Smoke and the Fire," it will be called "The New Mrs. Loring." Maurice Campbell, under whose management Miss Crosman appears, has the impression that the present title is too suggestive of melodrama. A curtain raiser, "A Happy Pair," is being played with "The Smoke and the Fire."

By an arrangement with Charles Frohman, Henry B. Harris has acquired the right to Dustin Farnum's services and he is to be seen in "The Rector's Garden," in New York, on March 2. The play is by Byron Ongley and was first produced about three seasons ago in Boston with Robert Edeson in the principal part. The third act has been rewritten, and it is expected to make the piece successful. Farnum has not been working since "The Ranger" went into retirement.

The stock companies seem to be falling back on the old plays. "The Cherry Pickers" and "Charley's Aunt" are among those being used.

"The Man On the Box" has resumed its tour, with Jameson Lee Finney in the leading role, but Elsie Leslie did not go with the company.

Robert Edeson is to repeat his performances of "The Sinner," which was originally put on for a matinee only, to fulfill contract obligations.

Henry W. Savage is going to Paris to open negotiations for the management of a theater in that city in which to produce his American successes.

Fanny Rice says she is tired of vaudeville, and next season will appear either in a Broadway production or revive her musical comedy, "At the French Ball."

Katherine Grey is to appear as the heroine in a new play by David Graham Phillips, called "The Worth of a Woman." This is Mr. Phillips' debut as a dramatist.

Louise Drew, the daughter of John Drew, has made a hit in the role she plays in "Her Sister," in which Ethel Barrymore is starring. Miss Drew and Miss Barrymore are first cousins.

The Rooney Sisters were offered

O HANA SAN,
In the "Geisha Dream" at Bennett's Next Week.

European time by the Marinelli office if they could sail immediately. The girls are in Baltimore, and could not arrange to accept.

"The House of a Thousand Candles" has gone on tour.

Charles Stevenson has joined Olga Nethersole's company.

SCENE FROM "TOM JONES," AT THE GRAND NEXT FRIDAY.

HOW BRIDES ARE CHOSEN

SOME MARRIAGE FETES AND RITES OF EARLIER TIMES.

Customs in England and Wales—White the Uniform Color for a Virgin Bride.

From remote times brides have been the prize of the most daring, and marriage by capture has more or less prevailed in some part of our little globe from the time when the artful Romans, ignoring the laws of hospitality, seized upon the ripe charms of their Sabine guests, nor waited for the decree nisi to be pronounced absolute before asserting their new prerogative; and from this enforced alliance sprang the conquerors of the world. The Esquimau of today, having once established his manhood by killing a polar bear unaided, is sent forth by his kindred to seek a wife, and the first girl he can surprise unawares he seizes, and, in spite of her screams and struggles, endeavors to carry off. This proves no easy feat, owing to the substantial proportions of the Esquimau belle, together with the enormous weight of her clothing, and an exciting race occurs. The lady, darting among the neighbors, dodges her suitor in the crowd, which eagerly assists her, and it is only after he has succeeded in catching her the third time that he is permitted to lead his blushing and excited bride to the hymeneal altar.

The Australian aborigine adopts a more summary process. When weary of a single life, he looks for a partner, and, finding one to his liking, stalks her, and, watching his opportunity, stuns her with a heavy blow, and carries her off to her new home, where, it is to be hoped, on her return to consciousness, his after-tenderness makes some atonement for his somewhat rough and ready mode of wooing.

In parts of India, the winning of the bride depends upon fleetness of foot, a circular course being marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden (encumbered only by a waistband) before the lover is allowed to start in pursuit, and if he does not succeed in capturing her before she has thrice completed the circuit, he loses his prize.

In Saxon and early Norman times men purchased their wives from the father, his wealth being estimated by the number of his daughters, whose simple education was completed at a trivial cost, and whose labors contributed largely to augment the family pile, as they not only prepared all the food that the household consumed, but made from flax and wool their father's clothes and their own, from which they obtained a title of "spinsters;" and it was an accepted axiom among our frugal forefathers that no young woman was fit to be a wife until she had spun for herself a set of body, table and bed linen.

It can be readily understood that the father of such daughters was in no hurry to part with them, and suitors vied with each other in their offers for their hands. The father being satisfied, it was customary for him to hand the bridegroom a shoe, which symbolically constituted him the bride's owner. With this he lightly tapped her over the head, to indicate his recently acquired authority. The shoe thus given to the groom was carried to the bridal chamber and placed over the pillow upon which the newly-married couple rested their hands, on the husband's side of the bed. Occasionally, when the lady was accused of being somewhat tyrannical in temper, the "best man," whose duty it was to perform this delicate office, would by way of joke, slyly transfer the shoe to the other side.

From ancient times the shoe has been a common instrument for the infliction of domestic chastisement, both in eastern and western nations, and our own childish recollections of its substitute—the slipper—would seem to argue that this venerable custom is anything but obsolete. The ready facility with which this instrument of torture can be disengaged and administered to the culprit makes it doubtful whether its double use will ever entirely go out of date.

The Anglo-Saxon was a great believer in domestic discipline and the efficacy of the stick to enforce obedience; no house of the period was considered furnished that did not have suspended from a convenient nail on the wall the stick with which he habitually chastised his wife. There is a quaint proverb illustrative of this primitive custom, to this effect:

The crab of the wood is sauce very good
For the crab of the sea;
But the wood of the crab is sauce for a drab
That will not with her husband agree.

An old Welsh law, until lately unrepealed, empowered the husband to punish his wife with three blows of a broomstick, on any part of the person except the head, which last clause was doubtless intended to prevent a plethora of widowers.

It sometimes happened that a case of true love was balked for the time by the avarice of the father or the poverty of the suitor, in which event the poor lover, who could not afford the price demanded by the father, would gather his friends together, and, watching a favorable opportunity, would seize and carry off his mistress, in the hope that after asserting his natural title to her charms he would find it less difficult to make her father accept the proper equivalent for them. By a law of Ethelbelt, it was ordained that the abductor should pay a fine of 50 shillings to the father, and afterwards buy the girl from him at a reasonable rate.

A century or two later, the custom of purchase fell into disrepute, and it became usual for neighbors and friends to betroth their children to each other at a very early age. This betrothal took place in the presence of witnesses, the youthful lover giving the girl a ring, which she thenceforth wore on her right hand, until it was transferred to her left at the subsequent marriage, the same ring doing duty for both the engagement and the wedding—"a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," we fancy we hear our fair readers say. The ring, however, was secondary to the mystic kiss, which was always given at the public betrothal, and this again was followed by pledging each other in wine or other liquor, out of what was called the "contracting cup." Doubtless this is the origin of the expression "wetting the bargain," as it is quite certain our ancestors were not partial to "dry deals," and even to this day, in the country parts of England, no man would dream of selling horse or land without having "a drink" to cement the transaction.

This was the ceremony of betrothal before espousals fell under the dominion of the church, which in later times blessed the drink, sanctified the kiss, and consecrated the ring. Shakespeare alludes to this in "Twelfth Night," when he says:

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirmed by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by interchanging of your rings,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Sealed in my function, by my testimony.

From the earliest times white was the uniform color for a virgin bride, and three ornaments were worn by her on her way to the altar. These were the ring on her fingers, the brooch on her breast, and the garland on her head, the first being typical of the endlessness of matrimonial love, the brooch signifying maidenly innocence, while the garland was the reward accorded to her for having successfully resisted the temptations to evil that had beset her course from childhood to matrimony. No widow on her re-marriage might wear a garland, nor could any bride whose reputation had suffered from her own lightness of conduct. The garlands were most composed of roses and myrtle, and the hair was generally worn in loose tresses to the altar, in token of her freedom, but on laying aside her virgin crown the newly-made bride bound up her hair, significant of her subjection to a husband.

After the marriage ceremony had been performed, it was customary for the bridal procession to walk around the less sacred part of the church before sitting down to the wedding feast, which was often held in the nave, this part being generally used in those early times for the transaction of secular business and the enjoyment of social diversion.

The feast being over, the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by their guests, went in procession to take possession of their new home; after a short interval of time the majority of the guests took their departure, leaving the bridesmaids and groomsmen to perform their last duty to the newly-married pair, which was to undress them and put them to bed preparatory to the arrival of the priest, whose duty it was to bless the bed and its occupants, while the acolytes, waving to and fro their burning censers, fumigated the room with hallowing incense. These ceremonies being completed, the happy couple were considered duly united in the holy bonds of undying matrimony.

The Marriage Broker's Pay
A SHORT STORY
From the New York Sun.

"The top o' the morning to you, my good friend Grossman."

With these words Reb Yontel dusted a stool with the palm of his hand and seated himself on it. He had just entered Mordecai Grossman's well-stocked grocery.

Mr. Grossman eyed him askew from behind the counter as he muttered:

"It's you indeed."

Yontel crossed his legs, folded his arms, looked emphatically at the grocer and said:

"She is a ravishing beauty and comes from a highly-respectable family. Her uncle is a rabbi in the Russian town of Ponevez and a cousin of hers is a ritual slaughterer. One of the cleverest women I have ever met."

Although Grossman and Yontel had not seen each other for many months there was no need of specifying the antecedent of Yontel's lauded feminine pronouns. As the grocer knew that Yontel was a marriage broker, knew it but too well, and as he himself had been divorced from his wife six weeks before, it was obvious that the broker's speech had reference to some lady whom in his experienced opinion he thought qualified to comfort the wifeless bosom of the grocer.

While Grossman was listening to Yontel his face became distorted with indignation. Thrusting a clenched fist up in midair he roared::

"You have the audacity, you vile creature! Didn't you praise to the skies that vixenish Jezebel whom I had such trouble to get rid of? Didn't this very mouth of yours say she was sweet as sugar? Would to heaven you had to take such sugar with your tea every day!"

"I'm surprised that a man of the world like you," softly answered Yontel, "that a man noted for his sagacity, discernment and enviable faculties should give way to bad temper. If a housewife finds a few decayed potatoes in the lot she purchased from you, should she therefore give over eating and starve to death? If you have been unfortunate in your first wife, will you then remain in single unblessedness for the rest of your life? I put it up to your wisdom, Mr. Grossman."

The grocer was silent a long time, pondering deeply, while the marriage broker peered at him anxiously. At length Mr. Grossman said:

"I don't think I shall love the woman you mentioned."

A far-away look came into Yontel's eyes, an amiable smile parted his lips, his raised hands shook through excess of adoration. He was apparently beholding with his mental eye the lady in question. A languishing, persuasive voice issued from his mouth and lisped as follows:

"Isn't her hair golden as the dawn? Isn't her forehead straight and white as alabaster? Her eyes, aren't they a lovely brown? Her nose, isn't it regular and haughty? Her chin, isn't it witching? Mr. Grossman, you will love her! I say you will love her!"

"I won't!" snapped Grossman. "My taste is for women with black hair and eyes, for brunettes. As for haughty noses, goodness gracious! I've had enough of that in my first. You're off the track altogether."

"Miraculous coincidence!" Yontel jumped off his chair with outstretched hands as he uttered this ejaculation. "Her eyes are black as sure as I'm here talking with you. They're just a wee bit brownish, but that is of no consequence whatever. Her hair is precisely——"

"Harkee, Yontel!" Mr. Grossman cut him short. "Stop that palaver. I don't want any wife of your choosing. I've been taken in once, and you don't catch Mordecai Grossman nibbling twice at the same bait. However, I do have a proposition for you. You don't happen to know Mrs. Devoshe Frumken?"

"No."

"See that house across the way, No. 212? Well, Mrs. Frumken lives there on the third floor, right hand, front. If you can arrange a match between her and me, good! It's past five now. That's the best time to find her. Go at once."

The marriage broker accordingly betook himself to the house, mumbling:

"It's all alike to Yontel which one you take. Maybe I marry the rabbi's niece myself."

Reb Yontel found Mrs. Frumken busy in the kitchen. He was surprised to see that she was a rather elderly woman, but he sagely reflected that there was no accounting for the choice of the affections.

"Mrs. Frumken, such a match as I have for you!" the marriage broker started right in. "Such a husband! He's rich and loves you."

Mrs. Frumken was manifestly taken aback, and asked:

"What are you saying?"

"Oho! Don't be bashful. You're a comely woman, and I'm Yontel, the marriage broker, so we two should be friends. I fancy I'm already drinking at your nuptials. Do you perhaps have a little something for me to sip right now as an earnest?"

Mrs. Frumken stared at him in a puzzled way, but at last she collected herself, took from a cupboard a bottle of rum and a glass, and put them before the man, saying:

"So you have a party for me? That's the sovereign surprise of my life. Never mind! Tell me all about it."

Yontel helped himself leisurely to the rum and dwelt on the manifold desirable qualities in the gentleman he proposed. The woman listened while going on with her culinary preparations, only glancing frequently at the clock.

A little after 5:30 a burly laborer, whose mottled face and smeared clothes testified to his being a painter, entered with the complacent air of a man come home to a tempting supper after a hard day's work. Mrs. Devoshe Frumken forthwith flung herself on the newcomer's breast, crying:

"See that there man swilling your rum? He's been here for half an hour, telling me he's got another husband for me! My dear Aaron! Another husband for me, your lawful wife and the mother of four children!"

One moment Yontel felt consternation, the next moment he felt himself lifted up and out and kicked down the stairs of the third floor to the landing. Then the outraged husband followed and kicked him down the first floor into the hallway. Finally he kicked him out of the hall into the street.

At the door of his grocery just opposite Mr. Grossman stood, or rather rolled on the ground with delight. Shaking like a drunken man, he gleefully yelled across:

"Here's your brokerage in full for my first wife. Many and many is the time that I thirsted to choke you! Oh, my eyes! This retribution is good to see!"

The dazed marriage broker picked himself up and cast one lugubrious glance at the mirthful broker, then slunk off, grumbling:

"What a mean revenge! What a very mean revenge!"

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Lord Kelvin As a Teacher

REMINISCENCES OF HIS CLASS-ROOM OF GLASGOW.

An Inspiration to Students, Prof. W. E. Ayrton Calls Him—Contempt for Textbooks—Not Good at Experiments—The University as a Character-Maker.

Professor W. E. Ayrton contributes to the London Times some reminiscences of Lord Kelvin as a teacher in the '60s, when Ayrton was one of his pupils in the University of Glasgow.

No "stereotyped teacher, a collection of phonograph records which the human phonograph rolls out before his class in the same order annually," was the young William Thomson, who afterward became Lord Kelvin, but "the great teacher, the inspired teacher, he who soars above scientific fashion, whose doxy becomes scientific orthodoxy, who produces thinkers, not mere successful examinees." Professor Ayrton goes on:

"When he came into his classroom, a room festooned with wires and spiral springs hanging from the ceiling like the rigging of a ship, he had hardly given a thought to what he was going to talk about—if it were Monday morning he had just returned from staying the week-end with Tait at Edinburgh, and he gave us an enthusiastic account of their talk, bubbled over with what they had been doing, was full of suggestions about it, told us how the manuscript of 'Natural Philosophy' was progressing.

"To test the power of the Clarendon Press to publish such a book, Tait and he wrote down at random complicated equations, lines of wholly unintelligible reasoning, and then thought it would be a good joke to send out the proofs—as copies of an original paper—to various of their friends. And one day Thomson told me, with a twinkle in his eye, 'Nobody has yet found any mistakes in that paper.'

"Electricity was the subject of the nine to ten lecture during a particular session which I have in my mind. But the experiments generally went wrong, and Thomson used modestly to say:

"'Faraday's result was so and so; mine is just the opposite. But Faraday, with inferior apparatus, divined the truth. Remember his result, not what you have just seen me obtain.'

"Thomson, with all his genius, all his power of advising how an experiment should be made, with all his creative originality in suggesting the details of scientific apparatus and methods, could not make the experiments with his own hands. We all dreaded his touching the apparatus which we had set up and adjusted. He was too impulsive, too full of exuberant energy.

"After the apparatus was broken when he had touched it he was profoundly sorry. At that time it gave us the feeling that we were able to help him by trying experiments on his behalf. But this feeling resembled that of the calculator who helped Newton when he became too excited to finish the application of his principles to the explanation of Kepler's laws, or the feelings of the sculptor's assistant who transfers to marble his master's inspired creation in clay.

"In his mathematical physics lectures—aye, even in his elementary lectures—the suggestions that he poured forth were much above the heads of the ordinary undergraduates—over 100 in this class—and they gained little by coming to them except a register of their attendance necessary for their degrees. For as soon as he turned around to write on the blackboard the students row by row began to creep out of the lecture-room through a back door behind the benches and steal downstairs, their bodily presence following their mental presence, which had left as soon as the reading of the roll call was finished. From time to time Thomson put up his eyeglasses, peered at the growing-empty space and remarked on the curious gradual diminution of density in the upper part of the lecture-room.

"But to those, like myself, who after receiving some scientific training had come from other countries to hear Thomson's talks, his suggestions, his buoyancy were like the rays of brilliant May sunshine following April showers. The ideas of those students sprouted as never had they done before.

"The more thoughtful gazed with eyes of wonder at Thomson developing an original paper during a lecture on anything that he might be talking about, we knowing that any notes or calculations that he might previously have made were on the back of some old envelope and left probably with the greatcoat in the hall. 'If you want to know what's in books go and read them for yourselves. I am telling you what is not in books,' he used to remark at those lectures at the old University of Glasgow.

"Among Thomson's early discoveries was the fact that it was good for students to do laboratory work. So almost immediately upon being appointed professor of physics at Glasgow in 1846, at the age of 22, he 'organized a laboratory corps from volunteer students,' and about 1849 he 'established an incipient laboratory in the wine cellar of an old professor's house,' so his successor, Professor A. Gray, tells me. In my time Thomson's laboratory consisted of one room and the adjoining coal cellar, the latter being the birthplace of the syphon recorder.

"Thomson openly expressed his contempt for a university that spent its time merely in holding examinations, as did the Burlington House University of London at that time. One day I was in his lecture-room puzzling over an examination paper that he had set, when he advised me to take the paper home to my lodgings, as I should be much more comfortable there. Such a permission was an upheaval of all my ideas about scholarship examinations; so, boylike, I asked him how he would know that I should not look at books. But he only replied:

"'When you bring me your answers tomorrow I shall know what you have got out of books.' I expect he sent me to my lodgings partly to impress on me the important lesson that all the books that exist will not solve a new problem.

"He had great belief that one of the main uses of a university was to form character. He, Rankine, Tait and some other professors had a long discussion in his house one evening after dinner. Would he have been justified in asking that the student who had that day thrown a paper dart at the blackboard when he himself was writing on it should declare himself?

"Thomson thought no! As a matter of fact the student owned up. He was asked to absent himself from the class, but on the other students pointing out that he would lose his degree by not attending Thomson readmitted him.

"Thomson always began his 9 o'clock lecture by devoutly repeating the General Confession from the Church of England morning service. I do not know whether the other Glasgow professors did.

"There was never the slightest interruption, the Scotch student is naturally reverent, besides the prayer was said by Thomson with such fervor and impressiveness that the most stanch freethinker, the most frisky dart-thrower, could not but respect the convictions of the teacher whom they all loved and honored. They might not be able to follow the lecture, but the affecting appeal which preceded it touched their hearts."

After some reminiscences in connection with Thomson's work on the early transatlantic cables, Professor Ayrton concludes:

"Thomson has been called an engineer. In creative power, yes—a great engineer. But not in the '40s, nay, even in the '60s, could a university student either at London, Glasgow or Cambridge learn what today is called even college engineering.

"Thomson had never learned to make a working drawing; he designed in metal. We students could not help him with the T square and drawing board as we might have done had we received the college engineering training of today. He thought of a new instrument; a new method of accomplishing some result flashed on him, and he sketched in his pocketbook a rough indication of what he wanted constructed. I took the idea, or what I understood of it, in my head to Messrs. White, so it was not to be wondered at that alteration after alteration was necessary before the thing that was in Thomson's mind's eye became realized in metal."

FORTUNES AWAIT THESE PEOPLE

HELD BY ENGLISH COURT OF CHANCERY FOR CLAIMANTS.

London Tit-Bits: Not the least remarkable feature concerning the unclaimed wealth held by the court of chancery and others is that in some cases the next of kin have been missing for between 100 and 200 years. There is, for instance, nearly £6,000 waiting for persons who can prove themselves to be relatives of one Edith Goddard, who married S. Trattman in 1722; while there is something of advantage to be learned by the descendants of Ann, the wife of Joseph Mason, who died in 1776. The descendants of James Johnstone, too, who died at Dailly, Ayrshire, in 1792, are also wanted.

Unclaimed funds are due to the unknown heirs of many persons who have died intestate in South Africa. These include the estates of Edward Bevan Thomas, £2,946; William Roberts, £1,974; Isabella Novella, £1,532; George Neale, £1,445; Ernest A. Lehman, £1,090, and John Williams, £1,702.

The trustees of an estate in Sunderland, which probably belongs to the heir-at-law of Henry Moorhouse, who in 1826 was a captain in the army, would like to find the person who is really entitled to the property. When Lewis Moore, of London, died in 1837 he left trust legacies amounting to £1,000. These have now become payable, but no one has come forward to claim them.

Matilda Cotton, Harriet Cook, Amelia Masters, Elvira Webber Smith, wife of a lieutenant in the navy in 1839, are being diligently inquired for. These are all heiresses to considerable amounts. A sum of money is also payable to Isabella Corner, last heard of in London in 1887; and Edmund Cooper, who left England for New Zealand in 1868, is an absent legatee.

Among other missing beneficiaries are Herbert Billen, who in 1888 resided at Croydon; the children of Mary A. R. Clay; the children of Henry Coe, brushmaker, who is said to have emigrated to Canada many years ago; Hannah Felgate, who married George Dyke in 1847; Thomas Keen, who left for Cape Colony in 1893; John F. N. Murray, last heard of in 1879 in New South Wales; and John Nelson, son of David Nelson, of Hatton Garden, in 1812.

Included among persons inquired for by the courts of chancery may be mentioned John Hobby, who went to Jamaica in 1847; Arthur Stevenson, who left for Australia many years ago, and went on an expedition into the bush; Lieut. C. W. Hill, last heard of in 1826; the daughter of Richard Williamson, who died in the California goldfields; Henry North, last heard of at Bristol in 1882; Harriet G. Mannion, formerly an inmate of a lunatic asylum; Martha Gibson, who in 1871 was a barmaid at Bristol; George Walker, who married Mary Barber in 1843, and deserted her; and David L. Jones, last heard of as being an inmate of a hospital in Brisbane.

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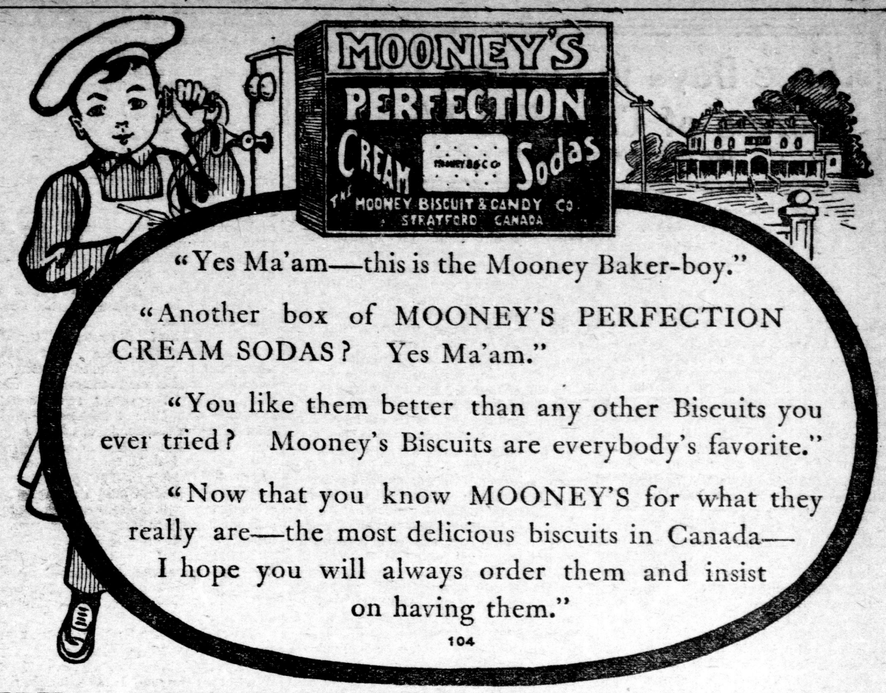

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CHEERLESS ARE CHINESE WEDDINGS

ENGAGEMENTS MADE BY PARENTS IN THEIR CHILDREN'S INFANCY.

Butler, Pa., Collegian: The editor is in receipt of a letter from G. B. Baird, Butler, who is with the Christian mission at Nankin, China, where he has been working since graduation from college. In the letter, which follows, he tells of weddings in the Orient:

Last spring a young man graduated from the Union Christian College at Nankin. Shortly afterward he returned to his old home, about 200 miles north of here. He had been employed by the Presbyterian mission in Hwai Yuen. In his early childhood he had been engaged by his mother to a neighbor girl, but he knew nothing of the girl, and cared less.

One day an old woman and her daughter came to the place where he was staying. They were both dirty and clothed in rags. They were famine sufferers, who lived on what they could beg. They carried all their possessions in a little bundle under their arms, and the old woman calmly announced that she had brought him his betrothed, the girl to whom he was engaged years before without his consent.

The girl, with her few belongings, was dumped down in his house and her mother left them alone. Public opinion and custom are the despot of China. These demanded that the young man carry out the agreement which he did not make, and marry the beggar girl. He did not have the courage not to conform to these two conventions, and assert his independence, so he went through the outward forms of marriage.

After his marriage, day in and day out, he complained against and reviled his mother for engaging him to such a woman. He was in no frame of mind to carry on his work at the mission, so it was neglected till he was asked to resign. Today he wanders from place to place, and his life is ruined by a custom which the Chinese realize is doomed to pass away.

Another case that came to my notice was that of one of the senior boys in our school. He received a letter from his mother, saying that she wished him to come home at once and marry a farmer girl of her choosing. He knew nothing of the girl, having never seen her. In regard to this he said to one of the teachers: "It was not myself that desired, not myself that decided it. Don't blame me. I don't want to get married."

Nevertheless, he was married last week and for several days took part in the wedding ceremonies which were so distasteful to him. This week he returned to school and his mother came also to arrange a series of feasts of the occasion. One was given for the Chinese teachers, one for the senior class and one for the foreigners connected with the school. The young man was present at the one for the teachers. His mother presided over the ceremonies of the feast, and we saw from the beginning that we were going to enjoy a feast of the most sumptuous type. It began with sixteen different dishes for an introduction, and was followed by about eight or ten regular courses of nicely-prepared meats and vegetables, and last with a rice course with vegetables. Tea was served throughout the feast, and several times a servant brought in steaming hot towels for our faces and hands. About the middle of the meal the young man came in and apologized for the poor feast—they are always full of polite sayings, and often say that they have nothing at all fit to eat.

At the close of the meal one of the foreigners made a bargain with the mother for a boatload of straw. Business is allowable at almost any time or place in China. We were furnished with little sacks that we might carry some of the remaining dainties home.

There seemed to be joy for everyone except the one for whom it was intended. The mother was asked why she married her son to this girl, and without any embarrassment she explained that she needed a new servant, and, of course, this was the most expedient way in which to obtain one.

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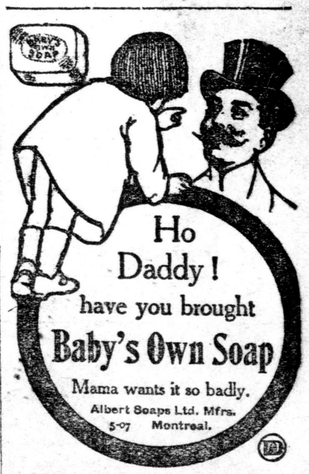

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Some of the best men in the world have been victims of drink, and if there is not some member in your family that is afflicted with this disease, you are indeed fortunate.

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Orrine is for sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Three Days in London Town; Glories of Canadian Winter

(By Thomas Martindale, Philadelphia.)

Only three days, and yet what a benison they were. The writer nad risen from a bed of sickness in a far distant city to make the journey to the old homestead, believing that the pure and exhilarating air would more than offset the risk of a relapse from the cold and exposure in leaving a comparatively warm climate to visit one at least many degrees colder. Oh! but the joy of living in such an atmosphere made me rejoice that I was able to be out in the open. I congratulated myself first that I was alive, and second, that I could be up and around and get all the benefit from the magical change. I walked and walked and walked. Why not ride, say you. Nay, nay. If you want to get your lungs full of the life-giving ozone of your favored clime, walk, and take great deep breathings, with the head thrown back and the chest expanded to its fullest extent. Walk, jump, and run, and your blood will all be in a tingle. What matters it if the glass does register below zero, if your ears do need rubbing, if the tips of your fingers do feel a bit numb, walk—walk—don't ride. The crisp, snappy snow, the ring of the heel as it strikes the pavement, the crunch, crunch of the feet among the snow when you take to the roadway with a dash in front of this sleigh and a jump to clear that one, with your every step feeling as light as they did more than two score years ago, when youth and exuberant spirits laughed at forty degrees below, is all such an inspiration as to be almost intoxicating to one from the warmer latitudes.

It is wonderful what a protection against colds, influenzas and other ills that afflict humanity in our highly artificial indoor life, a life in the pure cold open air is to every one who will embrace it. Two maidens fair whom I met in London town, and who have lived for some years in Los Angeles where the air and temperature are said to be more unchangeable and uniform than anywhere else in the world, where winter is semi-summer, and summer is laden with a semi-tropical heat, enjoyed the change perhaps more than I did. The blessed Canadian weather with its accompaniment of snow, the skating, the tobogganing, the hockey matches, the curling and the sleighing—for these all were things to be enjoyed to the full—and not a minute of daylight was to be wasted, for out into the open air they went day by day, and although but lightly clad, they suffered not at all, as their rosy cheeks and brilliant eyes would show.

With a niece of mine, I walked to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, early on the coldest of the three mornings when the glass was below zero, to pay our respects to the loved ones who lay sleeping under their mantle of deep, white snow. How calm and pure and restful everything looked. No king or queen in storied cathedral ever had such an immaculate resting place. The populous capitals of the old world could never provide such an one for the greatest conqueror who ever lived. Here then, amid the drooping spruce trees laden with snow, and a sylvan growth of underwood, and hedges of boxwood, with sculptured marble and granite stones attesting to the merits of the dead, and with no other form of animated nature to bear them company other than the nimble and timid rabbit, and a few predaceous squirrels, we take a fond farewell until, happily, another winter may see us back again once more to commune with the silent forms in "God's great acre."

Did it ever strike you what a warm blanket the snow is? I have laid down on the bare ground on a cold, clear night wrapped in my sleeping bag, and awoke the next morning cozy and warm with five inches of snow upon me, and of which snow I knew nothing until I awoke. Do you know that the ruffed grouse and other game birds will dive down into the snow from a high tree, and covering themselves up in it with but a breathing place left, will spend the coldest nights in safety? The Esquimaux Indians could not exist amid the rigors of the Arctic Circle were it not for their igloos—house—of snow in which they are kept warm and comfortable during the long Arctic night. Goodness, but what an appetite one develops in the out-of-door life in your Canadian winters. Breakfast is barely over but you are hungry for dinner, and dinner is but an eye-opener for supper, and then the wood or coal-fire with song and story until bedtime but too swiftly arrives, followed by sleep, and such sleep as a Canadian only knows, envelopes us all in "Fairyland."

In the olden days, I have frequently experienced extreme cold. Once forty degrees below zero without any air-stirring and at another time twenty-five below zero with a raging blizzard to fight against, and the last storm came near ending my days on earth. The benumbing effects of the storm, the silence of the scene, the deadly sleepiness which it was almost impossible to shake off, the weary plodding against the fierce and bitter wind, the blinding, sifting snow, and the frozen eyelids, I will never forget. A Canadian poem by the late C. D. Shanly, most fitly and vividly describes the feeling of utter loneliness and desolation produced by such a storm, and I assure you it is not only worth the reading, but it should be treasured and preserved for its beauty of diction, and its harmony with the truth. It is called the "Walker of the Snow." Listen to its measures:

Speed on, speed on, good master;
The camp lies for away;
We must cross the haunted valley
Before the close of day.

How the snow-blight came upon me
I will tell you as we go.
The blight of the shadow-hunter
Who walks the midnight snow.

Save the wailing of the moosebird,
With a plaintive note and low,
And the skating of the red leaf
Upon the frozen snow.

And said I: "Though dark is falling,
And far the camp must be,
Yet my heart it would be lightsome
If I had but company."

And then I sang and shouted,
Kept measure as I sped,
To the harp-twang of the snowshoe
As it sprang beneath my tread.

Nor far into the valley
Had I dipped upon my way,
When a dusky figure joined me,
In a caupchin of gray.

Bending upon the snowshoes
With a long and limber stride,
And I hailed the dusky stranger
As we traveled side by side.

But no token of communion
Gave he by word or look,
And the fear-chill fell upon me
At the crossing of the brook.

For I saw by the sickly moonlight,
As I followed, bending low,
That the walking of the stranger
Left no footmarks on the snow.

Then the fear-chill gathered o'er me,
Like a shroud around me cast,
As I sank upon the snowdrift,
Where the shadow hunter passed.

And the otter-trappers found me,
Before the break of day,
With my dark hair blanched and whitened,
As the snow in which I lay.

But they spoke not as they raised me,
For they knew that in the night,
I had seen the shadow-hunter,
And had withered in his sight.

Santa Maria speed us,
The sun is fallen low,
Before us lies the valley
Of the Walker of the Snow."

But such weather as is recorded above is extreme, and now but seldom happens, and I would, if I could, forget my experience of the blizzard in the days when I was young, and rather remember my invigorating enpoyment during the last three days of January, 1908, as being days of unalloyed happiness, pleasure and healthful recreation.

THOMAS MARTINDALE.

MUST PLEASE THE WOMEN

Continued From Page Eleven.

wouldn't go worth a cent with women?

"I think not. The novelist thinks not. And there you are.

"How many men of your acquaintance are there who read the so-called best sellers of these recent years? None. I thought so. Of all the men of my acquaintance I couldn't put a finger on one either who reads these best sellers.

"I know a few chaps who have an occasional hankering for a bit of fiction. But when they find themselves in that mood, do they romp to the counters where the best sellers are heaped up? Not at all.

"They go to their bookcases and take out something of Thackeray's or Dickens's; some of them drop into book stores and pick out something by Meredith or Hardy or Hewlett or Stevenson, or even Henry James, that victim of jokesmiths who never read a line of him; or they'll get straight-out stories of adventure wherewith to satisfy their craving for something apart from the workaday world, but they keep away from the sellers as they would dodge invitations to suffragettes' meetings.

"Frequently I have the chance to watch average men dipping into the popular novels—popularized wholly by the praise of women—of the day, plenty of which I myself publish. I see men doing this, for instance, on trains, for I get about a good bit.

"The performance is nearly always the same. The man will wade through all the newspapers that he can get hold of, and then, to save sitting in his seat and twirling his thumbs, he stops the news butcher with the armful of best sellers and glances over the titles of the novels with rather a disdainful eye.

"'Six Months,' he says, picking one of the books from the news butcher's stack. 'Um, "Six Months." That's the thing they're making such a roar about, eh? I've seen it kicking around the house lately. Must be pretty foolish to've made all this talk,' and then he buys the book and opens it up.

"The length of time that the average man in such circumstances will read a best seller will of course vary. I've seen men read just two pages of books they've bought in this way and then toss them away with an ejaculation of disgust.

"Sometimes, because they've got nothing else to do and don't feel like staring out of the window, they'll read quite a number of pages, all the time wearing a sort of puzzled, hopeless expression of countenance, but nearly always they'll finish, sooner or later, by chucking such books away from them with a 'Faugh! What infernal rubbish!"

"As a matter of fact the news butchers really figure that most of the men folks who buy best sellers will chuck them long before they reach their journey's end. They are on the watch for such chuckings and they grab the thrown away books and sometimes sell them at the full price over and over again. But they never get back a book of this sort sold to a woman.

"Business friends of mine guy me constantly about some of the novels that I publish.

"Last night I floundered through that piece of rot from your press that's getting so much notice,' a business friend said to me a while back. 'Well, I reached two conclusions by the time I finished reading that piece of ineffable rot. The first was this: That if my women folks liked the people in that book, or any of them, they couldn't possibly like me, their husband and dad; and the second was that you ought to be in a lunatic asylum for foisting such a hunk of junk on the public.'

"'That so?' I said to him. 'Well, I'll clean up about $20,000 out of that particular hunk of junk, as you call it—correctly—before I'm through with it.'

"My business friend looked at me with an amazed expression.

"'Twenty thousand, eh?' said he. 'Well, that means, I take it, that at least a hundred thousand other persons—the readers of the thing—besides yourself ought to be in the lunatic asylum.'

"'Including yourself?' said I. 'For you read it.'

"'That's right—count me in,' he replied, and that settled it.

"But to get back to the influence of women on the present day fiction. The novel writers know that the women of this generation demand, for example, a certain fixed type of hero, to begin with. Infallibly the kind of hero they like is a prig.

"He may be a carpet knight or a cowboy or a tramp or a sailor or what not; but he simply must, to suit the taste of the novel devourers of this day, be what men folks would unhesitatingly pronounce a prig, no matter what dress he wears; a mouther of phrases, a stagy appealer to the feminine gallery, a limelight poseur at critical junctures.

"Even if he's portrayed as a roystering, dissipated, devil-may-care proposition, he's got to entertain the most fervidly exalted notions with respect to the sublimity of womanhood and each and every type of womanhood. That's demanded, and the demand is listened to and satisfied by the novelists. And if he isn't all of those things, and then maybe some, the novel readers—meaning the women—simply won't have him.

"The heroine must be, foremost and always, independent. That is to say, she must do just about as she pleases, from cover to cover, regardless of the opinions of the people by whom she is surrounded.

"If she offends society by her conduct, then so much the worse for the narrowness of society's views about things. The novelists tell me that they simply must depict their heroines as young persons of this independent character, or their readers—meaning the women—won't have anything to do with them.

"You see, we've raised up a right independent, unrestricted, unrestrained, dominating and sort of governing generation of women folks in this country. And they like it. That's the reason why they are so fond of these heroines who kick over the traces. The more traces they kick over the better—that's the view.

"Every time an accepted novelist—a writer of sellers, that is—takes it into his head that he'll write a piece of fiction a cut above the sort of stuff he's been turning out and does write the thing of a better grade, his readers—meaning women—drop away from him. They won't have the better thing that the novelist can do. The novelist learns his little lesson after just one experience of this sort. And the lesson learned, he gets back to writing the kind of stuff his readers demand.

It is likely to make one a bit skeptical as to the vaunted intellectual improvement in this generation of women to compare the sort of fiction the women of today read with the novels read by the women of a quarter of a century ago or even half a hundred years ago. It's no trick at all to remember when women were great readers of Dickens and Thackeray.

"I doubt if one novel reading young woman of today out of ten knows a single book of either of those mighty fiction writers of the last century. The women used to read Jane Austen, who, smug or not, wrote literature anyhow; Charlotte Bronte—yes, and Ouida, who, for all the criticism that has been leveled at her, knew how to write far better than any present day woman novelist that I can think of. They read Miss Braddon, Mrs. Alexander Mrs. Holmes, 'The Duchess,' and I maintain that the stories of any one of those four last named writers were easily better works of fiction than the great mass of novels that are being turned out nowadays.

"Don't ask me to make any prediction as to when, if ever, women will cease to have the full say about what kind of novels shall succeed. I can only attempt to analyze present conditions without trying to prophesy.

"From where I sit, however, it looks to me as if these conditions will not change until what in this country is now called the feminine tide reaches its highest mark. When that tide begins to ebb, and women get back to a more normal and healthy view of life and the affairs of life than in my judgment they now possess—why, then a better grade of works of fiction will be demanded by them and provided for them, and not before."—New York Sun.

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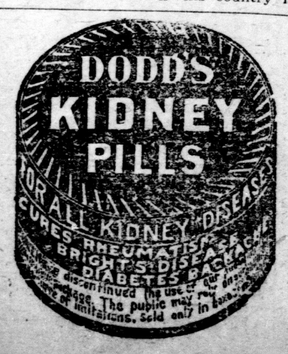
The mother who, in her gratitude for what Baby's Own Tablets have done for her child, said that "There's a smile in every dose" coined a very happy and very true phrase. The tablets cure all the minor ailments of babies and young children, and make bright, smiling, happy little ones. Mrs. John Young, Auburn, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for more than a year and I think they are the best medicine that can be given a baby. They are splendid at teething time and for stomach and bowel troubles. You don't need a doctor if you keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house." That's about the highest praise a mother can give and it's true, every word of it. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



The Mail and Empire.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Statement, showing exact circulation, day by day, from January 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907.

DAY	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	54,010	37,678	38,591	39,652	39,147	46,280	57,812	40,303	61,490	39,709	38,595	.....
2	41,291	44,135	45,211	38,761	39,411	.....	39,809	40,302	41,172	39,439	44,476	38,713
3	37,141	.....	.....	38,847	39,310	40,710	39,949	46,745	42,348	39,302	.....	38,045
4	36,991	38,175	39,130	39,268	45,773	39,533	39,957	.....	41,435	39,175	38,835	38,452
5	43,536	37,817	38,796	39,705	.....	39,483	40,078	60,717	41,480	45,402	38,237	38,379
6	.....	37,831	38,702	45,528	40,097	39,596	46,344	40,536	47,346	.....	38,226	38,260
7	37,539	37,861	39,978	.....	39,139	39,488	.....	40,324	.....	39,910	38,168	44,530
8	37,378	37,733	38,923	39,740	39,221	45,785	40,683	40,335	41,113	39,241	37,978	.....
9	37,422	44,267	45,375	39,152	39,236	.....	40,244	40,220	40,042	39,066	44,189	38,735
10	37,484	.....	.....	38,939	39,402	40,054	40,267	46,916	39,887	39,328	.....	38,240
11	37,554	38,398	39,487	39,909	45,732	39,828	40,292	.....	39,729	39,110	38,467	38,220
12	43,778	37,819	38,653	39,025	.....	39,900	39,905	40,882	39,653	45,450	37,972	38,255
13	.....	38,178	38,788	46,246	40,042	40,018	46,517	40,198	45,834	.....	37,737	38,126
14	37,963	38,079	38,811	.....	39,393	39,885	.....	40,205	.....	39,844	37,803	44,299
15	37,258	38,058	38,713	39,763	39,458	46,098	40,692	40,398	40,324	39,197	37,686	.....
16	37,755	44,368	45,201	39,267	39,338	.....	40,128	40,362	39,601	38,830	44,109	38,828
17	37,266	.....	.....	39,192	39,415	40,413	40,407	47,243	39,788	38,867	.....	38,171
18	37,203	38,622	39,456	39,372	46,088	39,810	39,915	.....	39,821	38,857	38,325	38,321
19	43,910	38,154	38,775	39,330	.....	40,450	40,130	41,065	39,755	44,786	37,777	38,150
20	.....	38,320	38,773	45,907	40,843	40,272	46,827	40,354	45,876	.....	37,773	38,034
21	37,803	38,270	40,294	.....	39,878	39,969	.....	40,347	.....	39,144	37,707	44,517
22	37,132	38,408	38,826	40,579	39,663	46,313	40,816	40,539	40,326	38,605	37,706	.....
23	37,406	44,771	46,728	39,375	39,522	.....	40,221	40,552	39,367	38,518	44,099	38,582
24	37,447	.....	.....	40,155	59,606	40,511	40,101	47,005	39,565	38,490	.....	43,141
25	37,334	38,955	39,591	39,383	46,760	39,673	40,125	.....	39,688	38,442	38,232	59,174
26	44,126	38,336	38,715	39,203	.....	39,561	40,532	40,855	39,651	44,630	37,613	39,384
27	.....	39,432	38,702	45,722	40,619	39,486	46,703	40,585	45,982	.....	37,883	38,081
28	38,035	38,532	38,972	.....	39,754	39,506	.....	41,100	.....	39,254	37,928	43,921
29	37,470		56,394	40,116	39,550	45,960	40,786	41,095	40,493	38,477	37,994	.....
30	37,581		45,627	39,411	39,741	.....	40,135	41,583		38,469	44,099	38,703
31	37,633		.....		39,559		40,177	48,110		61,143		38,027
Total	1,057,446	942,197	1,065,192	1,050,547	1,115,697	1,028,555	1,129,547	1,149,149	1,051,766	1,100,685	1,019,705	1,047,288

Net Daily Average for 1907 - - 40,760

A Net Gain of 2,122 Over Average for 1906.

This is a Sworn Statement of Actual Circulation—Not Press Run

Some papers flaunt sworn statements of their **Press Run** as **"Circulation."** Such a statement includes spoiled and unsold copies—everything, indeed, that they **intend to print**, always **more** than they **really do** print, and **many more than their actual distributed circulation.** This is misleading.

Above is the **Actual Circulation of The Mail and Empire.** It does include free copies, but it is **Circulation**, every bit of it.

WHERE THEY GO.

Further, in order to fatten a circulation statement, some publishers push for a circulation at reduced prices, far beyond the **geographical** limit within which the paper may be read on day of publication. A daily paper a day or two old is a dead thing, and of little value as an advertising medium. **THE MAIL AND EMPIRE** has pleasure in presenting **a sworn statement of the distribution** of the circulation, as follows:

TORONTO - - - - -	17,875
ONTARIO (Outside Toronto) -	21,866
TOTAL IN PROVINCE -	39,741
OUTSIDE OF ONTARIO,	1,019
GRAND TOTAL - - -	40,760

Advertisers should insist on positive sworn assurances of both Circulation and Distribution. You have the right to know exactly how many and where.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

DOMINION OF CANADA
CITY OF TORONTO
To Wit:

I, **William James Darby**, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Circulation Manager of **The Daily Mail and Empire** newspaper, do solemnly declare:—

That the average number of copies of **The Mail and Empire**, circulated daily during 1907, within a radius of five miles from the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, was Seventeen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-five (17,875).

That the average number of copies circulated daily within the Province of Ontario (not including the district above mentioned) was Twenty-One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six (21,866).

That the average number of copies circulated daily outside of the Province of Ontario was One Thousand and Nineteen (1,019).

That the total daily average circulation for 1907 was Forty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty (40,760).

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me, at Toronto, this 9th day of January, 1908.

SEAL.
J. B. CLARKE
NOTARY
PUBLIC

J. B. Clarke

Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

W. J. Darby

Circulation Manager.

The Mail and Empire. *has the largest MORNING circulation of any paper in Canada.*

The Mail and Empire. *has the largest circulation in Ontario of any Morning Paper in Canada.*

The Mail and Empire. *has a larger circulation in Toronto City than any other morning paper.*

The Mail and Empire. *has the best circulation. No one has ever disputed the statement that The Mail and Empire's circulation is worth more per thousand than that of any other Medium in Canada.*

It took 44 men 35 days to count the $267,836,166.26 in the New York Sub-treasury. The cash balance to a cent.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Short of contracting a matrimonial alliance with one of the reigning houses of Europe, which at the best could only have been a morganatic union, Miss Gladys Deacon has certainly done well in according her heart and her hand to Antoine de Charette, son of Gen. Baron de Charette, one of the finest figures of the war of 1870. For the general is a grandson of the royal Duc de Berry, son and heir of Charles X. of France, and who met with his death by assassination at the opera at Paris. The Duc de Berry during his English exile at the beginning of the nineteenth century, married in London a girl of the name of Amy Brown, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England. By this union he had two daughters and a son, the latter of whom died unmarried. Subsequently, after the Bourbon restoration, when it became necessary, for domestic reasons, to perpetuate the senior line of the House of Bourbon, and to provide for the succession to the throne of France, the Duc de Berry was compelled, without annulling his English marriage, to contract a matrimonial alliance with Princess Caroline of Naples, by whom he left a posthumous son, whom the royalists used to style King Henry V., and who spent the first half of his life as the Duke of Bordeaux, and the latter moiety as the Comte de Chambord, declining, in the '70s, to make the sacrifice of his religious, dynastic and political principles, by means of which he could have secured at that time the throne of France. When the Duc de Berry was murdered, his uncle, King Louis XVIII., and his father, who afterwards succeeded to the crown as Charles X., adopted his two daughters by Amy Brown, settled handsome fortunes on them, and created one of them Countess Yssoudua, and the other Countess de Vierzon, in their own right.

Charlotte, Countess of Yssoudua, became the wife of the Prince de Faucigny-Lucinge, while her elder sister, Louise, Countess Vierzon, married Baron Athanasius de Charette, father of the now living Gen. Baron de Charette, and grandfather, therefore, of Antoine de Charlette, who is to wed Miss Gladys Deacon.

The mother of Gen. de Charette was therefore a step-sister of that Henry V. of France, who as a child had reigned for a few hours over France, through the abdication in his favor of his grandfather Charles X., in a vain effort to preserve the throne to his line. Henry V., otherwise the Comte de Chambord, invariably treated the Gen. de Charette as a particularly dear nephew, and remembered him handsomely as such in his will, while the late Comte de Paris and all other members of the House of Orleans have always regarded the general as a near and valued relative. In fact, when Princess Helen of Orleans visited Rome to make a vain effort to secure the sanction of Leo XIII. to her nominal conversion to the Church of England, in order to enable her to wed the late Duke of Clarence, to whom she was secretly affianced, she made the trip under the care of the general and the Baroness de Charette, to whom she had been intrusted by her parents. Just because the de Charettes put forward no pretensions, they are treated, not only by the aristocracy of Europe, but also by its various courts, as most distinguished, but non-royal, members of the illustrious and historic dynasty of Bourbon.

Gen. de Charette is married to Miss Mary Polk, of Nashville, Tenn., granddaughter of Bishop Polk, who was killed in battle during the civil war, and the general's grandfather was that Francis Athanasius de Charette who lives in history as the heroic chief of the Vendean insurrection in behalf of the Bourbons at the close of the eighteenth century. Inflicting defeat after defeat upon the republican troops with his insurrection force, composed entirely of nobles and of peasants, he was finally taken prisoner in 1796 by Gen. Hoche, and after a drumhead courtmartial, shot down by a file of soldiers on the public square of Nantes.

The general has fully lived up to the traditions of his grandfather, for, entering the military service of Pius IX. he rose to the command of a regiment of zouaves at Rome, recruited almost exclusively from the nobility of France and of other European countries, and saw a good deal of active service during the decade that preceded the conversion of the Eternal City into the capital of United Italy. Thus, in the battle of Castelfiordo, he had an Homeric duel with an Italian colonel, the troops of the opposing armies temporarily suspending hostilities in order to watch the encounter, de Charette carrying off the honors of the day. At the battle of Mentana he was badly wounded, as were many of the officers and rank and file of his regiment. So numerous were the illustrious and historic names among them that it was remarked at the time that the list of the casualties of his regiment read like "a list of invitations to a ball at the court of Versailles in the reign of Louis XIV."

After the surrender of Rome to King Victor Emmanuel in 1870, de Charette hastened to France, accompanied by all the Frenchmen of his Zouave regiment, raised a force of which they constituted the nucleus, and did splendid service against the Germans, first with the army of the east, notably at the battle of Paay, where he was badly wounded, and on his recovery, with the army of the Loire, winning successfully the cross of Chevalier, and then that of officer of the Legion of Honor, on the battlefield, as well as the rank of general.

His sons, too, have something of their father's blood in their veins. For Antoine de Charette, now engaged to Miss Gladys Deacon, fought in the Boer ranks against the English in the last South African war, along with a number of other young French nobles, headed by Prince Louis of Orleans, younger son of Gaston d'Orleans, Comte d'Eu, and of his consort the Crown Princess of Brazil. As I have stated above, the Charettes are not rich. But as far as the celebrity of the name and the social prestige, not only in France, but also in every other country of Europe, are concerned, Miss Gladys Deacon could not have made a better match than by becoming the wife of Antoine de Charette.

Count Rudolph Festetics, the divorced husband of Miss Ella Haggin, and who is about to marry Mrs. Alice Wetherbee, daughter of Gardner Wetherbee, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, in New York, is described in all the announcements of the impending union as a son of the late Count Sigmund Festetics, and of his wife, a Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne. The description given of his mother is wrong. She was not a Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, but a Mlle. Laura de Vilna, and it is precisely because his father was considered in Austria and by his relatives to have made a messalliance, that he, the son of the union, has been debarred from all those prerogatives and advantages both official and social, that are the birthright of those members of the Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy who can show the necessary genealogical qualifications, that is to say, absence of any mesalliance on the part of ancestors for a number of years back.

It is just because Count Rudolph Festetics' position in Austria and Hungary is an awkward one that he spends so much of his life abroad. His mother lives altogether in Paris, and is totally unknown in the great world of Vienna and Budapest. He is only very distantly related to Count Tassilo Festetics, the chief of the family, the proprietor of the great family estates, and the grand master of the Hungarian court.

Tassilo Festetics is married to Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the tenth Duke of Hamilton, and of his royal wife, Princess Mary of Baden. Her former marriage with the now reigning Prince of Monaco was annulled both by the Church of Rome and by the courts, on the ground that she had been forced into it against her wish by her mother, and by her kinsman Napoleon III. It took place at Tuileries.

There is no truth in the story according to which the divorced Prince Joseph Caraman Chimay is about to remarry. He is a Roman Catholic, and as such, although he has felt obliged by the misconduct of his American wife, Clara Ward of Michigan, with the gypsy Rigo, and others, to sever all legal connections with her, by means of the court of law, he does not consider himself free in the eyes of the church to remarry again. It is his younger brother, Peter (Pierre), who holds the rank of minister plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service of King Leopold, who is about to wed, the bride being the widowed Vicomtesse de Dampierre. She is the daughter of the immensely wealthy Lawyer Carraby, who for so many years was the leader of the Parisian bar, and whose first husband, the Vicomte de Dampierre, Spanish, and Roman Duke of San Lorenzo, and an officer of cavalry in the French army, died a couple of years ago.

The chief of the Dampierre family is the Marquis de Dampierre, and its founder was that William de Dampierre who took part in the third crusade, in the twelfth century. The widowed duchess and vicomtesse has one boy by her first marriage, now 16 years of age, who has inherited his father's Spanish and Pontifical honors He at least will, thanks to his mother, and now possibly to his stepfather, have some money. For the Dampierres of themselves are poor, and the last Marquis de Dampierre but one, a most picturesque character, was wont to make his home in the Quartier Latin, near the Luxembourg. His income did not exceed $1,200 a year, paid quarterly, and whenever he received his stipend he paid his rent, and his caterer, took from a cedar closet his best clothes, and went across the Seine, dined for two or three days at the Cafe Anglais, or at Bignon's, called upon elderly duennas, contemporaries of his in the Faubourg St. Germain, and then relapsed into obscurity, not to say oblivion, on the other bank of the Seine.

Pierre de Caraman Chimay has, like his bride, been married before, his former wife, Countess Marthe Werle, daughter of Count Werle, who is one of the principal owners of the Veuve Clicquot brand of champagne, having died a couple of years ago, leaving him with a boy and two girls. The Caraman - Chimays have foolishly sought to establish an ancestral connection with the Arrighettis, one of the most ancient and illustrious houses of the Tuscan aristocracy. But there is no real proof of this, and they would do far better to remain content with looking upon Peter Paul Riquet of Beziers, in the department of Herault, as the real founder of their family. He was a very remarkable man, and the pioneer of all that system of inland navigation which today constitutes one of the principal sources of the material prosperity and of the strategic power of France.

Peter Paul Riquet devoted 30 years of his life to obtaining the consent of King Louis XIV. for the various appropriations necessary for the creation of the canal which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and which is his handiwork. This waterway leaves the Mediterranean in the Gulf of Lyon, some ten miles to the east of Narbonne, and runs to Toulouse, where it joins the River Caronne, at the mouth of which are situated the city and Atlantic seaport of Bordeaux. All sorts of obstacles were placed in the way of this project of Riquet, and his entire fortune was swallowed up in the enterprise, as well as several millions of dollars granted by the government. For both Louis XIV. and his able Finance Minister Colbert were greatly interested in the work, Louis, indeed, manifesting his good will by raising Riquet to the nobility, with the title of Baron de Bonrepos. Riquet died before the canal was completed leaving his children with debts to the amount of 3,000,000 francs. It was only 40 years afterwards that his descendants began to reap the fruits of his labors, the receipts of the canal having until then been altogether monopolized by the expenditures requisite for its maintenance and amelioration.

Riquet's eldest grandson, had been created Count of Caramon, in the Haut Garonne, on the occasion of the opening of the canal in 1681, King Charles X. transformed the Comte de Caraman of his day into the Duke of Caraman, while the latter's younger brother, Francis Joseph de Riquet Caraman, was created Prince de Chimay by the king of the Netherlands, as heir to his mother, who was the last surviving member of the former princely house of Chimay, that became extinct toward the latter end of the last century. It was Prince Francois Joseph Chimay who married the notorious Mme. Tallien, so celebrated alike for her marvelous beauty and for the not altogether savory part which she played in France during the time of the Directory, as the Egeria of Barras, and as the patroness of the first Napoleon. She lies buried in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the town of Chimay, and there is a beautiful monument erected to her memory above her tomb. Nearby rests John Froissart, author of the celebrated "Chronicles," who was a canon of this very church.

The princes of Chimay, whose provincial seat is the historical Castle of chimay, in the province of Hainault, are descended from this union of Prince Francis Joseph Caraman-Chimay with Mme. Tallien, nee Therese Cabarrus, and one of the descendants, namely, Comtesse Emilie de Caraman-Chimay, is now in America with her husband, Count Dionys Szechenyi, having crossed the Atlantic to attend the wedding of the latter's brother. Ladislas Szechenyi, with Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The eldest sister of Prince Joseph and Prince Peter of Caraman-Chimay, is that Comtesse de Greffulhe who is acknowledged leader of the great world of Paris, and certainly one of the most gifted and brilliant members of its society. From the elder brother of that Prince Joseph Chimay, who married Mme. Tallien are descended the present dukes of Caraman, which is an altogether French house, the younger members of which style themselves Counts and Countesses de Caraman.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home. 97

A PATHETIC LETTER

"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that had set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. 'He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

Free Package and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 16 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by E. L. Guillemont, druggist, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

English Doctors Are Ill Paid

COMPLAINT, TOO, THAT PROFESSION IS OVERCROWDED.

He's a Prosperous Physician Who Makes $2,500 a Year—Fees in Country Places Long Ruled by Whitaker's Almanack—Some Prospect for an Improvement.

Probably no profession in England is so over-crowded as that of medicine, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. Much discussion has taken place lately concerning the whys and wherefores of this, and the remedy.

A recent number of the British Medical Journal contains an article on the future of this profession. The writer paints a gloomy picture of the hopeless situation of young doctors. He says that in a few years' time those now commencing will be seeking a living in vain, and those who are still students will hesitate to enter a profession so underpaid, overcrowded and difficult. A leading practitioner in discussing this article said:

"There is nothing one can specifically deny in it. The profession is undoubtedly overstocked for the moment. The hospitals are turning out more men than the existing practices can absorb, and the man without capital sometimes has a hard struggle to get on his feet. In many ways the profession has got to adapt itself to new conditions. People go to hospitals now who used to consult the family doctor, and the midwives law, by insisting on the women being trained, has made it possible for midwives to undertake cases which used to go to the doctors as a matter of course. All these things tend to reduce incomes and make the struggle keener. On the other hand, new work is opening up for doctors, and I am certain it will increase at a rapid rate the next few years. I mean the steady inspection of school children and of factory workers, etc., which the new public health regulations demand. This widens the scope of occupation. Also the colonies are absorbing more and more physicians.

English doctors receive very small fees for their services. A young assistant fresh from the hospital will make perhaps $600 a year. Many years after, when he has established a practice of his own, he counts himself well fixed if he makes $2,000 or $2,500 yearly. Even if he has so risen to distinction in his work that he has achieved a house in Harley street, which is the residential Mecca of a London physician, his income is still modest compared to that of an ordinary successful family doctor in America.

Whitaker's Almanack has for many years published a scale of prices which doctors can use in fixing upon the fees they feel entitled to demand. Strangely enough, these fees are based upon the standing and wealth of the patients rather than any merit or skill the doctor shows.

For instance, if a patient is paying $50 to $125 a year rental, the doctor may charge him for an ordinary visit from 50 cents to $1 25; for a night visit, just double; detention per half hour, from 50 cents to $1 25; attendance on his servants will always be 50 cents. Midwifery will be $5 50. Administering chloroform, $2 50.

If the patient pays from $125 to $250, he pays for an ordinary visit from 75 cents to $1 75; just double for a night call, etc. The patient who is the proud and prosperous possessor of a "detached villa" for which his rent is from $250 to $500, must pay in proportion. His ordinary visit will be from $1 to $2 50. When midwifery is necessary in his establishment he will be charged from $15 to $50, etc.

For many years these figures have been considered in country districts as an infallible guide to what a doctor is entitled. One can imagine the young, struggling physician who has sent in a bill for his services according to the time and trouble he has given, and the skill the case necessitated, being confronted by an irate head of the house armed with Whitaker.

However, there is a gleam of light in view for the country doctor, as one of them was brave enough to take a case into court the other day and demand his fees according to his own estimation and not Whitaker's. When the defendant produced the infallible almanack as a guarantee that he was being overcharged, the judge decided that times had changed, and that Whitaker could not be accepted as authority, so the young doctor won his case and fees. In London, of course, these rules of charges have not been followed for many years, and now perhaps the country doctor may gradually succeed in rejecting them. He won't be able to all at once, even after a case like that, as anyone who has lived in an English provincial town knows, for there traditions are much stronger than mere decisions by judge and jury.

BARGAIN RATES.

In Mrs. Lapham's family circle her powers of reasoning were accounted most remarkable and convincing. Outside the family her ability to convince was not so marked.

"See here," she said, without releasing the ten-cent piece for which the conductor of the trolley car had gone to her side, "I've only brought Willie with me. He's eight, so I've got to pay his fare. I've left Myra that's four and Neddy that's two at home. Now you wouldn't have charged me for them, would you?"

"No, madam," said the conductor. "Your fare, please."

"Well, they'd have taken one seat," persisted Mrs. Lapham, still retaining her hold on the ten-cent piece. "I couldn't have held 'em both. I thought of bringing them, only 'twas too far. Now, why can't you take off something from Willie under the circumstances?"—Youth's Companion.

CULTURE VERSUS EDUCATION.

There are plenty of boys and girls for whom education is the best thing, who have but a limited power of absorbing culture and on whom it would be thrown away. They can easily be picked out by the time their school days are over. They may as well be plunged into education at once. The necessity of earning a living or the satisfaction derived from learning something "useful" is probably the only motive that will drive them to acquire knowledge, and this should be appealed to remorselessly. Every sort of professional and technical education should be provided for them. But they should be marked off from the free born who are not so soon to be put into harness, and for the free born it would be well if we were to refuse to consider the expense but to give them the most thorough, the most severe, and the most delightful culture that we can provide.—Putnam's Magazine.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

In Preston, England, the power generated by the burning of the city's waste suffices to operate the electric railways.

The Charm of the Piano

A piano ceases to be an instrument and becomes a thing of life under the hands of a master. It breathes every emotion—that is, if the piano is a great one, like the New Scale Williams. It is matchless for tone and volume. 3

The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., 247 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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The Kind that Pleases the People.

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TORONTO, ONT.

FUNNY FATE OF MILITARY UNIFORMS

MANY ONCE WORN BY CRACK EUROPEAN REGIMENTS SOLD TO AFRICAN MONARCHS.

The world's biggest old clothes shop is to be found in the London thoroughfare of Houndsditch. It is presided over by Mr. John Hyman, who has rightly earned the title of the Prince of Old Clothes, for it is to this individual that the lord mayor of London, our army officers, our soldiers, sailors, policemen and postmen send their costumes when they have no further use for them.

Then, not only do all the old clothes of this country find their way here, but the firm has established agents all over the continent, and weekly large shipments of the most miscellaneous garments you ever saw reach the Prince of Old Clothes from his representatives on the continent. In one corner you will see the discarded garments of some crack French regiment, the next pile will consist of jackets lately worn by the Kaiser's soldiers, and lying alongside of them will be thousands of dress suits purchased from the leading German hotels.

But the showy military costumes and the piles of frock coats you see in the shop one day will be gone the next. Indeed it is surprising how quickly the goods are disposed of, and it is here where the romance of the whole business lies. Mr. Hyman is not only the Prince of Old Clothes, but he may also well be called the costumer to the dusky monarchs of Africa. The goods are sent abroad in huge bales, each bale containing from 200 to 250 articles. From 300 to 400 bales are sent as a rule every month.

They go to all parts of the world—Africa, Asia, India, China and far away Japan. They are eagerly bought up by native traders, who sell them in the Oriental bazars. From the bazars they find their way into the far interior of the country, and explorers and travelers have often related how they have met a native king in Central Africa wearing a costume that put them in mind of a Lifeguardsman's uniform minus, perhaps, the belt and badly in need of a little pipeclay, but nevertheless much prized by the owner.

Explorers and travelers often call at the old clothes establishment and secure a quantity of showy wearing apparel. They find it makes ideal presents for native kings and chiefs. Said one well-known traveler to the proprietor the other day, "There is nothing like a showy military coat to get a black king to allow you to take your party through his country."

"I have visited most of the great Oriental bazars where our clothing is sold," said Mr. Hyman, "and I have watched with much amusement our goods being purchased by the natives. I have seen the blacks of Africa solemnly walking about with European waistcoats buttoned up behind instead of in front and even men wearing ladies' costumes I have seen enormously big fellows wearing garments that for the life of me I could not imagine how they managed to get into them and am afraid when they tried to take them off some of the stitching must have given way."

Curiously enough, the showy costumes worn by the lord mayors of London do not find such a ready market abroad as the ordinary tunic of a private soldier. This is probably on account of its price. After his nomination the lord mayor has to purchase his official costume—a magnificent rig-out of silk stockings, buckled boots, gold-laced coat and cocked hat—which costs about £60. At the end of his term of office he disposes of it to the second-hand dealer. The official costumes worn by London's lord mayors for the last 25 years have been purchased by Mr. Hyman.—London Tit-Bits.

The average duration of the reign of English monarch for the last 600 years has been 21 years.

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The Rev. Father Lord, Sr., Montreal, Canada, says: "I have been a sufferer for 20 years from organic heart disease, nervousness and dyspepsia and have doctored both in France and America, with but temporary relief. I tried Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure and was indeed surprised at the immediate relief I obtained. I am firmly convinced that it will cure any case of heart disease and will strengthen the nerves and stomach."

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It is delightfully juicy, tender and appetizing. It is put up in *germ-proof* tins; and its purity and quality are *guaranteed* by the name of Wm. Clark.

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I am a woman.
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I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling** of the Womb, **Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar** to our sex.

I want to send you a **complete 10 days' treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the **treatment a complete trial; and if you should** wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the **treatment** for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should **have it, and learn to think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really **cures** all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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Drawing Lessons for School Children

1. Drawn by Vera Bridgeman, Grade VIII., Talbot Street School. Winner of First Prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES VII. AND VIII.

1. Verna Bridgeman, Grade VIII., Talbot street school.
2. Gertrude Dumaresq., Grade VII., Simcoe street school.
3. Frank Nickle, Grade VII., Lorne avenue school.
4. Gordon Thompson, Grade VII., Princess avenue school.
5. Mattie Robinson, Grade VII., Lorne avenue school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VIII.

1. Verna Bridgeman, Talbot street school.
2. Rowland Hill, Lorne avenue school.
3. C. Farr, Talbot street school.
4. C. Slater, Talbot street school.
5. A. McKitterick, Lorne avenue school.
6. Myrtle Beamish, Talbot street school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VII.

1. Gertrude Dumaresq, Simcoe street school.
2. Frank Nickle, Lorne avenue school.
3. Gordon Thompson, Princess avenue school.
4. Mattie Robinson, Lorne avenue school.
5. C. F. Barney, Chesley avenue school.
6. Grover Smythe, Talbot street school.

2. Drawn by Gertrude Dumaresq, Grade VII., Simcoe Street School. Winner of Second Prize.

CRITICISM ON ANIMALS DRAWN BY GRADES VII. AND VIII.

The animals sent in last Saturday were just a little disappointing. They may be better in form than those painted by the primary grades, but lack much of their freedom and action.

There is a reason for this. The younger children are less conscious of self, and are not ashamed of the result when they have done their best.

Nothing hampers effort more than fear. If we could just put determination in the place of fear, we could accomplish vastly more than we do.

If you feel sure you can do something and go at it boldly, nine times out of ten your effort is successful. Whereas the fear that you may not do well weakens your nerve and makes your hand shake, so that the very thing you feared comes to pass.

What does it matter if your drawing is ridiculous? See where it is wrong and try again.

You can make the old fairy tales about invincible swords come true if you are fearless and determined.

3. Drawn by Frank Nickle, Grade VII., Lorne Avenue School. Winner of Third Prize.

No obstacle that comes in any ordinary mortal's way can long withstand these trusty weapons.

Suppose you make up your minds to study one animal so that you can make a faithful shadow picture of it before Easter. Don't wait to have a lesson in school. Study it at home by yourselves.

Almost every family has a horse, a dog, a cat, or a rabbit. Study the one that you see oftenest. Watch it in the yard, or wherever it may be. Close your eyes to see that your mental picture is complete; then take your brush and ink, and paint it from memory, taking not more than two minutes in which to do it. Do this four or five times a week, comparing your brush studies with the real animal, and without taking any appreciable time from your other work, you will find yourself able to paint one animal fairly well, and will at the same time have developed your faculty for imaging things, and that power will help you in all your studies.

A PAGE OF SILHOUETTES.

Some classes must have misunderstood what was said about the use of pictures. Copying has its value, but it is of very little use in school. It is much too slow a road for you to travel if you really wish to acquire a training of hand and eye, in the few short years you have at school, that will be of real use in after life. It may be an easy road, but what of that, if it never reaches the goal?

We are not studying art that we may have a graceful accomplishment and be able to paint a few indifferent pictures. We are studying that our eyes may be open to the beauty around us, and our minds broadened and enriched by a knowledge of that beauty, that our mental images may be vivid and exact, that out of our hazy, indefinite ideas may emerge clear perceptions, out of our dullness and indifference may grow alert interest.

We are working that our hands may be faithful, exact and obedient servants of our brains.

We are working to develop the creative faculty, that power to produce something original, to crystallize a thought, that makes a human being an individual, and not a machine.

Don't you think it worth while? Then why have so few from Grade VIII. sent in work? True, there are many other things to study, but should a power that is going to be of so much use to you through life go undeveloped?

Some of you made drawings, but did not send them in. Never mind if they do not satisfy you; the criticism may help you to find your error and correct it.

Let us take the short road, even if it does necessitate some hard climbing, and in future make the picture our own mentally, and paint from memory instead of merely copying it. Do you think it would be as valuable an exercise to copy a problem in arithmetic as it would be to work it out? When we study a picture and paint from memory, we work out the problem for ourselves, and it helps us to work out similar problems when we meet them, that is, when we paint the same things from life.

Those from Grade VII., Talbot street school, were so well done from the copies that I am anxious to see what they would do working from life.

Later on I want you to make some animal compositions. If you study some animal faithfully you will be prepared for this exercise when it comes.

Mattie Robinson has given her dog a splendid back and head, but he seems just a little weak in the legs.

There is something very attractive about the one painted by Gertrude Dumaresq. I do not feel quite satisfied with its back, however. Do you, Gertrude?

I hesitated a long time between the horse painted from memory by C. F. Barney, Grade VII., Chesley avenue school, and Rowland Hill's rather mulish horse, but finally decided in favor of Rowland's, as Grade VII. is already so well represented.

Although your animals are by no means a failure, I expect the action studies from your next lesson to be a long way ahead of them.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Grade VII.

Aldine Dickenson, Princess avenue.
Hazel Taylor, Lorne avenue.
Robert McKee, Princess avenue.
Frank Dowell, Princess avenue.
Gordon Thomas, Princess avenue.
M. Adams, Simcoe street.
M. McLeod, Simcoe street.
Elta Ryckman, Chesley avenue.
Stanley Chadwick, Chesley avenue.
Gordon Tufts, Chesley avenue.
Phil Bartlett, Talbot street.
Cleveland Mitchell, Talbot street.
Albert White, Lorne avenue.
H. Agnew, Chesley avenue.
Gordon Smythe, Talbot street.
Mabel Seymour, Chesley avenue.
Frank Thompson, Lorne avenue.
Bert Corpe, Talbot street.
Norman Haigh, Simcoe street.
Katie Dixon, Talbot street.
J. Houston, Talbot street.
Winnie MacDonald, Chesley avenue.
Ernest Bodaly, Chesley avenue.
John Lightfoot, Lorne avenue.
John Abray, Princess avenue.
Floyd Jones, Princess avenue.
Edna Gillett.
Irene Cox.
Laura Elgar, Princess avenue.

Grade VIII.

May Martin, Lorne avenue.
H. Reed, Lorne avenue.
C. H. Major, Talbot street.
Elmore Carson, Lorne avenue.
Muriel Draper, Talbot street.
—. Kingsley, Talbot street.
Mac Stewart, Talbot street.

NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII.

This time you will have no difficulty in getting models. There are hosts of inspiring little models in every first grade room just longing to be asked to pose for you. I wish they had been available when I painted my illustration for this lesson.

4. Drawn by Gordon Thompson, Grade VII., Princess Avenue School. Fourth Best Drawing.

If you will read the instructions given in the last two paper lessons they will help you in preparing your work, for you are to do practically the same thing. Instead, however, of sending in only one you are to send in a page with from four to eight silhouettes upon it, each expressing a different action.

In my drawing, standing, walking, kneeling, sitting, bending and running are illustrated. You may have your models pose to express any of these (mine, however, must not be copied), or you may choose any suitable attitude.

Have the model pose on a table against the front blackboard, so that each member of the class will get a good view. Perhaps those in the outside rows may move into the center rows, and those too far back may move into the front seats for this lesson.

If a plain, light-colored curtain or a map, turned wrong side out, is hung behind the model, the class will be able to see the figure distinctly.

Paint rapidly after having studied the position, taking not more than two minutes at the utmost in which to finish your sketch.

In some cases paint while the model poses, comparing your work constantly with her or with him, as the case may be.

Make several sketches from memory also. That is, after the model has left the table, close your eyes to see that you have a vivid picture before your mind's eye, then paint rapidly, constantly comparing what you are doing with the picture in your mind, by closing your eyes and thinking about it, then looking to see if the picture on your paper tallies with the one in your mind.

You might make several one day, painting directly with brush and ink without any pencil lines. The next day make several quick pencil sketches, blocking in the figure with as few lines as possible, and thinking of mass and proportion instead of outline, although you draw lines to bound the mass instead of painting the mass as you do in the brush work.

In these quick pencil sketches dotted lines must never be used. Long swinging lines that give the action, are blocked in. When you put in the top line next add the bottom line that bounds that part.

When you put in the line at the front add the corresponding line ... the back, and so on, never making ... continuous line, but always going ... one side to the other, thinking of ... mass as you work, and breaking ... line whenever there is a change ... direction.

5. Drawn by Mattie Robinson, Grade VII., Lorne Avenue School. Fifth Best Drawing.

For your first quick pencil sk... pose a model sitting or standing ... some easy position that can be ... for five minutes at a stretch. Try ... block the figure in, in fifteen seco... At the end of the fifteen seconds co... pare. See where you could have ma... aged with fewer lines, and try ag... for fifteen seconds. Compare, a... try again, until you can block t... whole figure in in that time. Alway... start a fresh drawing, and inside ... five minutes you should have sever... unfinished drawings, and at least o... that has been wholly blocked in in the fifteen seconds. After you have managed to block in one or two in this way, you may make several, taking one minute for each. Then take brush and ink and paint in some of these, correcting and modifying the figure as you go along. You may send a page of silhouettes just as you painted them or you may mount from four to eight on a 6x9-inch sheet of manilla paper.

Print the name, grade and school in the lower right hand corner, and send in not more than eight sheets from each grade.

The quick pencil sketches are not to be sent in—only the silhouettes, painted either directly from the model or upon your quick pencil sketches. These may be with or without lines left uninked to bring out the figure.

Several poses were suggested in the lesson for Grades I., II. and III. two weeks ago. Other attitudes will probably suggest themselves to you.

The drawings must be handed in not later than 12 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 29. The six best will appear on the following Saturday.

When the Saturday Advertiser is not delivered at the school by the following Wednesday, if a report to that effect is sent in to this office, the mistake will be rectified.

I am confident that the results from this lesson will be both gratifying and encouraging. Let us all do just a little better than what we have been considering our best.

A. A. POWELL.

6. Drawn by Roland Hill, Grade VIII., Lorne Avenue School. Sixth Best Drawing.

Lively Memoirs of the Countess de Boigne

VIVACIOUS NARRATIVE OF A CLEVER FRENCHWOMAN'S OBSERVATIONS AT ENGLISH COURT IN DAYS WHEN HISTORY WAS MAKING — QUEEN CAROLINE A ROYAL FRIGHT.

Madame the Comtesse de Boigne, born Charlotte Louise Eleanore Adelaide d'Osmund, was the daughter of a noble French family, now extinct. Born in 1781, she lived past the middle of the nineteenth century, dying in 1886 at the age of 85. She had a wider experience of life than falls to the shore of most women, even to those of aristocratic lineage. Her marriage, proving unhappy, she lived apart from her husband, associating herself with her father, who was a diplomat of considerable prestige, and with whom she resided at various European capitals, during his ambassadorship.

After the death of the last member of the d'Osmund family, who happened to be his grand-aunt's heir, some interesting papers were discovered among her effects, which edited by M. Charles Nicoullaud, make the memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne recently issued in two volumes by the Scribners. These reminiscences are abundant in interest and literary charm; they relate to the gossip of the salons, and embody glimpses and anecdotes of many historical personages whom madame knew intimately. She writes of such events as Napoleon's return from Elba, the restoration of Louis XVIII, and other momentous incidents in which, if she had no active part, she was deeply concerned, and knew the "inside history," and of which she writes vivaciously and without reserve.

TART COMMENTS ON ENGLISH LADIES.

Especially interesting are her recollections of her stay in England, her father having been appointed French ambassador to that country in 1815, the appointment being Talleyrand's last official act. The French gentlewoman, brought up in the elegant atmosphere of the Bourbon court, makes some tart comments on the rudeness of London great ladies, and while acknowledging the moral purity of the English court under Queen Charlotte, evidently realizes the lack of savoir faire that characterized it.

George III. was insane at the time and the prince regent, afterward George IV., ruled the realm. His mother, Queen Charlotte, is the subject of an amusing pen-picture:

"Imagine a sugar-loaf covered with gold brocade, and you will have a fairly accurate idea of her figure. She had never been tall, and for some years she has grown crooked and deformed. Her head, upon an extremely short neck, displayed a surly face, yellow and wrinkled, with gray hair dusted with powder. She used to wear a bonnet, turban or toque, as occasion demanded, but I have always seen a little circlet of jewels forming part of her headdress, and have been told that she never appeared without this ornament. Notwithstanding her extraordinary face, she was not lacking in a certain dignity, conducted her court excellently, with extreme politeness, and with a manner which could assume the most varied shades of expression. While strict in her views upon the behavior of ladies at court, she prided herself upon complete impartiality, and even a cold look or a cross word from the queen to one of her favorites sufficed to check a young person who was on the verge of a precipice. Toward divorced women she was inexorable, and no such woman, whatever excuse she might have, or however admirable her subsequent conduct, was able to cross the threshold of the palace."

A COSTUME OF THE PERIOD.

Madame the Comtesse — who was a piquant beauty, as evidenced by her portrait, describes the extraordinary costume in which she was presented to Queen Charlotte:

"My head-dress was surmounted by the obligatory plume. With great trouble I had induced the fashionable plumier, Carberry, to make it only of seven enormous feathers, the smallest number allowed. Plumes of moderate size were composed of 12 or 15 feathers, and in some cases of as many as 25. Beneath the plume I wore a garland of white roses resting upon a circlet of pearls. The finishing touches were given by diamond buckles, a diamond comb and tassels of white silk. This mixture of jewels, flowers and feathers, was highly repugnant to our taste, which had remained classical from the time of the Greek costumes.

"This, however, was but a trifle. The body of my dress was arranged much as usual. When the bodice was put on, an enormous hooped skirt, three ells round, was laced to my waist. The skirt was made of waxed calico stretched upon whalebone, which made it very wide in front and behind, and very narrow at the sides. Over the satin skirt was placed a second skirt of tulle, ornamented with a large furbelow of silver lace. A third and shorter skirt, also of tulle with silver spangles, ornamented with a garland of flowers, was turned up as drapery, so that the garland surmounted the skirt crossways. The openings of the tucks were ornamented with silver lace and surmounted with a large bouquet of flowers. I carried another bouquet in front of me, so that I seemed to be emerging from a basket of flowers. I also wore all the jewels for which room could be found on my person. The bottom of my white satin skirt, with its silver embroidery was turned up in loops, and did not reach the bottom of the skirt, such being the fashionable etiquette. The queen alone wore a train.

"When I had seen the immense preparations for this toilette, I was doubtful whether to laugh at their absurdity or be vexed by the necessity of dressing in such ridiculous style." The lady admits, however, that when she was arrayed the result was not unpleasing, and that she thought the costume suited her.

A ROYAL FRIGHT.

It will be remembered that the prince regent married Caroline of Brunswick, and that the marital difficulties of the royal couple were the gossip and scandal of the age, and the source of much political bickering. The Comtesse de Boigne met the Princess Caroline during her residence in Italy after the prince had repudiated her, and describes her as riding through the streets of Genoa in a phaeton constructed like a seashell, covered with gilding and mother of pearl and lined with blue velvet. This was drawn by two piebald horses driven by a child who was dressed like an operatic cherub, with spangles and flesh-colored tights, and within it lounged a fat woman of 50 years of age, short, plump and high-colored. She wore a pink hat with seven or eight pink feathers floating in the wind, a pink bodice cut very low, a short white skirt which hardly came below her knees, showing two stout legs in pink top boots; a rose-colored sash, which she was continually draping, completed this costume. The turnout was a gift from Murat, with whom the princess was at that time greatly infatuated, and really one feels considerable sympathy for George, whose cruelty in refusing to acknowledge this eccentric creature as his wife and queen has been harped upon by historians.

A POPULAR PRINCESS.

The Princess Charlotte, daughter of the prince regent, afterward George IV., the comtesse mentions as very popular. She had just married the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and was very happy, as it was a love match. "Charlotte affected the brusque manners attributed to Queen Elizabeth, which she carried so far as to adopt the said queen's oaths. She was very decided in her political opinions. Greeting with the warmest clasp of the hand, all men, young or old, whom she considered as belonging to her party, she never missed an opportunity of displaying her hostility to her grandmother (Queen Charlotte) and her aunts. She professed a warm affection for her mother, and went out of the way to find opportunity for rudeness to the ladies who formed the intimate society of the prince regent. She had been persuaded that her father wished to obtain an annulment of his marriage, and to deny the legitimacy of her birth. I do not know if there is any truth in this rumor; in any case, her legal rights were written on her face, for she resembled the prince prodigiously."

Mme. the Comtesse describes Charlotte as she appeared at a dinner to which she was invited:

After waiting a very long time we heard a loud and echoing step in the neighboring rooms, which I can only compare to the tramp of a drum-major. People about me said, 'Here is the princess.' She came in on her husband's arm, in full dress, and looked well, but was evidently anxious to imitate 'the Great Elizabeth,' with the intentionally heavy step and the haughty carriage of the head. . . . I had leisure to examine her during the progress of a somewhat bad dinner. Of her figure I can say nothing. All that could be seen was that she was tall and strongly built. Her hair was fair almost to the point of whiteness, and her eyes were porcelain blue; eyelashes and eyebrows were invisible, and her complexion was uniformly white, without color. The reader may cry, 'What insipidity! It must have been a very inexpressive face.' Nothing of the kind. Her look was most expressive. Her red lips, showing teeth white as pearls, formed a mouth the most delightful I have ever seen, while the extreme youth of her features compensated for the want of color in her complexion, and gave her an appearance of remarkable freshness."

UNGRACIOUS.

The royal lady's manners, however, were hardly those befitting her royal position. Her conversation was of the boarding school order, and her guests were dismissed as carelessly and ungraciously as they were received. The comtesse records her own remark as she entered her carriage. "I wished to see her; I have seen her, and have had more than enough of it."

On a subsequent occasion the princess was much more gracious and treated the comtesse and her mother with signal favor. This, however, could not eradicate the impression made by her previous rudeness.

The unfortunate heiress to three kingdoms died a few months afterward — the young mother and the son she had just brought into the world. Her death spread consternation throughout England, and her physician was the object of such execration that he committed suicide.

ENGLISH WOMEN EXCEL AT TENNIS

PLAY MORE WITH MEN AND ARE FORMIDABLE OPPONENTS ON THE COURTS.

Miss May Sutton, world champion tennis player, says:

"American women would play a far better game of tennis if they played the game more with men. English husbands and brothers seem to have time to play tennis with English women, and that is why there is no comparison in the play of our women with those of Great Britain."

Miss May Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal., had been asked how American and English women tennis players compared. Miss Sutton had just returned from her triumphs in England, where she had wrested the final series in the world's championship games from her nearest rival, Mrs. Chambers.

"I suppose it sounds horrid to say it," continued Miss Sutton, with a laugh, "but there is a vast superiority in the play of English women. That has been shown on many occasions. It was not long ago that an English tennis player who ranked about 25th, and who was regarded as only fair in her country, visited Chicago, and beat the best players there handily. She was hailed as a wonderful player by the Chicagoans, yet she was looked upon as nothing startling in England.

"I have played the best of both countries, and have noticed the great difference in the play of English and American women. I never have to train at all for an event in this country, but I find that if I am to take part in a match in Great Britain I must be in best form. Now all this could be changed, in my opinion, if American girls played more tennis with the men. It is the struggle against a superior player that develops one in tennis. Englishmen seem to delight in playing tennis with the women, and that is what makes the girls of Great Britain such strong and formidable antagonists on the courts. To the American girl who desires to excel at tennis I would say, 'Play with skilled men at every opportunity, and your game will develop marvelously.'"

THIS CHAMPION NOT CONCEITED.

Although at 20 years she had wrested championship honors from the tennis players of two great nations, and is now looked upon as the undisputed champion of the world, there is no atom of conceit in the make-up of Miss May Sutton. This sturdy, clear-eyed girl of English birth and American bringing up smacks of common sense from her head to her heels. She is the picture of health abundant, and there is nothing in her face that suggests the careworn athlete, worrying for fear of overtraining, or lest training will not go far enough. In a crowd of college misses she would be picked out as a jolly, companionable girl, with inclinations more toward a novel in a cosy corner than a grueling game on the court. Her eyes twinkle with good humor, her smile is readily called into play, and her personality seems to exude frankness of unspoiled womanhood.

"I never train, in the applied sense of the term," said Miss Sutton, in answer to a question. "I must make exception of the season of 1906, when I was beaten in the second play for the world's championship by the English champion. I had beaten her the year before, but in 1906 I tried to follow the rules that the average athletic trainer would lay down. I dieted faithfully, and followed set training rules religiously. As a result I destroyed the mental balance, which is the chief essential in tennis. I was 'off edge' mentally, and the least little thing upset me. As a result I nearly went to pieces, and was defeated handily. In 1907, when the final game was played, I had abandoned the trainers' rules. I exercised no more than I deemed necessary, I ate what and when I pleased, and as a result I kept my mind clear, and nothing could fret or irritate me—and I won the world's championship.

MENTALITY AND TENNIS.

"I have found that tennis is more a case of one's mental attitude than anything else. Of course, I play the game a good deal—I may say regularly—if I am to engage in an important match. But the actual work on tennis courts is, after all, secondary, when one has attained a certain proficiency. There is just one thing I always insist upon—and that is the old rule of 'Early to bed and early to rise.' I never let anything interfere with that, and I am in bed comparatively early in the evening, and up early in the morning. But as to training and dieting, and all that goes with it—believe me, most of it is superfluous if the mental poise is kept undisturbed."

TREES GROWING IN CHURCHES.

The parish church of Ross, Herefordshire, possesses some singular ecclesiastical "ornaments," in two fine elm trees growing one on each side of the pew where once sat the famous "Man of Ross," John Kyrle. They are fabled locally to have sprung up as a token of divine wrath against a profane rector of Ross, who had cut down some trees which Kyrle had planted in the churchyard.

Trees in or on churches are not uncommon. At Kempsey, in the adjoining county of Worcester, a large horse-chestnut tree has grown in the chancel from the tomb of Sir Edmund Wylde, who died about 1629. On the tower of Fishtoft Church, near Boston, grows a lusty beech, and a similar tree might be seen on the tower of Culmstock in Devonshire. Apart from intrinsic beauty the parish church of Crick, in Northamptonshire, is or was recently remarkable for two trees growing out of the masonry about 50 feet from the ground.—London Daily News.

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

Every Reader Should Know The Following Medical Facts:

How few realize that twenty-five per cent of all disease has its origin in some interference with the function of elimination. Up to a certain point the body has power to object to destructive elements, but this power is limited. When it happens that the body is loaded with wastes and poisons which it can't eliminate, fermentation, decay and germ life run riot through the blood. Serious illness is the result unless nature is assisted by a cleansing tonic like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are purely vegetable, contain no mercury, no bismuth, no injurious metallic ingredients of any kind. Such a medicine is the greatest possible assurance to every man and woman of health, spirits and contentment. Grand results are achieved, and famous cures made every day by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, as this letter proves.

From Newfoundland Miss Lillian Anthony, of Upper Gullies, Conception Bay, writes: "In praise of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I must say that I have used them with grand success for three years. They never fail to cure me of indigestion or constipation. Formerly my face was full of pimples but now my complexion is clear and ruddy. In more ways than I care to mention have Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped me, they would be good for every woman to use."

Insist on only Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers.

Why Many People Look So Old

To look old before their time seems not uncommon today, with many people who should still be in the prime of life. Physicians say nothing in the world is so sure to age a person, to destroy their vitality and happiness as pain. A comparatively young man who suffers with muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, looks older than a man twice his age. The farmer, the man who works at hard labor, the mechanic, is subject to the baneful influences of dampness, fog and inclement weather. It's hard for him to escape pain. What he needs at home is a bottle of that trusty liniment, Polson's Nerviline, which gives instant ease to every kind of pain. So strong and concentrated is Nerviline that one application is as good as six ordinary rubbings with other liniment. The most wonderful pain-subduing substances in the world are in Nerviline—that's why it penetrates so quickly, why it instantly cures pain that other remedies can't even relieve. You will be surprised how quickly sciatica, lumbago or rheumatism are cured by Nerviline—seems almost magical the way it will cure a cold or sore throat. When the chest is sore and hurts to draw a long breath, one rubbing with Nerviline is sufficient. So highly valued is Nerviline by those who use it, that many families consider it quite as good as a doctor for aches, pains and minor ailments of every kind.