36 PAGES Pages 1 to 12

# London Advertiser

4 P. M. EDITION

46TH. YEAR. NO. 19541 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1908.

## TENANTS AS WELL AS FREEHOLDERS

### May Vote on the Question of Sunday Cars for London.

### CLERK BAKER'S EXPLANATION

**One Man, One Vote, No Matter in How Many Wards Property Is Owned.**

A great deal of interest is being taken in the Sunday car vote, and many inquiries have been made as to who is entitled to vote on it.

According to City Clerk Baker, and he is the authority, every person, man or woman, whose name is on the municipal voters' list, may vote on Sunday cars. There are about 11,000 voters on the list, so there is plenty of scope for a big vote.

Of course, this does not include those who vote for school trustees only. These number about 600, and they will have nothing to say on the Sunday car question whatever.

**One Man, One Vote.**

And each man or woman will have but one vote. On money bylaws ratepayers can vote in as many wards as they have property, but not so with the bylaw for Sunday cars.

This excludes manhood suffrage voters who vote only on legislative and federal questions. They will have nothing to say about the car matter.

"Every ratepayer who owns property in different wards may vote in each of the wards where he has property," said City Clerk Baker. "I know there are many such, and they should see me about it. If their names are on the assessment roll as owning property in more than one ward, if they come to me, they can vote on the bylaws in each ward. They should see me at once."

There will be a meeting of the deputies at 8 o'clock this evening to get their instructions from City Clerk Baker.

## JEWELRY THIEF GOES TO KINGSTON

**Napanee Man Found Guilty of Stealing from Woodstock People.**

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 19. — Stanley Files, aged about 30, who was born and brought up in Napanee, was this morning sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary on a charge of theft. Files, while boarding at the Royal Hotel in this city, entered the room of Miss Clara Farrell, daughter of the proprietor, and stole a quantity of valuable jewelry, which he attempted to disposed of at jewelry stores. When arrested he gave the name of F. G. King, which has proved fictitious. Files say: he has a 6-year-old daughter living in Kingston. He also stole some baggage checks at Milton, for which he also received a three-year sentence, to run concurrently with the other.

## CONSTABLE HAS BEEN REWARDED

**Good Work of Mr. Northgraves Was Appreciated.**

Constable Northgraves is today happier to the extent of $15 than he was yesterday. It will be remembered that it was due to the prompt work of Mr. Northgreaves that Maurice Shaw, of Centralia, was so promptly brought to account on the charge of horse stealing. There was a $30 reward offered for the apprehension of the thief, and when notified of the theft by P. W. Colwell, Constable Northgraves at once began a nice little bit of detective work. He arranged with Mr. Jas. Anderson, of London Township, to aid hi min the capture. Shaw started to make a deal with Anderson for the sale of the stolen property, and was immediately arrested by Northgraves. The $30 was divided between Mr. Anderson and Constable Northgraves.

## WATER SHORTAGE STILL CONTINUES

**Engineer Moore Says There Is a Great Deal of Waste in This City.**

The shortage of water continues!

At present the city is using the full capacity of the springs at Springbank and there is still danger of water famine.

"The springs are yielding as much as they ever did; in fact, a little more," said Engineer Moore. "However, there is a great deal of waste going on in the city, and that keeps our supply taxed to the limit all the time. I have warned the citizens as best I could, but it has not done much good as yet. The situation is quite as bad as in the summer months."

**Miss Boomer's Funeral.**

The funeral of Miss Lilias M. Boomer was held this afternoon from the residence of her parents, 312 King street, and was largely attended. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. L. Rutledge, of the First Methodist Church, and were of the most impressive character. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. N. Manning, W. H. Boyd, H. B. Screaton, A. A. Langford, F. H. Hutton and R. I. Watson. A large number of beautiful floral offerings were sent by friends throughout the city.

## Eleven American Soldiers Poisoned

Washington, Dec. 19. — Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, has reported the death of eleven enlisted men of the Eighteenth Regiment stationed at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, from methyl poisoninfi, resulting from drinking Columbian spirits. The names of the deceased soldiers are not given by Gen. Bliss.

## A Large Increase in the Export Trade

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—An increase of $8,509,333 in exports, a decrease of $7,859,622 in imports, and a trade balance in Canada's favor of $6,965,875, are the outstanding features of the trade returns for the past month, as compared with November of last year. The excess of exports over imports for the month is the largest for any month in Canada's trade for years past.

Exports of domestic goods for the month totalled $31,672,224. As compared with last year, agricultural products increased by $7,939,436, exports of animals and their produce increased by $1,291,580; exports of the forest increased by $135,047, exports of the mine decreased by $730,504.

Total imports for the month were $24,706,349. For first eight months of the present fiscal year the imports have totalled $194,827,463, a decrease of $64,667,721. Total exports of domestic products were $168,080,489, a decrease of $4,353,190.

Customs revenue for the eight months was $30,788,407, a decrease of $10,324,052.

## Pay Money to the London Committee




Private individual, or lodges, or any that are in the habit of contributing to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, would do London a favor by paying their money to the London committee, instead of sending direct to Toronto, as it would then be applied toward endowing beds for London patients.

The committee are anxious to raise enough to endow four beds for London, and if everyone will do their share this can easily be done. The public schools have already had $320 worth of Muskoka stamps, and the sale in London has exceeded all expectations, The hold it has taken on the city is marvellous. The committee feel confident that there will be a liberal response from lovers of this good cause, and that for 1909 there will be a provision for London's sick poor. "Help us in helping."

London committee—W. J. Underwood (chairman), phones 1970 and 1546; Rev. Dyson Hague, J. W. Westervelt, sen., W. H. Liddicoat, W. Kingsmill (secretary), R. I. Watson (treasurer), phones 169 and 1654.

On page 19 of this issue a large advertisement appears, giving full particulars of the plan proposed by the officers of the Muskoka Sanatorium.

## Woodstock Man Mangled by Train

Woodstock, Dec. 19. — Matthew Ellis, a middle-aged man, married, and with a family, met a horrible death, here, while on his way to work at the Karn piano factory this morning, Ellis apparently was walking along the Stratford line of the G. T. R., when a freight came along. About the middle of the train he attempted to jump on, and catch a ride. In some way he missed his hold as he jumped, and was thrown beneath the wheels of the train. His body was literally cut in two, and the terribly mangled remains were found scattered both sides of the rail after the train had passed. Several saw the accident, but could do nothing for the unfortunate victim. An inquest will be held.

## The First Annual Charity Ball

The first annual charity ball in aid of tuberculosis cause given under the distinguished patronage of their excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey is to take place on Friday evening, Jan. 15, at the Tecumseh House. Great success is assured. The object so worthy appeals to all hearts, especially when we realize that in our city there are many cases of tuberculosis awaiting administration.

The patronesses are as follows:

Lady Carling, Mesdames J. H. A. Beattie, Beddome, Boomer, president L. C. W.; George T. Brown, Cl. T. Campbell, T. H. Carling, Thos Coffey, Hume Cronyn, Drake, Gartshore, Gerrard, Geo. C. Gibbons, Jeffrey Hale, C. B. Hunt, C. S. Hyman, Judd, Frank Love, Talbot Macbeth, McDougal, Macfie, Geo. McCormick, T. G. Meredith, C. S. Moore, Niven, Peters, Pringle, Puddicombe, Thos. Purdom, Frank Reid, W. J. Reid Samuel Screaton, T. H. Smallman, S. N. Sterling, Williams (Bishopstowe) John D. Wilson and Yarker.

## Proper Exits Must Be Provided

City Engiher Graydon is after the stores and picture shows—that are not living up to the city bylaws in the matter of exits.

He wrote several letters this morning calling attention to the fact that the Christmas shopping rush was on and that all stores not providing proper exits will be closed.

"I know of a number of stores not complying with the bylaws, and they must do so, or I will summon the proprietors to the police court," Mr. Graydon said this afternoon. "The bylaw must be observed."

## Council Has No Power to Appoint

There is considerable doubt expressed about the city hall as to the legality of appointing an electrical engineer on Monday evening.

Ald. Beattie, who is very well informed in municipal law, gave it as his opinion that a dying council can not appoint an engineer.

"I do not think it can be done," he said to The Advertiser. "It does not seem right, and I doubt that it will be proper for the council of 1908 to make the appointment.

It was also stated that City Solicitor Meredith will give his opinion to that effect on Monday. In fact it was semi-officially stated that he had said it would be illegal, although this report could not be verified.

Mayor Stevely knew nothing of it.

If that is the case, the appointment will go over until next year, along with many other important matters.

## LONDON TENT OF THE MACCABEES

**Held Meeting Last Night and Elected Officers.**

London Tent, No. 17, Knights of the Maccabees, held its annual election of officers last night, when the following officers were elected:

Commander—Sir Knight T. W. Harvey.

Lieutenant-Commander—Sir Knight W. R. Garner.

Recordkeeper—Sir Knight John Ballantine.

Chaplain—Sir Knight W. A. Gulding.

Sergeant—Sir Knight C. S. Spence.

Master at Arms—Sir Knight F. Furranna.

First Master of the Guards—Sir Knight W. W. Burdick.

Second Master of the Guards — Sir Knight A. L. Evans.

Sentinel—Sir Knight J. Levin.

Picket—Sir Knight R. J. O'Neil.

The recordkeeper, Sir Knight Ballantine, announced that it was the intention of the executive to lay before the tent at an early date a proposition for a sick and accident benefit fund in connection with the local tent. At the present time the local members who carry sick and accident benefits pay into a fund maintained by the supreme tent. It is felt that if the members who desire this protection were paying into and maintaining a local fund, not only would the efficiency of this department be greatly increased, but it would stimulate even more interest in the tent, and probably lead eventually to the payment of increased benefits.

After the election the ladies were admittd, and a Maccabee social evening thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Carpetball and card games were indulged in, and refreshments were served by the sir knights, some of whom made adept waiters.

A splendid musical programme was rendered.

**No More Smallpox.**

There is no more smallpox in the city, and it looks as if the outbreak is over. "We have had five cases, all told," said Dr. Hutchinson. "They are all doing well, the cases being very mild. I do not expect any more unless it comes from outside sources."

**Liberal Whist.**

At the regular weekly whist match of the South London Liberal Club held last evening there was a very large attendance of the members and friends, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The prize was won by Mr. Percy Flath with a score of plus 31. There were some new features added that increased the pleasure of the evening considerably. Another tourney will be held next Friday evening.

## The New Story

The first installment of "The Advertiser's new story, "The Lost Millionaire," appears on Page 13 of this issue.

The author is L. Campbell Davidson, who has scored several successes with his pen. "The Lost Millionaire" has not yet been published in book form, the serial rights having been purchased both in England and the United States.

The new story can be recommended to all readers as bright and interesting.

## FRANK CAHILL FOUND GUILTY

### The Second Charge of Robbery Against Him Was Proven.

### IS A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

**Was Sentenced Some Years Ago to Ten Years for a Similar Crime.**

Frank Cahill, who was found guilty some time ago of stealing money from a companion while the latter was lying in a drunken sleep in Fairmount Park, late in the fall, appeared this morning before Judge Macbeth for sentence. Cahill was convicted a few days ago of robibng a man named Boyle on Adelaide street.

When asked if he had anything to say the prisoner remarked that all the evidence had not come out at the trial, or the case would not lok so black against him. He did not take the stand himself, because his lawyer had advised him not to, as a previous conviction would tell against his evidence.

**A Bad Character.**

It will be remembered that Cahill and a man named McDonald were connected some years ago of a very brutal robbery. Their victim was almost dead when found, and Cahill got ten years and McDonald five at the Kingston penitentiary.

Cahill was a model prisoner, and a skilled machinist and bricklayer. He behaved so well that he was let out on a ticket-of-leave, after serving a little over three years.

Naturally this story would also tell against him, but everyone agrees that Cahill is a dangerous character and a thoroughly bad type.

**One Year.**

The judge, in sentencing the prisoner, said that in view of the evidence submitted, and on the consideration of the fact that he would undoubtedly have to finish the five years and eleven months of his old sentence, that he would only sentence him to one year in the Central Prison. It will be left to the authorities to decide which sentence he will have to serve first.

## FRENCH SENATE HOSTILE TO TREATY

**Outlook for Ratification of Commercial Is Not of Brightest.**

Paris, Dec. 19.—W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who has been in this city for several days on business connected with the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty, is not particularly encouraged regarding the outlook for ratification by the French senate. In view of the approaching general tariff revision in France French protection is now manifesting extreme hostility to the treaty, and Canada is not ready to offer further concessions.

Owing to the early re-assembling of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Fielding does not expect to go to Germany before his return home, and the question of opening negotiations for a new Canadian-German treaty will consequently be postponed for the present.

**A Denial.**

Color-Sergeant Bert Hayes denies that he shot a fawn which is exhibited in a stall on the market with a card attached saying the sergeant shot it.

## THE WEATHER.

**TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.**

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 19—8 a.m.

Today—Strong southwest to northwest winds; a few light local snowfalls, but mostly fair.

Sunday—Fair and colder than today.

TEMPERATURES.

| | Today. 8 a.m. | Yesterday. Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 30 | 26 | 29 |
| Calgary | 24 | 10 | 38 |
| Winnipeg | 0 | 8 | 24 |
| Port Arthur | 20 | 4 | 16 |
| Parry Sound | 32 | 16 | 22 |
| Toronto | 32 | 22 | 28 |
| Ottawa | 6 | 4 | 20 |
| Montreal | 14 | 6 | 12 |
| Quebec | 6 | 4 | 14 |
| Father Point | 6 | .. | .. |
| Dawson | .. | — 6 | 2 |
| Victoria | .. | 36 | 40 |
| Vancouver | .. | 25 | 28 |
| Edmonton | .. | 12 | 36 |
| St. John | .. | 8 | 16 |
| Halifax | .. | 16 | 24 |

Minus (—) means below zero.

## City Hall Janitor Was Summoned For Failing to Keep Walks Clean

**Terrible Charge Hangs Over the Head of One Harry Merritt.**

Harry Merritt, caretaker of the city hall, has been summoned to appear before P. M. Love on the charge of failing to keep the snow removed from the sidewalks.

At this writing, H. M. is not in the most lovable frame of mind; in fact, he is angry, and he vows vengeance and several other things on every person having anything to do with the nefarious plot, from Chief Williams, down to the stenographers.

The walk has not been kept remarkably clean. Of that there is no doubt.

Chief Williams has instituted a sidewalk cleaning campaign, and has sent forth the word that the city must keep the walks in front of its own property clean. The other evening one of the chief's minions did an acrobatic feat that would do credit to a Jap minstrel. He sought out the proprietor of the "Ark" and had him summoned.

And now there is trouble. H. Merritt insists that he should not be summoned, but thinks No. 2 committee should be brought to book,

Mr. Merritt says he can tell a tale of woe that will make the board of works sit up and weep.

It is also hinted that Mayor Stevely will be summoned for failing to keep the walks clean.

As the representative of the citizenship of London, it is said, he should be made to bear the sins of the city, and pay over his money to appease outraged Justice.

City Engineer Graydon is further mentioned as a possible culprit. He is a well-known figure at the police court—not as a prisoner, but as a prosecutor, and it is now thought that he will be brought forth.

"The city should keep its walks clean," said Chief Williams, "so we summoned Mr. Merritt. We think he is responsible."

Both Mayor Stevely and Mr. Graydon deny responsibility, and it seems that H. M. will have to face the fearful charge alone.

No more shall the inhabitants of London turn handsprings on the city walks, for they will be kept clean.

## Ocean Greyhounds Gripped by Storms

New York, Dec. 19.—With December on the North Atlantic at its stormiest and the ocean lane criss-crossed by violent gales, Transatlantic shipping has been experiencing as severe a bufteting as it has been forced to undergo in a long time of the westward bound liners.

No one ship has kept anywhere near her schedule, while one staunch liner, the steamer Teutonic, from Southampton, which should have headed the fleet olls, from London into port on Wednesday, is three days behind her time. When heard from early yesterday she was about three hundred miles east of Nantucket, which meant that at the best she could not dock until late today.

Strung along, further up the coast, all far behind their ordinary records, were La Provence, from Havre; the Baltic, from Liverpool; the Campania, from the same port; the St. Paul, from Southampton, and the Minneapolis, from London.

## Three B. C. Murderers Go to Gallows

New Westminster, B. C., Dec. 19. — Without assistance, James Jenkins (negro), Jack Pertella (negro), and Lee Chung (Chinaman) walked to the gallows yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and took the drop without a murmur. Only when Radcliffe tightened the rope about Jenkins' and Lee Chung's neck did they commence to lose nerve, but Pertella never moved a muscle. They dropped together, while a Salvation Army officer repeated prayers, Sheriff Armstrong giving the signal, and Radcliffe pulling the bolt.

The three men slept well during the last night, Pertella remaining in bed till the guards roused him out to go to the gallows. He smiled at the crowd of 75 before the cap was pulled down.

Jenkins murdered Mrs. Morrison at Hezelmere. Pertella killed a mulatto woman in Vancouver, and Lee Chung murdered another Chinaman. Chung and Pertella confessed; Jenkins did not.

## Alleged Bigamist Pleads Not Guilty

At this morning's session of the police court, A. Nelson Blackwell, the young man charged by Charlotte Burnett with marrying her in St. Thomas on Sept. 19, 1908, when he had a wife living in London, pleaded not guilty and elected summary trial.

The crown was not ready to proceed and the case was adjourned until Monday morning.

Leslie Jones, a young man who has been in the police court pretty often, appeared on a charge of drunkenness and was sent down for 21 days.

**Charged With Pearce.**

Lord Pearce was arrested yesterday on a charge of theft. It is alleged that Pearce on July 22, 1907, took $10 from a man with whom he was rooming and left London. He returned recently and sent the man a letter, inclosing the $10.

In the meantime, however, the information had been laid charging him with theft, and it still stands. This morning the man from whom the money was stolen sent a letter to the magistrate, stating that he did not wish to press the charge.

The court, however, holds that Pearce must be tried, and remanded him until Monday for trial.

**Vagrants.**

John Brophy, of Petrolia, was remanded for a week on a charge of vagrancy.

William Turner and John Clifford, two old pals, charged with vagrancy, were allowed to go together to search for work.

Katherine Holmes, a rather well-dressed young woman, who was found wandering about the streets at 2 o'clock this morning, was charged with vagrancy. The woman had stated to the police that she had no home to go to. She was remanded for a week.

## Case Will Be Referred to Government

The case of Miss Egelton, who, as reported in yesterday's Advertiser, was turned back at Port Huron on Thursday, while en route to Chicago to visit friends, has been referred to the Dominion Government authorities, and will probably be taken up with the officials at Washington and an explanation demanded of the conduct of the man who turned the girl back.

Miss Egelton is deaf and dumb, and in order to avoid any trouble, had been given a letter by her father, in which it was explained that she was going on a visit to friends in Chicago. The official at Port Huron took away Miss Egelton's letter, as also her railroad tickets. Her trunk was shipped through to Chicago. The girl was in a somewhat awkward predicament, but fortunately had money enough with her to get a ticket to come home with.

## Workman's Foot Was Badly Crushed

Matthew James, of 369 Simcoe street, an employes of the McClary Manufacturing Company, had his left foot very badly crushed this morning at the uptown works of the firm by getting it caught in a hoist.

Just how Mr. James came to get his foot caught is not known, but the heavily-loaded hoist came down and caught it, jamming it between the floor of the hoist and the side.

The bones were severely crushed and the skin lacerated in the most painful manner.

Dr. Drake was called and had the patient removed to Victoria Hospital in the city ambulance. It is expected that the foot will be saved.

Mr. James is about 65 years old.

## Brakeman Routed a Hold-Up Artist

Woodstock, Dec. 18.—A G. T. R. brakeman on a through freight, westbound, was the victim of a hold-up at the station here at 4 o'clock this morning. He was about to climb onto the engine to assist in taking water, when a man confronted him, and at the point of a revolver demanded his money. The brakeman closed with his assailant, who got away. The police were sent for, but the hold-up artist escaped.

## Another Canadian Was Turned Back

Another case of a Canadian being turned back at the border, was brought to light this morning when a resident of Lucknow, who was on his way to Colorado, was refused admittance into the United States.

The man had a great deal of baggage and $15 in money.

The authorities at Port Huron refused to permit him to cross the border on the ground that he had not enough money to defray his necessary expenses.

The man arrived in the city this morning on Express No. 6, and at once reported the matter to the authorities here. It is not yet known what action will be taken in the case.

This is the second person in three days that has been refused entrance into the States, Miss Egelton having been turned back at Port Huron on Thursday.

## GRANDSON SHARED IN COMMISSION

### Relative of Agent Gregory Witness at Marine Probe.

### SOMETIMES MADE 100 PER CENT

**Cuoldn't Say How Many Supplying Government Paid Him Interest on Advances.**

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—More interesting evidence was brought out this afternoon at the marine inquiry. E. G. Odell, of Quebec, then took

E. G. Odell, of Quebec, then took th stand. He is a grandson of Mr. J. U. Gregory, the agent of the marine department in Quebec. He was interested with Mr. Ritchie in a contracting supply business. Some things he bought from Mr. Ritchie, and other things Mr. Ritchie bought from him.

Mr. Watson—"Why didn't you sell direct to the department?"

"I couldn't very well. I wasn't on the patronage list. Then I don't think my grandfather would have cared to deal with me."

**Made One Hundred Per Cent.**

"What profit did you make on your sales to the department?"

Witness at first objected to the question, but finally admitted that he got 50 per cent on some transactions.

"How much did Mr. Ritchie get?"

"Sometimes 50 per cent."

Mr. Watson—"So that made 100 per cent profit in all?"

Before his association with Mr. Ritchie, he had been employed for years by Mr. Murphy. He was eighteen when he went into Mr. Murphy's business. He was paid a salary and a small commission on the business. It was a private transaction, and witness denied that the arrangement had anything to do with his (witness) being a grandson of Mr. Gregory.

**Got Interest on Advances.**

The witness denied that Mr. Gregory got any commissions. He got interest on advances which he made to contractors. Sometimes it was 2½ per cent, sometimes it was 5 per cent. He (the witness) sometimes himself received an interest of 2½ per cent on these transactions.

Mr. Odell claimed that he had received "interest" from both Jas. G. Murphy and Patrick Murphy, of Quebec.

**Fourteen Commissions?**

"How many others did you get commission out of?"

"I can't say."

"Were there fourteen or fifteen of them?"

"I can't say."

"Were you living with your grandfather?"

"Not when I went to work for Mr. Murphy."

"What did you do with your commissions?"

"I bought stocks."

"What kind of stocks?"

"Mining stocks."

**A Marine Mine.**

Mr. Watson—"You had a mine of your own at Quebec—the Marine Mine?"

**Gave No Favors.**

The examination of several witnesses who had not had all their books present a couple of days ago was resumed. Van Rensselaer Marshall, of the Brockville Lumber Company, was questioned regarding lumber his firm supplied J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights. Mr. Marshall said all this material had been paid for, and at the same rates as supplied to the Government. He had never been asked for favors, nor had he given any to officers of the marine department.

Mr. John McKelvey, of Kingston, produced the books asked for on Wednesday. These showed the original entries in the accounts with J. F. Fraser, for whom his firm did work in Ottawa.

McKelvey and Birch had done $27,000 business with the Government during the last four years, as a rule without contracts being made or prices being fixed in advance. Most of the orders came from the agency at Prescott, but some came from Parry Sound. The prices were between retail and wholesale, and there were no objections.

Mr. McKelvey was then questioned over the details of his accounts with Mr. J. F. Fraser. Payment for this latter had been made in part by note.

The inquiry adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**

Ancona, at New York, from Genoa.

Teutonic, at New York, from Southampton.

Caledonian, at Liverpool, from Boston.

Cymric, at Liverpool, from Boston.

Sicilian, at Liverpool, from Portland.

Ryndam, at Rotterdam, from New York.

La Touraine, at Havre, from New York.

Moltke, at Gibraltar, from New York.

Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, from New York.

Reine d'Italia, at Genoa, from New York.

Caronia, at Fiume, from New York.

Laurentian, at Halifax, from Glasgow.

Empress of Britain, at Halifax, from Liverpool.

**A Big Turkey.**

Mr. M. C. Eagan, a farmer residing near Clandeboye, brought a turkey to market this morning which he claims weighs 55 pounds. The bird certainly looks the part.

# KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

CARFRAE CRESCENT, JUST OVER TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE—ALL THE $6 PER FOOT LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD, AND NEARLY ALL THE $12 PER FOOT. BALANCE WILL BE SOLD WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME, WITHOUT DOUBT. THIS SURVEY IS ONLY TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM MARKET, AND HAS SIDEWALKS, CITY WATER, GAS AND DRAIN. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A LOT, OR YOU WILL BE DISAPPOINTED.

COLBORNE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, good cellar, sink and water in house, soft water cistern; fruit trees, etc. Lot 65x145 feet. Veranda. Call for particulars.

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

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Story and half brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, gas and fixtures, water and sink in house, new barn, cement walks, fruit trees. Lot 55x125 feet. Call for price.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, well with pump. Lot 35x110 feet. $300 cash. Price $500.

TO LET—Two-story brick, all modern. Waterloo street north; $17 per month.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 37.6x165 feet. Call for price.

FLORENCE STREET—Frame story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, furnace, hard and soft water in kitchen, fruit trees; lot 123x167.9 feet. Call for price.

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

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

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

FRANCES STREET—Story and half brick, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, gas, cellar under all, back verandah; lot 38½x132 feet. Call for price.

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

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

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms, water and sink in house, large cellar, large lot, large barn, good henhouse. Only $1,650.

FORWARD AVENUE—Two-story and attic frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, back veranda, furnace, good cellar; lot 51x200 feet. Price, $1,250.

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

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

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

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 5 rooms, woodshed, cellar, chicken coop; lot 29.6x141 feet. Price, $1,150.

LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

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

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

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

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

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

EVERGREEN AVENUE — 1½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all; lot 50x169 feet. Call for particulars.

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

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, cement cellar, porch; lot 80x115 feet. Price, $1,500.

8 1-3 ACRES ON RIVER ROAD, near John W. Little's; barn and orchard; first-class place for market garden or summer home; ten minutes' walk to street cars. $1,250.

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

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 87x330 feet; a splendid lot. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern; lot 50x198 feet Call for price.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all of house, veranda; lot 30x100 feet. Price, $2,650.

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

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 132x125.

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

S. E. CORNER RICHMOND AND Huron streets, Maitland and Grosvenor, Cheapside and Maitland streets. See these choice corners.

Also lots in every part of city.

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

SUNSHINE PARK—The only three lots on the survey for sale.

TEN ACRES—Comfortable buildings; 7½ miles from London, five minutes' walk to postoffice; garden soil. Only $1,050.

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

TO LET—No. 367 St. James street. $18 and water rates.

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

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

TO LET—No. 81 Duchess avenue, modern. $16, no water rates.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms. Lot 49x120 feet. $2,000.

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

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, pump, barn; lot 60x115 feet. Only $1,600.

INGLESIDE PLACE—Two splendid lots. A chance of a lifetime. $550 each.

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

OXFORD STREET—The best vacant lots on the street, cheap.

VACANT LOTS—Wilson avenue, West London, 33x140 feet, $250; facing on breakwater, 40x140 feet, $200.

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

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

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

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

# ANDERSON & CO.

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

Phone 2322

**J. G. ANDERSON,** Money to Loan. Insurance Effected.

**G. A. HATCH,** Auctioneer. City and Country Sales Solicited.

Since our last advertisement appeared in The Advertiser, we have sold some very good farms at fair prices from our list, and a number of others have been listed with us, unsolicited, which we appreciate very much; and we extend the invitation to all who have property to sell to list it with us. Our terms are: No sale, no charge.

Note a few of the fine farms we have selected this week for sale:

60 Acres—Two-story brick house, bank barn 32x80, basement fitted for stabling, accommodation for 25 head of cattle; two miles from city. $6,000.

50 Acres—Brick house, two barns, flowing spring in pastures; one mile to postoffice, church, school, two miles from London. $5,000.

40 Acres—Seven acres bush, good barn, soil clay loam; five miles from city. $2,300.

50 Acres—Brick house, bank barn, pigpen, fowl house, cornerib, etc. $5,000.

50 Acres—Frame house, barn, clay loam. $500.

55 Acres—On Traction line; 1½-story house, barn 30x66, basement fitted for stabling, barn 26x48; 1½ miles from Lambeth. $4,500.

50 Acres—On Traction car line; brick house, barns and stable; half-mile from Lambeth. $3,800.

50 Acres, Westminster Township—Good outbuildings, 3 acres orchard. $4,000.

75 Acres, Westminster Township—Good buildings; close to church, school and postoffice. $7,500.

40 Acres, Westminster Township—On car line, two miles from city; good buildings. $6,500.

50 acres—All clear, good buildings; near Glanworth. $2,700.

100 Acres, Lobo Township—First-class buildings, near Komoka Station; milk shipped daily from this farm to London; a first-class farm.

50 Acres—New house, bank barn, 2 acres orchard, phone in house, spring creek, no waste land; seven miles to London, one mile to Melrose, half-mile to school; a model farm, and everything up-to-date. $5,000.

70 Acres—65 acres clear, 5 acres timber, 1 acre orchard; 1½-story house, bank barn, fowl house, pigpen; a lovely home, and a good farm for someone.

150 Acres—Brick house, bank barn, orchard, wells, etc. Will accept a house in London as part payment. Near village of Embro. $10,000.

50 Acres, near Lobo Village—House, barn and orchard. $3,200.

56 Acres, near Parkdale—House, barn, pigpen, fowl house, 5 acres bush, buildings in good repair. $2,700, part cash.

160 Acres, London Township—A first-class farm, seven miles from London. $7,000.

100 Acres, London Township—Brick house, bank barn, five miles from city. $8,500.

100 Acres, on Traction car line—Brick house, with furnace, barn, drivehouse, hogpen, 5 acres bush, spring creek, sandy loam. $7,500.

61½ Acres—Large house, bank barn, implement house, clay loam. $4,700.

115 Acres, Delaware Township—Good house, three barns, spring creek in pasture. $6,000.

147 Acres, Delaware Township—Good buildings, 3 acres bush, soil clay loam. $8,000.

150 Acres, near Ridgetown—120 acres clear, 20 acres timber, 3 acres orchard, brick house, bank barn 40x56, 8-foot wall, 18-foot posts, shed 26x64, 18-foot posts, on stone wall; water piped to house. Last year 88 loads of hay were raised and fed on the farm, besides other stuff. On an average 50 head of steers were fed each year on this farm. If interested, call for further particulars.

Many other farms for sale by us. Above are only a choice lot from our lists.

# AN ONTARIO FARM HOME

Many men in cities and towns are engaged in occupations in which they are liable to be laid off by the "boss" or "foreman" when business gets slack, or when they incur the ill-will or spite of someone in authority. No man of spirit or ambition will be satisfied to remain in so dependent a position all his life if by any possibility there is a chance of escape, and no occupation in the world offers to such a man so complete and happy a release from this objectionable kind of slavery as farming in Ontario. Compared with the man who with the promptide of a machine begins and ends his day's work at the sound of a whistle or a bell, the Ontario farmer on his small farm or his broad acres is a king. There are thousands of stately, comfortable and prosperous farms and farm homes in Western Ontario. Hundreds of these Ontario farms have been sold and exchanged through our agency every year during the last nine years, and hundreds more are being constantly placed in our hands for sale. These farms are owned by men who having made a competence, wish to retire from active life, or who wish to sell in order to buy more or less land, or to buy in some other locality. Five hundred dollars or more will secure one of these farms. Write, call or telephone for a list of farms for sale in any county. Tell us the kind and size of farm you want.

There have been sold and exchanged through our agency during the last five weeks over forty farms, representing over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in value. A list of these farms sold and exchanged will be found on another page of this paper. We expect and hope to sell and exchange over one thousand Ontario farms during the coming year. We list only those farms which are really for sale at fair prices. No man who buys through our agency will pay more than a fair price for the farm he buys, and no honest man will want or expect more than a fair price for his farm. Our method of doing business keeps out the man who does not care whether he sells or not, but will sell if he gets his price, whether the price is fair value or not.

**The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.**

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT, TELEPHONE 696

# Real Estate for Sale

Two frame cottages on Hill street.

Brick cottage, 6 rooms, Oxford street.

A beautiful frame cottage, large lot, on Emery street.

I have a beautiful lot in Cronyn Park that I will sell on easy terms—ten dollars or more cash, balance five dollars per month. Here is a good chance for some young man.

I have a large list of properties for sale in all parts of the city. Call and see my list before you purchase.

I want a loan of from one to twelve thousand dollars on good City of London property.

To let—Frame cottage, Grey street.

To let—Brick cottage, Palace street.

To let—Modern brick house and stable, Maitland street.

Call, write or phone
Building Contractor,

**Samuel Wilson**

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent,
OFFICE, 137 WELLINGTON STREET, LONDON, ONT. b

# COLBY & CO

117 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.

A few of our bargains. No better time to invest.

$4,000—Fine modern home on Colborne street; five bedrooms.

$2,350—New solid brick, one and a half story, modern; on Windsor avenue.

$3,100—One and a half story brick-veneer, modern, nine rooms; on St. James street.

$2,800—Modern nine-room brick, on King street.

$3,800—Finely finished nine-room brick, modern, on King street.

Large number of other properties, many of them on easy terms.

Desirable building sites in all parts of city and suburbs.

**MONEY TO LOAN** b

# For Sale

107 acres in Lobo Township.
150 acres in Westminster.
50 acres, Gore of London.
100 acres, Westminster.
50 acres, Westminster.
25 acres, London Township.
25 acres, London Township.
10 acres, London Township.
5 acres, London Township.
60 acres, London Township.
70 acres, London Township.
5 acres, Westminster.

Parties wanting to purchase a farm will do well to call and get particulars. We have several farms to exchange for city property. If in need of farm or city property, call at our office. List your property with responsible parties. We make no charge unless we sell. Now is the time to list your properties, and now is the time to buy real estate in city or county. We handle all kinds of real estate. Further list of properties call at our office.

# The London Real Estate Exchange

Greene-Swift Building, Room 13.

TO LET.

Brick cottage on Bruce street.

1½-story frame on Victor street; in good repair.

Two-story on Oxford street.

Large house on Dundas street.

Frame house on Elias street.

Two-story brick on Oxford street.

These houses are all modern and in good repair. Rent is very low. Within ten minutes' walk of market, close to car. Apply

J. A. LAWSON, Auctioneer.
ROOM 13, GREENE-SWIFT BUILDING. b

# P. Walsh's Bulletin

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

SIXTEEN ACRES of rich garden land, orchard, wire fencing, Oxford street, near the Asylum; 1¾-story brick house, with modern improvements, barn, sheds, etc. Call for price. Would take a cottage in the city as part payment.

GROCERY STORE AND DWELLING—Doing a satisfactory business. Call for price.

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

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

FOR RENT—435 Piccadilly street, two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern improvements; rent reasonable.

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

PALACE STREET—New 1½-story, 3 bedrooms, furnace, bathroom. Price, $2,400.

EDWARD STREET—New frame cottage, 7 rooms. Price, $1,200. Call at once.

THREE CHEAP COTTAGES on Hill street, near Waterloo. Also two on Simcoe street.

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

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house; central; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas. Price $2,650.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new solid brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas; lot 45x140 feet. Inquire at once.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story solid brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Call for price.

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

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

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

**P. WALSH**

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN — TWO-STORY house, full of furniture, including Heintzman piano; all as good as new; snap for someone starting house. Apply Jos. Brown, Auctioneer. 39u-wt

GOOD FARM, WELL TIMBERED, FOR sale, about 5½ miles from London. Apply Walter Orman, Byron. 39ug-tyw

HUNDRED ACRES, TOWNSHIP OF North Dorchester, lot 8, concession 1, everything first class. Apply Phoebe Weir, McWilliam, Ont., or T. W. Scandrett, 98 Dundas street, London, Ont. 37n-yt

ABOUT 150 ACRES, IN ONE OR MORE lots, to suit purchasers; everything first-class. Apply D. Mackenzie, Hyde Park, Ont. 29c-t

$4,300—HUNDRED ACRES, LONDON Township, con. 16, near Proof Line; rich new land, flowing spring. W. Guest, 85 College street, Toronto. 17un 40k

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY brick house, furnished, 112 Elmwood avenue, from 1st December; or for sale, including carpets and furniture; a bargain; also 110 Elmwood avenue for sale only, including barn and stable. Apply Kilgour Couch Company. 92tf

Marriage, according to Dr. Schwartz, of Berlin, is the most important factor of longevity.

OPEN TONIGHT, 7:30 TO 10.

**Smallman & Ingram**

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

OPEN TONIGHT, 7:30 TO 10.

# MUCH YET TO DO.
# TIME IS SHORT---LET US BE ABOUT IT

We greatly appreciate the response we have received to the call to shop in the mornings. As well as making it easy for yourselves, you are making it easier for our scores of salespeople, and we would respectfully ask you to keep this in mind the coming week. No matter how much has been completed, the store is almost sure to be more crowded in the afternoon during the last few days. OUR TEAROOM is being found a great help to Christmas shoppers. Why? You can come down in the morning, shop leisurely, have luncheon on the fourth floor, continue your shopping through midday and escape the bustle of the busy afternoon. NEXT WEEK, COMMENCE EARLY. COME OFTEN. Tearoom will serve TODAY and TONIGHT, from 7:30 to 10.

Store open next week nights, Monday to Thursday, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock—also Tearoom.

## Have the Linens Been Looked After?

Each season people are buying more sensible gifts, and Linens such as are to be had here are among the most sensible. Almost every one enjoys even the very sight of them. Our showing on the second floor is probably the most tempting array of High-Grade Linens you have ever seen, while the prices are exceptionally reasonable. We cannot begin to enumerate all, but the following list may help you some in your gift selections. Let nothing be forgotten.

IRISH HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN Doilies, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths, Sideboard and Dresser Scarfs, Lunch Napkins, Bedspreads with Shams to match, Sheets, Pillowslips, Towels, etc.

CLUNY Doilies, Centres, Tray and Tea Cloths, Irish Crochet Doilies, etc. Two very dainty styles, made especially for us, in Ireland, in assorted sizes. One style with plain linen centre and crochet borders. The other has a pretty hand-embroidered design in centre. According to size, each ..... 45¢ to $3.50

Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths and Scarfs to match above.

### Asbestos Mats

Round and Oval Asbestos Mats, covered with canton on each side; edges bound with tape; all sizes; in doilies and platter sizes. Asbestos Table Pads, made to order, to fit your own table, round or square. Get our prices.

### Specials

Six-Inch, Hemstitched, Square Doilies, with wide row of drawnwork; pure linen. Each ..... 8½¢ A dozen ..... $1

Nine-Inch, similar to above, in assorted styles of hand drawnwork. Regular 25c line. While they last, each ..... 15¢

18x18-Inch, Hand-Drawn Centre Pieces. Extra special, each 48¢

30x30 Hand-Drawn and 36x36 Irish Hand-Embroidered Tea Cloths, assorted designs. All pure linen. Extraordinary value, each ..... $1.25

16x24-Inch, Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths; good design. Special, each ..... 39¢

16x16-Inch, Fringed Damask Lunch Napkins; double Damask; pure linen; spot and floral designs. Per dozen ..... $1.65

### Towels

A recent special purchase makes it possible to give some extra inducements in Towels at any price from $1 dozen up. Special values in Hemstitched Towels at 20¢, 25¢, 35¢, 40¢ and 50¢ each up to $1.25.

### Table Cloths and Napkins to Match

An excellent assortment of these just to hand; in all sizes. Cloths from 2 yards square to 2½x5 yards; also a splendid assortment of designs, woven circular for round tables. They will interest you.

SECOND FLOOR.

# Visit Toytown Tonight

### Handkerchiefs, Initialed, If You Choose

When you are puzzled to know what to give you can always come back to the handkerchief counter and make no mistake for either lady or gentleman.

Ladies' Beautiful Quality, Pure Linen, Initialed, 6 in box for ..... $1

Ladies' Beautiful Quality, Pure Linen, Plain, 6 in box, for ..... $1

Gentlemen's Beautiful Quality, Pure Linen, Initialed, 6 in box, for ..... $1.50

Gentlemen's Beautiful Quality, Pure Linen, Plain, 6 in box ..... 75¢

Children's Colored Borders, Pure Linen and Colored Initial, 6 in box ..... 75¢

Children's White, Pure Linen, 3 in box, for ..... 35¢

### Fancy Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Lace, Etc.

Pretty Christmas Handkerchiefs, with spray of holly embroidered in corner. Each ..... 30¢

Eatz Lace Handkerchiefs ..... $1.50

Baby Irish Handkerchiefs, each ..... $2

Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, beautiful quality. Each ..... $4

Beautiful Lace Handkerchiefs, in Duchess and Point de Gage and elaborate Rose Point Lace. Prices ranging from, each ..... $7.50, $8, $10 and $12

### Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

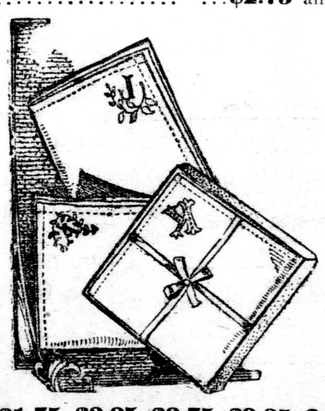
Ladies' Plain Linen, hemstitched, in quarter and half inch hem, for..... each 10¢, 12½¢, 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢

A dozen ... $1.10, $1.35, $1.65, $2.25 and $2.75

Ladies' Plain Sheer Linen, hemstitched with quarter-inch hem, for, each..... 25¢ and 40¢

A dozen ..... ...$2.75 and $4.50

### Gentlemen's Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs



These are in ¼, ½ and ¾ inch hem, excellent qualities at these prices, each 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Dozen $1.40, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.35, $4, $4.50

Half-dozens or dozens you may have inclosed in a fancy box suitable for gift-giving, specially made for the purpose.

WEST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

### GLOVES
### Sure to Please



And if you are hurried, or perhaps not sure of the size or color, GIVE A GLOVE COUPON. These have been largely used other years by our customers, and proved most satisfactory. You fill the coupons out for any price gloves you choose to give and the recipients will have the privilege of making their own selection.

### Ladies' Gloves, "Trefousse," "Perrin's," "Reynier's" and "Valliers'" Make.

English Tan Walking Gloves, 1-clasp, pique sewn. A pair ..... $1

Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, over seams; white, black, tan, brown and modes ..... $1

Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, over seams, in above colors; also grey. A pair ..... $1.25

Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, over seams, in all above colors, also navy, green, oxblood and champagne. A pair ..... $1.50

Mocha Gloves, 2-clasp, unlined; black, tan and grey. A pair ..... $1.50

Mocha Gloves, 2-clasp, silk-lined; black, tan and grey. A pair ..... $1.75

Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-pearl clasp; in black A pair ..... $1.75

Fine French Kid Gloves, 2-pearl clasp; in tan, brown and grey; pique sewn. A pair ..... $1.75

Fine Black Suede Gloves, 2-clasp, pique sewn. A pair ..... $2

English Tan Walking Gloves, 1-clasp, prix seams. For, a pair ..... $1.50

Heavy P. X. M. Walking Gloves, 1-clasp; in English tans, grey and black; prix seams. A pair ..... $1.35

### Fine Kid Gloves for Misses and Children

Fine French Kid, in tans; over seams. At, a pair ..$1

Fine French Kid, in tans and browns, 2-clasp; pique sewn. A pair ..... $1.25

Fine French Kid, in tans and browns; 2-clasp. Special value, a pair ..... 75¢

Boys' English Tan Kid Gloves, pique sewn, 1-clasp. A pair ..... 85¢

Also complete assortment for men, lined and unlined. A dainty box given with each pair of gloves.

WEST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

OPEN TONIGHT, 7:30 to 10.

**Smallman & Ingram**

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

OPEN TONIGHT, 7:30 to 10.

## AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

**Twice Today** **Grand** **Tuesday**
A. J. SMALL, Sole Prop. The Melodramatic Musical Play

**"Brewster's Millions"**
Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75, $1; Eve., 25 to $1 50

**CHRISTMAS** Mat. and Night
THE CYCLONIC MUSICAL SUCCESS,
THE **TIME** THE **PLACE**
WITH Arthur Dunn & Co. AND THE **GIRL**
Of 60 singing and dancing marvels and beauiful chorus.
Seats Tues. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75, $1. Eve., 25, 50, 75, $1, $1 50

**"THE COWBOY GIRL."**
Seats now, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50; no higher.

**SATURDAY** NIGHT ONLY
JOSEPH BROOKS PRESENTS
**LILLIAN RUSSELL**
In her racing comedy success,
**"WILDFIRE"**
GUARANTEED ATTRACTION
FREE LIST SUSPENDED. MAIL ORDERS NOW.
Seats Wed. 25,50,75,$1,$1.50

**Dec. 29** By Request **"Divorce"**

---

**BENNETT'S**

Talking Pictures
Moving Pictures
Illustrated Songs
Novelties, Etc.
5---CENTS---5
Open All Day

**WEDNESDAY NIGHT**
DECEMBER 30.
**BIG BENEFIT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON**
Auspices Trades & Labor Council
Best talent available will appear

---

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

---

DANCING. PALACE AUDITORIUM, Christmas week. Weekly hop Monday, 21st. Gentlemen's class Tuesday, 22nd. Advanced class Wednesday, 23rd. Private tuition as per appointment. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

WESTERN ONTARIO PET STOCK Show, Jan. 1 and 2. Pigeons, pheasants, canaries, cage birds, rabbits, ferrets, guinea pigs. Admission, 10c. b

SIMCOE STREET RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Season tickets for sale at rink. Phone 1608. b

SKATING TONIGHT, TOMORROW AFTERNOON and night, East End Rink. Good ice. Adults 10c, children 5c. 40u

---

**MEDITERRANEAN**

Cruises. Enjoyable winter trips at reasonable rates. All information, pamphlets and berths secured at
DE LA HOOKE'S
General Steamship Agency, "Clock Corner," London. Agency for all steamship lines.

---

**OCEAN TICKETS**

Via Allan, C. P. R., White Star-Dominion-Cunard, Anchor, American, Red Star and other lines. For rates, tickets, etc., apply F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

PRINCESS OPEN TONIGHT—SEVENTH Band. Good skating. Doors open at 7:30. General admission 15c, children 10c. Season books, $4 and $3 50. Boxes and skates to rent. b

FRANK YEIGH IN ONE OF HIS INIMITABLE illustrated lectures, St. Andrew's Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 8 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents. 39c-wtz

---

**Mineral Baths**

OPEN DAILY, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Phone 2198. ywt

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

---

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

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

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

## PERSONAL.

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

## AGENTS WANTED.

TITUS STOCKING DARNER; fits any machine; $5 to $50 day. Write postal card to prove it. Titus, T. 138 Liberty street, New York. b

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—NON-UNION JOB COMPOSITORS and pressmen, male or female; steady work and highest wages paid. Apply Box 97, Advertiser. 40c

## MEETINGS.

ODDFELLOWS, NOTICE—HEREAFTER Eureka, Forest City and Dominion Lodges, the Encampment and the Daughters of Rebekah will meet in their new hall over Bank of Nova Scotia, Richmond street, commencing Monday, Dec. 21. R. K. Cowan, secretary trustees. 41k

LONDON SOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 19, C. O. C. F.—Regular meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 23. Election of officers. Members requested to attend. Fred Palmer, C. C.; A. M. Legg, recorder. b

EMERGENCY MEETING, TRADES and Labor Council, Monday evening, Dec. 21, Musicians' Hall, Richmond street. Imperative that every member attend. b

CANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS —London East Council, No. 25, will hold its regular meeting on Dec. 21, in Society Hall, 664 Dundas street, for the purpose of nomination and election of officers, and regular routine business. All members are requested to attend. George Burdick, C. C.; M. Smith, secretary. 35u-t

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR GENERAL office work; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. Apply Box 94, Advertiser. 39c

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; must understand cooking; small family. References required. 564 Talbot street. 29tf

## MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CALENDAR AND ADVERTISING noyelty salesman. Apply Box 99, this office. 41c

YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY FOR POSITIONS on Canadian Northern, C. P. R. and G. T. R.; agents, operators, freight and ticket clerks, baggagemen; send for free booklet describing work and wages paid; college or mail courses; winter term begins at college, January. Railroad College, London. 35tf-tzx

LET ME REPAIR YOUR SHOES—THE Job done quickly. Famous Shoe Repair shop, 304 Dundas street. Phone 2375. ywt

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

FOUR CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY between 8 and 9, Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 11, London Township; duties to commence Jan. 4. Apply, stating salary and qualifications. D. Flood, secretary, Arva P. O. 41c

TEACHER FOR SCHOOL SECTION 21, London Township—Application received until Dec. 21. Apply J. H. Taylor, Box 65, East London. 18tf-zxt

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 14, Sombra; salary, $400 per annum; duties to begin Jan. 4, 1909. Apply W. R. Taylor, trustee, Bradshaw P. O., Ont. 41n

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL section No. 10, Westminster; one holding normal certificate preferred; duties to commence Jan. 4. Apply T. M. Brown, Hubrey P. O., Ont. 37c-ywt

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL section No. 6, Tilbury East; experienced preferred. Duties commence Jan. 4, 1909. Address H. Atkinson, Stevenson, Ont. 39bu

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 9, Moore. Duties to commence at the new year. Good salary to one with experience. Apply George Sexton, sec.-treas., Waubuno, Ont. 37n

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — BRINDLE BULLTERRIER, four white feet; collar attached. Reward for return to 9 Oxford street. 41c

LOST — BLACK COCKER PUP ON Proof Line Road. Reward on return to 602 Queen's avenue. 37tf

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER DESIRES position by first of year; wholesale house preferred. Apply Box 87, Advertiser. 38c

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWO SNUG FORTUNES MADE IN A few years in tinsmith shop—To rent, cheap, Jan. 1; suitable any business; central. 348 Talbot, below King. 41tf

CASH GROCERY BUSINESS, BOOTS and shoes, and property; in town of 700 population, ten miles from London. Apply Box 78, Advertiser. 15tf-t

BIG PAYING BUSINESS—ONLY FEW dollars and spare time required; send for free booklet, "Money-Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business." Why work for others, or remain poor? Write me today; you'll be pleased with what I send free. Address McKean, Dept. 123, No. 1269 Broadway, New York. 25k-t

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS INVESTED gains tenfold under one-year, safe, sound security. Address Box 93, Advertiser. 38n

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS, with postoffice and buildings. Apply to Postmaster, Longwood, Ont. 36n

FOR SALE—HOTEL BUSINESS IN thriving town of Tilbury, doing good business; well situated, steam-heated, electric light and gas; furnished throughout in good shape; will be sold as a going concern. Apply to H. L. Drake, assignee, Tilbury, Ont. 36n

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**BIRTHS.**

GIBBONS—At 792 Wellington street on Friday, Dec. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Gibbons, a son. 40u

WESTAWAY—IN Chentu, Province of Sz Chuan, West China, on Friday, October 16, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Percy Westaway (nee Moore), a daughter.

---

**The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four and one-half per cent for the current half year, being at the rate of nine per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the company's office in this city on and after SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1909. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

HUME CRONYN, Manager.
London, Dec. 1, 1908. 29c 5,10,19

WESTMINSTER TAX NOTICE—I WILL be at the Dominion Bank, London, every Thursday and Saturday of December to receive the unpaid taxes of 1908. E. S. Hunt, Collector. 39c

**The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company—Dividend No. 90.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3¼ per cent, being at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company for the current half-year ending the 31st inst., and a bonus of one-half of 1 per cent thereon, have been declared and will be payable at the company's office here on and after the 2nd January, 1909.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the board,
A. M. SMART, Manager.
London, Ont., Dec. 7, 1908. 41u-t

## CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Only first-class work. Gloss or dull finish. If work does not suite, please return. Work delivered when promised. Jung family in charge xt

WONG WOO—THE HAMILTON ROAD Laundry. All hand work. Goods called for and delivered promptly 190 Hamilton road.

WAH LEE LAUNDRY COMPANY—Goods called for and delivered. Guaranteed work. 208½ Dundas. Please tell your friends.

## DENTAL CARDS.

**Dr. S. M. Thomas**
DENTIST
252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085. ywt

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 822.

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

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

## WANTED.

**500 People Wanted**
To get the best bargains in the city in
**Men's Women's and Children's Clothing**
Everything must go tonight. Auction starts 7:30 sharp. AUDITORIUM. b

TRAVELLER AND WIFE, WITH little boy, want room and board, South London preferred. Address Box 90, Advertiser Office. 37c-yzt

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A woman of good appearance as waitress for table and receptions or housework, by the day. Phone 2750 for address. b

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy; good repair. Box 40, West McGillivray. b

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING a good farm for sale; not particular about location; wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description, and state when possession can be had. Address L. Darbyshire, Box 1910 A, Rochester, N. Y. 99bc-t

GOOD-SIZED PONY OR LIGHT DRIVER in exchange for work or delivery horse. Must be quiet for lady to drive, and sound. W. I. Spettigue, 259 Hill street.

WANTED — FURNACES TO ATTEND. Apply H. R. Dickson, 162 Hyman street. 40c

WANTED—HURON AND ERIE AND Ontario Loan Companies' shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 457 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN WILL pay highest cash price for your warrants. D. S. Robb, 428 College street, Toronto. 32tf

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW—CHRISTMAS and wedding cakes. Big Bell Restaurant, 123 King. 20c and 25c per pound. F. G. Myers, proprietor.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**Just the Thing for Xmas Gifts**
Neckwear .....25c to 75c
Newest designs in Mufflers.....50c to $1.50
Overcoats and Children's Clothing at cost.
**LOU PALADINO,**
435 HAMILTON ROAD,
Bourne Block. Phone 2766K.

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

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

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

CARPETS REMODELLED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 830 York street. Phone 1764.

## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 965; residence phone 763.

FENNENT & McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 668; residence, 278.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

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.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ 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

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

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

TWO PAIRS HOCKEY SKATES AND boots for sale, cheap. Call 195 Dundas street. b

CHRISTMAS GIFTS—ONE DOLLAR UP for Cody Inverted Gas Lights. New chandeliers, hall lights, fancy globes, arc lights. London Gas Fixture Company, 392 Clarence street, just below Dundas. b

**Calendar Mounts FOR 1909**
Five cents each. Calendar Pads, two for five cents. W. A. McKENZIE, Richmond street, over Star Theatre. Phone 346. xt

LADY'S PURSE, SATCHEL AND shopping bag, all in one; convenient, stylish, serviceable; for sale, 341 Clarence street. Gem Novelty Company. b

FOR SALE — CHOICE LOT OF PICTURES and frames for Christmas. 398 Talbot street. Jos. Brown. 39u-wt

ONE OAK HEATER, IN GOOD CONDITION. Apply 580 Waterloo street 41u

SQUARE PIANO, IN GOOD CONDITION, $35; also solid mahogany chair. Apply Box 98, Advertiser. 40c

OXFORD BASEBURNER FOR SALE, cheap. 312 Piccadilly street. 29c

**Storm Sash**
weather is now with us. Put Storm Sash on your widows and save the fuel bills. We'll be glad to make them up for you. Let us hear from you. GEO H. BELTON, Rectory St., north Grand Trunk Railway.

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

NEW RED CLOTH COAT, FOR GIRL about eight years old. Apply Box 91, Advertiser. 38c-xwt

STANDARD ROTARY SEWING MACHINE, slightly used, for sale, cheap. Apply Box 88, Advertiser. ywt

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

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES, they all say Mitchell's Garage, London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices. 23tf-t

MAGIC LANTERNS, PROJECTING pictures from postal cards, photos, etc., $5 up. 392 Clarence. 11tf-t

WINDOW SASHES WITH GLASS FOR sale; some storm sashes. Apply 888 Waterloo street. 29c-t

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE, WITH records, at a bargain. Also a good work mare. Bell Piano Warerooms. 40c

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

CHRISTMAS TREES, MANY VARIETIES and sizes, 2 feet high, 10c each. At Baker's Nursery, general P. O. Phone 2222. 37a

SEE OUR LINE OF COAL OIL AND Gas Heaters before buying. McMurtry's Hardware and Stoves, 111 Dundas.

EVER-READY 12-BLADED SAFETY razor, $1, guaranteed. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street

UPRIGHT PIANO, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; when new, $350; special this week, $150 cash or easy payments. Nordheimers, Limited, 188 Dundas street.

**SEE OUR Display Window**
Saturday and drop in and get prices. We are out of the high-rent district and can give you the best prices.
**N. W. SMITH**
JEWELER.
330 DUNDAS ST., OPP THE ARMORIES. 40u

FOR SALE — SPEEDING CUTTER, nearly new; new pair musk ox robes. Apply 68 Stanley street. 38tf

GOODGE'S CHRISTMAS GOODS ARE good and prices right. Nice premium given with purchases. Corner Bruce and Wortley. Open evenings. 39c-wtz

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

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

**Specials For Next Week Only**
California Navel Oranges, regular 30c per dozen, our price .....25c
California Navel Oranges, regular 25c per dozen, our price .....20c
Choice Lemons, regular 20c per dozen, our price .....15c
Mixed Nuts, extra quality, per lb.....15c
4 lbs. Finest Selected Raisins .....25c
We have a full line of Christmas Goods; prices right, quality guaranteed. If you have not already given your Christmas order, it will pay you to give us a call early in the week.
**J. A. Henderson**
**Cash Grocer**
Corner Colborne and Cheapside.
'Phone 1724. b

EXAMINE YOUR STOVES—FOR REPAIRS try Langford's Hardware, 433 Hamilton road. Phone 2876.

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

**Central Storage and Exchange Co.**
334 AND 336 CLARENCE STREET.
All classes of goods received for storage. SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PIANOS.
Phone 795. Business Invited.

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

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 555 Clarence street. Agent wanted.

$6.00 FOR THE BEST FREE-BURNING Lopez anthracite nut coal; best pea coal; best lump coal for grates, $6.50; best Scranton coal, $7.50; mixed wood, $1.50 per load. Green & Co., 496 York street. Phone 1391.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SPECIAL SALE, CARRIAGES FOR ONE month. Stock must be reduced at Smith's, Maple street.

ONE HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FIANO, $100; one ebony-finished piano, $125; one burl walnut piano, $150; payable $3 per month. Cabinet organs at $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, payable $1 per month; each guaranteed 5 years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

YOU CAN KEEP YOURSELF WARM these nights by buying a good pair of woollen blankets from Goldberg; $6 50 for $5, $7 50 for $6. We also have a good stock of ladies' cloaks and furs. Come and see our stock before you purchase. Your credit is good. O. Goldberg, 251 Wellington street.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 364 Hamilton road.

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

FOR SALE—POOL, BAGATELLE AND billiard tables. Apply 631 Dundas street.

KEEP WARM AT SMALL COST—GOOD hard coal, $6 50; good wood, $2 load. Strict attention. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1783.

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

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

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**
Canaries, Gold Fish, Birdcages, Jardinieres, Fern Dishes, Flower Pot Covers, Ferns, Palms, Flowering Plants, Books on Pet Animals, Gardening, etc., Holly, Mistletoe, Wreaths and Wreathing. A. J. MORGAN, 113 Dundas street. ywt

THEY ALL SAY FISHBEIN'S, 638 DUNDAS, for furniture, on easy terms. Open evenings. Also ladies' raincoats, skirts and jackets. ywt

A NEW BOOK BY NICHOLSON, "THE Little Brown Jug at Kildare," "The Red City," by Weir Mitchell. We lend them for 10c. McEwen's, 501½ Richmond street. ywt

ELM AND OAK LUMBER FOR SALE
Also a few good vacant lots on the Wharncliffe road, London South. Apply R. H. SMITH, 15 Brighton street. tf-tyw

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

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF CELESTIAL MELODY. Every member of the family enjoys the pure, clear notes of a happy little song bird. Cottam's canaries (Imported birds), $1.50 to $10 each. Japanese Robins and foreign songsters of brilliant plumage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 402. Cottam Bird Seed, 71 Bathurst street, London. 39n

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

## HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET

TO LET—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME house, South London; concrete foundation, good cellars, furnace, bathroom, electric and gas; every convenience. Apply 2 Masonic Temple. 41c-txt

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, SEVEN rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Room 36, Bank Toronto building. 41tf

LARGE FRONT ROOM OVER 355 RICHMOND street to let; suitable for office, sample room or hall. Apply W. G. R. Hartram, solicitor, 54 Bank Toronto Chambers. b

TO LET—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR warehouse or offices; ground floor and basement (cement floor), vault and electric wiring; good rear entrance. Apply 71 Dundas street. 35c-txt

PLEASANT, WARM FRONT ROOM for one or two in private family. 450 Queen's avenue or phone 1526. 39tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, eight rooms, 69 Elmwood avenue. Apply to The Canada Trust Company, 442 Richmond street, London. 39c

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms, 352 Piccadilly street. Apply to The Canada Trust Company, 442 Richmond street, London. 39c

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

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

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, central, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, closet; rent $12, water rates. 86 Kent. 37c-ywt

MODERN BRICK, CENTRAL, FURNISHED or unfurnished; eight rooms and bathroom. Apply after 3 p.m., 474 Ridout street. 33tf

HOUSE TO LET, 238 KING STREET, seven rooms. Apply 240 King street. 23tf-t

TO RENT—14 ACRES LAND, HOUSE and barn, one mile from city limits, on Wellington road at Walker's shops. Also two acres with house, good orchard. Apply Wm. Walker, 383 Grosvenor street, London. 31tf

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $5 per month. Colby & Co., 117 Masonic Temple. 10tf

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

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, FIVE MINUTES' walk from market; $8 per month. W. J. Clark, tobacconist. 99tf

TO LET — DETACHED TWO-STORY brick house, 513 Queen's avenue, modern, six bedrooms, furnace, gas, etc., etc. Apply 215 Dundas street. 69tf

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

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

## DERMATOLOGY.

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

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings any shade. 222½ Dundas street. ywt

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

## OSTEOPATHY.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Association. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK—Men's mass meeting. One hundred beautiful stereopticon views from life, on the "Modern Prodigal," given by Francis A. Strough, of Kalamazoo, Mich. One of the most telling lectures before the public. All men invited. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, preaches in the morning. Rev. W. G. Hanna, provincial secretary Dominion Alliance, speaks on "Sunday Cars" question in evening. Services, 11 and 7.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will preach at both services. Evening, Christmas choral service from Handel's "Messiah" by the large choir, conducted by Mr. Quantz. Soloists, Mrs. Wyatt and Mr. Harding. Pastor's subject, "Sabbath Observance."

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The Rev. Dyson Hague will preach 11 and 7. Rev. G. A. Andrew, assistant. Christmas Day services, 8 and 11.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—FOURTH Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. and at 11 o'clock. Matins, 10:15; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A.; subject, "The Joy of Christ." Evensong, 7; preacher, the Precentor; subject, "The Peace of Christ." Christmas carol service, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 8 p.m., at St. Paul's Cathedral.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Pastor will preach at both services. Morning, "The Sabbath Day and Street Cars"; evening, address to young women, also special service of praise by choir of 45 female voices; Miss Calhoun will sing a solo.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Adult Bible Class; 7 p.m. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—Church—No service this Sunday. Announcement later of special services.

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

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Services as usual. Strangers welcome.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. F. E. Malott, will preach. Morning, "The Church's Call to God and God's Call to the Church"; evening, "Conversion." Good music. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., "Sabbath Observance"; 7 p.m., "The Workingman's Worst Enemy." Morning—Anthem, "The First Christmas Morning" (Newton); duet, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Smart), Miss Reid and Miss Gilmore. Evening—Anthem, "Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord" (Garrett); quartette. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning, "Moses' Mistake"; evening, Dr. Brown, Toronto.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Wardrobe of Saints"; Evening, "Misdirected Effort and Wasted Strength." Song service, 6:45 sharp.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "Bethlehem's Stable"; solo, "The Star of Bethlehem," by Miss St. George, Sunday night, York Street Mission. Morning, workers.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open week days from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "Sabbath Preservation." All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Christmas and Childhood"; 7 p.m., "Is Sabbath Observance Worth Maintaining?" Special Christmas music morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Communion at morning service.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Mission—Rev. John W. Smith, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Sabbath School, 2:30 o'clock.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Adult Bible Class at 2:45.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. J. W. Baird, pastor; subject, "Christmas Joy." Evening, Rev. T. A. Moore, general secretary of Lord's Day Alliance. Special music by choir. Duet, Misses Russell and Moyer; soloists, Miss McKenzie and Mr. Moyer.

HOLINESS MEETING, CULLIS' HALL, 267 Wellington street, every Sunday, 2:30. Undenominational. All welcome. b

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

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, last sermon in series on Lord's Prayer. Evening, "Sunday Street Cars." Strangers welcome.

MASS MEETING, FIRST METHODIST Church, Sunday night at 8:30, for discussion of "Sabbath Preservation and the Sunday Car." T. Albert Moore, secretary Lord's Day Alliance, and John M. Gunn, barrister, city, will speak. The public cordially invited. b

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Reception of members and Communion at close of evening service.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "The Victory of Christ"; evening, praise service. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D. minister. Morning, the Rev. T. Albert Moore, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, will preach; evening, Dr. Ross will preach on the life and work of Dr. James Robertson, superintendent of missions. Men's Bible Class at 3.

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

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector. All sittings free in evening.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, 114 Wellington street. Sunday School, 10 a.m.; German service, 11 a.m.; English service, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "The Present Trouble in India," sermon by Dr. Brown, of Toronto. The pastor will preach at night; subject, "The Wrong Exposed." Baptism and Communion at close of service. Seats free, strangers welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Mr. Graham, pastor, will preach at both morning and evening services. Morning subject, "The Blight of Indifference"; the evening subject, "That the Preachers Mind Their Own Business." Special music at both services.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

**IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM WOODRUFF, DECEASED.**

All persons having claims against the estate of William Woodruff, late of the City of London, Ont., physician, who died on or about the eleventh day of August, 1908, are notified to send or deliver to the undersigned executors of his estate on or before the sixteenth day of January, 1909, full particulars of their claims, names, addresses and description duly verified.

After said date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets amongst those entitled, having regards only to claims of which they shall then have notice, and they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of distribution.

This notice is given pursuant to R. S. O., 1897, Chapter 129, and amending acts.
THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED,
By Edgar Jeffery, their solicitor herein.
Dated at London this 16th day of December, 1908. 41c-t

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE

**OF REAL ESTATE AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.**

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, assignees of Robert Gilmour, have instructed J. W. Jones to sell by public auction, at No. 791 Adelaide street, at the hour of 10 o'clock, Wednesday, the 30th day of December A. D., 1908, the real estate and stock in trade of Robert Gilmour, contractor, consisting of:

1. Part lot 15, on west side of Adelaide street, being corner of Piccadilly and Adelaide streets, having a frontage on Adelaide street of 98 feet and frontage on Piccadilly street of 42 feet, on which is situated a two-story frame house, hot-water heated.

3. Three vacant lots immediately adjoining on Piccadilly street, each having a frontage of 38 feet and a depth of 98 feet, being parts of said lot 15.

3. Vacant lot on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 34 feet by depth of 156 feet, being part of said lot 15.

4. Workshop, 24x40 ft.
Open lumber shed, 20x30 ft.
Tool house, 8x12 ft.
Barn, 16x18 ft.
Wagon shed, 14x16 ft.
To be
Removed
From
Premises.

And supplies, consisting of horse, wagon, sleigh, cutter, harness, etc., window frames, sashes, doors, floorings, lumber, dressings, matchings, mouldings, tarred paper, ropes, blocks, pulleys, nails, screws, locks, etc. STOCK MAY BE SEEN ON THE PREMISES.

Terms—On real estate, ten per cent down at time of purchase and balance within ten days. Arrangements may be made to allow a portion to remain on mortgage at six per cent.

On amounts of $10 cash down at the time of sale, and larger amounts within two months. A discount of five per cent will be allowed for cash.

For further terms and conditions apply to the CANADA TRUST COMPANY, 442 RICHMOND STREET, or to Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, solicitors for assignees. 41c-19,26,29

## AUCTION SALE

Clearing sale of farm stock and implements, south-east half of lot 61, west of Talbot Road, three miles south of Lambeth, Monday, Dec. 21, at one o'clock. Thos. A. Sel

# London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS
Business Department..... 107
Editorial Rooms..... 134 and 138
Job Printing Department..... 175

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered in City:
One week ..... 15
One year ..... $5.00

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 19.


## TODAY'S ADVERTISER.

Today's issue of The Advertiser contains 36 pages. It is not a special or a Christmas number—merely the regular Saturday edition, enlarged to meet an extraordinary volume of advertising patronage. It has not been heralded by the blowing of trumpets: it speaks for itself.

The advertisements in these columns form a fairly complete directory of the commercial and industrial activities of the city of London. The majority of the leading manufacturers and wholesale and retail merchants are represented. Especially gratifying is the illustration of the magnitude of the wholesale interests of London are so important a factor in the growth of the city, and confirm its position as the distributing centre of Western Ontario. In the announcements of the retail establishments will be found an amazing variety of offerings, and a very convenient inventory for Christmas shoppers.

The edition bears witness to the enterprise and the optimistic spirit of the business community. We may with modesty point to it as an evidence also of the favor with which The Advertiser is regarded as an advertising medium. Judgment has been exercised in the selection of the miscellaneous reading matter for the second and third sections of the paper, and all of it will be found instructive.

## THE $5,000 BYLAW.

The ratepayers are asked to vote the modest sum of $5,000 to be spent in making ocal provision for acute and incurabel cases of consumption. The money will be spent in acquiring cottages and six acres of land in the vicinity of Victoria Hospital.

Although the citizens of London nave spent money lavishly for hospital purposes, there is no accommodation for the poor consumptive, who is without home or relatives. This reproach ought to be wiped out at once.

Only curable cases, or patients in the early stages of the disease, are treated at Muskoka. There is no rivalry, therefore, between the claims of the Muskoka free hospital and the local project. Both are deserving of support. The Muskoka institutions are caring for London patients, for whom there will be no provision here. The city proposes to care for patients for whom there is no provision at Muskoka.

## THE ONTARIO LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Mackay has called a convention of the Liberal party in Ontario, to be held in Toronto in June. It is a democratic procedure, and the motives are praiseworthy, but those who look for useful results may be disappointed. It is difficult to arrange a gathering that will be thoroughly representative of the party. In many ridings there may be no regular process of selecting delegates. In a convention open to anyone who chooses to attend, men with an axe to grind have an opportunity to organize their forces, and perhaps secure an expression of opinion contrary to the sentiments of the majority of the rank and file. The Liberal convention of 1893 was a great and inspiring one, but it so happened that in the next federal election the dominating issue, the school question, was one which had not arisen in an acute form when the convention met. In fact, some of the planks in the platform of 1893 have been more serviceable to the Conservatives than to the Liberals. They have been used by the former to whack the Laurier Government. The strongly-worded resolution against protection, for instance, cannot be reconciled with a few of the protective features of the present tariff. Certainly the platform utterances of Liberal leaders on the tariff question just before the election of 1896 were not so radical as the language of the convention. The Senate Reform plank, to cite another example, is constantly being thrown at the Liberal party.

The experience of the last Liberal free-for-all convention in Ontario was not satisfactory. Serious divisions of opinion were revealed; there were some heated debates, and many delegates left in ill humor. The convention may not have contributed to the Liberal defeat a few months later, but there was no evidence in the election returns that it helped the party. Perhaps the next gathering of the kind will yield better results. It is called in fulfillment of a pledge given by Mr. MacKay when he assumed the leadership provisionally at the request of his colleagues. He preferred that the permanent choice should be left to a convention, but we have not heard that there is any desire to reopen the question. No chieftain could have fought harder, or with more advantage to the party, than did Mr. Mackay in the last campaign.

The principles of the Liberal party are, or should be, always the same, and should be sufficient to meet changing conditions and circumstances, and any question of public policy that arises. A set of resolutions passed by a convention which may or may not be representative, may be as great a handicap as if excogitated by one man. Mr. Borden's self-made Halifax platform, for instance, looked positively ridiculous in the light of the real campaign issues. He was kept busy explaining away some of its planks, notably that relating to government ownership. It is now of purely academic interest, and has no relation to practical politics today.

## CONGO QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.

Great Britain's refusal to recognize the transfer of the Congo State to Belgium renders valueless the bargain made between King Leopold and the Belgian Parliament, the intent and purpose of which was to place the Congo country in the position of a colony of Belgium. The transfer, to be effective, requires the sanction of the fourteen powers signatory to the treaties of Berlin and Brussels, and there is reason to believe that Great Britain is not the only one of these which will refuse its assent.

It was not until Sept. 9 last that both branches of the Belgian Parliament had voted to annex the Congo State to Belgium as a colony. Immediately thereafter King Leopold, in the dual capacity of grantor and grantee, affixed his seal to the legislation which simply meant that, as sovereign of the Independent Congo State, he would hand that country over to himself as king of the Belgians.

Britain's reason for refusing to countenance the deal is that the proposed terms of annexation accepted by the Belgian Legislature and the provisions for the future administration of the Congo, and the past, present and future circumstances closely affecting the transaction, do not guarantee the necessary reforms. In the first place an article of the colonial charter provides that the decrees, regulations and other acts now in force in the colony shall still remain in force, except such rulings as are contrary to the present law, and as are abrogated. But as such existing Congo regulations as are either contrary to the provisions of the proposed charter or are expressly abrogated by it or by the other documents connected with the annexation, are not the fundamentally pernicious regulations which are accountable for the worst abuses, the doing away with which public opinion has demanded, the only conclusion is that if the annexation is permitted by the signatory powers on the proposed terms, these abuses will be perpetuated.

Facts reached by the commission of inquiry were to the effect that there had been wholesale theft by the state of all the land, the natives being left with but mere hut spaces; the seizure of all the produce of the land with which the natives might have engaged in trade to their own advantage, and the enforcement upon the natives of a so-called tax in labor which, as it keeps them almost incessantly at work for the state, makes them practically slaves. Nothing in either the colonial charter, the treaty of annexation or the additional treaty restores to the natives the land which has been taken from them; nothing putting them in possession of the fruits of the soil or abolishes the slavish labor tax. Great Britain recognizes that with the transfer of the Congo all the worst abuses may be perpetuated, and hence declines to be a party to it.

## THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The theory and the actual operation of the patronage system, with reference to appointments to the public service, are very far apart. When an office is to be filled, what happens? In theory the Government (nominally the crown) selects the person who is best qualified to discharge the duties of the position, or who is at least as competent as any who are willing or can be induced to accept it. In practice the choice is confined to members of one political party, and considerations other than mere fitness sometimes determine it. In practice, also, by far the greater number of appointments are not made directly by the Government at all. This authority is delegated in most cases to members of Parliament, or party candidates. There is something to be said for this arrangement. The members of the Government cannot be personally acquainted with all candidates for office, and find it convenient to have a confidant in each electoral division who is presumed to be able to advise them properly as to the disposition of patronage in that particular riding. Of late years there has been another and second delegation of this power. The local representative, voluntarily or otherwise, has devolved it upon the local patronage committee, a very recent institution in this country, which has further complicated the machinery of government and of party.

The control of the civil service, and of appointments thereto, by the Government of the day, is strictly constitutional; but this authority, except in respect of the judiciary and a few higher posts, has in reality passed out of the Government's hands, both in federal and provincial affairs. The patronage committee, in which it is now largely vested, is a body that has no constitutional justification. It has not even in its favor the arguments that excused the exercise of patronage by the local representative acting as the agent of the Government. Many a member of Parliament is glad to escape this worry, but the defect of the other method is that electors cannot fasten responsibility upon any responsible person or organization. A party candidate must answer to the electors for his use or misuse of patronage, but they cannot call the patronage committee to account. While the patronage system is sound in theory—i. e., the government of the day should be directly responsible for its appointments to office, as for its administration of other public affairs—the operation and application of the system reveal defects and abuses, which can be removed only by abolishing the system and eliminating party considerations.

The Christmas-present habit is the treating system at its best.

The Turks now have a Parliament, but do they know how to use it?

The store windows just now are keen rivals of the moving picture shows.

The appeal for the consumptives on page 19 of this issue should not be overlooked.

Many pocketbooks are lightened in the Christmas season, but so are many hearts.

Whatever may be said for straw votes, we want no men of straw in next year's council.

If you haven't finished your Christmas shopping read today's Advertiser before you start out. It will help you.

Mr. Hanna says he has no patronage list. What cleverness he shows, therefore, in seeing that his party friends get all the good things!


20 pay-life rate Endowment

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

Booklet Free.

London Life POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

W. A. WinterStein, Geo. McBroom } Inspectors Ordinary Branch.
F. J. Maine, Supt. Indus. Branch.


## FRED. PRESNIAL IS IN TROUBLE

### Alleged That He Once Resided in This City.

The Hamilton Herald, of Dec. 18, contained the following dispatch:

"Kingston, Ont., Dec. 18.—Frederick Presnail, the cocaine fiend, who confessed in the Toronto Police Court yesterday morning to three charges of theft and forgery, is thought to be the same young man who in 1905 registered in Queen's Medical College as F. C. Presnail, of Hamilton. He seemed to be well supplied with money, and promptly paid his fees, although he never attended lectures. Even at that time he was addicted to the drug habit, and seemed to have no ambition in life despite his unquestioned ability. He left Queen's at the end of the 1905-6 term, and took a book from the college libary as a memento, no doubt."

It is alleged that Presnail once resided in London.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF KILWINNING LODGE

### Mr. J. E. Johnston Was Chosen Worshipful Master.

The annual meeting of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A., F. and A. M., was held at the Masonic Temple last evening, an unusually large number of the members being present, as well as many visitors from sister city lodges and outside points. The second degree was conferred by the W. M., S. F. Glass, and his officers, in a most creditable manner, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

W. M.—J. E. Johnstone.
I. P. M.—S. Frank Glass.
S. W.—G. G. Steel.
J. W.—Finley Marshall.
S. D.—J. J. Dyer.
J. D.—T. H. Baker.
Treasurer—J. E. Keays.
Secretary—B. W. Glover.
Chaplain—C. C. Reed.
Tyler—John Robertson.
S. S.—W. Lancaster.
J. S.—C. Reed, jun.
D. of C.—E. W. M. Flock.

**Worshipful Master's Address.**

Worshipful Master Glass took advantage of the occasion, being the last meeting of the year, to express his appreciation and thanks to the officers and members for the co-operation and assistance they had given him during the year, which he said had been marked by harmony, growth and prosperity. He could congratulate them all on these results, and now that his time as master of the lodge must cease, he would speak on behalf of the incoming master, Brother Johnston, who had closely followed him and associated with him through the various chairs of the lodge, that same measure of sympathy, co-operation, and goodwill they had been kind enough to manifest towards himself.

**A Banquet.**

At the close of the lodge the brethren repaired to the large banquetting hall, where a pleasant hour or two was spent in feasting, song and speaking. W. M.-elect Johnston acted as toastmaster. The toast "The King and the Craft," was followed by that of the Grand Lodge of Canada, responded to by P. W. M. U. A. Buchner. Dr. Ziegler's song, accompanied by Bro. C. E. Wheeler, received an enthusiastic encore. The toast of Masonry in respect to civic government brought happy replies from His Worship Bro. Samuel Stevely, Bro. Ald. R. Booth, master-elect for St. John's Lodge, No. 20, Ald. Donald Ferguson and City Clerk Samuel Baker. Kilwinning Shriners was responded to by Bros. H. E. Buttrey, Chas. W. McGuire and J. E. Keays. After the toasts our sister lodges and visiting brethren had been heartily and enthusiastically received and replied to, the happy evening came to an end with the junior warden's toast, and God Save the King.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 54tf-xty

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—One of the most desirable 50-acre farms in the vicinity of London; new stone house, Queen Anne style, eight rooms, cellar under all the house, cement floor, barns on stone foundation, stables underneath, driving shed and harness room, six compartments, fowl house, pigpen, cornerib, all fenced, with boulevard, turned posts, painted wire gates, all new; two orchards (apples and cherries), never-failing spring in pasture, 4½ acres bush; on Oxford street west, ten minutes' walk from Springbank Park. Apply William Bernard, 401 Wellington street. Phone 2011. 41n-tyw

The making of money is not limited to any season of the year, and the same is true when applied to real estate. Values are not dependent upon weather conditions. The winter is just as good a time to buy as any other.

150 acres, Aldborough Township, two miles West Lorne; black and sand loams, good buildings, all kinds of fruits, some valuable standing timber. Price, $7,500. Will exchange for residence in London or Toronto.

A few properties now exposed for sale are mentioned below:

Central Avenue—Handsome 2½-story modern brick residence, 10 rooms, near Victoria Park. Price, $5,700.

Talbot Street—2½-story red brick, 9 rooms. Price, $5,000.

Central Avenue—Large two-story brick; lot 70x150; a bargain. Price, $4,500.

St. George Street—Modern 2½-story brick, 9 rooms, slate roof. Price, $5,500.

Oxford Street—Modern two-story brick. Price, $3,200.

Adelaide Street—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Price, $2,700.

Van Street — New 1½-story brick, 7 rooms. Price, $1,800.

Elizabeth Street—Frame cottage, 5 rooms. Price, $1,200.

BUILDING LOTS.

A number of very choice building lots facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues. Call and see plan and get particulars.

FARM.

Twenty-five acres, one mile from Delaware—Beautiful piece of land, splendid brick dwelling and frame outbuildings; fruit and ornamental trees; a gentleman's home. Will take residence in London as part payment.

LOANS.

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

**A. A. CAMPBELL**
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 Richmond street,
LONDON, ONT. 35tf-t

**THE LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA**

**DIVIDEND NO. 63**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for the current half-year, has been declared, and is payable after the 31st day of December, 1908.

M. J. KENT, Manager.


# Chapman's

## Open Tonight and Every Night Until Christmas

## Let the China Room on the Third Floor

SAVE YOUR TIME AND SAVE YOUR STRENGTH. Take elevator up, and you will find how comfortable shopping on the third floor can be! Thousands of small articles, many of them inexpensive, and arranged according to price—China, Artware and Bric-a-Brac for the China Cabinet; a plate for the plate rail; an ornament for the parlor mantel, or a useful piece for the table. Everything you could possibly want to give will be found here.

### Gloves for All Hands--His and Hers

Here's a gift you can duplicate. Give it to every "him" and every "her" on your list, and you will be sure to hit an ever-present need. Specially good values at every one of these prices:

**For Women**
**Capeskin $1 to $2**
AT $1.

Overseam glace, black, white and colors, fitted and guaranteed. Put in a neat box.

AT $1.50.

Our special black Kid Glove of fine French glace. Fur-Lined Gloves $1.50 to $2.50.

**Long Gloves, $2.00**

For special reasons, the long Kid Glove is as much wanted as ever, and a pair of our $2 ones would be appreciated by any lady in the land.

**For Men**

Capeskin, Glace, Kid and Mocha, $1 to $2; also lined Gloves and fur-lined Gloves up to $4.

### Silk Hose at $1.00 Pair

There's many a miss, maid and matron wishing someone would think to give her a pair of silk hose. Here's the thought:

Black, pink, blue, white and tan Silk Hose. At, a pair .. $1
Others at ..... $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $4

**Sleeping Kid Body Dolls**

24½ inches high at .... $2
22½ inches high at .... $1
19 inches high at ..... 75c
17 inches high at ..... 50c
14 inches high at ..... 35c

People tell us that our Dolls are by far the best ever sold at the price. We know they are in great demand, and we don't need further proof, unless we could see the smiles of the little ones who will wake up Christmas morning and find one of "Our Prides" in their stocking.

**French Dressed Dolls at 25c**

Other prices for Dressed Dolls up to $1.50.

**Post Card Albums**

An attractive assortment of foreign Postcard Albums at especially attractive prices. All sizes. Prices from 20c to $2.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.



# The Mason & Risch Piano

Is one of the high standard Pianos of the world, is used in more Colleges and Musical Institutions in Canada than any other Piano. This should be good proof as to its durability and tonal quality. You are taking no chance in buying a MASON & RISCH PIANO.

While they may be a little higher in price than the other kind, it will be only a matter of time when you will have saved this difference in TUNINGS, REPAIRS, etc., and besides with a MASON & RISCH PIANO you always have the best of satisfaction. The Mason & Risch Pianos are good after many years' use, where the cheaper piano gets "panny."

We would be pleased to have you call at our warerooms, so that we could demonstrate to you why the tone and durability of the MASON & RISCH PIANO is better than any other. This costs you nothing, and will probably be worth MONEY TO YOU.

If you are unable to call, we will be pleased to send you a BOOKLET which will explain the interior of the Piano to you. We have in stock a nice assortment of the very latest designs of cases in very rare woods, such as San Domingo Mahogany and Circassian Walnut, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES this month. Don't fail to call and inspect our stock.

## MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.
LIMITED

213 DUNDAS ST., Upstairs. DUFFIELD BLOCK



**Alexandra Cafe**
AND QUICK LUNCH
Regular Dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.
Special Sunday Dinner

KINDLING WOOD
Delivered, per load ..... $1
London Box Co.
309 Bathurst St. 'Phone 528.

**J. C. ELLIOTT & SON**
326-328 Dundas Street.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1907.

**W. HARRISON**
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
First-class Equipment. 671 Dundas.
Phone 1150. Residence on premises.

**SMITH, SON & CLARKE**
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired Funeral Cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 679
Residence on Premises.

**D. A. STEWART**
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
194 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

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

# THE LONDON WATERWORKS

**TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON:**

In presenting the waterworks extension bylaw, the commissioners desire to call attention to the following information concerning same:

(1) The additional water will be entirely from springs. The advantages of a supply of spring water, which London has enjoyed for many years, will be continued.

(2) The amount of water which will be obtained will be 30 per cent. of the present supply. This will meet the increased needs of the citizens for many years. It is confident that the visible supply to be added under this bylaw will be materially increased by process of developing the springs to be purchased.

(3) An auxiliary pumping station will be provided. This will be located at the north end of the city, that will furnish a guarantee against possible disaster, such as would result in the event of an accident to the present main from Springbank.

(4) This north end pumping station will be equipped with machinery capable of giving immediately, at any time, a fire pressure of one hundred pounds. The pressure will be under direct control of the engineers of the department, and may be increased to a pressure for fighting fires or reduced for ordinary domestic and other uses.

(5) The springs and pumping station at the north end will be of sufficient capacity to supply the city, by means of storage reservoirs, for any considerable period, during which repairs to the Springbank system might be necessary. All the advantages of a duplicate system are obtained.

(6) The bylaw does much more than add to the supply of water. It provides for material strengthening of the system of distribution. However great the amount of water obtainable for fire or other purposes, it is impossible to give an adequate pressure at all points, owing to the size of the present mains. To overcome this difficulty the bylaw proposes that a twenty-inch main shall run from the reservoirs on the north side, along Richmond and Clarence streets to Horton, with large, new mains feeding from this main into the present system, on Central from Richmond to Adelaide; on Queen's from Park to Adelaide; on Horton from Ridout to Adelaide; on Nelson from William to Rectory; on King from William to Queen's Park; on William from Central to Nelson; on Ridout from Carling to Elmwood; on Queen's and Carling from Ridout to Park; on Oxford from Talbot to Richmond; on Ann from Richmond to Carling Brewing and Malting Company's; on Pall Mall from Richmond to Waterloo.

(7) The new mains will be in direct connection with the north end pumping station, forming circulating belts, and connected at the street intersection with the present mains, thus insuring an adequate and uniform pressure at all points.

(8) Since 1890 the Water Commissioners have handed to the city $400,000 surplus revenue, over and above operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on all debentures issued for waterworks purposes. The net surplus revenue of the past year was over $27,000. The revenue that was formerly received from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, street watering and lawn services, amounting to over $12,000, will again be available. The natural increase of the revenue from domestic services should amount to over $3,000. Therefore, the additional cost of operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on the proposed additional debenture issue may be paid for with the surplus revenue received from water rates, without increasing the charges to present water takers.

WILLIAM JONES, Chairman. F. J. DARCH, Commissioner. S. STEVELY, Mayor

Dec. 8, 1908.

# CITY WILL EMPLOY AN ENGINEER

**Two Names Sent to Council, Those of E. I. Sifton and Edward Richards.**

At the meeting of the special power committee held last evening it was decided to employ an electrical engineer.

Two names were sent to the council Mr. E. I. Sifton, of this city, and Mr. Edward Richards, of Toronto. There was some question as to whether the dying council could legally appoint an engineer to commence work next year, and Ald. Greenlees, the chairman, will see the city solicitor on that point.

When the question was brought up, Ald. Armstrong moved that Mr. E. I. Sifton be given the appointment. He referred to the fact that Mr. Sifton was known in London, and as there was no question as to his ability as an electrical engineer he should be given the appointment.

**A Little Premature.**

Mayor Stevely thought this motion was a little premature, as it had not been settled whether the city would appoint an engineer or not. He favored the appointment of an engineer, however, as there was a great deal of work to be done in preparing plans and estimates and getting everything in readiness so that Niagara power be not delayed. There was also a question as to whether the city wanted a man to devote his whole time or only act in the capacity of consulting engineer. If a man was employed who was in touch with some of the other municipalities in the power zone, it would be much more advantageous to the city as he would be able to purchase supplies at a more reasonable rate. He moved that an engineer be appointed.

**Advised Delay.**

Ald. Beattie declared that to all intents and purposes the flat matter was settled, and that the Legislature would validate the contract. But he did not think it wise to appoint an engineer at this time. The matter would be delayed a few weeks only at the outside. There was nothing that could be done in the meantime. He doubted whether a dying council had the right to appoint a man, when the incoming council must raise the funds to pay him. If the matter were delayed until January inquiries could be made into the qualifications of the applicants. He moved in amendment that the matter be referred to next year's council.

Ald. Armstrong withdrew his motion and the amendment proposed by Mayor Stevely, that an engineer be appointed, was carried. Ald. Beattie and Ald. Ferguson voted against it.

**Two Names Submitted.**

Ald. Armstrong then pressed his motion that Mr. E. I. Sifton be appointed.

Ald. Booth moved in amendment, that the names of Mr. Sifton and Mr. E. Richards be submitted to the council, Ald. Greenlees to consult the city solicitor as to whether the city had the right to employ an engineer.

Ald. Booth's amendment carried.

Those present were Ald. Greenlees chairman, Ald. Moorhead, Ald. Booth, Ald. Armstrong, Ald. Rose, Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Beattie, Ald. Gerry, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Baker.


# PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

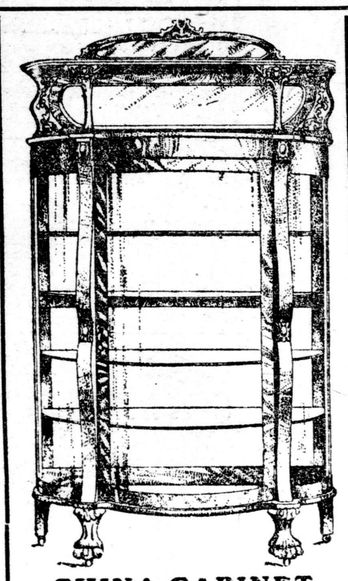
Specially reduced to induce early purchasing. It costs no more to buy something useful (always desirable) for a Christmas gift than it does for those trivial, commonplace articles so often given. OPEN EVERY EVENING FROM NOW TO CHRISTMAS. On payment of a small deposit any article will be set aside.



**Couches**

Our own make. RESTFUL COUCHES. From

**$5 Up**

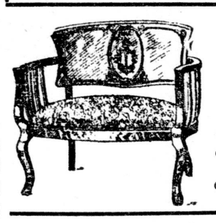


**CHINA CABINET**
OUR BIG FREE OFFER

This handsome China Cabinet given free to the person making the largest purchase between Sept. 1 and Christmas.

**LOOK OVER THIS LIST**
**And See What You Require**

| | |
|---|---|
| Music Cabinets, mahogany | $3.75 Up |
| Parlor Cabinets, mahogany | $6.50 Up |
| Jardiniere Stands and Tabourettes | 95c Up |
| Parlor Table, oak and mahogany | $1 Up |
| Children's Rockers, red and golden | 40c Up |
| Misses' Rockers | $1.35 Up |
| Fancy Oak and Mahogany Rockers | $2.75 Up |
| Rattan Rockers | $3.50 Up |
| Sideboards, oak finish | $17 Up |
| Sideboards, quarter-oak | $27 Up |
| Buffets, quarter-oak | $23 Up |
| China Cabinets, quarter-oak | $17 Up |
| Hall Racks | $7 Up |
| Dressers, British Bevel Mirror | $7.75 Up |
| Iron Beds | $3.50 Up |
| Springs | $2.50 Up |
| Mattresses | $2.50 Up |
| Extension Tables | $6 Up |
| Dining Chairs, quarter-oak, real leather seats, in sets of 6 | $15 Up |
| Odd Parlor Chairs, silk covered | $3.50 Up |
| Three-Piece Parlor Suites, silk covered | $18 Up |
| Couches, covered in best velour | $5 Up |
| Easels, in white enamel and oak | 75c Up |
| Screens, 3-fold screens | $1.75 Up |
| Kindergarten Sets | $1.50 Up |

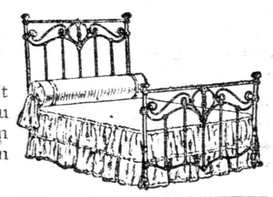


**Divans**

Mahogany finish, covered in good-quality silk, $8 Up

**IRON BEDS**

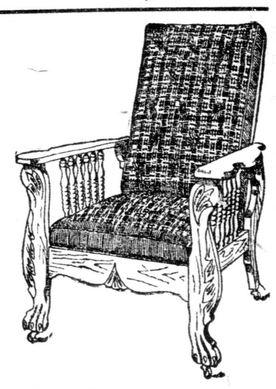
Make a nice gift for mother. You can buy them cheaper here than anywhere.





**ROCKERS**

(Like Cut)
In Quarter-Oak and Mahogany ..... $2.75 and Up
A large range to choose from.



**Morris Chairs**

One like cut for ..... $6.50
Quarter-Oak Spring Seat and Back.
30 Designs to choose from.

**W. M. PATTEN**

233 DUNDAS STREET, 2 DOORS EAST OF BENNETT'S.


# BAR FAVORS ONE APPEAL COURT

**Law Reform Proposals Presented to Bar Association in Convention.**

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 18. — The committee of the Ontario Bar Association appointed to consider the law reform proposals made by Hon. J. J. Foy at the last session of the Legislature, presented its report to the association this morning. The committee says it finds there is an almost unanimous opinion in favor of resolution No. 1, which provides there shall be but one appellant court for the Province, provided such court consists of judges permanently and exclusively appointed thereto. As to resolution No. 2, however, declaring all judges of the supreme court of judicature for Ontario shall constitute the appellate court, the balance of opinion seems to weigh heavily against the resolution, it being felt that the effect of the proposed change would be to substitute a transient and floating tribunal for a permanent court. Resolution 3, the committee say, has not been dealt with in such a way as to justify giving a summary of the members' views. Resolution No. 5, dealing with appeals to the supreme court of Canada, is, however, acceptable to the majority of the profession. Resolution No. 7 seems also to meet with general favor. As for resolution No. 8, the profession is practically unanimous in the belief there is no necessity for any change in the practice regarding examinations for discovery. Regarding resolutions Nos. 9 and 10, dealing with the jurisdiction of county and district courts, only one county association is reported as favoring any increase of these courts.

**KNABENSHUE FAILS.**

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 18.—Roy Knabenshue last night attempted to demonstrate how an airship could sail over a city unobserved under cover of darkness and destroy the city by the use of powerful explosives. His flight over the city last night failed in this respect, however, as his airship was easily discernible, and the whirr of the motor and propeller could be heard at a great distance. Knabenshue dropped a harmless bomb on the city hall, where it was found later.

Knabenshue was accompanied by George Denflesher, his machinist.


**Why Does It Cure**

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

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

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


# Advertiser Correspondence

**Churchgoers and Sunday Cars.**

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I would like to present one side of the car question I haven't seen mentioned yet, and one gained from sad experience. Anyone compelled to ride to business three or four times a day on a London car, has very little desire to use them on Sunday.

If some of the present cars are used any oftener than they are now, some of them will certainly fall to pieces

London has had several accidents caused by falling buildings; it has yet one in store from a car collapsing. It is a foregone conclusion that on a stormy day, like this, the power will give out between 12 and 1 o'clock, and passengers who have just paid their fare be compelled to walk to business. Let no one who wishes Sunday cars to go to church on stormy Sundays delude themselves with the idea that they will be on hand—that will be the day for the power to fail.

Almost the first thought an habitual user of the cars has on Sunday morning is, "I don't have to catch a car today." After a few narrow escapes crossing the G. T. R. at Rectory or Richmond. After a few times of being derailed or jumping the track at the most unexpected times and places, or being almost thrown out of the window by the sudden application of brakes, after waiting for wires to be replaced, or the fickle power to return (which happens regularly in winter) one does not hanker after the pleasure of a ride on Sunday. Let the cars have a (day of rest) to be cleaned and put into good repair, and then they will not cause such untavorable comment from visitors to our city.

A DAILY VICTIM.

London, Dec. 17.

**For Sunday Cars.**

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I am an employee of the London Street Railway and ride free at all times to any part of the city, day or night, but would be only too pleased to pay my fare if we could only get our cars to run on Sunday. I do think it would be a great boon to the working man and his family to have the pleasure of Sunday cars to use them for church purposes, also for exchange of visits, for after sixty hours of work we could stand a little source of pleasure in visiting our friends, which we cannot do, owing to their living so far in the other end of the city. A great number would attend church by being able to use the cars for that purpose, especially those of us that are up in years, and not able to walk as when younger. I have not attended church for the year 1908 in London for the simple reason we have so far to go to attend the church we prefer to go to, but have been able to do so in other places where they have cars run on Sundays. There are but a few men in the mechanical department but would regard it a distinct convenience to be able to use the cars on Sundays. For the workingman's comfort, let them run. This is a free-will offering in favor of the above. Respectfully,

CHAS. JOHNS.

39 Stanley Street.

**The Day of Rest.**

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

There is a great benefit to the nation or individual that keeps sacred the Sabbath.

The phenomenal success of the Scotch in this world of ours has generally been attributed to their faithful observance of the day of rest. In our city it is the wealthy who are asking for Sunday cars. The workingmen (and where would our city or any city be without them?) have made no general effort to have the day of rest made one of labor, as it would be to street railwaymen. The Sunday car service would be sure to bring in the London excursion, the park would have its theatre, and the Lord's Day Act, the best effort of the best minds in our country, would be riddled through and through with amendments until its makers would not recognize their handiwork. The thin edge of the wedge seems to be Sunday cars.

GEORGE MARTINDALE.

London, Dec. 18.

# METHODISTS PLAN BIG SERVICES

**A Great Religious Revival for London Is Being Arranged.**

The Methodists of this city are planning a series of evangelistic services for the coming winter, which if carried out will be one of the greatest religious revivals ever held here. The work will probably be particularly active during the month of February, when it is planned to hold revival meetings simultaneously in all the leading Methodist churches. McCoombe brothers, who recently conducted a revival in the Colborne Street Methodist Church, will start a three-weeks' revival in the First Methodist Church about the middle of February. At the conclusion of this series of meetings another series will be held in Askin Street Methodist Church, and it is likely that revivals will also be held in Wellington Street Methodist Church, Dundas Centre Church and Hyatt Avenue Church.

# PHILIP POCOCK REFUSES SALARY

**Divides Money Between Charitable Institutions of London.**

Yesterday Mr. Philip Pocock, who has acted as one of the members of the court of revision of the city, was forwarded a check for $50, the usual salary for this position.

Mr. Pocock sent it back to City Clerk Baker with instructions to divide it equally among the five following institutions: Protestant Orphans' Home, Mount St. Joseph, Mount Hope, the Salvation Army Rescue Home and the Children's Aid Society. That the "kiddies" will have a good time this Christmas was one desire of Mr. Pocock.

"It is one of the most thoughtful things I have heard of this season," said Mayor Stevely.

**THE TURF.**

**Winners Yesterday.**

Los Angeles, Dec. 18.—Winners today were: Jane Swift even, Lady Irma 8 to 1, St. Elmwood 8 to 5, Free Knight 7 to 2, Varieties 4 to 1, Belle Strome 4 to 1.

Oakland, Dec. 18.—Today's winners were as follows: Mechlin 15 to 1, Woollen 11 to 5, Saracinesca even, Ocean Queen 10 to 1, Rockstone 4 to 1, Creation 5 to 2.

# ONLY TOO GLAD TO GET MONEY

**Kingston Man Cannot Explain Why He Was Not Paid by Fraser Much Earlier.**

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—When the Marine inquiry resumed this afternoon, Mr. Watson continued his examination of Mr. McKelvey, of Kingston, in regard to plumbing supplies which were sold to Mr. J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights, in 1904-5. The witness explained that the account was rendered early in 1906. The goods had been paid for in October of this year. The books showed that payment had been made by note, but Mr. McKelvey said that the money really came to him by draft from British Columbia. Mr. Watson called special attention to the fact of this account having only recently been settled.

"Why was this account allowed to stand for over two years until Oct. 1905, for final settlement?"

"I can't explain that."

"Has Mr. Fraser been going over your books in connection with this matter, or anyone else on his behalf?"

"No."

"What have you to say?"

"It was unfortunate for us to have to wait so long for the money."

"Have you any accounts standing longer that that?"

"Yes, several of them."

Mr. Watson: "Pretty bad pay."

"Did you inquire how it was that the draft came to you from British Columbia?"

"I was too glad to get the money to

**ADMITS BEING GUILTY.**

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Chas. Smith, a painter, arrested last night on a charge of bigamy, admitted his guilt. He married in September, 1904, Bertha Hichkerson, of Listowel, and in September last, Alice Louisa Groombridge of Toronto, knowing his first wife to be living. The former is living in Toronto and did not know of her husband's crime until his arrest.


**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 diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. REASONABLY PRICED.

# Ladies' Wear Co.

**SPECIALISTS**

NEW YORK AND PARIS EFFECTS IN WAISTS, SKIRTS, COSTUMES CORSETS, RIBBON, HOSE, COLLARS, BELTS AND RUCHING

No gift more acceptable than a nice Fillet Net Waist or Fancy Collar, Elastic and Tailored Silk Belts, Motor Scarfs and Shawls.

See our window for Christmas gifts.

Open every evening till Christmas.

Choice Christmas Gifts at reasonable prices in Fancy Fillet Net Waists, Fancy Collars and Bess Collarettes, Skirts, Belts and Novelties.

Astonishing values in Ribbons for hair or sashes.

See our window.

30c Ribbon for ..... 20c
25c Ribbon for ..... 15c

**267 DUNDAS STREET**
Two Doors West of Willington Street.

COMPARE OUR QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICES.

# MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held at noon yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 16, the president, Sir H. Montagu Allan, in the chair. Amongst other directors and shareholders present were Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Thomas Long, C. F. Smith, Hugh A. Allan, Alex. Barnet, R. Campbell Nelles, G. Durnford, George Hague, John Patterson, C. R. Black, A. Brown, M. S. Foley, F. Hague, J. Watson, E. F. Hebden, T. E. Merrett and D. C. Macarow.

The president appointed Mr. J. M. Kilbourn, secretary of the bank, to act as secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The president then submitted the annual report of the directors, as follows:

Your directors beg to submit the annual statement of the affairs of the bank at close of books on Nov. 30 last, covering the year's business. The net profits amount to $738,579 19, which is less than those of a year ago, but it will be borne in mind that conditions have been less favorable. Our interest-bearing deposits have grown to a considerably larger sum latterly, while our call loan funds—nearly $11,000,000—have likewise greatly increased under a slowing down of trade activity, the latter yielding a substantially less return than at any date for many years back.

After paying the usual dividend of 8 per cent we have disposed of the surplus earnings by writing down bank premises account $100,000, contributing $25,000 to the officers' pension fund, and carrying forward the balance to undivided profits account, which has now reached the total $400,997 94.

All the branches of the bank have been duly inspected. We have found it desirable to close the sub-office at Douglas, Ontario, which did not justify being continued. We have opened branches at Melville, Sask.; Wainwright, Alta., and in Toronto on Parliament street.

With reference to the world-wide monetary stringency experienced the past year, bordering at times on panic conditions, without claiming undue prescience, we had early indication of the coming storm and prepared for something of the kind well in advance, so that our course through the growing pressure was made much easier and without stress to our extensive discounting clientele. Meantime, a clearer financial outlook has supervened, and we look from this on to a gradual revival of general trade, following upon an excellent crop in the Northwest and good prices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

### STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The net profits of the year, after payment of charges, charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to | | $ 738,597 19 |
| The balance brought forward from 30th November, 1907, was | | 267,400 75 |
| Making a total of | | $1,005,997 94 |
| This has been disposed of as follows: | | |
| Dividend No. 82, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum | $120,000 00 | |
| Dividend No. 83, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum | 120,000 00 | |
| Dividend No. 84, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum | 120,000 00 | |
| Dividend No. 85, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum | 120,000 00 | |
| | | 480,000 00 |
| Written off bank premises account | | 100,000 00 |
| Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund | | 25,000 00 |
| Balance carried forward | | 400,997 94 |
| | | $1,005,997 94 |

STATEMENT OF LIABIBILITIES AND ASSETS.
At 30th November, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities.** | | |
| 1.—To the Public: | | |
| Notes in circulation | | $ 4,740,478 00 |
| Deposits at call | $12,514,562 32 | |
| Deposits subject to notice (accrued interest to date included) | 25,880,153 57 | |
| Deposits by other bands in Canada | 2,933,156 29 | |
| | | 41,327,872 68 |
| Balance due to agents in Great Britain | | 8,412 15 |
| Dividend No. 85 | | 120,000 00 |
| Dividends unclaimed | | 885 00 |
| | | $46,197,627 83 |
| 2.—To the Stockholders: | | |
| Capital paid-up | $6,000,000 00 | |
| Reserve Fund | 4,000,000 00 | |
| Balance of profits carried forward | 400,997 94 | |
| | | 10,400,997 94 |
| | | $56,598,625 77 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Gold and silver coin on hand | | $1,569,822 58 |
| Dominion notes on hand | | 3,013,220 00 |
| Notes and checks of other banks | | 2,276,482 88 |
| Balances due by other banks in Canada | | 4,786 95 |
| Balances due by banks and agents in the United States | | 12,625 78 |
| Call and short loans on bonds and stocks in Canada | $1,957,782 71 | |
| Call and short loans on bonds and stocks elsewhere than in Canada | 8,958,351 07 | |
| | | 10,916,133 78 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government securities | | 609,071 56 |
| Municipal, railway and other debentures | | 6,344,224 22 |
| | | $24,746,377 75 |
| Current loans and discounts (less rebate of interest reserved | | 29,799,622 31 |
| Loans to other banks, secured | | 486,389 89 |
| Loans and discounts overdue (loss fully provided for) | | 86,738 01 |
| Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation | | 240,000 00 |
| Mortgages and other securities, the property of the bank | | 53,794 88 |
| Real estate | | 49,388 68 |
| Bank premises and furniture | | 1,118,685 03 |
| Other assets | | 17,089 21 |
| | | $56,598,625 77 |

E. F. HEBDEN,
General Manager.

The president, having invited discussion of the report, Mr. C. R. Black spoke as follows:

"I would like to say that I am sure all the shareholders must be very much pleased with the result of last year's business. It is true that we had a slightly better report last year, but when we consider the tremendous upheaval that has taken place across the line, and the fact that we cannot in this country stand aside from the effects of anything like that, and that our financial affairs, our industries and business generally, are influenced very largely by business conditions in the United States, I think that the report just presented us shows that the affairs of this bank have been managed during the past year with wonderful care and caution. The directors and the management must have exercised great prudence, and at the same time cared for the interests of their clients."

Mr. George Hague moved that the scrutineers cast one ballot in favor of the following persons as directors:

Sir H. Montagu Allan, Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Thomas Long, C. F. Smith, Hugh A. Allan, Charles M. Hays, Alex. Barnet, F. Q. Lewis and Bryce J. Allan.

Continuing, Mr. Hague said:

"With regard to the statement just presented, I would say that although the profits are not such as they were a year ago, or such as some other institutions have made, they might have been very much worse if extraordinary care had not been taken to keep the bank in a perfectly strong condition, which is much more important than making great profits. At this moment the bank is in an exceptionally strong position with regard to its immediately available resources as shown by this statement. They amount to about 50 per cent of the liabilities. Formerly we used to be well satisfied if our available resources amounted to 25 per cent., but times have changed, and most of the banks now keep larger reserves.

"With regard to the names presented, they are the same as last year, with one exception, to replace a director who has resigned to join the directorate of another bank, and I feel sure that they will be satisfactory to you, and I am sure that all the shareholders are greatly pleased with the result of their efforts." (Applause.)

The annual report was then unanimously adopted, on the following motion:

Moved by the president and seconded by the vice-president, that the report of the directors as submitted be and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution among the shareholders.

The general manager of the bank, Mr. E. F. Hebden, briefly discussed the report, remarking: "There is very little to say beyond expressing the hope that the shareholders may find the exhibit placed before them satisfactory.

"The only other matter I have to refer to is the staff, and to testify to the continuing loyalty and devotion of its members to the shareholders' interests, and to the excellent spirit animating them towards the bank and one another, and to the good work performed."

Messrs. John Patterson and C. R. Black were appointed scrutineers for the election of directors.

The president briefly explained that the appointment of Mr. Bryce J. Allan to the directorate was merely temporary, to fill the gap caused by the resignation of Mr. C. R. Hosmer from the board. He explained that as soon as it was possible to call a full meeting of the board a permanent director would be elected.

The motion for the election of the directors by one ballot was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Campbell Nelles: "I think a vote of thanks should be tendered the president, vice-president and directors, and to the general manager, and staff. While I am not one of the oldest, I am not one of the youngest here. I have had an account with this bank since 1882, and in all that time I have never met with a single word of discourtesy, while my business has always been carefully looked after, and anyone who has met with the attention that I have always received will have no cause of complaint regarding the Merchants' Bank." (Hear, hear.)

The president, on behalf of himself, the vice-president and board, and the general manager, on behalf of himself and the staff, briefly returned thanks for the meeting's appreciation of their services, after which the meeting adjourned.

At a special meeting of the directors subsequently held, the following officers were re-elected: President, Sir H. Montagu Allan; vice-president, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson.

# CHRISTMAS TREE PUZZLE




The children were holding a fair for the benefit of Fiji Island orphans when Gladys Doughbag came along and created tremendous excitement by spending a whole dollar. Who can discover on the tree tags the sums amounting to Miss Doughbag's purchases?

ANSWER TO PUZZLE SUM PRINTED FRIDAY.

POSTER. POST. MINE—ERMINE.

# McClary Mfg. Co. Changes for 1909

At the first of the year, Mr. J. J. Foot, sales manager at London since Jan. 1, 1907, becomes manager of the Winnipeg branch. Mr. Foot has already left London for the west.

He has had a lengthy experience with the McClary Company, having climbed up from the bottom of the ladder.



MR. J. J. FOOT,
Who Has Been Appointed Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

When the St. John branch was opened in 1900, Mr. Foot was appointed manager, and continued in that office for seven years. With his enthusiasm and energy, and general ability, he will no doubt give a good account of himself in the west.

**New Sales Manager.**

Mr. M. F. Irwin becomes sales manager at London Jan. 1. Mr. Irwin was formerly manager of St. John branch, succeeding Mr. Foot two years ago. He has also had a lengthy experience with the McClary Company, and with his all-round knowledge of both the stove and tinware industries the sales management of the McClary Company is in capable hands.

The vacancy in the managership of St. John branch will be filled by the appointment of Mr. D. George Clark, late manager of Hamilton branch. Mr. Clark is quite familiar with the "Blue Nose" trade, having been a traveller in that territory some years ago. He is a thorough McClary man in training, and no doubt will be welcomed back by his many friends.



MR. M. F. IRWIN,
Sales Manager at London for the McClary Manufacturing Company.

**Goes to Hamilton.**

Mr. G. E. Main, who has been connected with the Winnipeg branch for the past seven years, has been appointed to the vacancy in the managership of the Hamilton branch, caused by Mr. Clark's removal to St. John. Mr. Main is young and painstaking, having had head office experience, and should continue the good work of Mr. Clark in the Niagara Peninsular.

On Friday evening, Nov. 27, a banquet was given by the going and coming managers in the company's own banqueting hall, Wellington street, of this city. All the talent was supplied by the female and male members of the office staff.

# URGENT REASONS FOR MORE WATER

## Citizens Should Look Carefully Into the Water Question

The water commissioners request publication of the following:

In looking at the water problem there is an argument that is irrefutable, and that is that the city of London is facing today and has faced for a year, a great shortage of water.

At this season of the year, when it is the most natural thing in the world to expect an abundance of water, and while the supply at Springbank has not diminished, there is, as a matter of fact not enough water to meet the demands. This is due principally to the waste of water by allowing taps to run, etc., and it is such a shortage as this that keeps the water commissioners and their employees worrying lest something should happen. The introduction of new services is also a severe tax upon the supply.

The water shortage is not confined to July or August or September, the supposed dry months of the year, but there is actually now, and has been, a considerable shortage of water.

One of the best arguments for the present scheme is that it is the only spring water scheme available. If the citizens of London desire to preserve their spring water, they must accept this scheme as it stands.

The commissioners are seized with the urgency of the case. The shortage of water with its attendant dangers, the fact that the city will be in a very dangerous plight next summer if no water is obtained, the need of lawn services and better street sprinkling, and a thousand and one arguments for more water should be impressed upon the citizens.

By this scheme, there will be an abundance of spring water for many years.

It can be brought to the city in a very short time, in plenty of time to relieve the shortage before the dry spell.

The whole supply can be added within a year, and the city given plenty of water for many years to come.

It is also important to note that the water commissioners turned over to the city this year a surplus of $31,000. This, with the sum which would come to the city from the Grand Trunk, from lawn sprinkling, and from better and more street watering will enable the commission to annually meet all charges upon the construction of the new work without in any way increasing the water rates, or adding to the tax rate in any way.

The water works system will be increased materially without additionally taxing the water takers. The commissioners have suffered a considerable loss of revenue because of the fact that they had no water to sell.

If a favorable verdict is given on the bylaw the commission will commence work early in January to lay the mains and bring the water here, confident it can be brought here in early June or July, at the latest.

The citizens should look carefully into the proposition. There is now no good reason for delaying the settlement any longer. The commissioners are confident that the scheme is a good one. It has their unqualified support, and they are confident of a favorable verdict upon it.

**Thousands of Deer Killed.**

During the hunting season in Ontario for the year 1908, the Canadian Express Company carried 2,348 carcasses of deer, with a total weight of 264,308 lbs. The season included a period of fifteen days between Nov. 1 and Nov. 15, inclusive, and the figures show an increase of 181 carcasses over the year 1907. All of these shipments were from points on the northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway system, the heaviest shipments being made from Burks Falls, Haliburton, Huntsville, Kinmount, Powasan, Scotia Junction, South River and Trout Creek. This number does not give any idea of the number of deer killed during the open season, and as each hunter is allowed two deer on his license, and as from eight to nine thousand hunters were in the district, it is probable that from 10,000 to 12,000 deer were killed during the season. This is estimated from the fact that a large number of deer are eaten in the hunters' camp, and a great many are transported by the settlers by other means than through the railway.

Jesse Hoover, a well-known resident of Malahide Township, died in St. Thomas yesterday.


# The MORRISON SHOE CO.



## FINE LEATHER GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS

Hand Bags, Purses, Club Bags, Suit Cases, Music Cases; in fact, anything in the way of Leather Goods, makes an ideal and most practical Christmas Gift.

We have the largest assortment in the city of the very latest novelties, all made by reputable makers, and at prices to suit the people of limited means, as well as those who want the best money can buy. Five days only are left to do Christmas shopping. We know your time will be precious, and to help you in choosing we give below a few illustrations with price suggestions.

## READ THIS LIST CAREFULLY



Ladies' Dolphin Grain Hand Bags, black and brown, gilt frame, two inside pockets, same as cut ..... **98¢** and **79¢**

Ladies' Keratol Hand Bags, cash purse inside .. **33¢**

Ladies' Dolphin Grain Hand Bags, purse inside ..... **89¢**, **69¢** and **49¢**

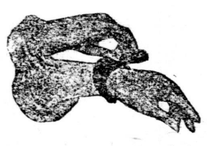
Ladies' Real Morocco and Seal Grain Hand Bags, leather lined ..... **$2.47** and **$1.79**

Ladies' Real Hornback Alligator Hand Bags ..... **$9.98**, **$7.98** and **$4.47**

Misses' Real Alligator Hand Bags, leather lined ..... **$1.29**

Children's Fancy Leather and Beaded Purses, all colors ..... **19¢**

LATEST NOVELTY.



WRIST PURSE, 19c.

The Wristlet Purse is something every young girl or woman should have, especially if at all given to outdoor pastime, in black, brown, green and tan ..... **19¢**

Ladies' Finger Purses, black, brown, tan and green **69¢**, **49¢**, **33¢** and **23¢**

Ladies' Genuine Calf and Seal Grain Finger Purses, all shades ..... **$1.39**, **$1.19**, **98¢**

Ladies' Velvet Calf, Suede, Seal Grain and Real Morocco Finger Purses ..... **$3.89**, **$2.47**, **$1.49**

Men's Coin Purses .. **23¢**, **19¢** and **15¢**

Men's Leather Cash and Bill Purses .... **75¢**, **43¢** and **19¢**

Men's Leather Bill Folds ..... **$1.98**, **89¢** and **49¢**



COLLAR BOX, 69c.

Soft Kid, Velvet Suede, Velvet Alligator and Seal Goat Collar and Handkerchief Bags, in brown, grey, tan and black, at **$2.69**, **$1.98**, **$1.39**, **98¢**, **69¢**

Collar Box ..... **69¢**

Music Rolls and Cases, from **43¢** to **$2.79**

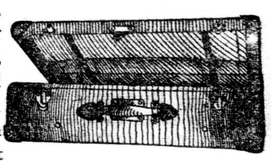
Playing Card Cases, with deck of gilt-edged Cards, from ..... **39¢** Up

Car Ticket Cases, from ..... **5¢** Up

Letter Cases, from ..... **43¢** Up

Ladies' Card Cases, from ..... **23¢** Up

Smooth, Solid Leather Suit Cases, brass lock and catches, linen lined, brown and russet. At ..... **$4.49**, **$3.98** and **$3.47**



Smooth Solid Leather Suit Cases, leather lined ..... **$8.97** and **$6.49**

Imported Japanese Matting Suitcases, especially suited for ladies' use on account of their lightness in weight ..... **$3.29**, **$2.98**, **$2.79**

Imitation Leather, Rubber Cloth and Leatherette Suit Cases ..... **$1.98**, **$1.79**, **$1.29**

Get a Brownie Suitcase for the Children for ..... **89¢**

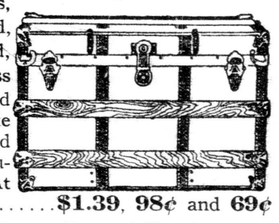
Smooth, Solid Leather Club Bags, in brown, black and russet leather, covered frame, brass mountings, hand-sewed edges ..... **$4.97**, **$4.47** and **$3.97**



Smooth, Solid Leather, Extra Deep Club Bags, sewn in frame, black, brown and russet ..... **$7.49** and **$6.59**

Solid Leather, Paris Grain and Imitation Alligator Club Bags, Japanned frame, brass mountings ..... **$1.97**, **$1.69** and **$1.49**

Toy Trunks, iron covered, hardwood, slats, brass lock and catches inside tray, trimmed same as regular trunks. At ..... **$1.39**, **98¢** and **69¢**



Waterproof Canvas-Covered Trunks, hardwood slats, brass lock .. **$3.47**, **$2.79**

Waterproof, Canvas-Covered Trunks, fibre binding, brass lock and trimmings ..... **$5.49**, **$4.98**

**Initials Put on Trunks and Leather Goods Free of Charge**

**If There Is Anything You Want in Leather Goods or Trunks, and We Have It, We'll Save You Money.**

## EXCEPTIONAL PRICES IN SLIPPERS

Ladies' Carpet, Felt and Tweed Slippers ..... **29¢**, **23¢**, and **15¢**

Ladies' Fancy Felt, Velvet and Kid House Slippers ..... **75¢**, **59¢** and **49¢**

Ladies' Felt Juliet and Toilet Slippers, six shades ..... **98¢** and **87¢**

Ladies' Fancy and Plain Velvet Juliet Slippers ..... **$1.39** and **$1.19**



Ladies' Extra Fine Felt Juliet Slippers, turn sole ..... **$1.79**

Misses' and Children's Fancy House Slippers ..... **59¢**, **29¢** and **23¢**

Men's Carpet Slippers ..... **89¢** and **39¢**

Men's Kid, Fancy Velvet and Imitation Alligator Slippers .. **$1.19**, **98¢**, **75¢** and **69¢**

Men's Fine Dongola and Chocolate Kid, high cut, elastic side and Everett Slippers ..... **$1.89**, **$1.63** and **$1.39**

Men's and Boys' Oil Grain, Box Calf and Mulehide Hockey Shoes, **$1.89**, **$1.49**, **$1.25**

SKATES PUT ON HOCKEY SHOES FREE OF CHARGE.

**Women's Rubbers, 49c; Men's Rubbers, 75c; Men's Overshoes, 39c**

**The Above Are Only a Few of the Many Lines Priced for Quick Selling, Which Await Your Coming.**

**See Our Window for Goods and Prices**

# The MORRISON SHOE Co

123 DUNDAS STREET AND 8 MARKET SQUARE

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

# LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

## Coverpoint's Philosophy

A party of ladies—mark the word—attempted to kiss T. Longboat last evening in Toronto. This puts Toronto in the Hamilton class, and Davy Tope has lost his honors. After this we will believe that scientist person who says kissing in dangerous.

* * *

Now that the Indian has won the Marathon he is an American. Which proves that given time and a winner the Yankees can demonstrate anything.

* * *

T. Phillips is on his way to Montreal where he will enjoy a visit among his old friends, collect a large number of real Alberta dollars, and hike back with pleasant memories. All Edmonton will enjoy will be the pleasure of waiting at the postoffice for the cup that never will come.

* * *

From New York there comes a deep wail of woe from the demon orator, Alfie Shrubb. A few short days ago he was dictating terms to T. Longboat, and even now he feels like doing it, but the Indian has the call. So Alfie will have to come up to Tom's terms or behave. And it is so hard for Alfie to suppress the emotions that surge within his breast. If Alfie could only sing, man, what an artist he would be.

* * *

A New York reporter wanted Tom Longboat's sweetheart to pose for a picture in buckskins and feathers, but she told him that the only Indians who wore the regalia were in Buffalo Bill's emporium, and that her tribe were about four removes from that. A common or garden variety of picture had to go.

* * *

Since the New York Telegraph referred to Tom Flanagan as a prosperous hotelkeeper of Hamilton, Ont., Toronto readers have cut that great religious daily from their home circle. The blow was almost too much.

Tom Longboat should run for office in Toronto. He could run better than some of the board of education in that city, and his other qualifications would be almost as high.

* * *

"Give us this day our daily libel-suit" is the prayer of the effete Hamilton sports who are simply dying of ennui.

* * *

Willie Hoppe, the boy billiard player, has become a man, and will demonstrate that a boy wonder at getting the shekels has something on a good grown-up.

* * *

Ed. Adamson, the former Londoner, won a good wrestling match at Savannah, Ga., the other day.

* * *

Bill Papke is to retire. This will hold until somebody offers Bill a match.

* * *

One week from today Canada will be given another chance to loom large in the dispatches provided, of course, that one T. Burns beats J. Johnson to a jelly.

* * *

Floyd MacFarland, the hero of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, drinks, smokes, chews, swears, sits up late o' nights, tells funny stories, and extracts money out of a dead game. If you can beat that combination you can come around and get the change.

* * *

Lou Houseman has posted $5,000 with R. H. Southgate, jun. (safe man), the same amount to be tossed off if Albert L. Corey can't beat Pietri, Hayes or Longboat at the Marathon game in a suitable hall. There is naught so good for the youthful blood as the pure and sparkling carbonated water done up in comely packages and sold at 15 cents the split. — Chicago Tribune.

## Group Nine Schedule Is Made Out

Woodstock, Dec. 18.—Group 9, O. H. A. representatives, met here today and arranged the following schedule:

Jan. 4—London at Ingersoll.
Jan. 5—Paris at Simcoe.
Jan. 8—Simcoe at London.
Jan. 8—Ingersoll at Paris.
Jan. 11—London at Simcoe.
Jan. 11—Paris at Ingersoll.
Jan. 15—Ingersoll at Simcoe.
Jan. 15—London at Paris.
Jan. 22—Paris at London.
Jan. 22—Simcoe at Ingersoll.
Jan. 26—Simcoe at Paris.
Jan. 27—Ingersoll at London.

## Gamblers in Bribery of Umpires

New York, Dec. 19.—Sporting men along Broadway were busy discussing yesterday a story that may throw some light on the alleged attempt to bribe the umpires who officiated in the final New York-Chicago game at the Polo Grounds last fall to throw the result in favor of McGraw's men. For several days the story has been in circulation and the names of two well-known gamblers who have made book at racetracks in various parts of the country are involved. It is said that these gamblers played an important part in the arrangement of the Corbett-McCoy fake fight in Madison Square Garden eight years ago, and that one of them got a friend to hold a $10,000 guarantee posted McCoy that he would not win. According to the yarn the gamblers wanted to cinch a New York victory so that they could bet a large sum against the Cubs both in this city and in Chicago. The odds were 5 to 4 against New York, and the sure thing men believed that if they could "get to the umpires," they could win a fortune.

In order to put through this deal therefore it is said that they sent a man who has long been mixed up in the boxing game to the umpires with a money proposition which was promptly turned down. When this became known another well-known gambler whose house near Forty-Second street has been raided on numerous occasions, proceeded to cover the other gamblers' money, as the latter took the New York end anyway, and cleaned up $7,000 on the Cubs' victory. Those who circulated the story yesterday said that the facts could be substantiated if the National League's investigating committee decided to probe for the truth.



**BOWLING**

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

**PRIZES**

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

**Ideal Bowling Alleys**
GRAHAM & MARTELL, Proprietors.
195 KING STREET.

### CARPETBALL.

The Thursday night carpetball game played at the All Saints' Young Men's Club rooms, between the Midgets and the Champions, resulted in a win for the former, by 80 to 75. The game was very close and keenly contested, and aroused a good deal of excitement among the large number of spectators present. On Tuesday next the Midgets and Tigers play.

The standing of the league is now as follows:

| | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Tigers | 5 | 1 |
| Midgets | 3 | 4 |
| Champions | 2 | 5 |

**NATIONAL CIGAR STORE**

Now completely stocked with all lines of

**CHRISTMAS GOODS**

Ladies who want to give their gentlemen friends "Good Smokes" will do well to make their selections from our

**SPECIAL BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobaccos.
Full line of Pipes and Smokers' Supplies at reasonable prices.
Saturdays all three for 25c lines, four for 25c.
Bowling and Billiard Parlors in connection.

**197-199 DUNDAS ST. MIKE FOLEY, Mgr.**

## MURPHY BLAMED IN SCALPERS CASE

### The National Baseball Commission Finds Chicago Club Guilty.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—Complaint against the way in which the tickets for the recent world's series of baseball games in Chicago were handled, was fully justified, and the Chicago club is deserving of the severest criticism and censure in the matter, according to a decision made today by the National baseball commission, in the so-called 'scalpers' case."

In a very lengthy statement the commission says that while there was no direct charge made or proof offered that anyone connected with the Chicago club was in collusion with the "scalpers," yet at the same time it called attention to the finding that no public sale of the tickets was made at any time previous to the opening of the gates at the park on Sunday, excepting in the offices of the Chicago club, and it therefore followed that whatever tickets came into the hands of "scalpers" had their origin in the office of the Chicago club. It was found also that the Chicago club admits selling 630 tickets to a single person. The commission's report further says:

The evidence shows that preference was given so-called regular customers of the Chicago club over the general public, and while it may be that any club would have acted likewise, yet the commission condemns the fact that reservations were secured by parties who never took them, and held almost to the last minute and returned the tickets without settling for them. We believe it would be a very hard matter to prevent tickets during the series reaching the hands of scalpers, even without collusion on the part of anyone connected with the winning clubs, unless the city authorities themselves pass proper laws and ordinances to prevent scalping of tickets, and for that reason the commission recommends that an effort be made by every major league club to secure the necessary legislation in their respective cities for this purpose.

From what has happened and from this investigation, the commission is strongly of the opinion herein announced that hereafter all of the tickets for all the games during the entire series will be handled by them, and that an attempt will be made to adopt rules with reference to their sale, to prevent not only such tickets reaching the hands of scalpers, if possible, but to afford the general public every opportunity to get them quickly at several points, and at prices not in excess of those fixed by the commission.—August Herrman, Harry Pulliam, B. B. Johnston, National commission.

## ANOTHER GOOD PRACTICE LAST NIGHT

### Many of the Old Intermediates Out and in Excellent Form.

The second hockey practice of the season took place at the Princess Rink last night, and was very encouraging. Despite the early season, the players are showing the benefit of their training of the past few weeks, and are already in trim to play very fast hockey. By Jan. 4 both teams ought to be in the pink of condition. There was a good turnout of players, most of the veterans, as well as some very promising new men, being on the ice, among them being Homer Pearson, "Crow" Carrothers, W. P. Irving, Kenny Casselman, Wood, Abram, Sage, Jimmy Orr, Vining, Garrett, Munroe, Bernhardt, and Young. Bernhardt played last year with the Waterloos, and proved himself a good man. He looks promising. Young, Munroe and Orr also showed up well last night. The old players will, of course, be on the team again, but there are still many places to fill, but from the showing of the men now turning out it should not be difficult to fill the positions satisfactorily.

## ANOTHER REPORTED SHRUBB-INDIAN MATCH

New York, Dec. 18.—Tom Longboat the fleet-footed Indian, who recently defeated Dorando Pietri, the Italian runner, was matched today to race Alfred Shrubb, the English champion, at Madison Square Garden, on the night of Jan. 8 or 9. Shrubb was persuaded to reconsider his determination not to run a distance exceeding 15 miles, and will race Longboat the London Olympic distance of 26 miles 385 yards. This will be the first time he has ever run the distance in a professional contest.

Cavalry cover four miles an hour when walking, nine miles an hour when trotting, fifteen miles an hour when galloping.

## KETCHEL WILL BE READY IN JULY

### Thinks He Can Then Take on Tommy Burns for Battle.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—If Ketchel is left to himself he will not fight again until next July. What is more, it is quite likely that he has made his last appearance as a middleweight.

"I can do the weight all right, but it means too much hard work and hard feeding," said Ketchel. "I think that by resting up till July I will build up in fighting weight so that I can come in at 170 pounds."

"And then?" he was asked.

"And then Tommy Burns," answered Ketchel with a grin.

Ketchel confidently expects to be matched with Burns if the latter wins from Jack Johnson in Australia.

## LESTER PATRICK DECIDES TO PLAY

### He and Tom Phillips Joined the Edmonton Team Yesterday.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—Tom Phillips and Lester Patrick arrived here yesterday to join the Edmonton hockey team, which will pass through Winnipeg today, en route east.

Phillips reiterated his decision to quit the game after the Stanley cup series. He said: "I am leaving for Kenora this afternoon to visit my old home, and will then make for Montreal to play in games for the Alberta city. I will return to British Columbia just as soon as possible, and will not accept any offers from easterners to get into the game again."

Asked regarding the chances of the westerners of bringing the Stanley cup to Edmonton, Phillips said the trip was no joke at all, and that he thought their prospects of success were splendid. In the event of their winning the mug and exhibition games being arranged, he would play with the team, but that was all, for he was out of the game.

## BRANTFORD LOSES WARD

### Soo Man Decides to Stay With Shamrocks.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 19. — Manager Brown today received a letter from Johnny Ward, who had promised to play with the Brantford professional hockey team, stating that he had decided to spend the winter with Montreal Shamrocks.

## THE SCHEDULE FOR O. H. A. GROUP SEVEN

Stratford, Dec. 18. — The schedule of the intermediate O. H. A., group No. 7, was drawn up here today, the following representatives being present: C. W. Cressman, Stratford, convener; R. E. Baker, New Hamburg; Wm. Hartry, Seaforth; C. P. Shepherd, Clinton; E. P. Edmunds, Stratford.

The schedule of games is as follows:
Jan. 5—Seaforth at Stratford.
Jan. 6—Hamburg at Clinton.
Jan. 12—Stratford at Seaforth.
Jan. 14—Seaforth at Clinton.
Jan. 15—Stratford at Hamburg.
Jan. 19—Clinton at Stratford.
Jan. 22—Stratford at Clinton.
Jan. 22—Seaforth at Hamburg.
Jan. 26—Clinton at Seaforth.
Jan. 26—Hamburg at Stratford.
Jan. 29—Clinton at Hamburg.

Referees—R. E. Baker, A. Hahn, Hamburg; W. McRae, J. E. Doherty, Clinton; Brown Jackson, John McKenzie, Seaforth; W. Hern, E. P. Edmunds, Stratford.

## DISTINCT BLOW AT COMMUNITY

### Is Anything That Tends to Make Sunday Like Any Other Day.

The press committee of the Lord's Day Alliance and citizens opposed to Sunday cars have furnished the following summary of opinions on the subject under discussion. These expressions are short and to the point, and further emphasize the wisdom of preserving the world's rest day, that the greatest possible number may enjoy it as a gift from the creator to mankind:

"Anything that tends to make Sunday like any other day is a distinct blow at the well-being of the community. Everything that tends to make it a distinct day, a day of rest, quiet, and noiseless peacefulness is a help and should be safeguarded."

"As a large body of men who are now able to enjoy the Lord's Day as an absolute day of rest, and as a day of religious observance will be prevented from so doing. The strain on the nerves of both motorman and conductor is very great, and a day of rest apart from all religious sentiment, is an immense boon."

"The Sabbath is God's special gift to the workingman, given him for the purpose of prolonging his life and preserving efficient his working tone. All unnecessary Sunday labor is robbery that takes this gift from those that need it most."

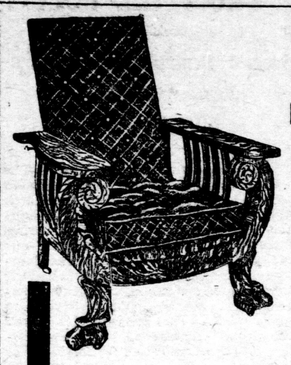
"Sunday kept as a holy day is the core of our civilization. Sunday kept as a holiday would soon undermine our civilization."

"Sunday cars would invite to dissipation rather than to rest. Men who use Sunday as a day of pleasure-seeking, find themselves at its close poorer financially, mentally and spiritually, and often physically as well."

"While men cannot be compelled to keep the Sabbath absolutely as a day of rest, they have a right to be allowed to do so, and everything that makes Sunday labor compulsory on some is a curtailment of this right, and is to be deplored."

"The golden rule forbids us to vote for that which will cut off from others the rights and privileges that we ourselves enjoy, viz., the right and privilege of spending the Sabbath with the family in the home, and in the church."

It will be noticed that those who desire the preservation of the Lord's Day do not wish to dictate as to how men shall observe it, but they claim that it is the right of all to enjoy "the liberty of rest and the opportunity of worship."



# LISTEN!

Below we give a list of three special bargains. We know that these are the greatest values we have ever been able to offer, and we honestly believe that they are the greatest bargains ever offered in Canada. They were purchased at a few cents on the dollar. Last week a store in Toronto sold 200 of each of these lines at a higher price than we are offering them for.

1 Fifty Solid Oak Morris Chairs, upholstered in best imitation leather, spring seat and back; a big easy chair. It would be good value and a big seller at $10. To clear at **$5.95**

2 Fifty Big Easy Rockers, upholstered in best imitation leather, diamond tufted backs, deep springs in seat, frame heavily carved, solid oak. Good value at $15. To clear at ..... **$7.50**

3 Fifty Solid Oak, Hand-Carved Morris Chairs, upholstered in best imitation leather, beautifully-shaped backs, deep springs in seat. A great big easy chair that is cheap at $15. To clear at ..... **$7.50**

SEE THESE IN OUR WINDOWS.

**The ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.**
228-230 DUNDAS STREET.
LONDON'S LARGEST HOMEFURNISHERS

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

# Buick Model 10

**Won First Place Among American Cars and Second Place in International Light Car Road Race at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25, 1908.**

After leading the entire first half of what proved to be the most exciting and most stubbornly-fought speed battle in automobile racing history, the Buick Model 10's gasoline tank became loose, and because of stops totalling over twenty minutes from this trouble, the Buick lost the 196-mile Savannah race by six minutes.

Hilliard, in his $3,300 Lancia, won, and all credit is due him. Burman, in his $1,100 Buick gave him the fight of his life and brought his car in with such a lead over the remaining contestants that there was no question concerning the standard which the Buick has set in low-priced automobile construction.

E. A. Hearne, of Chicago (strictly an amateur), driving his own car, a Buick Model, 10, won fourth place, and was at all times a contender for the highest honors.

The great duel between the leaders was a sight which the spectators will never forget.

NOTES ON THE RACE.

The Buick used was a regular stock chassis except that for the sake of securing less clearance, the frame and machinery were under-hung. Our regular motor, transmission and axle parts were used.

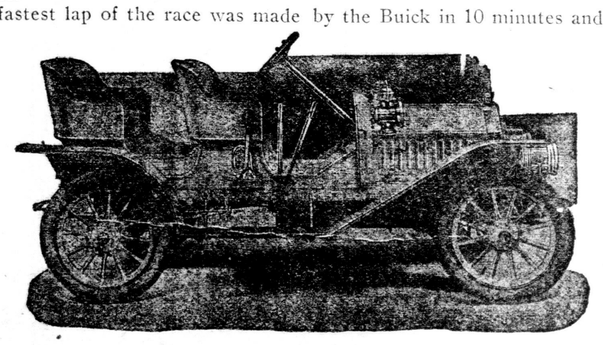
During the entire race the hood over the engine was not raised.

Seventy miles per hour was made on the smooth, straight-away stretches.

The three fastest laps made in the race were made by the Buick.

The Buick made each of 17 laps in less than 11 minutes. The length of each lap was 9.8 miles.

The fastest lap of the race was made by the Buick in 10 minutes and 8 seconds.



McLaughlin-Buick Model 10, with Tourabout Seat, for 1909.

Model 10 complete with regular equipment, duck-bill deck, magneto and 3½-inch tires ..... $1,100
With Tourabout Seat as above ..... $1,180
With Tonneau and Side Doors ..... $1,200

**Mitchell Garage**
AGENTS, LONDON, ONT.

Why are CARLING'S Ale, Porter & Lager Famous? Because They are always Uniform and are Wholesome and Nutritious Beverages.

EVERY DEALER EVERYWHERE

### WAR ON GAMBLING.

Los Angeles, Dec. 18.—Fifty business and professional men met at the invitation of Arthur Letts, proprietor of the Broadway store, yesterday, and organized a movement designed to eradicate race track gambling in California.

An organization to be known as the Businessmen's Anti-Race Track Gambling League of Southern California was perfected. A brief explanation was added, declaring the purpose of the organization to be the securing of the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting race track gambling in the State of California, providing for the offices of the league, for an advisory committee, and such other committee as shall be deemed necessary to be appointed by the president.

A piece of bread soaked in strong vinegar and applied to a corn softens it so that the kernel can be easily taken out.

## "NOTHING VENTURED NOTHING HAVE"

Can you venture an investment of a small sum on your teeth? If you can do this at once, you will have good teeth at a time when others are wishing for them.

It's an expensive venture to permit the continuance of decay. Small fillings that receive my attention, create a desire to preserve real teeth. The willing effort my patients use to influence their friends, is one reason that my operations deserve to be made more popular.

**DR. HUTCHISON**

PHONE 1372. 214 DUNDAS STREET.

The interest on a single dollar amounts to less than five cents in a year, it is true, but the advantage of conducting a savings account with a chartered bank is that you have the money laid safely away against a time of need, or for future investment, while the more money you put in the bank, and the longer you leave it there, the more interest you get.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter. 1854

394 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

W. J. HILL, Manager.

Branches also at ST. THOMAS, Ilderton, THORNDALE.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

b

## GOLD GLASSES

Make a very suitable and

**USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT**

OUR OFFER to supply them as low as $3 50 and then to examine the eyes afterwards, without extra charge, makes it possible for you to give a nice pair of glasses as a gift, and at the same time give them the privilege of coming to us at any time after, and our specialist will make a thorough examination of the eyes, and grind in the proper correcting lenses.

**The TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO**

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS,

Phone 1877 237 Dundas Street




## Our Candies

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

You could not select anything more appropriate or more pleasing for a lady as a gift than a box of our selected candies.

**This Merry Season**

Will be all the more merrier if you take the time to pay a visit to our store. You will find an amazing and an attractive assortment of confectionery here. Everything that one desires in the candy line is ready on the counters.

**Some of Our Specials**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chocolates, plain pound | 25c | Walnut Kisses, pound | 20c |
| Chocolates, with nuts, pound, | 25c | Cocoanut Kisses, pound | 20c |
| Chocolates, with fruit, 2 lbs. | 60c | Scotch Kisses, pound | 25c |
| Chocolate pettermints, box | 15c | Cream Caramels, pound | 20c |
| Chocolates and Creams, pound, | 25c | Mixed Taffies, pound | 10c |
| Chocolate Drops, pound | 20c | Mixed Creams, pound | 15c |

BEST FRESH CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS FOR HOLIDAYS ONLY, 25c PER POUND, OR 5 POUNDS FOR $1 00.

Bon-Bon Stockings ..... 5c to $1 00

Special box of Mixed Candy for Christmas trade, for ..... 25c

**Fancy Boxes**

The finest array of plush and silk-made candy boxes that has ever been shown in London. Imported for the holidays. All kinds and all sizes.

Filled with candy, from ..... $1 00 to $5 00

Visit our Ice Cream and Soda Water Parlors.

**Some of the Popular Drinks**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia Special | 10c | Chocolate Nut Sundae | 10c |
| Boston Walnut | 10c | Maple Walnut | 10c |
| David Harum | 10c | 400 Sundae | 10c |
| Banana Frappe | 10c | And other fashionable flavors. | |

**Olympia Candy Co.**

*186 Dundas Street. Peter Mandas, Proprietor.*

tyx

## INDURATED FIBREWARE

EDDY'S FIBRE WARE will be found to be superior to any on the market. Is impervious to moisture and proof against hot or cold water.

Will not taint water, milk or other liquids.

**The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada**

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT 426 RICHMOND ST., LONDON


### WILLING TO PLAY UP.

[Washington Star.]

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, at a dinner in Cincinnati, told a quaint story about an English youngster. "They are very precocious, indeed," she said, "those little chaps from Eton or Rugby, with their round, sober faces and their quiet air. A very pretty American girl was talking one evening in London to one of these urchins. 'And have you got a sweetheart yet, Tommy?' she said playfully. 'No,' said Tommy; 'still, I'm game enough for a bit of spooning, if that's what you're after.'"

# CHARGES MURDER FROM THE PULPIT

### Vicar's Demand for Investigation of Woman's Death Stirs Up Police.

Keighley, England, Dec. 18. — The whole countryside has been agitated by the strange fate of Elizabeth Whitaker, the 23-year-old daughter of a farmer, who was found dead one morning recently in one of the farm buildings. The family had retired to bed, leaving her to lock up. When, the next morning, her bed was found to have been unoccupied, an alarm was raised, and the premises searched. She had evidently been suffocated by smoke, for her clothing was burned, and between the outbuilding where the body was found and the farmhouse were found a candlestick and several matches. It was thought that she had dropped the candlestick on her way out, and had then used matches, one of them igniting her clothes. At the inquest an open verdict was returned, with the suggestion of accident or suicide.

On the following Sunday, however, Rev. J. N. Lee, vicar of Cowling, made a demand from the pulpit for further investigation. There were, he remarked, three possible solutions of the mystery —accident, suicide, and murder. He did not pretend to be a Sherlock Holmes, but having consulted the best witnesses available, and examined the evidence, he was forced to the conclusion that the poor girl was murdered. For some reason or other she went outside the house, was stunned by a blow, probably where the candle was found, or was strangled or garrotted, and was then carried to the pig-sty, where her clothing was set on fire and the body charred to destroy all outward evidence of violence, except the protruding tongue.

"There is work here for the police," the reverend gentleman concluded, solemnly and emphatically, "and I hope it will be undertaken with the zeal and fidelity we expect from west riding constabulary."

It is believed by the police that the clergyman, by reason of his calling, has come into possession of some vital evidence, although, when interrogated by them, he simply remarked: "I should not have taken the unusual action of declaring the young woman to have been murdered and demanding that the matter should be reopened unless I felt it an absolutely imperative duty to do so. The inquest was held without sufficient time elapsing for inquiry. The theories of suicide and accident are alike untenable. The whole surroundings point emphatically to foul play, and I am convinced she was murdered."

## BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY

### Never Expects to See British—U. S. War, Says Admiral Sperry.

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 19.—Declaring that there was no position possible for the United States in a war where Great Britain was involved, except that of benevolent neutrality, Admiral Sperry, U. S. N., touched a warm spot in the hearts of his hearers at the banquet given by the chambers of commerce and the Planters' Association of Ceylon in honor of the American fleet.

The admiral, who replied to a speech by the chairman, said that in the King's domains he had been impressed mostly by the absolute solidarity of interests—commercial, political and economic. The development of Great Britain's colonies, he said, meant a stronger union of trade for the United States and Great Britain.

Col. Sir Henry McCallum, governor of Ceylon, in a speech, said that the prosperity of Australia, Hong Kong and the Straits settlement were due to the crown colony government and America would have adopted this system in the Philippine Islands had its constitution permitted.

### ALLEGED SMUGGLER JAILED.

Welland, Dec. 18.—Ed. Ealtz and Wm. Riley, of Buffalo, arrested at Fort Erie, charged by United States with manslaughter, in connection with the drowning of seven Chinamen being smuggled to Buffalo, had a hearing here today before Judge Wells. T. D. Cowper, prosecuting attorney, having been unable so far to arrange for the bringing of the surviving Chinamen to give evidence, asked for an adjournment, which was granted. W. M. German, for the defense, asked for bail, which was granted, $4,000 each. The case was adjourned until this afternoon for arranging bail, and probably will be then put off until after the New Year.

### WRIGHT'S LATEST.

Lemans, France, Dec. 18. — Wilbur Wright established a new world's record for the Michelin Cup, remaining in the aid 1 hour 53 minutes and 55 seconds.

## Amusements

### "DIVORCE."

An event which will stand unchallenged in the theatrical history of this city will be the presentation on Dec. 29, for a return engagement, by the very remarkable company which Mr. F. C. Whitney has brought together, of Paul Bourget's stirring drama, "Divorce," the English version of which has been made by Stanislaus Stange. To present this play in a manner befitting the various play of emotions which it embodies, Mr. Whitney has first of all secured the services of Miss Marion Terry, a sister of the famous Ellen Terry, and the youngest of the famous Terry family, who is accredited in her own country as the greatest emotional actress on the English stage. Associated in the cast is Miss Ida Conquest, who is known to audiences here and throughout the country as an actress of remarkable charm and power, while among the men are such sterling actors as Vincent Serrano, Eben Plympton and John Glendinning. It is a safe assertion that never before in the history of the drama here has such a cast been brought together for the delectation of our theatregoers, and from word which has reached here from Philadelphia, Detroit, Montreal, Washington and Toronto, no drama of such stirring intensity has been seen on the stage.

"Divorce" seizes one with its Gallic intensity. Its situations are bold and striking. The action mounts and the dramatic force gathers until one is impelled on as by a flood. The primal instincts of mother-love, of religion, and of domestic affection, are utilized with great skill. Five characters, wonderfully drawn, have been placed in a household, where the warring elements, involving birth, marriage, divorce and death, with their burden of felicity and infelicity, make for dramatic moments. Londoners should not fail to see "Divorce."

### "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."

"Brewster's Millions," another of Manager McLeish's guaranteed shows, proved a great treat to the fair audience at the Grand last night. It was one of the best evening's enjoyment London playgoers have had for some days.

The story is quite well known to local theatregoers. Monty Brewster is given a million dollars to spend in one year. If he does so he will be given a legacy of $7,000,000. Monty accepts the offer, and proceeds to squander the money. He backs theatrical troupes, and horses, buys bad stocks, and a thousand and one things, but his money accumulates quite often faster than he can spend it. At last he takes a party of friends to Europe, and in desperation, allows a ship to go down, dissipating practically the last remnants of his fortune.

It is in the sinking of the yacht that one of the finest pieces of stage realism ever shown to Londoners is given. The rocking of the boat, the howling wind and all the accompaniments of a storm at sea are vividly brought to the minds of the audience.

The cast, which is by the way, the original New York company, is an excellent one, and does full honor to the play. Edward Abeles, as Monty, showed to splendid advantage and demonstrated that he is an actor of much ability. In his portrayal of the reckless millionaire possessed of an intense desire to get rid of his money, he was excellent. He has a magnificent voice, and good presence. His work is a feature. Miss Milton, as Peggy, was sweet and engaging, and played her role with judgment.

Every one of the cast knew their work well, and it would be unwise to pick out any individual.

## THE NEW STORE RECENTLY OPENED

### The Ladies' Wear Company Will Supply Ladies' Wants.

The question has often been asked, why are there no special ladies' furnishings, when there are so many gents' furnishing stores? In future Londoners will be able to say, "Well, we are fortunate, for we have the Ladies' Wear Company, who make a specialty of supplying the wants of ladies." This store has recently been opened at 207 Dundas street, and is completely stocked with all the latest New York and Paris effects in waists, skirts, costumes, etc., pertaining to ladies' wear.

That the Ladies' Wear Company will prove popular, is evidenced from the enthusiasm with which the ladies are talking of it already. In addition to being able to purchase the latest ready-made effects, it has the advantage that you can take your own material there and have it made up as desired. One has only to look at the attractive designs shown in the Ladies' Wear Company window to be convinced that they are selling only the latest styles, and at reasonable prices.


## FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



**FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.**

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's **ailments**. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths**, also **pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar** to our sex.

I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly **and surely**. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you **should** wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**"—with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should **have it and learn to think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really **cures** all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

**MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 38, WINDSOR, ONT.**



# WOODS' FAIR

## Hints For Christmas Shoppers

**Ebony Goods**

Ebony Hand Mirrors, each ..... 35c, 50c, 65c

Ebony Combination Set, mirror, hat brush and hair brush. Regular $2.95. for ..... $2.50

Ebony Brush Sets, 3 in set, with stand. Regular $1.50, for.... $1.25

Ebony Military Brushes with solid leather case, genuine bristle. Regular $2.25, for ..... $1.50

**Pictures**

Reproduction of Bell Smith's famous paintings, size 6x11. Price ..... 35c

Gilt Frame Pictures, size 14x16, several subjects. Prices ..... 29c, 33c and 39c

Special Large Frame Pictures, size 23x28. Regular 93c, special.. ..... 79c

Panel Shaped Pictures, narrow framed, comic subjects. Price.. ..... 50c each

**Stationery**

Paperterie Boxes at, each ..... 10c, 15c, 25c and up to $1.50

Fancy Calendars at 5c. 10c, 15c and some special beauties at 20c

Post Card Album, 15c up to $1.50 each.

See our special Album at 35c

Christmas Post Cards. Price 2 for ..... 5c

Christmas Tags.... ..... 5c pk.

Christmas Seals ..... 10c

Holly Napkins ..... 5c doz.

Christmas Cards..... 5c. 10c, 15c

**Umbrellas**

Ladies Umbrellas, suitable for Christmas presents, gold or silver mounting, straight or bent handles, taped edge, steel rod, bulb runner, guaranteed not to tarnish. Special at ..... $3.50

Gentlemen's taped edged Umbrellas, natural wood handles, steel rod, paragon frames, bulb runner. Special at, each ..... $1.25

**Ribbons**

Holly Ribbons (duchess) at 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c yd.

Special line of Children's Hair Ribbons, 3½ inches wide. Special at ..... 15c yd.

Baby Ribbons, almost any shade at ..... 1c yd.

Dresden and Plaid Ribbons..... ..... 15c to 75c yd.

Fancy Embossed Ribbon, 1¼ in. wide, pink, yellow and mauve. Regular 10c, special at..... 5c. yd.

**Dinner Sets**

China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, pink decorations. Regular $17.50 for ..... $12.50 set

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, pink decorations. Regular $11.25 for.... ..... $10.00

Meakin's best Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, new goods, special value at ..... $12.50

**Special—See Our Japanese Booth**

Just as you come in the door, on right hand side. There may be something you want. At any rate it will interest you.

**Toys**

50 only Doll Carriages, bicycle wheeled, nicely upholstered in different colors. Regular $1.75 to $2.00 each, for ..... $1.50

Shoo Fly Rocking Horses, good size, strongly made. Regular price 85c, special at ..... 75c

Toy Pop Guns. Regular 10c, for ..... 5c

Crooked Handle Canes, dark wood. Regular 10c, for ..... 5c

**Fancy Cases**

Gentlemen's Travelling Companion, brown leather, etc. Regular $2.50, for ..... $1.75

Military Brushes in case, genuine bristle, 2 brushes and combs. Regular $1.95, for ..... $1.50

Gentlemen's Companions in black, very neat. Regular $1.95, for $1.75

Ladies' Toilet Sets, 3 piece, mirror, comb and brush. Special price ..... $3.95

Children's Comb and Brush Sets, in white. Price ..... 85c

**All Prices Quoted in This Ad. Are Good for Saturday and Monday**

**Bibles**

Our Special Reference Bible. Regular 75c, for ..... 69c

Another real live bargain in Bibles is our Illustrated. Regular 90c, for ..... 75c

Pocket Bibles. Special value for ..... 50c

See our extra 25c Bibles

Hymn Books, Prayer Books and Testaments.

**Fancy Novelties**

Gilt Ink Stands, double and single ..... 25c and 50c

Fancy Glass Antomizers, special at ..... $1.00 each

Brass Ash Trays, splendid value at ..... 50c each

Bronze Figures on pedestal. Regular 35c, for ..... 25c

Two only Pearl Handle Knife and Fork Sets. Regular $11.95. Special at ..... $9.25

**Handkerchiefs**

Ladies' Embroidery Handkerchiefs at ..... 10c

Ladies' Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs at ..... 10c

Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched. Special at 2 for 25c

Gents' Lawn Handkerchiefs, 6 in a pretty box. Special at 65c and 75c

Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, in Japanese cuff box, 3 to box, make a splendid gift. Price ..... 95c

**Fancy China**

See our special table at ..... 15c

Some of our 25c goods are regular 35c to 40c.

SEE THE 25c TABLES.

All our Art Room China reduced. Biggest value in London.

**Fine Leather Goods**

Leather Writing Cases at $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Music Cases and Rolls 50c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Leather Hand Bags. See our 50c line.

Hand Bags, suitable for elderly ladies . Special values at, each..... ..... $1.50

Our $1.00 Hand Bags is big value, brown or black shade.

**Children's Goods**

Children's Wool Mitts, with long cuff, in cardinal, scarlet and white. Price ..... 35c per pair

Child's Silk Dresses, made of Jap silk, hubbard style, deep flounce, insertion and lace with deep lace collar. Special at ..... $3.50 each

Lawn Dresses, Buster Brown style, with sailor collar, box pleated back, fine tucked, yoke front. Price ..... $1.50 each

**Candy**

Our own Candy Mixture at 2 lbs. for ..... 15c

Fresh Maple Cream at .... 10c lb.

Peanut and Cocoanut Taffies at ..... 10c lb.

Fresh Christmas Creams at..... ..... 10c, 15c and 20c

Best Cream Chocolates at 20c lb.

Imported English Caramels at.. ..... 30c lb.

Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings.

**Burnt Wood Novelties**

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes. Regular 45c, for ..... 35c

Plate Racks, 54 inches long. Regular $1.95 for ..... $1.65

Serving Trays, large size. Regular $1.25, for ..... 95c

Serving Trays, special at .... 75c

Picture Frames at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Plaques, 20 inches long, 6 inches wide, Indian boy and girl. Regular 45c, for ..... 35c

**Fancy Baskets**

Fancy Waste Paper Baskets. Each ..... 25c up to $3.00

Work Baskets, all sizes, at, each ..... 25c up to $2.50

Large Fancy Tray Baskets for serving. Special at .. $3.00 to $3.75

Fancy Baskets for trimming. Price ..... 10c up

Clothes Hampers and Serving Baskets. Prices, each $1.95 to $5.00

**Books**

Copyright Books (new titles). Price ..... $1.15

Last Year Copyrights..... 75c

Henty and Alger Books for Boys ..... 19c

The Mead and Carey Books for Girls ..... 25c

Pretty Magnolia Gift Books 25c

**Glassware**

Gold Glass Table Sets $1.50 and $2.25 set.

Gold Glass Berry Sets $1.50 to $1.95 set.

Gold Glass Water Sets at..... ..... $2.50 each

Fancy Bon Bon Dishes, Card Receivers and Vases at 15c, 25c and 35c.


## BOKAHANGA IN REVOLT

### Pacific Island Breaks Away from England—Missionary the Leader.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 18.—The natives of Bokahanga Island, in the Manahiki group, have hauled down the British flag and declared a republic, according to information brought here yesterday by the steamer Nakura from Australia.

One of the island chiefs has been appointed dictator, and he has appointed judges and other administrative officers. The ringleader in the movement is said to be a native missionary.

## LONDON LODGE HELD ELECTION

### Men Who Preside Over Its Destinies During 1909.

London, Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Order of United Workmen, held the regular meeting in their hall in the Albion Block, Thursday night, Bro. C. E. Wilson, M. W., in the chair.

The chief feature of the evening was the initiation of a number of new candidates, part of whom were ladies. The initiation ceremony was performed by Bros. C. E. Wilson, Stephens, Hallman, Wood, Moore and Hutton.

After the ceremony the election of officers took place, the following being elected:

Bro. C. O. Stapleton, master workman; Bro. Hallman, foreman; Miss Noble, overseer; Miss Long, guide; J. B. Stephens, recorder; ex-Ald. Matthews, financier; Bro. Coombs, receiver; Bro. Smith, inside watch; Frederick Vantassel, outside watch; Miss Simpson, organist.

London Lodge has been very successful. It has received 45 applications since about July 15, with the assistance of Bro. W. R. Vantassel, grand organizer. Bro. Vantassel has done some good work in the city of London. There are eight lodges in the city, which have all had new members added this year.

### THE BEAVERTON FLOATED.

Port Colborne, Dec. 18.—As a result of a change of wind and the water rising in the harbor, the steamer Beaverton floated off the shoal where she was aground this morning about 1 o'clock, after being delayed over 36 hours. The Beaverton reached the G. T. R. elevator, and is now lightering. A leak has been discovered in one of her compartments, which may necessitate the unloading of the whole cargo here instead of holding the cargo at Thorold for the winter, as was intended.


THE SATISFACTION

THAT GOES WITH THE PURCHASE OF A

**Heintzman & Co. Piano**

Is the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best piano obtainable at any price, that you have an instrument which represents the perfected efforts of 55 years, and of the brightest inventive minds this country has produced, combined with the experience of a lifetime devoted to practical piano building.

In workmanship, beauty of design, purity of tone and wearing qualities the Heintzman & Co. Pianos have no equal in Canada, and back of all this is the most liberal guarantee that any firm offers.

Sold on Monthly or Yearly Payments. Send for Price List.

**Buy a Heintzman & Co. Piano**

YOU'LL NEVER REGRET IT.

**$225 — NOW — $225**

We have just received a beautiful French Burl Up-Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, Colonial style, music desk, modern improvements; only been used short time; good as new, and guaranteed like new. Regular price $375. Now, only **$225**, payable $6 per month. Write quick.

**HEINTZMAN & CO.**

242 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

b

## COAL and the BEST

Why? Because it burns with a strong heat without clinkers or waste. No sifting of ashes. No dumping of fire. The least trouble as well as the most economical.

Chestnut, Stove and Egg, per ton ..... $6.50

Large, clean Pea Coal, per ton..... $5.50

**Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.**

Phone 770. 131-141 York Street, City

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:40 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

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

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

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

Depart for the west — *3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

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

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive — 10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:5 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

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

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

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE

Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

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

**PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.**

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

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

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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

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

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

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

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**

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

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

* Runs through to Waterford.


**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Christmas AND New Year's Excursions**

Between All Stations in Canada.

AT SINGLE FARE

Good going Dec. 24 and 25, 1908. Returning until Dec. 28, 1908. Also good going Dec. 31, 1908, and Jan. 1, 1909. Returning until Jan. 4, 1909.

AT FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going Dec. 21 to Dec. 25, 1908; also Dec. 28, 1908, to Jan. 1st, 1909. Returning until Jan. 5, 1909.

Full information from E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

For Copy of "Notes By the Way" With Timetable of

**Maritime Express**

Canada's Train, noted for excellence of sleeping and dining-car service, between Montreal and Atlantic Ports,

Apply to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King Street East, or General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route"

CITY OFFICE, 418 RICHMOND STREET. Phone 205.

**REDUCED RATES FOR CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S**

Return tickets between all stations in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo.

SINGLE FARE — Good going Dec. 24 and 25; return limit, Dec. 28. Also going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; return limit, Jan. 4, 1909.

SINGLE FARE and ONE-THIRD — Good going Dec. 21 to 25, inclusive; also Dec. 28 to Jan. 1. Return limit, Jan. 5, 1909.

THOMAS EVANS, C. P. A.
S. H. PALMER, D. P. A., St. Thomas.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

**WABASH**

The Wabash has now on sale round trip winter tourist tickets at very low rates, from all stations, to points in the south and southwest, including Texas, Old Mexico and California. Tickets are good going and returning via all direct routes, with stopover privileges.

See your nearest ticket agent for tickets, time tables and other information, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.


## KATE ONE MARS ENGLISH BEAUTY

### Woman Attacked Is Named as Co-respondent in Divorce of Assailant's Daughter.

London, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Mabel Louise Atherton, the famous beauty of tempestuous career, who sued Captain Yarde Buller, son and heir of Lord Thurston, for $100,000 for breach of promise, was in the police court today prosecuting Mrs. Taylor, an elderly American woman, for assault.

Mrs. Taylor called at Mrs. Atherton's luxurious residence, off Park lane, on Monday, and, telling her she had "come to spoil her beauty," seized Mrs. Atherton by the neck and severely choked her. Mrs. Atherton, after a struggle, sumoned her servants, who brought a policeman. She showed the policeman the marks of Mrs. Taylor's nails and fingers on her neck, but the policeman declined to arrest the American woman. Thereupon Mrs. Atherton procured a warrant.

As Mrs. Taylor left the Atherton residence she threatened to return and make another effort to ruin Mrs. Atherton's beauty, and she, fearing Mrs. Taylor might keep her threat, caused the latter's arrest.

Behind this singular assault is another story. Mrs. Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Stirling, is now suing her husband for divorce in the Edingburgh courts and names Mrs. Atherton as co-respondent. The case is not yet decided. Mrs. Taylor stated today that her daughter had been made miserable because she believed Mrs. Atherton had been telling people that Mrs. Stirling drank. Before the policeman appeared Mrs. Taylor resented the summoning of an officer and said to Mrs. Atherton:

"In America we are allowed to settle our own affairs as we like; we don't want it done for us."

This is the first time that society discovered that Mrs. Atherton had been named as co-respondent by Mrs. Stirling, and further sensational details are expected.

The magistrate bound both Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Taylor to keep the peace.

A despatch from Edinburgh states that J. A. Stirling's counter petition for divorce against his wife, Clara, Mrs. Taylor's daughter, was adjourned today. The husband mentioned Viscount Northland as co-respondent. Lord Northland is the son of the Earl of Ranfurly.

The famous action for breach of promise brought by Mrs. Atherton in December, 1907, revealed these curious facts:

That Mrs. Atherton was divorced in 1906, her husband citing Captain Yarde-Buller as co-respondent.

That Captain Yarde-Buller promised to marry Mrs. Atherton as soon as she was divorced, and that, instead of keeping his promise he married Miss Denise Orme, the actress.


**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Reduced Rates for Christmas AND NEW YEAR'S**

Return tickets between all stations east of Port Arthur, on sale at

SINGLE FARE — Good going Dec. 24 and 25, Return limit Dec. 28. Also good going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 Return limit Jan. 4.

SINGLE FARE & ONE-THIRD — good going Dec. 21 and 25 inclusive. Also Dec. 28 to Jan. 1 inclusive Return limit Jan. 5.

Apply at C. P. R. Ticket Office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS**

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

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

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.

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

E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON Agts.

**ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE**

**Winter Sailings TO LIVERPOOL**

| | St. John. | Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Corsican sails | Dec. 18 | Dec. 19 |
| Tunisian sails | Jan. 1 | Jan. 2 |
| Hesperian sails | Jan. 15 | Jan. 16 |

**TO GLASGOW**

Laurentian, from Boston.....Dec. 24
Carthgenian, from Boston.....Jan. 9

First cabin, $70 upwards; second class, $40 upwards; third class. $26 50 and $27 50.

Additional sailings and rates on application to E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C.P.R., of F. B. CLARKE, local agents, London, Ont. zxt

**C.P.R. Atlantic Lines to Europe. F. B. Clarke Agent, Richmond St.**

**C. P. R. Atlantic Lines**

TO LIVERPOOL.

December 11.....Empress of Ireland
December 25.....Empress of Britain
January 2.....Lake Manitoba
January 8.....Empress of Ireland
January 22.....Corsican
January 29.....Empress of Britain

Rates, according to ship: first-class, $82.50 up; second, $42.50 up; third, $27.50 and $28.75. Special rail rates to St. John for steamship passengers. See nearest agent for further particulars.


## MORALS VERSUS LEGAL ETHICS

### Annual Meeting of the Ontario Bar Association Held at Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The Ontario Bar Association opened its annual meeting at Osgoode Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mr. F. E. Hodgins, K. C., vice-president, occupying the chair in the absence of Mr. A. H Clarke, K. C., the president, who is before the admiralty court in Montreal.

The afternoon sitting was devoted to the president's address and a paper on "Legal Ethics," by Mr. W. H. Ludwig. The keenest interest was displayed by the members of the bar present in Mr. Ludwig's paper. The restatement of the well-established principle that legal ethics were not concerned with morals and that a lawyer was under obligation to state the law and only the law to a client, however immoral might be the object of the client, was highly appreciated and wounded consciences, if there were any, must have found salve in the assertion that a barrister should remember that he was consulted as a lawyer and not as a moralist.

**President's Address.**

Mr. Hodgins, in his address, referred to the usefulness of the association, for which a wide field was left open by the limitation imposed upon the scope of the Benchers' Society. It was also a fact that many matters concerning the bar could be treated better by a body like them. The chairman mentioned the authority the Benchers had to create a Widows' Fund, an authority they had never exercised, possibly because the pursuit of their profession was so remunerative that there had been no need to make the provision contemplated.

The present agitation for law reform, said Mr. Hodgins, was one that called very specially for the attention of the association. The members were vitally interested in the question both as lawyers and as citizens. The agitation for a single appeal should not be treated lightly. It was undoubtedly grounded on the abuse of the privilege of appeal by rich corporations, particularly in accident cases. After careful consideration it did not appear that the poor client would derive any benefit by the elimination of appeals while in the case of rich clients there was no reason why their ultimate rights should not be ascertained.

How little the privilege was abused was shown by the fact that out of an annual average of nine hundred cases during the last few years only twenty-five per cent had been appealed and only three per cent carried to the highest courts.

A generous tribute was paid by Mr. Justice Anglin to the great lawyers of the immediate past, among whom stood out Edward Blake, Christopher Robinson, and D'Alton McCarthy. They undoubtedly owed much to the literary training of their day—a training, the value of which seemed now to be ignored.

Criticism of judges by lawyers, the public, and particularly the peers was approved by the speaker, who pointed out that judges were public servants, and could not complain of fair criticism of their public acts.

An interesting paper was then read by Hon. A. B. Morine on the bar and its connection with public life. Mr. Morine referred to the great lawyers who had served Canada, and claimed that parliaments owed much to the legislative midwifery of the legal members, whose expert service in considering legislation often saved the best conceptions of the lay legislators from a still-born fate.

The sitting closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers and Sir Aemilius Irving, who occupied with them, and the chairman, Mr. Hodgins, a seat on the platform.

## HAMILTON'S POWER WORRIES

### Action Taken to Set Aside Contract With Cataract Company.

Hamilton, Dec. 19. — The action brought by James Smith to set aside the power contract made by the city with the Cataract Power Company for the supply of power for pumps and street lighting, was heard at the non-jury sittings yesterday afternoon. Justice Anglin presided. W. E. Middleton, K. C., Toronto, and D'Arcy Martin, Hamilton, appeared for the plaintiff. The city was represented by Hugh Rose, K. C., Toronto, and City Solicitor Waddell, while the Cataract Company, which was made co-defendant with the city, was defended by George L. Staunton, K. C., and C. H. Levey.

The case was strictly technical. Three witnesses, City Clerk Kent, Secretary Brennan, of the board of works, and W. Angus, an electrical expert, were examined and the case was concluded. The chief points of the plaintiff is that the bylaw should have been submitted to the ratepayers. The argument for the plaintiff was concluded, and the city's argument will be heard before Justice Anglin, of Toronto, on Monday morning.

## THAT SMELTING MERGER

### Guggenheim Declares There Is Nothing in the Report.

New York, Dec. 19.—Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, denied absolutely the report that a $100,00,000 smelting organization was under way. This organization, it was said, was to operate in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Says Mr. Guggenheim:

"Quite some years ago the speculating public were kept in a ferment by the cry of wolf in connection with sugar refining stocks due to competition between the Havemeyers and the Arbuckles. It is now the smelting people with other large financial interests. It seems that the people must be fed upon something of this kind. As American Sugar Refining stocks are now so largely absorbed and put away in the boxes, the American Smelting and Refining Company common stock is being speculated with in its stead. This will continue until it is absorbed and put away in the boxes, unless some other security shall in the meanwhile become more popular with the speculators. There is nothing new that I can see or any Ryan-Cole development of the copper smelting business."

## WIZARD WRIGHT'S LATEST

### His Airship Circles About for Space of Two Hours.

Lemans, France, Dec. 19. — Wilbur Wright established a new world's record for heavier than air machines yesterday while trying for the Michelin cup, remaining in the air 1 hour, 53 minutes and 55 seconds. The best previous record is 1 hour, 9 minutes and 45 seconds, which Mr. Wright made Oct. 10 last.

The aeronaut attained an average height of 24 feet yesterday and the distance was officially measured at 61½ miles, which does not include the wide sweeps and turns made during the flight. He descended only because the oil feeder got out of order. The flight was made in a light breeze occasionally broken by puffs of 20 miles an hour.

Mr. Wright closed a triumphant day by achieving another record, flying to a height of 360 feet in a strong wind and winning the Sarthe Aero Club's prize for height. At first it was thought that the violence of the breeze would compel a postponement of his effort, but, undaunted, Wright launched his machine and circled around and around the field. When soaring at 90 feet a sudden gust of wind caught the aeroplane, causing it to plunge backward. The crowd was terrified, but Mr. Wright remained unperturbed and soon righted his craft.

At the end of ten minutes the wind had moderated and the aeroplane soared upward and passed high over a line of captive balloons marking a distance of 300 feet. Then it descended and, after again circling the field, was brought to earth, landing in front of the door of the shed in which it is housed.

The Aero Club tonight gave a banquet to Mr. Wright in celebration of his double victory.

## KNOX IN THE CABINET.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 19.—W. H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, last night announced the appointment of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as secretary of state in his cabinet. The announcement followed the receipt by Mr. Taft of a telegram which came late in the afternoon conveying the information from Mr. Knox that he would accept the premiership of the Taft cabinet.


**No Christmas Present Can Give More Lasting Pleasure to the Whole Family Than a**

# GERHARD-HEINTZMAN PIANO

The beautiful tone quality of the GERHARD HEINTZMAN will appeal to the most critical, and for supporting and accompanying the human voice, its pure, sweet, resonant quality is second to none, substantiating the fact that the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Piano is an ideal instrument.

They have won laurels enough from musicians of fame to justify us using the most extravagant words in their praise. There is a magnetism and charm of tone about the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Pianos that you do not find in pianos of other makes.

Statements that are frequently made by rival piano manufacturers, "Equal to a Gerhard Heintzman," "Built similar to a Gerhard Heintzman," "Resembles a Gerhard Heintzman," which is an acknowledgment of the GERHARD HEINTZMAN superiority.

This is a safe piano store to come to, and we have on our floors at the present time a splendid stock of pianos in all the choice woods and artistic designs.

Experience teaches that it is an utter impossibility to save money by buying inferior and unreliable pianos. No matter what juggling is done with the price, a piano, to have any value must first of all be absolutely reliable and trustworthy. The next consideration is the integrity of the firm that sells it.

OUR PRICES AND TERMS WILL INTEREST YOU.
EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO MUSIC.

**W. McPhillips**

189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.



**THE GAS APPLIANCE CO., 213 DUNDAS ST.**



Citizens who desire to make their homes or offices brighter and more attractive will do well to examine into the merits and possibilities of Modern Gas Lighting. Wonderful strides have been made with Gas Appliances, until now gas is acknowledged as the standard light everywhere.

**Portable Lamps**

**For Christmas Gifts**



"There is no present that will brighten the home more."

PORTABLE LAMPS make beautiful and useful gifts at Christmas time. They are made in various styles and range in price from $3.00 to $18.00.

OUR STOCK IS MOST COMPLETE AND WE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CALL AND INSPECT IT AT ANY TIME.

**Have You Seen the Junior Welsbach Burner?**

It is the most complete burner ever manufactured; experts say "THAT IT IS THE BIGGEST LITTLE LIGHT IN THE WORLD." It can be attached to any gas fixture and is sold at a price so low that it compels popularity.

**Can We Offer You Three Suggestions?**

With Just a Few Words About Each.

HEATERS—We have many makes, suitable for all purposes, from heating individual rooms to heating homes. Also instantaneous and circulating heaters for baths, etc.

FIXTURES—Anything you wish in fixtures will be found in stock.

GLASSWARE—The finest globes, etc., to be found in any appliance store.

**Your Wants Can Be Supplied in**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRACKETS | PORTICO LIGHTS | FITTINGS |
| BURNERS | LAMP FITTINGS | DOMES |
| WELSBACH LIGHTS | PENDANTS | PORTABLE DESK LIGHTS |
| SHADES | GLOBES | CHANDELIERS |
| MANTLES | GLOBE HOLDERS | GAS STOVES |

BATHROOM SUPPLIES, ETC.

**The Gas Appliance Co'y**

213 Dundas Street. Phone 922

# HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN BUSY EAST LONDON

## ONE ALTAR WHERE ALL MAY WORSHIP

### Rev. Father Teefy Says It Is the Manger of Bethlehem—Lecture in St. Mary's.

Rev. Father Teefey, D. D., of Toronto, who addressed the Canadian Club at the luncheon yesterday, delivered a very strong lecture on the Incarnation at St. Mary's Church last evening.

The church was filled with Catholics of the city, and also many non-Catholics, Father Teefey speaking in a broad and unbiased manner. He explained that the fact that Christ, the second person of the Blessed Trinity, had come down to earth, should bind persons of all creeds and races together whether they worship at the same altar or not. "There is one common altar," he said, "it is the manger at Bethlehem."

"Go where you will, you will find the temples of men and you will also find them bending the knee to God. They all believe that there is a Diety above them. Man may reject God as interfering with his business or pleasure, but he cannot get away from the thought of God. Even the love of money that almost rules the world today, cannot change the thought of God. Rich and poor, priest and layman, the one thought that governs all, is God. If life be not the all and the end of all, God must be our one controlling thought.

**The Great Mystery.**

"I do not wish to conflict with any modern critics," Father Teefy said, "but I take the Bible as I find it, and am proud to do so.

"When man fell, God promised that woman would crush the head of the serpent. Time went on until at last the hour struck, and He, the eternal, became temporal, a silent babe in the manger at Bethlehem, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, a human being. That one great mystery ought to break down all the barriers built up between us. Sin is against us because we are minimizing the value of redemption and of the incarnation.

"Man had sinned and some tremendous atonement must be made. He was standing, as it were, in a valley of sin and death, gazing up at the stark walls around him. A tremendous atonement was necessary.

"Say what you will, it all comes down to this: we all want to be united with God. Christ was never so condescending as he was at the tide of Christmas—the word was made flesh and He dwelt amongst us."

**The Incarnation.**

Father Teefy then explained the condition of the Incarnation. Owing to the fact that the census was being taken, Mary and Joseph found it necessary to go into the city to register. The inns were filled and they were compelled to go back to the stable. There Joseph gathered straw from beneath the animals and Mary laid the infant in the manger.

"You and I rejoice for it in the twentieth century," he said. "To look upon His face and to have Him illumine us for one instant—no sacrifice ever made for countless ages can count for that! A strange thing is this word 'made flesh.' Seneca, Plato, Confucius Aristotle, and all others are nothing; your faith is vain and my preaching is vain if that Babe of Bethlehem is nothing.

"I care not what church you attend, what creed you profess, there is one thing you believe, Christ is the Son of God.

**Modern Criticism.**

"Modern criticism is doing a lot to injure Christianity. God should not be ranked with Seneca, Aristotle, Plato, Buddah and Confucius. It cost that Babe so much to make atonement for us. Is there gratitude? He came down to teach us to love God and to love one another, and if we do not worship in the one church, there is one altar, the manger at Bethlehem, at which we may all bend the knee.

"There let us adore, praise and love Him, not only for this year which is dying, but for all time and all eternity, love Him that we may all partake of His plentitude and that He may be the same to us for eternity."

At the conclusion of the address, solemn benediction was given by Fathers Goetz, Tobin and White, as celebrant deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. Father O'Neil was also in the sanctuary.

## GIVEN A GOLD CLOCK

### Pupils Make Farewell Presentation to a Popular Teacher.

On Friday afternoon the Christmas concert of school section No. 22, London township school, took place, when an interesting programme was given by the children to a large and appreciative audience.

At the close of the programme, Mr. Branton, the chairman, asked Miss Belle Campbell, teacher of the intermediate room, who is severing her connection with the school at Christmas, to come to the platform, when a very kindly-worded address was read to her by Miss Nora Wadsworth, while Clarence Gould, on behalf of the pupils, presented her with a handsome gold clock. The address was signed for the donors by Gladys Roberts, Lettie Swanwick, Bertha Yeates, Clarence Gould and Rupert Sharritt.

Miss Campbell, who was completely taken by surprise, was quite overcome, but managed in a few well-chosen words to thank both children and parents for their kindness to her, and to express her sorrow in parting from them. Miss Campbell has been connected with the Hamilton road for over three years.

## A NEW CHURCH FOR KNOLLWOOD

### Presbyterian House of Worship That Is a Credit to the District.

The new church, which was opened two weeks ago accommodates a great many residents of the northeast section of the city, having been erected on the land survey known as Knollwood Park.

The edifice, together with furnishings and lot, was procured at a cost of about $1,000, of which $700 has already been paid off.



KNOLLWOOD PARK CHURCH.

Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, of St James' Presbyterian Church, has been instrumental in raising the funds for the erection of the church, and he is deserving of much credit for the success of the undertaking.

The services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 by Prof. Patterson, of the Western University.

## EAST END BOYS MAY BE SUMMONED

### As the Result of Certain Depredations Committed Recently.

A number of boys will probably find themselves in the police court as a result of depredations committed in the vicinity of Grey and Rectory streets.

A short time ago a house at 174 Rectory street was vacated by a number of Italians employed on the Grand Trunk. The house, which is owned by a lady named Judd, has not since been rented, and the boys have broken practically every window in it.

The damage resulting to the windows and interior of the house is considerable.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS HAD EASY TIME

### Only One Run for East End Company This Month.

The first department has had a comparatively easy time of it so far this month, concerning the alarms, they having had but one run, that being to a blacksmith shed owned by H. H. Scott, at the corner of Adelaide and Fall Mall streets.

The fire was a very small one, being extinguished with little trouble.

## MRS. McCANN WAS INJURED BY FALL

### Fell on Steps Yesterday, Breaking One of Her Ribs.

Mrs. M. A. McCann, of 851 Van street, had the misfortune to fall on the steps of her home yesterday, breaking one of her lower ribs. She is now resting easily and will be around again in a short time.

Mrs. McCann had gone out onto the sidewalk, and was returning to the house when the accident occurred.

## DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND HELD MONTHLY SOCIAL.

### Princess of Wales Lodge Had Enjoyable Time.

The members of Princess of Wales Lodge of the Daughters of England held their monthly social in Society Hall, East London, last evening, and spent a very enjoyable time.

After the general business meeting had been held, the evening was spent in progressive pedro and euchre, much interest being evinced by the members. Several young ladies gave musical selections.

At the conclusion of business the members of the Sons of England were admitted to the rooms, and took part in the games.

## EAST END NOTES.

The members of the Sunday school of Egerton Street Church held a Christmas festival and cantata at the church, Thursday evening.

The closing exercises of the kindergarten of Rectory street school were held yesterday, the kiddies having a fine time. A Christmas tree was provided and prizes awarded to all children. The prizes were manufactured by the children during their spare time. A programme was provided by the pupils, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. James Ritchie, of Boston, Mass., who for the past week has been visiting her brother, J. F. Park, 663 Dundas street, left for her home today.

**A Guiding Hand.**

Toronto Star: It is rumored that the Roman Catholic diocese of London, being now in need of a bishop, will soon have a firm, but gentle, Hand to guide it.

## TEA ROOM OPENED IN S. & I. STORE

### Thousands Visiting Handsome Premises on Dundas and Richmond Streets.

One of the busiest stores in London at the present time is the new section of the Smallman & Ingram building. Notwithstanding the many floors in this section, the place is crowded continually with customers seeking the pretty things on view on each floor. The complete service given in this new section of the store assists considerably in handling the large crowds who flock into the different departments.

The elevator service is one of the most complete ever put in any store or building in Western Ontario, and it is astonishing to see how rapidly one can go from floor to floor and complete their purchases. The present section of the store gives one an idea of what the entire building will be when it is completed. When the other large section is finished, and the premises turned into one large store on each floor, London will have a building that is not approached by any other store, outside of Toronto, in the province of Ontario. Urgent requests have been made by the Smallman & Ingram firm to have people do as much of their shopping as possible in the morning, as it is no easy matter to pass through the aisles at any time during the day.

The tearoom which has been opened this week has been a splendid success, and has been the rendezvous for ladies at all times. One of the departments that has caused considerable discussion among the purchasers is the linen department. A most beautiful array of linens is on sale, and as they make particularly nice Christmas gifts, the department has been rushed at all times.

Toytown, in the basement, is visited by the ladies and children, and it is difficult to induce the children to leave, once they get into the basement. One of the greatest displays of toys ever brought to London was placed in the basement.

Other sections, such as the glove department, and handkerchief department, have had large sales during the week.

Smallman & Ingram are opening their store tonight, and will continue each night until Thursday evening, the store being opened until 10 p.m. The tearoom will also keep open till the same hour.

## Local Items

**New Ambulance Installed.**

The new city ambulance was installed at the police station this afternoon. The old ambulance is still in splendid shape, and will as soon as accommodation is made for it be placed in use at Victoria Hospital.

**Seized the Pork.**

At the order of Medical Health Officer Hutchinson a considerable quantity of pork was seized on the market this morning and ordered to be destroyed. It was unfit for human consumption, Dr. Hutchinson declared.

**Advanced Class Opening.**

Messrs. Dayton & McCormick opened their advanced class for the season this week, when nearly 100 pupils registered. The class will meet weekly during the entire season and promises to be very largely attended.

**Injured in Runaway.**

The many friends of Miss Muriel Dobbyne, of Shetland, lately of this city, will be sorry to hear that she was severely bruised and shaken up in a runaway accident which occurred while returning to her home from Bothwell.

**Services at Siloam.**

The Fanshawe Epworth League meetings at Siloam in the future will be held Sabbath evenings. The Rev. T. T. George, of Muncey Institute, will preach at Siloam next Sabbath in the afternoon service, commencing at 1:30 o'clock.

**Special Service.**

A special choral service will be held in Askin Street Church tomorrow evening, when the choir, which has been greatly increased for the occasion, will render a number of the most beautiful parts from Handel's "Messiah." The choir will be under the direction of Mr. E. W. G. Quantz, and the soloists will be Mrs. E. Wyatt and Mr. Harding.

**Will Appear Monday.**

George Howe, accused of false pretenses on the ground that a mortgage given by him for an amount far exceeding the value of the property on which the mortgage was drawn, whose case was remanded from a previous sitting of the county court, will appear before Judge Macbeth on Monday morning for a hearing.

**In New Quarters.**

The I. O. O. F. are to move into their handsome new quarters over the Bank of Nova Scotia on Richmond street next Monday, and from then on all the lodges which had been using the old hall will gather at their new quarters. The installation and dedication of the hall will be held on Jan. 8, when it is expected that a number of the officials of the grand lodge will be on hand to take part in the proceedings.

**Selecting Jurors.**

The county selectors who have been meeting in the court house the latter part of this week, met again this morning to select jurors. The committee consists of Judge Elliott, Judge Macbeth, the crown attorney, the sheriff, Warden Graham, the mayor and the city and county treasurers. To this body is committed the selection of the jurors for all courts for the coming year.

**Hon. Edward Blake's Illness.**

At the banquet of the Ontario Bar Association, in Toronto, last evening, at the suggestion of Mr. Blackstock, a resolution of sympathy with Hon. Edward Blake, in his present serious illness, was adopted unanimously on motion of Mr. J. S. Fullerton, K. C., and Mr. Angus MacMurphy, K. C., and ordered to be sent to Mr. Blake.

**Foresters' At Home.**

The Foresters held an "at home" in Carling Block last evening, for the purpose of increasing their membership. The event proved a grand success. The following took part in the programme: Mrs. Flint, late of Buffalo; Charlie Williamson, Master Wil-Hamson, Miss I. Straitch, Miss K. Hyhway. Addresses were delivered by Thos. Ball, D.S.C.R., and Chief Organizer C. H. Merryfield. J. H. Hambley filled the chair with great acceptance. The hall was filled to the doors. The I. O. F. is booming not only in this city but throughout the whole jurisdiction.

**Simcoe Street School.**

The eighth grade of Simcoe street school spent an enjoyable hour from 3:30 to 4:30 Friday afternoon in the principal's room. The chief event was the presentation of the Boyle Memorial medal to Miss Agnes Booth by Trustee Westervelt. Master Oswald Luney proved a capable chairman. A choice programme was rendered by the class. Solos—Master Elyatt Webb, Misses Luta Laymon, Gladys Webb; readings, Misses Gertrude DuMersq, Hazel Britton; recitations and readings, Misses Frieda Heard, Violet May and Freda Webb; addresses, Trustees Teasdall and Westervelt. Principal Wallis was given a handsome bouquet of carnations.

**Funeral of Wm. Ching.**

The funeral of Mr. William Ching was held this afternoon from his late residence, 91 High street, to Woodland Cemetery, and was very largely attended. The services were of the most impressive nature, and were conducted by Rev. H. A. Graham. The pallbearers were chosen from the quarterly board of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, of which deceased was a member, and were Messrs. James Loney, Isaac Jones, W. Calver, John Brady, Alvin Jones and John Watson. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

**Mothers' Club Meeting.**

At a meeting of the Wortley Road Mothers' Club last night, Mrs. Hundertmart was appointed pianist. Mr. Rychart sang a solo, and Miss Leah Westland gave a reading, which was very much appreciated. Mrs. W. J. Carson then gave a paper on "The Forming of Habit," and brought out a number of good points that mothers who have little ones still in their charge are apt to overlook. Miss Brenton kindly gave a few suggestions on the management of children's school clothes. Miss Westman, the late pianist, performed that duty for the evening.

**California, Mexico, Florida.**

Special round-trip tourist rates in effect to principal winter resorts. For full information as to rates, routes, etc., apply to any Grand Trunk ticket agent. 41-n

Winnipeg Telegram: H. A. K. Drury leaves on Saturday for Ottawa, and a little later will go to London to spend Christmas.

## LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

**COBALT MINING STOCKS.**

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Dec. 19.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 79½ | 79¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| American Sugar | 128 | 128¾ | 128 | 128 |
| Amer. Locomotive | 54¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| American Foundry | 45⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 |
| American Refining | 79⅝ | 81 | 79⅜ | 79⅝ |
| Atchison, com. | 96 | 96¼ | 95½ | 95⅝ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 109¼ | 109⅝ | 108½ | 108⅞ |
| Brooklyn Transit | 58½ | 59 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Canadian Pacific | 175⅝ | 175⅝ | 175 | 175 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 56 | 56¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| Chicago & G. W. | 11¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 37¾ | 38 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Distillers | 35⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| Erie, com. | 33¼ | 33½ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Erie, pfd. | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| G. Northern, pfd | 144¼ | 144¾ | 143⅞ | 144 |
| Illinois Central | 146 | 146 | 145 | 145⅜ |
| Inter-Metropolitan | 18½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Inter-Met., pfd. | 44 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ |
| Kansas & Texas | 38¾ | 38⅞ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Kansas & Tex., pfd. | 71 | .. | .. | .. |
| Louisville & Nash | 121⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| Missouri Pacific | 63¾ | 64¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| New York Central | 119¼ | 119⅝ | 118 | 118 |
| Northern Pacific | 140⅝ | 140⅞ | 140⅛ | 140¼ |
| Norfolk & Western | 84⅞ | 85¼ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| National Lead | 77 | 77⅜ | 77 | 77 |
| Ontario & Western | 44⅛ | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 34½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 129¼ | 129¾ | 128⅜ | 128⅝ |
| Pressed Steel Car | 41⅜ | 41¾ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Reading | 138⅜ | 139⅝ | 138 | 138 |
| Rock Island | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| Southern Railway | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| Southern Pacific | 119¼ | 119¾ | 117¾ | 117⅞ |
| St. Paul | 148¼ | 148⅜ | 147 | 147¼ |
| Union Pacific | 180⅝ | 180¾ | 178 | 178 |
| Central Leather | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ |
| U. S. Steel | 52¾ | 53½ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| U. S. Steel, pfd | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111¾ | 111⅞ |
| Wabash, com. | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Wabash, pfd. | 47⅜ | 48⅜ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| Western Union Tel. | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 66¾ | 66¾ |

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 19.

| | Asked. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| Hamilton | | 117 |
| La Rose | 650 | 625 |
| Shredded Wheat | | 30 |
| Bell Telephone | | 140 |
| Can. Gen. Electric | | 104 |
| C. P. R. | | 175 |
| City Dairy, com. | 25 | .. |
| C. N. W. Land | 105 | .. |
| Consumers 'Gas | 200 | 198 |
| Crow's Nest | 120 | .. |
| Detroit United | | 54 |
| Dom. Coal, com. | | 55 |
| Dom. Steel, com. | 19½ | 19 |
| Electric Development | | 26 |
| International Coal | | 61 |
| Laurentide, com. | 112 | 109½ |
| Laurentide, pref. | 116 | 115 |
| Mackay, com. | 73⅞ | 73⅜ |
| Mackay, pref. | 70 | 69 |
| Mexican, L. and P. | 74 | 73½ |
| M. St. P. and S. S. M. | 132½ | 130 |
| Nipissing Milling Co. | | 9¾ |
| North Star | 105 | .. |
| N. S. Steel, com. | | 55 |
| Prairie Lands | 200 | .. |
| Rio Jan. Tram. | 76 | 75½ |
| R. and O. Nav. | 57½ | .. |
| Sao Paulo Tram. | 155 | 154¾ |
| Ogilvie | | 120 |
| Toronto Electric Light | 135 | .. |
| Toronto Railway | 106¼ | .. |
| Tri-City, pref. | | 85¼ |
| Twin City | 94½ | .. |
| Winnipeg Railway | 164½ | .. |
| Bank of Commerce | | 168¼ |
| Dominion Bank | | 242 |
| Bank of Hamilton | 203 | 200 |
| Imperial Bank | | 233½ |
| Merchants' Bank | 164 | .. |
| Molsons | | 200 |
| Bank of Montreal | 248 | 244 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | | 275 |
| Standard Bank | | 229 |
| Bank of Toronto | | 222 |
| Traders' Bank | | 137¼ |
| Union Bank | 135 | .. |
| Agricultural Loan | | 120 |
| Canada Landed | | 126 |
| Can. Permanent | 141 | 140½ |
| Central Canada | 160 | .. |
| Colonial Invest. | | 66 |
| Dom. Savings | | 70¼ |
| Hamilton Prov. | 120 | 118 |
| Huron and Erie | | 178¼ |
| Huron and Erie 20% | | 168 |
| London and Canadian | | 110 |
| Ontario Loan | 132 | .. |
| Real Estate | | 85⅝ |
| Dominion Steel | | 79 |
| Laurentide | | 106 |
| Mexican Electric | | 88 |
| N. S. Steel | | 100 |
| Rio Janeiro | 92 | .. |
| Sao Paulo | | 98 |

Closing Sales: Sao Paulo, 100 at 154⅞, 25, 50 and 45 at 155; C. P. R., 30 at 175⅝; Twin City, 5 at 94; Rio, 25 at 75; Mackay, xd, common, 25 and 10 at 73⅜; N. S. Steel, 55 at 56; Nipissing, 25 at 164⅝; R. & O., 50 at 77½; Mexican L. & P., 35 at 73½; do, bonds, 5,000 at 83⅜; Imperial Bank, 73 at 233½; Dominion Bank, xd, 25 and 2 at 242; Bank of Hamilton, 4 at 203; Bank of Commerce, 20 at 170.

**CHICAGO EXCHANGE.**

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

Chicago, Dec. 19.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | $1 00¼ | 1 00¾ | 1 00 | 1 00⅛ |
| May | 1 05⅝ | 1 05⅞ | 1 05⅛ | 1 05¼ |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| December | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56 | 56 |
| May | 60⅛ | 60¼ | 59¾ | 60⅛ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| December | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48⅜ | 48½ |
| May | 50¼ | 50⅞ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| **Pork—** | | | | |
| January | 15 80 | 15 82 | 15 77 | 15 80 |
| May | 16 15 | 16 17 | 16 15 | 16 15 |
| **Lard—** | | | | |
| January | 9 22 | 9 22 | 9 20 | 9 20 |
| May | 9 42 | 9 45 | 9 42 | 9 45 |
| **Short Ribs—** | | | | |
| January | 8 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| May | 8 50 | 8 52 | 8 50 | 8 52 |

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1908.

| | Asked. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone Co. | 142 | .. |
| Can. Converters | 44 | 43 |
| Canadian Pacific | 175⅞ | 175½ |
| Detroit Electric Railway | 54 | 52½ |
| Dominion Coal com. | 56 | 55 |
| Dominion Iron and Steel, com. | 19 | 18⅞ |
| Dominion Iron and Steel, pref. | 70 | 60 |
| Havana Electric, com. | 37 | 36½ |
| Illinois Traction, pref. | 92 | 91¾ |
| Lake of the Woods | 97 | 95½ |
| Laurentide Paper, com. | 110 | 118 |
| Mackay, com. | 74½ | 73½ |
| Mackay, pref | 69¾ | 69 |
| Mexican Light and Power | 73¾ | 73¼ |
| Minneapolis and St. Paul | 131½ | 130½ |
| Montreal L., H and Power | 108½ | 16 8¼ |
| Montreal Street Railway | 202 | 201½ |
| Montreal Street Railway, new | 112½ | 105 |
| Montreal Steel Works, pfd. | 112 | 105 |
| Ogilvie Milling, com | 115 | 113½ |
| R. and O. Navigation Co | 77¾ | 78 |
| Toledo | 9 | .. |
| Toronto | 107 | 105½ |
| Twin City | 94 | 93½ |
| Shawinigan | 89 | 88¾ |
| Reserve | 268 | 266 |
| Bank of Commerce | 171 | 170 |
| Eastern Townships Bank | .. | 152 |
| Merchants Bank | .. | 160 |
| Molsons Bank | 210 | .. |
| Montreal Bank | 245 | .. |
| Bank of Ottawa | 215½ | .. |
| Quebec Bank | 122½ | 120 |
| Royal Bank | 230 | .. |
| Bank of Toronto | 239 | 223 |
| Union Bank | 135 | .. |
| Mexican pref | 202 | .. |
| Dominion Tex. pfd. | 100 | 98¾ |
| Textile, com. | 60¼ | 60⅛ |
| Bell Telephone Bonds | .. | 102 |
| Dominion Coal Bonds | .. | 92 |
| Dominion Cotton Bonds | 101 | 100 |
| Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds | .. | 80¾ |
| Montreal H. & P. | 91 | .. |
| Montreal Street Railway | .. | 100 |
| Textile, Ser. A | 95 | 94 |
| Textile, Ser. B | 98 | 95 |
| Textile, ser. C | 95 | 94 |
| Asbestos | .. | 85 |

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 25 at 175½; Bell Telephone, 2 at 142½; Illinois, preferred, 5 at 91; Power, 52 at 108, 25 at 108⅛, 95 at 108¼; Converters, 17 at 43½, 115 at 43, 50 at 43; R. & O., 175 at 77¾, 35 at 77½, 70 at 77⅝, 100 at 77¾, 25 at 77⅝; Penmans, 15 at 43½, 50 at 43; Iron, preferred, 35 at 70½; do, common, 25 at 18⅞; Textile, common,


**FREE!**

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 22 and 23.

AT

**Strong's Drug Store**

184 Dundas street.

1,000 DAINTY CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS FREE.

To each purchaser of one pound of Strong's Baking Powder will be given one of these dainty souvenirs, containing ONE sample bottle of choice perfume, ONE sample package sachet powder, along with ONE of our handsome 1909 calendars.

Also one of our valuable Cook Books free on request.

**OMOND'S TOOTH POWDER**

Was always good, but now it's better than ever—the best that's made—bar none. In 25c bottles at

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE

468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

xtz



**Brownie Cameras**

Are an ideal gift for the boy or girl. Free instruction to all purchasers.

BROWNIES—$1, $2, $3, $6 and $9.

**J. H. BACK & CO.**

4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

**The Youngster Who Finds a Bank Book in His Stocking**

On Christmas morning, showing that a savings account has been opened in his name by some thoughtful relative or friend, receives a practical and lasting gift that will help him to make a right start in life.

Savings accounts may be opened with this bank with one dollar or more.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

Capital, $4,000,000. Rest, $4.500,000.

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**

1836 THE BANK OF 1908

**British North America**

72 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over $7,000,000.

**A Reserve Fund** is as necessary for a family as for a company. The best Reserve Fund for a family is a snug sum of money in a strong Bank.

Begin your Savings Account now in the Bank of British North America.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest added every six months.

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON.

MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON ROAD, MARKET SQUARE

G. B. GERRARD, Manager. 31c-ywt

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE

**Frank Cooper's**

New studio now in "full running order." Productions from this up-to-date studio will be strictly in keeping with the prestige and reputation Mr. Cooper has so long maintained.

330 B DUNDAS STREET, Cooper Block, Opposite Armories

**Christmas Presents for The Present Christmas**

TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES—Blades made of best hand-forged Sheffield steel; handles of ebony. Cocoa, celluloid, ivory and pearl, from per doz ..... $1.00 to $20.00

CARVERS—The finest products of Sheffield, England, are here displayed in pairs and cases. Prices from ..... 50c to $15.00

CARPET SWEEPERS—We keep only the Bissell make. They are known the world over as the best. ..... $2.00 to $5.00

SILVER KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS—Rogers 1847. Plain and Fancy Butter Knives, Berry Spoons, Meat Forks, Sugar Shells, Pie Servers, Fruit Knives and Pickle Forks in quadruple plate.

Everything to choose from in Quadruple Plate Hollow Ware.

A full line of HOCKEY and SPRING SKATES, BOYS' and GIRLS' SLEIGHS, BABY CUTTERS and RAIL SLEIGHS.

HOCKEY STICKS, from ..... 5c to 75c

**COWAN'S HARDWARE**

**127 Dundas Street**

London East Can Boast of Two Santa Claus Headquarters

**PARSONS, FAIR**

A full assortment at both stores.

We cordially invite the public to pay us a visit and compare prices.

We have quantity and variety from which to choose.

Dolls, Toys, Games and Notions of all kinds.

We have one of the best displays of Fancy China in town.

COME AND BE CONVINCED.

China Tea Sets ..... $2.35

25c Dolls, for ..... 15c

Hand Sleighs ..... 25c upward

A large shipment of Grand Rapids Sweepers. Lots of Doll Cabs and Go-Carts.

Come and take a walk through, even if you do not wish to buy.

PH 1134

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

Efficient staff of teachers in all branches

**W. Caven Barron,** Principal.

374 Dundas Street. 'Phone 1101.

**THE DOMINION SAVINGS And Investment Society**

DIVIDEND No. 73.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this society has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the society, Masonic Temple, Richmond street, London, on and after the second day of January, 1909.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of December to the 2nd day of January next, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

London, Dec. 11, 1908. 25c-t

**KID GLOVES CLEANED**

Cleaning kid gloves has become a large business with us. We clean and restore them to you without any unpleasant odor attached.

**R. PARKER & CO**

Dyers and Cleaners,

400 RICHMOND ST., London, Ont.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company's

**SCRANTON COAL**

The very best hard coal for your furnace or stove. Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Pea.

**JOHN M. DALY**

KOALMAN,

Phone 348 19 York St.

Delivery to any part of the city.

ywt


75 at 59¾, 75 at 60, 150 at 60¼, 75 at 60¼, 25 at 60; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 80, 1,000 at 80¼; Montreal Railway, new, 1 at 198; Toledo, 100 at 9; Mexican Power, bonds, 5,000 at 88⅝; Montreal Railway, 10 at 201; Mexican, 100 at 73½; Mexican Electric, bonds, 5,000 at 83.

# The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS $48,000,000

**FARMERS' SALE NOTES** discounted at lowest current rates.

Special attention given to **Savings Accounts.** Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.

General Banking Business transacted.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.

**C. A. ROSS, Manager.**



THE

# TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

43-45 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

**DIVIDEND NUMBER 21**

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of

**SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM**

has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1908, upon the paid-up capital stock of the company, and the same will be payable at the offices of the company, on and after Jan. 2, 1909. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 19 to Dec. 31, both days inclusive.

JAMES J. WARREN, Managing Director.

Toronto Dec. 9, 1908.


### BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 18.—Beans—Spot $2 15; January, $2 15; May, $2 25; all nominal.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Grain markets are weak, with declines fairly heavy at country points. There is a fair demand for flour. Local dealers' quotations: are

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white or red, outside, 93c to 94c; No. 2 mixed, 93c to 93½c; No. 2 goose wheat, 90c to 91c; Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1 08 to $1 08½; No. 2 northern, $1 05 to $1 05½; No. 3 northern, $1 03 to $1 03½, on track at lake ports; all rail, No. 1 northern, $1 12 to $1 12½; No. 2 northern, $1 09 to $1 09½, delivered at Ontario points.

Barley—No. 2, 54c to 55c; No. 3 extra, 53c to 53c; No. 3, 50c to 51c.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 38c to 38½c outside; No. 2 mixed, 37c to 37½c, outside; Manitoba No. 2, 43c, on track at lake ports.

Corn—Old, 70c, Toronto freights, for Nos. 2 or 3 yellow; new yellow, 67c to 68c, Toronto freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 57c to 57½c outside.

Peas—No. 2, 86c to 86½c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2, 69½c to 70c.

Flour—Manitoba first patents, $5 80; seconds, $5 30; strong bakers, $5 10; Ontario winter wheat patents, $3 65 to $3 70, in buyers' bags, outside.

Millfeed—Bran, $19 50 to $20 per ton in bags, outside; shorts, $21 to $22 in bags, outside.


## SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

**C. BECHER, 432 Richmond**


### ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red western winter, 7s 10½d. Futures steady; December, 7s 10⅞d; May, 7s 7¼d.

Corn—Spot quiet; new American mixed (via Galveston), 5s 1½d. Futures steady; January, 5s 2½d; March, 5s 2¾d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 88s.

Cheese—Canadian finest white quiet, 59s; do, colored, quiet, 60s.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 7d.

Flour—Winter patents firm.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 21s 4½d.

Beef—Extra India mess steady, 115s.

Pork—Prime mess western quiet, 78s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 43s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, easy, 40s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 45s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, easy, 43s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, cull, 46s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, easy, 47s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 38s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, easy, 37s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 47s; American refined, in pails, easy, 48s.

Tallow—Prime city quiet, 28s 6d; Australian (in London) firm, 31s 6d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 23s.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 29s.

Petroleum—Steady, 7¼d.

Rosin—Common firm, 8s 11½d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £2 5s to £3.


## ALL GOOD COBALT STOCKS

Sold for cash or margin. Information received daily from special correspondents of stock exchange.

THOMAS RAYCRAFT,

410 RECTORY ST. xtz PHONE 1736


### COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: December, 8.89c; January, 8.53c; February, 8.54c; March, 8.61c; April, 8.63c; May, 8.68c; June, 8.65c; July, 8.64c; August, 8.56c; September, 8.48c; October, 8.47c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.20c; middling gulf, 9.35c; sales, 5,700 bales.

New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; December, 8.92c; January, 8.53c to 8.55c; March, 8.64c; May, 8.70c; July, 8.68c; August, 8.58c; September, 8.50c; October, 8.49c.


## HARGRAVE SILVER MINES, LIMITED

Send for our circular letter No. A. 102, regarding this property. Map and brochure sent on request.

**FRANK S. EVANS & CO.**

Bankers and Brokers,

'Phone 5286 Main.

25 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO


### OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 18.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 18.—Credit balances, $1 78.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 19.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

### ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—Closing wheat—Spot, easy; No. 2 red, western winter, 7s 10½d; futures quiet: December, 7s 11¼d; March, 7s 6⅝d; May, 7s 5⅞d.

Corn—Spot steady; new American, mixed (via Galveston), 5s ½d; futures steady; January, 5s 3¼d.

Bacon—Clear bellies, dull, 53s.

Tallow—Prime city, steady, 28s 6d.

### SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.—Sugar—Raw easy; fair refining, 3.27c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.77c; molasses sugar, 3.02c; refined quiet. Molasses—Firm.

### DAIRY MARKETS

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,988 packages.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,145 boxes.


## COBALT

Stocks bought and sold.

LONDON COBALT EXCHANGE

171 Dundas St., London, Canada.

Phones 2241 and 1526.



## INSURANCE

FIRE--ACCIDENT--LIFE

'Phone 343.

380 Richmond Street.

**J. A. NELLES & SON**


## HOLIDAY BUSINESS IS OF THE BEST

**Local Retail Trade Brisk and the Turnover Will be Large.**

Bradstreet's London reports say retail trade is brisk with the holiday business, and it is expected the turnover will be large. Other trade is quiet. Collections are steadily improving and there is a general feeling of confidence regarding future business.

## ENCOURAGING REPORT OF MERCHANTS' BANK

**Foresight Shown by the Directors Has Excellent Results.**

The directors' report of the Merchants Bank, just issued, is a most encouraging one, and shows that the bank is in a most advantageous position and prepared to meet any financial emergency that may arise.

This bank, as well as the others, had an early indication of the financial stringency. They took every precaution and as a result of their foresight the clientele of the bank were not inconvenienced to the extent it it was thought they would be, but were enabled to meet the stringency with calmness and hope.

The precautions taken by the bank included the holding of a larger amount than was usual of the assets, either in cash or in securities or in loans that could at once be realized upon.

The purpose was, of course, to enable the bank to meet any and all calls which its connections might give rise to.

This naturally effected the earning power of the bank to a considerable degree. The Merchants Bank, as well as the others sacrificed themselves considerably to the end that the community might be protected, and the financial credit of the country kept up to a high standard. It resulted in making banking in Canadian institutions sound, stable and secure.

At the director's meeting Mr. Hebden, the general manager and the directors explained their policy and it received the unqualified indorsation of the directors.

**Highly Successful.**

The result of the operations of the bank during the year were highly successful. On a paid-up capital of $6,000,000 the profits were $738,597. Of this sum, $480,000 was used in declaring an 8 per cent dividend. The sum of $100,000 was applied in the reduction of the bank premises item in the assets, and $25,000 was applied to the pension fund of the officers. The balance was applied to the good of profit and loss.

The total assets of the bank were $56,598,625, held to meet any emergency that may arise. The capital is also protected by a rest fund amounting to $4,000,000.

The Merchants Bank is in a position to the fullest extent to the improved business conditions which are now rapidly supervening.

### Bennett's Pictures.

The Humanovo Stock Company, this week at Bennett's, offered three very interesting plays. Next week they will offer three dramas and three comedies. Mr. Mackay has arranged with the New York producing company to forward three of the very latest dramatic successes, plays in which he has before appeared, so that his past acquaintance with the offerings the coming week will place him in a position to make next week's performances the very best yet seen at this theatre. Miss Camille Stafford, assisted by another singer, will sing the latest songs of the day.

Manager Driscoll is arranging with the stage director of the Humanovo Company manager, Mr. Vassar, to offer a version of "The Devil" on Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1 and 2.

C. W. Bennett, general manager of the Bennett Theatrical Enterprises, arrived back from Montreal on Tuesday, after overseeing the opening of his new theatre, in the east end of Montreal. Mr. Bennett reports that they opened to capacity and that everything ran off very smoothly. Vaudeville is being offered, and the theatre is under the management of Mr. Ed Efner.

A big concert will be given at Bennett's Theatre on Wednesday night, Dec. 30. It can be expected that a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment will be offered. The best talent available will be on hand, and Manager Driscoll is providing many novel acts that will help to make it a very enjoybale affair.

## TURKEY PRICES TAKE A JUMP

Sixteen and Seventeen Cents a Pound Asked in London Today.

**MARKET A TREMENDOUS ONE**

**Space Was at a Premium, Especially the Poultry Sheds—The Prices in All Lines.**

It would have been impossible to have gotten another wagon into the market square this morning with a shoe-horn. The streets adjoining the square were crowded, making it practically impossible to pass through, except at great inconvenience.

From dawn wagons poured into the market, keeping Market Clerk Maker on the move.

Poultry prices, with the exception of geese took a decided flight, turkeys selling as high as 16 cents per pound, while one lady in the poultry shed asked 17 cents.

It is thought that a number of the farmers are holding off and that Tuesday will be the real Christmas market.

**Space at a Premium.**

Space in the poultry shed went at a premium, many farmers selling from baskets at their feet as they stood along the sides of the building, as it was impossible to get space on the benches.

Beef was steady and sales slow. The best hind-quarter beef on the market brought about $7 75.

Apples took another rise, selling as high as $4 per barrel. Inferior russets brought 75 cents per bag and first-class Spies $1 25 and $1 30.

Several hundred Christmas trees were offered, but were not taken up very quickly, as "foxy" parents are not purchasing until the last day. Trees sold at 25 cents to $2 according to size.

**The Poultry.**

Londoners looked for the worst when they entered the shed, but few anticipated such high prices.

Chickens, about the size of healthy robins, were quoted at 60 cents.

Dressed hogs are much higher than a year ago, selling at $8 25, and sometimes $8 50. Eggs are again up to the prices of a week ago, 35c to 38c for fresh-laid, store eggs bringing 30c.

Potatoes are cheaper than a year ago, selling at 60c and 65c, whereas a year ago today they brought 80c and 90c.

**The Prices.**

The following is the price list for today:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey, per lb. ... | $ 13½ | to | $ 17 |
| Chickens, per lb. . | 7 | to | 10 |
| Chickens, pair ... | 80 | to | 1 10 |
| Chickens, per pair, alive ... ... .... | 65 | to | 85 |
| Ducks, per lb. .... | 9 | to | 10½ |
| Geese, per lb. ..... | 9 | to | 10 |
| Rabbits, pair ..... | 20 | to | 30 |
| Beef, forequarter, cwt. ... ..... | 5 50 | to | 6 50 |
| Beef, hindquarter, cwt. ... ... .... | 6 50 | to | 7 50 |
| Veal, per cwt. .... | 8 00 | to | 9 00 |
| Mutton, per cwt. . | 7 00 | to | 8 00 |
| Lamb, per cwt. ... | 10 00 | | |
| Butter, creamery roll ..... ..... | 28 | to | 29 |
| Butter, dairy, roll | 24 | to | 27 |
| Butter, crock ..... | 23 | to | 24 |
| Eggs, store, doz... | 29 | to | 30 |
| Eggs, fresh laid, dozen .... ..... | 33 | to | 38 |
| Wool, pound ..... | 14 | to | 16 |
| Cow hides, pound. | 8 | to | 8 |
| Sheepskins, each . | 50 | to | 80 |
| Calfskins, pound . | 11 | to | 11 |
| Wheat, bushel ... | 90 | to | 90 |
| Oats, cwt ..... | 1 05 | to | 1 12 |
| Potatoes, bag ..... | 60 | to | 65 |
| Apples, bag ..... | 70 | to | 1 25 |
| Apples, barrel ... | 2 50 | to | 4 00 |
| Christmas trees .. | 25 | to | 2 00 |
| Radishes, dozen .. | 30 | to | 45 |
| Celery, dozen .... | 30 | to | 45 |
| Cabbage, dozen ... | 40 | to | 60 |
| Parsnips, bushel.. | 35 | to | 45 |
| Carrots, bushel ... | 35 | to | 40 |
| Turnips, bag ..... | 40 | to | 50 |
| Onions, bushel ... | 65 | to | 75 |
| Beets, bushel .... | 35 | to | 45 |
| Sage, dozen .. ... | 20 | to | 30 |
| Savory, dozen .... | 20 | to | 30 |
| Citrons, dozen ... | 75 | to | 1 00 |
| Squash, dozen .... | 75 | to | 1 00 |

**Comparative Figures.**

Following are quotations of Saturday, Dec. 21, 1907, and Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903.

| | 1907. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Turkey, per lb ..... | 13c | 15c |
| Ducks, per lb ..... | 10c pair | $1 25 |
| Geese, per lb ..... | 9c | 9c |
| Chickens, per lb .... | 10c | 10c |
| Old fowl, per lb .... | 7c | |
| Old fowl, alive, lb.... | 5c | |
| Dressed hogs, per cwt | $7 75 | $7 00 |
| Live hogs, per cwt.. | 5 50 | 4 65 |
| Butter, crocks, lb .. | 25c | 18c |
| Butter, dairy, lb .... | 27c | 20c |
| Eggs, fresh, doz .... | 32c | 30c |
| Apples, per bag ..... | 75c | 75c |
| Apples, per barrel.. | 2 00 | 1 50 |
| Potatoes, per bag .. | 85c | 90c |
| Celery, 12 bunches... | 40c | 40c |
| Parsnips, per bushel | 60c | 40c |
| Carrots, per bushel .. | 35c | 30c |
| Turnips, per bag .... | 40c | 35c |
| Onions, per bag .... | 1 25 | 1 40 |
| Cabbage, per doz ... | 50c | 40c |
| Oats, per cwt ..... | 1 46 | 84c |
| Hay, per ton ..... | 16 00 | 8 50 |
| Straw, per ton ..... | 8 00 load | 3 00 |
| Beef, per cwt ..... | 6 25 | |
| Mutton, per cwt ..... | 6 00 | |
| Veal, per cwt ..... | 8 00 | |

**Water Color Paintings.**

There is at present on view at O. B. Graves' gallery one of the finest collections of water color paintings ever seen in London. Among those represented are J. C. Uren, a Cornishman whose brilliant studies of marine effects on the coast of his own seagirt county have won him Royal Academy successes and much hearty commendation from distinguished critics. F. M. Evans, whose famous picture "A Chip Off the Old Block," came out with Pears' Annual last year, is also well represented.

Trustees Saunders, Doggett, Martin, Wright and Linsey, the retiring trustees of the St. Thomas board of education, will all seek re-election.

## "C" COMPANY'S ANNUAL DINNER

**Pleasant Time Was Enjoyed at a Local Hotel Last Night.**

The annual dinner of C Company of the Seventh Regiment was held last night at the London House, and proved to be a most enjoyable affair. Capt. Bentley made an efficient toastmaster and introduced the following toasts: "The King"; "The Army and Navy," responded to by Major Campbell; "The Commanding Officers and Staff," responded to by Capt. McCrimmon and Sergt.-Major Erskine; "Sister Companies," replied to by Sergts. Newton (A Company), Butler (B Company), Fleming (G Company), and Johnson (H Company). The toast to "The Ladies" was replied to by Capts. Ingram and Brown.

The toast to "C Company" was proposed by Major Campbell, and was received enthusiastically. On behalf of C Company short speeches were made by Capt. Bentley, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Dillon, Color-Sergt. Penwarden, and Sergt. Cooper. During the evening songs were rendered by Sergt. Phelps, Sergt.-Major Marshall, and Lieut. Ware, most acceptably, and a violin solo given by Sergt. Shuttleworth and a recitation by Capt. Brown was well received. Cyril Brennan accompanied the singers in a capable manner. The committee responsible for the success of the dinner were: Color-Sergt. Penwarden, and Sergts. Cartlidge, Lashbrook, Cooper and Shuttleworth.

## SOME EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES WERE MET

**No. 1 Committee Orders the Payment of City Solicitor's Bill for 1909.**

There was a minority meeting of the finance committee yesterday afternoon only Ald. Beattie, Ald. Ferguson and Mayor Stevely being present.

All the business transacted was the passing of the accounts. The most important of these was that of City Solicitor Meredith for the year, amounting to $2,590, just $1,090 more than the estimates.

This, of course, was due to a number of extraordinary expenses.

The arbitration proceedings in connection with the acquiring of land for the isolation hospital, cost $440 50.

The controversy over Niagara power cost considerable, the sum of $434 85 being charged up to it.

Another large item was the opposition of the city to the Hamilton radial bill at Ottawa, the costs of this amounting to $146 45. The company were endeavoring to secure rights detrimental to the city's interests, and it was determined to oppose them.

The opening of Dufferin avenue east also cost $84 50, and the amendments to the municipal and railway act meant $64 70 to the city.

The city and county consumptive bill was a considerable expense, the sum of $149 90 being charged.

The sum of $142 92 was also charged against the private bill for London.

The account was examined very closely, and found to be correct, and ordered to be paid.

**Veterans' Watches.**

The question of a watch for F. R. Simmons, a South African veteran, was taken up. Upon investigation it was discovered that from ten to twelve of these veterans had not received watches, while the rest had. As the committee had no money for the purpose, and as it would cost about $450, it was decided to leave the matter over until next year's council.

On motion of Ald. Ferguson, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Ald. Beattie for the courteous manner in which he had presided over the work of the committee.

"You have presided over the meetings of this committee with great judgment, and I must say that it has been a great pleasure to work with you," said Ald. Ferguson.

**Mayor Praises Ald. Beattie.**

Mayor Stevely seconded the motion, declaring that it had been his pleasure last year to move a similar motion. Ald. Beattie was one of the best presiding officers the committee ever had, and he hoped to see him back next year.

Ald. Beattie replied briefly, saying that he had tried to do his duty as he saw it. He had never enjoyed presiding over a committee more than he had this year. He thanked the members for their hearty and loyal support. All had worked harmoniously for the good of the city.

Those present were Ald. Beattie, Ald. Ferguson, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Beattie.


## SLATE ROOFING.

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

## GARMENT CUTTING.

WE FURNISH CUTTING AND DESIGNING tuition, constructing and finishing garments and patterns. The London Cutting School, 243 Dundas street. Lessons every afternoon and evening.

## INSURANCE.

**THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY**

P. M. MILLMAN

Fire, Accident and Plate Glass. 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.

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

## MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 381 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

# Annual Jewelry Sale

Our stock contains many new and attractive pieces, moderate in price, and very suitable for holiday gifts, and we especially invite you to compare our values.

**All Articles Marked in Plain Figures. One Price Only**

### Solid Gold Watches

Ladies' 0 Size, Solid Gold, 14-K. Hunting Case, fitted with Waltham movement ..... $15

Ladies' 6 Size, Solid Gold, 14-K. Hunting Case, fitted with Waltham movement ..... $18

Ladies' Solid Gold, 14-K. Hunting Case, plain, set with four brilliant-cut diamonds and fitted with high-grade, 15-jewel Waltham movement .... $50

Gentlemen's Solid Gold, 14-K., Open Face, thin model, fitted with Waltham movement ..... $30

Gentlemen's Solid Gold, 14-K., Hunting Case, plain, fitted with Waltham movement ..... $38

### Cuff Links

The Best Rolled Plate Cuff Links, per pair ..... 25¢

Gold-Filled, Fancy Cuff Links, pair, 50¢

Gold-Filled, Best Quality, Plain Cuff Links, per pair ..... $1.25

Solid Gold Cuff Links, set with real pearls ..... $4.50

Solid Gold, 14-K. Cuff Links, extra heavy ..... $5

### Fobs and Chains

Ladies' Silk Fobs, with gold-filled safety attachment ..... $1.50

Ladies' Gold-Filled Woven Wire Fobs, with safety attachment ..... $1.75

Gentlemen's Silk Fobs, gold-filled, safety attachment ..... $1.50

Gentlemen's Gold-Filled Woven-Wire Fobs, safety attachment ..... $3

Leather Fobs, with safety attachment, 40¢

Ladies' Best-Grade, Gold-Filled Watch Chain, soldered links and solid gold slide ..... $4

Gentlemen's Best-Grade, Gold-Filled Watch Chain, all styles ..... $3.50

### Tie and Scarf Pins

Solid Gold Signet Scarf Pin ..... 75¢

Solid Gold Horseshoe Scarf Pin .... 75¢

Solid Gold Knot Scarf Pin ..... 60¢

Solid Gold Star and Crescent Tie Pin, set with real pearls ..... $1.25

Fancy Solid Gold, 14-K. Tie Pins, set with pearls ..... $2

### Umbrellas

Ladies' Fancy Umbrellas, pearl and gold handles, best-grade silk and wool covers ..... $5

Gentlemen's Fancy Gold-Mounted Stag-Handled Umbrellas, best-grade covers ..... $4

**NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING**

# A. H. Trebilcock

**JEWELER 116 DUNDAS STREET**


## MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN R. BEAL (RETURNED from England) -- Office, 534 Dundas street. Phone 889.

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

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

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

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1883. Office, 564 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

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

DR. MELDRUM, SOUTHEAST CORNER of King and Maitland streets. Phone 2872.

MRS. CURRIER, PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 562 Dufferin avenue. Special attention to nervous diseases and diet; also massage. Telephone 2332.

DR. ECCLES, CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 280 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 358.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—247 King. Phone 839.

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

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

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS —Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery. X-rays.

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

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1012. Office, 228 Queen's avenue. Residence, 336 Richmond street.

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

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

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

STUDIOS, Y. M. C. A. AND 810 WELLINGTON. Phone 2671. J. Lamont Galbraith, voice culture in song and speech. Mrs. Ave Galbraith, advanced pianoforte.

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

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

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

## HOTEL CARDS.

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

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET. London — Rates, $1 to $1 25. Charles James

KING EDWARD HOTEL—LATE BRITANNIA House, corner Wellington and York. Remodelled. J. H. Cook, proprietor.

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

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

## ARCHITECTS.

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

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, 91 Dundas street.

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

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

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 451 Talbot.

## SURVEYORS.

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

## LEGAL CARDS.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 191 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Carling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 69 Dundas street.

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

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 652 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 69 Dundas street.

## Shorthand and Touch Typewriting

Are TWO specialties of the

H. S. Hollege

LONDON, Y. M. C. A.

Gregg is easy to learn, easy to write, and easy to read after it is written.

Catalogue Free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Vice-Principal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

## R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

## REMOVAL SALE

Stock must be reduced. Having to vacate my present premises in January, I have decided to offer, for cash, all Scotch tweed suiting, made and trimmed in regular way, at $22 00.

On all Overcoats and fancy worsted suitings, 15 per cent discount from regular price.

## O. LABELLE

Merchant Tailor.

220 DUNDAS STREET.

## London Quick Lunch and Dining-Rooms

201 Dundas Street,

Are giving an 8-course Dinner every day from 11:45 a.m. till 2 p.m. Everybody should try one some time or other, as they are the best in London, and are only 20 cents a meal, remember. ywt

## Better Late Than Never

You will think so if you let John Frost catch you with an empty coal bin.

LET US FILL IT WITH GOOD CLEAN COAL.

MAY BROS. & CO.

'Phone 1[illegible]. 685 York St.



Santa Claus and Christmas will soon be here. Let us fill up your coal bin with our good SUSQUEHANNA COAL and keep your house always warm and comfortable.

D. H. GILLIES & SON

PHONE 1312.

## THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor,

212 Dundas Street

Higgins' Block. Telephone 593

## THORD

NEXT TO BENNETT'S

CHRISTMAS

Neckware

50c



Handsome, rich colorings.

A box given with every tie.

b

Baggage delivered to any part of the city. Hueston's Liveries.

Give good ventilation, let the sunshine and the air have a chance to effect an entrance, and your stables will be purer and more healthy.

## Order Hamilton's

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

## Order Hamilton's

For a bright, cheery grate fire use our

CANNEL COAL

To get best results from range, basburner or furnace, our SCRANTON COAL is unsurpassed.

WEBSTER & KERNOHAN

'PHONE 1383.

tyw

## BRASS GOODS

Elegant gift pieces of brass, including tea kettles, with lamp; candlesticks, smoking sets and desk articles.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

## Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread

Is wonderfully rich, nourishing and wholesome. It's not only remarkably "good to eat," appealing to even the most capricious appetite, but it's easily digested and unusually nourishing.

Johnston Bros.

Phone 944.

tyw

## City and District

**Sunday Car Meeting.**

After the service Sunday evening the Lord's Day Alliance will conduct a special meeting in the First Methodist Church in connection with the Sunday car campaign. The service will be a mass meeting of all the churches in the city, and will be addressed by Mr. John M. Gunn, of this city, and the Rev. T. Albert Moore, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.

**Woodbine Society.**

At a meeting of the Woodbine Lodge, A. O. U. W., the officers for the year were elected as follows: Master workman, W. J. Goodland; overseer, Elliott Hickson; foreman, D. Finlayson; guide, W. T. Johnston; recorder, Joseph Ward; receiver, Wm. Thompson; financier, A. Carruthers; representatives to Grand Lodge, Chester Johnston, A. Carruthers, alternate; trustees, W. T. Cotton, A. Bending. Joseph Armstrong brought responses from the D. D. G. M. A good number were present at the session of the lodge.

**A Surprise Party.**

A surprise party was tendered to Mrs. Sid Reid, Hamilton road, Thursday evening, by a number of her Sunday school class from Adelaide Street Church, and during the evening an address was read by Miss Edna Taylor, and a beautiful piece of China presented by Myrtle Smith. After enjoying games and music and refreshments, the party adjourned, after spending a pleasant evening.

**Orangemen Elect Officers.**

The regular annual meeting of Duke of York L. O. L., No. 303, was held recently and the following officers elected for the coming year: W. M., M. E. Talbot; D. M., W. S. Deacon; chaplain, E. M. Roberts; recording secretary, Wesley Shoebottom; financial secretary, W. A. shoebottom; treasurer, Walter Shoebottom; D. C., W. H. Freill; lecturer, C. Fuller; deputy lecturer, J. T. Shoebottom; auditors, T. W. Shoebottom and William Shoebottom.

**The Late Mrs. Smith.**

The funeral of Mrs. Evelina Smith, wife of Rev. John Smith, of the Hamilton Road Mission, was held this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Babcock, 245 William street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended. Impressive funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. J. G. Inkster, assisted by Rev. T. T. Shields. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. B. Pearce, C. Maynard, F. Hazelgrove, W. Orchard, T. Egan and M. H. Layng.

Buy your Christmas and New Year's liquors from P. J. Watt, 13 Market Square. Then you will know you are getting the best goods in the market.

No trace has yet been found of the $300 taken from the M. C. R. freight sheds the other day at St. Thomas.

THE HARDEST HEAVIEST HOTTEST

## COAL

John Mann & Sons

401 Clarence St. and 425 York St. Phone 470

TRY IT

## PARNELL'S Home-Made BREAD

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

There is one way that you can prove to your own satisfaction that Parnell's Breads are the best Breads.

That is by trying them. Everything in the making is the finest.

FIVE CENTS THE LOAF.

Parnell's Bakeshops, 75-77 Bruce St. Phone 929.

## A Suggestion for Christmas

An artistic Christmas Gift not only reflects the good taste of the giver, but is a veiled tribute to the discernment of the person remembered.

A Christmas remembrance could not be found that so gracefully compliments the recipient as DJER-KISS (Dear Kiss), the very refinement of delicate perfume, delightfully refreshing, delicate, elusive, yet highly concentrated and lasting. A single drop is sufficient.

Let your gift to your dearest friend be a bottle of this delightful French perfume. The packages are unique and artistic.

We have also a hundred and one other things to show you—Ebony Goods, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Ivory Brushes, Mirrors, etc., and feel quite sure that we can please you.

Then last, but not least, we have

Taylor's

Delicious New York Chocolates, in ½-pound, 1-pound and 2-pound boxes, for Christmas, at 30c, 60c and $1.20 each.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.

216 Dundas St. LONDON, ONT.

THE BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE

## Hygienic Bread

Is absolutely pure. It is scientifically flavored with

## Malted Milk

Which makes it easy to digest. Give it a trial and test its quality for yourself.

On Sale At Your Grocers

ASK FOR IT.

Hygienic Bakery Co.

Factory, 549 Hamilton road.

Phone 2390 and wagons will call.

## DEAF 25 YEARS

**Can Now Hear Whispers**

I was deaf for 25 years. I can now hear a whisper with my artificial EAR DRUMS in my ears. You cannot see them in my ears. I CANNOT FEEL THEM, for they are perfectly comfortable. Write and I will tell you a true story—How I Got Deaf—How I Made Myself Hear—and How I can make You Hear. ADDRESS



New Medicated Ear Drum Pat. July 15, 1908

GEO. P. WAY

33 Adelaide St. b Detroit, Mich.

## Superior

We guarantee to give our pupils a thorough and practical training in all branches of Shorthand and Commercial Work, and to place every graduate in a situation.

Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1909—both day and evening classes.

WESTERN BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE

110 DUNDAS STREET.

Wm. C. Coo, C. S. R., Principal.

THE SATISFACTORY HARDWARE

## Santa Says Only Four Days More



We have a fine assortment of nicely painted

## Baby Cutters

Prices from .... $2 to $6.50

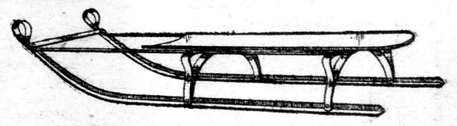
RAIL SLEIGHS ..... $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75, $2

TOBOGGANS ..... $2.25 to $3.50

GIRLS' SLEIGHS .... $1

Every BOY and GIRL can have a

## Sleigh



Our prices permit it ..... 30c to $2.50



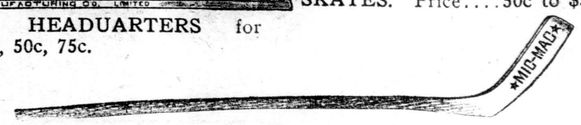
What GIFT could you give a BOY or GIRL that would PLEASE MORE than a pair of SKATES. Price....50c to $5

HOCKEY PLAYERS' HEADUARTERS for

STICKS 10c, 15c, 40c, 50c, 75c.

PUCKS, 15c, 25c.

STRAPS, 10c to 15c.




We have a full line of ANKLE SUPPORTS, SHIN PADS, SCREWS for SKATES, KEYS, ETC. WE SOLICIT YOUR INSPECTION.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 10 O'CLOCK

## THE PURDOM HARDWARE COMPANY

Entrances Dundas and Carling Streets. 124 Dundas St

PHONE—461—PHONE

## Men's Presents

Silk Lined Gloves ..... $1, $1.50, $2

Fur-Lined Gloves ..... $2 50, $3, $3.50, $5

Wool-Lined Gloves ..... $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2

Unlined Gloves in the four best makers, Dent's Fownes', Perrin's, Wertheimer's. A Pair $1, $1.50, $2

### Neckwear

All the latest colors and shapes. ....25c, 50c, 75c, $1

All 50c Ties and better put in a handsome box.

### Suspenders

Fancy Christmas Braces, 1 pair in a box ..... 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2

President Suspenders, 1 pair in fancy box, for ....50c

### House Coats

New assortment just opened. For ... $3, $4, $5 and $6

### Bath Robes

All Colors ..... $3 to $7

### Mufflers

New Phoenix Muffler, in all colors ..... 50c

English Silk Square Neck Wraps ..... $1 to $2

### Handkerchiefs

Plain Linen Hemstitched... 15c; 2 for 25c; 20c, 3 for 50c

Each ..... 25c, 35c and 50c

Hemstitched, linen, initialed, 15c; 2 for 25c; 25c each, or 6 in a box for 75c; or ..... $1.50

Ladies' Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c and 25c, or half-dozn in box for ..... 75c or $1.25

White Silk, Hemstitched, Plain or Initialed ..... 25c, 50c, 75c and $1

### Socks

Fancy Cashmere, Lisle, Cotton or Silk Hose, Fine Embroidered Cashmere, all colors, per pair, 35c, 3 pairs for.. ..... $1

### Umbrellas

Fine English Silk Umbrellas for ..... $2, $3, $4, $5

Fancy Wool Vests make a good present. For, each ..... $2.50 to $5

## GRAHAM BROS.

b

## DR. JARVIS Dentist

213 Dundas, Cor. Clarence

## C. H. WARD & CO.

Are offering the greatest bargains in Diamonds ever offered in London for the last few years. We are selling:

One-half carat Pure White Clean Stones, mounted in any style to suit the purchaser, for ..... $50.00

We also have a special tray of Diamond Rings, mounted in 14-k gold, for ..... $5.00

Tray of Diamond Rings at..... $10.00

Tray of Diamond Rings at..... $15.00

Tray of Diamond Rings at..... $20.00

Tray of Diamond Rings at..... $25.00

All Leather Goods must be sold—Going at half-price.

## C. H. WARD & CO.

374 RICHMOND STREET. Open every night until Christmas.

## CASSELMAN BROS.—171 Dundas St.

"NONE BUT GOOD SHOES."



### Something Seasonable for Dress and Evening Wear

Some very pretty shapes and patterns of excellent quality, sure to be approved by careful and exclusive dressers. Would make a sensible gift for sister or friend ..... $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4

Sizes, 2 to 7. Come in and see them. Widths, A to E.

CASSELMAN SLATER SHOE BROS. STORE

## ONLY FIVE MORE SHOPPING DAYS

IT'S EASY TO DECIDE WHAT TO GIVE IF YOU CALL AT OUR STORE.

### For the LADIES

Hat Pins ..... 25c to $2.25

A Pretty Gold Monogram Pin at ..... $1.00

Engraving Free.

Hand Purses ..... $2.00 to $2.50

Umbrellas, from .. $5.00 to $8.00

Gold Watches, 20-year guarantee, Waltham movement, $10.00 up

Manicure Sets, in case, ... $3.00

Cut Glass, bright, sparkling goods.

Many pretty and useful things in our silverware department.

### For the GENTLEMEN

Fountain Pens, from.. $1.00 up

Waterman's, from $2.50 to $5.00

Gent's Rings, with stone setting.

Best value in town ..... $3.50

Sterling Silver Pocket Knives, at ..... $1.25

Silver Novelties, Cigar Cutters, Stamp Cases, Match Safes, etc.

Silver Shaving Mugs, with Brushes.

## SUMNER

THE POPULAR STORE FOR BUSY SHOPPERS.

380 Richmond Street

## ROSS' FURS

Manufacturer and Retailer



### ROYAL ERMINE

Ermine is one of the most beautifnl as well as stylish furs known in the fur trade. We have this season secured some of the finest Royal Russian Ermine skins procurable, and can make them up to order in any style desired.

Ask to see our stock of Fancy Neck-Pieces and Muffs in this Fur.

Royal Russian Ermine Neckpieces, $25 to $40

Royal Russian Ermine Muffs..... $52 to $65

Royal Russian Ermine Fancy Skin Effect Stole, large fronts ..... $85

196 DUNDAS STREET

## THE NEW HARDWARE

### Purchase Your Christmas Goods From the Newest Hardware Stock in Town

We are competely stocked with all the latest and newest suitable Christmas gifts, and will consider it a pleasure to show you our stock.

### COME EARLY

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE PRICES, BUT WE HAVE OTHERS AS GOOD:

Chafing Dishes, copper and nickle plated ..... $6 00 to $12 00

Brass Candlesticks, each ..... 75c, 90c, $1 25, $2 00 and $3 25

Brass Jardinieres, each ..... $2 25 to $12 00

Brass Cuspidors, each ..... $1 00 and $3 00

Carvers, in oak cases, per set ..... $7 00

Other lines at, per set ..... $3 00 to $5 00

## W. B. GILLESPIE & CO.

'PHONE 750. 204 DUNDAS STREET.

4lu-ty

SECTION II.
Pages 13 to 24

# London Advertiser

SECTION II.
Pages 13 to 24

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1908.

# MRS. BORDEN'S CHRISTMAS ANGEL

(By Anna S. Richardson.)

"Millions for advertising but no one cent for sentiment!" exclaimed John Borden, with that firm set of his colorless lips, which James Cartwright, his junior partner, knew so well. Still Cartwright made one more effort.

"We've done it, Jack, ever since the firm was organized, and every mother's son and daughter of 'em, from foreman to stock boy, will be liking for it. Besides, I don't know but it will hurt our credit to have the story go around that the firm of Borden, Cartwright & Co. had failed, for the first time in eight years, to treat their employees at Christmas. It's only a matter of five each for the foreman, and candy for the rest—and——"

"The best answer I can offer your rambling remarks, Jim, is to refer you to our books for the months of September and October. I'll be hanged if I'll add to the losses the expense of this fool Christmas treat. I leave tomorrow night for St. Louis. The Burrell Company is putting in a shoe department, and I want to cinch their trade."

"Well, wire Johnson to jump down there."

Johnson was their Western man. Borden frowned and snapped a rubber band viciously around a roll of papers.

"I prefer to handle this deal myself, and take no chances. Some one has got to hustle."

The implied impression of easy tolerance fell lightly from James Cartwright's shoulders. If his senior partner was bound to give himself up body and soul to the firm's success the junior member would not stand in his way. Secretly he was registering a vow to have Borden's mother down for Christmas dinner. The white-haired old lady, in her impressive but colorless apartment, had become a pathetic figure to Jim Cartwright and his sympathetic young wife.

The pathos would have deepened had he seen her the next evening at dinner when her son remarked carelessly:

"Have my bag packed by 9 o'clock, mother. I'm running out to St. Louis for a few days.

The slender, deep-veined hands of the little mother fluttered up to straighten her lace cap. The fingers touched the ribbon bows, but one arm was carefully held to shadow her face. Jack was always annoyed at the sight of tears. Just then he was carefully mixing the dressing for his salad, and did not notice that it was some time before she replied, hesitatingly:

"But day after tomorrow is Christmas, dear."

"I know, I know," he answered rather impatiently. "Jim Cartwright has talked of nothing else for a week. But you and I are old enough to have got over such foolishness. Jim said something about having you up to dinner, and Mollie's chatter will keep you from missing me."

"I miss you every hour, every moment."

The words trembled on her lips, but did not fall. She had long since cease to raise the slightest protest against her son's business plans. But her salad was taken away untouched, and good-hearted Irish Maggie imparted to the cook the information that either the blanc mange had been burned or Mr. Borden was in one of his tantrums, for the lady of the house had not taken more than a spoonful of the desert.



"Millions for advertising but not one cent for sentiment."

And then they went into the library, with its orderly array of shelves, Jack's severe and well-appointed desk, and the unflickering gas log. Somehow that equable, uniform flame seemed to typify her whole life.

She took her regular position in the square rocker. Her son took his papers to the Morris chair, with its leather upholstery. He liked leather. It reminded him of the shoe business, in which he was bulding up a fortune.

In her shadowy corner, reached but faintly by the rays from the green-shaded student lamp, Mrs. Borden rocked gently and dreamed. She closed her eyes to the handsome room which represented the best years of her son's life. At least that was what he said. To her the beautiful appointments represented a blank in her life. The best years? Why, those were the years when she and her husband, wtih their golden-haired boy, had lived in a small town in Western New York. They all passed in review before her—the first trousers he had worn, his first frightened, awesome day in school, his torn clothes, his pinched fingers, his little joys and smaller sorrows, his birthday treats, his Christmas tree, his well-filled stockings! Yes, those had been the best days, before he had invaded the big Massachusetts town, to make the shoes his father had been content to sell. As his business had grown, he had passed more and more out of her life. Surrounding her with every comfort, giving her a liberal allowance, he felt his duty done. Himself he gave to the accumulation of wealth. The review of years seemed suddenly to gallop faster and faster. Her head drooped. A figure in soft, white draperies seemed to bend over her. The face was the face of an angel, and a voice murmured gently, "I bring back your boy."

With a glad cry Mrs. Borden started up and found her hot, trembling hand clasped in the firm, cool one of her son.

"Well, I'm off, mother. The cabs Take good care of yourself until I get back."

And with a perfunctory kiss he was gone. Mrs. Borden's head drooped again, and the tears fell freely.

* * *

"Where are we, porter?" demanded Borden, waking to a sudden realization that the train was not moving, and that daylight was streaming under the curtain of his berth window.

"Just east of Syracuse, sir," replied the colored man. "Your shoes will be ready in a minute, sir, and the first call for breakfast has been given, sir."

"But what are we stopping here for?" Borden demanded with the irritation of interrupted rest. He could never sleep on board a train unless the car was in motion.

"Freight wreck, sir. Rear-end collision, and two men killed, sir."

"To bad," said Borden, ducking back into his berth; but he was not thinking of the two men—only of a probable wait of hours. Waiting always got on his nerves.

He dressed deliberately, having the wash-room and smoking apartment practically to himself. The rest of the male travellers were idling over the delay in slumber.

The dining car was also deserted at this early hour, and each of the six waiters looked at him with expectant eyes and itching palms. He took a seat mid-way down the car and leaned back to make the best study of the menu with an air of a man who had time to kill. Then he read the Albany papers.

There was a stir at the door. The dining car conductor stepped forward to usher in a trim figure, clad in a pedestrian skirt and mannish material, a tailored shirt-waist and a smart, stiff hat with coquettish wings on the side. Hers was not a girlish face, but the face well preserved and brightened by experience cheerfully accepted. She was well-groomed, and radiated not the sickeningly heavy perfume which some women affect to offset the fetid atmosphere of the train, but the clean, almost keen air of one who has just returned from a brisk walk in the winter air.

"Fruit—yes, oranges—and cracked wheat."

The Albany papers slipped to the floor, and Borden swung round so suddenly that his tweed coat sleeve almost knocked over the cream pitcher.

He had not heard the voice for seven years, yet it came to him with the clearness of a bell—and something more. The girl was looking out of the window now, and he studied her profile curiously. It had changed. The roundness was gone, with the dimpled michief that had brought on his affair of the heart. By Jove! he wondered, had his mother thrown away the little pearl ring? It had lain in a box with some other boyish trinkets. She had returned it in a fine pet, when he told her he was going away from Clayville to make his fortune. She had wanted to be married then and let the fortune be earned jointly.

No doubt she had forgotten that little affair—she looked prosperous and happy. And she had a certain air of self-restraint and self-confidence never shown in those earlier and happier days. Yes, he suddenly realized that they had been happier days. A vision came to him of shaded lanes, and apple orchards, a fluttering hand that rested quietly only in his, and a head that had once cuddled confidingly on his big, square shoulder. There were no curls now, just well-arranged waves, but Borden liked them better. He liked the firm poise of her head, too; the straight, self-reliant figure. He decided that he had best make himself known.

She turned with distinct evidence of annoyance. Mildred Davis did not care for casual travelling acquaintances. Then the look of hauteur gave way to a sudden expression of almost girlish pleasure.

"Of all people to meet here, in the dead of winter, and dear knows how many miles from where," she exclaimed. "Certainly, have your breakfast brought right over here. My dear boy, you have—yes—you have actually grown, since we met—let's see—it was seven years ago—or eight?"

Jack Borden sat opposite her and made a pretence of eating his breakfast. The waiter reported in the tiny pantry that the young chap was evidently hard hit.

Borden was hard hit, but he did not know it. His parting, with impulsive girlish Mildred Davis had not occasioned any particular pain, and had soon been forgotten in the scramble for business recognition. Yet his meeting with the new Mildred, calm, self-contained and somehow radiating a social superiority that mere wealth cannot give, had thrilled him.

"Where am I going? Why, home for Christmas, of course," she was saying in even tones. "You heard of mother's death, I presume."

Borden flushed. He had heard nothing from the old town in years. He murmured some words of sympathy, and noted that she looked wistful, but there was no trace of tears in her eyes. The old Mildred had been given to tears.

"I had my position in Albany two years before she left me. No, there is no one for me to stay with at Clayville, except the Applebys, but they always take me in at Christmas time. I simply cannot stay in Albany then. Even second or third cousins are better than business friends."

They returned to the sleeper after a breakfast drawn out until the dining car began to fill up. He forgot his inevitable after-breakfast cigar, and passed the smoking compartment without flinching.

He had so much to tell her about his success, and their beautiful home. Perhaps, then, she would understand why Clayville was only a memory to him.

She listened appreciatively, but asked more questions about his mother than about his great factory. The train started up. Three hours had passed on wings. She would leave him at Syracuse, to take the accommodation north to Clayville. He said something expressive of regret, but he said it awkwardly. This brought to him a realization that he had somehow lost his grip on the little arts of politeness.

"It does seem odd," she murmured with a sudden softening of her clear, bell-like tones, "that you are off to St. Louis, and I to a Clayville which holds nothing but memories, and your dear little mother, who was once so precious to us both, will be sitting alone watching for the Christmas dawn. Fate plays such strange tricks. Why, it seems like just a few months since your mother and my mother had that joint Christmas tree."

She was looking steadily out of the window, where the snow flew by like the pure, sweet memories she was reviving. Her profile was softer than it had been in the dining car. Borden coughed and frowned. He suddenly recalled the pitiful expression on his mother's face as he had implanted that perfunctory kiss on her forehead.

"Why must you go to Clayville? It's an awfully dead place," he asked harshly.

Mildred turned to him in amazement. He was looking straight ahead, and his forehead had contracted into a frown, which did not reflect the thoughts surging through his brain. The brakeman hurried through the car.

"Next stop Syracuse! Change for the Clayville and Northern branch!"

"Why can't you go back to West Taunton and spend Christmas with mother? She'll be deucedly lonesome—and—"

"Why, how absurd—"

"It's not absurd. We could catch the noon train back—"

"We?"

Her face had flushed and sudden anger shone in her eyes.

"Yes; oh, I say Mildred, I've been the biggest idiot. It isn't all money—though it counts tremendously; yes it was worth working for," he added, his cautious nature reasserting itself. "But I've lost a lot. Mother's lost more. I didn't realize it until I saw you. I've hurt her awfully, I know I have. Will you go back with me and help make it up to her?"

The din of the rushing train almost drowned the words, but Mildred caught them—and more. She saw in his eyes that which had not been there in the days of love's young dream.

The man ahead was gathering up his bags. They were on the outskirts of Syracuse.

"Mildred, don't say no. I don't deserve you—but mother does. Come home to us, and St. Louis may go hang."

It was boyish, but it was earnest. She hesitated—then smiled.

"It's a shame to waste that ticket to St. Louis, but—for the good of your soul—and your mother—I—am going to West Taunton."

* * *

At Syracuse they sent two wires. One went to Clayville and conveyed Miss Mildred Davis' Christmas wishes and regrets to the house of Appleby. The other went to Jim Cartwright, and read:

"Provide Christmas treat for employees. John Borden."

It was past midnight when he opened his own door very softly, and just as softly summoned the astonished Maggie. His mother's hearing was slightly impaired and her door was closed. The two conspirators were safely shielded in the dining-room, and they trimmed the little tree to



"But the day after to-morrow is Christmas dear."

stand by the mother's chair. The bewildered Maggie, too excited to sleep, waited out in the kitchen to conduct this mystifying stranger to the guest chamber, and returned to the attic to inform the cook that these were strange doings, indeed, for a well-ordered household, but her tones belied her words.

The next morning Mrs. Borden had the same dream of the Christmas angel, only the figure was clad in something soft and blue. The voice which said, "Merry Christmas, dear Mrs. Borden," was not angelic, but very firm and cheerful and womanly. The little white-haired woman sat straight up in bed, laughing and crying together. When she could see through her tears, she found her son, hovering in the background, looking sheepish but happy, and when she reached once more for the firm but caressing hands of Mildred Davis, she saw that the little pearl ring was back in its place. It had been Jack's only present to his promised wife, but that was only because every jewellry store was closed on their arrival.

### WHAT FIRES COST.

Fires have cost us as many as 7,000 human lives in one year's time, and our loss in money value, through the destruction of property, is almost as appalling. The production of gold in the entire world, something like $400,000,000 per year, would not recoup us for our losses by fire, and the incidental expenses accompanying them, in the same period of time; the value of all the coal mined in this country in a year's time would just cover the cost to us of our fires; the value of the lumber production is only a trifle more. We are fond of luxuries, and import a great many, yet the value of all this importation is but a fifth of our fire cost. We are great and persistent advertisers, and spend large sums in that accessory to business, but, vast as our advertising bill is, it equals but two-fifths of our fire bill; and all the industrial dividends paid in 1907 aggregate but three-fifths of the amount of our fire extravangance.

In 1907 there were no great conflagrations, it was what might be termed a "normal" year; but we actually destroyed buildings and property contained in them to the value of $215,000,000.—McClure's Magazine.

In round numbers, the annual cost of domestic cotton goods in the United States to consumers aggregates $1,000,000,000, or $12.50 for each man, woman and child of a population of 80,000,000.

# THE LOST MILLIONAIRE

## By L. Campbell Davidson

Copyright 1908 By The North American Co.

CHAPTER I.
The Millionaire.

The horses started. There was a clatter of iron-shod hoof on cobblestone. The beautifully matched pair of bays, with their shining sides, and the perfectly appointed landau behind them, turned the corner sharply. The man who sat inside the carriage had his chin drooped forward and his head bent. A man, dodging hastily out of the way at a crossing, stopped when he had reached the safety of the pavement. He threw a look back over his shoulder at the little spatter of scattering mud, and laughed back in answer to the friend who spoke to him.

"Close shave, eh? That coachman drives as if the king sat behind him."

The first man looked again at the vanishing landau. The backs of the liveried men on the box were the only things now visible. "It's the King of Millingford, anyway. Why, don't you know him? That's Suter, the millionaire. No wonder his coachman drives over the rest of us!"

"Suter, the millionaire? The man who made the corner in iron before the South African war?"

"Yes, and the corner in something else before the Franco-German or some other war, before you and I were out of the cradle. The luckiest man in Millingford! The luckiest man in England, I shouldn't wonder. Everything he ever touched turned to money. Now he's got a clear million and over. No wonder his coachman sends you and me scattering."

"A million! Whew!" The second man whistled. He looked with interest at the wheel tracks the carriage wheels had made in the mud of the street. Even the carriage wheels of a millionaire had their interest. "I wish I had a thousandth part of it! Made it himself, too! Lucky dog! And now, I suppose, he sends his sons to Oxford and his daughters to Paris!"

"No! Poor chap! He'd send them anywhere, only to have 'em!"

"Hasn't any! You don't mean it! And all that money to leave behind him!"

"Not a chick nor child. It's been his heartbreak, they say, those that know him." They were walking on together, and their way followed the still fresh tracks on the street. It's strange, too, how often those rich men that laid all the bricks in their own fortune haven't children to leave it to."

"He ought to have been married. There's time yet. He's old to look at, but he's hearty."

"Marry! Bless you, he did it years ago—five years or six. I don't know which, for certain. But there's never been a child. All the money, they say, will go to his cousin—the only relation he's got in the world. He'll be a millionaire after this chap."

"His cousin? And is he rich, too?"

The other laughed. "Not much! He's this one's secretary. A decent sort of fellow, they say. Better liked than this one. He's hard, this chap. There it is, now. His own cousin, and there's nothing better he's done for him than make him his secretary. Kind of tame dog about the house, from all I hear. Writes the letters, and runs the errands."

Round the corner of the street behind them came the slow rush of an electric street car. The first man held his hand up and turned to rush for it.

"I'll come along," the second called after him. "I'm going out to Heaton."

They scrambled on to the step and made their way up the stair to the top, where they swayed into painted wooden seats and went on talking.

The car swept on down streets with shops, streets that held only houses. They were getting near to the edge of the great humming manufacturing town. Now the houses grew smaller, and the shops more humble. By and bye, they made a sudden swerve, and turned out into the open country. Just before they came to green fields they had to pass the smart residential quarter of Millingford. There huge houses stood in their own grounds. Trees shut them in, and carriage sweeps led from the iron gates, and there were glimpses of flower gardens. Hodges, the man who had been nearly run over just now by the Suter carriage, touched his companion on the arm quickly as they passed one of these handsome houses.

It was a house larger and finer than those about it. The grounds were not extensive, but that was the way in Millingford. The house itself was like a small palace. It was built of stones, and had carved ornaments to the porch and the windows. A range of greenhouses and conservatories stretched on one side, glittering in the sunshine. The domed roof of a billiard-room showed in the background, behind the wing to the left. At the back was a low range of stables. The elaborate iron gates, decorated with gilding and monograms, were thrown wide. The carriage that had nearly run over Hodges just now stood inside the gates, where it had been drawn up abruptly A young man, coming down the short drive that tried by devious windings to atone for its limited length, had met the carriage and its millionaire occupant, and the carriage had halted. The young man stood with his arm over the carriage door, speaking eagerly to the man with the bowed head inside. Hodges leaned forward in his sudden excitement. "That's the cousin! There's his secretary!" he exclaimed. "That's his house! Isn't it gorgeous?"

"That the cousin!" The other man leaned forward, too, and gazed. The hurrying car carried them on swiftly. He had to crane back to watch the two cousins in their conversation."

"Not a bit alike, eh? Looks as if he'd spend the money as fast as this one made it!"



"The next moment she had fallen back, white and appalled."

"Oh, I don't know." The excitement over, Hodges dropped back in his seat and leaned against its back easily. "He's never had much yet to spend, I take it."

And the other retorted cynically: "That's the very reason."

The carriage had halted. The old man beckoned to his cousin and secretary abruptly. "Going out, eh? I want you. Get in and come back. There's a letter from Amos & Rutledge. I want to talk it over with you."

Maxwell Suter was going off for golf. There was an excellent course just outside the town, at its further end. He had had a hard day of work, and he was looking forward to a little pleasure. But dependents must not be choosers. His cousin was not an easy taskmaster. He merely said, "Very well," and without another word opened the door of the carriage. Maxwell Suter was five-and-twenty. He was tall and slim and well carried. He was good-looking, and had a small dark mustache, which the girls of Millingford considered fascinating.

He was popular—as a good tennis player, golfer and dancer. But he had not as much time as might have been expected to cultivate, the social graces. There was a mountain of work always on hand, and his cousin Richard kept him hard at it.

"Jump in," said his cousin now; and if Maxwell did not exactly jump, he obeyed the summons.

They drove up the short drive, that turned twice, though it might as well have gone straight to its destination. They drew up with a flourish before the wide door, under its carved porch, with its great gilt knocker. Before the footman could spring down from the box the door opened. The footman, whose business it was to see that Mr. Suter was not kept waiting, stood bowing inside it. Richard Suter stood up to get out. His secretary had sprung down first to help him. He stopped with his foot on the step looking down the house to the long, glittering range of glass, where tall palms showed dimly, and there was a glow of blossom.

Someone had just stepped out of the door on to the low terrace, someone in a white silk frock that suggested a garden party. She had a bunch of roses in her hand. Richard Suter waved his hand to her. She waved hers in return, but she did not stir from the spot where she stood. His wife had was dark and striking. Her black eyes looked out from under level, well-marked brows. She held herself erect no love for her husband's cousin. She and moved gracefully. She had small hands and feet, of which she was proud. She never forgot the fact that she was better born than her husband.

For Grace Suter's father had been a naval captain. He died when she was fifteen, and she had to earn her own living. She was companion to a lady of title when she met the two Suters. She loathed the post. But she had to live. That was the easiest way of doing. She met the Suters—met Maxwell first, then Richard. She found Maxwell fascinating, like the girls of Millingford. She knew he was cousin to a very rich man, that the rich man was unmarried. If Maxwell had wooed her she would have been very willing. But Maxwell did not woo. He never even thought of it.

Then Richard Suter began to show interest in the handsome companion. Presently their engagement was announced. That was six years ago. And still Maxwell was his cousin's only heir. And his cousin's wife had no love for him.

The two men went into the house together. They walked down the spa-

Continued on Page Eighteen.

# Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres



MISS EULALIE JENSEN,

The Widow, in "The Time, The Place and The Girl," at the Grand, Christmas Matinee and Evening.

### COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today at 2:30.."Brewster's Millions"
Tonight at 8:15."Brewster's Millions"
Tuesday ..... "The Cowboy Girl"
Friday, matinee and night .....
"The Time, The Place and The Girl"
Saturday..Lillian Russell in "Wildfire"

### "THE COWBOY GIRL."

Clever Sue Marshall will be at the Grand on Tuesday at the head of the melodramatic, comique musical show, called "The Cowboy Girl." Associated with Miss Marshall in her musical scenes are her "Frisky Bronchos," a name given the chorus of vivacious soubrettes, who dance, sing, look pretty and represent an ensemble of fetching show girls. The dramatic part of "The Cowboy Girl" is said to be of the better sort, and though the play possesses several rather sensational scenes, yet they could not be termed lurid, and are relieved by the comedy element and catchy musical numbers. Among the original song hits that were written for the play are the following: "The Life of a Cowboy Girl," "All the World's in Love," "He Treated Me White," "No Fool Like an Old Fool," "Whittling," "The Boston Tourist Girls," "Four Bad Men From Arizona," etc.

### "THE TIME, THE PLACE AND THE GIRL."

Virginia, once termed "The Mother of Presidents," and now the vacation place of that eminent statesman, Hon. William H. Taft, is the section of the country in which the principal scenes of "The Time, the Place and the Girl" are laid. This clever musical comedy comes to the Grand for two presentations on Christmas Day.

Unlike most musical comedies, "The Time, the Place and the Girl" possesses an original and well-sustained plot, and the denouement, while entirely novel, is said to be entirely consistent and logical. The lines are witty and clean ;the lyrics are said to be bright; while the music is the most tuneful that Mr. Howard has yet offered. A clever company of principals has been gathered by the Askin-Singer Company, headed by the famous little comedian, Arthur Dunn, well remembered for his funny portrayal of the comedy role in "The Runaways." Mr. Dunn plays Happy Johnny Hicks in "The Time, the Place and the Girl," and in it has made the hit of his career. Others in the cast are Marie Glazier, Eulalie Jensen, Violet McMillan, William Herman West, George Ebner, Robert H. Wilson, John E. Rowe, Wm. McNaughton and a chorus of irresistible loveliness.

The principal song hits are "Thursday's My Jonah Day," "The Waning Honeymoon," "Blow the Smoke Away," "I Don't Like Your Family," "First and Only," "It's Lonesome Tonight," "Dixie, I Love You," and "Don't You Tell."

### "THE MAN ON THE BOX."

"The Man on the Box," which will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House on Dec. 28, will give us Rebecca Warren in the leading female role. She is a woman of wonderful personality, very much impressed with the mission she has in life, and possesses that remarkable attribute so essential in a successful stage existence, of actually living the part she portrays. The usual matinees will be given.

### LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Lillian Russell comes to the Grand on Caturday next, for one performance, in her racing comedy, "Wildfire," almost directly from her remarkable run at the Liberty Theatre, New York. It is the same clever play from the pens of George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart, in which Mr. Joseph Brooks presented Miss Russell last season. Whatever changes in the cast will be noticeable for the better and the third act has been rewritten and greatly improved; otherwise the production and the story, as well as the company, are identically the same as figured in the memorable hit made last season by Lillian Russell, in "Wildfire."

The play is presented in three acts, one showing an exterior at Hempstead, Long Island, the second the interior of a racing stable at one of the big tracks near New York, and the third, the drawing-room of the widow's home. The decided contrasts in these environments are a delightful part of the story, and the successful manner in which Miss Russell handles the various scenes makes possible the span. Certainly, to mingle the home atmosphere with the tense excitement of the racetrack would seem impossible, but the subject is handled so cleverly in "Wildfire" that one never realizes the difficulty.

Aside from her exquisite presentment of the central character in this story, Miss Russell completes the picture by dressing the part faultlessly, and she will wear during as many acts, three of the newest creations in the directoire model. These stunning gowns will be a treat to the feminine portion of her audience.

### THE DEVIL.

"The Devil" will play the Grand Opera House on Jan. 2. And to add to the interest of this sensational drama, Mr. Edwin Stevens appears in the title role. Mr. Stevens is one of the greatest character actors on the stage, and from all accounts, portraiture of this wonderful character of Molner's is a masterpiece which can creditably be added to his already extensive gallery of character portrayals. So much has been said about this drama of Molner's that its advent here is quite welcome.

In all the controversy between Mr. Savage and the rival manager over the rights to produce "The Devil," in this country, little has been said of the play itself, and the brilliant actor, Franz Molner, this man who, in a single night, jumped into fame and fortune, and whose name takes rank with Shaw, Piero, Suderman and other noted dramatists. Molner, up to the time this play was produced, was an unknown journalist in Hungary. It was here that after years of studious effort, embracing all the great works of historians, poets and composers, he conceived the idea of placing on the stage a character that would present the evil one of tradition.

Richard Pitman, who plays a prominent part in "Cameo Kirby," is an expert golfer. He is a graduate of the Boston Musuem and Castle Square Stock Companies, and has had leading and juvenile roles in companies of E. H. Sothern, Maude Adams, W. E. Crane, Virginia Harned, Rose Coghlan and Annie Russell.

In addition to "Penelope," a new comedy in rehearsal for production by Charles Frohman at the Comedy Theatre, London, England, the first week in January, Somerset Maugham has another new play, with the title of "Smith," ready for Frohman to produce simultaneously in London and New York at an early date.

A special cablegram from London says that "The Man From Mexico," which has been played more than two thousand times in this country, was given its first London performance at the Coronet Theatre, Monday last. Critics express the belief that this farce will prove a big attraction.

Jefferson De Angelis will appear in vaudeville New Year week in New York, to be followed by a route over the united booking office's time. He will give the acting burlesque done by himself, Blanche Ring, and the vaudeville team of Post and Russell in "The Great White Way."

Charles Frohman has decided to put into force a contract made with G. P. Huntley over a year ago, and has arranged that that comedian with a company of sixty artists, shall undertake a lengthy tour of the United States, starting in New York early in January. Muscal comedy will be the staple attraction, and the beginning will be made with "Kitty Grey."

Franz Lehar's new comic opera, "The Tzigane," to be produced shortly in Vienna, is said to have even a finer score than the same composer's successful opera, "The Merry Widow." George Edwards, who holds the English-speaking rights, has had an offer of $5,000 for the American option. He had to refuse it, however, as he deals with Klaw & Erlanger for all such American matters.

Rehearsals of "Mr. Crewe's Career," a dramatization of Marion Fairfax and Winston Churchill's novel of that name, started last week. The first regular performance of the play will take place Christmas Day at the Savoy Theatre, Atlantic City. Comstock & Gest are the magnates who are fostering this venture. Fritz Williams will have the role of Mr. Crewe, and Tully Marshall has been assigned an important part.

Miss Ida Hawley, a young and well known actress, died in New York, of pneumonia. She was taken ill about four weeks ago after signing contracts to appear in vaudeville. Miss Hawley has been Fritzi Scheff's understudy for three years and at one time was the star of "The Pearl and the Pumpkin."

Martin Harvey owns the English rights to "The World and His Wife," and William Faversham is negotiating for them, as he wishes to use the play himself when he appears in London.

A sale of Edwin Booth's collection of household goods and theatrical properties in New York last week brought only $3,009. The relics did not bring very high prices, a portrait of Junius Brutus Booth, valued at $1,000, bringing only $100. David Belasco secured the great actor's makeup box and a photograph of Booth and Barrett. The sale was made in consequence of the indefinite stay abroad of Mrs. Ignatius Grossman, the only child of Edwin Booth.

"The Never, Never Land," by I. Zangwill, is to be produced in vaudeville with a cast comprising Helen Grantley, A. S. Lipman, Hallett Thompson, Willis Remon and Leo. A. Kennedy.

Young collegiate graduates have lately come to the front as playwrights but George Cohan is rehearsing a play called "The Counsel for Defense," which is the first play of a sixty-year-old author. He is Henry Irving Dodge. Frederic Perry and Muriel Starr will be the principals in the piece.

It is said Oscar Hammerstein wrote the following to Frances Lee. It's no wonder she is suing him for damages:

"My Dearest Lovely Bruce:
When I clean my glasses I think of you,
When I write music I sing of you,
And when I come from dinner
Instead of fatter I grow thinner,
And all because I don't see you.
"YOURS OSCAR."

A third "Polly of the Circus" company is to be organized with Fay Wallace in the title role. Miss Wallace took Mabel Talliaferro's part in the piece during the recent illness of the latter.

Manager George C. Tyler has engaged Miss Elsie Ferguson as leading woman for Wilton Lackaye in "The Baltic." Miss Ferguson was the leading woman of the "Pierre of the Plains" company until that organization disbanded. Last season she was a member of Lackaye's company.

John Luther Long's play, in which Mrs. Leslie Carter is to appear, is said to be a dramatization of a magazine story of the author, called "Madame Poppy."

The Cohan & Harris minstrels, with Honey Boy George Evans, requires a train of seven cars to transport the performers and their elaborate stage settings.

Negotiations are under way between Annie Russell and J. C. Williamson for an Australian tour to be made next spring by Miss Russell and her company in "The Stronger Sex."



MISS SUE MARSHALL, THE "COWBOY GIRL" AT THE GRAND TUESDAY NEXT.

Rehearsals of Eugene Walter's new play, "The Easiest Way," which David Belasco chose for Miss Frances Starr's vehicle this season, began at the Belasco Theatre, New York, last Tuesday. The cast will include Miss Frances Starr, Laura Nelson Hall, Emma Dunn, Jane Gowl, Edward H. Robins, Joseph Kilgour and William Sampson.

No name has yet been announced for Leslie Carter's next play.

William Gillette will remain in New York al lwinter in "Samson."

Philadelphia is to have a Christmas attraction with the title of "The Angel and the Ox."

Miss Billie Blackburn, now appearing in vaudeville, is a niece of former Senator "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky.

Mr. Daniel Frohman has announced that his wife, Margaret Illington, has retired permanently from the stage.

Mrs. Fiske's new play, "Salvation Nell," now playing at the Hackett Theatre, New York, is credited with phenomenal success.

"The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" has scored such a success in New York that a second company is to be organized for presentation in Chicago.

Mary Boland is to go on tour as leading lady with John Drew's company. She is lucky, as all of John Drew's leading ladies turn into stars.

Louis Mann is to make his first appearance as Shylock at a special matinee early in February. The performance will be given in Philadelphia.

Ground is to be broken in New York early in the spring for a new theatre, to be called the Annie Russell Theatre, which will be under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper. It is to be located on Forty-fourth street and is to cost in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Mr. Henry Miller has in prospect a play entitled "The Faith Healer," by William Vaughn Moody, a play which he will give a trial performance in Boston, with Tyrone Power in the title role. If it proves successful the piece will be presented in New York directly after the new year.

"The Servant in the House" has been translated in German and Scandinavian, and will be produced in Berlin by Reinhardt, the popular German actor-manager, who will appear as the Drain Man, played in America by Walter Hampden. The first foreign production will be made this winter.

Marie Cahill will soon enter a new field of endeavor, at the same time continuing her career as an actress. She has been engaged as stage director of the new musical play by George V. Hobart and Silvio Hein, which will be put on at WalFlack's Theatre, New York, for the spring and summer season.

The tour of "The Mollusc," and of "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse," in both of which bills May Irwin has been playing, has been abandoned indefinitely because of Miss Irwin's sudden illness in St. Louis. Miss Irwin's physician declares that she will not be able to resume work for six weeks.

This is the last week of Miss Lulu Glaser at the Casino in New York, where she has enjoyed success in the comic opera "Mlle. Mischief."

"The Baby of the Green Veil" enters vaudeville with her own musical director, a secretary and other evidences of wealth. She is said to be a Washingtonian.

David Hunt, the manager of the Hunt Stock Company, which played Pike's Theatre, Cincinnati, several seasons, is the husband of Angela Dolores.

Isadora Duncan's management describes her dancing as a poem of motions and gestures symbolic of a well-balanced, harmonious and joyful life.

Maurice Levi and Edgar Smith are to go to Europe, where they will write a musical comedy for Marie Dressler, who made her debut in London, Eng., last week.

In San Francisco last week Rose Stahl broke first ground for the new Columbia Theatre. Miss Stahl was presented with a silver shovel, suitably engraved. Charles T. Crocker making the presentation speech.

Jerome K. Jerome has changed the title of his play, in which Fannie Ward is starring, from "Fanny and the Servant Problem," to "The New Lady Bannock." Miss Ward is to make her first American appearance in the play in Troy on Jan. 1.

It is calculated that something like 250 companies are "resting" in New York until after Christmas. The buying of Christmas presents has been found too strong an attraction for a majority of the companies to compete with.

Vera Michelena, of "The Soul Kiss" company, is interested in two ten-cent theatres, one located in Wheeling, W. Va., and the other in Hamilton, Ohio. Both are yielding her handsome profits and she asserts that some day she hopes to become a theatrical "syndicate."



LILLIAN RUSSELL, IN "WILDFIRE," AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

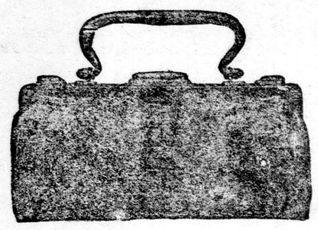

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.



TACKABERRY & CO.,
A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF
FINE LEATHER GOODS FOR GIFTS



We show the newest up-to-date Leather Goods in London.

The great question of the Holiday season is "What can I buy?"

Decide on your price and let us do the rest.

Whether great or small, we have it, and at all prices.

We have selected personally a most exclusive line of Leather Novelties from Europe for the Holidays, and invite all to visit our store, whether intending purchasing or not.

It will afford us pleasure to show our goods.

Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Open evenings.

Ladies' and Gents' Club Bags, from.....$2.00 to $15.00
Doctor's Medical Bag, Lawyer's Brief Bag, and Lady's Hand Bag from ..... 50c to $10.00
Ladies' and Gents' Suit Cases, from.....$1.50 to $15.00
Ladies' and Gents' Card Cases, from .....25c to $3.00
Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, from..$2.50 to $10.00
Military Hair Brushes, from.....$2.50 to $5.00
Bill Folds and Wallets, from.....50c to $3.00
Cuff and Collar Cases, from ..... 50c to $4.00
English and German Purses, from .....25c to $2.50
Writing Folios, from ..... $2.00 to $10.00
School Bags, from .....25c to $1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Crops, from..$2.00 to $5.00
Music Cases, from .....$1.00 to $3.00

We carry all kinds of leather novelties. Call and see them at

TACKABERRY & CO.,
364 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 866.



New Goods at Fire Sale Prices For Christmas Selling

Silver Knives and Forks, regular $2.50 per dozen. Now ..... $1.50
Rodgers' Teaspoons, per dozen .....$1.50
Nickel Trays, 12-inch, were 35c. Now ..... 13c
Mirrors, framed ..... $1, 80c, 75c and 65c
Also a few British Plate Mirrors.
Pickle Cruets, Biscuit Jars, Bread Trays, etc.
Bread Boxes, 4 sizes. Each ..... $1, 93c, 85c and 75c
Wash Boilers, copper bottom ..... $1.30 and $1.10
Galvanized Tubs, 3 sizes ..... 85c, 78c and 70c
Japanned Slop Jars ..... 39c
Steel Hatchets, regular 65c. Now, each ..... 35c
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, Fabers, regular, per dozen 25c. Now ..... 15c
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, cedar, regular, per dozen 35c. Now ..... 19c
Carpenters' Crayons, regular, per dozen 50c. Now ..30c
One only, 240-pound scale, good as new, regular $7. Now ..... $4
One only, 10-pound scale, good as new, regular $5. Now ..... $2.90
2,000 pounds 7/8-Manila Hayfork Rope, regular 14c per pound. Now ..... 8c
Children's Wood Washtubs, each ..... 12c
Hydraulic Washers, regular $5. Now, each ..... $1
Tack Hammers, nickel-plated ..... 5c
Carpenters' Drawknives, regular 75c. Now ..... 35c
Seven Auger Bits and 102 Brace ..... $1 25
Socket Firmer Chisels, assorted sizes. Each ..... 15c
One Eagle Fluter, regular $3. Now ..... $1 50

AGENTS FOR MOFFATT NATIONAL STOVES AND RANGES.

Westman's Hardware
TEMPORARY STORE, 436 RICHMOND STREET.






Smokers' Outfit
$1.00
POSTPAID
TO ANY ADDRESS

Fine French Briar Pipe, Bull Dog Shape, or Drop Shape if preferred $0 50
Best Rubber Tobacco Pouch..... 0 50
1/4-lb. Clubb's $ Mixture ..... 0 25
$1 25

OUR REPUTATION YOUR GUARANTEE

A. CLUBB & SONS
5 King Street West
Toronto
1314



By the hands of the men in a skyscraper shall ye know the age of the manicure girl.

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, 686 Richmond street. Phone 597.



GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opposite Grand Central Station
NEW YORK CITY.
ROOMS $1 a DAY and UPWARDS
Baggage to and from station free. Send 2-cent stamp for New York City Guidebook and Map.

ESTABLISHED 1840

# SOME OPINIONS OF NORDHEIMER PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1840

When various makes of pianos are advertised as being used by professional musicians and organizations many miles away, it will be interesting to the citizens of London to read the following letters from such prominent members of the musical profession in our own city. These gentlemen have used NORDHEIMER PIANOS for years and their opinions regarding these famous instruments are here set forth in the letters reproduced.

## W. A. BLEUTHNER

Gentlemen,—I have used your pianos for the last sixteen years, and I wish to testify to the satisfaction they have given me through their splendid qualities, both as to tone and touch. The pianos I have had in use have been subjected to the strongest tests as regards their durability, having to stand all my teaching as well as practicing, and the result is one on which I can most sincerely congratulate you.

To say that the Nordheimer Piano is unsurpassed in Canada, is only to state what it justly deserves. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. A. BLEUTHNER.
Concert Pianist and Teacher of Piano.

## THOMAS MARTIN

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to state that having now used the Nordheimer Piano for many years, I consider it one of the most beautiful and artistic Pianos made, and cannot too highly praise the splendid qualities of your instruments, the perfection of mechanism and beautiful tone. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOMAS MARTIN,
Director of Music, Alma College, St. Thomas.

## G. B. SIPPI

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the merit and standing of the Nordheimer Piano, having used one for eight years. Among Canadian Pianos, I consider it the nearest approach to the Steinway, therefore, in my opinion, it places it in the foremost rank. Yours truly, (Signed) G. B. SIPPI,
Organist and Choirmaster St. Paul's Cathedral.

## ST. J. HYTTENRAUCH

Gentlemen,—My experience with the Nordheimer Piano from over twenty years' constant use, convinces me that for superior quality of tone (well sustained), quick and responsive action, great durability, it excells any other piano that I have used. I would also refer to one quality in particular, namely, how well it stands in tune.

While musical director of Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, I succeeded in getting Nordheimer Pianos introduced into that institution in 1885, and they proved so superior that the Board of Directors in 1900 decided to have them used exclusively henceforth.

I cannot but congratulate you on the superb instrument that you succeeded in constructing for all music lovers. Yours very truly,

(Signed) ST. J. HYTTENRAUCH,
Teacher of Piano.

## W. H. HEWLETT

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellent tone qualities and durability of the Nordheimer Piano. I have used it constantly in my teaching the last three or four years, and I have found it satisfactory in every respect.

(Signed) W. H. HEWLETT, Mus. Bac.
Organist Centenary Church, Hamilton.
Conductor Hamilton Festival Choir.
Conductor Hamilton Symphony Orchestra.

## J. PARNELL MORRIS

Gentlemen,—The Nordheimer Piano purchased by me some time ago, is giving the greatest satisfaction. It has a full, rich tone, good action and fine appearance. It is a matter for congratulation to Canadians that so fine a Piano as the Nordheimer is being manufactured in their own country.

(Signed) J. PARNELL MORRIS,
Organist and Choirmaster Dundas Centre Church.

## CHARLES E. WHEELER

Gentlemen,—It is with pleasure that I advise you of the satisfaction I have derived from the Nordheimer Piano, which I have in my studio. It has thoroughly stood the test of constant use, retaining not only the original, rich, full tone, but its lightness and uniformity of touch. Wishing you all success. Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES E. WHEELER,
Organist and Choirmaster St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

## CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS

Dear Sirs,—Having used a Nordheimer Piano in my studio for the past five years, I can confidently recommend it in every way as a superb instrument. It has met all my requirements, and its refined quality of tone and great durability, will certainly commend it to all lovers of good music. Yours truly,

(Signed) CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS,
Concert Vocalist and Teacher of Singing.

We have received similar letters from all over Canada—from Halifax to Vancouver—but we feel that these now published will be of more genuine interest to Londoners.

NORDHEIMERS, Limited T. C. WRIGHT, Manager 188 Dundas St.

# Two Great Speeches On the Licensing Bill

**NOTABLE ADDRESSES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND LORD ROSEBERY—THE PRIMATE GIVES THE BILL HIS HEARTY SUPPORT—THE CLERGY THREATENED — ROSEBERY ON TEMPERANCE.**

The debate in the House of Lords on Nov. 26, on the motion for the second reading of the licensing bill drew a large attendance of peers. As on the previous day, the space about the throne and within the bar was well filled wth commoners and privy councillors, and the side galleries were occupied by ladies. The strangers' gallery also was crowded. The lord chancellor took his seat at a quarter past four o'clock, and the debate was resumed a quarter of an hour later.

### PRIMATE'S SUPPORT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was received with cheers, said: I desire to support the motion for the second reading of this bill. I believe its main principles to be right and sound, and though I should suggest modifications of detail, to its main principles I unhesitatingly adhere.—(Cheers.) I listened to the debate last night with a sense of the great, perhaps unbridgeable, difference between the way in which such a question as the reduction of public houses is viewed by noble lords — statesmen, central administrators of public affairs, students of abstract principles, practical men in the largest sense—and the way in which the question is looked at by men and women throughout the country who are engaged in facing day by day and hour by hour as their ordinary work the problems of human sorrow, human weakness, human disease, and human sin, and who know them to be in large measure the result of the multiplied temptations offered to the weak—temptations which this bill sets itself in some measure to diminish if it can. There will be, my lords, heavy hearts and weary disappointment today among workers such as these, in whatever field their labor lies.—(Cheers.) I know that many of them have been looking for some cheering word of hope that what perhaps they would describe as the central people in London would be able to do something to help them in what they feel to be a real need, and they will read that this house at least is not prepared at present to do anything of the kind.—(Cheers.) I am referring to quite simple people, the people who are working perseveringly in the back streets of great towns or in hospitals, prisons, and asylums, where the teachers and parents are in such close touch — people to whom such phrases as "privilege amendments" will have no meaning whatever, but who are daily in touch with the facts and needs and difficulties that we too are trying to look at. These are the kind of people whom all of us, without distinction of opinion, will be sorry to sadden just now.

### AN UNHAPPY CONTRAST.

I draw the contrast with no kind of idea of implying a censure on your lordships' house. It is, of course, absolutely the duty of those who sit here to consider this question in the largest and most far-reaching way. None the less the contrast is ignificant and an unhappy one to a good many of us. The leader of the Opposition spoke of the pleasure which would be given by the passing of such a bill to "people who are passionately devoted to the cause of temperance." It is, in my view, less those enthusiasts who would be pleased—some of them will be very much disappointed with the details of this bill—than other workers, who may or may not have given themselves specially to temperance work, but who do know the everday life of the tempted and troubled people whom legislation like this is meant to help.—(Hear, hear.) Petitions and memorials and resolutions have flooded in upon all of us. Put temperance organizations entirely aside and look at the other signatories—school masters and school mistresses, nurses in parishes or hospitals, rescue workers, men and women who are associated with prison or asylum work, workhouse infirmaries, and the like; eliminate all those who are directly temperance workers and enthusiasts and look at the other people, and judge who are those whom the decision of the house will distress.—(Cheers.) A word about those who in the country are the chief opponents of the bill.

### "THE TRADES" THREATS TO THE CLERGY.

The Prime Minister (the primate continued) on the third reading spoke of the vigor of the Opposition shown to the bill. If by that was meant its extensiveness, I am inclined to doubt that as regards the population as a whole.—(Cheers.) There can be no doubt whatever—it is almost an impertinence to say it—that the ranks of those who are sometimes covered by the term "the trade" contain men as upright and as high-principled, as kindly and as philanthropic, as those of any of their countrymen. But sometimes the opposition to this measure and to legislation of this kind has of late taken a form which is less worthy of respect, perhaps of attention. I refer to the kind of representations which have reached some of us, at all events some of us who sit on the episcopal bench, threatening either directly or indirectly the withdrawal of support from religious or philanthropic work because churchmen or ecclesiastics connected therewith are supporting a measure of this kind. That seems to me a very unwise course of action on the part of those who follow it.—(Cheers.) It must in the case of any honorable man stiffen his back, and make him perhaps somewhat tempted to look unfairly on the cause his correspondents advocate. It must lead one, too, to look in a somewhat different way at the motives of those who have hitherto been subscribers to these particular objects, which we believed they had thought to be wholesome and worthy of support.—(Hear, hear.)

### THE NEED OF RESTRICTIONS.

Passing to the bill, the archbishop referred to its two main principles—speedier reduction, and the securing of public control. Everybody agreed that a diminution was necessary; the only question was one of degree. Although a diminution of 2,500 had been anticipated from the 1904 act, the actual decrease was only 1,096; and in consequence of the interpretation given to that act the future diminution must be less. Excessive drinking was not the same thing as drunkenness. The reason why the victims of excessive drinking were so numerous was because of the excessive temptation. The drunkard was the worst enemy of the publican; the man who stopped just short of drunkenness was his best friend. How could Parliament help that? Not by direct action, but by lessening the temptation, and what this bill was trying to do was not simply to meet the cases of actual drunkenness, but, by indirect results, and without unfair limitation on the legitimate demands of the public, to diminish somewhat the temptations. Therefore he welcomed the restrictions in the bill.

Who were in favor of the legislation proposed by this bill? Workers of all sorts among the poor and needy, ministers of religion of all sorts, although not quite unanimously, and the Labor members with almost practical unanimity. Were the forces on the other side those in touch with our country's needs, and were they trying to remedy and improve them? He feared not. He profoundly regretted that no opportunity was to be given to discuss these matters, and he deplored that the House of Lords should place itself in a position which he believed thinking men hereafter would regard as the wrong side.—(Ministerial cheers.)

### LORD ROSEBERY

The Earl of Rosebery (L), who was received with cheers, said he would would give without hesitation or doubt a vote for the second reading, not for all the details of the bill but certainly for the fundamental principles which underlay it.—Renewed ministerial cheers.)

No member of this house has even thought of desiring anything but what he in his heart believes to be in the interests of temperance. Temperance is on every tongue. It is, I believe, at the back of every mind, and that admission lurking behind and below our discussion is, after all, a great admission. As against the bill as an instrument of temperance we have heard a great deal. Everyone on the Opposition side of the House denies that it is likely to promote temperance. The Bishop of Bristol last night confessed himself almost a fanatical teetotaller. No drop of alcohol ever crosses his threshold, no member of his family or household ever touched it, and yet he cannot vote for this bill. Why? Not because there are not an enormous number of principles and clauses he approves in the bill, but because it does not deal sufficiently drastically with clubs. I ask him with all reverence, was there ever such a case of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel as a right reverend prelate voting against a bill on such a narrow ground as that?—(Laughter.)

### TEMPERANCE MEN'S STRONG VIEW.

As regards the question of temperance, I do not profess to be so versed in the great populations of our cities as to be able to say whether this bill will in reality promote temperance or not. But I look at the great body of expert opinion which is ranged in favor of this bill.—(Ministerial cheers.) I do not profess on every secular subject to accept the guidance of the bishops, but they are practically unanimous in support of this bill, not merely because they are bishops, sitting in lawn sleeves on red benches—(laughter),—but because they are men who have worked hard in the parishes in our great towns. Their authority, therefore, does weigh. The temperance addresses and votes sent up from every quarter of the country were a little discounted by Lord Lansdowne. He said they were apt to be mechanically produced. I do not deny that political resolutions have been and are and will be mechanically produced, but I do say that by every feeling of the pulse of the country we can obtain we are convinced that that great section of the country which has temperance as its main object is profoundly stirred into enthusiasm by the provisions of this bill. That is a fact which none of us can lose sight of. But I will give Lord Lansdowne, if he likes, the temperance party. I will admit, if he chooses, that they are engaged in a strife to the death with what is called "the trade," that they dislike the party opposed to them, which they think is wrapped up in "the trade." I will give hm that body of public opinion, though I myself attach the greatest importance to it. But you cannot say the bishops have any sinister motive in advocating this bill, that the whole body of the clergy of the free churches, who are practically unanimous in favor of the bill, can have any sinster motive. You cannot say it either of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood, who also give a disinterested and solid support. You cannot say it of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland and Ireland, who also give a united vote in favor of the bill. Therefore, though I admit that I myself am not able by experience to forecast what the temperance effect of the bill will be, I cannot overlook the enormous strength of the spiritual, disin-

(Continued on Page Twenty-Three.)

### PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE DARK.

Photography in the dark offers an interesting field for the inquisite amateur. In the experiments of Dr. Russel, sensitive plates have been strongly impressed in total darkness when placed near or in contact with leaves, flowers, seeds, stems and tubers of many plants, the exposure varying from a few minutes to more than 18 hours, and action being quickened by heat up to 130 deg. F. Even leaves that has been dried between blotting paper for three years gave a faint impression. Sap is very active in affecting the plates, as is also the oil of nuts, especially on oxidation. Castor oil, however, is inactive even after months of exposure to air, and no effect is produced by some plant parts —such as the cotyledons of beans and the outer envelopes of some fruits—nor by such substances as starch, cellulose, gum, sugar, pith and pollen. That the phenomena are not due to radio-activity has been proven by the fact that interposing a sheet of glass or mica prevents all action. The effects are ascribed by Dr. Russel to hydrogen peroxide—or dioxide—which many investigators have found to be one of the first products of plant growth, and generally by turpentine and other resins, and is so active, that one part in a million parts of water affects a photographic plate in 24 hours in the dark.

## THIS IS NO JOKE




THE SHORTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.
December 21 Certainly Is That for Mr. Everyday Man, In More Senses Than One.

## FIRELESS STOVE OF A LABORER

**HOW HE GOT A BOTTLE OF HOT TEA FOR NOON MEAL.**

"Well, I think I'll heat me coffee for dinner," said a big laborer on one of the many buildings now being constructed in Chelsea a few minutes before noon the other day. And he proceeded to do so without the aid of fire or even the use of a match.

He took his bottle from his handbag and with it went over to the wooden contrivance in which mortar was mixed. He put about half a shovelful of sand in a corner of the mortar bed, having previous scraped that part of the bed dry and clean. Then this laborer took a piece of lime about as large as his two fists. He pushed the lump of lime down into the yielding sand, put his bottle standing upright on the lime, banked up the bottle with sand to hold it in position, and was ready for the important part of the job.

Dipping about a pint of water from a cask nearby the laborer poured it on the mounded sand easily, allowing it to percolate through the coarse grains. Putting on a little more sand to hold the bottle in its upright position he went back to his work. In ten minutes the noon whistles blew and this laborer went to his fireless heater, took from it his tea boiling hot in a bottle that had at no time been in danger of breaking from the heat and proceeded to enjoy his homely but hearty meal, all unconscious that he had performed a very interesting experiment in nature's chemistry.—Boston Herald.

The punkah, or large fan, so necessary for securing a comfortable nap in tropical India, is operated by a native servant. Attempts to drive it mechanically have failed, but success at last is claimed for an electrically driven punkah that, by means of a latch-shaped spring, gives the jerking or slapping motion needed to keep away the insects.

## Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at drug stores and first-class steamers, or Mothersill Remedy Company, Limited, 217 State street, Detroit.

For sale and recommended in London by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street; C. McCallum & Co., Dundas and Richmond streets, and E. L. Guillemont, 404 Richmond street. tf-wt



Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
General Agents for Canada.

# The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

## ENGLAND

There are now 129,285 paupers in London—an increase of 6,777 on the number a year ago.

The docks at Fleetwood are to be extended at an outlay of £80,000 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

Contracts for 67,000 tons of steel rails have been placed with British and Belgian firms by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the tenders of the American Steel Trust being too high.

Reckoning ships under twenty years of age Britain's naval tonnage is 1,749,874; that of France 592,699; that of Germany, 561,962; and that of Russia, 241,778—Britain thus having an excess over all three of 353,465 tons.

Algernon Borthwick, Lord Glenesk, died on the 24th ult. at his London residence in his 78th year. His lordship was the chief proprietor of the Morning Post, which he made a most successful paper, realizing a great fortune, powerful social influence, and finally a peerage.

The new Moderator of the English Presbyterian Synod is a Scotchman. He is the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, senior missionary of the Presbyterian Church at Swatow. Dr. Gibson is a native of Glasgow, a powerful preacher, and has served all his life in the English Presbyterian Church.

Cauliflower culture in Lincolnshire has become an important industry and this year the crop has been a remarkably good one. A railway truck takes about 2,000 cauliflowers, and during this season as many as eight trucks a day have been sent from Spalding station by one grower alone.

How shipbuilding has drifted from the Thames! There was a time when no large order for torpedo boats could be given without sending a considerable proportion to Thornycroft at Cheswick or Yarrow's at Popular; while battleships were often built at the Thames Shipbuilding and Iron Company.

Having lost an eye in a scrimmage, one of the hounds of the Essex Harriers has been supplied with a glass one.

The valuation of friendly societies show that 210 had a surplus of £208,502 and 297 a deficiency of £913,117.

Five of twelve jurors serving on an inquest at Bethnal Green were unable to sign their names.

A first edition of Homer, 1488, realized the sum of £250 at Messrs. Hodgson and Co.'s rooms.

Gifts of pheasants from the King have been received by many London hospitals.

After the death of Mrs. Martin, for some years an inmate of Willesden Workhouse, the guardians found that she had nearly £250 invested in Consols, and they are claiming the whole.

While opening a bazaar at Cubitt Town, Popular, the Postmaster-General was interrupted by a Suffragette, and a steward, who put his hand over her mouth, was severely bitten.

Islington Borough Council have passed a resolution to the effect that their committees be instructed to give preference "where reasonably practicable" to goods of British manufacture.

Arrangements for marking the site of Tyburn Tree are being made by instance of the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Works.

The literary executor of Oscar Wilde, Mr. Robert Ross, announces that, from an anonymous donor, he has received £3,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in Wilde at Pere-la-Chaise.

One year ago the Bank of England's minimum discount rate was 7 per cent., and its reserve was just 44 per cent; today the rate is 2½ per cent., and the reserve is 48½ per cent.

Among the registered British trades unions nearly one bread-winner in every ten is out of employment.

The shortage in the herring catch at Yarmouth, compared with last year, amounts to no fewer than 3,993 lasts, or 52,707,600 fish.

Sir Robert Perks, speaking at the City Temple, London, declared:—"Everywhere today we hear of Scotland for the Scotch, Ireland for the Irish, Wales for the Welsh, Indian for the Indians, China for the Chinese—and England for the Scotch."

Still another fascinating actress has married into the British aristocracy. Ethel Kendall, whose stage name is Eileen Orme, has just become the bride of the Hon. Maurice Nelson Hood, the son and heir of Viscount Bronto in Sicily. She has gained great popularity playing in "The Little Michus" and "The Merry Widow." Denise Orme, who wedded the Hon. Yarde Buller, heir to Lord Churston, is her cousin.

Capt. Spencer Clay, who married Pauline Astor, has been chosen as the Conservative candidate for Parliament for Tonbridge, Kent, at the next general election. The Astor influence is strong in Kent, as William Kaldorf Astor spent over $10,000,000 renovating Hever Castle and building a Tudor village. Capt. Clay lives in the district.

The foundation stone of Britain's first sky scraper has been laid at Liverpool, and is being erected on a site overlooking the Mersey.

Deposits of as small a sum as 3d. will be received at Lipton's new bank. Sir Thomas Lipton thinks his scheme will encourage thrift.

The importance to the textile world of the settlement of the English cotton strike may be estimated from the fact that of 111,217,883 cotton spindles in actual operation Great Britain has 46,684,236, or nearly 42 per cent. of the whole. The supremacy of Manchester in the cotton trade is not likely to be overcome for many a year.

High tides have done much damage to the Holderness coast.

The Ven. F. R. Blackburn, Archdeacon of Manchester, is seriously ill.

Several earthquake shock were recently felt at Horden, near West Hartlepool.

Dogfish, or "flake," are seriously interfering with the Cornish herring fishery.

Owing to a wage dispute 4,000 men have struck work at Larmorgate Collieries, Rhouddah Valley.

In the case of a Bow County Court case six pence a visit was stated to be the fee of a Leyton doctor.

Tweleve Chinamen were baptized in the presence of a crowded congregation at a Liverpool church recently.

A boy in the Poor Law school of Paddington is to be provided with two artificial teeth at a cost of two guineas.

Owing to the very small number of aliens now coming to England, the Alien Immigration Board rarely sits in London. It has just met for the first time for two months. There were only two cases.

Peterborough Cathedral Restoration Fund, which was started 25 years ago, and has just been closed, has reached over $250,000.

From the Thames, at Chertsey, the body was recovered of a young woman wearing a wedding ring, the clothes being marked "Blundell."

Bloodhounds are being obtained by the Bedforshire County Council to track incendiaries, eleven suspicious fires having occurred recently in the county.

On a warrant issued four and a half years ago Francis Leach was remanded at Tottenham, charged with obtaining credit for a roll-top desk by fraud.

Many ratepayers at Wimbledon are in favor of applying for county borough powers, and so be better able to resist absorption in the Greater London scheme.

Northampton's municipal elections had a tragic sequel, a prominent local Socialist named Joseph Whitbread being drowned after celebrating the Socialist victories.

Wages are to be reduced in the north of England manufactured iron and steel trade by 6 cents per ton on puddling and 2½ per cent. on other forge and mill workers' wages.

At a thanksgiving services in Port Isaac, Cornwall, the walls of the church were draped with fishing nets, lobster pots, and packing barrels occupied the window spaces.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Andrew, Levenshulme, in the presence of a large congregation. The church, which has been erected at a cost of £5,176, has accommodation for 550 people. The preacher at evensong the same day was Bishop Thornton, vicar of Blackburn.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Royal Geographical Society in London on his return from his tour in Africa, which will probably take place early in 1910.

Arrested by the Devizes police for drunkenness, a tramp named Sweeney, was found to be in possession of six bottles of champagne, and, with another man, he was subsequently charged on suspicion with having stolen the wine from a shooting box.

Of thirteen bullocks which broke into a wood at Wallington, Norfolk, and ate some yew, eight died the following day.

Instead of providing wine at a luncheon, which he had given, the High Sheriff of Glamorganshire (Mr. F. W. Gibbins) intimated to his prospective guests that he had sent donations to the Swansea Institutions for the blind and the Swansea Orphan Home.

Included in 450 lots of derelict goods left in the racks of Great Western Railway trains or not "cleared" in the company's goods departments, which were sold by auction were a skull, a maspole, an elephant's foot, and two artificial legs.

Great Britain's potato crop this year is estimated at 3,919,198 tons—an increase of nearly one million tons over last year—the average yield per acre being 6.97 tons, as compared with an average of 5.78 tons for the past ten years.

The unique collection of implements of the late Bronze Age formed by Canon William Greenwell will probably at an early date find its way to the British Museum, already extensively enriched during the past thirty years with gifts from the canon's antiquarian researches.

To preserve the Smithfield archway outside the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which is threatened by a rebuilding scheme, it was decided at a meeting at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to purchase the house over the archway if the money, about £2,000, could be raised.

Contributions by railway companies last year to institutions and associations not already concerned with railways, says a parliamentary paper, amounted to £17,183, and included £336 19s. 9d. to ratepayers' associations and municipal alliances, £341 13s. to free-labor associations, and £35 to the Labor Protective Association.

Mr. John Taylor, for many years the editor and one of the managing directors of the Essex Weekly News series of newspapers, has died at Chelmsford in his 50th year.

An offer to purchase the city's tramway system for $6,750,000 has been made by a British syndicate to the St. Petersburg Municipal Council, and, it is stated, is likely to be accepted.

For the establishment of a military library for the use of the members of the Durham University contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, the senate of the university has voted $250.

It was announced in Newcastle that Swedish State Railways coal contracts for 432,000 tons had been placed in the British markets, and orders have yet to be placed for 115,000 tons.

Fish spearing, which has been a popular sport in the upper reaches of the Ribble, has just been declared illegal at the instance of the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Commission.

There was a flowing river of beer in Tooting broadway, caused by a tramcar running into the back of a dray laden with large jars of beer. Thirty of the jars were smashed and the beer escaped down the gutters.

Govan has provided three old age pensioners from one household—two twin sisters 79 years of age, and a younger brother who is 72.

Councillor Dickens, one of the defeated candidates at High Wycombe municipal elections, and a former member of the town council, has been asked to accept the mayoralty instead of Miss Dove, who has been defeated.

A proposal that the public footways and carriage ways in cul-de-sacs in the borough shall be laid out as children's playgrounds, to provide work for the unemployed, is being considered by a committee of St. Pancras Council.

## IRELAND

The only Irish crop that shows any increase over last year is hay.

In 1851 Ireland grew 504,248 acres of wheat; last year only 38,143 acres.

Irish butter is now only a shilling under Danish in Great Britain. The Irish may defeat the Danes yet.

The Dean of Carlisle and the Dean of Worcester have become vice-presidents of the Church Reform League.

The death rate of Dublin increased in a recent week from 19.3 per thousand the previous week to 24.2 per thousand.

During the last five months a canary belonging to Mr. W. J. Gee, of 95 Hillman street, Belfast, has laid and hatched fifteen eggs.

A lunatic at Dublin recently underwent an operation for the removal from his stomach of a knife and fork, a quantity of rags, and a woollen muffler.

One thousand carters struck work in Dublin on the 30th ult. and work at the quays was seriously disorganized. Traffic on the Grand Canal was also entirely suspended.

Five members of one family, all living in one house, near Gurteen, County Sligo, Ireland, have been passed for the full sum of five shillings a week under the old age pension act.

Three persons summoned at Belfast on the 23d ult. for exposing for sale cockles which were subsequently condemned as unfit for human consumption, pleaded poverty as an excuse.

At the Belvedere College the Rev. W. F. Browne delivered a lecture, illustrated by limelight views, on Cardinal Logue's visit to America In conclusion, he warned Irish people against emigration.

Charles Pollock, the Belfast newsboy who put his papers on the wet pavement in order that Madame Melba might have a dry pathway to a carriage, has received an offer to appear at a London music hall. It will probably be accepted.

Mr. Walter Brearley, the well-known cricketer, was presented at Farnworth with a silver tea and coffee service. Mr. Brearley belongs to Farnworth, and his friends and admirers there subscribed to make him a suitable present in anticipation of his wedding.

The board of admiralty has recently decided to increase the number of cadetships to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, placed at the disposal of the committee of management of the cadet school ship Conway stationed in the Mersey. The increase will be from one to two each term.

A deputation from the Manchester and Salford Ladies' Health Society waited upon the members of the baths committee of the Salford corporation, and urged on the committee the necessity of making provision for the extension of the scheme for washhouses for the working people at the various baths in the borough.

An old woman named Mary Anne Wilson, who resides on Banbrook Hill, Armagh, has been informed by the American Government that she is entitled to £1,000 accumulated pension and a weekly pension of 12s 6d for life. Mrs. Wilson's husband was killed in the war between the North and South, and for several years she has been trying to induce the American Government to recognize her claim to a pension which commenced to accumulate over forty years ago.

A remarkable fall of "black rain" recently occurred in Ireland. In one night there was a considerable fall (0.42 inch) of black rain in the town of Birr. It stood in inky pools on the roads toward the southeast of the town, and rain water tanks had to be let off on account of the blackness of the water. At the observatory at Birr Castle the water in the rain guage was black. When a bottle of the water had been analyzed it was found to contain an extraordinary amount of soot.

Mr. Justice Kenny, in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the winter assizes at Limerick, passed severe comments upon the condition of County Clare, which, he declared, occupied a pre-eminently evil position. There were twenty-seven cases for trial. He suggested that it would be better for two resident magistrates to deal with cattle-driving cases at petty sessions than to adopt the slow and cumbrous method of sending the accused to the assizes or binding them over to keep the peace.

A British magistrate seldom has such a marriage tangle to consider as that which was put up to a Lambeth justice, when Mrs. Alfred Gillingham summoned her husband for desertion. It seems that the wife, who was married to Gillingham in England in 1892, went to the United States, where she got a divorce and married a man named Butler, who later on shot himself. Then she married a man named Wylie in the United States, but afterward left him and returned to England. Here her divorce from Gillingham was declared invalid. The court ordered Gillingham to pay her 5s. a week.

There has been a very satisfactory response to the efforts of the Irish National Education Commissioners to encourage the teaching of the Irish language in the schools by the improved scale of fees. On Dec. 31, 1906, instruction was given in Irish for 2,072 schools to 161,740 pupils, but on Dec. 31, 1907, Irish was taught in 2,861 schools to 180,634 pupils. The number of National Schools in which the bilingual programme was in operation increased to 120, compared with 36 in the preceding year. Six organizers of instruction in Irish have been appointed. In addition to visiting schools and giving model lessons, according to the most approved method of language teaching, these organizers have given Saturday lectures to the teachers of the schools, and have also in other directions been of considerable assistance to the inspectors on promoting the study of Irish.

An inquest was held in Dublin the other day on the body of a pensioned blacksmith named John Donnelly, aged seventy, who met his death by falling out of a window while endeavoring to frighten away a cat which was sitting on his yard wall.

Damages estimated at £20,000 was caused by a fire which occurred at the Asylum of St. John of God, Stillorgan, County Dublin. There were about one hundred patients, twenty attendents, and eighteen brothers, in the institution at the time of the outbreak, all of whom were rescued.

At the recent meeting of the Ballymena Board of Guardians the relieving officer complained that he had great difficulty in obtaining shrouds at the price—1s 6d—allowed by the guardians. The officer explained that in the case of one pauper who died a woman wanted 6s 6d for a shroud and that he had to walk four miles to get one for 2s.

## SCOTLAND

There is a building boom in Wishaw, Lanarkshire, just now.

Leith proposes getting a refuse destructor which will cost £16,000.

The late Mr. Alex. Fullerton, shipbuilder, Paisley, left £8,165 of an estate.

On the 2nd inst. tramcarts commenced running from Glasgow to Loch Lomond.

Andrew Wotherspoon, spirit merchant, Partick, who died at sea, left £11,995.

The death is announced of Mr. James Hanbidge, a Glasgow artist, at the age of 72 years.

The Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Public Library is in future not to be opened on Sundays.

Up to the 18th ult. 270 men had applied for relief to Ayr unemployed committee.

The new water scheme for Troon, Ayr and Prestwick is estimated to cost £80,000.

Dr. Coward, Sheffield, proposes taking the Glasgow Chorus a tour in Canada in 1910.

The Duchess of Montrose has sent 400 rabbits for distribution among the poor of Glasgow.

Mr. James Coats, Paisley, has presented a library to St. Comb's school, near Fraserburgh.

The rainfall in Glasgow for November was 3.60 inches as against 1.43 inches for October.

Wm. Hastie, grocer, Greenock, Renfrewshire, was fined £2 for selling margarine instead of butter.

The condition of the Ayrshire lace curtain trade remains unchanged. Manufacturers are fairly well employed.

Edinburgh exhibition buildings are sold to the Marine Gardens Company, which is to erect them at Portobello.

In the northern district, Glasgow, the other day a single apartment licensed for three was found crowded with thirteen.

Glasgow University is to have a lady censor to prevent flirtation within its precints between men and women students.

Archibald Nichol, Fleming street, Glasgow, has been fined £25 for "loitering in the Gallowgate with a view to betting."

Dr. Devon, of Duke Street Prison, Glasgow, says the prison has a bad effect on both the criminal and the prison official.

Greenock Parish Council are to provide all the workers in the sewing-room at Smithston Poorhouse with tea daily at 11 o'clock.

The number of patients treated in the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, last year, was 3,379, an increase of 297 compared with last year.

It is suggested to the Greenock Parish Council, Renfrewshire, that they should put the paupers on a level with the old age pensioners.

Notwithstanding the recent shipbuilding orders booked at Port-Glasgow the distress in the town seems to be as prevalent as ever.

Govan has provided three old age pensioners from one household — two twin sisters 79 years of age, and a younger brother who is 72.

The business exhibition at the Galleries of the Glasgow Fine Art Institute was brought to a close on the 28th ult. It was visited by 19,463.

A branch of the Women's Unionist Association has been formed in Lonwinnoch, Lanarkshire. Mrs. J. C. Cuninghame, Craigend, is president.

The rental of Inverkip parish, Renfrewshire, is returned at—burgh portion, £49,616; landward portion £25,984—a total increase of £2,212.

Port Glasgow Town Council will present an illuminated address to Sir Hugh and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart on their silver wedding day.

The Scottish History Society are about to publish the records of the general assemblies, 1650-1653, with an introduction by Lord Guthrie.

The war office have agreed to purchase for military purposes from the Heriot Trust the estate of Redford, near Collington, at £16,500.

At Ajmer, Rajputana, India, on the 21st ult., aged 67, died the Rev. John Husband, R. C. S. E., C. I. E., missionary of the United Free Church.

The annual reunion of the Edinburgh branch of the Seaforth Highlanders' Association was held on the 20th ult. Major Douglas Campbell presided.

Prof. Crum Brown has gifted his collection of minerals, diagrams and models, with a variety of teaching apparatus, etc., to the university at Edinburgh.

On the 24th ult. there was buried Private Jas. Stirling, of the Fifty-Fifth Regiment of Foot, a Crimean veteran, belonging to Kirkintilloch, where he died.

The annual contest of the Scottish Amateur Band Association took place at Edinburgh on the 28th ult. Kelty Band won first prize—a silver cup and £20.

Paisley School Board have purchased at a cost of £2,500 Sherwood House and grounds, for the accommodation of children attending their special classes.

An interesting report on the progress of the preservation work at Ayr Auld Brig has been submitted to the committee by Mr. J. Morris, specialist on the work.

Mr. John Eaglesham, C. E., Ayr, who engineered the Ayr Corporation water scheme from Loch Finlas twenty years ago, is the engineer of the present scheme.

Lady Alice Shaw-Stewart is entering very closely into the philanthropic work of Greenock, where her husband, Sir Hugh, has become an ordinary town councillor.

The directors of the House of Refuge, at Edinburgh, have arranged to supply during the winter months 100 free meals daily to children attending Milton House School.

A workmen's institute, Lanarkshire, erected for their employees at Caldercruix, Lanarkshire, by Robert Craig & Sons, papermakers, was formally opened on the 28th ult.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell has presented to Renfrewshire, a piece of ground opposite the new Sir John Stirling-Maxwell School, to be reserved as an open space for the benefit of the children.

On the 16th ult, the new postoffice at Dumbarton was opened for business.

There died on the 15th ult., aged 82, Mr. Robert Warnock, who was a prominent Wesleyan Methodist in the Vale of Leven.

Machines working at Gartsherrie are able to produce a finished chain that stands the tension test equal to twice that of the best tap-welded iron chain at present on the market, and, weight for weight, at an equal cost.

John Rodger, Newton street, Greenock, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns from the workers and officials of Caird & Co.'s shipbuilding yard on his retirement, after being fitter for the last 35 years.

Dumbarton Castle is the topical subject of the local minstrels. They hit it off with neat sarcasm as follows: "I say, James, have you heard the latest about Dumbarton Castle?" "No." "They are going to remove it to Stirling."

The population of Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, is 25,128, being an increase of 6,228 since the census of 1901. The details are: Pollockshaws, 12,864; Shawlands, 6,895; Thornliebank, 2,645; Giffnock, 1,425; and Landward, 1,299.

Charles Gordon, ex-rural postman, Halkirk, Caithnesshire, has been presented with the imperial service medal.

The widow of Rev. Dr. Donald Grant has presented the "Life of Gladstone" and 100 other books to Dornock, Sunderlandshire, Carnegie Library.

Fifty years ago handloom weaving was the principal trade in Irvine, Ayrshire. It gave way to the advance of machinery, and many tradesmen sought other occupations. The last who stuck to his loom was old John Fulton, who died on the 21st ult., at the age of 82.

Mr. Robert Reid has retired from the position of chief clerk and assistant postmaster at Glasgow. He has been over forty years in the service.

Councillor D. M. Stevenson has offered to erect a public hall in Clarendon street, Glasgow, cost not to exceed £7,000, if the corporation will maintain it.

Much of the steel construction work at the Franco-British Exhibition was prepared at Motherwell, Lanarkshire.

Carluke's (Lanarkshire) oldest inhabitant, Mr. Hugh MacKinnell, retired wood merchant, is dead. He was a native of Ayrshire, but went to Carluke in 1825. He was in his 93rd year.

By the will of the late Mr. John Farmer, Morningside Place, Edinburgh, who died in 1888, the United Free Church will now through the death of the life-renters receive a legacy of between £6,000 and £7,000.

It is pointed out that Dr. Cosmo Lang is the fourth Scotsman of Presbyterianism parentage who within a comparatively recent period has attained to the primacy in the Anglican communion. Dr. Laing's association with Presbyterianism is of a much more intimate character than that of Dr. Tait, Dr. Randall Davidson, or Dr. Maclagan.

One of the alluring schemes proposed in Glasgow to aid the unemployed is that of the municipal corporation to construct, at a cost of $80,000,000, a great battleship canal between the Forth and the Clyde, and thus to link the North Sea with the Atlantic. A modest canal joining the Forth and the Clyde already exists, and it formed in the mid-Victorian period one of the wonders of the British Isles. It is forty-five miles long, with a rise of 155 feet.

Euphemia Dickie, Gordon street, Paisley, has completed nine years and eight months of perfect school attendance, never having been absent since she went to school.

Bailie Smith Elliot, who made his first appearance as magistrate in the police court on the 1st inst., conversed with a deaf and dumb prisoner by means of the finger alphabet.

The rainfall at Greenock during November amounted to 5.49 inches, compared with 5.44 inches in the same month last year. There were 12 dry days, against 6 in November, 1907.

On the 2nd inst, the Fat Stock Club show opened at Edinburgh. The entries of stock were about the same as last year, but those of roots, potatoes, and grain showed a substantial increase.


**BROWNLEE'S**

**Great Stocktaking Sale of Stoves, Tinware, Enamelware**

14-Quart Enamel Water Pail, white inside, blue outside; regular $1. Now ..... 75c

14-Quart Enamel Dish Pans; regular 65c. Now ..... 45c

Large Grey Enamel Dish Pans, oval shape, made to fit your sink; regular $1. Now ..... 75c

4-Quart Grey Enamel Tea Pots; regular 60c. Now..45c

3-Quart Grey Enamel Tea Pots; regular 45c. Now ..35c

Blue Enamel Hanging Soap Dishes; regular 15c and 20c. Now ..... 10c

Washtubs, heavy galvanized iron; No. 1; were 75c. Now 65c; No. 2, were 85c. Now 75c; No. 3, were $1. Now ..... 85c

Bread Boxes, heavy tin, beautifully japanned and decorated; No. 1, were 75c. Now 65c. No. 2, were 85c. Now 75c; No. 3, were $1. Now 85c; No. 4, were $1.25. Now ..... $1

Nickel-Plated Tea Kettles; No. 9, were $1.50. Now $1.10

Nickel-Plated Tea Kettles; No. 9, were $2.25. Now $1.75

Nickel-Plated Tea Pots, plain, 3-pint; were $1. Now 85c

4-Pint, were $1.25. Now ..... $1

Nickel-Plated Sterling Tea Pots, 2-pint; were $1.75. Now $1.50. 3-pint, were $2. Now $1.75. 4-pint, were $2.25. Now ..... $2

Enamel Cullendars; worth 50c. Now ..... 25c

Bird Cages from ..... .75c up to $2.25

Wash Boilers, No. 9, tin with copper bottom; were $1.50. Now ..... $1.15

Wash Boilers, our own make, extra heavy tin, all one piece, extra heavy copper bottom; were $2.25. Now $2

See our big line of Double Roasters, all sizes; large were $1. Now ..... 75c

Buy the children one of our White Enamel Child's Sets; decorated.

A Good Christmas Present—One of our Canada Early Breakfast Cookers, at ..... $1.25

Hand Sleighs—Several kinds to choose from

**J. A. Brownlee**

**385-387 TALBOT STREET.**





**The House of a Thousand Bargains**



**CHRISTMAS GIFTS**



**GIFTS FOR MEN**

Shaving Stands and Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Morris Chairs, Reclining Couches in leather, panlisote, velours; Solid-Seat Arm, Revolving and Tilting Chairs; well made; low in prices.

**GIFTS FOR WOMEN**

Parlor Tables and Cabinets, Medicine Cabinets, China Cabinets, Bric-a-Brac Cabinets, Jardiniere Stands and Pedestals, Dressing Cases and Tables, Buffets, Dinner Wagons, Sideboards, Parlor Rockers and Chairs, in Silk, Velours and Veronias; Davenports, Convolute Spring Rockers for Invalids.

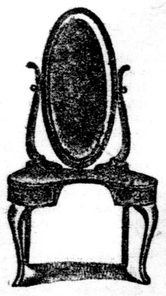


**Gifts for the Little Folks**

Morris Chairs and Rockers, in oak and mahogany, velour cushion seats and packs ..... **$2.75** and **$3**

High and Low Chairs, Rockers, Wheel Chairs, Children's Sets—Table and two chairs ..... **$2** Up

**JUST SEE OUR LINE**



**J. FERGUSON & SONS**

**174 to 180 King Street**

# Music! Music! CHRISTMAS SALE OF Music! Music!



## JOHN R. HEWER, SON & CO.




are in the lead again this Christmas with the largest and best assorted stocks of music and musical instruments that has ever been offered in this city, and at the best value. Read carefully this list and come in as soon as possible to get the better choice. We purpose using one of our floors for another line of goods, and we are compelled to make these special low prices to make the room. We will give terms to suit you. We are not agents, we own our stock, hence we buy right and have the advantage in this way; we fix our own prices. These prices will last until December 24, 1908.

## PIANOS

1 Newcombe Piano, walnut; was $425, now ..... **$350**
2 Newcombe Pianos, walnut; was $400, now..... **$325**
2 Newcombe Pianos, mahogany; was $400, now .... **$325**
2 Newcombe Pianos, mahogany; was $375, now ..... **$300**
2 Newcombe Pianos, walnut; was $375, now ..... **$300**
1 Player Piano; was $550, now ..... **$475**
1 Player Piano; was $350, now ..... **$275**
1 Bessemer Piano; was $325, now ..... **$250**
2 Palmer Pianos; was $325, now ..... **$250**
1 Doherty Piano; was $325, now ..... **$250**
1 Nordheimer Piano; was $325, now ..... **$250**
1 Mason & Risch Piano, walnut; largest size; was $425, now ..... **$325**
1 Mason & Risch Piano, walnut; was $400, now ..... **$300**
1 Mason & Risch Piano, mahogany; was $400, now ... **$300**

**A few slightly-used Pianos in good shape and fully guaranteed as good as new**

1 Newcombe Piano, walnut; was $425, now ..... **$325**
1 Newcombe Piano, walnut; was $400, now ..... **$300**
1 Newcombe Piano, walnut; was $375, now ..... **$275**
1 Doherty Piano; was $325, now ..... **$225**
1 Palmer Piano, mahogany; was $325, now ..... **$225**
1 Bessemer Piano; was $325, now ..... **$225**
1 Electric Piano in good shape, golden oak case; was $650, now ..... **$400**
1 Rosewood Piano; was $450, now ..... **$75**

**TERMS are from $5 a month upwards, or a discount off for cash, as we must have the room.**

## NEW ORGANS

1 Sherlock-Manning Organ, 7 octaves; was $150, now **$100**
1 Sherlock-Manning Organ, 6 octaves; was $125, now .. **$80**
1 Sherlock-Manning Organ, 6 octaves; was $115, now .. **$75**
1 Doherty Organ, walnut; was $125, now ..... **$80**
1 Doherty Organ, oak; was $125, now ..... **$80**

**SLIGHTLY USED AND OLD ORGANS, GUARANTEED IN GOOD SHAPE.**

1 Karn Organ, 7 octaves, good as new; was $140, now **$90**
1 Karn Organ, 6 octaves; was $125, now ..... **$60**
1 Doherty Organ, good as new; was $125, now ..... **$70**
1 Doherty Organ; was $125, now ..... **$65**
1 Doherty Organ; was $125, now ..... **$40**
1 Sherlock-Manning Organ, good as new, 6 octaves; was $125, now ..... **$70**
1 Thomas Organ, good as new, 6 octaves; was $125, now **$65**
1 Thomas Organ, 6 octaves; was $125, now ..... **$50**
1 Bell Organ, good as new, 6 octaves; was $125, now ... **$60**
1 Bell Organ, 6 octaves; was $100, now ..... **$35**
1 Karn Organ, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now .. **$40**
1 Karn Organ, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now ... **$30**
1 Bell Organ, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now ... **$35**
2 Bell Organs, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now .. **$25**
3 Karn Organs, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now **$25**
2 Doherty Organs, 5 octaves, good as new; was $100, now **$30**
2 Dominion Organs; was $100, now ..... **$20**

**These can be bought by paying from one to three dollars each month; and will do for years. We will allow same price in exchange on a Piano when you want one, as these prices are the lowest we have ever made, because WE MUST HAVE THE ROOM.**

**We will allow 25% off on this list and you can have terms if you wish, or we will hold them for you by making a small deposit on them.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Concert Guitars | 3 $15 Violins |
| 3 Medium Guitars | 5 $10 Violins |
| 1 Bass Violin | 4 $8 Violins |
| 5 Snare Drums | 2 $6 Violins |
| 4 Banjos | 3 $5 Violins |
| 4 Mandolins | 25 Bows |
| 2 $40 Violins | 10 Autoharps |
| 3 $25 Violins | 12 Accordeons |
| 3 $20 Violins | 3 Cornets |

Flutes, Piccolos, Xylophones, Zonophones, Fifes. Fifty Music Rolls of the latest styles. Bugles. Cases for all kinds of small instruments.

## The Celebrated Edison Phonograph

At the different prices; parts and hundreds of Records, Cases and Cabinets.

**Also We Wish to Announce That We Still Have a Few Dates Left For**

## CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS

Our company being so large, we can furnish talent for three in the one evening. Call on us. We will be pleased to see you at any time, whether you wish to engage us or not. If you have heard us at any time, come in and let us get acquainted with you.

## Christmas Cards FREE

We have a Christmas Card to give to each family, to any boy or girl between the ages of 4 and 12 years, by calling in after one right away. We are giving this to find out how many have read this ad.

# JOHN R. HEWER, SON & CO. 211 Dundas St., London or 342 Dundas St, Woodstock

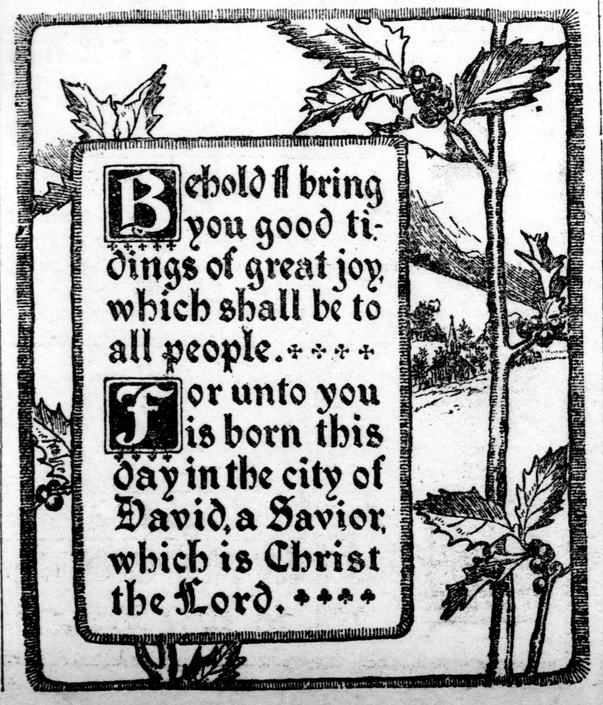

## *John Burns' Stormy Career*

**A SKETCH OF AN INTERESTING PUBLIC FIGURE — HIS DIFFERENCES WITH KEIR HARDIE.**

To many the most interesting figure in British public life today is the picturesque labor leader, John Burns, M.P. Less than twenty years ago he represented to the public mind all that was incendiary and revolutionary. Today men look upon him as holding a firm rein upon the runaway coach of labor. He is the first labor leader to reach the cabinet rank in England. He began life as a machinist at 75 cents a week, educated himself, and has grown up through radicalism to be the idol of conservative and sober social thinkers. Sydney Brooks writes of the stormy career of this remarkable man in Harper's Weekly. He says in part:

"To look down from one of the galleries on John Burns sitting on the Treasury bench is to see apparently an old man. The hair is almost snow-white, the forehead pale, spreading and deeply lined; his movements as he adjusts his eyeglasses and leads over his official papers are leisurely, and might even seem fatigued. But wait a moment. Wait till he lifts his face, and you catch a glimpse of his great brown, clear, burning eyes. Or wait till he rises to address the House, electrical alertness speaking from every gesture, from the very poise of his body, power and passion in his voice, his whole bearing eager, defiant, welcoming the combat. Or see him again on the terrace outside—a thick, square man, in a blue reefer suit, his head thrown massively back, tramping up and nown with free and swinging stride. You would not then think him old. Still less would you think so if you walked with him through the streets or parks, among his own people, giving and exchanging salutations, patting a youngster on the head, helping to fish out a ball that has fallen into the Serpentine, showing a boy how to handle a cricket bat, skipping over the ropes with the girls, congratulating the mothers, jesting with the policemen, the very picture of zest, health and jollity. The workmen know him and love him. They recognize in him the biggest man that their class in England has yet produced. And John Burns knows them and loves them in return, and uses both his knowledge and his affection to rebuke, chastise them, and make them elevate themselves. Himself a non-smoker and a total abstainer, he never shirks from rubbing in his conviction that there is little the Government can do for the workingman compared with what the workingman can do for himself. No man has spoken out more strongly against drink and betting. No man has insisted more trenchantly that social and industrial reform must begin with the individual.

"It is here where he parts company with Mr. Keir Hardie and his followers. They are Socialists, look to the state for everything, proclaim it as a natural right of every man to have remunerative work found for him. John Burns wishes to see the workingman brave, upright, and, above all, independent. From the very first he has had the profoundest contempt for the charity-mongers, vicarious philanthropists whose policy of spoon-feeding the unemployed ends, as he says, "in the demoralization of the donors and the degradation of the recipient.' The conflict between himself and Keir Hardie is bitter and fundamental, and which of the two really represents the English workingman of today I should find it hard to determine. Someone has epitomized the nature of that conflict with a skill beyond my reach. On the one side is John Burns, 'a working-class mind, with amazing grip and power, that has awakened to the case for modern society.' On the other side is 'the new wave of crusaders, aflame with the case against it.' And these crusaders 'storm across the weak and flimsy defenses of a self-doubting middle class—the capture the sentimentalist and philanthropist—they even recruit from ignorant, easy-going landlords and aristocrats—and then they find themselves, just in the gate of the innermost citadel, faced by a man of their own build and class! A Berserker man, fed with their own giant food, fighting with their own weapons, knowing their own stategy, conscious of their own weakness! A situation appalling, dramatic, terribly perilous.'"




## DOG CEMETERY IN OLD LONDON

**PET CANINES ARE BURIED IN A CORNER OF HYDE PARK.**

English people and especially Londoners have a peculiar fondness for all animals, particularly dogs and cats. "Love me, love my dog"—or cat—is a motto that might well be placed over most London households. Last year a London society dame had a $10,000 necklace made for her pet dog, while in Park Lane two upper floors of a splendid mansion are given up entirely to dogs that are waited on by their own grooms and cooked for by special chefs.

Even after their death the pets of the elite find their way into an exclusive cemetery which occupies a portion of Hyde Park, London's most aristocratic open space. The cemetery is situated just back of the keeper's lodge at the Lancaster gate entrance of the park. Hidden away in a shrubbery, the general public knows little or nothing of its existence. Ever and anon "there may be seen," as the dime novels say, a little cortege stopping at this spot from which some well-dressed mourner will bear a tiny coffin containing the last mortal remains of "Fido" or "Tabby," as the case may be. The grave, as the saying goes, levels all distinctions and truly the adage works in this case, for dogs and cats are buried in the same cemetery. Monuments designed by the best artists and elaborately wrought in marble from the best quarries tell tales of the passing of pets of the plutocrats.

As you walk about this little cemetery you meet pathetic or ludicrous inscriptions according to your individual point of view. One remarkable headstone, containing letters done in ancient Chaldean, excites considerable curiosity on the part of the few favored ones who are allowed to tread the dust of these sacred precincts. Strangely enough, this Chaldean inscription is a terrible curse launched by an irate cat-lover against an "inhuman monster," etc., etc., who placed a piece of poisoned meat in the way of a prying tabby-cat which refused to stay in her own garden. The heartbroken mistress of the murdered tabby first put up her curse in plain English; but as the wording was in plain English, the park authorities compelled her to remove it. She then had the inscription done in Chaldean and the student who composed it for her even made it stronger in the ancient language than in the modern one, but if you are not an adept in this language your morals are safe until your curiosity leads you to investigate.

There is a law against the burial of human beings within the London limits, but none which covers the obsequies of cats and dogs. Therefore, the Hyde Park Cemetery sees every year a few additions to its numerous monuments. It is not everybody, mind you, who is allowed to bury his pet in this aristocratic West End animal valhalla, but only those who have especial influence with the guardians of the district. No matter how distinguished or noble or self-sacrificing your dog or cat, or however sweet and faithful their lives may have been, it does not necessarily follow that they will be entitled to interment in this open-air English Westminster Abbey for dogs and cats.

Some of the inscriptions on the headstones of these graves might have been written by ancient Egyptians who believed in the transmigration of the souls of animals. For instance, "Erected to the memory of Zuleika. Until we meet again," tells the transcendental tale of a cat heaven, while "Darling Bogey, in everlasting memory of a faithful and devoted little companion," speaks of the immortality of the pet doglet; or the dog petlet, as the case may be—unless, of course, it happens to be a cat.

It may be recalled that Lord Byron also put up an elaborate monument to his dog, "Bosun;" so the people who patronize the Hyde Park Cemetery are not without a distinguished example.

In Paris, there is an even more elaborate animal cemetery than the Hyde Park one in London. It is situated on the Ile des Chiens—or Dog Island—where one may see truly handsome specimens of the monumental art. One beautiful memorial column is surmounted by the figure of a great St. Bernard which saved no less than 40 lives. The pillar is 30 feet high. Another monuments is inscribed, "To Jappy," and underneath his effigy are the words of Pascal—"The more I see of men the better I like my dog."

## DO NOT WORRY WHAT'S THE USE?

**BE CHEERFUL AND DRIVE AWAY THE DARK HABIT OF BROODING.**

Some people have the unfortunate habit of brooding over their past lives, castigating themselves for their shortcomings and mistakes, until their whole vision is turned backward instead of forward, and they see everything in a distorted light, because they are looking only on the shadow side. The longer the unfortunate picture which has caused trouble remains in the mind, the more thoroughly it becomes imbedded, and the more difficult it is to remove it; but as long as it is there it will continue its mischief.

Did you ever hear of any good coming to any human being from worry? asks Orrin Swett Marsden in an article in Success Magazine. Did it ever help anybody to better his condition? Does it not always—everywhere—do just the opposite by impairing the health, exhausting the vitality, lessening efficiency?

A great deal can be done to correct the causes of worry by keeping up the health standard. A good digestion, a clear conscience, and sound sleep kill a lot of trouble. Worry thrives best under abnormal conditions. It cannot get much of a hold on a man with a superb physique—a man who lives a clean, sane life. It thrives on the weak—those of low vitality.

We see women resorting to massage, electricity, exercises, chin straps, wrinkle plasters, and all sorts of things to erase the terrible ravages of worry and anxiety, apparently ignorant of the fact that the supreme remedy—the great panacea—is in the mind; they continue to worry as to how they shall get rid of the effects of worry!

Nothing else will so quickly drive away worry as the habit of cheerfulness, of making the best of things, of refusing to see the ugly side of life.

When you feel fear or anxiety entering your thought, just fill your mind instantly with courage, hope and confidence. Refuse to let any enemies of your happiness and success camp in your mind. Drive out the whole brood of vampires.

You can kill worry thoughts easily when you know the antidote; and this you always have in your mind. You do not have to go to a drug store or a physician for it. It is always with you—always ready. All you have to do is to substitute hope, courage, cheerfulness, serenity, for despondency, discouragement, pessimism, worry. Opposite thoughts will not live together. The presence of one excludes the other.

"People ask me daily," said Patti, "when they look at my face, without a wrinkle, what I do to keep so young. I tell them that whenever I have felt a wrinkle coming I have laughed it away. My advice to the woman who wants to remain young is: 'Be happy—don't worry, but walk.'"


MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR

CHEMICALLY PURE

Canadian Government tests show we have the purest, and highest strength goods. Gillett's is used by the best Bakers and Caterers everywhere. Costs no more than the inferior adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETT CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont.





### COMFORT ON NOTHING A YEAR.

The problem of high living on low incomes is solved by many. Our friend, Mr. Soper, was quite frank in explaining how to live thriftily in New York. At one time he said:

"Now, take me, for example. Telephoning costs me nothing, because all my friends let me use theirs. When I want to stay in town over night I can always find some friend to bunk me. That saves room rent. While as for dinners, I cannot even get around among my friends, I have so many, and I keep up my acquaintance with all of them. I have several friends among the publishers, and, knowing my interest in literature, they give me most of the new books. I know two or three theatrical managers, so I get to all the best plays free. My brother-in-law lets me have desk room in his office, and there you are! If a man only has a head for management, he can live very well in New York or any large city on very little."

Alas, instead of being the only one, our good friend Mr. Soper, whom all of us board and lodge in our turn, is only one of many. All are not so pronounced, however, but they are neither more nor less than social grafters—social leeches—persons who exist by a system of petty sponging on friends and acquaintances, with never a return of any sort.

These men never have but one cigar, and are always smoking their last cigarette. In the friendliest possible manner it is always:

"I say, old man! Got an extra cigar in your clothes?"—Lillian Bell, in Smart Set.

Urugay is taking a national census. From 40,000 to 45,000 persons are engaged in the task, which works out at about one person in every 25 of the population of the population. This large proportion is found necessary, owing to the very scattered character of the population in certain parts of the interior, where there are only two or three inhabitants to the square mile.

# Christmas in the Charitable Institutions

## HOURS OF PAIN ARE MADE BRIGHTER

**Supt. Heard Tells of What Is Done in Victoria Hospital.**

At Victoria Hospital the Christmas season is always as bright as it can be made in such an institution.

The glad spirit prevails everywhere, and though ill and weary as many of the patients undoubetdly are, they tak a great deal of interest in Christmas.

The hospital is always decorated with evergreen, holly, Christmas trees and other decorations making it bright and cheerful.

The nurses always enjoy Christmas. They are not forgotten at this season by grateful patients, physicians and friends, and a Christmas tree bountifully laden, and well decorated forms not the least important part of the festivities.

Neither are the patients forgotten, whether poor or otherwise. They receive many gifts, of course, slight reminders that their friends have not forgotten them in their distress. Of course few of them can partake of any of the good things so inseparably associated with the Christmas season, but as long as they are not forgotten, they are happy.

This year Victoria Hospital will be as well decorated, and as well looked after as on former years.

"We will have a Christmas programme as usual," said Superintendent Heard. "We generally decorate the hospital, and give the patients, as much as possible, an idea that the Christmas season is here. We hold a Christmas tree for the nurses as usual and in other ways try to make it pleasant at this season of the year. We have many kind friends who do not forget us, and as a result that Christmas is rather a happy one, considering the fact that we are in a hospital."

As a number of the nurses live out of the city, their faraway friends do not forget them, and many large and very inviting looking bundles find their way to the Nurses' Home.

Many a quiet little luncheon and visit is enjoyed by the young ladies during the Christmas week, and form not a small portion of the pleasant memories.

Miss Stanley is making all arrangements for the Christmas decorations, and as is the custom, they will be well worth a visit to see.

## CHRISTMAS IN ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

**How the Day Is Observed in a Roman Catholic Institution.**

Christmas in a hospital is not a cheerful outlook for any persons, but yet at every Christmastide there are many who must spend the gladdest of all days within the walls of a hospital.

It is at this time of the year that patients most long to be at home, but when they cannot go—well, the nurses do their best, generally a marvellously inspiring best—to make their lot not only bearable but pleasant.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, one of the institutions in this city of which the Catholic Church should be, and is extremely proud, there is always some reminder of the Advent of the Messiah.

The spacious halls and cheery rooms are decorated with holly and evergreen, and made to look as much like Christmas as it is possible.

They are constant reminders to the sick that the joyous season is here, and that everywhere following the morning rays of the sun men and women and children are rejoicing at the advent of the Christ.

There are other things touching the heart and imaginations of the patient to remind him and her of the gladsome time.

In the morning a special service is held in the chapel, and those who are fortunately situated may listen to the majestic movement of the masses, a hope and inspiration to the faithful, and subduing the spirits and quickening the emotions of those not of that faith.

The nurses, as many as cannot go to their homes, are the recipients of many reminders of the day, and work, some of them doing much extra work that some nurse more favorably situated may go to her home to spend the home-day, the real home-day of the year, with a gladsomeness and zest that is good indeed to behold.

"This year we will celebrate Christmas as usual," said the Sister who is in charge. "We try to allow as many of the nurses to go to their homes as we can possibly spare. It is, indeed, a treat to them, and they enjoy it, of course, very much. We also try to make it a little more pleasant than usual for the patient, and to remind them in many ways that the Christmas time, the day that marks the coming of Christ, is here."

That they succeed beyond the expectation of those who have not experienced their kindly offices, is beyond question.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE CHILDRENS SHELTER

**How the Little Neglected Ones Are Looked After.**

Christmas is a great season for the "kiddies" in the Children's Aid Society Shelter in South London.

These homeless youngsters are never forgotten, and this year they will be remembered as of old.

At present there are 22 of them quartered in the shelter, waiting to be adopted into some family where they will be given a chance to overcome the handicap of their earlier life.

**Already the Childrens' Aid Society is planning a big Christmas Day for the youngsters.**

There will be a Christmas tree. It will be loaded down with toys of all sorts and sizes. Some of them will not be so new as they were. The paint will be brushed off some because of hard usage by other children more fortunately situated, but the "kiddies" in the shelter will not care. They will be happy, because Santa Claus has not forgotten them, even if some of the toys fell out of his sleigh and were bruised somewhat.

And there will be candy and oranges and other things to please them, and remind them that there are some people in the big cold world outside who has not forgotten all about the waifs.

Then follows a dinner, the big Christmas dinner, so full of joy—to the young—and dyspepsia to their elders. But it is worth it all.

Donations for the Christmas entertainment for the Children's Aid are coming in rapidly, and Miss Turnbull, the matron, expects to have sufficient to meet all requirements early next week.

"We have 22 children here now," said Miss Turnbull to The Advertiser. "We have received some donations already, and we expect many more next week. It is some time since the society gave a Christmas tree to the children, but they are going to have a good one, I think, this year. The Askin Street Sunday school has given us a tree for the past two years. We will hold it on Christmas afternoon, and we expect a very interesting occasion."

There is no doubt that it will be enjoyable.

## GOOD WORK OF SALVATION ARMY

**For Twenty-Seven Years Officers and Soldiers Have Been Laboring in London.**

Always among the foremost workers for charity at Christmas time are the members of the Salvation Army. For 27 years now they have been in London, and without exception every year has found them doing more good than the preceding one. It was in 1881 that the Army was first organized in London, and its few members were some time in securing a place where they could hold their meetings regularly. Not only did this trouble them, but an early renord states that they were reviled and some were imprisoned, technically because they refused to obey the police and move on. This savored of persecution, though in reality it was the strict letter of the law, but in the end it made many friends for the Army, and among these friends were persons who would otherwise have been indifferent to the work that the Army wished to do. It was not long until the little band of workers were allowed to do their work as they wished, and the interference helped them in many ways. By degrees the Army grew and grew, and at last moved into quarters on King street just east of Wellington street. After being there for many years the building was destroyed by fire. By this time, however, the membership had increased, and the Army were strong enough to secure the quarters on Clarence street where they are now. Since having been taken over by them the building has been greatly improved, and in addition to having a fine auditorium where concerts and meetings are held regularly, contains numerous offices, the headquarters of the officers who have charge of the work in this district. The provincial officers are Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. D. Sharp. In the citadel is also the office of the provincial emigration officer, Adjutant R. D. Williams, and from there large numbers of emigrants and others are looked after.

At present the membership of No. 1 Company, as the corps at the citadel is known, comprises 227 regular soldiers. In addition to these there are a number of persons who attend irregularly and who if added would bring the membership up to about 275, No. 1 Company has one of the most famous brass bands in Western Ontario, and every Sunday concerts are held on the streets. It is the intention this year to follow the custom of the English Salvation Army soldiers and on Christmas Eve the band will play selections on the streets while a number of the members will sing Christmas carols. Early on Christmas morning the band and carol singers will also be out.

In addition to No. 1 Company the Army has quarters in South London, which were opened last year, and the work is proceeding at a most encouraging rate. The membership in No. 2 Company, as South London is known, is 28, and they have a fine band and very comfortable quarters. Land has been secured in East London, and in the spring a fine new barracks will be erected, and Company No. 3 will be formed.

For several years as Christmas approaches it has been the custom of the Army to place "pots" at the principal corners and to collect money with which to provide a Christmas dinner for the poor of the city. Last year fifteen hundred persons were thus cared for, and it is expected this season that two thousand will be looked after. This work is in charge of the League of Mercy Sisters, who go about and seek those who are in distress and relieve them. In addition to providing a Christmas dinner, many poor persons have at different times been supplied with clothing and other necessities.

A most important feature of the Army work in London is the Salvation Army Rescue Home on Riverview avenue, in South London. Here large numbers of sick people and little children are cared for annually. In June of this year a new hospital in connection with the home was opened fiby Commissioner Coombs, and has proven a great success.

The following report, prepared by Ensign Lillie Bond, matron, will give some idea of the work done at "Fort Hope" during the last year:

**A Splendid Showing.**

The following is the annual report of the Fort Hope Rescue Home of the Salvation Army, Riverview avenue, from Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of girls sent to situations | 27 |
| Number of girls sent to friends | 20 |
| Number of children went with mothers | 9 |
| Number of children sent to Children's Aid | 3 |
| Number of children adopted in good homes | 3 |
| Number of children died | 9 |
| One child went with mother to Catholic convent | 1 |
| One girl went to Catholic convent | 1 |
| Number of girls in institution at Oct. 1, 1908 | 20 |
| Number of children in institution at Oct. 1, 1908 | 22 |
| Total | 115 |

Total number passed through home from Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908, including both girls and children ..... 131

Four of the girls have been under 15 years of age.

There have also been a number of police cases which have been assisted.

Some of the girls are giving the best of satisfaction in their situations, getting as high as $12 to $15 per month.

Of the sixteen cases which are unsatisfactory, three of them were police cases.

This is a very good working percentage, and is well worth the expense of maintaining the home.

Any donations for the inmates of the home or the children in connection with the same will be very gratefully accepted by the matron, Ensign L. Bond, and acknowledged by her. The Rescue Home 'phone is 466.

Col. and Mrs. Sharpe, accompanied by Adjutant and Mrs. Williams and Ensign Riley, leave for Palmerston today to open a new citadel there.

## A WORK OF LOVE AT MOUNT HOPE

**Aged People and Orphan Children Cared For.**

The work of providing some means of making the large number of orphan children and aged people in the homes happy for Christmas occupies the time of a number of people for several weeks before Christmas. In addition to a very large number of donations from charitably disposed persons and merchants, many of the fraternal societies make Christmas grants to the various institutions.

One of the oldest charitable institutions in the city is the Mount Hope Orphanage and Refuge for Aged People. For over forty years the Sisters of St. Joseph have conducted the home, and in that time hundreds of old and infirm people who would otherwise have been homeless, have been cared for. At present there are one hundred and forty aged people in the home, and forty-six orphan children. All the children are sent to school. At Christmas time they receive many gifts from persons all over the city, and in addition a Christmas tree is provided. On the evening before Christmas a concert is usually given, after which presents are distributed to each child, from the Christmas tree. For the aged a musical entertainment is provided, and they invariably appreciate it thoroughly.

## FORTY LITTLE ONES IN PROTESTANT HOME

**An Institution Which is Supplied in a Most Commendable Manner.**

In the Protestant Orphans' Home forty little children are cared for. This home is a Government institution and is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Auld. The Protestant Orphans' Home Board, of which Mrs. C. C. McCallum is president, practically supports the home by their efforts. The board is composed of a number of ladies, who devote a great deal of time and money to works of charity. On Christmas night an entertainment and Christmas tree are provided. This year Mrs. Gregston and her class of Busy Bees will do a great deal to make Christmas a joy for the little children in the home.

One of the smaller institutions, but one which has done an immense amount of good in its way, and saved many a poor person who was ill from being homeless, is the Convalescent Home on York street.

This home is supported entirely by the efforts of the ladies of the Convalescent Home Board, of which Mrs. H. A. Boomer is president. There are seldom in the home more than half a dozen persons, but those who are there are really most deserving cases and ones which but for the fact that there is such a place as the home to go to, would suffer severely. At Christmas time, the public has always contributed generous supplies of good things for those in the home, and the Christmas dinner is quite an event for those who are confined there.

The matron, Miss Elizabeth Stringer, has been in charge for twenty years and has always done her work most faithfully. Recently one of the members of the board composed a poem eulogizing Miss Stringer's work, and it will probably be engraved and presented to her.

## CHRISTMAS FOR THE INCURABLES

**Thirty-Five Patients Now in That Institution.**

At the Home for Incurables on Dundas street east, there are at present thirty-five patients, and these will all be provided with a fine Christmas dinner, and following that, in the evening, there will be a Christmas tree and a concert. The Home for Incurables is practically a self-sustaining institution, all the patients being paid for by their friends, or the city. There is, in addition, however, a board composed of ladies, who see that everything necessary is provided for the patients. The Government gives an annual grant. The home is under the supervision of Mrs. Janet B. Groshaw.

## ALL TAKE INTEREST IN THIS HOME

**Many Aged People in Institution on Richmond Street.**

The Aged People's Home is one of the institutions in which all charitably disposed people take an interest, and more than ever at Christmas time. At present there are in the home 86 aged people, and on Christmas morning each one will be given a box of candy by the matron, Miss McCallum. A splendid Christmas dinner is provided for all the old people, and in the afternoon they are often visited by members of the different churches, who entertain them in various ways.

In the evening a concert will be given by the members of the Epworth League. This is an annual event, and one which ever proves attractive to the inmates of the home.

## MOUNT ST. JOSEPH AT CHRISTMAS

**How the Day Is Made Pleasant for the Little Ones.**

One of the most enjoyable Christmas entertainments is that given at Mount St. Joseph, when the Sisters there and the orphan children from the Mount Hope Orphanage hold their annual concert on Christmas Eve. The pieces and songs are rendered entirely by the children with the Sisters for an audience. The audience is always a very appreciative one, and the little ones are always well pleased to perform their very best. Following the concert is a Christmas tree, when prizes, donated by citizens, are distributed to the children. The Sisters state that the people are always very good, and invariably supply an abundance of presents for those in the home.

It was expected this year that the new chapel would be ready for use in time for a special Christmas service, but through unavoidable delays it has been found impossible to have it ready in time. The new chapel is a very handsome addition to the older buildings, and when completed will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000.

## THE YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

**What Will Be Done in That Institution on Christmas Day and New Year's.**

Since its inception the Young Men's Men's Christian Association has found its way into almost every country of the globe, and with its purpose to enlarge the social, physical and spiritual outlook of the men of the race, has made itself felt as a decided agency in the advancement of the world.

In London the Y. M. C. A. has been a prominent factor in the life of the city. It provides accommodation for a large number of young men, giving them the nearest approach to family life that is to be had by the young man away from home.

The Y. M. C. A. has a wide field of action, it provides an opportunity for social intercourse. It stands for the highest forms of physical training, being fully equipped with gymnasium, plunge and shower baths, and all the adjuncts to the highest physical development. It touches the educational side of life by providing night school training free of cost to those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity, and adds to this a broader training, by providing evenings of lectures and other entertainments, by lecturers and entertainers of world-wide renown.

One of the main needs in such a work as the Y. M. C. A. is attempting to do throughout the world, is to provide some manner of anchorage for the young men without homes, and to those coming as strangers to the larger cities. To meet that need in London, the association has formed what is known as the "Strangers' Fellowship Club." There is a committee of some fifteen young, active men, whose duty it is to secure the names and addresses of strangers coming to the city.

When a stranger reaches the city he is immediately brought in contact with the work of the association. He is invited to join in its social intercourse, he is aided in securing a suitable home; in some cases in securing an occupation. Every assistance that is within the power of the association is given him gladly, and besides this, he is brought into touch, not only with the religious work of the association but with that of the denomination to which he is an adherent.

Every month a dinner is held in the evening, to which these strangers are invited, and thus every effort is used to make their lives pleasant.

This year there is to be a new departure in the way of a New Year's dinner, to all young men who are away from home. There will be short after-dinner speeches from men of a dozen different nationalities, and every effort will be made to make the evening one long to be remembered.

The social work committee, too, is a strong factor in the work of the association. Its members are indefatigable in their efforts to make the meetings novel and entertaining. One night is given up to what is known as the story-telling club; on other evenings there is what is known as "song night," when the members gather in the parlors and sing college songs, and all the popular songs of the day are much in evidence. Then there is the literary evening, given over to debates mostly, or to other work of a similar nature, with sometimes an evening of practical talks, given sometimes by the boys themselves, sometimes simple talks by outside speakers, who have come into the closest touch with all phases of life.

The educational work is an effort to give everyone who so desires, and whom lack of time and money has so far prevented, a fair education. So far the education is only rudimentary, but it is hoped that the association will soon be in a position to enlarge this work and make it more inclusive.

The boys' department is a very important phase of Y. M. C. A. work, and as such has received a good deal of attention. The rooms of the department have been refurnished, and still other improvements are planned, which will make it a very efficient branch of the association's work.

Of course, the religious side of the movement is always to the fore, and beginning with the new year, the time of resolution and the straightening of moral accounts, a very energetic campaign is being planned. The campaign is to be opened by the address of Mr. Francis A. Strouch, of Kalamazoo Mich., who speaks in the Auditorium on Sunday on the subject "The Modern Prodigal." Beside Mr. Strouch other speakers noted for their work among young men are expected and the religious aspect of the association's work is going to be more and more energetically pressed during the coming year.

# THE LOST MILLIONAIRE

Continued From Page Thirteen.

cious hall, with its statues and its pictures, to Suter's study. They went in, and the door closed behind them. They talked for long. Then Maxwell came out again. He shut the door quietly and swiftly. He cast a quick look at the tall clock on the marble column—a great gilt and ormolu clock, with cathedral chimes and a carrillon. Six o'clock. He stood for a moment hesitating, then he shrugged his shoulders, and quietly, very quietly, he made his way from the house and went down the garden. Mrs. Suter had stepped back into the conservatory at sight of the two together. She frowned slightly, and took up the scissors she had dropped, and she cut another spray of Nephetos roses. She did not want them specially, but the gardener always took the attitude of being the owner of the conservatories, and she would show him that she did as she liked there. She stuck the pretty spray of snowy white into her waist belt and hummed softly to herself as she went through the farther door, and entered the long double drawing-room. Her taste had decorated and furnished it, and planned most of the house. Her husband had built it on their approaching marriage. She had lavished every kind of costly ornament on it. She had revelled in spending money that came to her like flowing water. The contrast with her girlish days of pinching and genteel poverty was so delicious. There was rapture in spending. She had not yet lost her delight in it, though she had been six years married.

Her husband still doted on her. He admired her, and was fond of her, and told himself he had done a good thing when he married her. But there was still that unsatisfied want—they had no children.

She wandered round the great rooms for a few minutes, stopping to smell the great bowl of springa, running her fingers over the keys of the Broadwood grand piano. Then she tired of her solitude, and went out into the hall, meaning to see if Maxwell were still with her husband, or if she could go to him. She strolled down the hall; it was empty and silent. She paused a minute under the white statue of Psyche holding the lamp—it was an electric lamp her beautiful hand held—and listened.

There was no sound of voices from the study. Maxwell had gone. She would go to bed and ask Richard about that garden party she wanted to give the week after next. He liked to be consulted. She had an idea of the Blue Hungarian Band, and refreshments from Paris. Richard was apt to be a little stupid over the question of lavish outlay in entertainments. How tired she was of hearing that old tiresome saying: "If I had spent, instead of saving, my dear, I should not have money now." What good was money if he did not spend it? It was true that he did not refuse her what she begged for. He was always generous to herself, but he could not see that to spend money in entertaining was the best pleasure of all. It showed other people that you had money.

No, there was no sound from the study. There were no voices speaking. She would go in and coax him to do what she wanted.

She turned the silver handle of the door and softly pushed it open. The square room was all panelled with cedar wood, carved here and there with severe lines of simplicity. One side held a range of book-shelves; they were ledgers and account books that filled them. Richard Suter was no book-lover. The knee-hole table in the space between the windows was piled with carefully docketed letters. Her husband sat at it with his back turned toward her. She crossed the floor; the thick carpet gave back no echo of her footstep. She laid her hand on his ben shoulder. His head was so low on the blotter before him that she wondered if he had fallen asleep. She uttered his name, "Richard."

The next minute she had fallen back white and appalled. Shriek on shriek rose from the silent room and echoed out through the startled passages.

To be Continued.

**NOTICE.**

Mr. N. W. Smith announces that he has opened a jewellry store in Mr. Frank Cooper's new block, opposite the Armories. Mr. Smith is a practical workman who has worked 18 years at the bench, and can do anything in watch and jewellry repairing. He also carries a full line of jewellry, all clean and newest designs.

Rubbing beeswax upon a hot smoothing iron, and at once cleaning it off again with cloth, removes all kinds of dirt.

You Have Expected Wonderful

**Clearance Bargains**

But You Have Never Dreamed Of Such Offerings.



The newest 1908 models in Women's Black Coats at 25 per cent less than we paid the makers for similar ones less than 30 days ago. There are only seven Black and Dark Grey Coats at **$3.95** and **$4.95**. They are 47 to 50 inches long, loose-fitting models, in plain or fancy braided and velvet effects. Every coat man-tailored, with broad effects; very full at bottom. Fabrics are thoroughly trustworthy and high grade. The prices are less than half the value. At **$3.95** and **$4.95**.

Only Ten Coats in Black and Checked Tweeds, regular $8 and $9 values. On sale for **$5.95** and **$6.50**. Only a few coats in Black, Blue and Fancy Mixtures, regular $9 and $10. On sale **$6.95** and **$7.45**.

Great Clearing Sale of Ladies' Black Broadcloth Kersey and Heavy Venetian Coats, regular $12 to $20. On sale from **$9** to **$15**. Children's Coats, regular $3.95 and $5.95. On sale for **$1.95** and **$3.95**. These are extra values.

**ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF UNDERSKIRTS**

Sateen Underskirts with large accordeon flounce and finished with a frill. These were regular $1.25 and $1.50. On sale only **99¢**.

Moreen Underskirts, in assorted colors, good deep flounce, extra wide, regular $1.75 and $2. On sale for **$1.39**. Don't miss these bargains. Also a large assortment ranging in prices from **$1.25** to **$5**.

Important Christmas Sale of Ladies' Silk Waists from **$1.95** and upwards.

Beautiful Net Waists for evening wear from **$3.50** up.

Ladies' Walking Skirts from **$1.95** and upwards. Dress Skirts from **$2.95** up. The best values ever known. Don't forget to call on us.

P. S.—Always bear in mind that we are the manufacturers, and you have the retailer's profits when buying from us. Our garments are all man-tailored and made on the premises, and what we say we mean. We have a nice line of FURS at the lowest prices.

**The Metropolitan Skirt & Suit Mfg. Co.**

232 DUNDAS STREET.

Opposite Bennett's Vaudeville. Phone 1940.

Special notice—This store will be open very night next week until 9:30.

**FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS**

You want to purchase some Christmas Gifts, yet don't feel like paying the fancy Christmas prices that are asked at this time.

We have a line of goods that for good value will make you open your eyes. Look over this list:

**Copper Nickel-Plated Teapots and Coffeepots**

**Coffee Percolaters**

Something Entirely New

**Cutlery Carpet Sweepers**

**Garland Stoves and Ranges at Cost**

**Garland Oak Heaters, Oil Stoves**

**Roasting Pans, Meat Grinders**

**Raisin Seeders, Trays**

**Crumb Trays and Brushes, Etc.**

**STEVELY'S**

**Phone 452 362-4 Richmond Street**

Pennsylvania mining interests are said to favor free trade in coal between the United States and Canada.

In Ohio so far about 1,730 saloons have been voted out, which is estimated to be about one-third of the total number that were in the State before the county option voting began.

Nine Nubian lions had a fierce conflict with a fine South African trained lion called Emperor in a menagerie at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. Several attendants, armed with hot irons and pitchforks, did their best to separate the beasts, but the smaller Nubian lions killed Emperor, who was valued at over £20.

## King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra

have shown their appreciation of the work done at the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives by bestowing their royal patronage on these institutions within the present year.



MAIN BUILDING, MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL, FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

## General Hospital Will Not Keep Her

**Cannot Be Sent to Boardinghouse or Private Home Because of Contagion.**

REV. GEO. H. SMITH, St. Catharines: I have here in my parish a young girl 20 years of age, who, until a week ago, was at service in a good family. She appears to have contracted consumption, and the doctors say that unless she can get immediate treatment her case will be serious. She has neither money nor friends. She is now in the General Hospital, and since going there two days ago has already shown marked improvement, so the doctor informs me. She cannot be kept there, however, and I am at a loss to know what to do in the matter. I feel that to have her go to any boardinghouse or private home will be to endanger the health of other people. We have no sanatorium for consumptives here. I trust you can give me some advice that may relieve the poor girl's sad and lonely circumstance.

## A GREAT LIFE-SAVING WORK

**Crossley and Hunter, Evangelists, Tell of What They Know of the Muskoka Home for Consumptives.**

We feel much interested in the noble work done by the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and Free Hospital for Consumptives, with which we have been in hearty sympathy and close touch since they were established.

Every summer, as we are privileged to visit the institutions and hold services with the patients, increases our gratitude to God that He has inspired men and women to establish and maintain such a helpful, healthful, happy place for prolonging of lives and the lessening of the ravages of the dread white plague.

Patients were there from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of all classes and creeds—men, women and youths.

What a grand opportunity for rich and poor, old and young, to contribute at this holiday time, as "God has prospered them," to this most worthy life-saving and disease-banishing institution, and so insure the encomium of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one . . . of these, ye did it unto Me."

We will have pleasure in sending you our annual Christmas gift of twenty-five dollars. Faithfully and fraternally,

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 13, 1908. CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

**A CHILD'S KISS**

Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad.
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.

### THE BREAD-WINNER LAID LOW.

"I have a nephew living here that the doctor here has pronounced with consumption of the lungs. He is a poor man with a large family of children, ranging from the teens down to a baby that is nursing, with a large doctor's bill to pay and more or less other debts, besides with barely enough provisions laid up for the winter for the family, and depending on his efforts to keep them going, and now that source is stopped. Now, to be plain, I have given you these details, so you can better judge how to charge, providing you make any difference, as I have given you only facts, as can be attested to by investigation. If you would be kind enough to inform me by return mail you will greatly oblige."—MARSHALL YOUNG, Gardenville, Ont.

### AN APPRECIATION.

"Dear Doctor,—As I am leaving your institution, I feel that I cannot orally express my sincere gratitude for the many favors received at your hands, which have made my residence here, although a compulsory one, most pleasant, under the existing circumstances. Through you I wish to thank all the members of the resident staff, also the nurses. I also wish to express my appreciation of the attitude of the help towards the patients. I can truthfully say that I have always found them all most courteous and obliging. Mrs. Peaslee joins me in wishing you the success you merit, and I am sure that although we can no longer be with you in person, our minds will often revert to pleasant memories of the Muskoka Sanatorium."—(Signed), J. A. PEASLEE, M. D.

At this Christmas Season the Trustees of the National Sanatorium Association come to the people of Canada with an appeal on behalf of the

# MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

the only institution that accepts tubercular patients from any and all parts of the Dominion—patients that are refused admission into other hospitals.

Since the acceptance of the first patient in April, 1902, not a single applicant has ever been refused admission because of his or her inability to pay. During this time over 1,200 patients have been cared for at this institution.

## Send Contributions direct to the London Committee

—OR—

## BUY THE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

AND HELP IN THE




FIGHT AGAINST

## THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

STAMPS ONE CENT EACH, IN ENVELOPES OF 10, 25, 50 AND 100.

**Proceeds Devoted to the Endowment of a Ward for London Patients for 1909**

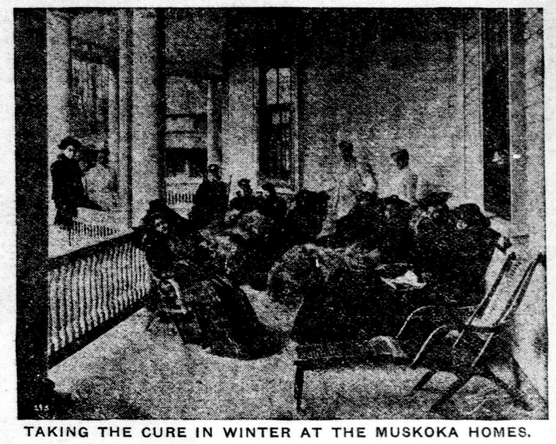
You may buy the stamps from Adult Bible Classes of every denomination, at all public schools, also many business and private offices, or from members of the London Committee: W. J. Underwood (chairman), phones, office 1546, or house 1970; Rev. Dyson Hague, J. W. Westervelt, sen., W. H. Liddicoatt, or R. I. Watson, treasurer, with Globe Casket Company (phones, office 169, house 1654).

**Information may be obtained from W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec.-Treas., 347 King St. west, Toronto, Canada.**

## EARL GREY'S HEARTY ENDORSEMENT

"Every man who has saved a quarter out of his earnings in order to help those who are endeavoring by providing hospitals, sanitaria, etc., to conquer consumption and to banish it from the land, is following the example of our King, and is making a truly Royal Gift."

—From Speech by His Excellency Earl Grey at Opening of King Edward Sanatorium, Toronto.



TAKING THE CURE IN WINTER AT THE MUSKOKA HOMES.

### A Young Man Without Means Sick With Consumption—What Can Be Done For Him?

MISS DANIELS, Inkerman, Ont.: A young man engaged with a farmer, near here, has been suffering from a severe cough. Dr. Ferrier, South Mountain, examined him Saturday evening, and finds his left lung very bad, but the right one sound.

Kindly let me know your terms and I'll see what we can do for him. Of course, the poor lad has no means.

I am writing you without his knowledge, as I would not wish to raise false hopes.

The farmer with whom he has been engaged is Andrew Z. Barkley.

Please let me know if you can give him a chance.

**WHERE THE PATIENTS COME FROM.**

From Toronto, Ottawa, London, St. Catharines, Kingston, Montreal, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat—from twenty different cities.

From ten provinces of this confederation.

From upwards of fifty different counties in Canada.

**A GREAT NATIONAL CHARITY**

**WHERE THE MONEY GOES.**

30 dozen eggs a day—130,000 eggs a year consumed in the two Muskoka homes of the N. S. A.

60,000 quarts of milk a year.

92,592 lbs of meat a year at a cost of over $10,000.

Patients must be kept comfortable in winter, while taking the fresh air cure.

Fuel bill, over $5,000.

**WHERE WILL YOUR MONEY DO MORE GOOD?**

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, LET ME DO IT NOW. LET HE NOT DEFER IT, OR NEGLECT IT. FOR I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN.

# SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Old George Seton, whose death has just taken place at Edinburgh, at the advance age of 87, was the head of the Cariston branch of the historic house of Seton, which has a number of represenatives in this country, including Archbishop Robert Seton, formerly of New York, but now of Rome, where steps are now being completed for the full canonization of Mrs. William Seton, who after the death of her husband devoted herself to the foundation, in Frederick county, Maryland, of the first house of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. The George Seton who has just been gathered to his fathers was a grand looking old fellow, and was able to boast of being the tallest veteran of King Edward's guard of royal archers and royal body guard in Scotland, standing 6 feet 5 inches in his stockinged feet.

From his ancestors he inherited a wonderful collection of valuable heirlooms and relics of bygone days, chief among which was the two handed sword of Sir Christopher Seton, who married a sister of King Robert Bruce, and which was used on the battlefield of Methuen. These are inherited, along with the chiefship of the Setons of Cariston, by his only son, who is married to an American woman, a daughter of the late Charles Moore, of Boston, Mass. I am sorry to say that Cariston has long since passed out of the possession of the family. It was situated in the county of Fife, and came to the Setons through the marriage of Isabella, heiress of the Balfours of Carston, to the Hon. John Seton, a younger son of the sixth Lord Seton, who may be regarded as having founded the line of the Setons of Cariston in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Of all the titles and peerages formerly owned by the Setons, they retain today but two baronetcies, now borne by Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, of Abercorn, and Sir William Seton, of Pitmedden. Their earldoms of Winton and of Eglington are now in the possession of Lord Eglington, who is a Montgomery, and only connected with the Setons as a descendant through the female line from one of the earlier Seton earls of Winton. The earldom of Dumferline has become extinct, and the baronies of Parbroth and of Seton are dormant.

It was the seventh Lord Seton who was the devoted and loyal champion of Mary Queen of Scots, and who figures so repeatedly in Sir Walter Scott's novels dealing with that ill-fated sovereign, his romantic rescue of her from her captivity in Loch Leven castle in May, 1568, being familiar to all Sir Walter's readers. Queen Mary had some years previously offered to raise him from a barony to an earldom. But he asked to be allowed to decline the honor, on the ground that he preferred to be the premier baron of Scotland to the junior earl. It was on this occasion that Queen Mary wrote with a diamond ring upon a window of the great hall at Seton castle in Latin verse, which Sir Walter Scott has thus rendered in English:

"Earl, duke, or king, be thou that list to me;
Seton, thy lordship, is enough for me."

This Lord Seton's half-sister was the favorite of the "Four Maries" of Mary Queen of Scots. After sharing the queen's captivity, both in Scotland and in England, and refusing numerous offers of marriage, she withdrew to a convent, and became a nun of the convent of St. Pierre aux Dames in Rheims, of which the queen's aged aunt, Duchess Renee of Lorraine, was abbess. The most curious of the several existing memorials of Mary Seton is a memento mori watch, now in the possession of the Dick-Lauder family. It was presented to her by Queen Mary.

The watch is in the form of a skull. On the forehead is the figure of Death, standing between a palace and a cottage. Around it is a legend from Horace. On the rear part of the skull is a figure of Time, with another legend from Horace. The upper part of the skull bears representations of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and of the crucifixion, each with Latin legends. Between these scenes is open work, to let out the sound when the watch strikes the hours, on a small silver bell, which fills the hollow of the skull, and receives the works within it when the watch is shut.

Apropos of Mary Queen of Scots, it may be of interest to mention that Count Brevern de la Gardie, who has just been appointed to the post of councillor of the Russian embassy and as the czar's charge de'affaires at Vienna, is descended in a direct line from the Baron Paulus de la Gardie, who, head of the ancient house of the nobility of Languedoc, left France in the train of Mary Queen of Scots, to devote himself to her service. He remained with her until her unfortunate surrender to Queen Elizabeth of England, when she was forced to dismiss him along with her other French retainers.

He then made his way to Denmark, entered the service of King Eric, and was sent by the latter as ambassador to France. His son, James de la Gardie, took service under King Gustavus Adolphus, became one of the latter's most successful generals, signed as one of Sweden's plenipotentiaries the treaty of Westphalia, and, like his father, became ambassador to France. His son in turn married the half-sister of Queen Christine of Sweden, and figured for a number of years as regent of the kingdom of Sweden. Afterwards the de la Gardies moved on to Russia, where they have since remained.

The newly appointed councillor of the Russian embassy at Vienna is the only suvivor of his family, went through the Turko-Russian war as a 17-year-old subaltern of cavalry, winning the Cross of St. George for conspicuous gallantry, and owns the beautiful chateau of Hapsal, which has been for a number of generations in the possession of the family, and where the present count and his father have frequently entertained the late czar and the present emperor of Russia.

Every tourist who has visited Ireland will be relieved to learn that there is no truth in the stories widely published to the effect that the world-famed Giant's causeway was in course of destruction through quarrying. The Giant's causeway belongs to the earl of Antrim, and the story that its was about to be subjected to disintegration for the sake of its stone seems to have originated in an option acquired by the Irish Columnal Basaltic company from the earl to quarry stone in the neighborhood of the causeway; that is to say, a couple of miles inland, and about that distance from the Giant's Causeway hotel. Some ten or fifteen years ago Lord Antrim granted a long lease to the Giant's Causeway syndicate, which was organized for the express purpose of preserving the causeway and of preventing its injury or destruction. The syndicate fenced in the causeway, and charges a small fee for admission, and as long as this lease lasts—it has some eighty years or so to run—there can be no tampering with the causeway. In fact, it is doubtful whether even if there were no such syndicate in existence, there could ever be any quarrying of the Giant's causeway itself.

No one would care to risk boats on that exposed shore, even if it were possible to load stone there, and to get it up to the top of the cliffs, near 400 feet high, and convey it to Portrush would prove so costly an undertaking that no practical man would consider it for one moment. Before the beauty of the Giant's causeway can in any way be destroyed, or even harmed by quarrying it would be necessary, first of all, to break the ninety-nine years' lease between Lord Antrim and the syndicate organized for the specific purpose of preventing any harm to the causeway, and then it would be necessary to invent economic ways of handling and conveying stone which are at present quite unknown.

While Lord Antrim is comparatively unknown in America, save as the owner of the Giant's causeway, the countess often crosses the Atlantic, to stay with her brother, the Governor-General of Canada. She is persona gratissima at court, was a lady in waiting of Queen Victoria, and also has been retained in the same capacity by Queen Alexandra. Her son, Viscount Dunluce, who at Eton used to be nicknamed "Done-tight," spent a couple of seasons in New York, and it was believed at one time he would seek a bride in America, expectations, however, which were not fulfilled, as he married the daughter of J. C. Talbot, M. P.

Lord Dunluce, and, of course, his father, the Earl of Antrim, are of Scottish origin, though their family has been settled in Ireland since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and are descended from John McDonnell, lord of the isles, and Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert II. of Scotland. The connection of the McDonnells of the Isles with Ireland may be said to have begun nearly a century prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. For they played a great role in the wars of the Scots in Ulster against the English, and in the sanguinary feuds with the O'Neills. But Sorle Buie McDonnell, securing by force the Irish estates of his family, put an end to the war of his house with the O'Neills by marrying Lady Mary O'Neill, daughter of the Earl of Tyrone, and made his peace with Queen Elizabeth, according to the latter his allegiance.

She confirmed him in all his possessions, notably in the estates which his father had wrested by force from the McQuillans, a house still in existence, the members of which boast of being able to trace back their ancestry in an unbroken line for 3,000 years, when the original McQuillan emigrated from Babylon to Scotland. The McQuillan property which thus passed to the McDonnells included the grand old castle of Dunluce, formerly a famous stronghold, and today one of the most picturesque ruins of the old world. It stands upon an isolated rock a hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge barely two feet wide. Its age is uncertain, though tradition ascribes its construction to DeCourcey, Earl of Ulster, and naturally it has been the subject of endless stories and legends.

Sorle McDonnell's son was created by King James Viscount Dunluce of Duniuce castle and earl of Antrim. The sixth earl died towards the end of the eighteen century without male issue, having previously obtained a recreation of his peerages with remainder to his daughters primogenitorely and to their male issue. At his demise his oldest daughter became Countess of Antrim in her own right, married Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and, having no son, but only a daughter (married to the third marquis of Londonderry), the earldom of Antrim and the viscounty of Duniuce passed to the sixth earl's youngest daughter, Lady Charlotte McDonnell. From the latter's union with Lord Mark Kerr, the present Earl of Antrim is descended in the second generation.

Like to many other British peers, especially those of Scotland and of Ireland, Lord Antrim has had to defend his honors and estates against claimants, some of whom have hailed from Elwood, Ind., who assert that they are descended from the son of a former Earl of Antrim, who ran away from Ireland years ago, and settled, married, and died in New Jersey. There is no trace, however, of the mythical son of a lord of Antrim in the annals of the house of McDonnell, and, moreover, the claimants in question had the misfortune to bear the surname of Antrim instead of McDonnell, which is the patronymic of the earls of Antrim.

Cardinal Wiseman, the first Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, is on record as the author of a most charming and popular novel, entitled "Fabiola." Archdeacon Farrar and Cannon Kingsley, both of them eminent divines of the Church of England, have numerous novels to their record, but the new archbishop of York furnishes the best instance of a successful novelist being raised to the Anglican primacy of England.

It is true that he has not many novels to his credit—only two or three, in fact—and the one which I have more particularly in mind bears the title of "The Young Clanroy." It deals with the most romantic period of Scottish history, and the name of the author is given as "Cosmo Gordon Lang," a name for which the young prelate will have but little use in future. For as Archbishop of York his signature henceforth will be "Cosmo Ebor," the latter being the abbreviation of "Eboracensis"—that is to say: "of York," Eboracum being the old Roman name for the ancient city of York, which dates back to the days of the Roman domination of Britain.

This form of signature leads to some amusing mistakes on the part of the people not well posted regarding ecclesiastical etiquette, and even the private secretary of a cabinet minister, wh should certainly have known better, is on record as having been led by the signature of "W. Ebor," to a letter received by his chief, to address a rather offhand acknowledgment to "W. Ebor, Esq.," a mistake which brought down upon him and upon his chief a torrent of archiepiscopal rebuke, and also cost him his place.

The new archbishop has no private fortune of his own, and therefore will be unable to maintain the state of the most magnificent of his predecessors in modern times. Archbishop Harcourt, who never left his "palace"—the grand old manor of Bishopthorpe—unless attended by his gentlemen in waiting, and by his chaplains, in a stately equipage, drawn by six horses, mounted by purple and gold braid jacketed postilions, while two outriders, also in purple liveries, rode in advance of the equipage, announcing by blasts of their horns that the "primate of England" was on the road, and that everybody should make way for his grace, the equipages of less exalted mortals being required to stop and to draw up on the extreme edge of the highway.

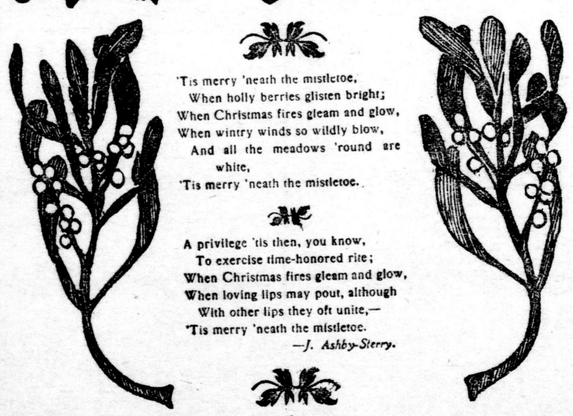
He had two valets, who had no other duty than to care for his wigs. For in those days not only the great prelates of the realm, but even humble village parsons, were required by etiquette to wear white wigs, with the object of adding to the dignity and impressiveness of their appearance. Archbishop Harcourt's personal fortune was great, since he had inherited from the last Lord Harcourt all his great landed possessions, including Nuneham Park, in Oxfordshire, now the home of his heir, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, the cabinet minister, and of the latter's American wife, the niece of J. Pierpont Morgan. Moreover, in those days the stipend of the Archbishop of York was over $200,000 a year, whereas it these modern times it has been reduced to $60,000.

Of course, the latter sum appears liberal, especially in the eyes of village parsons, who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families on $1,200 a year, and to curates, who are expected to make both ends meet on a paltry $400 a year. But when all the drains on the archbishop's purse are taken into consideration, it will be seen that little remains at his personal disposal, and that he, too, despite his palace, his allowance, and his emoluments, is not free from financial worries.

Lord Lonsdale's election to the Jockey Club the other day cannot fail to excite astonishment that he should have been without instead of within its doors until now. For if there is one Englishman who more than any other is identified in the public mind, in his own country and abroad, with everything pertaining to sport, and especially to horse-flesh, it is assuredly this particular peer of the realm, whose fame as a master of the fox-hounds is so great abroad that masters from Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, and France, as well as from this side of the Atlantic, have been in the habit of paying visits to England in order to sit, figuratively speaking, at his feet, and to obtain from him pointers and hints regarding the management of packs and fields, he being justly regarded as possessing a more extensive knowledge of everything relating to the fine old English sport of fox hunting than any one else in the world. Lord Lonsdale is a familiar figure on every racecourse, takes a keen interest in racing, but I do not believe that he has ever raced himself, nor has he registered any colors. It is probably by reason of this that he has until now kept out of the Jockey Club, probably feeling that when so many men of rank and great wealth, who have been racing for years, spending enormous sums in the maintenance of first class racing stables and in the breeding of horses, are kept out of the club by the conservative element thereof, a man who did not keep racehorses, and could not therefore be described as a pillar of the turf, would have little chance of getting in. Moreover, Lord Lonsdale, who is free and frank, not to say brutal in the expression of his opinions, which are usually of a pronounced order, and quite the reverse of sauve and diplomatic, has naturally many enemies, people on whose corns he has trodden heavily, and of course he did not relish the idea of giving these people the opportunity of blackballing him in the one club that is more famous than any other for its propensity of blackballing.

W. B. Haggins, better known as Peanut Bill, has bought a lot in the Ponca City Cemetery. and has had erected thereon a handsome marble monument to himself. The only inscription on the monument is this simple statement: "Bill Haggins is gone."

## The Merry Mistletoe



'Tis merry 'neath the mistletoe,
When holly berries glisten bright;
When Christmas fires gleam and glow,
When wintry winds so wildly blow,
And all the meadows 'round are white,
'Tis merry 'neath the mistletoe.

A privilege 'tis then, you know,
To exercise time-honored rite;
When Christmas fires gleam and glow,
When loving lips may pout, although
With other lips they oft unite,—
'Tis merry 'neath the mistletoe.

—*J. Ashby-Sterry.*

# CITY CREAMERY CREAM

## IS THE PUREST THAT CAN BE PURCHASED

NOW THAT THE JOYOUS CHRISTMAS SEASON IS HERE EVERY HOME IS PREPARING SPECIAL DISHES THAT REQUIRE THE PUREST INGREDIENTS.

## HOW ABOUT YOUR MILK AND CREAM?

Milk is a perfect food in itself. It contains all the nutritive parts necessary to support life. **BUT IT MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.** Dairymen are aware of the fact that in spite of all ordinary precautions as to straining, etc., milk frequently leaves a layer of sediment at the bottom. **THIS IS NEVER FOUND IN MILK THAT HAS BEEN CLARIFIED.** Not only is the milk cleaner and purer, but the operation adds to the keeping quality of the milk. **THEREFORE EVERY HOUSEHOLDER WOULD DO WELL TO PURCHASE THEIR MILK FROM**

## THE CITY CREAMERY

Milk purchased there has all been clarified, and in addition, **EVERY BOTTLE IS STERILIZED** before the milk is bottled for distribution,

## THERE ARE OTHER REASONS WHY BOTTLED MILK IS SUPERIOR

It is an undisputed fact that milk delivered in glass jars will keep longer and better than when drawn or dipped from cans or other receptacles. This is not to be wondered at, for milk absorbs odors quickly when exposed to the air. And, again, exposure to dust, flies, etc., are additional reasons why the bottled system of handling milk is preferable to the old system of dipping it from a large can.

When bottled the quality of the goods may be seen at a glance, the cream at the top, the color of the milk underneath. Each patron gets the same grade of milk, whereas by the old method, the one first served gets the best milk, and the last the poorest. In the bottle, the flavor is better. The air has no chance to act upon the milk, and it is absolutely free from "metallic flavors."

**FRESH SKIM MILK AT 2 QUARTS FOR 5 CENTS IS A MONEY-SAVER.**
**FOR ABSOLUTELY PURE MILK AND CREAM, ORDER EARLY FROM**

# The City Creamery

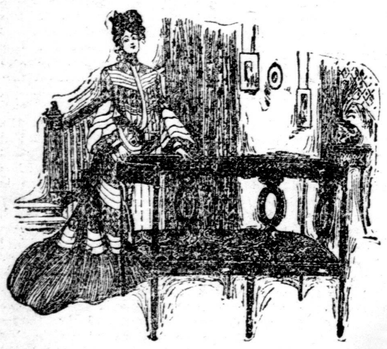
PHONE 1708k. 351 DUNDAS STREET.

**MILK CREAM BUTTERMILK ICE CREAM**



# Useful Gifts

## To Be Found in the QUALITY STORE



We wish to remind you of the fact that there are many articles in the house-furnishing line that make USEFUL Christmas Gifts. Gifts that will not be laid aside in a few days, but which will be used from day to day for years, giving COMFORT and a constant reminder of the giver.

We have put in a large stock of goods, especially suitable for this time, and we feel assured that we have something that will suit YOU among the many beautiful articles on our floors.

## Our Prices Are Low

PARLOR CABINETS, neat designs, in mahogany finish. From.. **$10** to **$30**
PARLOR CHAIRS AND SETTEES from ..... **$3.50** to **$20**
PARLOR TABLES, in quartered oak and mahogany, as low as ..... **$1.95**
We have a large stock of **ROCKERS,** in all styles, plain and upholstered, from ..... **$1.50** Up
CHILD'S ROCKERS, in surface oak and rattan, from ..... **$1.25** to **$3.50**

You should see our **AUTOMATIC MORRIS CHAIRS,** with box arms and reversible cushions.

Our line of **RUGS** ranges from ..... **$1.50** to **$32**

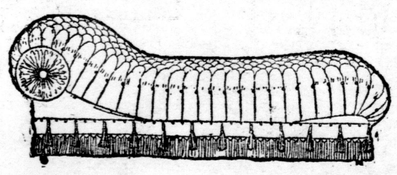
WRITING DESKS,
CHINA CABINETS,
MUSIC CABINETS,
JARDINIERE STANDS.

We have a large number of

**COUCHES**

in every style and color

**From $5 to $25**



The above list will help you in selecting your Christmas Gifts, and a glance at the goods will convince you that the **PRICE** is **LOW**; but **NOT** the **QUALITY.**
**GIVE US A CHANCE TO PROVE WHAT WE SAY.**

# J. T. Smith & Sons

**725 DUNDAS STREET. Open Evenings.**


# SKETCH OF SIR EDWARD GREY

A MAN OF CHARACTER — QUIET BUT EFFICIENT—A SECRETIVE STATESMAN WHO INSPIRES CONFIDENCE.

The energy of all the volcanoes in the world is not one-hundreth part of the energy calmly and quietly expended by the thermal springs. Sir Edward Grey is one of these thermal springs. Because he is not a volcano, because he does not display that restless activity which is often mistaken for energy, it is customary to speak of the Foreign Secretary as a man devoid of ambition, who prefers to trout stream to the green benches of Westminster, writes William Maxwell in the London Daily Mail.

What is the secret of his success? Character! Accomplishments he has and knowledge, but the mainspring of his influence is this priceless possession which distinguishes the great. His very appearance inspires confidence—the big head and slim body; the smooth face of the dreamer and strong jaw of the soldier; the straight forehead under massed black hair, curved lip, deep nostrils, and clear eyes curved tranquil, reflective, dominant man endowed with perennial youth. This is the outward visible man who carries about him everywhere an atmosphere of reserve and detachment which we have only to breathe in order to be hypnotized into subjection.

* * *

The very defects of his qualities appeal to the imagination. He despises rhetoric, and will never be remembered for a phrase or an apothegm; yet his speech is as lucid as his mind—frank yet restrained, incisive yet clear and logical—the speech of a rational, responsible man who takes thought and if he never says a witty thing, at any rate never says a foolish thing for repentance. A rhythmic, melodious voice charms the ear and prepares the mind of the listener.

In olden times oracles were invented to supply the lack of such minds. Sir Edward Grey is the modern substitute for Jupiter Ammon, and, like that famous oracle in the Lybian desert, conveys his answers "in a plain and open manner."

Again and again has Sir Edward Grey been summoned to decide problems involving peace or war, and his judgment has not failed. During the last few days we have watched the thermal spring working in Downing street, and have seen it destroy the crude salts of international irritation until they are robbed of their poison. That which treatened war becomes a bond of peace, and injustice, if it cannot be undone, is made to remember that there are still magistrates.

Sir Edward Grey inherits his calling, for he comes of a line of servants of the State who have for their family legend "De hon vouloir servir le roy."—Serve the King with good will. The grand-nephew of the famous Earl Grey and the grandson of Sir George Grey could hardly fail to have the instinct of serving the State. From the grandsire he derives those qualities that made him cautious—avoiding smartness and bitterness, the besetting sins of the merely clever.

Born in 1862, Sir Edward Grey, while still at Balliol, succeeded his grandfather in 1882, his father, who was equerry to the Prince of Wales, having died in 1874. At twenty-three he married the beautiful Miss Widdrington—a descendant of the "gallant squire," who appears in the ballad of "Chevy Chase." Lady Grey, it will be remembered, died two years ago from the effects of an accident.

Entering Parliament in the year of his marriage, Sir Edward Grey was happy in the choice of a chief. As private secretary to Lord Cromer—then Sir Evelyn Baring—he had the advantage of early association with a man of strong character and definite aim.

His progress was rapid, for at the age of thirty he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone. He ventured on one occasion, while yet a young and untried politician, to oppose one of Mr. Gladstone's amendments to the Irish Land Purchase Bill—an adventure shared by Mr. Haldane, and happily unattended by any of the consequences of disloyalty to their strenuous and exacting chief.

* * *

The Foreign Office has many allurements for the man who loves not so much the semblance as the realities of power. So strong is its attraction that the politician who enters its door never ceases to haunt its shadow.

Sir Edward Grey has aspired to no other office, though he might have commanded any in the gift of a grateful party. His temperament fits him for the responsibilities of this great clearing-house of the nations. Calm under provocation, polite under difficulties, wise in council, secret and prompt in despatch—these are the qualities that have won him bloodless victories and assured him a high place in the esteem of the people.

More perhaps than any other statesman in Britain, Sir Edward Grey created about his office the atmosphere of a bureaucracy. This is due in part to his natural reserve of manner; but it is also by design. He knows the danger of admitting meddlers and muddlers to his secrets, and realizes that in delicate controversies among nations silence and discretion are the handmaids of success.

The least democratic and the least demonstrative of public men, yet none will accuse him of the airs of the patrician or the "superior person" The Whig in him is a restraint on his tongue rather than on his thought; and his manner, so far from provoking antagonism, inspires respect and confidence—universal among his countrymen, widespread among strangers and adversaries abroad.

Even if the future has no greater ambition in store, and he should reject the crown of public life which friends and adversaries are eager to press upon him, Sir Edward Grey wears laurels enough for a quiet, contemplative man who does not allow politics to exclude from his life the joys of "dry-fly fishing."

# CHURCHES AND MENTAL HEALING

EPISCOPALIANS TAKE UP THE SUBJECT IN THE UNITED STATES — THE WORK DESCRIBED.

Mental healing, in distinction from the methods employed by Christian Scientists, is being taken up by a number of Episcopal churches and clergymen in the United States. In Detroit, in the most prominent church in the city—St. Paul's—the rector, Rev. Dr. Marquis, conducts a weekly class in mental healing which it attended by a large proportion of his congregation.

St. George's Church in New York, with a congregation of 7,816 persons, is about to undertake the treatment of persons by mental suggestion and under methods practised at Emmanuel Church in Boston, which has come to be known as the Emmanuel movement. The announcement that such a step is contemplated is made in the St. George's year book just isused.

In the general preface of the book the rector, the Rev. Hugh Brickhand, describes the work of Dr. Worcester at Emmanuel Church as by far the most important of several new methods of church activity which have come into prominence in the last year, and says:

"It is absurd to suppose that even half the clergy are to have the skill, the tact or the natural endowments for technical physiological work; nor will this be necessary. The average Christion is not a neurasthenic, thank God. On the other hand there must be a frank acknowledgement of "diversities of gifts' 'and we may well look forward to the time when there shall be clergymen and others who will devote themselves to the work of mental suggestion along the highest lines in every community.

"I shall hope in another year to have one such clergyman properly equipped on the staff of St. George's. This should in no way interfere, it seems to me, with the administration of the great fabric which has been built in this place and which I believe to be of spiritual efficiency in the lives of hundreds and hundreds of normal men and women. Even though many of us may not feel able to follow Dr. Worcester's lead in our ministry, nevertheless he has emphasized for all (1) the pastoral relation, which in a great city is so easily and so frequently overlooked; (2) that the need of many doubting, desponding souls is the positive assurance of God's power and their ability through His Almighty help to master themselves. This is a call back to the personal and spiritual, to leave if need be for a time the 'ninety and nine in the wilderness to seek that which is lost.' I rejoice to think how much of this kind of helpfulness goes on without name or noise and is the natural output of every positive will to make for righteousness. We have good reason to expect great results from the prominence which Dr. Worchester has given to this method of thought."

# DR. M'NANARA ON THE LORDS

BRITISH ADMIRALTY SECRETARY ON THE WISDOM OF THE PEER, WHO THREW OUT THE LICENSING BILL.

Dr. Macnamara, Secretary of the British Admiralty, addressed a great meeting of Liberals at Leicester, England. He said he had been advised as he came into the hall that their noble lordships had refused their gracious assent to the second reading of the Licensing Bill and thrown it out by 272 votes against 96.—("Shame.") He ventured to think they had taken a course that would react more disastrously upon themselves than upon anybody else—(cheers)—and he would tell them why. There were thousands of earnest, seriously minded, thoughtful people in the country who believe in the House of Lords as an agent for the purpose of impartially—(laughter)—and judicially revising the work of the House of Commons. Now what was the specacle presented to those knew that a great bill had been discussed 29 days in the House of Commons? They knew that it proposed to restore to the people full control over the monopoly which the people had granted in the sale of intoxicating liquor, they knew that it carried out on a more scientific and expeditious plan the policy of withdrawing unrequired licenses as initiated in Mr. Balfour's Act of 1904, they knew that the second reading and the third reading were carried by great majorities of the representatives of the people. But a number of peers met at the private residence of one of their number and determined to pass sentence of death upon it, and then they went back to their places and appeared to listen to arguments for and against the measure. But even episcopal eloquence fell upon willfully deaf ears, and it was shown that the permanent and overwhelming majority of the House of Lords was a frank party caucus and a party caucus which was of the general election of 1906. The peers had thwarted a settlement of the educational question; they set aside the Plural Voting Bill and the Scottish Land Valuation Bill, and the Scottish Small Holdings Bill they so altered as to make it unrecognizable by its parents. The peers had been bitterly partisan throughout, and he hoped his very thoughtful, seriously minded and earnest citizen appreciated the situation—(Cheers.) He hoped he would keep the memory of these things green till they came to the grave constitutional struggle upon which they were fast drifting.—(Cheers.)

# MORGAN CAPTURES EUROPE'S TREASURES

PRICELESS RELICS OF GREAT ENGLISHMEN IN HIS NEW YORK HOME.

J. Pierpont Morgan has been revealed in England as a genial and kindly, scholarly and humane, but, nevertheless, ruthless and unsparing Attila. Without any horde of skin clad, low browed, wild, and muscular warriors, without the bluster and pageant of war, he has despoiled Europe quietly and has packed his treasure home.

A correspondent of the London Times, an Englishman equipped to understand and appreciate what he saw, was given access to Mr. Morgan's New York library, and was permitted to write an "authorized article" for his publication.

"It must be, for an Englishman," he wrote, "a sad recital which follows. I do not know whether it was wonder or sorrow that I felt the more."

He found the only Byron originals in existence, the manuscript of "Vanity Fair," Scott's diary and manuscripts of ten of his novels, including "Ivanhoe"; ten volumes of Dickens' letters, and the manuscript of "A Christmas Carol," the manuscript of "Endymion," originals of Burns' poems, manuscripts of Dr. Johnson, and the originals of Horace Walpole's letters.

He found the original of Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," Pope's "Essay on Man," and letters of Charles Lamb, the manuscript of "The Three Musketeers,' 'and a manuscript of "Paradise Lost."

He found the "Golden Gospels" given to Henry VIII. by Leo X., the "Naples Office," which Clovio completed in nine years for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese; a Book of Hours made for Mary Stuart.

He found Cornwallis' terms of surrender, Nell Gwynn's title deed to her house in Pall Mall, practically all the Elizabethan and Jacobean first editions—of Shakespeare, Milton, Sidney, Spencer, Johnson, Drayton, and hundreds of others.

Of some of them he says:

"How they were permitted to leave the United Kingdom is incomprehensible.'

## TOO TALL FOR ANYTHING.

"Is there such a thing as a man being too tall to join the army?" asked a gigantic young fellow of a dapper-looking officer at the entrance of the United States recruiting office at Kansas City. He was told that a man could be too tall, and that he probably was in that class.

"I thought so," he replied. "Too tall for anything but the circus business, and I'm so blamed tired of that I never want to see the inside of a canvas again. I'm too tall to work in the average shop, too tall to be employed in a store, too tall to hustle on a beat, too tall to engage myself as a traction car motorman or conductor, too tall—— Ah, what's the use! I'm too tall for anything."

The man said his name was Jarvis Henderson, that he was 32 years old, and hailed from Harrisburg, Pa. He stands 7 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet.—Kansas City Star.


# "Only Medicine That Did Me Any Good"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED BACKACHE AFTER DOCTORS FAILED UTTERLY.



"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I suffered for years from backaches and pain in the head and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches. I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testimony volunarily, in order that others may try this wonderful medicine and be cured."

Mrs. Frank Eaton, Frankville, Ont.

Be wise. Profit by Mrs. Eaton's example and start with "Fruit-a-tives." They will quickly relieve pain in the back, and stop headaches because they keep the bowels, kidneys and skin in perfect order and insure the blood being always pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. All dealers should should have both sizes. If yours does not, write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.


# BLIND SWIMMERS SWIM STRAIGHT

KEEP COURSE WITH MARVELLOUS DIRECTNESS GUIDED BY SOUND.

Just as some professional singers with magnificent voices never learn to sing in perfect tune, so do the trainers of really fine swimmers often find it impossible that men with every quality for racing otherwise can be made or taught to swim even in an approximately straight line.

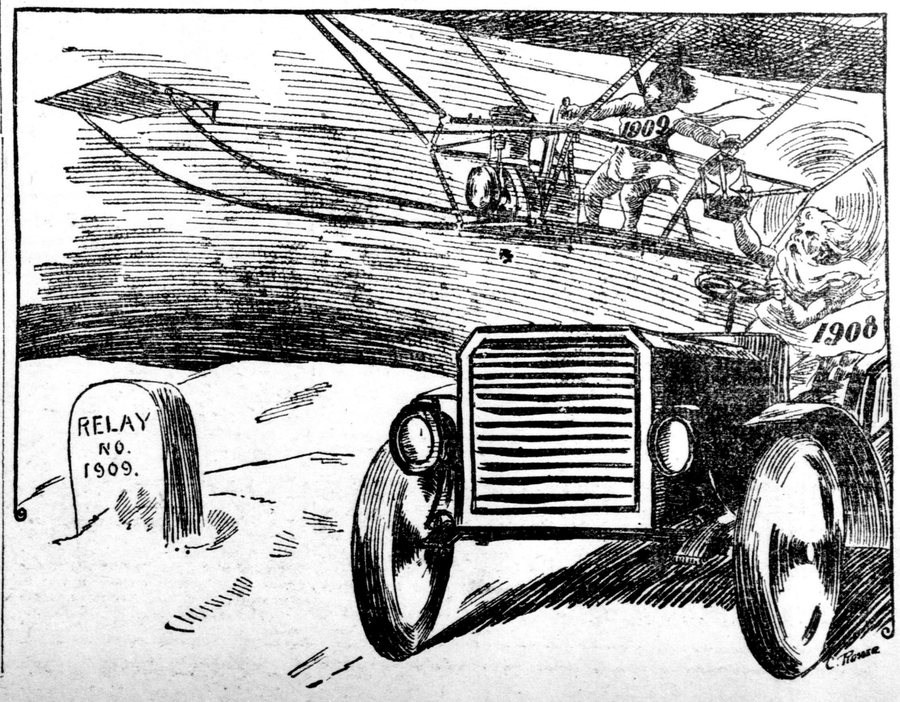
Many a splendid swimmer is beaten on this account, for his inveterate habit of getting off his course naturally gives him a roundabout journey. But the remarkable fact remains that blind swimmers—of whom there are in this country a considerable number in connection with various institutions for persons so afflicted—universally and without exception swim with marvellous directness; indeed, in as perfectly straight a line as is humanly possible, even when the distance covered is very considerable.

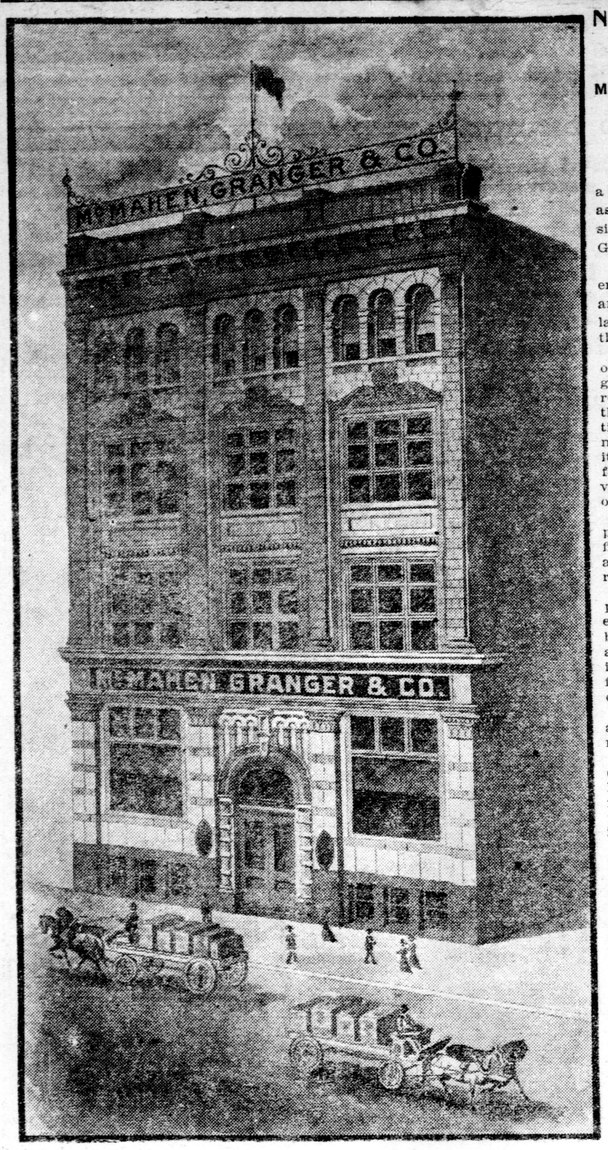
So much is this the case that Dr. Campbell, of the College for the Blind at Upper Norwood, who particularly interests himself in the physical education of the blind and has noticed this curious fact, recommends that swimmers who persistently foul each other on any course should practice experimentally when blindfolded.

Blind swimmers can, it appears, on hearing a noise in any given direction not only swim absolutely straight to the point whence the noise proceeds, but when left to themselves their steering is just as accurate.

## SAFE ROUTE FOR AUSTRALASIA.

A manager of one of the lines trading to Australasia has given to a Journal of Commerce representative the reasons which have actuated shipping companies to adopt "lane" routes for their vessels. The primary one is to prevent captains taking their steamers too far south, thereby risking an encounter with the ice. The secondary object is to insure that any steamer requiring it shall have assistance in the shortest time possible. Any "lame duck" keeping the track is bound to be picked up in a few days by a vessel of one or other of the lines, and in case of fire or other casualty, where passengers might possibly have to take to the boats, the risk of lives being lost would be greatly minimized—Shipping World.






McMahen, Granger & Co's New Wholesale Warehouse

Importers of Drygoods, Smallwares, Etc.

LONDON - - CANADA


## NEW WHOLESALE A GRAND BUILDING

**McMahen, Granger & Co. Now Occupy Their Handsome Warehouse on York Street.**

London has always been noted as a wholesale centre, and its reputation as such has been added to greatly since the new warehouse of McMahen, Granger & Co. has been opened up.

Beyond question it is the most modern building of its kind in the city, and its equipment for handling the large business of the firm is the best that could be devised.

The front of the warehouse is built of Architectural Terra Cotta of light grey color. The foundation is built of red sandstone, giving fine tone color to the building. The trimming is artistic and impressive. It is something new in the building line in London, and it is greatly admired by visitors. Very few people, especially out of town visitors, pass it without remarking on the fine appearance of the building.

In keeping with the modern appearance, the warehouse is as near fire-proof as it is possible to make it, and consequently a safeguard to the rest of the wholesale district.

It is constructed of the latest fire-proof material, and protected with every device tending to make the building secure and safe. The elevators and stairways, for instance, are built in a separate brick apartment, and furnished with self-acting fireproof doors.

Every floor has its own fire-fighting apparatus with standpipe, and a modern system of alarms are installed.

There are 25,000 feet of floor space on the five floors. Each flat is well lighted. In fact, the lightness and roominess of the warehouse are the things that strike one the most forcibly on entering.

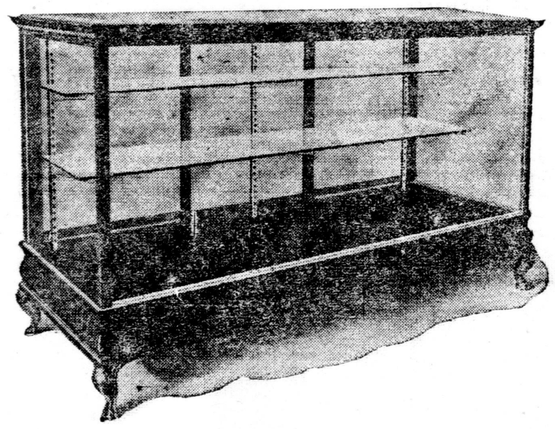
The offices are in the front of the building, and are modern both in equipment and design. The matters of hygiene and sanitation have not been neglected in designing the offices, and they are delightfully bright and airy.

The finishings are of the finest quartered oak, and present a handsome appearance.

Few firms in the city have made such rapid strides as the firm of McMahen, Granger & Co, and the magnificent new warehouse is in keeping with the progressiveness and modern conceptions of the firm.

They outgrew their old premises in a very few years, and to a casual observer there it no doubt that the new premises, large and commodious as they are, will soon be too small for the rapid growth in evidence.

The firm has always been a distinct credit to the business enterprise and integrity of London, and in nothing have they shown it more distinctly than in their new and handsome headquarters.

"Progressive" No. 85

**Consider These Points**

**SERVICE**—Our cases give goods just the setting required to make good goods appear at their best; they clinch sales where no salesman can suspect that the goods are required, or that the purchase is contemplated. Goods must be attractively displayed to make the most sales, and making an attractive display in our cases is easy.

**APPEARANCE**—Our designs are distinctive and original. The cases give an air of refinement which compel purchasers to expect good value in the goods displayed; hence confidence is at once established, and sales quickly follow.

Carried in stock, and shipped on short notice.

**STORE OUTFITTERS**

DOMINION OFFICE AND STORE FITTING CO.

Limited,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 1115 DUNDAS STREET.


# Augustine Birrell Flays the Lords

**SAYS THE VOTE OF ONE BISHOP IS WORTH MORE THAN THE VOTES OF 20 PEERS—NO COMPROMISE ON THE LICENSING BILL—THE UPPER CHAMBER HAS ABROGATED ITS FUNCTIONS.**

Mr. Birrell, secretary for Ireland, was the principal speaker at a great Liberal demonstration held on Nov. 28 in the Parr Hall, Warrington. Mr. C. E. Parker was in the chair, and there were also on the platform the member for the borough (Mr. A. H. Crosfield), Mr. George Harwood, M. P., and Mr. A. J. King, M. P. The meeting was crowded and also enthusiastic, particularly in resentment of the action of the majority of the peers on the licensing bill. If any militant suffragists were in the hall—it had been freely rumored that they would try to get in—they were silent.

The chairman proposed a resolution expressing unabated confidence in the general policy of the Government, "and especially thanking it for its brave, wise and statesmanlike bill of licensing reform." (Cheers.) The meeting "regretted and resented the unconstitutional action of the Lords at Lansdowne House.—(cheers)—in deciding to reject the bill before it had been discussed by the House of Lords; and urged on the Government not to waver in its determination to secure for the nation possession of the state-created monopoly with effective popular control of a trade which must be restricted in the interests of the material and moral well-being of the people." The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Upson, and was carried with cheers, only four hands being held up against it.

### NO DRAWING BACK OR COMPROMISE.

Mr. Birrell described the scene in the House of Lords when the licensing bill was thrown out. Who (he asked) are the men who have done this? You will find their names in the division list of the majority, and I ask you to study that division list. Compare it first with the minority in the House of Lords, and ask yourselves which of the two sets of men is the more likely to know something about the question which was supposed to be under discussion. In the minority you will find the bishops—out-voted for once. I don't belong to the Episcopal Church—a bishop is no more to me than he is to Lord Robert Cecil (who does belong to the Episcopal Church); but the bishops are men who have labored hard in their parishes and their dioceses and, in a thousand and one ways, have come into contact with the evil against which this bill was directed. I think therefore that on a subject of this sort one bishop outweighs twenty of the peers, who have never given any particular indication of caring anything about the issue at stake.

Then compare the Lords' majority with the majority in the House of Commons. In the latter you will find all the Labor members—(cheers)—the men who represent directly the very working man who is going to be robbed of his beer, of festivity, and joviality, and everything which, in the opinion of the House of Lords, makes life worth living. Take away the publichouse from the working man, they say, and he has nothing left. That is the view of the House of Lords; but it is not the view of those who represent the working classes.

### THE PEERAGE INSPIRATION.

What did the Lords do it for? It is merely the haggling of the market. They want more money; they want better terms—(a voice: "And more brains," and laughter);—and they think the best way to get them is to hold up the legislative coach, just as highwaymen used to hold up coaches many years ago on Hounslow Heath. It is not much use threatening the House of Lords, but we may criticize them. Peers did not drop from heaven as dew was once supposed to do, neither did they rise like exhalations from the earth. They are an article of manufacture, and some of them were made not so long ago—some of them, I think, were made in Germany. (Laughter.) I was looking through the Peerage the other day and I found that half of the peerages had been made in my lifetime. They have been made, for the most part, for reasons which will not bear examination. I do not want to suggest corruption or anything of that character; but I am quite certain that, if you could have a return truthfully stating the reasons why all these hundreds of peers have been made in my lifetime, you would find that those reasons would not bear examination, and even if they would, they would only apply to the first holders of the title.

Such a manufactured association as that demands criticism. The first thing that can be said for it is that it has completely ceased all pretence of being an impartial body. It has become now, and it always will remain a purely Tory organization. It has nothing whatever to do with or to say to the Liberal party, and it is a mere accident that we are still able to get just enough Peers decently to fill one bench and a half. No, it will never go back to Liberalism in its present constitution, and being, therefore, a rank partisan association it has not only ceased to be Liberal, but it does not even pretend any longer to discuss bills upon their merits. If a Tory Government brings in a bill, however much they may dislike it—and to do them justice they often do dislike a Tory Government's measures — they pass it, and for this very sufficient reason that if the Tory Government is put out it may be succeeded by a Radical Government, and that would be much worse.

### PROPER PROCESS OF REVISION.

I regret this action of the House of Lords, for I have hitherto been what is called a second-chamber man. I believe in criticism and in revision. I believe in thoughtful discussion of measures, and I don't mind admitting I hate what is called the guillotine, and am satisfied that until the House of Commons finds some mode of getting rid of obstruction it cannot long continue to maintain its high position amongst the countries. I hate the guillotine. I love criticism and revision, and therefore am in favor of a second chamber. But here we have a second chamber that does not critize, that does not revise, and which murders a bill before ever it has been so much as explained. Talk about the closure and the guillotine. Here, indeed, is a way of getting rid of a great measure which it was the business of the second chamber to receive, having regard to the people from whom it proceeded, to receive it whether they liked it or not, and to exercise their right to criticize and revise and improve it, going over it clause by clause, arguing it, exposing its weakness and injustice if they were there.

Nobody could complain of a second chamber that did that; but this second chamber has abrogated all its functions, and, in my judgment, is no longer entitled to receive, even from men like myself, who have always been in favor of a second chamber, the consideration which is due to a second chamber which properly conducts its business.

### THE BILL TO BE PUSHED ON.

It is a grave matter. What the country is going to do I do not know, but you may rest assured that his majesty's ministers will prosecute this bill by every means in their power. (Great cheering.) This is one of those contests in which when once you have drawn your sword you have no further use for the scabbard, and though it is cruelly disappointing after all those months of labor to have, for the moment, our work torn in two in this contemptuous manner, you need not imagine that our hearts fail us, for we have in this great contest powers behind us which no city syndicate can control—(enthusiastic and repeated cheering)—no meeting of debenture-holders can interfere with. We are confident, knowing as we do, the state of feeling in the country, and relying, as we are entitled to do, on the people's representatives in the House of Commons, who are with us in this great attempt to secure sobriety and temperance.

We have behind us the whole forces of the nation, and you may depend upon it we shall rely on those forces and give them an opportunity of showing at the polls what their feelings are. (Cheers.)

Of course it does not rest with the House of Lords to dictate to my friend the prime minister what his bill is to be. He will consider this matter with a view to putting this bill upon the statute book as soon as it possibly can be done. Upon that you may rely. There will be no drawing back, no weakening, no withholding, and no compromising upon it. It was our bill and our bill it will remain until it becomes your law. (Cheers.)

# Honor To Memory Of Milton Born 300 Years Ago, Dec. 9

**CELEBRATIONS IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—A SKETCH OF THE BLIND POET'S LIFE—HIS EARLY TASTES—AN APPRECIATION OF HIS POETRY.**

Three hundred years ago, on Dec. 9, John Milton, poet, man of letters and "champion of liberty," was born in Bread street, London, England, and the tercentenary was fittingly celebrated in many parts of the world, but particularly in England and the United States, where with music and oratory homage was paid to the memory of the author of "Paradise Lost."

Naturally, the most pretentious celebration was in the City of London, where a committee had been at work for six months preparing for the event, and the literary world of the British metropolis did its utmost worthily to commemorate the anniversary. New York to an extent reproduced the ceremonies of the London celebration and in Chicago the event was fittingly observed at the University of Chicago.

Milton's father, John Milton, sen., was a man of accomplishments, well-educated and a composer of music, who had, however, been compelled to shift for himself because of religious differences between his family and himself. In London he became a scrivener. He was a notary and incidentally a money-lender and at the time of the birth of the future great poet was a man of considerable wealth.

Young Milton's earliest intellectual food was music, to which his father was greatly devoted, and at a tender age was supplied in addition with a private tutor, to whom is given the credit for filling the lad's young mind with an ardent enthusiasm for classical literature and poetry. At 16 the boy possessed an education far beyond his years, and he was sent to Christ College, Cambridge, where, because of the beauty of his features and his gentle manners, he was, so tradition relates, nicknamed "The Lady."

But "The Lady" surprised both his classmates and his masters with his capacity in every direction, and in this modern day he would doubtless have been catalogued in the "strenuous" class. He not only absorbed all the Greek and Latin prescribed by the curriculum, but went in for French, Italian and Hebrew. In addition, he devoted himself to sports and became an expert swordsman.

Milton's father was bent upon making a clergyman of him, and this was what the boy himself expected to become when he entered college, but at the time of his graduation, as he has it in his own words, he found himself "church-outed by the prelates."

"I deemed it better," he wrote, "to preserve a blameless silence before the sacred office than to begin it with forswearing and continue it with servitude."

His decision to abandon the plan of entering the ministry was for a time combatted by the father, but the latter soon yielded, and for six years the young graduate, whose family had by that time left Bread street for a fashionable suburb of London, had nothing to do but read and dream, writing poetry now and then as fancy dictated. It was during this time that he produced "The Mask of Comus," a fairy operetta to which Henry Lawes, then one of the foremost composers of England, set the music.

When Milton's mother died in 1637 he set out for Paris and from there went to Florence, where his reputation as a poet had preceded him, and he was received into the choicest literary circles of that artistic centre. At a reception given him an ode, "The Swan of the Thames," was addressed to him. In return he recited some Latin verses of his own and some sonnets in Italian, which latter made a decidedly favorable impression considering that Italy was the home of sonnets.

At Rome he was equally well received, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was somewhat bold of speech on church matters at a time, when the shadow of the coming inquisition loomed darkly near, he was entertained by the Pope's nephew, Cardinal Francesco Barberine, at his palace. There Milton heard the grandest singer of her time, Leonora Baroni, and the impression she created upon him is evident from the several Latin epigrams he addressed to her.

He had been absent sixteen months in foreign lands, having what in this generation would be described as "the time of his life," when he returned to London, took up lodgings and resumed his dream-life of study and poetry. Soon he deserted the noisy surroundings of the city and purchased a house in a quiet locality in Aldergate, where he took pupils, wrote a treatise on education and pondered upon the great theme which was to be his life work, the composition of a tragedy upon the creation and the fall of man.

Then comes the inexplicable chapter in the life of the poet. In the struggle between King Charles I. and the Parliament, Milton sided against the Royalists, and he had been the first Englishman of mark to publish an anti-Royalist pamphlet, "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates."

With the new commonwealth in power, he was offered the secretaryship in the council of state.

He accepted. The dreamer and poet suddenly plunged into the vortex of political strife. He took up the apartments in Whitehall assigned to him and drafted the documents sent by the Parliament to foreign powers. He wrote continually and fiercely in defense of the republic. Gradually his duties increased and his sight diminished.

In 1651 he had to be led about the streets, yet he remained Cromwell's secretary throughout the protectorate. And when the overturning came and Charles II. was placed on the throne Milton was simply "the blind man who wrote Latin." Perhaps it was this that saved him from the hangman, who, however, burned the pamphlets in the preparation of which the poet had lost his sight.

Milton had married Mary Powell and she bore him three daughters and a son. After the restoration he found himself blind and feeble, with most of his fortune gone. His wife died in 1652. With his daughters he occupied humble apartments in a section known as "petty France," and there, with his eyes closed to the world, his dream of old revived and the vision that resulted in "Paradise Lost" took form.

The work was completed soon after the great fire and the great plague. It was a bad time to sell poetry. But one publisher "took a chance" and paid $50 for a manuscript the like of which has never been offered since.

Paradise Lost was followed by Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes, both of which appeared in 1671. Three years later, in 1674, the Puritan poet was dead.

The body of Milton's poetry is in blank verse, rhyme being, as he said, "but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame metre." Clearly distinguishable throughout is his ringing organ-tone, ponderous and sonorous, a quality for which he will always be remembered. His prose had not those elements of clearness, poise, and grace, which characterize later writers, his sentences being unusually long, involved, and of Latinized construction.

With Wordsworth's lines, truer today than ever:

"Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour:
England has need of thee . . ."

should be coupled Dryden's estimate of the poet, found in his famous tribute, which in loftiness and terseness of expression has never been excelled, a eulogy which makes him equal to classic Homer and Virgil combined:

"Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd;
The next in majesty; in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go,
To make a third, she joined the former two."

For exquisite felicity of epithet, for a delicate knowledge of the linguistic sources of melody, Milton had a precursor in Spenser, to say nothing of the dramatists; but no other English minstrel could approach him for breadth of knowledge and loftiness of thought, and one seemed to fathom behind his song unrivalled depths of purity and goodness. Sympathetic readers in his own time and today cannot fail to heed his singular characteristic; they must feel, even if they cannot explain, the profound effect produced upon his poetry by his theory that the life of one who hopes to write well on laudable things ought itself to be a true poem. Not for a moment would he have accepted the dogma of "art for art." What distinguishes him from many great artists is the conviction planted in us that he had attained or approached what he deemed the moral basis of aesthetic superexcellence. It is his visible and even avowed consciousness of possessing the os magna sonturum, "a mouth formed for uttering great things." Evidently the Latin phrase inspired Tennyson's familiar tribute, which on the whole may be accepted as the final word of adequate recognition:

"Oh, mighty mouthed inventor of harmonies;
Oh, skilled to sing of Time and Eternity;
God given organ voice of England;
Milton, a name to resound for ages."

In the last 40 years, 1868-1907, 1,769,729 persons have come to this country from England and Wales. Add the Scotch, 390,432, and 2,640,291 have come to the United States from Great Britain in 30 years. This is more than have come from Ireland in the same time, twice as many as have come from Sweden, four times as many as have come from Norway, and more than have come from Poland and Russia put together.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## HIS CHRISTMAS SHOPPING—AND HERS



"Oh, by the way, my dear, here's some Christmas money. Get whatever you want for whomever you want to."

# Old London a Generous Santa Claus

**SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF THE POOR ARE WELL LOOKED AFTER BY THE HAPPIER FOLK AT CHRISTMAS TIME.**

London, hard hearted and cruelly unresponsive as it may seem at other times of the year, is a fairy prince of charity at Christmas time. It plays the role of Santa Claus with a more lavish hand than any other city in the world, and distributes its yuletide cheer with a munificence that is almost wicked. Of the $50,000,000 spent in charity in England in the course of a year more than 50 per cent. is accounted for on Dec. 25; of the 122,000 poor school children in its schools, no one goes without his feast; of its thousands of poor cripples, bed ridden or imprisoned with the four walls of their mean homes, it is the city's proud boast that no one goes uncheered by the almost unlimited bounty of Father Christmas. On this day of days, when London really merits its oftquoted title of "the most generous city in the world," upward of 50,000 sumptuous dinners are given publicly by one society alone, and no one knows the enormous amount of private giving. More than 250,000 destitute children share in the food, the clothing, the blankets, the boots and shoes, the coal, and the endless variety of good things that go to make the pack of old Santa Claus the most wonderful, the most mysterious, and the most welcome bag in the world.

### DELIVER CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

To those who are unable to attend the innumerable public feasts in person, the Chrismas dinner is delivered to the homes. In fact, there are a number of charitable societies which make a specialty of delivering free Christmas dinners to the homes of the poor who cannot manage to get to the public banquets. For weeks previous to the coming of Christmas day, these societies are busy collecting money and few appeals from them remain unanswered. Several of these organizations have been in existence many years, some of them having been regularly endowed in the wills of charitable persons. Even in the workhouses—the dreaded last resort of the poor—"good cheer" prevails, and the poor law guardians administer "relief" with a leniency far beyond what the law usually allows.

In London, among the children of the poor, Christmas is the one big event in their hungry little lives. At Chrismas each school gets up a "feast" and every child receives a substantial "tuck in" at the expense of the local authorities. Though the London county council does not give an official banquet to children on Christmas day, it sanctions the payment of money out of its funds in various schools for the purpose of providing "Christmas dinners." It also provides for the delivery of thousands of dinners at the houses of crippled children unable to attend the public feasts, in some cases even sending special "invalid" carriages for those who prefer to go to the festivities.

### THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

As if not to be outdone by the county council in their attempt to play the part of Father Christmas, the city aldermen and Lord Mayor of London make heavy contributions out of the London funds for a banquet given to children belonging to the so-called "Ragged Schools." In addition to this, on Christmas day, the Lord Mayor's fund is called upon for $2,500 for special Christmas "purses," given to widows. As each purse contains $1.25, no less than 2,000 widows are thus benefitted. Tickets for these grants are issued by the court of common council attached to the Lord Mayor's office. Another fund of a similar character for widows is granted by the court of aldermen, though the sum is much smaller—only $1,250 divided into "purses" of $2.50 each.

In addition to the Lord Mayor's banquet, the London County Council fund, and other official donations, a number of prominent public personages take it upon themselves to play the good Samaritan among the poor at Christmas time. Former Lord Mayor Sir William Treloar, for instance, has constituted himself the special Santa Claus of crippled children in London, and during the festive season gives away no less than 7,000 baskets, or hampers, containing the ingredients of the best of dinners. Each hamper contains a goose, or turkey, a cake, and the necessary constitutents of a plum pudding.

Sir William Treloar's Christmas Hamper fund is by no means the only one of its kind. The Christmas Dinner association, St. Giles' Mission, the Happy Christmas society, and similar bodies have lists of thousands of names to which they send the welcome parcels which make the homes of the poor glad on their arrival.

A close rival to Sir William Treloar in this battle of charity is Sir John Kirk, director of the Ragged Schools of London. The carrying out of the worthy Sir John's programme each year brings Santa Claus into the homes of thousands. The ragged schools, of which he has charge, are situated in the most congested districts of the city, and are only attended by children whose parents are too poor to properly clothe and feed them. Upward of 4,669 voluntary teachers direct the schools, and they are in touch with more than 100,000 children. The number of Christmas dinners and hampers which find their way into the homes of poor children through the ragged school, alone is estimated at nearly 50,000.

### ALDERMEN AS WAITERS.

Perhaps the most sumptuous of all the Christmas feasts given by the organizations affiliated with the ragged schools is that which takes place at the Guildhall, where a special dinner is provided for about 1,500 little ones. This feast is prepared with all the pomp and ceremony possible in order that the minds of the children may be impressed with the grandeur of the unforgettable occasion. Real aldermen don aprons and wait upon the tables, to the amusement and delight of the youngsters. After the dinner, whatever remains of the banquet is distributed among the waiting poor outside the doors. The dinner at the Guildhall is an almost international affair, for the reason that several of the English colonies send substantial donations to the expenses. South Australia sends every year, through its Ragged School society, known as the "Sunbeams," the sum of $750, while British Columbia contributes an equal amount.

Speaking of the widespread activities of the Ragged School union for the purpose of providing dinner t the London poor, Sir John Kirk says:

"Many distinguished people have enrolled themselves as members of these different societies. For instance, Lord Roberts is proud of being a 'Sunbeam,' and takes a deep interest in seeing that the poor children of London have a good time at Christmas. He has been present at several of the festivals in the past, and is popular among the children. The South Australia Sunbeam society grew out of the effort of two Australian newspaper workers. One is known to the children as 'Uncle Harry'—the only name is cares to give—while the other is J. H. Finlayson. When they first started getting contributions to send to England for a Christmas dinner for poor children, Mr. Finlayson, and 'Uncle Harry' met with ready response. They now have about 13,000 subscribers to their fund; and though the money is often sent in the form of 5 and 10 cent pieces, they have managed in the course of a few years, to remit to this country not less than $20,000. The South Australia 'Sunbeams' have not limited their funds wholly to Christmas dinners, but have raised money for convalescent homes for children, fresh air funds and similar work.

"When we give our dinners in London each year, we try to make the occasion a memorable one for the little ones. At the Guildhall everything is done as impressively as possible. There are splendid bands of music, the place is gorgeously decorated, and to poor children, picked right out of the worst slums, it must seem like fairyland. Of course, as the Guildhall does not hold all the children, there are other dinners in various places. As to these others, Christmas is a sort of movable feast, so to speak. That is, each year we move it around to a different place. One year it is in Bethnal Green—a very poor section; the next in Southwark—where there are many slums, and the over crowding is terrible; and so on. A year or so ago, we gave one of our largest dinners in the People's palace in Whitechapel, the institution with which Sir Walter Besant was so long connected."

Another large Christmas dinner association in London is known as the Robin fund, which looks out for the Christmas enjoyment of upwards of 29,000 children. Sir John Kirk is trustee of this fund also, and probably his name is more closely associated with the poor at Christmas than that of any other person in England. It is his prominence in, and close touch with this work that have made his name so well known among the poor. Last year, King Edward, in recognition of this fact, conferred a knighthood upon him.

A popular form of providing for the poor man's Christmas in England is what is known as the "goose club." Poor people by contributing from 1 to 2 cents a week are enabled to assure for themselves a Christmas dinner or turkey. There are several philanthropic societies which "assist" goose clubs in their provision of Christmas dinner. That is, if the club saves up sufficient to provide dinners for 500 persons, the charitable fund will "assist" an additional 250 to get a Christmas hamper or make up whatever funds are short.

Not only do special societies provide Christmas cheer, but nearly every church has its "festival" for the poor. Upward of 11,000 additional dinners are thus provided by various churches. Separate associations look after the bringing the maximum amount of happiness into the London hospitals. Five different organizations have this work in hand, while a number of private philanthropists take a personal interest in the work. Leopold de Rothschild sends each year about $15,000 worth of flowers to the London children's hospitals, and also donates such luxuries as the children are permitted to have. He sends literally tons of toys to the children's wards, many of these being of the most up to date mechanical pattern, and some of great cost. Of course, with the hospitals, the providing of plum budding and turkey would scarcely be conformable to "doctor's orders," but most of the societies devoted to alleviating the condition of the suffering have Chrismas trees in the hospitals where various useful presents are given away. Thousands of cripples are provided free with crutches and instruments which they would be too poor to pay for. Most of the hospitals are beautifully decorated, while even the nurses and attendants are not forgotten.

In addition to the Guildhall banquets and funds for giving the London poor feasts, goods and money, it must be recalled that each London borough has a mayor of its own, and most of these functionaries are not to be outdone by the central authority. Each mayor is supported by aldermen and councillors, and most of these assist their chief in providing the poor of their district with free meals, coal, blankets, and other things. In fact, a species of emulation in showering benefits upon the poor at Christmas takes place among the various London boroughs. So extensive has this conferring of gifts become in London in recent years that there is always, at Christmas time, a mysterious increase of population in some of the poorer sections of the city, which increase, by the way cannot be accounted for simply by the ordinary surplusage of country cousins who have come to town for the holidays.

As a matter of fact, so many Christmas dinners are given away in London, and the poor come in for so many benefits, that it almost "pays" for the poor to come to London from other cities in order to participate in the shower of largeness. Careful watch has to be kept over "repeaters." One man boasted last year that, despite every precaution, he managed to provide himself and family with seven Christmas hampers and obtained tickets to eleven different Chrismas feasts. These he distributed among his friends with liberal generosity. While it may be possible for "repeaters" to work the societies in such a way that they can obtain a number of tickets, there is no doubt that the genuine poor at Christmas receives most of the benefits.

It is this display of unstinted generosity which makes it so difficult to make an impression in London when it comes to instilling the sense of economic wrong. The people are, as it were, pauperized by the upper classes who, not only at Christmas, but during various political contests, managed to distribute favors so skillfully that the "gospel of discontent" has scant hearing.

If the weather at Christmas time in England be at all cold, it seems to operate still better for the cause of the poor. Managers of the various dinner societies, and Christmas coal and blanket distributing agencies reported recently to the writer that they needed a "sharp cold spell to open the purses of the rich."

Owing to the great unemployed problem this year, Christmas charity will probably be drawn upon more extensively than any year in the past, except perhaps the Irish famine year. It is estimated that upward of 70,000 unemployed, "hungry marchers" and other destitute people are "on the streets" In England just now, and all these will, of course, receive their share of Christmas dinners. One of the "hunger march" leaders recently, in discussing this question with the writer, said:

"Our men all expect turkey this Christmas. I understand that different societies are arranging to look after us. There are about 5,000 regular 'hunger marchers'—that is, people without any fixed abode, unless you call the workhouse their home. Most of these people do not care to go to the workhouse, but rather sleep out in doorways, passages, yards, and on the benches on the embankment."

During a recent investigation conducted by the London county council, it was found that upward of 10,000 people were sleeping in the shelters provided for them by such organizations as the Salvation Army, Church Army, and similar bodies. All these people will be looked after on Christmas Day, though the additional strain on the charity of the community will be heavy.



*Christmas at Grandmother's*
*In Colonial Times*

# BURNING THE WIDOWS

**A HORRIBLE RITE IN INDIA, WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE TRIED TO SUPPRESS — WHERE THE MOTHER-IN-LAW IS A TYRANT.**

India is still the home of strange cults and customs in spite of the waves of modern progress. India is still the land of legendary faiths in spite of the handful of "intellectuals" who would take on their shoulders the strenuous burden of western actuality. It is in the twentieth century still the incarnation of that eastern spirit of which Matthew Arnold caught at least something in:

The brooding East with awe beheld
Her impious younger world,
The Roman tempest swelled and swelled,
And on her head was hurled.

The East bowed low beneath the blast,
In patient, deep disdain:
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT.

These lines are fittingly quoted at the beginning of Professor John Campbell Oman's "Cults, Customs and Superstitions of India," and all through these intensely interesting pages one feels how seldom European eyes stray beneath the surface of this ironical submission. And of all the survivals from the past, the most sinister is the rite of sati, which condemns the widow to the funeral pyre of her husband. Sir George Lawrence has described in his "Forty-three Years in India" one of these horrible scenes, of which he was himself an eye-witness:

"One morning, on dismissing the regiment from parade, the havildar major (native adjutant) requested my permission to attend a 'tomasha' (an extraordinary sight). On inquiry it turned out that a suttee was about to take place in the neighborhood of the cantonment of Neemuch, and I resolven to witness it myself. On reaching the spot I found a large crowd collected around a funeral pyre, on which a poor victim about to immolate herself was seated. Seeing a number of my own troopers in the crowd, I asked them if they would stand by me if I attempted to rescue the woman from her dreadful fate, and, finding that they were quite willing, I approached the pyre near enough to address her, saying that I was ready to save her life if she desired. She expressed her gratitude, but refused, saying she was willing to die. Immediately afterwards the flames enveloped her, and in a few seconds she was burnt to ashes. Her calm intrepidity was most astonishing, especially as she had not even the excitement of her husband's body to be consumed with her—only a portion of his clothes, as he himself had died far from his home."

### A ROMANTIC RESCUE.

The author gives us a story of a romantic rescue which was followed by an equally romantic sequel. Job Charnock, the agent of the East India Company in Bengal, and the founder of Calcutta, is the hero of the story as related by Capt. Hamilton and quoted in Wheeler's "Early Records of British India":

"He went one time with his ordinary guard of soldiers to see a young widow act that tragical catastrophe, but he was so smitten with the widow's beauty that he sent his guards to take her by force from her executioners, and conducted her to his own lodgings. They lived lovingly many years, and had several children. At length she died, after he had settled in Calcutta; but instead of converting her to Christianity, she made him a proselyte to paganism; and the only part of Christianity that was remarkable in him was burying her decently. He built a tomb over her, where all his life, after her death, he kept the anniversary day of her death by sacrificing a cock on her tomb, after the pagan manner. This was, and is, the common report, and I have been credibly informed, both by Christians and pagans who lived at Calcutta under his agency that the story was really true."

A sati was performed in 1883 within five miles of a British cantonment, but the Jaypore Durbar punished severely the abettors of the crime. "Quite recently, too," says the author, "that is, in 1904, 1905 and 1906, a few widow burnings have, in spite of the law, been carried out in British territory."

### THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

But bad as was the death of the widow in India, the life of the daughter-in-law was, and is, almost worse. "It is a well-known fact," says Shib Chunder Bose, in "The Hindus as They Are," "that females who commit suicide in India are generally between the ages of 12 and 20, and that these acts may almost always be traced to the oppression of a cruel mother-in-law. That the daughter-in-law is in every Hindu household regarded as a servant, is evident from the fact that when the bridegroom is about to proceed to the house of his bride on the occasion of the marriage ceremonies, his mother asks him where he is going to, and he replies with the prescribed formula, 'To bring in your maid servant.'" Professor Oman investigated a case of cruelty on the part of the mother-in-law to the wife of one of his own servants: "His fellow-servants stated that the young woman was up every day hours before daylight to grind the corn for the entire household; that she had to sweep the house and lay on a fresh wash of clay over the floor every day; that she had to cook the food, carry it herself two and a half miles to the river, where the washermen were engaged, bring back the plates, and cook the evening meal against the return of the dhobis. According to all accounts she worked early and late, but could never please her mother-in-law."

### THE VENGEANCE OF THE DEAD.

In this and similar cases the husband stands by in helpless apathy, and the daughter-in-law endures in the long silence of habit. But after death, it seems, the vengeance of the dead woman is feared, and precautions were taken in this instance: "At the various halting-places to the grave," says the author, "mustard seed had been scattered about, and a few iron tacks had been driven into the ground, with the prayer that the spirit of the deceased might not be permitted to disturb the living. The ghost of the injured woman might haunt the graveyard, but in seeking its former early habitation it would have to retrace the road along which its corpse had been borne. Here it would always find a spiritual garden of mustard plants, and, beguiled into collecting the flowers, would lose the precious hours of the night, and be forced by approaching dawn to hasten back to the land of the dead."

---

**Try watering your horses before feeding in the morning, thus slaking their thirst and at the same time washing their stomachs ready to receive the morning feed; when being properly moistened with saliva it will remain until thoroughly digested.**

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Isle of Wight inhabitants are not alone in speaking of "going to England" when they leave their own fragment of the kingdom. A patriotic Cornishman also "goes to England" when he crosses the Tamar. Similarly, inhabitants of the Balkan peninsula talk of "going to Europe" when they leave their own corner of the continent—in curious contrast with the people of our own island. We regard ourselves as both of and in "Europe," and accordingly it is only "the continent" that we visit. The record in the splendid isolation line is probably held by that minister of the Cumbraes, in the Clyde, who prayed for a blessing upon "the inhabitants of Great and Little Cumbrae and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland."—London Chronicle.


# Don't delay your gifts for smokers

**MAILED DIRECT. POSTAGE PREPAID**

**The unexpected parcel arriving by post on Christmas morning is even more pleasant than the hand-to-hand gift.**

**We carefully wrap any article you decide upon, enclose your card and mail postpaid to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of price quoted on the following carefully chosen list.**

**Your gift may range from 50c. to $6.00, genuine "Clubb value" in each selection.**

**—Many a pipe smoker has been longing for a real Calabash Pipe, No. 21.**

**—many a cigar smoker has desired a properly constructed Humidor, No. 25.**

**—desk and table conveniences are always appreciated, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 19, 23.**

**—and as for cigars and tobacco, you *must* give the best or none at all.**




1. Box of 25 El Zenda, "Bouquet Perfecto Size," highest grade Cuban made clear Havana Cigars, $3.00.
2. Box of 50 C. F. Beck, "Magnolia Size," Imported Havana Cigars, very fine goods, $6.00.
3. Box of 25 Iridal Bouquet "Conchas Size," fine Cuban made Cigars, $2.00.
4. Box of 25 Clubb's Panatela Cigars, $1.00.
5. Box of 50 "Osborne" Imported Turkish Cigarettes, $1.50.
6. Brush Brass Ash Receiver and Dump, something very useful, $2.50.
7. Finest Real Morocco Cigar Case, $3.00.
8. Brush Brass Ash Tray and Cigar Rest, 75c.
9. Real Buck Covered Rubber Pouch, No. 4 size $1.00, No. 5 size $1.25.
10. Sterling Mounted Stone Match Holder and Paper Weight, $1.00
11. Pipe Rack to hold eight pipes, 75c.
12. Real Cherry Pipe, a sweet, cool smoker, 50c.
13. French Briar Bulldog Shape, as cut, also bent shape, 50c.
14. Sterling Mounted French Briar, straight and bent shape, 75c.
15. Clubb's Select Finest Sterling Mounted Guaranteed French Briar, bulldog shape $1.00
16. Clubb's Select, same grade as No. 15, bent shape, $1.00.
17. Fine English Gun Metal Cigar Case, $3.50
18. Finest English Gun Metal Cigarette Case, $2.00.
19. Brush Brass Ash Tray and Match Holder, $1.50.
20. Two Bent and Straight French Briars 1 with amber mouthpiece, 1 cut vulcanite mouthpiece, sterling mounted, beautiful goods, fully guaranteed, $5.00 per set.
21. Sterling Mounted B.B.B. Grade Calabash Pipe, lined real meerschaum, $3.00
22. Finest French Briar Pipe, with genuine amber mouth-piece, sterling mounted, in case, $3.00.
23. Dark Brown Stone Airtight Tobacco Jar, as cut, $1.75
24. 4-lb. tin "Chop Cut" Highest Grade Latakia Pipe Mixture, $1.00.
25. Genuine Mahogany Humidor, aluminum lined, with lock and key, to hold box of 50 cigars, $5.50.

Express or Postage Prepaid to any Address on receipt of Price.

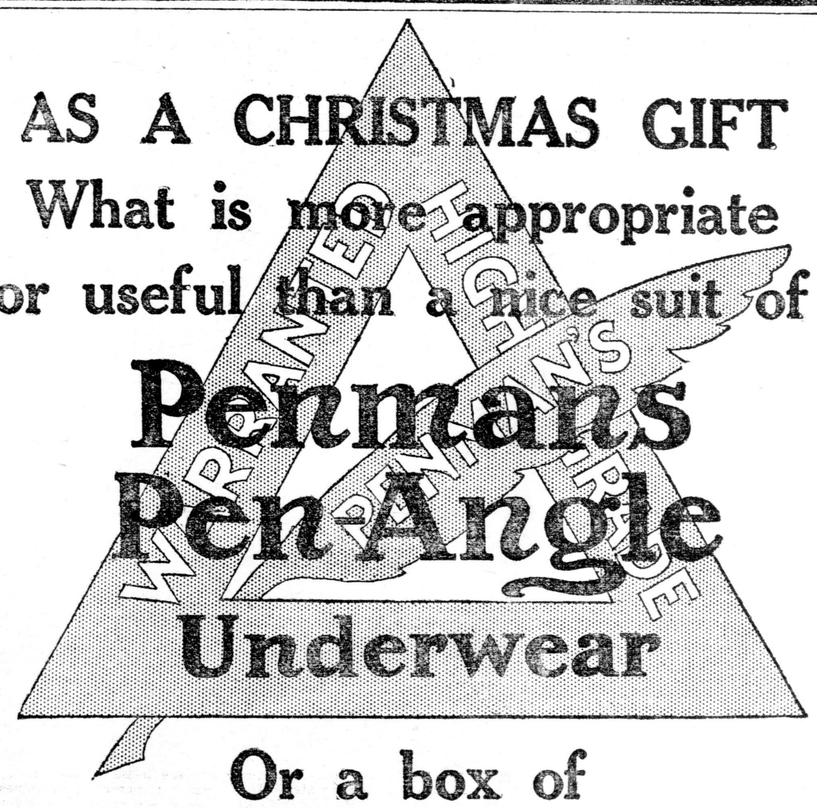
**A. CLUBB & SONS** 1313

Established 1878 "Our Reputation Your Guarantee" **TORONTO** 5 King Street West



# AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

**What is more appropriate or useful than a nice suit of**

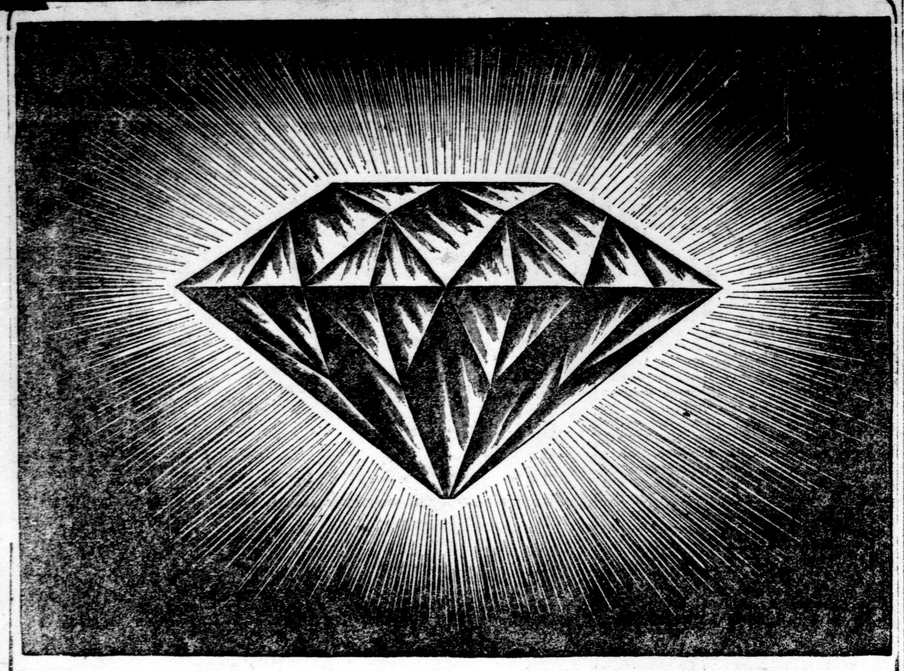



**Or a box of high-grade Pen-Angle Hosiery**



**Salts and Castor Oil**—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best ***Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.*** Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them **just once. You'll see.** 884

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.



# DIAMONDS

## FROM DIAMOND HALL

Whether they are of $20 price or $500, the piece of jewelry in which they are set carries the DIAMOND HALL STAMP.

That stamp stands for something. It stands for RELIABILITY in quality and workmanship.

It hardly pays to dicker with uncertain Diamond dealers.

We will be absolutely responsible for any goods we sell. We carry the largest stock of Diamonds in Western Ontario.

**DIAMOND HALL STORES**

# W. G. YOUNG

**214 Dundas Street** **674 Dundas Street**


# GREAT SPEECHES ON LICENSING BILL

Continued from Page Fifteen.

terested, and unselfish mass of opinion which backs it.—(Ministrial cheers.)

### PROPERTY NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH LICENSES.

I do not deny that I share the view of the late Lord Salisbury and the Bishop of London that we cannot look for improvement in temperance matters merely or mainly to legislation. It does not follow, however, that you should neglect mechanical and legislative methods. I believe it is common ground that a license in strict law confers only twelve months' interest, and that it could be terminated by a ruthless and intolerant state at the end of twelve months. From that, however, deduce a conclusion which somewhat jars with what fell from Lord Halsbury—I would insist strongly that it is madness and suicidal to identify the cause of property at large with these annual licenses, as if they constituted a freehold.—(Ministerial cheers.) If I were a Socialist, which, thank God, I am not—(laughter),—and if I wanted to attack property, there is nothing which I should rejoice in so much as the identification of the cause of property with that of annual licenses. — (Ministerial cheers.)

### TIME LIMIT THE ONLY PRACTICABLE METHOD.

We cannot deny that when the state levies duties on the full value, though a transient value, it has acknowledged the interest which has accrued to it. If it did not do so we should not have this bill. The bill would exclude all reference to compensation; it would not even necessitate a time limit. But the state by its negligence or its apathy, or possibly a deliberate policy, although I do not think so, has allowed this interest to grow up.—(Opposition cheers.) What is the logical conclusion I draw? That it is the state which should pay the compensation.—(Opposition cheers.) But that is outside the region of practical politics. The state could not afford to do it, and the great temperance party would be strong enough to prevent it. I therefore dismiss that. Then we fall back upon the time limit. I think there is everything to be said, as apart from money compensation, for the exhaustion of the interest by the efflux of time. If you had a squatter on your land, and he was allowed to remain for twelve months, and was annually told he might remain for another twelve, you would be regarded as dealing very liberally with him if you said, "For 21 years you can remain undisturbed, but at the end of that time you must go."—(Laughter and cheers.) I believe this is the best and only practical method. When the Government of 1904 brought in that bill it ought to have shown the trade there was a great party in the state, who sooner or later were certain to come into power, who would deal drastically and in the spirit of this bill with the trade.—(Ministerial cheers.)

### FIRST STEP TO A REAL REFORM.

**I come to the question—Why should the state resume these rights? I venture to say there is overwhelming ground for it. It is the first necessary step to any real temperance reform—(cheers).—for until the state resumes the rights which it has allowed to weaken and almost expire in its hands, there can be no effective** reform having temperance for its object in this country.—(Cheers.) Remember that every year that passes with the present state of things undisturbed and unremedied strengthens that interest as against the interest of the state.—(Cheers.) Again, the state has lost, is losing, and must lose till it resumes control of the vast monopoly value of the licenses. Lord Halsbury said that this was like any other trade, and that we had no right to interfere. I never thought to live to hear such doctrine announced from so responsibie a quarter.—(Cheers.) What is the foundation of this trade? It is the annual license. What would the property be worth without it—(cheers) —its value as a dwelling house or a warehouse? I will give an illustration. A man in London received a license, and before he left the hall he was offered £18,600 for that scrap of paper. The state, for practically no consideration whatever, presented that man with £18,000. He wisely refused the offer, and sold the premises afterwards for, I believe, £80,000.—(Hear, hear.) That is the sort of interest which the state has allowed to run to waste for all these years, and which the Government are now attempting to resume.—(Cheers.) The noble lord (Lord St. David's) referred last night to the financial position of the country. It seems to me a most unfortunate circumstance that successive Governments should have allowed this huge property to escape.—(Cheers.)

### DANGER OF THE TRADE CONTROLLING THE STATE.

The third and greatest of all grounds why the state should recover its interest in these licenses, and the one which cuts the deepest, is that it is only by that means you can reduce to its proper position that vast influence which grows and is growing, and will soon be far too powerful for the state itself.—(Cheers.) A noble friend quoted some words of mine, uttered some years ago, and to which I adhere to their fullest extent, to the effect that "If the state does not control the trade the trade will control the state."—(Cheers.) Some 80 per cent of the licensed houses in England are tied houses, under the innuence and at the disposal of a certain number of great members of this trade. When you realize that every public house is largely a centre of social life and social action in its neighborhood,and its great political influence, you can conceive what this power is which in the interests of the state requires to be limited and controlled.—(Cheers.) In one portion of its interest it is entirely opposed to the interest of the state itself. I do not believe that the trade wants drunkenness, which injures trade, but the trade naturally wants drinking short of excess, and so far as that goes the interest of the trade is opposed to the interest of the state. It interferes at every point and in every fibre with your political and municipal life.—(Cheers.) It poisons political life, because the persons engaged in the trade when it comes to an election ask themselves, not what is best for the trade.—(Cheers.) No one can have been engaged in municipal life without seeing that candidates were chosen, not with reference to their character or to their purity, but entirely in deference to their subservience to the trade.—(Cheers.) It is in the highest public interest, then, that this trade should be brought within measureable size and within the limit of control by the state.

### COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

I do not share the view of the Bishop of London that the rejection of ths bill will close the era of temperance legislation for years to come. It will, I believe, go on until the nation will grow impatient and say, "We are weary of this fooling; come to an understanding. Settled we must have it," That has happened or is likely to happen in regard to education. Social legislation endures when founded on compromise. When I was chairman of the London County Council, I remember a "stalwart" rose and said, "Mr. Chairman, "I 'ates compromises." —(Laughter.) That, I believe, is the feeling of stalwarts on both sides of the house, though more grammatically expressed. From the cross-benches I do not view a compromise with such aversion, and I hoped we might have read this bill a second time with a view to some possible compromise. The noble marquis said truly the other day that the course of the bill in another place had rendered the task of amending it in committee extremely difficult for this house. In the history of compromises which I can recollect in this house there have been stages before proceeding to consider amendments in committee. There were such things as overtures between the two sides, intercommunication, negotiations. These were most fruitful at the time of the Irish Church controversy. I confess I had hoped, from the speech of the noble viscount last night, that there might be some idea of compromise, in the air. Have my noble friends on the front Opposition bench approached the Government in any way to find out what they are ready to yield, what they regard as vital, and what in the opinion of all should be preserved in the bill? If they have not done that they have not exhausted political resources. — (Ministerial cheers.) After all, we in this house all want practically the same thing. All sensible men in this country want the same thing. We do not wish to deprive anybody of necessary comfort, solace, or enjoyment. We wish to do away with the degrading drunkenness which is the curse of our nation, and the curse not merely of ourselves but of our posterity, on whom will devolve in time the burden of empire. I wish, if I may, to borrow the phrase of Archbishop Magee: "We wish to see England not merely free but sober, also not merely sober, but free, because the drunkard is the greatest slave of all." —(Hear, hear.) If you miss this opportunity of settling this question the time will come, I hope not long hence, when the nation itself will insist on your factions coming to an agreement, and on the waters of politics not being disturbed by this noxious and troubling question. Whatever the Government, under whose regime this reconciliation may take place, sure I am that in God's own good time it will take place. It will redound of course to the honor and glory of the transient Government in power, but it will redound infinitely more to the glory of both the great political parties, which will have condescended to drop their issues and come to an agreement on a subject so far-reaching and so vital —(Cheers.)

---

**The famous Sandy Hook lightship is now no more. Her name will disappear from charts and logs of ocean steamships, her place being taken by a vessel marked less romantically "67 —Ambrose channel—67."**

# PRACTICAL WISDOM OF THE BIBLE

**QUOTATIONS WHICH MEET CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES TODAY—THE WISDOM OF ECCLESIASTICUS — ADVICE FOR CABINET MINISTERS IN THE GOOD BOOK.**

A few months ago the editor of the Fortnightly Review gave us a literary man's Bible, and now the editor of the London Spectator, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, provides us with a practical man's Bible. The latter necessarily is the shorter of the two, for its object is to present us in brief compass with the maxims and aphorisms which may help the practical man through the maze of worldly affairs. Mr. Strachey gives himself the advantage of including the Apocrypha, and he draws freely on Ecclesiasticus, and includes the famous passage on immortality from the Wisdom of Solomon. The line is hard to draw between spiritual and practical wisdom, and much that is here included is of the nature of spiritual and practical wisdom, and much that is here included is of the nature of spiritual counsel and comfort, practical, of course, in one sense, but not offering guidance in any particular emergency. The result, however, is a real golden treasury, which may well find it place on the library shelf or, still better, in the select company of companionable books which wise people keep by their bedside or on their library table.

Mr. Strachey finds modern instances in the oldest Hebrew literature. He takes the advice of Jethro to Moses as good for the modern cabinet minister. "Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens: And let them judge the people at all seasons; and it shall be, that every great matter they shall bring unto thee, but every small matter they shall judge: so shall it be easier for thyself, and they shall bear the burden with thee." It is truly, as Mr. Strachey says, the fundamental principle of all administration, and its only difficulty is to decide what are great things and what are little. If we could invent a formula to decide that, we might bring it into play for home rule and devolution, as well as for the management of a department. Mr. Strachey next prays Ecclesiasticus in aid for the theory that statesmen must be chosen from among men of leisure. "The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure; and he that hath little business shall become wise." Balance it with the immortal tag about Satan and idle hands, and we get near the truth. The businessmen who are so often commended to us as the ideal statesmen do frequently lack the leisurely philosopic habit which is the condition of wisdom in great affairs. To be just, we must add that large numbers—perhaps the majority—of the so-called leisured classes are equally deficient in this quality. In spite of the Hebrew writer, we incline to think that the ideal statesman would probably be a man of business with a philosophic temperament.Since Ecclesasticus is not in the canon, we may say without offence that the qualifications of the ideal ruler are more elaborately worked out in the "republic" of Plato.

Mr. Strachey speaks with enthusiasm of the wisdom of Ecclesiasticus, and he is justified. But there is a touch of cynicism in the writer which perhaps accounts for his exclusion from the authorized Scriptures. "Beware of a counsellor and knew before what need he hath for he will counsel for himself: lest he cast the lot upon thee, and say unto thee, Thy way is good: and afterward he stand on the other side, to see what shall befall thee." Shrewd, crafty advice, but when we have read to the end of the passage with its catalogue of persons to beware of, we wonder whether the man who acted on it could have any friends at all. Better, one thinks, to trust and be deceived than to go about the business of friendship with this inhuman wariness. The author of Ecclesiasticus would have us serve God, but not always for naught. "Be not slow to visit the sick: for that shall make thee to be beloved. Whatsoever thou takest in hand, remember the end, and thou shalt never do amiss." What sick man would wish to be visited by one seeking to be beloved and "remembering the end"? This strange writer cannot resist these side-glances at self-interest even in his most exalted passages: "Turn not away thine eye from the needy, and give him none occasion to curse thee: For if he curse in the bitterness of his soul his prayer shall be heard of him that made him. Get thyself the love of the congregation, and bow thy head to a great man." "Be in peace with many: nevertheless have but one counsellor of a thousand. If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him." Always that note of wariness in friendship.

We shall all have our own ideas as to the omissions in this little book. Mr. Strachey must allow us to remonstrate with him for not including the wisest text in all the Gospels: "Take no thought for the morrow." Perhaps he is intimidated by the inadequate translation which has exposed this great precept to the carpings of the teachers of thrift. It is, perhaps, not quite easy to fit the teaching of Christ concerning riches and poverty into the practical wisdom of these times; yet we would have a section on that subject also. It is still true that unto him that hath shall be given, and the old difficulty about getting the rich man through the eye of the needle has scarcely abated. Again, we might extract a practical as well as a spiritual lesson from the beautiful incident of the woman who came with the "alabaster box of very precious ointment:"

> But when His disciples saw it, they had indignation, saying, To what purpose is this waste?
>
> For this ointment might have been sold for much, and given to the poor.
>
> When Jesus understood it, He said unto them, Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good work upon Me.
>
> For ye have the poor always with you; but Me ye have not always.

Surely it is the answer still when some person of dreary and thrifty disposition tells us that this great church or that noble public building should not have been erected because the poor are starving, or bids us cut off some graceful little superfluity that the pennies may go into the missionary box.

But each of us has his own private anthology of the Bible, and we must resist the temptation to construct one of our own in a review of Mr. Strachey's. The great thing is that there should be a certain individuality in any selection, on whatever principle it is made. This we find stamped on Mr. Strachey's little book. It is the work of a man who takes a patient, quiet, steady view of life, and would plant the foundations deep. The passages which Mr. Strachey brings in from the extra-canonical books are among the most interesting in this collection, and we must, for a finish, give ourselves the luxury of quoting this great passage from the Wisdom of Solomon addressed to the "ungodly," or, as we might say in more modern language, the too worldly:

> As for the mysteries of God, they knew them not: neither hoped they for the wages of righteousness, nor discerned a reward for blameless souls. For God created a man to be immortal, and made him to be an image of his own eternity. Nevertheless through envy of the devil came death unto the world: and they that do hold of his side do find it. But the souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die: and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction: but they are in peace. For though they be punished in the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

If these words are not quite Scriptural to the theological ear, they surely do not lack the inspiration of the Scriptures.—Westminster Gazette.

# GETTING ALONG WITH HUSBANDS

**THE REAL SECRET LIES IN SYMPATHY, SAYS ONE WHO KNOWS.**

Did you ever get along with your husband? Did you ever—not?

The woman who gets along with her husband is a rarity. She is a wonder. She is so unusual that she may be regarded in the light of a curiosity. Other women wonder how she does it. It is really not such a secret. She is merely sympathetic.

Well——? What's in a word? In this word nestles the secret of domestic happiness, waiting to be discovered and carefully nurtured by the woman who wants to "get along," but who cannot.

In the first place, most men are sensitive. External things exercise an enormous influence over them. They feel and shudder accordingly if the atmosphere of the home is gloomy. They grow buoyant when the fires are lighted and when there are cheerful faces and happy voices about them.

Then—men are changeable. Usually they like to be loved and made much of, but there are times when they desire to be left alone, and it is here that the question of sympathy and understanding comes in. A woman who, herself, is equable and of a cheerful disposition often fails to realize the importance of letting alone when her husband desires to be let alone. She only sees that he seems glum and depressed, and is possessed of a natural desire to cheer him. So she begins:

### WHY JOHN GROWS PETULANT.

"John, dear, what's the matter?"

"Not a thing in the world, my dear."

"But you're so quiet?"

"I feel quiet. I'm tired."

"Did you have a hard day?"

"Yes, dear?"

"What did you do?"

"O—why—the usual things, my dear, the usual things. Go on with your reading; I don't feel in a mood for talking."

And then the woman who is not sympathetic—in the real way—thinks he's cross, goes off in a corner, and wishes that she was at home with mother, and looks so downcast and miserable that her husband, who by that time has become immersed in his paper, chancing to look up, discovers that he has done "something or other," and is forced to put down his reading, put aside his feeling of weariness, and comfort that other half, who is merely suffering from a case of misunderstanding of what real sympathy really is.

Real sympathy consists of knowing how to coincide with various moods. The woman who talks when her husband shows plainly he wants to keep silence is not nearly so irritating as the woman who, when her husband comes home in a jovial frame of mind, greets him pensively, and smiles patiently while he relates to her something which has had to do with the day's work.

"Yes, dear," patiently.

Then he tells her something about one of his friends at the office—how this or that happened which is closely connected with his work. She looks at him with abstracted eyes, thinking all the time of her own affairs. Finally something he says demands an answer and she says:

"Yes, dear," patiently.

### NOT COMEDY, BUT TRAGEDY.

"Yes, dear," more patiently. Finally, with an air of martrydom: "Yes, dear. By the way, I think that we shall have to get a new cook. Honestly, Mary just wears me out. She is so noisy."

The husband, who is still thinking of his narrative, answers, vaguely: "Oh, yes—no. I don't see anything the matter with her. I wouldn't change if I were you."

Then the wife tragically exclaims: "That's always the way—you never are interested in anything that I am interested in. You're the same as all men. You're selfish!"

Now, just how he has been selfish, of course, the poor man doesn't know. He is left floundering in doubt while his wife, with an expression of patient forbearance, that would be enough to drive a weakling to drink, sinks back and picks up the want advertisements.

While all this does not, perhaps, sound so deadly serious, it is, just the same. It is "the rift within the lute that by and by will make the music mute."

### "PAL," NOT HOUSEKEEPER, WANTED.

"I do my share!" perhaps she would exclaim, in bitter surprise. "I keep his house clean. I care for the children. I bear on my shoulders a thousand and one responsibilities—little, petty things, that scratch and irritate even though they are not heavy."

It is true that she does a great deal. She does what she says she does, but —it is not enough. The up-to-date man demands a companion, and the woman who is merely housekeeper cannot supply this need. He wants a "pal" to come home to. He wants someone who understands. Perhaps she cannot master the intricacies of his business, but at least she can give him the bright interest that tells that his work and his ambitions are extremely potent things to her.

Marriage is a partnership and it will never be a success unless it is regarded as such. The woman who allows her hopes and ideas to become completely enrolled in the colorless cotton of domesticity will find that by failing to keep in touch with the outside world, she is cutting herself off from much that is beautiful and tender in her home life.

So—stop thinking of that husband of yours as "the provider." Give him a more dignified place in your thoughts. Sympathize with him as sincerely and cordially as you do with the boy when he cuts his finger or your baby girl when she bumps her head, and you will find that, in return he will give to you that whole-souled confidence which means so much when given by a man to his wife—the mother of his children.

### THE MODERN WONDER TALE.

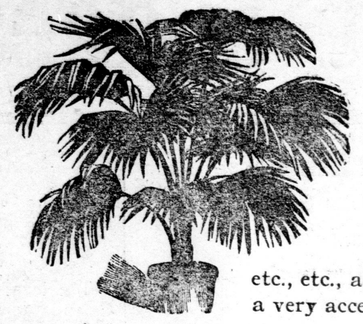
The autumn school opening prompts me to say there is no lesson of deeper significance for teachers to expound to their scholars than that one pregnant with the personal responsibility of every American for the safeguarding of the forests, and the wild animal, bird and fish life. Not alone as a food supply but for the maintenance of the country and the prosperity of the people.

I suppose the superficial thinker will call this an overdrawn picture. But study the well-attested figures on the relationship of forest preservation and the water supply; on the protection of insectivorous birds and agriculture; and on fish-life conservation and the market price.

Much of the effort to arouse interest in this cause among our neighbors is labor lost; not because our neighbors are lacking in intelligence, but because they are too much occupied with money-making. It is therefore to the rising generation that we must look for help. If we can educate and enlist the active aid of these, in whose hands are vested the future of protective and preservative politics, we may view the outlook with some comfort.

Hence it is that at every public and at every private school no opportunity should be lost to tell the impressive story of America's amazing waste of it wondrous natural resources—Caspar Whitney in The Outing Magazine


# Beautiful Plants



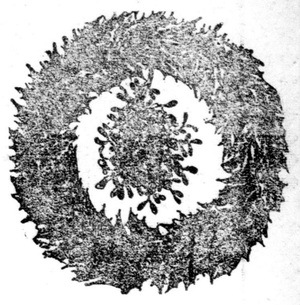
Palms
Araucarias
Azaleas
Cyclamens
Ferns
Rubbers,

etc., etc., any one of which is a very acceptable

## Christmas Gift

We have also a full supply of CUT FLOWERS, including

Roses, Carnations,
Mums, Violets,
Lily of the Valley.
Also
Holly, Mistletoe,
Wreathing,
Holly Wreaths.



## Darch & Hunter

**Seed Co., Ltd., 119 Dundas St.**



# CROUP

**THERE IS NOTHING that strikes terror to the hearts of parents more than to be awakened in the night by the ringing cough which accompanies an attack of croup. The child may retire with nothing but a slight cold and a few hours later the family be aroused by the ominous symptoms. Every home where there are small children should be prepared for these sudden attacks, as prompt treatment is necessary. Do not experiment with remedies of doubtful value, but get**

# CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

**that has been in use for nearly forty years and never known to fail.**

Mr. Homer Krohn, of Lisbon, Iowa, in a letter to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy praises this medicine for what it has done for his children. He says: "It has not only saved them once but many a time. Only two weeks ago my boy had the croup so bad in the night that had it not been for having a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house he would have choked before a doctor could have gotten to the house. It is a medicine that no one should be without at any time." It is pleasant to take and many children like it.

"We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says W. M. Parish, Palmerston, Ontario. "Out of the many bottles sold last winter not one was returned. We recommend it especially for children with croup." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its prompt cures of coughs, colds and croup. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse an attack of croup may be averted. This medicine is entirely free from narcotics or injurious substances of any kind and may be given to the little ones with absolute safety.

**Attacks of croup are most likely to occur during the early winter months, and every family with young children should be prepared for it. Keep a bottle of CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY in your home. It only costs a quarter, large size 50 cents. Your druggist sells it.**

# Gift Suggestions

**Special Leather Line of Poets**
25c to $5.

**Annuals**
BOYS' OWN,
CHUMS,
SUNDAY AT HOME,
CHATTERBOX,
BRITISH WORKMAN,
GIRLS' REALM.

**Leather Gift Books**
I have a large assortment of the above at all prices.

**Christmas Numbers**
GLOBE—Tubed ready for mailing 50c
GRAPHIC,
ILL. LONDON NEWS,
SPORTING DRAMATIC,
SKETCH,
PEARS',
BLACK AND WHITE.
AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

**Novels**
All the late books in stock—a suitable present for anyone.

**Calendars**
The largest and best assortment of Calendars ever shown in London. Prices to suit everybody.

**Christmas Cards**
Full assortment from ..... 1c to 25c

**Diarys for 1909**
Special line for Christmas Gifts.

**Brass Ink Stands, 50c to $5**
LEATHER PURSES,
WRITING CASES.
GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING CASES, ETC.

**Papeteries**
Fancy box of Paper and Envelopes would make a very nice Christmas present.

L. E. Waterman's Fountain Pens at all prices (with gift box), from ..... $2.50 to $10

The Mills Special Pen, splendid gift for student—guaranteed. At ..... $1
Mailed to any address for above price.

CALL AND INSPECT—PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.

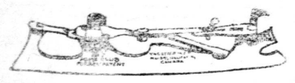
## John Mills' Bookstore
398 Richmond Street



# CHRISTMAS GIFTS
## TO SUIT ALL POCKETS



Hockey Skates, ..... 50c up
Nickel-Plated Hockey Skates ... $1.00
Best quality Welded and Tempered Nickel-Plated Hockey Skates .. $1.50



Spring Skates ..... 50c
Skate Straps ..... 10c and 15c
Ankle Supports ..... 25c
Boys' Hockey Sticks, 10c, 15c and 25c
Men's Hockey Sticks ..... 25c, 35c
Spalding Hockey Sticks ..... 50c, 75c



Toy Hockey Sticks .... 5c
Hockey Pucks 10c and 25c
Hockey Toques,50c and 75c
Canvas Shin Guards, 25c
Leather Shin Guards ..... 50c up
Goal Guards, .. $1.50 up



Hockey Pants .... 75c
Hockey Pants, heavy, padded at hips, $1.25
Mouth Organs .. 25c to $1.00

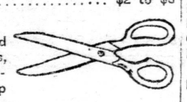
Sleighs ..... 25c to $1.50
Babys' Cutters ..... $1.50
Toboggans ..... $2.50 up
Snowshoes ..... $2.50 up



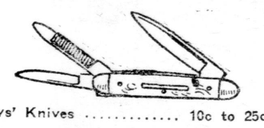
Good Leather Footballs, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50
Single End Striking Bags, .....$2 to $4
Double-End Striking Bags ..... $2 to $6



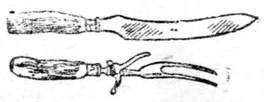
Boxing Gloves, set, $2.50 up
Indian Clubs, pair, 35c up
Dumb Bells, pair, 25c up
Hercules Elastic Exercisers, ..... $1 to $1.50
Whitely Exercisers ..... $2 to $3



8-inch Solid steel Shears, nickel - plated ... 25c up
Fancy Scissors ..... 25c to 75c
Manicure Scissors ..... 50c



Boys' Knives ..... 10c to 25c
Girls' Pen Knives ..... 25c to 50c
Ladies' Pen Knives ..... 25c to $1.00
Men's Pocket Knives ..... 25c to $1.50



English Carvers, per pair, 50c, 75c, and ..... $1.00 up
Carvers, in satin-lined cases, from ..... $1.25, $1.75, $3.00 up



32-Calibre C. F. Revolvers, $2 50, $3 50 up



Good Sheffield Hollow-Ground Razors ..... $1.00
Boker's King Cutter Razors ... $1.50
Boker's Edelweiss Razors ..... $2.00
Gillette Safety Razors ..... $5.00
Ever Ready 12-Bladed Safety Razors ..... $1.00
Marvel Safety Razors ..... 15c



Good Razor Strops ..... 25c to $2.50
Shaving Mugs ..... 15c to 25c
Lather Brushes ..... 25c to $3.50
Colgate's Shaving Stick ..... 25c



Nevada Silver Tea Spoons, doz... 60c
Dessert Spoons, half-doz..... $1.00
Dessert Forks, half-doz..... $1.00
Table Spoons, half-doz..... $1.25



Best English White-Handle Dessert Knives, half-doz ..... $1.50
Table Knives, half-doz ..... $1.75
Sheffield Knives and Forks, dozen pieces ..... $1.00
Best English Knives and Forks, dozen pieces ..... $1.25
Magic Lanterns ..... 50c up
Trains on Track ..... 50c up
Sets of Tools ..... 25c up
Steam Engines ..... 50c up
Hill Climbers ..... 75c and $1.50
Horses ..... 25c to $8.00
Mechanical Toys ..... 25c and 50c



22-cal. Rifles, taking long or short cartridges ..... $2.25, $2.50, $3.00 up
Single Shot Air Rifles, $1.00. Repeating Air Rifles ..... $1.25
Single Breech-Loading Shotguns.. ..... $6.00

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPORTING GOODS AND CUTLERY. BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

## GURD'S GOOD GUNS
185 DUNDAS STREET


# A UNIQUE MOCK ELECTION IN ENGLAND

**TWELVE GREAT NEWSPAPERS CONDUCTING ONE TO TEST THE MERITS OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—HOW THE BALLOT PAPER IS TO BE MARKED—A PLAN TO SECURE REPRESENTATION FOR ALL SHADES OF OPINION.**

Twelve great English newspapers, headed by the London Times, are conducting a mock election to illustrate the need for a reform in the electoral system. The experiment is being made at the request of the Proportional Representative Society, of which Lord Countney is president. The newspapers are inserting fac-similes of a ballot-paper printed below, and are inviting readers to mark them in accordance with the new methods. The votes will be counted by members of the Proportional Representation Society in the presence of members of Parliament and the press. Premier Asquith recently received a deputation from the society and promised to look into the matter at an early date. He frankly admitted the defects of the present system.

In a letter to the press, Lord Courtney describes the proposed reform and issues instructions to voters in the mock election as follows:

Let me now invite the reader to turn to our voting papers. Here are twelve names, alphabetically arranged, of candidates proposed to a constituency entitled to return five members. The candidates have been chosen so as to represent as much variety of opinion as possible, and thus give the elector a fair choice—Unionists of different shades, Ministerialists of different shades and Labor men of different shades. We have done our best to make out a list such as might, in fact, be presented to a constituency entitled to five members, but under conditions allowing no party to swallow up the whole representation. We now ask the reader to put himself into the position of a responsible voter in such a constituency, and to fill up the paper with corresponding seriousness of intention. Let him run through the names and find which man in it is the man he would choose first of all to be his representative. He must put the figure 1 against this man's name; he need do no more. But he would be well advised not to be content with this one mark. It may be that the man of his first choice would prove to be the first choice of many others—so many that he had more votes than sufficient to secure his return—and if the voter had proceeded to put the figure 2 against the man of his second choice the overplus need not be wasted, since it could be passed on to this second choice. I need not at this moment explain in detail how these surplus votes are passed on, since I am now concerned only with the action of the voter. Let him mark his paper with the figure 2 as suggested, with 3 against the man of his third choice, and so on as far as he can carry his power of preference. He may thus save his vote from being uselessly added to the heap, already too large, of a prime favorite; but he may also save it from being lost because bestowed on a man so little recognized as to be found out of the running. To sum up: The duty of the voter is to mark his first choice 1, his second choice 2, his third 3, and so on as far as he has a choice, though his vote will not be a spoilt vote if he goes no further than to put the figure against the name of his first choice.

I have not entered in this paper into an explanation of the duties of the returning officer, my object being simply to make plain what the voter has to do. When our present election is over a complete account of what the returning officer has done shall be given in these columns, when his action will be most easily explained and understood by a reference to the actual facts with which he has to deal. It is enough to say that he will have to distribute the surplus votes of the candidates who get more support than is necessary for their return, and again to transfer the votes of those candidates who get too little support to have a possibility of success, the transfer being in every case made in accordance with the wishes of the voters as expressed by themselves on their papers. By these means the election will end in the choice by the electors of five out of the 12 candidates, so that the five shall represent the opinions of the different schools of thought among the voters, and so that hardly a voter will be left without having secured some one among the five to express his opinions.

Thus will be approximately realized what has always been desired but rarely secured—a presentment of the constituency in miniature to make up that representation of the nation in miniature which is implied in Parliament, and an enlistment in the great council of all the thoughts of all the people instead of the sectional cries of victorious partisans.

A final word. Mark the voting paper as directed, put it into an unfastened envelope (with a halfpenny stamp), address to Lord Avebury, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S. W.

### THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES.

The following is a compendious statement of the process of counting:

A candidate, to insure election, need not poll a majority, but only a certain proportion of the votes cast. This proportion, which is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, is called the quota. Thus, in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected; the quota is therefore one more than hahlf. So in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third, for not more than two candidates can poll so much; and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on. Therefore, to ascertain the quota divide the total of the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result.

The returning officer ascertains the result of the election as follows:

(1) He counts each ballot paper as one vote to the candidate marked 1 thereon; he also counts the total number of votes.

(2) He ascertains the quota.

(3) He declares elected the candidates who have received the quota.

(4) He transfers in strict proportions* the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated by the figures 2, 3 and so on, as the next preferences of the electors whose votes are transferred. This operation renders all votes effective; votes are used and not wasted.

(5) He declares elected those candidates who, after the transfer of surplus votes, have obtained the quota.

(8) He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continued until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

*Example.—If half the supporters of an elected candidate, A, have marked B as their next preference, then half of A's surplus votes will be transferred to B.

### BALLOT PAPER.

In this illustrative election **FIVE** members are to be elected for a single constituency, such as Leeds. The following **TWELVE** candidates are supposed to have been nominated:

| Order of Preference. | NAMES OF CANDIDATES. |
|---|---|
| | **ASQUITH, the Rt. Hon. H. H.** (Liberal.) |
| | **BALFOUR, The Rt. Hon. A. J.** (Conservative and Tariff Reformer.) |
| | **BURT, The Rt. Hon. Thomas** (Labor).) |
| | **CECIL, Lord Hugh** (Conservative Free Trader.) |
| | **HENDERSON, Arthur** (Labor). |
| | **JONES, Leif** (Liberal and Prohibitionist.) |
| | **JOYNSON-HICKS, W.** (Conservative and Tariff Reformer.) |
| | **LLOYD-GEORGE, The Rt. Hon. D.** (Liberal.) |
| | **LONG, The Rt. Hon. Walter H.** (Conservative and Tariff Reformer) |
| | **MACDONALD, J. Ramsay** Labor.) |
| | **SHACKELTON, David** (Labor.) |
| | **SMITH, F. E.** (Conservative). |

### INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

a. **Each Elector has one vote,** and one vote only.

b. **The Elector votes,**

(a) By placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate **he likes best.**

He is also invited to place

(b) The figure 2 opposite the name of his **second choice.**

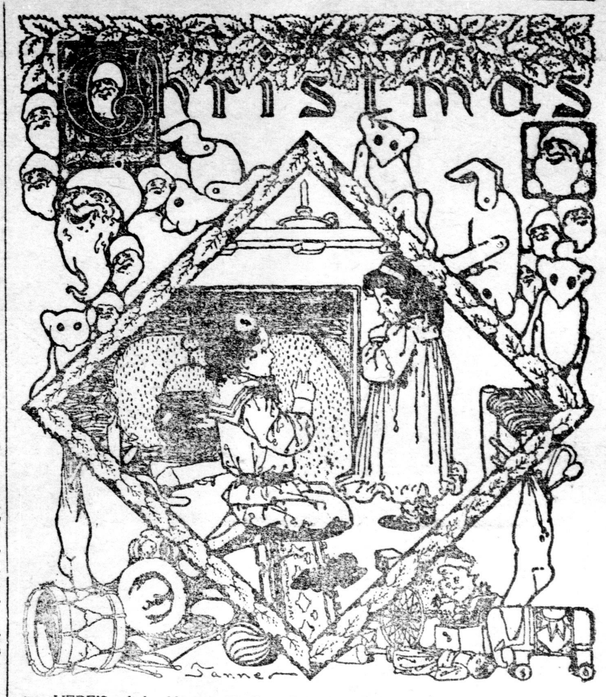
(c) The figure 3 opposite the nam of his **third choice,** and so on numbering as many candidates as he pleases in the order of his preference.

N. B.—The vote will be spoilt if the figure 1 is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

The result of the vote will be published in next Saturday's Advertiser.

The Government's experiment in introducing American cotton into the Punjab, India, has met with encouraging success. The first auction of the American cotton was held recently and the entire product was bought by one firm at a price 25 per cent higher than Indian cotton. The local cultivators, whose conservatism up to the present time has prevented a more widespread use of the American seed, were immensely impressed by this fact.

Sometimes Italian courts work with painful slowness. A man named Pietri, who has been in prison in Italy awaiting trial on a charge of murder since September, 1870, is about to face the jury. The first hearing of the case was interrupted by the founding of the Kingdom of Italy. Then the presiding magistrate and two of the principal witnesses died, and the matter dropped out of official notice.




THERE'S a little old man with silvery hair
An' a long white beard 'at flies in the air,
With twinklin' black eyes an' a rosy, red face,
An' onct a year he comes to our place,
An' our little maid
An' our little man
Ez anxious to see 'im soon's they can.

But you better take keer, fer some folks say
'At if yer naughty he'll fly away,
An' quicker'n you kin whistle—phew—
Away he's gone up the chimney flue!
So our little maid
An' our little man
Es tryin' to be jest ez good's they can.

But of yer good an' 'bey yer pa
An' don't never cry an' vex yer ma
He'll fill yer stockin's with games an toys
An' nuts an' sweets an' all sorts o' joys.
So our little maid
An' our little man
Wants Santy to come jes' as quick 's he can.

# Women Becoming Public Speakers

**A FACTOR IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE—SOME OF THE NOTABLES.**

Only recently have women themselves begun to recognize the high level of ability for public speech that the sex possesses, says the Westminster Gaette. If the suffrage movement had done nothing else, it would have given women cause for pride in the evidence it has furnished of the immense reserve of good speakers who can express their thoughts clearly and with eloquence to be found among women.

Those who have been attending the meetings of the causes in which women have a special interest have known for years that the average of speaking on the platforms is such as to shame similar gatherings of men. Lady Henry Somerset on the platforms of the British Women's Temperance Society; Lady Carlisle on the same, or at gatherings of Liberal women; the Countess of Aberdeen on many occasions, and a host of others have given evidence that women have the gift of public speech. It is not too much to say that the speaking at the meetings of the annual conferences of the Women's Liberal Association is so far as form is concerned on a higher plane than that of similar meetings of men. The Countess of Jersey and a number of other well known ladies are famous among Conservatives for their powers of speech. Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Besant, and many another that one could mention upset the theory, so often true of men, that the writer is not the speaker. Where can one hear better speaking than at the annual dinners of the woman writers, at each of which at least one notable utterance has been made? All the prominent suffragists speak well—one or two of them are fine natural orators.

The ordinary woman who has to attend meetings at which any but the most famous men speakers are on the platform finds herself appalled by the hesitation, the constant interruption for thought or word, or from nervousness, the utter lack of coherence that characterizes the average man when talking in public. It is a matter of amazement that with generations of tradition behind them, and with opportunities for practice men speak so lamely and with such a complete failure to appreciate the value of good elocution and consistent thought.

Ask a man to account for the poor quality of the speaking of his sex and he answers that though many women may speak better, their utterances have not the same weight of thought. No better means of concealing this weight of thought could be selected than the schoolboy stammering that so often passes for public speaking. Really it ought to be regarded as an insult for a man to take the time of an audience without giving thought to the means by which he can present what he has to say most effectively and attractively.

Certainly women have nothing like the same difficulty in expressing what they think, and one may add that the average woman with no experience on the platform at all will make a far more creditable appearance if suddenly called on than will a man. The self-possession of the sex is then an invaluable asset. Far more accustomed to carrying herself easily in trying circumstances, the woman who has been thoughtlessly made to speak puts a brave face on the matter, and frequently emerges with brilliant success. If women can take a greater part in politics they will do something to place public speaking on an altogether higher level than has satisfied this generation.

# SWITZERLAND AND THE UNEMPLOYED

**AN EXPERIMENT ON ORIGINAL LINES WHICH MAY SOLVE THE PROBLEM.**

The problem of helping those who have not and can not get work seems especially acute the world over this year. Some advocate the undertaking of large government works not absolutely necessary at the moment in order to supply occupation for idle hands. In Manchester they are raising a charitable fund for the relief of the unemployed. Wise and frugal Switzerland seems to have hit upon a system which completely solves the difficulty. Those in active employment are induced to join what is called a Labor Insurance Institution. The one at Berne is a good example. Edith Sellars says of it in The Nineteenth Century and After (London):

"Any man who lives in Bern, whether a Swiss subject or not, may now insure against unemployment in the municipal bureau, providing he is able to work and not above sixty years of age. All that he has to do is to apply to the bureau, either directly or through his employer or his union, for an insurance book, and fasten into it every month an insurance stamp of the value of 70 centimes. In return for these 70 centimes a month he secures the right to a money allowance for every day, up to sixty days, that he is out of work during the months of December, January and February, provided that he has been in work for at least six months in the course of the year, provided also that he has not lost his work through laziness, disorderly conduct, or any other fault of his own, and that he has not refused work offered to him on reasonable conditions. A man who is unemployed because he is unemployable, whether from illness or any other cause, cannot claim an allowance; nor can one who is out on strike, or who has belonged to the bureau for less than eight months, or who is in arrears with his fees. For the first thirty days the unemployed allowance is a franc and a half a day each for men who are alone standing, and two francs for those who have others dependent on them; and for the remaining thirty days it is as much as the directors can afford to make it—anything from 80 centimes to a franc and a half. If the directors refuse to grant a man an allowance, or if they reduce his allowance at the end of thirty days below what he thinks it ought to be, he may appeal against them to the court of trade. The unemployed elect two of themselves to watch over their interests and see that each of them receives his due."

In connection with the Insurance Bureau and housed in the same building at Bern is a Labor Bureau, which supplies work to men and women applicants. Of this institution we read:

"In 1905-6, 13,361 men and women applied to it for work, and it found work for 6,582 of them. The next year, 15,509 persons applied for work, and 8,365 of them received it. Beyond its share of the salaries of the three officials and of the rent of the building where it is housed, the labor bureau receives nothing from the municipality. Nor does it need anything; for, although when acting for employers or employees belonging to Bern it does its work gratis, it charges a small fee when acting for aliens; and these fees cover its expenses.

"Neither of these bureaus entails any great expense on the community, it must be noted, and they both render it good service. Any they will assuredly render it much better service in days to come than they render it now. For that in labor bureaus and insurance against unemployment lies the true solution of the unemployed problem there seems little doubt."

This writer gives the following statement of the source and amount of income (1906-7) of the unemployment insurance bureau:

| | |
|---|---|
| Members' fees | $764 |
| Employers' voluntary contributions | 208 |
| Other presents | 15 |
| Municipal grant | 2,400 |
| Interest on capital | 201 |
| Total | $3,588 |

The breweries have kept the faith in assisting to clean out the fake hotels in New York city. By means of their co-operation the Raines law hotels have been reduced from 1,400 to 850.

SECTION III.
Pages 25 to 36

# London Advertiser

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1908.

SECTION III.
Pages 25 to 36

# Bobbert's Merry Christmas

By Josephine Dodge Daskam. (Copyright, 1902, by Josephine Dodge Daskam.

"And that's how I came to be born in a manger!" Bobbert concluded.

The baby nodded, her mouth a comprehending bud, her eyes big with interest.

"Nuv' 'tory! Tell Babe nuv' 'tory!" she demanded.

"So, then, the wise men came. They were sheperds. They came with their flocks by night—"

"Huh!"

"Flocks by night, I say. It was something they had. They brought me some Frank's incense—"

"Unka F'ank! Good-ood Unka F'ank!"

"Will you keep still? It wasn't that Frank."

"Warum nicht?" inquired the baby, with a startling intelligibility. Her German, for some reason best known to herself, was as distinct as her English was garbled.

"Because it isn't, silly. Uncle Frank isn't a wise man—he's a p'fessor in college. And they brought me——"

"Look here, Bobbert, what on earth are you talking about?"

"I'm telling her all about Christmas, Uncle Frank." Bobbert removed the corner of the rug from the baby's mouth and handed her her silk rag doll. "Minna said to amuse her, and I was. About the manger I was telling——"

"So I heard. But why do you cast it in that form precisely? You see, you weren't born in one, and—and—er—you really oughtn't to talk that way, don't you know?"

"Why wasn't I?"

"Because you weren't."

"Well, where was I, then?"

"You were born in this house."

"Where in this house?"

"Where? Why, upstairs, I suppose."

"Are people always born upstairs?"

"Usually."

"Never born downstairs, at all? Didn't you ever know anybody that was born down——"

"Oh, stop, Bobbert! Go on amusing your sister. You have a genius for pure idiocy. Where's your mother?"

Bobbert's face fell. The baby tore off a bit of her doll and swallowed it unrebuked—it was one of her swallowing days—and began wetting her finger and following in a smudgy outline the figures on the Kate Greenaway wallpaper, without one reprimand from her brother.

"'F I'm going to have a tree I want to make it myself. They're all down in the lib'r'y, and I have to keep out. They've got a ladder in there, too. And they laugh all the time. I have to stay here with her! What's the good o' callin' it my tree if I can't help? Aunt Helena says won't my eyes pop out when I see; but they won't."

("Hadn't she better kep the doll to play with and eat something else?")

"I think I might go in. Here, stop eating that, Baby. Let go! Somebody fell off the ladder, too, and there I was out in the hall. I don't believe they had the little back thing up that keeps it from doubling up. What's the good of a tree, anyway?"

("Do you think she improves the wall-paper with that border? Perhaps the color comes off.")

"Here, stop that! Don't suck your hand, Baby. Oh, goodness! I wish Minna was here. I'm not a nurse. I never made such a fuss when I was little, I know. If I had a tree for anybody I'd let them have the fun of it. Wouldn't you?"

His audience looked uncertain. In his heart he felt that his nephew was right, but prudence restrained him, and he rose to go with a temporizing air. "Well, you know, it's usually done this way," he suggested. "It's supposed to be in the nature of a surprise. If you arranged the whole thing there wouldn't be anybody to surprise, would there?"

Bobbert sniffed. "Oh, if you stay out we could s'prise you, I s'pose," he said, somewhat cynically.

"But I've seen so many trees—" The defense was very feeble, and he knew it.

"Oh, all right," said Bobbert, testily, jerking the baby away from the high fender. "And they're popping corn over the fire in there; I heard it pop. And Aunt Helena said that it was so good sugared, and that fat one—the one with the yellow mustache—said that he should think all that she ate would taste——"

"How do you know what they said?"

"I heard."

"How?"

"I heard."

"How did you hear?"

"Through the keyhole!" Bobbert set his jaw and twisted a piece of the baby's dress nervously.

"And since when have you adopted that method of obtaining information, Robertson?"

"I don't care! I only did a moment! I don't care if it is sneaky—I might just as well be sneaky if I'm not going to Annapolis! If I do anything at all, everybody says: 'Oh, dear! I'm afraid you'll never be a lieuteant after all. They never do so!' and if I say I'm going to be one, they say, 'I wouldn't count on it, Bobbert,' till I'm just sick and tired! Am I going to Annapolis? Am I? I don't care about the old tree if I know that."

"My dear boy, how do I know? It will depend on—on—on circumstances,' he concluded weakly.

Bobbert stamped his foot. His uncle slipped out of the room.

In the library the tree was towering to completion. A gilt angel held ropes of popcorn that straggled artistically downward; snowy, ribbon-bound packets dangled from the boughs; candles dotted the ends. Aunts and uncles chattered and laughed and quarrelled amicably, while Bobbert's father and mother, bubbling over with delight and busyness and vague Christmas good feeling, ran about holding the same parcels, straightening the same red candle, pulling at the same rope of cranberries.

"Isn't it grand, Frank? This is really the best we've ever had. How are the children? Do they suspect anything?"

"Nothing—nothing whatever," he assured her. "Bobbert thinks the odor of hemlock and popcorn is to be attributed to the window boxes, and I have no doubt that he supposes you're conducting a funeral down here. It's so still and solemn."

"Oh, Frank, how absurd Well, I suppose he does begin to suspect—"

"My dear sister, your penetration does you credit. Bobbert is only nine, and he has only seen this performance nine times, so it would be odd if he should have any exact idea of what you are all doing, but he probably has a dim—"

"Now, Frank, you are tiresome. Of course, he knows, but how can he know the size of it? He never saw one so big. And we never had so many candles—there are three boxes here. And look at this. What do you think Uncle Ritch has sent him?"

One of the aunts waved at him a set of red, blue and yellow balls attached by elastic cords to a brightly-colored stick.

"I suppose the dear old man thinks Bobbert is about two years old! Where have you put that Japanese juggler's outfit, Kate? See, Frank, that beautiful French puzzle! It's awfully interesting. I hope he'll like it. More candy? The idea! The child would die! Where's Father Robertson's bird book, dear? I shan't dare let him take it alone; it's too exquisite. See, Frank, there are 250 colored plates. Isn't it beautiful?"

Bobbert's uncle fell upon the book. "By George!" he said, "but that's a beauty! Rather wasted on Bobbert, isn't it? Doesn't know an ostrich from a canary, does he?"

"Well, that's what Father Robertson wants him to learn!" they cried in chorus.

He nodded doubtfully, "Pity he can't come in and help," he suggested, "he'd enjoy this rumpus.'

"Why, Francis Robertson, what are you thinking of? Have Bobbert help on his own tree? Are you crazy?"

"I suppose it wouldn't," he admitted, "but you see that's just what a little fellow likes—all the noise and fuss and running about and the—smells," he added vaguely.

"The smells?" demanded Bobbert's mother.

"The hemlock and the candy and the new smell of all the things," he persisted.

"In short," said the fat one with the yellow mustache, looking up from a box of many-colored baubles with which he and Aunt Helena were playing in undisguised joy, "just what we like!"

"Precisely," remarked Uncle Frank.

"Really," said Aunt Kate, somewhat stiffly, "if Bobbert nd Babe should help about the tree, I can't quite see whom we'd call in to see it this evening! What are we working so hard for—to please ourselves?"

"Oh, no; great heavens, no!" cried Uncle Frank.

Bobbert's father appeared with an armful of steel rails and cross pieces. "What do you say to this, Robertson?" he called delightedly. "Jove! These are heavy. Three switches to the thing, and you ought to see the engine! There's a parlor car, a smoker and two passengers. See the tender? Jove! I call that pretty good. Ring the bell, Kate. Look at that piston rod, Frank!"

They clustered about him excitedly.

"Father sent it round just now. Wouldn't tell what he paid for the thing. You clamp it down to the carpet—right through it goes. There are forty-two feet of railing. How's that? Four curves and three switches—regular thing, you know. We'll put it right through the library, across the hall and loop it back in front of the conservatory. What do you say?"

"Won't he be delighted!" sighed the aunts.

"Can we get it down before evening?" said Bobbert's mother, nervously.

"Well, I should say so." The fat one with the yellow mustache seized an armful of rails and began to study the joinings. Bobbert's father and Uncle Christopher explained the switch workings eagerly to each other, and Bobbert's mother flew about, wondering how the rugs could stand it, and picturing Bobbert's joy as the train puffed out from the base of the tree.

"This is great!" Uncle Christopher cried, as the rails went down with wonderful celerity. "Haven't had such fun in an age! Half the fun's in getting it ready."

The fat one with the mustache glanced up and caught Uncle Frank's eye.

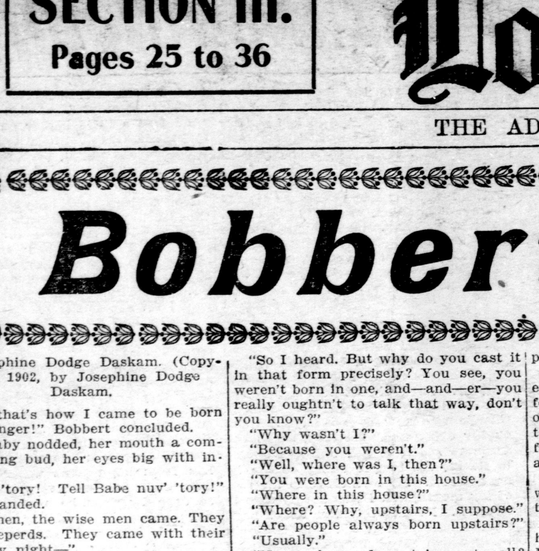
"Perhaps he'd rather—"

Bobbert's mother shook her head at them. "Now, stop right there," she said merrily, "if you're going to suggest that he should come down and help! You don't seem to see my plan at all, Frank. I want this thing to be perfect—I want it all to burst on him at once. How can we put it down in the evening when we're all dressed? And there wouldn't be time, anyway. Oh, Chris, you didn't get him that, too? See that lovely dog collar! And the chain, too! Now Don will look respectable. Just step up stairs, won't you, Frank, and keep Bob on that floor till supper? Minna will bring it to him up there. He'll see the rails, you see, if he comes down into the hall. Helena, if you and Mr. Ferris eat any more of that broken candy you'll certainly be sick. No, I don't mean ill—I mean plain sick."

"Do you mean to say you're not going to let that child out into the dining-room? He'll be so disgusted there'll be no managing him."

Bobbert's mother looked plaintive. "I wish to heaven, Frank," she said, "that you had some children of your own! Perhaps you wouldn't be so ridiculous then. How on earth is it going to hurt Bobbert, tonight of all nights, to stay in the nursery a few hours, just so that we may all toil for his own particular amusement? Tell him a story or something. We'll bare-

Continued on Page Thirty-Three.



*But Bobbert was not to be beguiled:—*




*Tick tack, tick tock.*
*Three minutes to eight by the nursery clock.*
*Tick tack, tick tock.*
*"D'you fink it's nearly twelve o'clock?"*

*Tick tack, tick tack.*
*"Supposing he's forgot us, Jack!"*

*Tick tack, tick tack.*
*"Won't nurse be cross when she comes back!"*

*Tick tack, tick tock.*
*"Did anyone hear Father Christmas knock?"*
*Tick tack, tick tock.*
*(It was nurse who came with a loaded sack!)*

# CHILD OF CHRISTMAS

By Joel Chandler Harris—(Copyright, 1902, by Joel Chandler Harris.)

But where did the disease come from? How did poor Nan take the infection? It was the wonder of a long day, until it was discovered that Peter Valicombe, who had been ill in his room for several days, had the same disease. You may well believe the people were properly indignant that such a malignant distempter should have been brought among them. There was some pretty hot talk by those who had small children, but Dr. Randolph Dorrington, who, if anybody, was the one to complain, took it all as a matter of course. He took prompt measures to isolate the two cases, securing for that purpose a vacant dwelling on the outskirts of the town.

It was a tumbled-down old place, to all outward appearances, but the interior was all that it should be. But after the patients had been removed, a feat which the doctor accomplished unaided and alone, he was confronted by the most serious difficulty of all. Who was to nurse Nan? And if Nan found a nurse, who was to nurse poor Peter Valicombe? It was a very serious matter; and while he was sitting by Nan's bed, trying to solve the problem, he heard a light step in the hall, and the next moment in walked little Miss Johns, as cool as a cucumber and as fresh as a daisy.

"Oh, but this won't do!" cried Dorrington, as Zepherine started to Nan's bedside. "You must get right out!" he commanded. His voice was stern and indignation sat on his countenance.

"But, if I won't" she cried with a smile, "what then?" She took off her hat and hung it on the bedpost, placing her bundle of clothes in a chair and went over and leaned over Nan, who was in a raging fever and rather flighty in her mind. She placed her hand on Nan's brow and in a few moments the child ceased to mutter and throw her arms about.

"Now what you think?" said little Miss Johns, turning to him with a smile of triumph.

"Why, I think you are very silly," he replied very angrily.

She was sitting on the side of the bed, but she rose as suddenly as if he had slapped her, her face red as fire. "I think you"—she caught herself, and then her face became very pale. "I have shame for you," she said, all trace of indignation gone. "I have shame for anyone who does not want his sick child to have the attention of her friends. Well, then, if that is your feeling, I can nurse the other—Monsieur Valicombe. Where have you placed him?"

"He is in the room across the hall. But why do you come here? What business have you here? Have you thought of the risk?"

"You have no need to take off my head," she replied. "If I say what I think, it will make your ears burn. Go get me some—some—what you call this grease that is on the pigskin when it has been in the smoke?"

Angry as he was, Dorrington was compelled to laugh at this description of bacon rind, and his smiles made Zepherine angrier than ever, for she was very sensitive about her ignorance of English. "I don't care if you get it or not!" she exclaimed.

But the doctor made haste to do as he was bid, feeling that he was in no wise responsible in the matter.

When he returned with the bacon rind Nan was sound asleep, and little Miss Johns was in the room with Mr. Valicombe, and the two were rattling away in French at a terrible rate. Dr. Dorrington went in there, after looking at Nan, but neither one paid the slightest attention to him. He might have been in Halifax, so far as they were concerned. Finally, he asked Mr. Valicombe if he didn't think he was talking too much for a man in his condition.

"If 'twas in English—yes," replied Peter; "but in French—oh, no! It will make me well. Oh! I am much better at once." And it seemed to be true. It was fortunate for both the victims of the infection that they had little Miss Johns to nurse them, and it was even more fortunate that this young woman had been taught how to nurse the sick by the good Sisters at the convent. Her art in this matter was a revelation to Dorrington. It seemed to him that the vitality of the girl was abnormally developed. No matter how long she had been on her feet during the day, no matter how much sleep she had lost, a sigh from Nan would bring her to the child's bedside in a flash, and she was as prompt with poor Peter Valicombe.

It is unnecessary to go into all the details of the treatment which Zepherine's patients received at her hands.

She insisted on having her own way, and in almost every instance it turned out to be the better way. This was especially true of her treatment of poor Peter Valicombe. Dr. Dorrington had told her more than once that it would be almost impossible for Mr. Valicombe to recover. Zepherine, however, insisted that it was absolutely necessary that he should recover. She clung to the idea and worked in the light of it, and finally her faith was rewarded. Mr. Valicombe became convalescent, and at the first fitting opportunity the doctor had, when Zepherine was out of hearing, he told the patient that he owned his life to Miss Johns.

"All right, all right," said Mr. Valicombe; "she lose nothing by that. I will make her very glad of it."

When the doctor resumed the regular practice of his profession, all danger of the spread of the disease being over, he had to put up with a very severe lecture from the ready tongue of Mr. Billy Saunders.

"I declare, Randolph, I'm ashamed of you, be jiggered ef I ain't! Why, supposin' that little forelin' girl had 'd' took the small-pox and 'a died? Wouldn't that 'a' been a pretty piece of business for you to stagger around under? Why, in the name of charity, didn't you ketch her by the ear an' lead her out of the room?"

"Well, I heartily wish you had been there to carry your plan out. I couldn't do a thing with her."

"Why, I could tote her on the palm of my han', Randolph; she ain't bigger than a sparrer," persisted Mr. Sanders. Whyn't you put her out by main strength?"

"Well, there are several reasons," responded Dorrington. "One is that she slipped in before I knew she was within a mile of the place; another is that she had hold of Nan's hand before I had any idea what kind of a caper she was going to cut. But the real reason why I didn't insist on driving her away is that I didn't want to have a fight with a woman."

"But, Randolph, that child is as shy as a flyin' squir'l an' lots gentler than old Kate, the nag you drive to your buggy," Mr. Sanders persisted; but there was a sparkle in his eye as he spoke. "Do you mean to tell me, Randolp," he went on, "that child, not much bigger'n a hummin' bird an' mughty nigh as cute, really frailed you out up thar whar you couldn't holler for help?"

"No, I didn't say that," replied Dorrington, with a laugh; "but you will say it, and I'll never hear the last of it. Well, you may sa what ou please, she's a very brave little woman, and the best nurse I have ever seen. There is no doubt in my mind that she saved the lives of Nan and Valicombe."

To say that the little French shoemaker was grateful to Zepherine would fall far short of the truth. He took it for granted that she was an angel in the shape of a woman, sent especially to relieve him from pain and to drag him back to life, and he conducted himself accordingly. Not a Sunday afternoon passed that he did not stroll out to Shady Dale to see her. He came and went so quietly that Mr. Sanders was moved to say that he went about as he were a flake of thistledown.

It was during one of these visits that Miss Johns took occasion to tell Mr Valicombe why she had come so far from home. She told also of her father; how he had gone away from home and how she, too had come away to find him. Some day, she said, she would be able to go to New Orleans, where she knew her dear father was. At this Mr. Valicombe shrugged his shoulders, as Frenchmen will, and told her that New Orleans was a very large city. Whereupon Zepherine shrugged her shoulders, too, and the gesture was very cunning, saying that no matter how large the town might be the good God would enable her to find her dear father.

But as the cooler weather drew on there came a time when the visits of Mr. Valicombe ceased. This was very pleasing to Nan Dorrington, who was a little jealous of the Frenchman. Since her illness she was more devoted to Zepherine than ever. And Nan was more beautiful than ever. There was not a mark on her face to show that she had ever suffered from that terrible disease, and it was all owing to Zepherine.

And yet between Nan's father and Zepherine a terrible state of affairs existed. This was owing in part to the jovial Mr. Sanders and in part to the misunderstanding that had arisen when Zepherine had made her unexpected appearance as a volunteer nurse. When Zepherine returned home Mr. Sanders was the first to greet her, and his greeting brought the blood to her face.

"Why, hello, honey!" he exclaimed. "I'm mighty glad to see you looking so well. They tell me that you frailed out the doctor e'en about as soon as ou got in the door of the pest-house. Well, I'm mighty glad to hear it; he's been needin' somethin' of that sort for a long time."

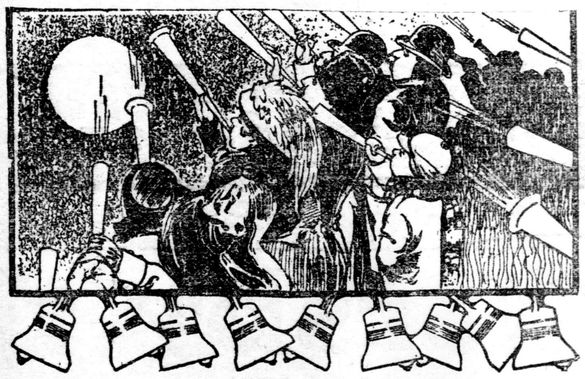
"Frail! What is frail?" inquired Zepherine, albeit she had a dim conception of her own that it meant a dispute.

Mr. Sanders laughed. "I bet you that

Continued on Page Thirty-six.



*"You haven't answered my question" he insisted.*



## The Dying Year

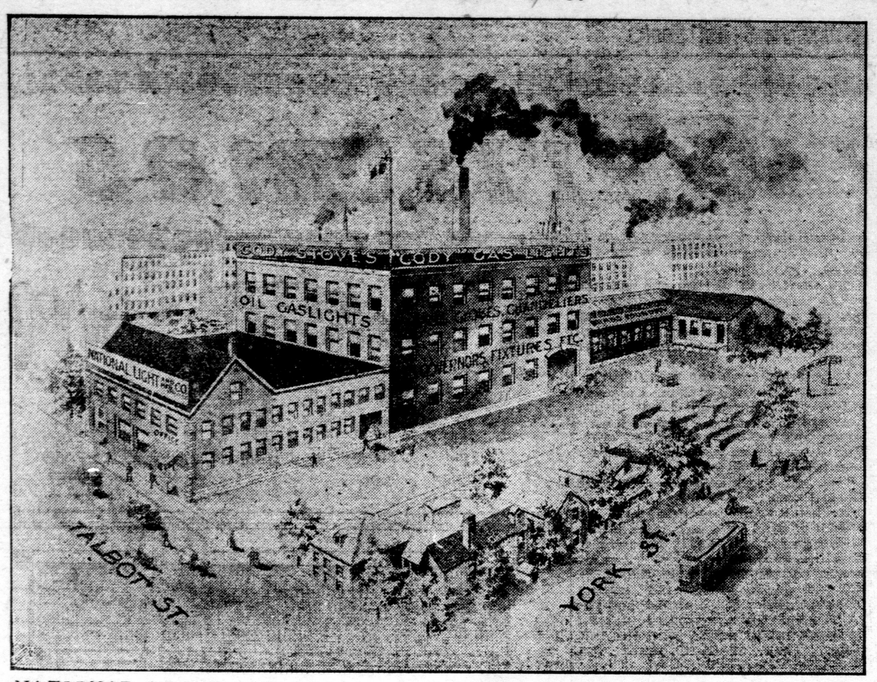
FAREWELL, farewell, old year, to thee
I fondly say adieu;
Like Christmastide, soon wilt thou glide,
To make way for the new.
The birds and buds have disappeared,
I've watched the leaf grow sear,
And, with a melancholy sigh,
I part with thee, old year.

When nineteen-nine is ushered in,
And joybells gayly ring,
I'll keep in mind the bygone days,
'Round memory will they cling;
I'll brush a tear for a missing voice,
Recall a vacant chair;
At the sad and solemn hour of night,
I part with thee, old year.

Thy race is run, brief is thy stay,
Thy bells no longer peal;
Farewell, old wornout castaway,
For thee a pang I feel.
Soon will the new, with rosy hue,
'Mid joyous shouts appear,
And with a melancholy sigh
I say farewell; old year.

# CODY LIGHT

**Patents 1907 and 1908.**




NATIONAL LIGHT AND MFG. CO. - - Canadian Factory, LONDON, CANADA.
DETROIT, MICH., Corner Woodbridge and Bates.

**Cody Gas Lights** Most economical and best on earth. Thousands in use in every city and town in Canada where artificial or natural gas available. Inverted and upright arc lights our specialty. Large recent orders from Japan, Honolulu and China. Business in U. S. growing rapidly. Patents secured in Canada, U. S., Britain, France and Germany.

**Cody Coaloil Gas Lights** Brilliant 1,200 candle power incandescent arc lights for 20 hours from one gallon of coal oil. Send for Booklet.

**Cody Tubular Gasoline System** Safest, most economical and most brilliant gasoline lighting system yet invented. State your requirements when writing.

**Lighting Supplies** Mantles, Chandeliers, Plain and Fancy Glassware; Single and Arc Inverted Lights, Upright Arcs, Reflectors; Art Glass Domes; Anti-Vibrator Coils, etc., Brass Spinning Casting, Buffing, etc.

## NATIONAL LIGHT AND MFG. CO., LTD.

**348 TALBOT STREET. PHONE 2692**

All "Cody" Gas Goods Are Retailed by London Gas Fixture Co., on Clarence, 100 Feet South of Dundas. Phone 2381



ESTABLISHED 1873

Samuel Munro Walter Simson H. E. Buttrey

Successors to

## John Marshall & Co.

LONDON, - - - ONT.

**Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers of**

# Hats, Caps, Furs

**Agents in Canada for The Celebrated**

# Battersby Hats

THE LARGEST FACTORY IN ENGLAND


# LOST IN A DENSE AUSTRALIAN BUSH

**THE SENSATIONS OF KILLING THIRST DESCRIBED — COMPANION PERISHED AND SURVIVORS RESCUED BY NATIVES—AN AWFUL ORDEAL.**

[Emile Donnier, in the London Field.]

To be lost in the vast Australian bush during a season of drought may safely be regarded as one of the most terrible experiences which can befall a man, and the list of explorers, prospectors and others who have perished by the cruel death of thirst is unfortunately a long one. I had come down from Wilcannia, on the Darling, to Adelaide with a friend for a holiday after a rather lengthy spell of monotonous station life, and hearing that things were booming in the great silver mines of Broken Hill, in New South Wales, we decided to try our luck there.

My experiences of the Australian bush were at that time rather limited, but my mate, a native of South Australia, was an excellent bushman, as he had often proved himself during the time we had worked together on the station. We had also come across a miner who, having accomplished the journey on foot himself, gave us full directions as to certain landmarks, such as blazed trees, and carefully instructed us as to where we should strike off to find water. With rather heavy swags, but light hearts, we started merrily off, little dreaming of the trouble in store for us. For the first week or ten days we managed very well, coming across farms and stations where we could obtain rations and water, but gradually things began to get decidedly worse with us as we reached the less populated country, but still we trudged hopefully onward in spite of the heat and the scarcity of water.

Late one night, as we were going through an outlying cattle station, we struck a lonely hut where we were kindly welcomed by an old Scotch shepherd, who was genuinely glad to see fresh faces in his isolated little dwelling. We told the old man of our plans, but he shook his head very doubtfully and strongly advised us to turn back, as the country before us was in a shocking state. He said that the few creeks and lagoons were all empty, while the dams had been dried up for some considerable time. But Charlie, my mate, had made up his mind to push on if humanly able to do so, and I was naturally relying on his thorough bush knowledge. The old shepherd, on hearing our decision, gave us full directions as far as he was able, explaining to us the exact position of certain dams where we might find a little water.

Early the following morning we started off again, rested and refreshed, with our water bags and billies full, having taken leave of our kind host. However, on the second day after we had left the hut we had seen no trace of a dam, and our water bags were empty. The heat was terrific, and at times the burning sand, filling our boots, made walking simple agony. By the evening we were vainly trying to quench our burning thirst by shewing tobacco. We had hardly spoken to each other all day, and at last Charlie threw down his swag under a she oak and I was only too glad to do the same. Though I went about prospecting a little in all directions, I could neither see nor hear anything to indicate human habitation.

"Well, Ned," was his greeting on my return, "nothing? I have been bushed before, but it strikes me that we may consider ourselves lucky if we get out of this alive." He then fell into a moody silence, and I flung myself down beside him with a feeling of despair which I tried hard to stifle. We could not resist the temptation of trying to quench our thirst by chewing the leaves of the salt bush, although we knew that while it relieved us for the moment it soon made us more parched than ever. To add to our misery there was a hot wind blowing from the north, so that we could easily have fancied that we were standing in front of a fire, with the flames blowing in our faces.

At last Charlie fell asleep, murmuring incoherently, and I had also just dozed off when we were startled by the howling of some dingoes close by, and soon after my poor mate called out, "Ah, Ned, lad, we are all right now! What a pair of fools we have been not to see the dear old river! Why, there is the Darling! I knew it could not be far off!" I looked eagerly around, but could see nothing but bush, endless bush, lying calm and cheerless in the light of the brilliant moon. Trying to put on an air of hopefulness which I was far from feeling, I turned to my companion, saying, "Lie down, Charlie, old chap, and keep quiet, while I go and fill the water bags and billies," and thus I managed to soothe my delirious mate, until again he fell into an uneasy slumber.

So the long hours of night dragged wearily on, and we were thankful to heaven for every moment of unconsciousness. But with the dawn we were fully awakened by a couple of laughing jackasses in the branches of a tree near by. Their almost human laughter seemed to mock us in our misery. Charlie was now conscious, but thoroughly exhausted. He tried again and again to speak to me, but was unable to do so, his tongue being double its normal size. My own clave to the roof of my mouth, and I was hardly able to swallow. I really think, as I look back on the horror of it all, that the only thing which saved me from going mad was the strain which I was forced to put on my naturally slow brain for the sake ofmy more prostrated mate. All at once, with an unnatural energy, Charlie picked up his swag, glared at me with bloodshot eyes, and, pointing into the distance toward the sun, beckoned me to follow. I looked in the direction he indicated, and saw in the near distance a beautiful blue lake.

We forgot all physical pain and exhaustion for the moment, and tramped on through the spinifex grass, heedless of its sharp prickling, and the scratches of the brambles as we forced our way through the scrub. But, alas! that lake was always the same distance off when we thought we had twice walked far enough to reach it. We must have been struggling on for hours, when at last, unable to go another step, we both dropped down as we were ascending a ridge, the mirage ever before us. By this time my tongue was getting so swollen that I could hardly speak, while I could see, in spite of my half maddened senses, that my poor mate would not last much longer. He was absolutely past speech or effort of any kind, just babbling like an infant of ten months. As a last despairing attempt I crawled back to a dead tree a little higher on the ridge, and managed to set it on fire; its blazing branches might, perchance, give a signal of distress, and what did it matter now if I set the bush on fire!

No torture could be greater than the death we were slowly but surely facing. By the time the tree was properly blazing, I had managed to get back to Charlie, who was now sitting up, absolutely mad, and gesticulating wildly. Occasionally a smile would flit across his painstricken face as he seemed to be living over again some boyish freak. His bloodshot eyes seemed almost to be leaving their sockets, when all at once he jumped up again and staggering forward to some imaginery water he fell and I knew at once that he was dead. I sank down beside him and knew no more. On opening my eyes a black fellow was leaning over me moistening my lips from his canvas water-bag. My head and eyes were very painful, and as drop by drop he managed to get the precious liquid slowly through my parched lips and over my swollen tongue the fiery agony grew gradually less, and when at last I managed to drink a little it seemed as if I could have drained a lake. The black fellow had a boy with him, and their ponies were tethered close by. He tended me for hours, until at last I had sufficiently revived to be assisted onto one of the ponies. Then for the first time he spoke to me.

"You die um very soon me not come, but now good." Then, pointing to poor Charlie, he said: "Me bury um by m bye." As he spoke he covered my poor mate with some boughs, and catching hold of my horse's bridle he asked where I wanted to go. When I told him he replied: "This track no good; plenty white men die here." I asked how he had found me, and he explained that he belonged to a station some few miles distant. He had been sent after some horses, had seen the smoke of the burning trees, and having found us he thought at first that we were both dead. When we arrived at the station the situation was explained, and with a week's kindly nursing I was once more able to take to the road, this time being on the right track for Broken Hill.

# A Terrible Hunt for Work

**AN UNEMPLOYED CABINETMAKER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES.**

**English Workman's Graphic Recital of His Downward Trend—Story Vouched for by the London Nation.**

The following touching letter appeared in the London (England) Nation of Nov. 14:

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir,—I was unemployed for the first time in my life, during the whole of the working part of which—twelve years—I had had but one employer, a medium-class house furnisher in Manchester. During the twelve years I had seen the gradual decline of the cabinet-maker's art. When I first knew the trade men took pride in their work, and beautifully finished pieces of furniture, of sound construction, went out daily from the workshop. But little by little the time allowed on each job was cut down, inferior wood was used, the varnish-brush began to take the place of the rubber in the finishing, and the quality of the work steadily deteriorated. Shops stocked with the products of the allen sweaters' dens sprang up in opposition. Prices went lower still, and with the prices, the quality.

The rise of the hire furnishing system dealt another heavy blow at the cabinet-makers' art, for it led to still more "scamped" work. When the orders were given out in the morning it was: "Get out one of those sideboards—pick the worst—that with a 'shake' in the top will do, and rush it. It's weekly payments." Rarely a day passed without an order of the kind. Six years after I entered the trade the amount of time allowed on a sideboard (to take one instance) had been cut down by more than one-half, the result of the competition of the Jewish sweater, and, in a lesser degree, the hire system.

And so, in the show rooms of furnishers catering for the working classes, you see—in the place of the soundly-constructed furniture of twelve years ago—shoddy, though I admit it is often nicely designed shoddy. In my own case things went steadily worse, until, on the 25th of March the bailiffs were in, nad I was out—of work.

I was not greatly concerned at first. I was young, strong, with excellent references. I was sure to get work soon; and so I regarded it as a new experience, an adventure. Daily I made excursions to neighboring towns: Oldham, Rochdale, Haywood, Bromley, along the Rossendale Valley — but everywhere I was told: "The trade (so far as the making was concerned) had gone to the dogs." As a Stacksteads man put it: "Folks can beigh (buy) it chepper fra' t' Jews nor they con mek it; un if they durn't beigh it, other folk will, un where shud we be then?"

Then I went further afield. Day after day passed, through town after town I went, and still no sign of work. The month of May—my birthday—dawned, and found me on the way to Worcester, penniless, all my belongings gone, possessing nothing but the clothes in which I stood up; and fear began to grip me. For the first time I recognized the seriousness of my position. "What if I kept on and on, and still no work—what then? These men I have met—on the road—in the slums—broken men, broken bodily and mentally and morally—did they first start with eager, confident hope, as I? Had they something to give the world once? Is it my lot to be broken on the wheel as they—broken and flung on to the world's dust head—useless?" The heart-sickening fear was almost too much.

I went round the shops in Worcester; no work, many a snub, not one kind word. Then I plodded on to Tewksbury—still no work; but, passing out of my way to Gloucester, I saw the abbey, and, acting upon an impulse, I went in. Save for myself, it was empty; but to me it seemed filled with a great quiet, and as I sat there, with evening stealing on, something of its peace seemed to take possession of me. I was lifted out of myself, and its seemed to me that unseen hands ministered to me. That night I got a little broken sleep on the grassy border of a country lane. The day had been warm, but the night was bitterly cold, and I spent the greater part of it staring up at the blackness of a sky without a single star.

I found a pond near by in the early morning, had a swim, then started off for Gloucester. It was Sunday; the shops were closed, and I had to face another day of hunger before I could ask for work. To pass away the time I went into the park, and watched the promenaders. A man sat down alongside me, and after a time we talked (my clothes were still good, my collar fairly clean). I happened to mention something I had seen on my way from Tewkesbury. "I suppose you are on a walking tour?" he said, curiously. I did not answer. We discussed books and their writers, when suddenly, looking at his watch, he stood up. "I have thoroughly enjoyed our conversation," he said, "but I must go to tea. Would you care to come to tea with me, and we can continue it?" It was an opportune invitation; but I did not care to sail under false colors, and I told him that I was not, as he supposed, on a walking tour, but on tramp for work. In a moment his whole attitude stiffened. He said a few words of sympathy, shook hands, and left me.

I have noticed all along that people seemed to think that because I was an "out of work," I was necessarily a "wrong 'un," and where—when asking for work, they have not snubbed me, their attitude has been one of suspicion. And I have felt it bitterly—felt it more, I think, than any other thing I have had to endure. For, after all, sympathy is very cheap, and a little would have gone a long way in keeping up my courage.

Near Bristol I got my first job—two days' work—my first meal, and my first experience of a common lodging-house. I do not think I shall ever forget it.

The kitchen was a low, dark room. It had once been whitewashed, but the walls were now frescoed with reddish patches of slain vermin. The smell was frightful. Under the light of the lamp the men seemed low, disreputable, their conversation vile. My bed was one of seven in a low, dirty room; the night a night of horror. Vermin fed on me. My neighbor imagined that blue devils were crawling over his bed. I went in a youth; I came out a man. That was but one of my nights, and many have since come and gone.

Some have been spent in common lodging-houses, some by the roadside, in fields—whereever I could crawl away from the view of the police. And at last I have reached London. London! What pictures of its glories hung in the chambers of my youthful fancy! How different the realization! London to me means the Embankment and the companionship of its outcasts; it means long, friendless thoroughfares, through which, in the silence of the night, I have been hunger-driven; it means flaunting wealth, which usually mocks my misery.

Do you know what it means to be unemployed, as I?

It means a dulled brain, and a weak, hunger-wracked body. It means a memory-haunted mind. It means nights which lag terribly as I long for the first streak of dawn. The homeless in London may not sleep by night.

It means sinking lower and lower, until I shall be utterly broken—mentally, morally, physically. And, after that, what? Yours, etc.

A WORKING CABINET-MAKER.

[We have reason to know that our correspondent's experience is that which he has written down.—Editor Nation.]

# The Vastness Of Old London

**STATISTICS AMAZING IN THEIR MAGNITUDE.**

**Fourteen Births Occur Every Hour, Day and Night, While the Deaths Number Eight.**

What is London? This is the question which the London county council seeks each year to answer in its annual volume of statistics, and every year the answer becomes more overwhelming in its vastness.

This latest volume, issued recently, tells us in the first place that administrative London is composed of 74,816 acres of land and water. The land is laid out as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles of streets | 2,134½ |
| Houses | 611,786 |
| Factories and workshops | 28,265 |
| Parks and open spaces (acres) | 9,026 |

On this land live 4,795,789 human beings, while around them within a few miles another 3,000,000 make their homes. This is the greatest aggregation of men, women and children in one place the world has ever known.

If the 4,795,789 inhabitants of administrative London were spread over the whole acreage, there would be 60 persons to every acre, and in each acre there would be eight houses for them to live in. Mass them all together, however, giving each person about two square feet to stand in, and it would be possible to get the whole population in Hyde Park and still have over 100 acres to spare.

The population of London is continually changing. Every hour fourteen new Londoners are born and eight die.

**POVERTY.**

London is probably the wealthiest city in the world. Its property is insured from fire at $5,200,289,230. Despite this, however, there is a large amount of poverty. The figures show that:

One person in every 33 is a pauper.

Twenty persons in every 100 die in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary.

London does much to cope with its burden of poverty and every year $50,330,215 is distributed by the various charities.

No one can tell what it costs to feed London's population. Here, however, is a part of its enormous yearly bill-of-fare.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dead meat (tons) | 419,037 |
| Live cattle | 58,735 |
| Live sheep | 375,950 |
| Fish (tons) | 174,332 |
| Milk (gallons) | 80,826,330 |

In addition to these items, an army of 60,275 Londoners are busily working all the year in preparing other food and drink for their fellows' consumption. Here are some of them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread and confectionery making | 13,756 |
| Jam making | 5,242 |
| Cocoa and chocolate making | 2,406 |
| Other foods | 14,108 |
| Brewing, etc. | 9,885 |
| Aerated waters manufacturing | 4,283 |

The water consumed by Londoners and used for washing and other purposes reaches the enormous volume of 82,152,249,000 gallons a year, and for this they pay $9,163,860 a year.

**GREAT AGGREGATION OF WORKSHOPS.**

London is essentially a place to work in, despite its many attractions to the visitor. In its 28,265 factories and workshops alone 558,641 men, women and children find employment. The largest number of these are engaged in making clothes. Here are the figures of the principal occupations:

| | Places. | People |
|---|---|---|
| Dress | 9,499 | 130,500 |
| Wood & wood articles | 4,031 | 82,702 |
| Paper and printing | 3,011 | 79,159 |
| Metals and machinery | 2,782 | 60,946 |
| Food, etc | 2,324 | 60,275 |
| Laundries | 1,781 | 29,506 |

Londoners are much given to travcling in trains, tramcars and omnibuses. The weather may account for this, for it might be considerably better than it is. The average that may be expected each year is about as follows:

1,280 hours of sunshine out of a possible 4,459 hours.

160 rainy days, with a total rainfall of 24½ inches.

An average temperature of 50 degrees.

Whatever the cause, however, the fondness for being carried about instead of walking is undoubtedly one of the Londoner's greatest failings. The facilities are tremendous. Here are some of them:

Ten great trunk lines have termini in London.

The local railways are worth $334,441,325.

There are 124 miles of tramways.

Omnibuses number 3,762, of which motor-omnibuses form nearly a third.

The number of passengers carried by the local railways and tramcars alone numbered over 949,000,000 last year, equal to 200 journeys for every man, woman and child in London, while millions more were carried in omnibuses and cabs.

**Amusements.**

There is a wide variety in the means by which Londoners are able to amuse themselves when the working day is over. In addition to the open-air pastimes to be found in the parks and open spaces, the following sources are available to them:

Theatres..... 53 Concert halls 261
Music halls..... 49 Museums ... 11

There are also eighty-eight public libraries open to them, which possess 1,184,092 books. The total number issued last year was 6,300,387 books, of which 4,013,222 were novels.

Londoners are great letter writers, and in the course of one year their correspondence amounts to:

Letters ..... 737,100,000
Postcards ..... 165,800,000

In addition to these they send 28,260,000 telegrams in a year, and enjoy 145,905,633 chats over the telephone.

How is this vast city governed? In all there are 101 local governing bodies which deal with every side of public life. These have a total of 3,783 elected members. Many of the offices are held in duplicate, however, and it is probable that the total number of persons engaged in the government of London is about 2,800.

They are elected by 816,593 voters, of which 118,695 are women—Victoria Daily Times.

**USE FOR A TELESCOPE.**

"I thought it was a pretty fair sort of telescope for one that wasn't very big," said Uncle Silas. "I rigged it up in the attic by the high north window and had it fixed so it would swing around easy. I took a deal of satisfaction in looking through it, the sky seemed so wide and full of wonders, so when Hester was here I thought I'd give her the pleasure, too. She stayed a long time upstairs and seemed to be enjoying it. When she came down I asked her if she'd discovered anything new."

"'Yes,' she says, 'why, it makes everybody's house seem so near that I seemed to be right beside 'em, and I found out what John Pritchard's folks are doin' in their outkitchen. I've wondered what they had a light there for night after night, and I just turned the glass on their windows. They are cuttin' apples to dry—folks as rich as them cuttin' apples!'

"And actually that was all the woman had seen! With the whole heavens before her to study, she had spent her time prying into the affairs of her neighbors! And there are lots more like her—with and without telescopes.—Christian Uplook.

# LONDON'S GREATEST MARKET

We wish to take this opportunity of wishing London's housewives and the families of which they form a part the Heartiest Compliments of the Season. While the year just past has been to a degree unfortunate for us, we look forward to a New Year full of enthusiasm that has been encouraged by the confidence of so many patrons, who have made it possible for us to grow to our present proportions.

We have installed a small plant at our market to give our customers some of the old time specialties, such as have won us favor in the homes of London, and we will from this date look forward to giving you the best product of all kinds and the nearest approach to perfect service.

A few of our specials that invite your inspection this coming week you will find quoted below:

**3 and 5 lb pails of Pure Leaf Lard, rendered on the premises, and guaranteed to be as advertised, 55c and 85c per pail.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Rolls, 12½c | Choice Dairy Butter, 25c |
| Smoked Hams, 15c | Finest Dairy Butter, 27c |
| Pork Sausage, 3 lbs, 25c | Prime Old Cheese, 18c |
| Small Pork Sausage, 2 lbs for 25c | Mild Cheese, rich and finely flavored, 16c |
| Yorkshire Little Pig Sausage, 15c | Finest Limburger Cheese in 1 lb Blocks, 25c |

WE SOLICIT A FURTHERANCE OF YOUR PATRONAGE

## The Canadian Packing Co.
Limited.

PHONE 909. PROMPT DELIVERY.



Open Every Evening | **R. S. MORRISON** | Open Every Evening

# Christmas Specials
## For Smart Shoppers

**18x36 Bleached Linen Towels**
Knotted Fringe, regular 25c quality. Special price, each ..... 18¢
A pair ..... 35¢

**3¾-Inch All-Silk Ribbons**
In all the leading shades, regular 15c quality. For only, a yard ..... 10¢

**Wide Chiffon Ruchings**
In white, sky, pink, mauve, brown and black. Special at, a frill ..... 15¢

**Baby Ribbons**
All colors, all prices.

**Slipper Soles**
All sizes. A pair ..... 20¢ to 50¢

**4-in. All-Silk Dresden Ribbons**
Regular 40c quality for, a yard ..... 30¢

**Fancy Holly Ribbons**
For fancy work. Special at, a yard ..... 5¢, 7¢, 8¢ and 10¢

**Pewny's Kid Gloves**
In white, tan, browns and black. Guaranteed at, per pair ..... $1

**Fancy Wools**
Shetland Floss ..... 6¢
Zephyr ..... 8¢
Berlin ..... 7¢
Bee Hive ..... 10¢

**Newest Elastic Belts**
All colors. See our special at ..... 50¢

**Ladies' Fancy Collars**
We pride ourselves on having the newest styles and best values in Ladies' Fancy Collars at 50c in the city. Each one in a fancy box, free of charge. A look will convince you.

**Toys and China**
Our Toytown is in a class by itself. Nothing cheap but the price. It beats all others.
SEE OUR 13-PIECE BERRY SETS AT ..... 75¢ and $1
SEE OUR 10-INCH FANCY BREAD PLATES for 25¢. THEY ARE GOOD.

**Furs**
Buy your Furs here and save dollars.
Black Coney Muff and Throw for, set .. $4

**Millinery**
Untrimmed Shapes only ..... 50¢
All trimmed Hats ..... Half Price

**Gents' Furnishings**
Newest designs in Men's Neckwear at ..... 25¢ and 50¢
Silk Mufflers at ..... 50¢, 75¢ and $1
Wool Mufflers ..... 25¢ to 50¢
Full assortment of Men's and Boys' Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Half-Hose, Hats, Caps and Shirts.

Sole agency for McCall Patterns and Carhartt's Overalls.

## R. S. Morrison
PHONE 1155 640-642 DUNDAS STREET


# What Is a Kilowatt Hour? The Unit of Electricity

A TECHNICAL TERM DESCRIBED IN PLAIN ENGLISH—FEW PEOPLE HAVE ANY IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA —THE VALUE OF A WATT.

The electric units are very mysterious to the lay mind, and in this respect are like most things connected with electricity. Familiar as we all are with electrical phenomena in constant and varied operation, it is really surprising to find how few people have the slightest idea of the nature of these phenomena of the construction of the electrical instruments and machinery they use every day, or of the most elementary phraseology of electrical science.

Take, for instance, the telephone. All that the average man knows, or rather thinks that he knows about the telephone, is that it is an instrument by which the sound of his voice is transmitted through a wire for a short or long distance—and this happens to be wrong, although it would be hard to convince him that this is the case.

Or take as another instance the electric car. All that the average passenger knows about this is that there is a wire which carries a powerful electric current, a trolley and a motor, and that in some mysterious way the electricity comes along the wire, runs down the trolley pole into the motor and makes the car go; just as beating a donkey with a stick makes the donkey go. An explanation which only partially makes up in simplicity what it lacks in adequacy.

There is some excuse for the prevailing ignorance regarding electrical science; first in the essentially mysterious nature of electricity—something that can neither be seen nor weighed, the material existence of which even is in grave doubt and which can only be detected by its effects; and also in the bewildering rapidity with which its practical use has increased and multiplied; necessarily developing in the process a new and complicated phraseology, as extensive as the whole vocabulary of the average English farm laborer, and for the most part absolutely unintelligible to the uninitiated; even to the student of languages, who is not also a student of electrical science. All Montreal has been talking for some days about "kilowatts" and "kilowatt hours," but to ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people the word "kilowatts" is only an expression which figures prominently in the contracts and "announcements" of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and too prominently in the company's bills. To a small percentage "kilo" will suggest that the word has something to do with the idea of a thousand; but philology will throw little light upon the meaning of the rest of the word, "watts." You may perhaps remember that there was a Dr. Watts, who wrote:

"How doth the little busy bee
Delight to bark and bite;
And gather honey all the day,
To [illegible] at night,"

or something of that kind. But you have never dreamt of buying a thousand Dr. Watts's or a thousand busy bees, and if you did, you would not go to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for either.

Unfortunately all the electrical units have been named upon a rather arbitrary principle, so that they convey no idea whatever to the uninitiated.

The "watt" is the practical unit of electric power—not of electric quantity, nor of pressure, nor even of work, but of power. It is named after James Watt, the principal inventor of the steam engine. A "kilowatt" is a thousand watts. This explanation leaves much to be explained. To understand what one of the electric units means it is necessary to know something about the others. In general conversation they are woefully mixed up and misapplied; and it requires a little patient consideration to grasp their significance.

The text books tell us the ampere, the unit of electric current, is a rate of flow that will pass through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an electro-motive force of one volt. To make this more intelligible they explain that the volt is the electro-motive force required to cause a current of one ampere to pass through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm. Then to make the whole business as clear as mud they point out that the ohm is a resistance that will limit the flow of electricity, under an electro-motive force of one volt to one ampere. Fortunately this is not all the text books teach, and obscure as the explanation appears at first sight, it is the simplest statement of essential facts.

The easiest way to make an unfamiliar idea intelligible is to discover an analogy between it and an idea that is familiar. We have not yet learned to think in electrical terms. Such words as an inch, a foot, a yard, an ounce, a pound, a ton, a second, a minute, an hour; or a phrase like five miles an hour, or a mile a minute, at once suggest concrete and well-defined ideas. Such words as ampere, volt and ohm are for most of us mere abstractions.

We are on more familiar ground when we are told that a watt is equivalent to 1-746 of a horsepower, or that it takes 746 watts (to be precise, 745.941) to equal one-horsepower. A horsepower is a degree of energy that will perform 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute; in other words, that will life 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute; or that will lift 330 pounds a hundred feet in one minute, or, what comes to the same thing, 165 pounds 200 feet in one minute, or that will lift 33,000 pounds six inches in half a minute. As an illustration of the difference between power and work, be it noted, that it takes precisely the same amount of work to raise 1,000 pounds 33 feet, whether it be done in one minute or in ten years, but the shorter the time the greater the power needed. It is quite conceivable that a crow could perform 33,000 foot pounds of work in carrying light loads to considerable heights, but it would be incorrect to credit the bird with a strength equal to one-horsepower. The horsepower, by the way, owes its selection as the unit of power to Messrs. Boulton & Watt, the engineers, of which firm James Watt was a member and who made careful observations of the average amount of work performed by the big dray horses working eight hours at day in the London breweries.

We have seen that a horsepower is practically equal to three-quarters of a kilowatt, or, to put it another way, that a kilowatt is equal to a horsepower and a third; the interesting question just now for Montrealers is what will a kilowatt accomplish in the way of electric lighting? This largely depends upon the degree of perfection attained in making the incandescent bulb. Mr. Edison estimates that if the whole of a current were converted into light it would only take 11-100 of a watt to produce one candlepower. We are moving in that direction. Mr. George Iles (who is nothing if not accurate), in his "Inventors at Work," published in 1906, stated that in 1881 an incandescent lamp required 5.8 watts to produce one-candlepower. In 1906 it took 3.1 watts. This means 48.16 watts for a 16-candlepower lamp. Mr. Walbank, in his interesting interview, published in the Standard, says that ten 16-candlepower lamps each burning 30 hours a month, 300 hours in all, will burn fifteen kilowatt hours, which is equivalent to 1½ kilowatts or 1,500 watts per hour for each lamp, or 3,125 watts per candlepower per hour of illumination; only 25-1,000 of a watt higher than Mr. Iles' figures; or practically the same thing.

There are other methods of arriving at the value of a watt. The unit of electric current is the ampere, and the unit of electric force the volt of which we have already given the scientific definition. The ampere is a current that will deposit .00,111,815 of a gramme of silver per second. If we multiply the amperes (the rate of current), by the volts (the pressure), we arrive at the volt-amperes or watts. Thus 20 ampere hours at a pressure of 50 volts equals one kilowatt hour. To define and describe all the electric units would necessitate considerable space, and to appreciate their significance some elementary knowledge at least of electricity is essential. As we have said, it is unfortunate that the electricians have had to adopt an arbitrary system of nomenclature. But what could they do? Suppose the naming had taken place in Montreal. The unit of power in that case would probably have been called a "forget" instead of a watt; the unit of quantity would not have been a coulcomb, but a "holt"; and instead of calling the unit of resistance an ohm, we would most certainly have called it a walbank.—Montreal Star.

# MAORIS ARE PASSING AWAY

CIVILIZATION IS SAPPING THE STRENGTH OF A ONCE VERY STURDY RACE.

The Maoris of New Zealand, who have been called the finest aboriginal race in the world, are rapidly passing away. The causes are described in a book just published by the New Zealand Institute, and written by Archdeacon Walsh. The whole story may be summed up in the statement that though European civilization has brought to the natives many advantages, it reallly acts upon them like an insidious poison, and saps the very essence of their life.

Several reasons are given for the belief that when the whites first saw New Zealand the Maoris numbered several hundred thousands. The latest census showed that 47,721 of them were living.

The Maoris were once a healthy, vigorous and prolific race, but the dying remnant today is a people of lowered physique and declining birth rate. Archdeacon Walsh says that nothing can save them, and at the present death rate a comparatively short time will witness their extinction. The Maoris themselves are aware of this, and look forward with grim resignation to the final extinction of their race. They say:

"The clover of the white man killed our fern. The European dog exterminated our Maori dog. The Maori rat was destroyed by the rat that came here in the white man's ships; just so our people are being pushed aside and will be exterminated by the Europeans."

RUINED BY FIREARMS.

One of the first steps toward the extinction of the Maoris was the acquisition of firearms. When they first heard the explosion of guns and saw their warriors drop without apparent cause they said in their panic: "We can fight against men, but who can fight against the gods?" They soon learned the efficacy of guns, and their greatest chief, Hongi, conceived the idea that if he might only procure plenty of guns he could make himself the supreme ruler of the Maoris.

When the British took him to England they sent him home again with a great quantity of agricultural implements. He sold them all in Sydney and bought guns. The greatest passion in life among the large part of the race which he ruled became the collection of guns and ammunition.

For ten years after he had formed his arsenal Hongi kept the whole country in fire and bloodshed, and it is estimated that a fourth of the whole Maori people perished in those internecine wars. Owing to the numbers killed in battle the women greatly outnumbered the men when the wars ended, and the poor creatures, utterly demoralized by the vices of the whites, were so enfeebled in stamina and health that their descendants to this day have inherited their physical and moral debasement. The fecundity of the women steadily declined, and for many years the death rate has continually exceeded the rate of births.

DECIMATED BY WAR.

The Maoris have had two desperate wars with the British, the last of which, beginning in 1860, continued for ten years, and cost the white government $60,000,000. All the vigorous and robust men were withdrawn from their homes in this desperate attempt to dirve the white men into the sea, and the women and non-combatants were overtaxed in their efforts to produce and transport food to the warriors. It was a time of suffering and privation, and resulted in the death of tens of thousands of the natives.

But long before this war causes were in operation that were steadily diminishing the native population. At first the natives did not take kindly to spirituous liquors, but they were encouraged to drink, and the time came when strong drink was a ruling passion among them. Every festive occasion and even funerals became the scene of unlimited indulgence.

Strange to say, this craze for liquor after holding the Maoris in bondage for several generations began to subside about twenty-five years ago, and a drunken Maori is not now often seen. But the effect of the evil was not to be undone and the children born under such conditions and their descendants suffered most of all.

EUROPEAN CUSTOMS INJURIOUS.

The partial adoption of European customs and ways of living has also contributed to their decay. Their little houses built in European style, their clothing fashioned on the European model, have had an injurious effect upon their health. There was no reason to be surprised at this, because the same effects had been observed among other primitive peoples of the Pacific.

Their system of industry was swept away and with it their prospects of material well-being. The time was when their chiefs made them work in great gangs and the soil and the fisheries gave them liberally of their wealth for the common good. But for many years the Maori has been his own boss.

His crops are likely to be put in too late and he consistently neglects them during the growing season, with the result that the whole people lead a hand to mouth existence, and in large districts there is a chronic shortage of provisions and often semi-starvation. Many of the white man's diseases, which the natives never knew before his advent, are steadily decimating the race.

It is becoming rare to see a Maori above the middle age. Children are dying wholesale and young men and women, apparently robust and healthy, are cut down in a few days by fever and quick consumption. The natives themselves have abandoned hope.

# TRIPLE TRAGEDY OF THE ARCTIC

HEROIC FEAT OF A DANISH EXPLORER AND HIS THREE COMPANIONS.

An important addition to the world's geographical knowledge will be made next year by the widespread publication, for the first time, of a map showing the entire coast line of Greenland excepting for a short distance along the western side of Peary Channel, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. A sketch map, showing what may be expected of the completed cartograph, has already appeared in the National Tiende, of Copenhagen, and in La Geographie, the organ of the Paris Geographical Society, copies also having been reproduced in the United States. This first authentic delineation of the largest island in the world was made under hazardous conditions, which resulted in a triple tragedy, and the survey sheets made by the Danish explorer Erichsen, and his comrades, Hagen and Brunlund, were preserved under conditions truly remarkable.

It was just about a year ago that the three courageous adventurers were groping their way southward under cover of the arctic night. Half-starved, exhausted by extreme privations, weakened by their work, and suffering intensely from frost-bitten bodies, they struggled on, hoping desperately to reach some of the supply depots they had previously established on their way northward. In order to preserve, if possible, the survey sheets which Hagen had drawn, the precious papers were placed in a bottle. The explorers' strength was so far gone that only a few miles a day could be covered. On Nov. 15 Hagen sank down on the ice and died. Brunlund and Erichsen pushed ahead, slowly, for ten days, when on Nov. 25 the latter expired.

Alone in the arctic wilds, with no Eskimo companions, no dogs, no food, insufficient clothing, literally dying of hunger, his feet half frozen, the heroic Brunlund staggered southward in a last desperate effort to preserve for future generations the knowledge he and his companions had obtained. At last he reached a supply depot, on Lambert Land, and, while food was found, he was too far gone to rally. The poor fellow crept into a crevice of the rock, where a searching party last spring found his body, the bottle containing the survey sheets, and near by the diary he had kept containing the only available record or details of the notable work. Records more complete were probably kept by Erichsen, but the searching party was unable to find his body or that of Hagen in the deep snows. In a few years, however, every school child will learn from the map what has hitherto been unknown of a stretch of coast line 1,000 miles long, with deep indentations, and projections into the Greenland Sea.

One of the discoveries is that of a great peninsula, about 80 degrees 40 minutes north, which Erichsen named Amdrup Land, the presence of which is thought to have important bearing upon the ice drift. Just north of this was found one of the largest fiords in the world, which Arichsen named Denmark Fiord, also a smaller fiord opening in Peary channel. Further discoveries alter previous conceptions as to the extent of Peary channel, Independence Bay, and other less important characteristics of Greenland.





**Doctor Changes his Mind! Psychine Stands 18 Years' Test.**

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G. S. Gesner, of Belle Isle, N.S., was in a sad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way. This was aggravated by an attack of Kidney Trouble.

At this point her husband suggested to try PSYCHINE. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. EIGHTEEN YEARS AFTER in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Gesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better medicine than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.
Send Coupon to Dr. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, for a trial.

COUPON
Please send trial bottle of PSYCHINE in accordance with your special offer.

PSYCHINE is the GREATEST TONIC, and

"Silver Plate that Wears"
FINE TABLE CUTLERY
Knives, forks, spoons, etc.—the best made—are identified by the famous trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
This name has three score years' reputation for beauty, finish, style and quality.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
The mark on candelabra, fern dishes, pitchers, urns, etc., should be
MERIDEN BRITA CO.



$1.00

A COLLAR BAG would make a gift that any man would appreciate.

THIS very useful article is almost indispensable to any one who travels.

IT is made from fine calf leather, lined with dainty silk. It holds 12 collars—and has the draw strings for closing. The price is

$1.00

Write for our Catalogue.

RYRIE BROS.
LIMITED
134-136-138 Yonge St.
TORONTO

"WOMEN!"
"Are You Nervous?"

The results of modern civilization are evidenced in an increase of nervous disorders. It could not be otherwise with the way we eat, drink, lose sleep, and keep up a continual round of excitement. The work, the worry, the excitement, all tell upon the nerves till they cry out in revolt, and will not be placated till a remedy such as

MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE PILLS

come along with their nerve-strengthening and energizing properties, and restore them to their normal condition.

Mrs. Wm. Levi, Markdale, Ont., writes: "I had for several years been troubled with nervousness, and, like many others, spent lots of money on medicine that did me no good. I was so bad that the least noise would make me jump and my heart would thump so you could hear it plainly and I could not lie on my left side at night. I saw a few testimonials of others and decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and to my great joy and surprise they completely cured me and it only took six boxes to do it. I have a neighbor, Mrs. Rickett, and I induced her to try them and they effected a cure. I can endorse their use for anyone afflicted as I was."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY


One of the best Arab characteristics is that of filial piety. Sons and daughters of deceased parents take upon themselves all sorts of irksome tasks, acounted as expiatory of the minor faults committed by the departed ones during their lifetime.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. Masuret & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

London, Ontario

Eagle Brand Teas

Ask Your Grocer for Our EAGLE BRAND TEA. It's Standard Tea, and People Who Drink it Know a Good Thing.

. . . FOR . . .

Christmas Presents

Call and see our beautiful Electric Table Lamps and

Dining-Room Dome Shades

Also large assortment of Electric Fixtures for all purposes.

**Our show room** will be open from 7:30 to 10 o'clock every evening from the 14th to the 24th of December. We shall be glad to show you our Electric Specialties whether you want to buy or not.

London Electric Co.

LIMITED

361 Richmond Street - - London

# YANKEE TARS IN AUSTRALIA

**CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PEOPLE—EFFECT OF THE CLIMATE — OPEN AIR LIFE LOOSENS FAMILY TIES — A TOTAL ABSENCE OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS—MEN WORK HARD AND PLAY HARD—THE LAUGHING JACKASS.**

The correspondent of the New York Sun, who accompanied the American fleet, describes the overwhelming welcome given to Uncle Sam's tars in Australia. No better summary of the characteristics of Australians has been presented, in his judgment, than that by Frank Fox, a well-known Australian publicist, whose sketches have frequently adorned the pages of the Bulletin and Lone Hand, extremely attractive Australian publications, and some of which Mr. Fox gathered together in book form under the title "From an Old Dog." Mr. Fox sums up his conclusions on "Our Australian Type" under four headings—heredity, climate, general natural conditions and general environment. If you wish to know what Australians are like read some quotations of what he says. For example:

"The Australian citizen is not by any means an over-modest man; he has quite a sufficiently good opinion of himself. But in his community life his assent is tacitly given to various propositions most hurtful to national pride—that he cannot manufacture things like the Europeans or Japanese; that he cannot defend himself but must hire his defense from outside; that he cannot pay his way like the ordinary man but must exist on debt. The Australian is good enough stuff to make a nation of but so far he lacks the community feeling. He has not been taught how to effectively extend his personal pride into a national pride, his individual desire for supremacy into a collective dignity and vigorousness. But at the same time he is good stuff."

All that was written some time ago, but it must be said that if the Australian lacked national pride before the American fleet came he did not seem to do so in July and August, 1908. Speaking of heredity, Mr. Fox strikes a happier and perhaps a truer note when he says:

"Now, hereditarily, we Australians are very happy. The first stock of the land was pre-eminently lusty and vigorous. The convicts, whom some affect to think of as a reproach, were in reality rough-hewn foundation stones of the best kind. The judges who sent them out might have been expert colonizers instead of stern punishers. Three-fourths of the convicts were out of sympathy with the cruel bondage of their times—Scotch crofters, Irish rebels, English Chartists and offenders against the brutal game laws. These were the best of stock for the breeding of a new nation and the subduing of a wilderness. To them were added in the fullness of time all the most hardy and adventurous spirits of Europe and America, attracted by the free land, the free gold, the free life of Australia.

"No nation could have had a better start, and the vigor of that pioneer stock still pulsates through Australia and is felt in every vein of her body. It was, true, a little weakened by environment. There was a deplorable lack of enemies in the new country; there was neither an effective savage nor a civilized and hostile neighbor to cope with. It is not good for man to be alone without an enemy, he is thus encouraged to forget the dependence of the individual upon the community. There was not even a ravening beast tribe to suggest the comfort of one human shoulder finding another in touch."

Mr. Fox therefore concludes that from the aspect of heredity the "Australian comes of an extraordinarily strong, adventurous stock, a little weakened by the lack of danger during four generations of its environment here."

### EFFECT OF THE CLIMATE.

Speaking of the climate as a great "factor in the evolution of a national type," Mr. Fox says:

"Over the great part of Australia there is no winter severity. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants do not know what snow means. In almost all parts of the continent an open air life has no hardships at any time of the year. This has an important effect on character. The hearth (the focus of the Latins) loses its power. In a cold climate the family of necessity clusters around the hearth. Fire, shelter, cannot be done without. In Australia the family bond has no support from the elements. Almost every day and most of the nights can be spent out of doors without suffering. There is a consequent loosening of family discipline which is the ultimate basis of all respect for personages. The patriarchy weakens and with it the allied reverence to presbyters and rulers.

"Another effect of the Australian climate, exuberantly bright and sunny, is its encouragement of the holiday spirit. On a rough average, over the greater part of the populated part of the continent there are 300 days of the year on which to work seems a sin against nature and to mine for gold in the dim caverns of offices a madness. The constant temptation is to drag one's food out to the forest there to live and lie reclined."

Mr. Fox therefore concludes that while the climate of Australia is favorable to happiness it is unfavorable to discipline and energy, prompts a weakening of family life and encourages a holiday spirit. He says that natural conditions correct to some extent the tendencies of climate and adds:

"Australia produces practically no food from the unaided bounty of nature. There is no banana to be the upas tree of civilization. All that man gets he must work for, and work regularly and intelligently. The soil gives very rich rewards to the careful tiller. It gives nothing to the idler, little to the spasmodic worker. Over the greater part of the continent, indeed, irrigation is necessary, or very near necessary, for profitable tillage. Just as there are no wild beasts of prey to combat, there are no natural food beasts to eat. Man must breed the meat he wants. A cautious, scientific practicality is thus taught by Australian natural conditions. There are no geographical features to suggest awe. The need for irrigation prohibits superstition. But splendid guerdons encourage those who use their hands and heads to overcome nature."

As to the effect of artificial conditions on the Australian type of man Mr. Fox says:

"The Australian is almost unique among the peoples of the world in the fact that he started with practically no "class" distinctions, and there has since been very little stimulus to their growth. The Australian of every class wears about the same sort of clothes. There is no "peasant's dress" anywhere. All eat about the same food. There is no class which can afford to have as much meat as it cares for, and it would be a hopeless restaurant, even in the poorest quarter, which did not offer its customers a "poultry dinner" on Sunday. All this tends to a feeling of equality. When every man, roughly, eats alike and dresses alike it is difficult when all come to vote on terms of absolute equality to try to maintain that one is of meerschaum, the other of more common clay."

### WHAT KIND OF A MAN IS THE AUSTRALIAN?

Now what have all these influences upon the development of life in Australia produced in the way of a man? What kind of people are the Australians, what are their peculiarities, anyway? Here is Mr. Fox's answer, and doubtless it is a far better, far truer, more thoroughly founded answer than one which any American who was in Australia with the fleet or any American who had only a few weeks or months to study the matter could give:

"The warring influences of climate, urging to indolent basking in the eternal sunshine, and natural conditions sternly commanding 'work or die' lead to a curious alternation of work and play. The Australian works harder than any other man on earth, and he plays harder. He crowds as much as he can into his working days and then rushes with feverish intensity to his frequent holidays.

"In short the Australian is not an unworthy or degenerate type. There are faults, but they are not of degeneracy, but of a too happy and indulged childhood and likely to vanish with the first experience of hardship and misfortune. The pleasure loving instincts of the Australian are very blessed pledges of sanity and good health, and his pleasures are in the main earned by hard work. The touch of stoicism and cruelty in our national character is at least better than the mawkish sentimentality which flourishes between quarrels in vegetarian and peace societies. The intolerence of tyranny, the contempt for class distinctions and the scorn of superstitions are all proofs of high mental development. The most serious blemish in the Australian character is a lack of communal dependency, due to the too easy conditions of first settlement. With growth that shows a tendency to disappear.

"But as he stands today, free without being lawless, impatient of control but generous and warm-blooded, pleasure loving, but industrious, clever and resourceful far beyond the average, a little 'flash,' a little inclined to the cynicism of early youth, absolutely fearless, the Australian is emphatically 'not a bad sort,' to use his own term of high praise. He is not worthy of his opportunities, but he gives every promise of being so one day."

Read that last paragraph over again and you will begin to understnd what kind of a welcome the American fleet received from the Australians. Really there could be only one kind, the warmest hearted that any human folk could produce, and that was what it was. If the pace was swift and if most of the Americans were worn out and deprived of seeing all they wished to see it was solely because the Australians did not know how to check hospitality.

### RACE SUICIDE.

Of course the Australians were keen over President Roosevelt. They know almost as much about him as Americans do and they shout for him as enthusiastically as any crowd of Westeners would in our own country. They knew all about race suicide, and the way one of their versifiers put a local twist to the subject amused the Americans. This skit appeared in one of the newspapers:

Mr. Teddy, rough and ready,
To the crowd doth cry:
"See the rabbit!
Get the habit;
Go and multiply!"

When it comes to rabbits the Australians have a vivid idea of what race suicide does not mean. A large part of the good earnings of the farmers is spent in providing fences to keep out those pests. The law requires the farmers to fence them out, and it's a mighty burden. The states do something in that line, and there was something dogged and highly determined in the way that Western Australia spent thousands upon thousands of pounds building two great fences in the desert hundreds of miles long to keep the rabbits from coming over into that pioneer state. The camel trains with their supplies of lumber and wire and carrying water and food were out for months. West Australia has succeeded thus far in keeping the pests, which with the dingoes, the wild dogs of the country, are the greatest nuisances in the land, from her territory. The effort was worth the money. There was grim humor in that jingle.

### NEWSPAPERS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Americans liked the newspapers of Australia exceedingly. They would do credit to any country and to any city. When one thinks that the entire population of Australia is only a little more than that of New York City and probably no more than of New York if the suburban population is included one marvelled at the excellent newspapers produced by the hundreds. Newspaper publication in Australia is profitable business. The men engaged in the work are the keenest minded in the community. The reports of the doings in connection with the fleet were marvels of accuracy. The lighter side of things was portrayed delightfully.

Except in the makeup the newspapers were really American. The English style of using indirect discourse in employed and small headings are the custom. But big black headings and box devices and all the other American tricks were used in telling the fleet story. Of course the English style of using the first page for advertisements was adopted and putting your best news inside as far as possible, but with that exception the newspapers were just as presentable and entertaining as can be found anywhere.

### LAUGHING JACKASSES.

The ships of the American fleet were fairly overloaded with pets—dogs, emus, birds—until most of the vessels resembled floating zoos. The Louisiana got what its people regarded as the boss pet of them all. It was a laughing jackass. You don't know what a laughing jackass is? Well, it isn't a jackass at all! It's a bird, one of the strangest birds that lives in the world. It belongs to Australia and is so revered by the people that rarely is one allowed to take a jackass out of the country. The Louisiana's came from a zoo.

A laughing packass is the solemnest looking bird in all creation. It is about the size of a crow or a magpie, gray in color, with brown or beautiful blue wings, with a long, sharp beak, and it sits around on trees and posts, and buildings hour after hour, the most forlorn looking thing your eyes ever rested upon. It is a flesh eater, loves snakes and insects and any other kind of meat it can get. When it chooses, generally at sunrise or sunset, it lets loose its cry. There is no fun in that bird, but its cry is the most tremendous guffaw human ears ever heard. You can't listen to that cry without shrieking with laughter. If you want to start the day in good humor just have a laughing jackass come around and get you up.

The Louisiana's jack was silent for several days after he came on board, but a few days ago he began to laugh at reveille and at sunset, and every one who hears his has a good time. It wouldn't be a bad investment for Uncle Sam to provide laughing jackasses for all his men of war.

### LONDON'S MANY RELIGIONS.

The new Mormon "temple" at South Tottenham, which was dedicated on Sunday, is the latest addition to the abundant facilities which Greater London provides for the exercise of what perhaps we may call strange religions. In the East End there are at least two Chinese joss houses, where the wearer of the pigtail can burn his incense stick; the Malays can worship in their temple near St. George's street east; the Parsees bow down to the sun in an upper room in Bloomsbury; and the Mohammedan has a choice of mosques in different parts of London. Among the 300 sects in London all professing Christianity, are such little known bodies as the Sandemanians, a sect sprung from the Glassites; the Cokelers, whose founder was a Walworth shoemaker; the Seventh Day Baptists, whose Sabbath is Saturday; the Peculiar People, who have a rooted objection to doctors; the followers of Joanna Southcott, domestic servant and prophetess; and the Shakers, whose numbers are now pathetically small.—Westminster Gazette.

Cowan's

Nut Milk Chocolate

A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In ¼ and ½ pound cakes.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO. 83

Savings

Your savings are the safeguard of your future. You want to place them where there is no chance whatever of losing them. You can do that by depositing them with this Company, or by taking out a Debenture for $100 or more, for one or more years. By law no depositor or debenture holder can lose one dollar of principal or interest while any assets remain to cover his investment. The assets of this Company exceed $11,000,000, so that there is no chance of loss. In fact there is no financial institution in Canada which can offer you more absolute certainty of safety.

Correspondence will be gladly entered into with those interested in banking by mail.

Huron & Erie

Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

Nervous, Diseased Men

DIS. K. & K. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

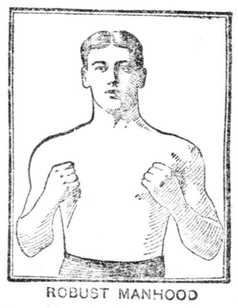


A NERVOUS WRECK

Consultation FREE.

Question Blank for Home Treatment sent FREE.

Reasonable Fees for Treatment



ROBUST MANHOOD

We Guarantee to Cure all Curable Cases of Stricture, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Blood Poisons, Vital Weaknesses, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, and all Diseases Peculiar to Men and Women.

Don't waste yir time and money on cheap, dangerous, experimental treatment. Don't increase at yur own cost your sufferings by being experimented on with remedies which they claim have just discovered. But come to us in confidence. We will treat you conscientiously, honestly and skillfully, and restore you to health in the shortest possible time with the least medicine, discomfort and expense practicable. Each case is treated as the symtoms indicate. Our New Method is original and has stood the test for twenty years.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Miaigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.




SIMPLICITY IN DEPOSITING. Just hand in your money to our receiving teller. He will make out your deposit slip and relieve you of all details. Nothing simpler than banking with us. 3½% interest on deposits of $1 and more.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.

109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP

Discriminating smokers—those who enjoy only HIGH-GRADE GOODS should call for THE JAP.

THOSE WHO KNOW

CIGARS

WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

The Jap

TO THE LADIES:

THE JAP CIGAR is put up in a special package for presentation as a Christmas Gift, and can be purchased at the stands of all leading dealers. It is the most appropriate cigar for gentlemen who demand the best. If you purchase THE JAP from your dealer you can be assured that you are making a presentation of the best the market produces. THE JAP is sold in packages of twenty-fives and fifties.

JUST ASK FOR THE JAP

JOHN McNEE & SONS

Makers LONDON Canada

THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP THE JAP

WEBSTER & GRAHAM

353 Richmond Street, London

AGENTS FOR
"Muskoka" "Acton"
"Eagle" "Penetang"
And Other Leading Brands of SOLE LEATHER

Messrs. Breithaupt's and Beardmore's Celebrated Lines of Cut Soles

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leather and Shoe Findings

LACES,
SHOE DRESSINGS
Babys' Soft-Sole Shoes

For the Custom Trade

We can always supply your wants. When in need send your orders direct to us for Bal & Fils' French Kip, English Kip, Native Kip and Calf and all leading brands of Upper Leathers.

For the Shoe Repair Trade

Our assortment of Tap Soles will be found complete. In addition to the lines mentioned, we carry other leading brands. Our stock is always kept in shape to ship orders on the shortest notice, and we will be pleased to quote prices at any time.

What shoe polishes do you use? Our lines are complete, including Packard's Celebrated Brand, also the Famous Nugget Brand.

In shoe laces we make our own direct importations, and can supply you with leather, rifle or silk oxfords. Our laces cannot be beaten.

WEBSTER & GRAHAM

Successors to Wm. Watson

353 Richmond Street. Long Distance Phone 1143

# Gold Rivers of the Rand

**THE TRANSVAAL GOLDEN FLOOD WHICH MAY DROWN THE WORLD —THE ORE A PLUM PUDDI WITH THE GOLD IN THE DOUGH —UNDERGROUND IN THE BIGGEST SOUTH AFRICAN MINE — HOW THE ROCK LOOKS—ENORMOUS MILLS WITH HUNDREDS OF STAMPS—A LOOK AT GOLD BRICKS WORTH A MILLION OF DOLLARS — FRANK CARPENTER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.**

Take out your watch, hold it to your ear and listen to the ticks. For every one of them four dollars' worth of yellow gold is now coming out of the great mines under my feet. That is the measure of the stream, and it goes on second after second, day and night, all the year through. The steady output of the gold mines of the Rand is now four dollars per second, two hundred and forty dollars per minute, more than fourteen thousand dollars per hour, and over three hundred thousand dollars per day. In 1907 the product was more than one hundred and thirty million dollars, or more than eleven million dollars' worth of the yellow metal every month.

### TRANSVAAL'S GOLDEN FLOOD.

In all history there has been no such golden flood as that which is now pouring forth from the Transvaal. The mines of India, of Croesus and of Solomon were as nothing beside it. The treasures of Mexico and Peru in the times of Cortez and Pizarro dwindle in comparison, and Australia, Alaska and California had nothing like unto this. The mines of the Rand are now producing more than one-fourth of all the new gold in the world. They were discovered only a little more than twenty years ago, and they have already turned out more than one billion dollars' worth of bullion. This is equal to one-twelfth of all the gold from all the mines of the world since Columbus discovered America. In weight it is just about 2,000 tons, or so much that if you loaded it on two-horse wagons at a ton to the wagon it would take a line of teams twelve or fifteen miles long to carry it all.

More than this, these mines promise ot continue pouring out gold for generations to come. They could produce twice as much today if they had the labor, and they could treble that amount and keep the mines going for years. The gold reefs, in which the precious metal lies, have been proved for a length of more than sixty miles, and experts say that they can be worked to a depth of 6,000 feet. If they were worked to 4,000 the amount so far taken out would be just about 3 per cent of the whole, and at that rate there are ten to fifteen billions of the precious bullion left.

The production has been increasing by leaps and bounds ever since gold was discovered here. In 1884 the output was about $50,000, and ten years later it had jumped to $38,000,000 per annum. It steadily increased to about $80,000,000, which was the annual product at the beginning of the Boer war. It then fell to almost nothing for a year or so, but in 1904 it reached again $80,000,000. In 1905 it reached $100,000,000, in 1906 it was more than $120,000,000, and in 1907 the vast sum of $136,750,000. These amounts are inconceivable, but they are about what the mines are producing today. The aggregate dividends last year were $35,000,000, and the mines which paid them are capitalized at over $120,000,000. I have before me a newspaper which gives the products of a dozen of the leading mining companies during the past month. None of them has paid less than $75,000 for every day of the month, and some have run as high as $15,000 per day for the thirty days. Talk about gold! Where will you find it elsewhere as here?

### THE GOLDEN DOUGH OF THE RAND.

I almost despair of describing these caves of Aladdin on the highlands of South Africa. They are not like any mineral region of North or South America, and I doubt if they have their counterpart on the face of the globe. The country is half desert, and there are no indications of minerals. The gold is found in several great reefs of rock that run through a range of low hills for a distance of 120 miles. The land is a mile or more above the sea, and these hills run from 100 to 300 feet higher. The reefs begin at the surface and extend down at a regular slope for no one knows how deep into the earth. They are great sandwiches of gold-bearing rock, streaked here and there with a conglomerate or pudding containing quartz pebbles. The pebbles may be called the raisins in the pudding. They range in size from the egg of a swallow up to that of a goose, but they contain no gold. The gold is in the dough of the pudding, or the cement which holds these quartz and other rocks together. Money is often called dough in our slang, but the dough of the Transvaal is the simon-pure thing, and is really sprinkled with gold.

I can describe this better by taking you with me on a trip over the reef and going down into one of the mines. We might start at Johannesburg and go east and west for sixty odd miles, and see nothing but mines all the way. We get the train at Park station and are soon flying by the great works with their mountains of tailings. We can see the black smokestacks cutting the sky at the front and behind us, and we could throw a stone into the great hills of dazzling white sand which have been left near the mine after extracting the gold. On each of those hills cars are crawling up and down. Some of them are attached to steel cables, which bring the refuse for several miles and dump it on the top of the hill, crawling on without stopping until they are back at the works ready to be loaded again. The cars look like enormous ants or bugs. They are going on the dead run over the white sand, which shines out under the rays of the African sun.

As we go the train stops every few moments, and at every stop is a mine. Think of a range of sand hills, the material of which is as fine as that you use for scouring your floors. Let it rise right out of the green hills and extend on for forty odd miles, and you have some idea of these enormous piles of refuse which have come from the reef. Remember, as you look at it, that every grain of that sand was once part of a rock containing gold, and that hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of gold have come from it. If you continue your ride you will find a fence of iron smokestacks along the whole forty miles, and you will never be outside the din of the stamps which are crushing the rocks to get out the gold.

### IN A BIG SOUTH AFRICAN MINE.

It is only one of these mines that we shall visit today. It is the "Simmer and Jack," within a half hour ride by train from Johannesburg, covering an enormous territory sprinkled with gold. This mine has produced more than five million dollars' worth of gold during the past year, and it yielded about five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold last month. It is a great gold factory, devoted to taking the rock out of the earth and reducing it to bullion. The ore contains only about $7 50 worth of gold to the ton, and the profit is not more than 87 cents on every ton handled. It has the best of mining machinery, and it works between five and six thousand men day and night, Sunday and week day, all the year through. It has more than four thousand Chinese, a thousand black natives, and hundreds of whites who act as skilled laborers and as overseers and managers.

### A GOLD SANDWICH.

The Simmer and Jack begins at the surface and its gold-bearing rock runs down at an angle of 43 degrees to no one knows how deep. The gold is in a great sandwich of rock more than a mile wide, and on the slant four-fifths of a mile long. Already tens of thousands of tons of the gold-bearing conglomerate have been taken out, and sixty thousand tons are now being raised every month. The sandwich starts in a great plain. It leans, as I have said, at a broad angle, and one can look down between the walls out of which it has been cut, and by hanging on to ropes can slide down inside them for hundreds of feet.

The manager of the underground workings in the Simmer and Jack is an American. He is a California engineer named Seagraves, who has been in Africa for some years. Upon my telling him that I wanted to go into the mine, he said there were 60 miles of tunnels and underground passages, and I therefore asked him to show me as much as he could in one day. Before descending we put on miners' clothing. We then entered a great skip or bucket, which had just brought up two tons of ore. Then a signal from the engineer dropped us down into the darkness, and another signal stopped us at a tunnel 900 feet from the surface. Here we left the skip and walked through tunnel after tunnel cut out of the sandwich, now and then stopping to look down the incline.

Imagine a mighty cave just high enough for a man to stand upright within it, and running down at an angle of 40 degrees for hundreds of feet, making a flat, slanting hall covering acres. There are rock walls above and rock floors below, and away down the slant hundreds of feet distant are scores of yellow Chinese pounding the drills to make holes for the blasting. The Chinese are bare to the waist, and they sing as they work. Each has a candle, and the light from this gives him a weird appearance as he slaves, away down there in the darkness. The Chinese are paid at the rate of 1 cent for each inch of hole drilled, and an ordinary man drills 50 inches or more in a day. They are gouging out the holes for the dynamite candles. At certain hours the charges are put in and several scores of blasts are set off at once. After this the ore, which has been blown out, is shovelled into the cars in the tunnels below. It is then carried to the shaft, up which is flies in great iron skips, and on to the stamps which crush the gold out.

### A LOOK AT THE ORE.

As I went through the mine Mr. Seagraves showed me the gold-bearing pudding. It lies here and there in streaks or streams in the rock, now widening and now narrowing. It is a blue conglomerate filled with pebbles of white quartz embedded in a cement which is impregnated with iron and gold. The gold is in crystals and flakes so small as to be invisible to the eye. I could set no yellow metal whatever, and the rock looked more like limestone than anything else. The miners disregard the pebbles, for they have been crushed again and again and found to contain no gold whatever.

The gold-bearing strata lies upon granite. It is supposed to have been deposited by means of water in sand and clay, which in time has turned to cement, and which by volcanic forces has been forced up into the slanting ridge which now forms the southern watershed of this continent. Indeed, it may be that the gold was once in the water just as gold is now said to be in the waters of the ocean. Some scientists assert that there is about forty million dollars' worth of gold in every cubic mile of sea water, and if this is so it would only take three cubic miles of the ocean to equal the present mighty yearly output of the Rand.

### THE DANGERS OF MINING.

I have been in many gold mines, but in none where the dangers are greater than in these great slanting caves of South Africa. The walls so dip that you have to take a rope or chain to hold on to, as you move through the slopes, and a slip would send you rolling down over the rocks for hundreds of feet. The accidents are so many that visitors are required to give a pledge before they enter the mine that no action will be taken against the company in case they are injured during the journey. The mines are not timbered, as the rock is solid, but nevertheless the blasing frequently cracks the walls and masses fall down into the tunnels upon those who pass through. There are also cars whizzing along, the ore rolls down the planes, and rocks weighing tons fly this way and that.

### BIG MILLS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

But let us go to the surface and walk through this mighty gold factory. The mines of the Transvaal have machinery equal to the finest used in America, and the Simmer and Jack has 320 stamps, which work away day and night, crushing the ore for the mercury plates and cyanide vats.

As the rock comes to the surface it is in lumps of all sizes from that of my fist to a half bushel measure, or larger. It is of a bluish color, and it looks much like the limestone we use for fixing the turnpikes. There is not a glint of gold to be seen anywhere, and when crushed the rock looks just like the dust on the roads. The rock is first sorted by machinery, that the larger pieces may be broken before they go into the crushers. They are then ground up after the same fashion that our grandmothers ground coffee, save that these crushing mills will chew to pieces rocks the size of a peck measure.

When the ore is comparatively fine it is dropped down into the stamps and pounded by them to dust. These stamps are great bars of steel, which are always dropping upon the gold-bearing rock. There are 320 of them, and as they fall they make a noise like that of Victoria Falls or the rushing of Niagara. The din is so great that the workmen have to stop their ears with cotton to keep them from losing their hearing. Indeed, I found myself putting my hands to the sides of my head to shut out the sound.

When the rock comes from the stamps it is a fine flour of gold ore. It must be fine enough to go through a wire mesh with holes not much larger than the point of a needle. It is now carried by water over tables covered with mercury, which catches the gold and allows the sand to go on. After this the refuse is treated to a bath of cyanide of potassium and water, which takes up such gold as is left. The processes are about the same as those used in our great mines of the west, and as a result practically all of the gold is saved.

### WITH THE ASSAYERS.

I was much interested in going through the assay offices of this great mine. The ore has to be treated again and again to know just how the mine is working, and to be sure that nothing is lost. Something like a thousand different assays are made every day. A very little bit of ore is taken each time, but the gold and silver is all gotten out of it, and then, by measuring and multiplying, one can tell just how much gold is to the ton. In this assay office lead is added to the ore, and from each sample comes a button of lead about as big as the end of your thumb. In this lead is the gold. The button is roasted in bone ash, during which process the lead disappears and the gold only is seen. The speck of gold is often not bigger than the point of a fine needle, but the weighing machines are so fine that the assayers can easily tell just how much the stuff runs to the ton.

### THE REAL THING.

Before leaving I mentioned to the assayers that I had spent a whole day in the Simmer and Jack, and had been told again and again of the millions of dollars' worth of gold it was producing. I said that I had seen thousands of tons of ore alleged to be loaded with gold, but had yet to observe the first glint of yellow or any sign of the pure golden thing.

"If you have any doubts as to the reality of the gold here," said the scientist, "I can dispel them by showing you some bricks made here within the last few weeks, which we are about to ship to London."

With that he took me into the back room of his tin-roofed assay office, and by the twist of his wrist unlocked a vault in the wall. He then touched an electric button, swung a combination lock around five times, and threw open a safe, out of which he pulled a great brick of pure gold. He dropped it on the counter and asked me to lift it. I tried to do so, but failed, although I might have succeeded had the brick been lying on the floor instead of at the height of my waist. It was a solid lump of bright yellow metal shaped like a paving brick, and perhaps two inches thicker. He put it on the scales, and showed me that it weighed over 70 pounds. He said that its value was $180,000. In the same vault I was shown other bricks which ran up to more than one million dollars.

During my conversation with the assayer I asked him how the gold was sent to London. He replied:

"It all goes on the cars from here to Cape Town, and thence by the mail steamers to Southampton. The shipments are made every Monday, in order that the trains may reach the Cape for the ship sailing Wednesday. Each brick is put up in a separate wooden box, which is bound around with strap iron and sealed. The banks do the shipping, and the railways are responsible for the gold from here to Cape Town. On certain Mondays of the month the shipments amount to four million dollars, including about twenty-five of these big golden bricks."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

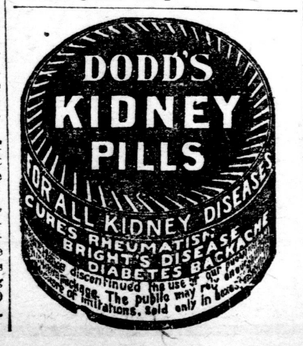
THIN BLOOD MADE STRONG

TIREDNESS AND WEAKNESS OVERCOME.

A JOYOUS LETTER.

"I admit because I neglected early treatment I am entirely to blame for the condition of weakness, that for nearly two years made my life a real misery," writes Mrs. Hazen, of Beauport. "At first I felt sort of flat in the morning and could do no more than pick at my breakfast. Later I remember my sleep was disturbed, that dreamy, restless sleep, from which you finally awaken, feeling as if you could never get up. Then I became thin, lost my color, got nervous and fearful about nothing, and kept thinking about myself all the time, and was irritable, cross and easily made cry. What would have become of me if I had not taken Ferrozone I can't imagine. Ferrozone put new life into me from the start. It strengthened my nerves and brought back my color, and in a little while, less than three months, no healthier and brighter woman could be found anywhere. I highly praise Ferrozone and advise sick people to take advantage of its health-conferring properties."

Ferrozone quickens the powers of both body and mind, simply because it forms lots of blood that's full of life and vitality. Ferrozone creates appetite, gives strength, vim and endurance, it's good for old people, good for everybody that needs better health. Thousands of men, women and children use Ferrozone every day and all say it's the best nourishing, strengthening tonic made; try Ferrozone yourself, 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2 50. Sold by all dealers.




## JAPS DISCOVER A NEW ISLAND

The Japanese report the discovery of a previously unknown island about 280 miles east of Formosa. The discovery is somewhat surprising at this late date. The Japanese flag has been hoisted over it, and the name Nishigawa has been given to the island.

The Japanese agent, Mr. Nishihata, is very enthusiastic over the discovery. He says it has great natural wealth.

He found in the waters between the surrounding flat reef and the shores of the island several kinds of marketable shells and mother-of-pearl in abundance. There are also inexhaustible supplies of commercial coral; and better still, he found enormous quantities of calcium phosphate on the reefs, that will afford the best of artificial fertilizer, and he thinks the supply is sufficient to keep miners busy for 50 or 60 years.

As his vessel approached the island, Mr. Nishihata saw a cloud of birds hovering over it, and he found later that they were of a species which the Japanese call osadori. These birds abound there in great numbers, and are counted among the valuable resources of the island, as there is a good market for their plumage, particularly in France. Trade in these feathers has already begun, and they are the first of the island resources to be shipped to France.

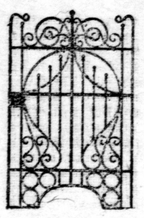
The flora is tropical, but the island seems to be fairly healthful. No reptiles or venomous insects can be found, and the only quadruped that the island seems to possess is a variety of rat about the size of a rabbit.

## GROWING USE OF CANADIAN CEMENT

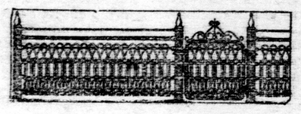
REINFORCED CONCRETE RAPIDLY BECOMING AN UP-TO-DATE BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cement is something that sticks. That is the popular impression. More than that, outside the spheres of the engineer, the architect, the builder, and those connected with its production and sale, considerable ignorance prevails. The use of cement probably has had bigger growth in fewer years with less inspired publicity than any other building material. This may be due to the fact that experiments are still being made in the chemical and testing laboratories, by the engineer and architect, for new uses are continually being found for this wonderful material. Occasional failures have marked the history pages of this form of construction. This is but natural in the case of an industry that has made so phenomenal a growth. The responsibility usually rests with the contracting skinflint, who has disregarded rules and the necessary precautions. For the sake of extra profits, he has badly mixed his cement or skimped his reinforcement. For personal gain he has generally pared safety. In other words, failures in reinforced concrete construction may be ascribed, with few exceptions, to carelessness, gross and otherwise. Thus, for all practical purposes, the detractors have little ground to stand upon. With the proper proportions of architectural, engineering and building skill, no reason there is why cement cannot win the unqualified admiration of prospective contractors. Several millions of Canadian capital have been invested in marl and clay beds. A concrete example of how money has been cemented with remunerative enterprises is not difficult to find. One Canadian corporation possesses a string of cement companies extending from coast to coast. All this does not imply that the investor should jump with blindfolded eyes. Some companies have made good; others have not. The fall of the latter may have been due to lack of directorial enterprise, to bad business management, to the introduction of high finance, to a wrong conception of possibilities. But two facts stand uncontradicted. In building circles, reinforced concrete is rapidly becoming recognized as the most up-to-date material. Cement being its chief integral part, the market for that commodity is constantly widening. The uses and advantages of Portland cement are many. It can be used in almost any construction work. This all but entitles it to first place in its own and similar spheres. Dwellings and factory buildings are utilizing it. The railroad companies probably utilize thousands of barrels in the erection of their piers and bridges. Cement sidewalks are giving a finished appearance in the civic homes of progressive municipalities. Upon the farm one sees this material in many shapes. Stable floors, gate and fence posts, dairy buildings and silos are being built of this material. Comparatively speaking, the industry is yet in its infancy, notwithstanding the fact that it is used almost universally. With our rapidly diminishing timber supply in Canada, we will find it necessary to look more and more to cement as a building material.—Canadian Cement and Concrete Review.

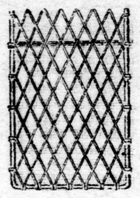
# Dennis Wire and Iron Works Company, Limited



BANK RAILINGS.



WIRE AND IRON FENCING.

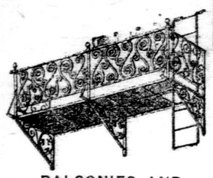


WINDOW GUARDS.

GRILLS
CHURCH BRASS WORK
BANK RAILINGS
DECORATIVE WORK IN IRON BRASS AND BRONZE

Iron Stairs
Fire Escapes
Fences

Wickets
Marquises
Gates



BALCONIES AND FIRE ESCAPES.



WIRE DOOR MATS.



OAT MANGERS.

Wire Work

Brass Signs

**London :: Canada**

**Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts**



A. M. SMITH J. M. DILLON

# A. M. Smith & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

London :: Ontario

SPECIALTIES:

RED BAND TEA
RED BAND SUGAR
RED BAND COFFEE
RED BAND EXTRACTS
RED BAND BREAKFAST FOOD
RED BAND CURRANTS
RED BAND SALMON
RED BAND RAISINS
RED BAND LARD


## The Author of "The Merry Widow"

CHECKERED CAREER OF THE FAMOUS COMPOSER — HIS FATHER A REGIMENTAL MUSICIAN — HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

Franz Lehar, the composer of "The Merry Widow," has had a varied and strenuous career. In his cradle days he was what the German humorist call a "knapsack child," a sobriquet given to the infants of soldiers constantly on the march. Lehar's father was a regimental musician in the Austrian army. A writer in the Saturday Evening Post tells of Mr. Lehar's wonderful success with his operattas, and sketches his interesting life. To quote in part:

One day, at six years old, Franz emerged from an obscure corner and suspicious silence with his first little song. At four he had been able to put an accompaniment to any melody and in any key, to play on a piano with the keyboard covered with cloth; to take a given theme and improvise on it. Enough indications to assure a profitable prodigy to his struggling family; but good sense nipped the suggestion.

Of his brief school days at Budapest Lehar says that, had he not been able to play the harmonium in "singing hour," he does not know how things would have gone with him.

He was a dreamer of melodies that whispered all day in fascinating cadences foreign to the three R's; they sang still, loudly enough to drown both conscience and ancient history, in a fruitless year at the high school at Sternberg; then it became music or nothing.

Only twelve when he left home for the conservatory at Prague, he was entered as a violin pupil, and, instead of practicing promptly began to compose. In the conservatory orchestra he was assigned the post of triangle-player; there he heard the works of Smetana, Fibich and Dvorak, that set new melodies in his own brain to tingling The violin went into silence for days at a time, while he put down a constantly lengthening procession of notes upon paper.

Called before the director for neglecting his chosen instrument. Lehar was given the choice of forsaking his studies in composition with Fibich or leaving the conservatory.

"Keep to your violin," wrote back his father, to whom he had appealed: "you must have a means of support."

"Hang your violin on a nail and stick to composing," said Dvorak, to whom he had submitted two sonatas. Brahms, the great composer, after scanning these works, confirmed the encouragement.

Oftentimes in those days the scant allowance from home had made hunger an intimate; once Franz Lehar, the boy, fell unconscious from it in the streets of Prague. But when his mother visited him briefly he had the courage to keep from her even a hint of it; only in the moment of her leaving, as the train moved out from the station, and the fantom of loneliness made the other clutching fantom too strong to fight, he ran along the platform crying, "Mother! Mother!" She, poor woman, understanding only too well the agony conveyed in his cry of despair, tried to jump out of the quickly gliding train to the little figure trotting along on the platform beside it.

Then life went on again, as it has gone on before and since, for the boy with a gift too great for money to buy with but scarcely enough of money itself to buy bread. That troubled him less than the hours he had to sacrifice to practice, as his father had ordered—hours that meant others stolen from sleep that the long procession of notes might keep on upon paper.

In 1888, when he was eighteen, he was given his certificate as violinist, and the Prague days were ended. In his heart he treasured, and still treasures, as best memory of them, the lessons that Dvorak and Fibich gave him, helping him out of the chrysalis to wings of his own.

To his first engagement as concert-meister at the combined theatres of Barmen-Elberfeld he took with him 1,200 pounds of manuscript compositions. "I remember the exact amount," said Lehar, smiling, "because of the frightfully high freight rate."

With a salary of thirty-seven dollars a month life had begun; but his composing was now temporarily ended. Performances were given alternately at the two theatres; symphony concerts, opera and operetta jostled each other, with endless rehearsals wedged in between; one single song was all that he found time to write there. Unable longer to support it, one day between dark and dawn he departed, leaving a broken contract behind by way of good-by.

For ten happy months after that he lived in Vienna, a member of the Fifteenth Regiment Band, which his father conducted. There was a living in it, and, to Lehar, more important still, there was, between rehearsals, concerts and marching at the head of the regiment, time for composing. Many marches, dances, a romance for violin, and a hymn for the unveiling of the Grilparzer monument in the Volksgarten, were written then.

The fate of the "knapsack child" fell to him for many a year after that, but those brief months fixed in Lehar an affection for Vienna and Viennese life that made it his home as surely as if he had been born there.

There is a beautiful season in youth when one is driven by the motor of energy to perpetual work, as the boy is driven to play. With Lehar this season came in the mud-paved isolation of Losoncz, a townlet in upper Hungary, where at twenty he donned the Austrian uniform as kapellmeister of the garrison band. The situation was not alluring; the peasant players were musical with Hungarian intuitiveness, and ended at that. Lehar set out to make them musicians, giving them lessons between rehearsals. To his credit and theirs they grew to be one of the best bands in the empire, but it was when Lehar took up his violin and led some passionate Hungarian melody that they swept things most completely; the power and magnetism in his playing would carry any audience as completely today. It was that gift which was the cause of his departure from Losoncz. Utterly wearied, he was seated at supper at a restaurant where his band had played a long concert that evening. A waiter brought him word from a staff-officer that he wanted to hear his favorite melody played by Lehar. Tired out, his rage was too strong for restraint. "Tell him," was the answer, "that I am no gipsy leader, and if he wants me to play the violin he must come and ask me himself."

After that, to the regret of the many friends he had made there, nothing remained for him to do, under the existing military exactions, but resign.

---

A woman detected in Paris in the with apple and pear trees of the cider and perry varieties, and they draw a profitable revenue from their elongated plantations. Thus the 800,000 roadside trees of Belgium bring in an annual income of £13,000—that is, a little over 4d a tree, big and little; while they cost, including contributions to a replanting sinking fund, a trifle over ¾d a tree.



### *The Waits of Old*

*By Byron Williams*

Play, minstrels, play!
'Tis Christmas Day!
Intone thine instruments to joy
As in that other Christmas morn
The shepherds hailed the Christ-child boy
That in the manger drear was born!

Play, minstrels, play!
Upon the hay
There sleeps secure from Herod's ban
Within the hills of Galilee
The Saviour of his fellow man—
The King of all the Kings is He!

Play, minstrels all!
Throughout the hall
Be merry as a wedding tryst!
Again we place the diadem
Upon the sacred head of Christ—
The Chosen Child of Bethlehem!

All hail the King!
Let chorals wing
O'er every land, o'er every sea,
And let the song be now as when
He came—the child of Galilee:
Of "peace on earth; good will to men!




# The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THE Edison Phonograph differs from all other sound-reproducing instruments because it was invented and perfected by Thomas A. Edison, and because it is constructed on a principle which is more nearly perfect than that of any other instrument made for the purpose.

The first Phonograph ever made was made by Mr. Edison, and from that invention was perfected the Edison Phonograph which today is considered the most perfect instrument for reproducing music, voice and other sounds.
For you the Edison Phonograph means constant and varied entertainment of the kind for which you would pay theatre and concert prices to enjoy otherwise, but which, with the Edison Phonograph, you can enjoy in your own home.
No method of spending an evening can be pleasanter, whether you use it for the enjoyment of yourself and family, whether you invite friends to hear it, or whether you use it for informal entertaining, either for a program or dance. It is always there, always ready to be turned on; it is easily operated, and the cost is slight.

## Edison Amberol Records

Mr. Edison did not consider his Phonograph good enough with Records that played only two minutes, so he experimented until he produced a Record which will play more than four minutes. It is no larger than the other Record. It is played on the same Phonograph by means of an attachment which your dealer has. It more than doubles the enjoyment of the Phonograph.

Music formerly unavailable for the two-minute Record, on account of its length, can now be heard in full and to better advantage.

There is an Edison dealer near you. Go and hear the Edison Phonograph, and especially ask to hear the new Edison Amberol Records.



Thomas A. Edison

**FREE.** Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

**We Desire Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs** in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

**National Phonograph Company, 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.**



We carry a complete stock of Edison Phonographs, Records and Four-Minute Record Attachments. Call and hear them at our store.

**W. McPHILLIPS**

**189 Dundas Street, London**


## Driving Whites From South Africa

GENERAL BOOTH TELLS OF A GLOOMY AND DISCOURAGING CONDITION.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has recently made a trip of three months' duration in the South African colonies of England, much of the time being spent in inspecting the Salvation Army work. Gen. Booth is not optimistic over the outlook for the white man in the racial strife which is constantly raging. On his return to England he granted an interview at his house in Hadley Wood to a representative of the London Daily Chronicle, and the following is the published account of that interview:

He does not disguise that his long journey and hard work have exhausted his strength, for a time, and the impressive figure of the old man looked frail. Unfortunately his sight is failing; but his spirit still burns with its old fire, and his intelligence is as keen and quick as ever.

The object of his South African journey was primarily to inspect the colonial work of the Salvaton Army in that part of the world. This, he said, was "smashed out" by the Boer war, when their halls and property were commandeered by Boers and British. At that time the Salvation Army did good work under the Red Cross, ministering to the bodies and souls of the wounded. Since then it has had to build itself up again in South Africa.

But the conversation turned upon the social and political problems of South Africa. Gen. Booth has not only the spirit of the missionary. As a great organizer of social reform he sees deep down into the moving forces of humanity, and the statesmen of this country should learn something from the impressions of a man who has a broad and serious outlook.

### GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

If that be so, then the moral of Gen. Booth's conversation is disquieting. For, in spite of an eloquent description of the vast possibilities of South Africa, his account of its present conditions was mournful and gloomy.

Travelling 18,000 miles, the general was necessarily impressed by the immensity of the country. In the Cape district, he said, between the Zambesi and Cape Town, there are 321 persons to the square mile. It could contain 400,000,000 inhabitants. With proper irrigation and the necessary labor, it could supply sufficient food for the whole inhabited world. Part of the district is, however, sterile. Yet wonders have been done with the rock and sand. Gen. Booth's host, Abe Bailey, has, he says, a large farm in this great "desert," where by capital and skill and labor, he has made a farm which is the wonder of South Africa, filled with beautiful herds of cattle and sheep and ostriches. Even in the worst conditions, therefore, South Africa, says the general, has illimitable possibilities as the home of a great nation. But a study of the present conditions of the country has filled him with bitter disappointment.

"I see," he said, "a prevalent and dreadful depression throughout the country. There is a complete want of confidence in any important improvement being effected. There is a continual racial strife between British and Boers—with some beautiful exceptions. The leading men, perhaps, on both sides repard the last settlement as a final settlement. Gen. Botha and Mr. Smuts are held in respect and esteem, but the old bitterness has not yet died down among the Boers in the country districts, and there is a great deal of heart-burning.

"To my surprise, also, I found that the unemployed question is acute in South Africa. I had hardly left the steamer before I was assailed with the question: 'What are we to do with the "poor whites"?' That question rang in my ears from one town to another for thousands of miles.

"Undoubtedly the cessation of the vast and unnatural expenditure of money during the late war, and the introduction of machinery on a great scale in the mines and elsewhere, are among the causes of white men being without work. But there are other more permanent causes. The native is taking the place of the white man. He works for less wages, and the white man refuses to compete with him by agreeing to a reduction of wages. There are recent cases of men going on strike in the mines and being replaced by Kaffirs. In one case men earning £1,200 a year struck for an increase of salary. They were displaced by black men, who had learned all that the others knew.

"Large number of white men are emigrating to Australia and Canada, and large numbers are coming back to this country. I say that if this goes on South Afrla will be without a white working population.

"What about the native? This is a great problem. In a few years, ten or twenty, or less, the Boers and British will have to reproach themselves when the inevitable conflict of the native races is upon them with all its consequences.

"For the natives are growing in numbers. Between the Zambesi and Cape Town, out of 10,000,000 of people, 9,500,000 are natives. A gentleman told me that when he first came to Natal there was not a Zulu within its borders. Now there are at least 1,000,000. But in addition, 100,000 Indians have been imported to South Africa. The coolie is taking away the white man's trade. He opens shops and stores. He works for long hours and undersells. He is driving our own traders out of the towns.

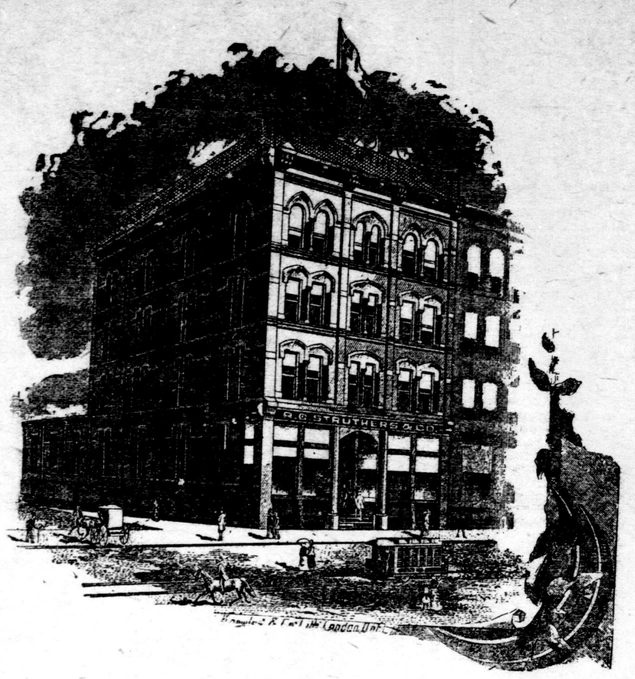
"And the Kaffir himself is growing in intelligence. He is unwittingly engaged in a conflict with the white man, wherein he beats him at the first encounter. He has robbed him of his love of work by doing the work for him. The white man's work is to 'boss.' He will not put his own hands to a job, and the native, who is a great imitator learns all there is to know.

"You must do something with the black man, and you must do it quickly. Some people say there are only two things to do, either to exterminate or to enslave him. But both are impossible now. You must civilize him properly; make him a self-respecting individual, take him away from his old tribal conditions. You must Christianize him. So that he is not only taught to read and write and calculate, but is changed in heart. You must befriend him and make him feel that he is better to work with you rather than without you or against you. Otherwise there will be terrible and appalling trouble."

---

According to a Government botanist at Washington there is reason to believe that buds share in the growing old of the parent plant. He illustrates his meaning in this way: Suppose the average life of an individual plant—say a tree—to be 100 years; then a bud removed when the parent plant is 50 years old will also be virtually 50 years of age, and if transplanted by grafting will be able to live on the graft only 50 years more.


**Piles Cured in Six to Fourteen Days.**
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c. yt



R. C. Struthers & Co.,
Wholesale Drygoods,
Carpets, Linoleum, Etc.

Cor. Richmond and York Sts., London, Canada. Long Distance Phone 338 | Branch, 33 Cooper St., Manchester, England

Special Attention Paid to Letter, Telephone, Telegraph Orders, Shipments Being Made the Same Day.

A PLEASURE--NOT A HABIT

Is the unanimous verdict of all smokers of the ever popular

David Harum Cigar

QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

David Harum Is Good

PURITY CLEANLINESS

Highest Excellence in Production

HOW MUCH GOODNESS

You get out of your daily smoke depends largely on what cigar you smoke. If you want THE MOST GOODNESS, ask for the DAVID HARUM. So far as cigars are concerned—you can get no better value :: :: :: ::

McLeod, Nolan & Co.
THE HOME OF THE DAVID HARUM
Makers LONDON Canada

# THE GENIUS OF THE BRONTES

**DR. EMIL REICH'S APPRECIATION —THE WONDERFUL SISTERS WHO WROTE IMMORTAL STORIES IN THEIR YORKSHIRE HOME —THEIR MELANCHOLY FATE.**

Dr. Emil Reich's name needs no introduction to readers, who will find in the two volumes of his "Women Through the Ages" characteristic studies of women, commencing with the Egyptian and ending with the American. I take from the chapter devoted to Literary Women of the nineteenth century this appreciation of the Brontes:

There remain those most wonderful sisters the Bontes, whose lives form the saddest page in English biography, whose books are among the finest treasures of literature, and who, from the wildness of their Yorkshire moor, harassed, combating every tragedy which could be compressed into their lives, could yet write with a knowledge of character and a power of observation that are unsurpassable. More and more are these childless, lorn, and devoted sisters recognized as for all time and of the highest rank.

Their father, perpetual curate of Haworth, a man of imperious and eccentric character, fed his children when small on potatoes and no meat to make them hardy, and burnt their clothes if he thought them too smart. Left to his care and that of a prim old maiden sister, the children were thrown on their own resources, and it is recorded by the father himself that the eldest sister, who died at the age of eleven, read the debates, and could talk on any topic as ably as a capable adult.

It seems superfluous here to trace the few and trivial incidents that marked the outward career of these girls, attempting again and again to be governesses — Emily after three months "becoming literally ill from home-sickness"—with the experiences in Brussels that inspired "Villette," and the ill-conditioned brother, who added another burden to those thrust on his sisters' shoulders by their father and circumstances. Deepest depression overshadowed their lives, and found its echo alike in "Wuthering Heights" and in "Jane Eyre," the respective masterpieces of Emily and Charlotte. The latter gave her father her great novel to read, and his criticism to the others ran:

"Girls, do you know Charlotte has been writing a book, and it is much better than likely."

How Charlotte Bronte faced her future may be gathered from the following extract from a letter:

"I am now thirty-two. Youth is gone—gone—and will never come back. Can't help it. It seems to me that sorrow must come some time to everybody, and those who scarcely taste it in their youth often have a more brimming and bitter cup to drain in after life; whereas those who exhause the dregs early, who drink the lees before the wine, may reasonably hope for more palatable draughts to succeed."

What follows is almost a danse macabre, for life only held a procession of death.

"I think Emily seems the nearest thing to my heart," said Charlotte, and Emily sickened. Perverse, obstinate, and peevish, she refused to see a doctor, or to take the medicines her sisters pressed on her. The piteous moment finally came when she whispered:

"If you will send for a doctor, I will see him now," and within two hours was dead. Her bulldog howled piteously at her door for many days.

And then Anne fell ill. Her own verses betray her aspiration, written as they were when face to face with eternity:

I hoped that with the brave and strong
My portioned task might lie,
To toil amid the busy throng
With purpose pure and high.

But God has fixed another part,
And He has fixed it well;
I said so with my bleeding heart
When first the anguish fell.

In what frame of mind Charlotte confronted the fresh catastrophe appears from an outpouring that certainly was never meant for general perusal:

"If there were no hope beyond this world, no eternity, no life to come, Emily's fate and that which threatens Anne would be heartbreaking. I cannot forget Emily's death-day; it becomes a more fixed, a darker, a more frequently recurring idea in my mind than ever. It was very terrible. She was torn, conscious, panting, reluctant, though resolute, out of a happy life."

Anne's death-scene was still and hallowed, but after it the lonely survivor cried:

"Solitude, Remembrance, and Longing are to be almost my sole companions all day through."

It might seem merciful that the illness of servants forced her to undertake the menial work of her father's house for a while, distracting her thoughts; and from that period eventually came forth her least depressing tale, "Shirley." By this time she had achieved fame, and now, as well as again later over "Villette," showed a sensitiveness to criticism which betrayed not only her innate delicacy, but the strain that had been put on her nerves. On a review she did not like by G. H. Lewes she noted:

"I am to be on my guard against my enemies, but God preserve me from my friends."

She had asked Miss Martineau to criticise anything coarse she ever detected in any of her works, but when she did so Charlotte Bronte took such umbrage that their intercourse ceased.

Eventually, after much hesitation, she married her father's curate, Mr. Nicholls, and it was agreed that they should live with him. He cordially approved, yet on the wedding day suddenly refused to go to the church, and a lady had to give her away. In only nine months the curtain was rung down:

"Oh! I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us, we have been so happy . . some parts exceeded all I had ever imagined."

It is something to feel that a few rays illuminated the stormy stress of her existence.

The true tribute to the Brontes lies in the fact that these Yorkshire maidens have given the most enduring, the most vivid, and the most forceful novels any of their nationality have written, a fact daily more recognized all over the world.

Since then others have written; countless women have produced books of varying merit, some powerful, some potent for good and ill; but no others of the sex have been worthy to rank beside these illustrious women of the Victorian era. New models will be found, new notes will sound in young and responsive ears, but the silver chords the Bontes touched will re-echo in literature.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Is a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the hundred and one ailments that constantly arise. It may be a cold, perhaps toothache, neuralgia, pain in the back—use Polson's Nerviline, it's penetrating, pain subduing and powerful. Nerviline is at least five times stronger than ordinary remedies and its worth in any household can't be over-estimated. For man or beast Nerviline is a panacea for all pains and costs only 25c per bottle. Buy Nerviline today from your druggist.

# IT PAYS TO PLANT TREES

**ESPECIALLY ON LAND UNFIT FOR CULTIVATION, AS THESE EXAMPLES SHOW.**

Thirty-five years ago the town of Andover, Mass., contained as fine groves of pines and other woods as there were in the state. From the top of Institution Hill, look whichever way you might, beautiful groves were to be seen.

Today from the same point it is like looking across an almost barren plain, says a writer in Horticulture. The woods have nearly disappeared, and few trees have been planted in their places.

The brooks where once a string of trout could be caught contain water only a few weeks in the spring or during heavy fall rains; the rest of the year they are dry or nearly so.

What is going on in this town is going on in almost every town in the state, and if this subject of tree planting is not taken in hand either by the Government or private parties we shall soon have a treeless state in Massachusetts.

There are thousands of acres of land that are unfit for cultivation, yet this same land has been covered with good growths of timber and wood and could be again so covered.

There is no better investment an owner could leave his children than to plant his barren lands with trees, besides benefiting the state and country in which he lives. A great many will say that it does not pay; a tree grows so slowly. Let us look at it in a business way and see.

J. D. G. Williams, of Raynham, set a piece of land to pine in 1850. The land was $10 an acre; cost of setting out, $5. After twenty-five years' growth the standing wood was sold to Mr. Thayer of Taunton, for $150 an acre, leaving the land in better order to set out again than when he bought it. The case may be stated thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land per acre | $10 |
| Trees per acre | 5 |
| Taxes per acre | 5 |
| Total | $20 |

Sold wood for $150 an acre and had land left.

A Mr. Williams, of Bristol County, set a piece of land to pine in 1841, the land costing $6 an acre. The trees were set in rows varying from six to nine feet and four to six feet apart. The lot was examined by an experienced lumberman in 1876 with a view to purchasing, and his estimate of the wood was seventy-five cords to the acre. More than two-third of this is suitable for box boards and is worth at the mill, three miles distant, $6 a cord.

| | |
|---|---|
| Land per acre | $6 |
| Setting trees | 7 |
| Taxes | 11 |
| Total cost per acre | $24 |
| Fifty cords of wood at $6 | $300 |
| Twenty-five cords of wood at $2 | 50 |
| Yield per acre | $350 |

The late Richard Simpson set a piece to pine thirty-one years ago on land too poor to cultivate. The wood now is estimated to be worth $150 an acre at least.

These groves had no treatment to hasten their growth or improve the quality of the lumber, and with the exception of the removing of one or two dead trees it might be said that they took care of themselves. Had these plantations been pruned so that the whole growth of the branches had been thrown into the trunks they would have been worth at least 15 per cent more.



*The First Christmas*

***Why Were the Wise Men Three?***

*"Why were the Wise Men three, instead of five or seven?"*
They had to match, you see,
The archangels in Heaven.

God sent them, sure and swift,
By His mysterious presage,
To hear the threefold gift
And take the threefold message.

Thus in their hands were seen
The gold of purest Beauty,
The myrrh of Truth all-clean,
The frankincense of Duty.

And thus they bore away
The loving heart's great treasure,
And knowledge clear as day,
To be our life's new measure.

God sent them for a sign
He would not change nor alter
His good and fair design,
However man may falter.

Whoso would mark and reach
The height of man's election
Must still achieve and teach
The triplicate perfection.

*From "The Wise Men from the East," by Bliss Carman.*

# EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

**PARIS LEADS IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS—BERLIN COMES NEXT.**

Europe has now 125 universities, with a total student body of 228,721. Next to Paris and Berlin come in point of attendance Budapest (6,551), Vienna (6,205), Moscow (6,860), Madrid (5,196), Naples (4,918), St. Petersburg (4,652).

The cost of maintaining the nine universities of Prussia has increased from 1860 to 1906 from $9,850,000 to $40,080,000, or an increase of 313 per cent for regular expenses, says the Independent. In addition new buildings and the like have cost a further $24,020,000, Berlin alone requiring nearly $7,500,000.

Berlin is fast becoming for Germany what Paris is for France, the overwhelming centre of university life. In addition to its 8,229 matriculated students, about 7,000 others are permitted to attend lectures, making a total of only a thousand less than the reports claim for Paris.

In general the universities in the large centres of population increasingly attract the greatest number of students in Germany. Munich has now 5,943 full students, Leipsic 4,341, Bonn 3,209, while the smaller university towns report no corresponding growth.

Even greater is a growth of the technological institutes. There are ten of these in Germany with a total enrollment of 15,780 matriculated students. Through the influence of the Kaiser these schools have now been placed on an equality with the universities.

The woman contingent is now 2,824 in the universities, of whom 320 are matriculated. In 1900 the number was only 664. Naturally Berlin leads, with 771, but no Prussian university will matriculate a woman or admit her to examinations. This right she has in all but Rostock, in Mecklenberg.

The number of students in the Italian universities, according to late statistics, is 27,100, while in 1893 it was only 21,780, so that there are now 80 students to every 100,000 inhabitants. The greatest increase is in the law department, from 5,690 in 1894 to 9,424, while, rather remarkably, the medical department has gone back from 6,521 to 4,731 during these years.

No Stropping  No Honing

SEE a man coming home from forge or furnace or factory—face covered with grime and soot—it only takes five minutes to lather his face and shave as clean as the palm of your hand with a Gillette Safety Razor. Then he is ready for an evening of rest.

The Gillette is one of the comforts of life that every working man can afford—it costs $5 but it lasts a lifetime.

It is the one safety razor that is safe—*cannot cut your face.* The only razor that can be adjusted for a light or close shave.

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING, NO HONING.

Stop at a store and buy a Gillette to-day

Standard Gillette Razor with 12 blades (24 cutting edges) $5.00.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.

48

Thirty Deaths From Razors.

A physician in Chicago states that thirty deaths have resulted from paring corns with a razor. Avoid blood poisoning by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. Purely vegetable. Painless and sure is Putnam's.

It has been stated in the Calcutta press that the Government railways in India will next year use coal brought to India by steamer from Natal, because it is better than Bengal coal and more economical.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

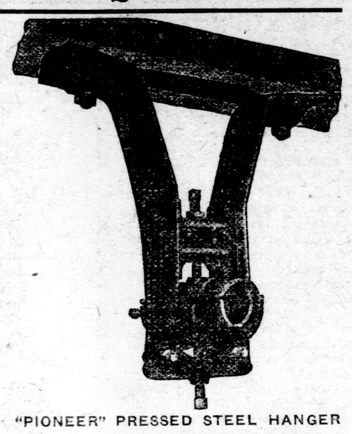
OUR MOTTO--"RIGHT AND QUICK"

# Now Is the Appointed Time

For overhauling your plant and putting it in shape to meet the rush of business in 1909.

# We Are Prepared

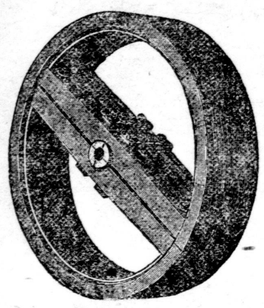
to meet all your requirements.



"PIONEER" PRESSED STEEL HANGER
Cheapest, Lightest, Strongest.

Our engineers are at your service. Our mechanics are the best. Nothing too large. Nothing too small.

SEE OUR "LONDON" GAS ENGINE WORKING IN CITY GAS COMPANY'S WINDOW.



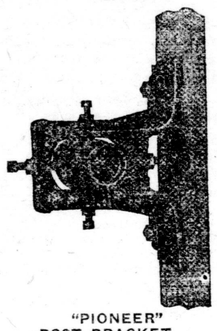
REEVES
WOOD SPLIT PULLEY
The best in the market.

## Repairing, Rebuilding or Complete Plants Installed

PATTERN MAKING A SPECIALTY

MANUFACTURERS OF
Freight Elevators
Coal Elevators
"London" Gas and Gasoline Engines (2 to 30 H. P.) and Outfits of All Kinds
L. and K. Test Boring Machines
Friction Clutches
Safety Shaft Collars
Auto Electric Air Pumps
and Special Machinery of every description.

AGENTS FOR
"Pioneer" Pressed Steel Hangers
"Columbia" Turned Steel Shafting
Beardmore Leather Belting
Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.
"Keystone" Pressed Steel Pulleys
"Frictionless" Babbit Metal.
"Star" Babbit Metal
"Chapman" Double Ball Bearing
Cap and Set Screws, Etc.
"Martin" Grinders,
A. A. A. Silver Steel Saws



"PIONEER" POST BRACKET

# THE SCOTT MACHINE CO.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS Limited.

290-292 York St., Opp. G.T.R. Freight Shed. Phone 1860.

# PLANTS FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING






¶We are the largest plant growers in Canada. ¶The finest specimens are reserved for sale through our retail store. ¶If a plant is labelled

Gammage FLORIST LONDON

It is a guarantee of quality and will be appreciated accordingly

RETAIL STORE, 207 DUNDAS ST. GREENHOUSES, OXFORD ST.
Established 1878

## OUTLINES COURSE OF UNCONSCIOUS DETERIORATION.

By Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D., Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

Grey hairs are here and there upon him and he knoweth it not.—Hosea, viii., 9.

The comic paragraphists—gentlemen whose elevating trade it is to take all the dignity out of sentiment and all nobility out of life—are in the habit of making fun over the discovery of the first grey hair.

There is nothing funny about it. When some poignant experience forces upon us the realization of that for which the grey hair conventionally stands; when we realize with a shock that our youth has fled forever and that age is creeping on, the flood of new emotions may easily carry us off our feet.

If this is not true for you and has not been, then you are either much better or worse than the average of humanity. Either you have already grown unthoughtful, shallow and callous, or else you have a strong, close grip upon the unseen but everlasting realities of life. And it would be good for us if there were some physical sign, corresponding to the approach of grey hairs, which might warn us of moral deterioration and awaken us to the necessity of renewing our youth by waiting upon the Lord, by taking in great reinforcements of moral energy to repair the waste and decay of moral tissue.

The shock, in the nature of things, could not be pleasant. The awakening might be rude and painful. But it would be salutary. It would be chastening. And if for the moment it was humbling, in the providence of God it might be permanently uplifting. If we could really see this soul-destroying process at work, leading downward to something worse than a second childhood, leading to a second slothfulness, unreasonableness, barbarism, back to the old unspiritual, unaspiring life from which we have emerged, would not that be good for us? "With great price," said the officer to Paul, "I purchased this freedom." With great price, indeed, we delivered ourselves from the cramping littleness and debasing pleasures of other days. And now are we to sacrifice the freedom which cost us dear to open our fingers in mere summer wantonness and let it slip from us while the years bind us again in the old bondage to folly or sin, while strangers devour our strength, though we know it not, and gray hairs are here and there sprinkled upon us, and we cannot see them?

The post tells us of hair growing white in a single night from sudden fears. It may be so. But this moral deterioration is slow, gradual, silent. No man becomes desperately wicked all at once. When discovery, scandal and prosecution at the hands of the law present to you a spectacle of one who has held an honored position, a betrayer, an outlaw and a castaway, the real tragedy is not that which you see; and the very tears are for the long, slow processes which no eyes but God's have seen. How the high resolves must have drooped and died, and how the man has juggled with words, played fast and loose with honor, tampered with the sacred realities of conscience. Do you think he has deliberately lied to his own soul, lied in church, lied to his God? Indeed, but you are wrong. He has lost his soul and lost his God before he comes to high-handed, brazen-cheeked, deliberate lying.

First, the mining, then the explosion! First, the moral muscle grown flabby, then the helpless weakness before temptation. First the grey hairs here and there sprinkled upon him and he knows it not; finally the spiritual senility and swift oblivion. This is the course of unconscious deterioration.

## JOSEPHINE AND NAPOLEON

THE EMPEROR FAILED TO MOULD HER TO HIS WILL — TWO INCONGRUOUS NATURES WITH DIFFERENT INTERESTS — NAPOLEON'S LOVELETTERS.

That the surroundings of early life leave a deeper imprint on a woman than on a man is an assertion that few would dispute; for details are more to her than to him, and her nature is generally more receptive. Perhaps the assertion, as stated above, is a trifle too sweeping. But would anyone be found to deny that a girl of an easy, pliable disposition is, to a large extent, molded for life by the environment of, say, her first twenty years? Is she likely ever to lose the stamp of the ideas and customs of that impressionable age? Are not many cases known of women, far from strong mentally, quietly, but firmly, persisting in the path that has come to be second nature to them, and practically ignoring the behests even of able and autocratic husbands? Some of the most piquant problems of conjugal life centre in this power of quiet resistance of seemingly backboneless natures. The riddle is solved in part when we remember that heredity and early surroundings are influences against which the marital fiat may be wholly unavailing.

How else can we explain the failure of Napoleon to mold Josephine to his will? One of the suppliest of natures withstood the passionate entreaties and ceaseless endeavors of a man of genius, who, at first, madly loved her, and always regarded her with affectionate interest. A conqueror in every other sphere, he never absorbed her. The graceful Creole who captivated him in 1795 remained, in all essentials, unchanged when she underwent the ordeal of the divorce fifteen years later. Josephine never became Napoleonic; she remained the easy, impressionable, vain, but lovable, creature who reigned supreme in the salons of Barras and Madame Tallien.

### HER INTERESTS NOT HIS.

This survival of a somewhat shadowy individuality, even by the side of one of unique forcefulness, can be explained partly by their utter unlikeness. We can imagine a woman who longed for distinction in the political sphere—say, Mme. de Stael—immersing herself in the schemes of Napoleon until she became almost part of him. But that was not the ambition of Josephine. Her desires were never his desires. She rarely took an interest in his policy, except when her woman's wit detected a flaw in it, as in the case of the Duc d'Enghien and the Spanish enterprise of 1808. For the most part her interests began where his ended. For campaigns, military or diplomatic, she cared naught. And what to him were the little arts and graces by which she retained an undisputed sovereignty in the court? For natures moving along in different planes there could be no union. They lived apart, even in the few happy months at Milan or Montebello, after he had won his first laurels and began to give laws to Italy and Europe. Her empire was the salon; his was the world.

### INCONGRUOUS NATURES.

In a sketch of the life of Josephine by Mr. Philip W. Sergeant, just published, we are reminded again of the incongruity of the two natures, alike in their bent and in their training. While that of Bonaparte was almost Spartan, that of Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie had been Sybaritic. The contrast between the stern, warlike life of Corsica and the langor of Martinique furnishes a clue to their characters. The Taschers were well connected, and had the usual number of servile attendants. Josephine (the name was Bonaparte's pet name for her) had a very scant education and large possibilities in other directions. Stories of her precocity in affairs of the heart should, of course, be received with the suspicion which Mr. Sergeant very properly shows. But it is significant, as revealing the state of morals on the island, that her engagement to Alexandre de Beauharnais was decided mainly by the mistress of the Mar- quis de Beauharnais, she having succeeded in ousting the marquise from the home of that nobleman. When we remember the laxity of morals under the ancient regime—especially in the tropical colonies of France—and the confusion in domestic circles brought about by the revolution, we find some cause for condoning the frailties of Josephine. There is no doubt that she was more coerced than coaxed into matrimony with the eager young Corsican in 1796. Her first husband having been disposed of by the guillotine, she felt little inclination to wed a second time, especially with a suitor who had naught to offer her but vague and terrifying ambitions.

### NAPOLEON'S LOVE LETTERS.

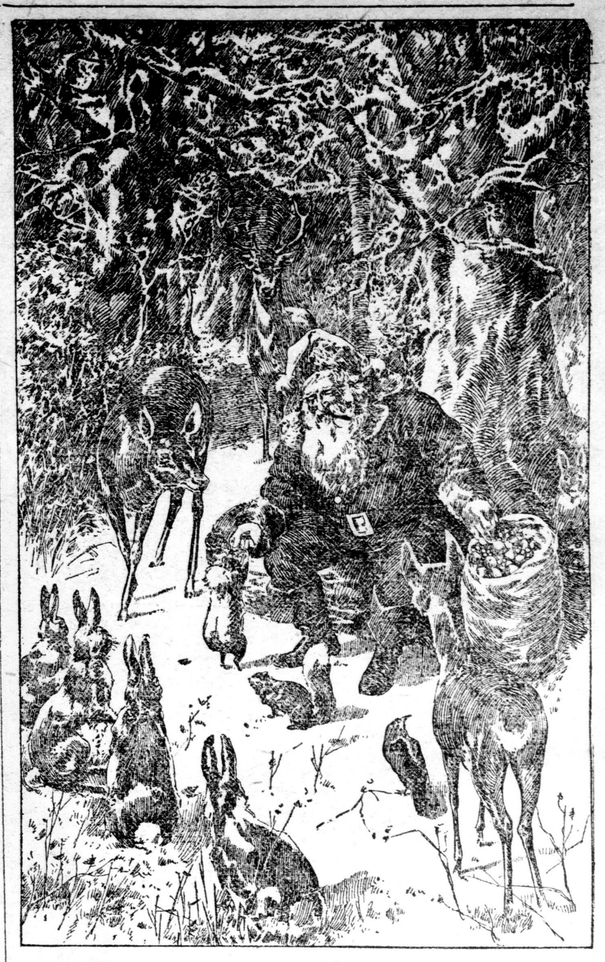
We find it difficult, however, to pardon her indifference to the passion of the young hero. While he poured out his soul in passionate love letters, she —showed them to friends, once remarking, on an outburst of jealousy, which included a reference to the dagger of Othello, "Il est drole, Bonaparte!" Saint Amand's suggestion, that her indifference was assumed in order to keep alive her husband's devotion, is rather strained; for the time came when she saw that her indifference was resented; but it remained her usual mood. The difficulties with the Bonaparte family began at Montebello, near Milan, after the end of the campaign of 1797. While enjoying the almost regal splendor of her life, she saw difficulties ahead in the shape of envious sisters-in-law. Mr. Sergeant quotes from the Memoirs of Arnault some vivid touches describing the behavior of the wayward and lovely Pauline. Nothing less than Bonaparte's frown could restrain her from publicly making mouths at Josephine. There, too, at Montebello was an old flame, Hippolyte Charles, the stories about whom were already compromising enough to insure his expulsion from the army by the jealous commander. As we know, Charles was the evil genius of Josephine during Bonaparte's absence in Egypt; and here the author might have cited the "Lettres de Mme. Reinhard," as strengthening the case against Josephine. His frequent quotations from Bourrienne and the Duchess d'Abrantes are apt to awaken suspicion among those who know the untrustworthiness of those writers.

Mr. Sergeant, in his laudable endeavor to be concise, sometimes omits details that are needful, as when he dismisses in six lines, the "religious" marriage with Josephine on Dec. 1, 1804. The details of that ceremony, especially the absence of the cure of the parish, show that Napoleon even then wished to leave open a loophole of escape. Whether Napoleon continued really to love Josephine, as Mr. Sergeant thinks, is open to question; for, apart from the divorce, which was a political necessity, his conduct had often been such as implied growing indifference. Mr. Sergeant's closing remarks on Josephine are, surely somewhat hard, in view of her languorous, semi-tropical nature, her miserable upbringing, the many provocations inflicted by the Bonapartes, and the not infrequent infidelities of the Emperor himself.

### The Way to Go to California

Is via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Three trains daily. The Los Angeles Limited to Southern California, and the Overland Limited to San Francisco and Portland, are considered by travellers as the finest trains leaving Chicago. Only three days en route. Daily and personally conducted tourist sleeping car parties. Illustrated literature and rates on application to B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto. 35k-d12,19j2.9

What more appropriate Christmas present than 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 30 lbs. or 50 lbs. of "Salada" Tea in original cases? You can purchase this from your grocer in "Brown" Label at 30c. per lb, or "Blue" Label at 40c per lb., or the very finest quality in "Gold" Label at 60 per lb. Your gift will be appreciated three times a day as long as it lasts. 35c-tyt



*The Animals' Christmas Treat*

## CREEDS OF THE PRESIDENTS

EPISCOPALIANS, METHODISTS, UNITARIANS, PRESBYTERIANS, DUTCH AND CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Some one has been stirred by the recent controversy over Mr. Taft's religious belief to tabulate the United States presidents according to their religious or church affiliations. The St. Louis Christian Advocate prints the list, and from it may be seen, as that journal observes, that the creeds of the presidents "have been almost as varied as their politics and personalities." We read:

"Washington was an Episcopalian, and one of his biographers says he was a communicant, while another declares that although he was a regular attendant on the services of that church, he was no more than an adherent and sympathiser. John Adams was a Unitarian, having been brought up in that faith and adhering to it all his life. Thomas Jefferson was repeatedly charged with being a free-thinker, some even said an atheist of the French school, but after his death his friends and family asserted that he was a believer in God and divine revelation, the immortality of the soul, and a future life, their statements being sustained by certain letters and documents found among his papers. Madison and Monroe were both members of the Episcopal Church, remaining in that connection all their lives. John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian and for most of his life was connected with the same congregation which bore on its rolls the name of his father. For the greater part of his life, General Jackson had no religious affiliation whatever, but in the evening of his days, and mainly through the influence of Mrs. Jackson, he attended the Presbyterian Church, and after her death became in fact as well as form a member. On his estate he built a Presbyterian Church and spent much money in contributing to its support.

"Martin Van Buren was not a member of any church, but was a regular attendant on the services of the Dutch Reformed Church near his home in Kinderhook, N. Y. William Henry Harrison was a communicant and for a time a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. For a long time after his death his pew in Christ Church, Cleveland, Ohio, bore the silver plate indicating its ownership. In his inaugural address, he made what he called 'a confession of faith,' testifying to his religious belief. Tyler, like Harrison, was an Episcopalian, and personally a very devout man. Polk was not a member of any religious denomination, though in deference to Mrs. Polk, he generally attended the services of the Presbyterian Church. During his last illness he was baptised by a Methodist clergyman, a friend and neighbor, and formally received as a member of the Methodist Church. President Taylor was a regular attendant on the services of the Episcopal Church, and although the testimony is somewhat conflicting, it seems probable that he was a member. Millard Fillmore was a Unitarian, born and raised in a family belonging to that denomination. President Pierce was a Trinitarian Congregationalist, and his religion is described as 'more of the head than of the heart.' Buchanan was a very acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church.

"President Lincoln, although described by his biographers as a man of deep religious convictions, was not a member of any denomination, although he often attended the Presbyterian Church. Andrew Johnson was not a churchmember, although during his residence in Tennessee he generally attended the Methodist Church. General Grant never connected himself with any church; though when he attended services at all, it was generally those of the Methodists. It is said that shortly before his death he became a member. Hayes was for many years a member of the Methodist Church. Garfield was the only president who ever officiated as a preacher and pastor. After leaving the pulpit for the platform he remained a member of the Disciples of Christ. President Arthur was prominently connected with one of the leading Episcopal churches of New York City. President Cleveland was a regular attendant and, in his late years, it is said, a member of the Presbyterian Church. President Harrison was a Presbyterian and for many years an elder of a church in Indianapolis. President McKinley was a Methodist. President Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. President-elect Taft is a Unitarian."

### MECHANICAL HYPNOTISM.

"Hypnotism is being used more and more by physicians in the treatment of nervous affections where sleep must be enforced or where a suggestion must be deeply implanted in the mind to induce resistance against bad habits or to replace morbid ideas, sane or insane. Having induced the hypnotic sleep, the neurologist's path is bare of impediments, but unless the subject is 'sensitive' the latter resists sleep during his early treatments.

"In such cases it is the favorite trick of the hypnotist to assert very positively that sleep is fast approaching and to be using meanwhile artificial aids, producing the external symptoms of sleep—eye fatigue and heaviness of the eyelids. Feeling an increase of these symptoms—whose real cause he does understand—the subject, even if a stubborn one, unconsciously gains confidence in the hypnotist's ability to make him sleep and finally yields to it. To aid the nerve specialist in producing these external symptoms with the least possible expenditure of effort and time, various ingenious mechanical devices have been invented in recent years."—J. E. Watkins, in Technical World.

The "axle-light" system is in use on the trains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad on an extensive scale. Each car has its own storage batteries supplied with electricity generated by the axles of the wheels, and the locomotive headlights derive their illumination from the same source. It is estimated that each full train, exclusive of the locomotive, develops nearly 5,000 candlepower light

## Is Your Sleep Sound?

DO YOU GET THE REFRESHMENT AND REST SLEEP OUGHT TO BRING?

Sleeplessness is a warning of forces at war within the body—all is not harmony—something needs correction.

Nine times out of ten the body is loaded with the poisons of half eliminated and half-digested food. Brain and nerves are irritated, sleep is impossible.

No prescription ever formulated produces the rapid results of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

They flush every impurity from the body, keep every organ working well, remove the evil effect of lost sleep and get you up in a few days.

Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, see how much better you feel, see how much easier it is to face the day's work.

Your blood is nourished, your nerves fed with new vital power, vigor and health is sent to every part of your system.

It's because Dr. Hamilton's Pills make each organ do the work nature expects of it, because it insures harmony, health and vigor to the system, that it cures sleeplessness, languor, depression and nervousness.

Isn't there a reason why you should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills? Sold in 25-cent boxes by all dealers.

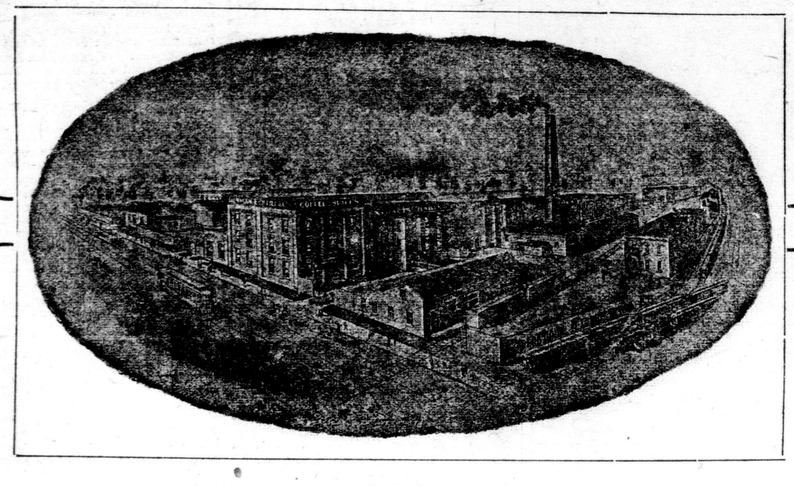
WE MAKE ONLY

# HIGH-GRADE FOOD PRODUCTS

Our Brands "FOREST CITY" and "REX" Are Known as the Standard of Quality from Coast to Coast.

. . . FOREST CITY . . .

**Baking Powder, Spices, Olives, Extracts**



. . . REX . . .

**Canned Goods, Coffee, Catsup, Jams and Jellies**

The Most Competent Market Gardeners of This District Supply Our Raw Materials.

## Gorman, Eckert & Co.

London LIMITED Winnipeg

# Somerville's Fine Chewing Gums

Made in Canada—Right Here in London.

Some of the Leaders Already Known From Coast to Coast

**Mexican Fruit, Pepsin, Red Hand and Papoose**

Have You Tried the New Flavor

**MINTY CHEWING GUM**

A Delightful Breath Perfume

## C. R. SOMERVILLE

MANUFACTURER OF

CHEWING GUMS and FINE PAPER BOXES

618-630 DUNDAS ST. - LONDON

## STATE ROUSED BY A NOVELIST

**WINSTON CHURCHILL'S INFLUENCE UPON NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POLITICS AND PUBLIC MORALS.**

"Winston Churchill has done more harm to the good name of New Hampshire than ten thousand Jethro Basses have accomplished." These words uttered by a Democratic leader in the New Hampshire Legislature are taken by Mr. Stanley Johnson as the highest possible tribute to the novelist's "service in awakening the conscience of the voters." It further serves, this writer avers in the World's Work (December), as "an impressive illustration of the power that Mr. Churchill has exerted in the affairs of a state, both by his latest novels and by lending his own personality as a weapon in the fight for better and purer political administration." We read further:

"'Coniston' and 'Mr. Crewe's Career' form the two parts of a literary unit. The trilogy will be complete when Mr. Churchill shall have written another novel telling the story of complete political reform. The value of the two novels lies not alone in the illumination given to conditions in New Hampshire. The same battle is going on in other states, where citizens are endeavoring to elect men who will obey the wishes of the voters. Mr. Churchill's mission is a national one.

"New Hampshire is mainly composed of small towns and villages whose inhabitants are by nature prejudiced against outside interference and have small respect for 'literary fellers' as candidates for office. It was quite surprizing, therefore, that Mr. Churchill's candidacy for the nomination of governor, in 1906, gained rapid progress in the course of the six weeks before the Republican nominating convention. As a matter of fact his audiences forgot him, while listening to his story of the misrule of twenty years. But the disclosures of the novelist's campaign roused the people. New Hampshire campaigns had generally been too quietly prepared beforehand to treat the voter in the ranks to the pleasure of a political thrill. There can be little doubt that had the choice of a governor been submitted direct to the voters, without the machinery of a nominating convention, whose integrity has been severely criticized, Mr. Churchill would have been elected. The old leaders barely saved themselves from disaster, and found themselves thoroughly disorganized and badly out of temper with each other. His achievement, even in defeat, was sufficient to attract the notice of reformers in other states, and he went to New Jersey to aid Senator Everett Colby. Starting as the representative in the Legislature of the little village of Cornish, Mr. Churchill's political power had thus outgrown the limits of the state in which it was born."

In New Hampshire, we are told, a new and effective force has been brought into play in politics, through the agency of Mr. Churchill's two novels. The people had been unfamiliar with the contents of their railroad commissioner's reports and their statute books, it is said, but "Mr. Crewe's Career" has educated them. The books have practically forced the novelist into another role, as these words show.

"It is impossible now to divorce Mr. Churchill the novelist from Mr. Churchill the public man — they are mingled together in his books and in his speeches on the stump. But he is not a mere critic of political conditions. He does not wish to destroy, but to upbuild. He has frequently declared the belief that his own party can furnish the remedy; and, while many of his followers have bolted, he has remained in its ranks. He has laid strong stress upon his belief in his attack upon the dominance of corporation rule in his own state, that if the people could have been intrusted with the proper confidence due their sovereignty, there would have never been any complaint on the part of the public service companies."

## BOBBERT'S MERRY CHRISTMAS

Continued From Page Twenty-five.

ly have time—"

A burst of laughter interrupted her. Uncle Christopher had wound up the train and started it on what extent of rail was already laid, to his own great comfort and the disgust of Bobbert's father and the fat one with the mustache, who shrieked at him to "stop it off," and nervously waved their hands at the engine as it hove down upon the unfinished curve at the hearth rug, while Aunt Helena waved a red flag wildly and Aunt Kate began to pass round a hat for a purse for "the brave girl who risked her life so gallantly to save the train."

He left them with a chuckle, and began to mount the stairs two steps at a time, just saving himself from falling upon a huddled group at the top of the flight.

"What are they doing in the hall, Bobbert demanded, abruptly, clutching the baby's skirts with one hand and supporting himself in a peering attitude with the other. "What makes 'em scream that way? Why do they say, 'Down brakes?' Is it a game? When Aunt Helena laughs and laughs that way, she usually cries afterwards."

Uncle Frank towed them back into the nursery and led the conversation storyward, but Bobbert was not to be beguiled.

"I'm tired of stories. I'd rather be down stairs," he yawned. "I know one thing—if I get another old carpenter's set, I'll sell it tomorrow for five cents. I hate 'em. All I want's a boat, and I can't have that. I don't see why I can't go out, if it is snowing. I never can do a single thing I want, anyway."

"You are a little cross," observed his uncle, surveying him critically, "but I don't know that I blame you. Minna's coming up soon."

"Well, she better," Bobbert scowled at the baby, who smiled sweetly back.

"You're bad," he said, shortly.

"Oh, nein," she smiled.

"Oh, ja," he scowled. "You're always chewing the wrong thing. Look at your shoe, all wet. What'll Minna say?"

She screwed her face into wrinkles and shook her head, wringing her hands with Minna's gesture, "Pfui, pfui doch! Is ist abscheulich!" she scolded.

"I don't believe you'll get a present at all," he continued.

"Babe get p'est! Babe get big p'est!"

"Not a one! Not a one!" he persisted.

Her eyes filled; she implored him earnestly.

"Please, Babe get big p'es't!"

"Not a—"

"Stop teasing your sister, Bobbert. Of course, she'll get a present. Why not?"

"Because she swore."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"I mean what I say."

"When did she swear?"

"Day before yesterday night. She said she was going to be bad when she got up, and they kept at her to say she wouldn't, and she said she would. She can be the worst you ever saw."

"Worse ever saw!" echoed the baby.

"And all day they were afraid she would be, and she wasn't, and she wasn't and she wasn't. Not till she went to bed. And she said her prayers—that one she says, 'Herr Jesus, mild und—something—Du'—and then she just looked up at the ceiling and swore as hard as she could."

"What in — time did she say?"

"She said: 'O Lord! Good Heavens! Damn!'"

"Oh!"

"And she got her little hands mighty well slapped, too. She must never say it again, must you, baby?"

The baby laughed impishly. There was no telling what more she knew.

At exactly half-past six the library door flew open with a bang, the piano struck up a brilliant march and Minna escorted her charges pompously down the stairs, the baby in white, with a bewildering number of pink bows, Bobbert in a blue sailor suit.

Around the gleaming tree stood a ring of aunts, uncles and grandparents, flushed and happy.

"Merry Christmas, Bobbert! Merry Christmas, Babe! How do you like it? Isn't it grand? See the angel? See the popcorn. Don't look at the floor yet! (No, it isn't time so soon. Chris will start it.) Well, was it lovely, bless her little heart? Wunderschon, liebchen, nicht wahr?"

Bobbert smiled perfunctorily at the tree, blinked a little, leaped through the ring of bright-frocked relatives, and fell upon a red-faced, apologetic man standing with the group of delighted servants near the door.

"Hello, David!" he cried. "When did you come back? Are you going to stay? Did you know I could swim? Will you tell me a story tonight?"

David, whose only fault was too great an attachment to the cup that cheered him too frequently, and who had been devoted to Bobbert, coughed deprecatingly and explained: "Only dropped in for the tree, Mr. Bob, your papa havin' asked me in with the rest. And a fine tree it is, I'm sure. I expect most o' them presents will be for you, Mr. Bob?"

David prefixed the title of respect in public, but his private relations with Bobbert had been anything but formal.

Aunt Kate, dancing with impatience, had begun to detach the presents from the lower boughs, and soon they were piling around him.

"Master Robertson Wheeler, Master Robertson Wheeler—oh, Bobbert, that's a whooping fine present. Miss Dorothea Wheeler. Siehst du, mein susses kind? Master Robertson Wheeler. See what Uncle Ritch sent you, Bob! He forgot how you had grown!"

They were laughing, explaining, thanking, eating, all at once.

"And the candy mother'll keep till tomorrow. Now, Bob, see! Under the tree!"

The engine rattled proudly forth. The uncles and aunts fell upon it.

"There! I told you it wasn't oiled enough. See, where the smokestack joins on! Will she take the curve by the rug? See, Bobbert, how the switches work! Real switches! Father. Here, this way, Father Robertson! Mr. Ferris is going to work the switch. Isn't it wonderful, Bobbert? It's from Grandpa Wheeler. Thank him. It goes through the hall. Oh, Kate, you can't work that switch, can you? See Aunt Kate work the switch, dear."

Bobbert watched it curiously. He ran forward to the third switch.

"Want to see how it goes, Bob? Here, I'll work it for you. It's a little catchy at first. Yes, indeed, Mr. Robertson, we had more fun than a little getting this ready, I assure you. Quite complete, isn't it?"

Uncle Christopher began to juggle with the Japanese outfit, to the intense delight of the servants. The aunties and Mr. Ferris played with the engine, explaining its mechanism to the wondering grandfathers, Grandma Wheeler marvelled at the French dissecting puzzle. Bobbert's mother happily guarding the candy, laughed at the baby, who, harnessed into the dog collar, pranced along before her father, waving the colored balls in the air, a woolly lamb under her free arm. The merry moments passed.

Suddenly Grandfather Wheeler looked up from the bird book, which he was sharing with Uncle Frank. "But where is Robertson, Jun.?" he inquired, mildly.

They stared. "Why, right here," they said. But he was not right there.

Uncle Frank looked about comprehensively at the relatives and smiled a superior smile. Then his eye fell on the bird book in his lap, and the smile changed its quality.

He glanced at the ring of servants. "And where is David?" he added. Suddenly he sprang to his feet. "Come on!" he said. "We'll find him. Don't make a noise—walk softly, now."

And still holding the presents, they trooped after him through the hall. Bobbert's mother close to the leader, the aunties and Mrs. Ferris at the end of the line. Through the dining-room, through the wide pantry, through the hall, and up to the kitchen door they tiptoed.

Uncle Frank paused a moment, nodded, and made room for Bobbert's father, while the grandfathers crowded up, and the aunties peeped under and over.

On the floor before the well-swept kitchen hearth sat David. Beside him, a little space away, squatted Bobbert, a long black hockey stick in his hand. Between them were arranged large pieces of coal from the hod, arranged in what appeared to be ninepin patterns.

"I shall attack from the right at daybreak. You'll see what the mosquito fleet can do, Mr. David. Your clumsy old Spanish ships can't move quick enough. Can they?"

"Walt and see, Bob, my boy."

"This coal makes dandy ships, don't it? A lot of coal would be a fine present, wouldn't it? They use wood upstairs, and I don't believe I could get hold of any. Are you enjoying yourself, David?"

"You bet I am, Bob. Put your flagship in line."

"Well, I will. She was out for—for repairs. When I go skating, David, I'll never use any other hockey stick. I wanted a black one next to a boat. You were lovely to give it to me. I'll be big enough for a boat next year, I hope."

"Well, now it's daybreak, Lieutenant. Are you ready?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Begin the fight."

"Aye, aye, sir."

The coal flew about thick and fast, the commandants shuffled the lumps into place, cheering and encouraging their officers and crews. Ship after ship sank to rise no more in a clatter of coal on the hearth.

Under cover of the noise Uncle Frank led them away, silent, through the empty rooms, to where the deserted Christmas tree sheltered only Minna, cooing German cradle songs to her sleeping baby.

"Now, look here," he said. "Let's be sensible, dear people. We'll go on enjoying our presents and sports, and let Bobbert enjoy his. Why not, eh?"

## THE YOUNGSTER'S TURN TO LOOK



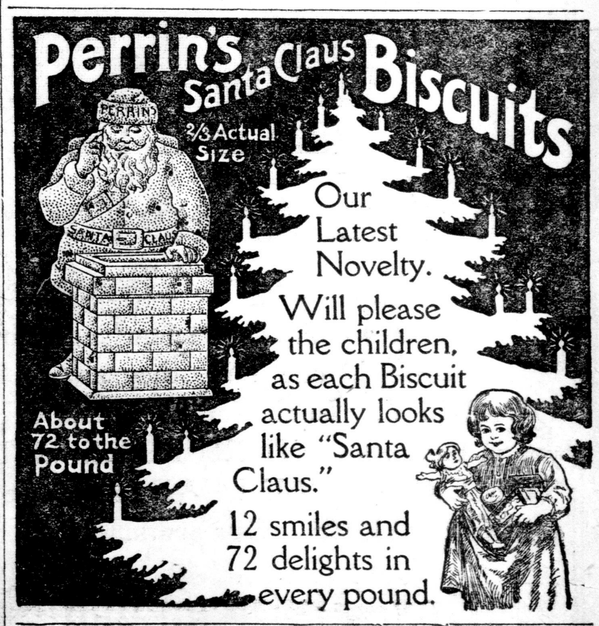

## WAS IN BED FOR THREE MONTHS.

### PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the Fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.




**Try Harris Heavy Pressure Bearing Metal**

In round ingots. We guarantee it or money refunded.

CANADA METAL CO., LIMITED, 31 WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

LONDON ENGINE SUPPLY COMPANY, Local Agents.

# Helena High-Grade Garments

Embody the Latest Designs, Fashionab'e Materials, Finest Workmanship and Perfect Fit.

**Skirts, Waists, Suits,**
**Shirtwaists**
**Cotton Suits**
**Princess Dresses**

Ask for "Helena" Garments at all leading stores.

A full line of button parts kept in stock.

We also make to order Buttons, Accordeon and Knife Pleating, Hemstitching, Tucking, etc. Materials shrunk.

## Helena Costume Co.

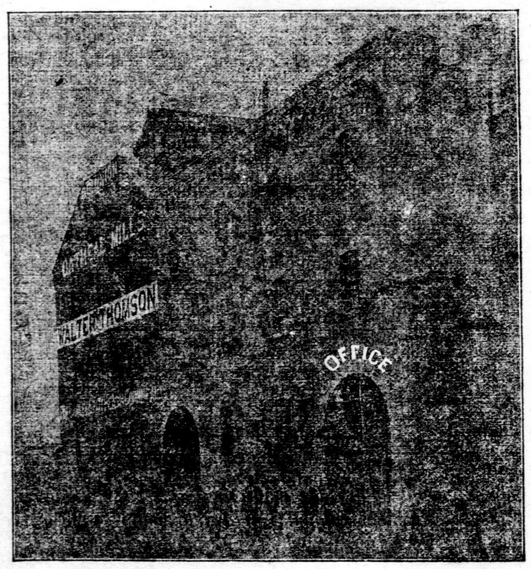
MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

190-198 King Street, - London, Ont.



# Walter Thomson and Son, Limited

Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Barley, Wheat Flakes, Split Peas




Mills at LONDON, MITCHELL, SEAFORTH

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

## We Are After Your Business

**Quality Always Tells**

Whatever other attraction your store may have for customers there is one thing they always look for and that is QUALITY. In the long run it is QUALITY that keeps you in business. THEREFORE SELL YOUR CUSTOMERS MAPLE LEAF (Registered Brand), WHITE OAK FLAKES. Our guarantee goes with every order.

## Walter Thomson and Son, Limited

TALBOT STREET, LONDON. LONG DISTANCE PHONE 330




*Christmas Morning*

# LONDON'S STREET TRAFFIC

CREATING A SERIOUS PROBLEM—OVER 7,000,000 PEOPLE USE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

A blue book just issued by the British board of trade deals with the problems arising out of London's great street traffic. It is intended to supplement the report of the royal commission, which was completed in 1905, and to bring the facts and figures therein contained up to date.

When the commission's report was issued the population of Greater London stood at 7,010,000. Today it is estimated at 7,323,000. The problem dealt with in the report is that of providing transportation for this immense population, which is crowded into 692 square miles.

In addition to the increase in the population the changing conditions of urban life add to the problem. Inner London is becoming more and more a workshop, and outer London more and more a dormitory. The millions who work in London and sleep in the suburbs must be transported to their work in the morning and taken home again at night.

In 1881 the number of passengers carried by local railways, tramways and the principal omnibus companies was 259,662,649. In 1907 these figures jumped to 1,280,840,179. The average number of journeys made in London in 1907 was 177.5 a head of population, but this figure does not include the whole of the omnibus or cab traffic, nor the large suburban traffic of the trunk railways. If these be added, the average for last year is 312 journeys per head.

The introduction of more than 1,192 motor omnibuses and a still larger number of motor cabs continues the story. A French firm has this week obtained an order for 200 more taxicabs for London.

To the motor omnibuses the report is generous. True, some householders with susceptible ears have fled from streets through which it passes; but it has, says the blue book, led to the letting of houses previous untenanted.

"The mechanical omnibus," the compilers say, "meets a public need, and whatever motive power and type of vehicle may ultimately be adopted, it is destined to become a permanent and possibly a dominant factor in London locomotion."

The hansom cab seems to be going. There were over 1,500 "gondolas of the London streets" fewer in 1907 than in 1903, but four-wheelers remain about where they were, perhaps because no other public vehicle is so accommodating. You cannot get two bicycles, a perambulator and four portmanteaus on the top of a taxicab.

The chief moral pointed by the present report is that London's traffic is so tremendous and complex a problem that it calls for special measures to control it. Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, assistant secretary to the board of trade, writes in his introduction to the report that it necessitates incessant vigilance, inasmuch as it changes in some of its aspects from day to day. He further advocates that a special permanent body ought to be created to control it, and give continuous attention to it in all its branches.

# WHERE WOMEN ARE BUTCHERS

AN UNUSUAL FEMININE OCCUPATION FOLLOWED IN PARAGUAY AT THIS DATE.

The butchers in all parts of Paraguay are women. In the public slaughterhouses the cattle are dispatched by men. This is the only part of the work done by men. The animal is skinned and otherwise prepared by women, who are dexterous in the use of the saw and knife. It is served out to the customers by women—not generally by weight, but by the piece—and the price is very low.

Women of all ages act the part of butchers. Some are young and pretty, others old and wrinkled. The women are great bargainers and keen to pull a new arrival almost to pieces in the hope of securing his custom. These women butchers earn good wages, and many of them in business on their own account acquire a modest fortune.

The cause of this state of things is the heroic war waged by Paraguay more than thirty years ago against the overwhelming forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay combined. This war, which lasted five years, bore many similar points of resemblance to the recent Boer war. It ended in the almost total annihilation of the able-bodied male population of the country.

When the war was over the people had been reduced to the most abject poverty and were on the verge of starvation. Worse still, owing to the destruction of the male population, perfect anarchy prevailed, and all the work formerly performed by males fell on the fair sex. They rebuilt the houses which had been burned down, tilled the fields and wove for themselves rough homespun clothing from the cotton grown in their own fields.


MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Capt. Nathan Roberts, of East Norwalk (Conn.), 95 years old, rowed four miles into Long Island Sound and caught a bushel and a half of blackfish, several of which weighed seven pounds each.


# AN AMERICAN VISITS RUGBY

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FAMOUS SCENE OF TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

From Liverpool our train went at a rapid rate along beautiful fields, green meadows and pastures, by stacks thatched with straw, by castles, hedges and ditches, and through tunnels, villages and cities. When Rugby was reached, with my little baggage in hand (luggage it is called in Europe), I started for a walk of a mile to the place of the school and hotels of the town.

A pleasant gentleman told me that the George's inn is the larger one and more frequented by the swells, but, upon looking me over, he said I would find comfortable and homelike accommodations at the Three Horse Shoes on Sheep street, and he answered intelligently my several questions in relation to the school.

After rapping at several doors in the Three Horse Shoes I found Boots (a character found in the hotels and inns of Europe). He assigned me to a pleasant chamber and soon had supper for me in the coffee room. An Irish clergyman taking his lunch entered freely into conversation and kindly offered to share with me his mug of Scotch whisky. He seemed surprised to find me a total abstainer, but it made no difference in his attentions to a stranger. That evening I walked the streets to hear a beautiful chime of bells, and to see the crowds of people in the narrow streets who were much interested in the valentines displayed in the shop windows.

The next morning I sent my card and a letter to the head master of the Rugby school and was soon invited to his study or office, or both combined, for it looked much like a place of school business, as well as a place of study. He received me cordially, told me of the workings of the school, invited me to lunch with him, and sent a young man to show me through the buildings and grounds.

I soon met the pleasant gentleman of the evening before and found he had been the school marshal for nearly twenty years. He had a large book under his arm and was going about calling the rolls to find if the boys of the several forms were in their rooms for recitations. He took me in charge and said he wished to make the visit of a stranger as pleasant as possible.

"This," said he, as we walked along, passing back of the chapel, "is the fighting place, and there is the window from which Dr. Arnold saw the fight between Tom Brown and Slogger Williams, as written in 'Tom Brown's School Days.'"

We went over the cricket and football grounds to the observatory, to the gymnasium and racket court, to the rooms for ball playing, and to the swimming house, which had been built at the expense of the head master. The boys seemed intelligent, answered questions civilly, and one was pleased to tell me how well he had been treated in America, while here with others to play matched games of racket and tennis.

The fag system of the school is a peculiar one. It seems that a boy in his first term of school must immediately go to find what is wanted of him when he hears a boy of more than one term cry fag. The fags are made to light fires, to take water to the rooms, to empty slops, to go a mile or two to bait the hooks in the stream, and to do many other things. A new boy is made to get into a cold bed and warm it for another, and sometimes the same boy has to warm three or four beds in a single evening. His consolation is that when he is in his second term he can cry fag to the boys of the first term.

It was my first sitting at the table of an English family. Dr. Jex Blake, his wife and three young daughters were pleasant, especially kind in their effort not to notice my embarrassment under such trying circumstances. I could see the twinkling eye of the girls as I made some blunder in table etiquette, and found my best hold was to go slow and watch the proceedings of the others. A liveried servant as stiff as a poker stood at my shoulder to receive my orders, but I knew not what orders to give. In one of the courses something like a green osage orange ball was brought to me. I waited to find the others cut theirs in two. I cut mine in two and found the rind filled with delicious rice.

The doctor told me the Rugby school was founded in 1567 and is well endowed with estates in the neighborhood of Rugby and in the suburbs of London. Certain boys are instructed free of charge and are called foundationers. The entrance fee for a boy that pays is $20, and the tuition $65 a term in advance. Every boarder must pay a house entrance fee of $15, and a boarding fee of $120 a term in advance. The full expense, therefore, is—first term, $220 and each subsequent term, $185. The holidays are four or five weeks at Christmas, three or four weeks in summer. There were twenty-one assistant masters, seven special instructors, one marshal, and 450 boys in attendance. The school is divided into the upper, middle and lower schools, which are divided into forms, and these still further into classes. Some of the divisions have special names, as the bench, the lower bench, the twenty and the shell. The school course comprises instruction in divinity, Greek, Latin, mathematics, modern languages, natural science, history, geography, English literature, music and drawing. Many prizes are given on examinations and in all of the subjects taught in the school. Boys are admitted at the age of 12 years and are not allowed to remain after 19.

No boy is admitted who can not work sums in the rule of three and vulgar fractions, and who is not well acquainted with the Latin accidence. Two-thirds of those who enter stay the whole time of the course. Boys are seldom dismissed on account of idleness, and but few fail in health. Most of the boys prefer to go to the colleges of Oxford and their parents are generally wealthy.

Every one seemed to cherish most warmly the memory of Dr. Arnold. The parlors and dining-room of the head master seemed sacred to me, because Dr. Arnold had occupied them. In his recitation room are the same old tables as when he was there, and many a name has been cut in them, some of boys who have since been the most prominent men of England. His tomb is in the chapel and there with uncovered head, I remembered that Tom Brown said that his "was not the cold, clear voice of one giving advice and warning from serene heights to those who were struggling and sinning below, but the warm, living voice of one who was fighting for us and by our sides and calling on us to help him and ourselves and one another.—E. L. Wells, in Washington Star.

Hawick School Board has resolved that there shall be no religious teaching in the higher grade school.

Mr. Thomas Patterson, Kimberley Villa, Ayrshire, died on the 14th ult., in his 70th year. He was one of the early pioneers of gold mining in Australia and Kimberley, where he was very successful.

# LETTERS OF LORD CHATHAM

THE GREAT COMMONER'S AFFECTIONATE MESSAGES TO HIS WIFE.

Documents of considerable historical importance and human interest were, at the instance of the Royal Historical Society, displayed at the public records office in Chancery Lane recently, in connection with the bicentenary of the Earl of Chatham. The papers related both to his public and private life. The private letters speak eloquently of the affectionate family life and the lovable personal character of the great statesman. On the tables were many faded love-letters which passed between him and his wife (Lady Hester Grenville) both before and after their marriage, and the later messages are certainly not the less warm in their terms. Their playful intimacy contrasts strangely with the mention of the great events of the outer world. "The loved babes are delightfully well," he writes and remembered dear mamma over their strawberries." In the next sentence he refers to the anxiety about the fate of "Louisbourgh" and expresses the hope that "this almost degenerate nation may learn from the disgrace and ruin it shall have escaped and the consideration and security it may enjoy to be more deserving of the blessing."

Another letter gives an interesting glimpse of the earliest days of a future prime minister.

"My sweetest love," he writes in 1759 (after five years of married life), late at night, "after much courts and more House of Commons little William (afterwards prime minister) will naturally have called your attentions more towards that springing human plant than the objects out of doors. I infer from the happy beginnings I saw yesterday that the night will have passed without any extraordinary uproars, and that you have had the satisfaction of seeing him take to the calling of a carnivorous animal very kindly. I wait with longing impatience for the groom's return with ample details of you and yours. Send me, my sweetest life, a thousand particulars of all those little things which, to those who are blessed as we are, so far surpass in excellence and exceed in attraction all the great little things of the busy, restless world."

The small, neat hand of the countess is seen in several examples. William Pitt, the younger, is represented by several early letters, written in large, round, copybook style. One is in schoolboy's latin, and another from Brighthelmston expresses "great pleasure to hear that papa is something better," and records a visit to the "Devil's Dike, from which one has a very extensive view of the wilds of Sussex."

A description of Chatham's funeral is given by William Pitt in a letter to his mother. "The Court," he writes, "did not honor us with their countenance, nor did they succeed the procession to be as magnificent as it ought; but it had, notwithstanding, everything essential to the great object, the attendance being most respectable and the crowd of interested sightseers immense."

The public documents deal with Chatham's first election to Parliament, the creation of the earldom (a letter from George III. and draft of his reply), a list of admiralty documents, dealing with the capture of Quebec, the report of the capture of Quebec, the private instructions to General Wolfe, a journal of Clive's expedition to Bengal, and a list of English prisoners released from Canada in November, 1759. In the draft of a letter he writes of "the extreme difficulty with which I use my pen from some sensations of gout."

Of particular interest is a rough draft of his speech on the American colonies, as showing the care with which the oration was prepared. The same phrase is written, revised, crossed out, and rewritten several times in Chatham's sprawling hand before the final form is selected. The particular sentence thus dealt with is the following: "I being understood, always understood, that the free grant of a contribution from the colonies is not considered as a condition of redress but as a testimony of their affection."

## A WORD FOR THE MOTOR.

Sir Martin Conway writes: "The certain fact is that the motor has come to stay—that motor traction is rapidly supplanting all other forms, and is concurrently revolutionizing country life. Nothing can stop it. The idea that motorists are the privileged rich, and that the public does not motor and is not interested in motor cars, is false. Even today the public on the roads is the motoring public. On the Friday before the August bank holiday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., the number of motor-propelled vehicles that passed a given point on the main London-to-Folkestone road averaged more than one per minute. In the busy time of the day no fewer than twelve cars passed in one minute. The number of foot passengers and horse-drawn vehicles on the road was a negligible quantity. Nor is it by any means the case that the people conveyed thus along the roads of Kent are the idle rich. From Maidstone every day large motor cars of the omnibus type radiate in various directions.

"The plain fact is that country places are beginning to live upon motors. The counties that provide good roads with well-tarred surface and without a string of 'traps,' are profiting in the name of legality. At Folkestone over 4,000 motor cars were garaged for the August bank holiday. Most of these cars came from outside of Kent, and brought money into Kent. It is not unlikely that they spent some £10 ($50) apiece in the country."—London Times.


# R R R

Radway's Ready Relief

BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, PAINS in the KIDNEYS and PELVIC ORGANS



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints and Pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

**Instantly Relieved Pleurisy.**

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

Two weeks ago I was laid up in bed with Pleurisy. I could hardly take a breath, the pain was so bad. I tried all sorts of things that were recommended to me and got no better. A porous plaster might just as well be put upon the floor, for all the good it did me. Some one told my wife to try Radway's Ready Relief. She got a bottle, rubbed me well that same night. It gave me at once comfort, and I could breathe without pain. The next morning I was well and went down to my work and have been well ever since. It is the greatest remedy that ever happened. Any one who doubts this story can call on me and get it direct from me.

FRANCIS McCARTHY, County Court House, City Hall, N.Y.

Sold by druggists. RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

# Alfred Tyler

Dealer In

**High-Class Teas**

Also Importer of

**Coffee**

**Spices**

Manufacturer of

**Extracts**

**Baking Powder, Etc.**

355-357 CLARENCE ST., LONDON, PHONE 1203


## NO LUCK ABOUT SELLING GOODS

**Training a Salesman So That He Will Be Able to Make Money.**

There is no calling in which a bigger advance has been made than in the profession or business or trade of selling goods.

The day of the natural-born salesman has given place to the trained salesman who knows the business of selling from A to Z. Selling is now reduced to a science. There is no luck about selling goods today. The big salaries are secured by the men who have made a study of selling goods, and who are always looking for new ways of handling a tough proposition. There is no calling which will command the same amount of money for the same amount of work.

The salesman who makes the most money often works the shortest hours. The question is often asked now, "How can a man get a thorough training and learn to sell goods?" There are regular colleges in which the theory is taught, besides correspondence schools. Some firms have a regular school of their own where new men are given daily instruction for three or four weeks before starting out.

The best plan is daily experience, and daily instructions. The learner, either experienced, or inexperienced, reports each evening a full detailed account of the conversation which took place in every case in which he was turned down, snubbed, or failed to secure an order. These reports are submitted to a committee of expert salesmen who go over each case and forward definite information, what should have been said to each party to secure their confidence and order.

You can obtain this practical experience and be paid while you learn, instead of paying out good money to learn the theory of selling goods, which is no use without the practical experience, by writing to Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street, London, and secure a position as local or traveling representative of this well-known tea firm.

He is ever on the lookout for energetic, ambitious, wide-awake young men. His goods are sold throughout the Dominion. He is the only man in Canada carrying a complete stock of Indian, Ceylon, China and Japan teas of all grades, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

Besides tea he is a large importer of coffee and spices. He manufactures his own extracts, baking powder, etc. He has an up-to-date spice mill, and coffee-roasting plant. His staff is complete and composed of the best men money can command.

The home of this well-known wholesale firm is situated in the centre of the business section of London, 355-57 Clarence street, one block north of the G. T. R. station. He owns the premises, consisting of four floors, 32x80 feet, about one-quarter acre, free from any encumbrance, valued at $10,000. He does no retail business whatever.

## Christianity In Uganda

**WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF MISSIONARY EFFORT IN DARK CONTINENT.**

**Over 62,000 Baptized Christians—Bishop Tucker's Great Work.**

"There is no spot under the British flag, perhaps in the whole world," said Mr. Winston Churchill recently, "where missionary enterprise can be pointed to with more conviction and satisfaction as to its marvellous and beneficent results than in the Kingdom of Uganda."

No one can read Bishop Tucker's book without coming to the same conclusion. Although its main object is to give an accurate picture of episcopal missionary life and work in equatorial Africa, it deals also with the political and material development of the territory concerned. The story which Bishop Tucker has to tell is surely one of the most remarkable in missionary annals.

When he first went to Uganda the people were steeped in primitive ignorance and gross superstition, and the country witnessed at times cruelties as dire as any that ever cursed any portion of the dark continent.

But all that is changed. Uganda is now under British protection; slavery has disappeared, many of the chiefs and thousands of the people have embraced Christianity and are living moral and consistent lives; education is advancing by leaps and bounds, there being in the bishop's diocese no fewer than 32,000 boys and girls in primary schools, and the natives are taking an ever-growing share and interest in the development of the country. Indeed, the transformation that has taken place seems almost incredible, and much of the credit is no doubt due to Bishop Tucker and the brave men and women who have been associated with him in his labors.

It was in 1890 that the bishop first went to East Africa, and one can well imagine that the difficulties and possibilities ahead of him gave him some anxiety. Bishop Hannington and Mr. Mackay had both been cruelly done to death, the climate was continually robbing the mission of some of its best men, a cruel tyrant was on the throne, and at the time of his arrival the country was "like a volcano on the verge of an eruption."

But nothing seems to have daunted him. He immediately set to work and has never since looked back. For many years he has wandered up and down the land, mostly on foot, founding a mission station here and a mission station there, holding communion and confirmation services in the utermost parts of the earth, exposed to perils by night and by day, and often suffering keenly in health. If ever a man had the satisfaction of looking back upon work well done it must be Bishop Tucker.

One of the things that will strike many readers of his record is the extraordinary anxiety displayed by many of the natives to be instructed in the Christian religion, and the bravery numbers of them displayed when persecution came. Statistics are sometimes misleading, but some of the bishop's figures may well be quoted. When he first went to Uganda there were about two hundred baptized Christians. In eighteen years he has seen this little band grow into a great host of over 62,000. The communicants in 1891 numbered 70. In 1907 there were 18,000 of them. In 1890 there was but one church in Uganada—that at Mengo; now there are over a thousand, with an average Sunday morning attendance of 52,471.

These churches, it should be added, have been built by the natives themselves, and are kept in repair by them—a striking testimony to their sincerity and self-sacrifice.

Of the schools we have already made mention, and Bishop Tucker tells us that during the last decade at least a quarter of a million of persons—men, women and children—have been taught the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. The bishop does not say that the life of the Baganda is all that he would wish to see it. Indeed, he admits it is far otherwise. But when the centuries of heathenism and barbarism which are behind them and "the fearful power of hereditary tendency "are remembered, we can well believe the wonder and amazement which the change excites.

Anyone who doubts the value of missionary effort should read the bishop's book. But it has other claims to notice. As a work of travel it is full of interest. The bishop has much to tell of the strange habits and customs of the tribes among whom he has wandered, of the glories of the great lakes, and of the grandeur of the mountains and forests which are to be found in Central Africa. The interest of his narrative never for a moment flags, and it will appeal alike to the philanthropist, the politician, and the lover of the adventurous. The work contains a number of illustrations from the author's sketches.

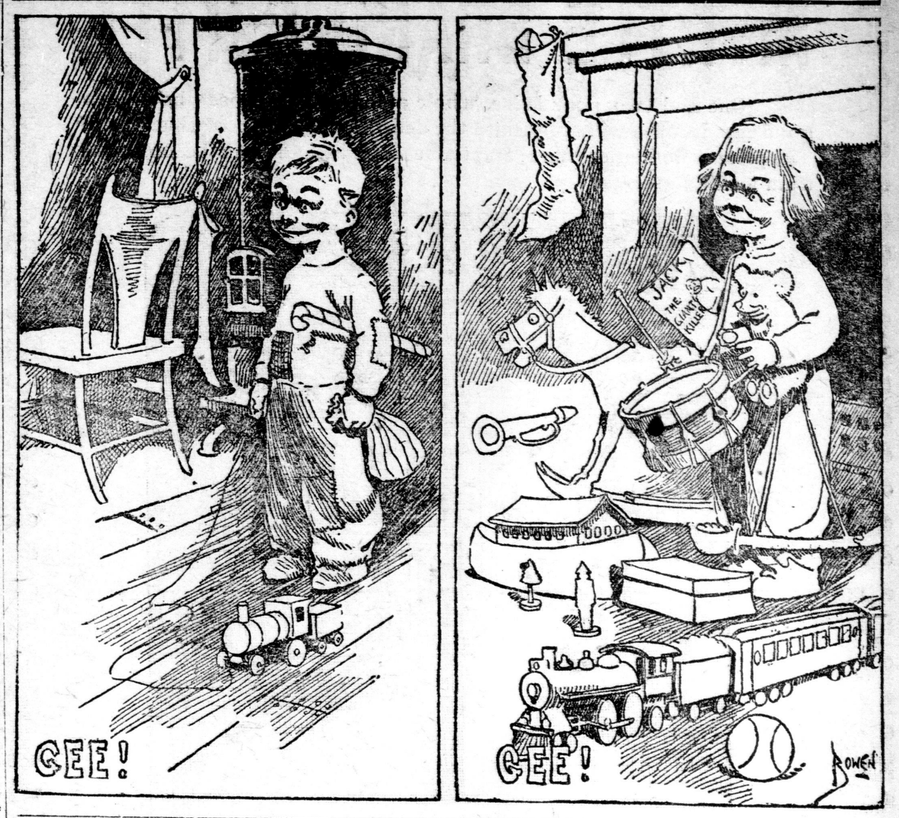
### TELEGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS.

The Roumanian telegraph administration is congratulating itself on the financial success of a new scheme, the so-called telegraphic visiting cards.

These are inland telegrams which contain the address, the name of the sender and nothing else. They take the place of the congratulatory cards that are obligatory on New Year's Day and similar festive occasions. They are accounted good form and have the additional merit of being exceedingly simple, the sender not having to think about the phrasing suitable to the rank and condition of the receiver.

They are also cheap, the uniform price of transmission being 5 cents each. How popular telegraphic visiting cards have become may be gauged by the fact that during the fiscal year just expired no fewer than 322,000 of these messages have passed over the Roumanian state telegraph system.—Exchange

## IT'S ALL IN BEING A BOY




## QUAINT BRITISH MAYORAL-CUSTOMS

**RING THAT BRINGS A SCHOOL HOLIDAY—A "STRIKING" CEREMONY.**

Some quaint customs are observed in connection with the induction into office of the new occupant of the mayoral chair in England. The mayor of Lincoln is duly elected by the placing upon his finger of an ancient ring which his predecessors have worn for centuries. This ring possesses a curious power, for when the mayor sends it to any school within the city the schoolmaster is bound to give his pupils a holiday for the day.

A similar custom, says the Pall Mall Gazette, prevails at Chichester, an ancient turquoise ring being used in this case. The chief magistrate of Chichester is also armed with a gold mounted malacca cane. At York both the lord mayor and lady mayoress are equipped with silver-mounted oak staves which have marked their authority for centuries. Moreover, the lady mayoress enjoys the distinction of being the only lady in the land provided with a chain of office by the corporation. She is also entitled to retain the prefix "Lady" for the remainder of her life. There is a local rhyme which says:

The mayor is a lord for a year and a day,
But his wife is a lady forever and aye.

At Brightlingsea, a limb of the Cinque Ports, the ceremony attaching to the election of mayor has taken place in the parish church belfry from time immemorial.

The retiring mayor of Bournemouth on investing his successor with the civic regalia confirms him into office with an old time loving kiss. A similar salutation awaits the incoming mayor of Hanley.

A "striking" ceremony marks the expiration of the Grantham mayor's tenure of office. The robe is stripped from him, the chain is taken from about his neck, and with a small wooden hammer the town clerk taps the ex-mayor on the head in token of the demise of his authority.

The mayor of Dunstable had to submit to a somewhat trying ordeal. Immediately after his election the chief magistrate, aldermen and councillors, headed by a brass band, proceed to the nearest point of the boundary, which happens to be in the middle of a plowed field. Here a huge crowd surrounds a post. The bellman clangs his bell for order, the charter of the borough is read and the mayor is then seized by stalwart arms, lifted and "bumped" vigorously on the top of the post. This process is repeated at every point of the boundary, so that when the ceremony is concluded the mayor has every reason to remember exactly where the borders of his jurisdiction cease.

Directly after electing the new mayor at High Wycombe the members of the town council adjourn to the borough office of weights and measures, where the new occupant of the mayoral chair and each alderman and councillor are publicly weighed, and these records form one of the treasures stored in the municipal archives. The lord mayor of Birmingham is required to pose before the photographer immediately after his election, and a copy, together with a few biographical details, is placed in an album containing portraits of all the gentlemen who have occupied seats on the council, and this finds a place in the municipal library.

A general holiday is observed at Newcastle under Lyme on Nov. 9, when the newly elected mayor is publicly proclaimed from the famous market cross, a custom which has been followed since the first mayor was elected for the borough 753 years ago.

The picturesque ceremony of electing the new lord mayor of London takes place some weeks before Nov. 9 and is preceded by a religious service at St. Lawrence Jewry, the parish church of the civic chamber. This service has been held continuously for more than 500 years. The lord mayor sheriffs and aldermen, in their glittering chains of office, scarlet robes and each carrying a nosegay of autumn flowers, assemble at the Guildhall and march to the church in procession. Subsequent to the service the procession returns to the Guildhall, which is strewn with sweet herbs, where the lord mayor, aldermen and officials take their places on the hustings. The business of the election is preceded by the common crier's proclamation that all persons be uncovered and that "all those who are not liverymen shall depart the hall, on pain of imprisonment." The name of the alderman eligible for election is then put to the meeting, and after this has been received with applause various questions are put to the newly-elected lord mayor, a spirit of good-natured banter permeating the whole proceedings.

Beginning next year the Chinese Government will embark in the printing business. For years China has had her bank notes and other paper currency engraved and printed in the United States, mostly in New York, but some time ago it was decided to alter all this. Within a few days, American machinery, American plates and American workmen will start for China, where a government printing office will be established. About fifty expert pressmen and other mechanics have been engaged.


## Indescribable Asthma

Six Mile Brook, N. S., Dec. 19.—Such suffering as Munro Gun has endured from asthma is seldom witnessed. "For six years," he says, "I suffered torture. Doctors said I couldn't get well, but after using three bottles of 'Catarrhozone,' I was cured and never felt better in my life than I do today. Catarrhozone is certain to cure asthma." For bronchitis and catarrh it is equally sure. Don't use doubtful remedies when cure is swift and permanent from Catarrhozone. Sold by all dealers. Two months' treatment, $1; sample size, 25c. Be sure you use Catarrhozone.


## THE PRICE OF FUTURE WARS

**IT'S MONEY MORE THAN LIVES THAT COUNTS WITH THE POWERS NOWADAYS.**

If you are looking for a good concrete example of how science is making war more and more costly, here it is. Torpedoes themselves are each worth a small fortune. But motorite will probably make is cost $25,000 a half hour to run a torpedo boat. It is only to be used at the supreme moment, other fuel being used under ordinary circumstances. At the crucial moment it will give the torpedo boat and the torpedo a speed greater than an express train—at a tremendous cost. But balance against the cost, large as it sounds, the possible, almost certain, less deadly warfare. The reason is not far to seek. Double the range of your guns, for instance, and you simply double the distance between the fighting lines. The farther the man-target is from the man-killer, the safer is the man-target. Increase the explosive force of shells and torpedoes, and the strength and resistance of armor plate are increased to meet them.

If you doubt that war is less deadly today than in ancient times, compare some of the battles. Hannibal slew 48,000 out of 60,000 vanquished Romans at Cannae. At Mukden, after many days of fighting, the Russian dead, including those lost in the retreat, were barely 30,000 out of a total number engaged of nearly 400,000. The vanquished Russians in the greatest sea fight of modern times, when Togo smashed their fleet at Tsu-shima, lost only 10,000 in both killed and wounded. At Salamis the defeated Persians lost hundreds of thousands killed outright. These are not exceptions, either.

After all, it is really money more than life that counts nowadays in war. The deadliest of modern man-killing devices are making war more and more impossible than are all the peace conferences combined—because they are dollar-killing. Universal peace is the product of the inventor perhaps more than of the clergyman.—From an article in the Broadway Magazine.

The Prince of Wales has given £50 to the fund promoted by the chairman of the London County council for providing meals for necessitous school children.


# Maintain Their Popularity

**The Most Popular Rubber in Canada Today Is The**

**"CANADIAN" RUBBER**

Hockey and Skating Boots.

All Sizes.

THE beauty in every line of a **"Canadian"** Rubber pleases your eye. The fit comforts your foot. The wear suits your pocket book.

Look for "the mark of quality."




THE MARK OF QUALITY.

Refresh Your Christmas Lines and Sizes.

**The Leading Shoe Brands**

**"Peerless" "Faultless" "Star" "Climax" and "Prince Rupert"**

# London Shoe Company

LIMITED





IF your baking goes wrong, investigate — find the cause. Look to your stove, your yeast, your baking methods.

If you succeed in pinning the trouble down to the flour—then take up the flour question in dead earnest.

Consider that flour, to be successful from a baking standpoint, must be *fine* to produce light bread or pastry, *pure* to make that bread or pastry wholesome, and *rich* in nutriment to make it nourishing.

# Ogilvie's Royal Household

has these three qualities in the greatest degree.

Ogilvie's Royal Household is *milled* by the most modern methods, and made only from *Manitoba Hard Wheat* which contains the highest percentage of nutriment.

Royal Household Flour never disappoints.

20

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

# MYRTLE BRAND COFFEE

One and two pound tins, whole and ground. Those who enjoy a good cup of coffee will appreciate the delicate rich flavor of this brand. The price is no higher than unreliable brands, and may be obtained from leading grocers.




THE HOME OF GRAND MOGUL TEA

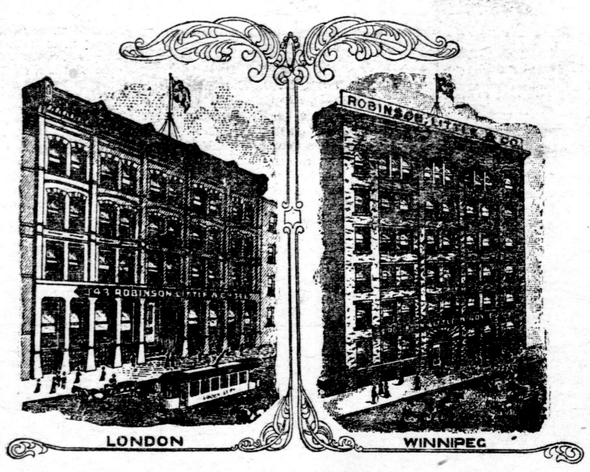
**The Half-Pound PURPLE Package is Discontinued.**

**Brown Package, per lb., 25c  Blue Package, ½ lb., 15c**
**Red Package, ½ lb., 20c  Green Package, ½ lb., 25c**

Coupon in each package. We redeem for one cent in cash or two cents in premiums. The quality of "Grand Mogul" is unsurpassed.



# Robinson, Little & Co




WHOLESALE
STAPLE AND FANCY DRYGOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GOODS
HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Two Large Fully Assorted Stocks, Including Many Specialties and Leaders.

Mail Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

**LONDON and WINNIPEG**


# CHILD OF CHRISTMAS

Continued From Page Twenty-five.

Randolph knows what it means," he replied; "an' you couldn't a-whaled a chap that deserved it more."

"Whale? Oh, I don't know what you mean!"

Zepherine was forced to fall back on Sarah Clopton for an explanation. When the explanation was given it took Zepherine's breath away.

"Oh, I was rude to him," she said, weeping a little, and blushing a great deal. "But how could I do? He was also rude. He would drive me away when I go to take care of his own child."

"Why, my dear, he didn't want you to catch the disease," Sarah Clopton explained.

"But if I catch it, what is that to him?" cried Zepherine with some show of indignation. "If he have it I won't take care of him—unless"—— she paused and gave Sarah Clopton a swift glance.

"Unless what?"

"Unless you or Nan want me to go there." The older woman regarded Zepherine with a curious smile, and she continued to smile after the girl had gone for her embroidery frame.

Whatever the smile may have meant, it had no effect on Zepherine, for whenever Dorrington came to Shady Dale, which was often, the young woman promptly disappeared and was seen no more until after his departure. More than once he made inquiries about her, and on one occasion he said he wanted to see her for the purpose of apologising for his rudeness.

"Why, I hope you haven't been rude to the child, Randolph," remarked Sarah Clopton when he mentioned the matter. "She thinks that she was rude to you."

"Well, only properly so. I was irritated when she came into that house, but not for long. I soon found that she knows more about the treatment of the small-pox than I do. She threw my medicine out of the window and refused positively to follow my directions, and yet Nan tells me she is the timidest, gentlest little thing in the world. I'm sure I don't understand her at all." Later when Sarah Clopton had informed Zepherine that the doctor had made inquiries for her, she raised her eyebrows in astonishment.

"For me?" she cried.

"Yes; he said he wanted to apologize," replied the older woman dryly.

"Apologize to me!" exclaimed Zepherine.

"Well, poor man! If he knew nothing of the small-pox, and know not who should apologize, he must have a deep trouble somewhere. I am quite sorrowful for him." Whereupon Sarah Clopton renewed the dry smile with which she had regarded Zepherine on a former occasion. This time, however, Zepherine saw it, and seemed to divine its import. "Oh, now you are laughing at me!" she cried, blushing violently. "I am very foolish; I cannot tell why poor Doctor Randolph cause me to be out of temper all the time, day and night."

"Why, he's not nearly so important at that," replied Sarah Clopton; "he's nothing but a great, big, blundering, good-natured man."

Zepherine tossed her head and her eyes flashed. "Well, I wish I could see some of that great good-nature," she said scornfully.

"Well, my dear, I'm thinking you'll have plenty of opportunities," the older woman suggested. "After a while you'll come to the conclusion that Randolph is not important enough for you to jump up and run away every time you hear his fotosteps on the gravel outside. He's been coming here regularly many years, but I've never taken the trouble to try and distinguish his footsteps from that of other people."

"Oh, but if you were in my place," said Zepherine, blushing; "if you heard him walking as I did, all through the long night, while Nan was so ill—well, I think you would know his step when you heard it. I know yours, and I know Nan's. I don't think it so hard to know the step of those you—oh, I mean those you like or dislike; do you think so?"

"No, I suppose not," replied Sarah Clopton.

Zepherine was only too glad of an excuse to get away from this friend, who had suddenly developed a desire to tease, so she ran off to meet Nan.

As soon as she saw Zepherine, she threw up her hands with a shrill scream of delight, and she just knew it would turn out to be a real and truly romance. She had gone round to Mr. Valicombe's shop to find out why he didn't come to Shady Dale any more, and one of the men there—he had two now—had told her that Mr. Valicombe was not in town at all; that he had gone to New Orleans, and that he didn't propose to return until—at this point she placed both hands over her mouth and gave Zepherine a wild look.

"What then, is the matter with you? Why do you begin to tell something, and then pause in that way?" inquired the thoroughly puzzled Miss Johns.

"Oh, I want to tell you, but I mustn't. Oh, Mr. Sanders will never forgive me. Indeed he wouldn't; he told me so. It is the most perfectly lovely idea I ever heard of."

"But what can it be? Is it about me?" As she spoke Miss Johns began to blush even as she blushed before Sarah Clopton.

Nan paid no attention to the blushes. She simply placed her hand over her mouth and shook her head. When she did speak she pretended to be angry. "You know I am just dying to tell you. Oh, if you knew how wild I am you wouldn't dare to ask me!"

"Dare? It is something terrible, then," said Miss Johns, her face becoming pale. "Oh, if you care for me, please tell me."

Nan seized her in a furious embrace. "Oh, you sweet goose! Oh, you dearest! Don't drive me crazy. I would tell you but for Mr. Sanders. When he saw me coming from the shoemaker's he called me, and asked me how much I knew about somebody, and I pretended to know a great deal, and I kept on hinting and asking him how much he knew. And, oh! It's the most wonderful thing!" Up went the hand to the mouth again, and nothing Miss Johns could say or do had the effect of inducing Nan to tell what she knew.

The fall drifted into winter without producing any change in the season. The roses bloomed, the birds sang, and the apple trees, mistaking the portents, began to clothe themselves with blossoms. The sun shone with the warmth of spring, and the delicately crisp breezes were laden with the odors of the season of flowers.

Well, it was upon the balmy wings of this perfect season that the days drifted toward Christmas, and when that day was near, the word went around that Mr. Valicombe, the shoemaker, had returned to the village. He had not come upon the stage-coach. No, he had not been a passenger on the stage-coach. In Malvern he had hired a conveyance, and had timed his start from that city so as to arrive of Harmony Grove after nightfall; and the driver who had his supper at the tavern, declared that Mr. Valicombe had brought a companion with him. This driver further said that the two passengers talked outlandish; they talked all the way, and he couldn't understand a word they said.

The day after his return Mr. Valicombe appeared to be in very high spirits. He saw Mr. Sanders on the street, and called to him, and after the two had talked together for a few moments, they went to Mr. Valicombe's shop, and here they had another consultation, which lasted an hour or two.

After that they went to the tavern, where Mr. Sanders made a very peculiar inquiry. He asked if anybody had seen Nan Dorrington. Well, of course, somebody had seen her, but nobody knew where she was at that particular moment. Home was the last place to look for Nan, but she happened to be there when the two men went by on their way to Shady Dale. They called for her, and then the three went on their way.

Mrs. Abraham Goodlett, Dorrington's housekeeper, watched from her window, saw the three plotters stop in the middle of the road and stand there talking. Then all of a sudden she saw Nan jump at the shoemaker and throw her arms around him. This done, the child seized Mr. Sanders by both hands, and tried to swing him round in a wild dance. Owing to circumstances, Mr. Sanders was not swingable. He simply turned on his heels and allowed Nan to whirl around him, and when she had finished this series of gyrations, she threw her arms him a good squeezing.

a good squeezing.

And certainly Nan seemed to be very pleased this time, for when she and her companions reached Shady Dale she rushed at Miss Johns and came near smothering her with hugs and kisses, and she repeated the same performance with Sarah Clopton.

"Nan, Nan! you are smothering me!" cried Sarah Clopton, struggling and laughing. "What does it mean?"

"Oh, don't you know?" exclaimed Nan; "it's only two days to Christmas. Nonny"—her pet name for Mrs. Absalom—"was saying t'other day that if this spell of weather keeps up we'll have ripe peaches on April Fool's Day and figs in May."

This being a mater beyond dispute, Nan's small audience could only laugh at her enthusiasm. However, when no one else was looking, Mr. Sanders winked, and Mr. Valicombe shrugged his shoulders after the manner of his people. And then—how it was done no one seemed to know—Nan inveigled Miss Johns into taking a walk; whereupon Mr. Sanders reinforced and supported by Mr. Valicombe's eloquent shoulders and hands, gave Sarah Clopton to understand that it was the desire of certain influential individuals to set out a Christmas tree for the especial pleasure of Miss Johns.

"Are you deserting Nan?" the lady asked.

"By no manner of means," replied Mr. Sanders. "Nan is to be the ringmaster, an' me an' Peter will be the trick clowns, as you may say. Anyhow Sarah, you're likely to l'arn something from this tree. The ruit it'll b'ar will surprise might'ly."

"Well, what kind of a present will you give the child?" Sarah Clopton inquired. "I have a number of things to give her, and I've been trying to think of some way to surprise her pleasantly. I confess I like the old way the best. I'm a great believer in Santa Claus, old as I am, and I once took it for granted that all girls are alike in that respect. But it is not so. Zepherine tells me that among her people Christmas is a religious celebration, and the giving of presents is reserved for New Year's, when the young people come from far and near to kneel before their parents and ask their blessing."

"Yes, yes; that is so," said Mr. Valicombe. "It is the old, the very old habitude.'

"Well, it's mighty different here," remarked Mr. Sanders. "In this State an' section even the half-grown children give their parents a blessing out any day in the year, an' they are so superior to them that raised 'em that they seem to git along mighty well wi'out a blessin' of any kind. But that a gray hoss of another color. This is a case whar we can't hang up stockin's an' even bags is barred. One of the presents we'll have, the honor to give the young lady has got so many sharp ends and corners that it can't be shoved into anything less'n a hogshead. Havin' no hogshead, we'll have to stand it up by the tree."

And so the matter was arranged. That afternoon a tree, a lusty young holly, with a rank growth of foliage, was brought in from the woods and concealed in the carriage-house. The next day there were various mysterious consultations going on. Miss Johns was with Nan, and if she observed anything out of the ordinary she gave no sign.

But the day before Christmas she could hardly fail to note that something extraordinary was on foot. Nan was not visible, and when Miss Johns would play on the piano she found the parlor door locked, and, pausing a moment she heard muffled and mysterious sounds within. For a second—oh, it was the briefest moment—a sharp pang of loneliness (or was it jealously?) seized and took possession of her; and then, in a flash, she remembered her pleasant surroundings and all that had been done to make her happy.

There were other things she remembered, too—things that brought a heightened color to her face, and caused her sensitive lips to quiver. She told herself that though she ought to be happy, she was not happy at all. She wanted to go away, but durst not. Oh, there were times when a wild and frightened heart was fluttering in that innocent bossom—especially when Randolph Dorrington's step was heard on the gravelled walk.

She turned away from the parlor door. If there was nothing else she could do she could finish a piece of lace she was making; so she took her work and sat out of doors in the pleasant sunshine. Nan, who had been set to watch all Zepherine's movements, gave a sigh of relief. "Thank goodness!" she cried. "Now I can go into the parlor without climbing in at the window."

* * *

Christmas morning dawned bright and beautiful.

There was not a cloud in the sky or a hint of frost in the air. The mocking-birds were singing in the orchard, and the blue-jays were vigorously chiding a gray squirrel in one of the big oaks. An early breakfast was the rule at Shady Dale, and Christmas morning was no exception. The negroes were crowding around the back door, ready to cry out "Christmas gift!" to all who came in sight. Then Sarah Clopton made her appearance, and the negroes were soon in possession of the presents intended for them; and not one was forgotten.

Following this came the justly famous Christmas tree. Mr. Sanders threw open the door of the parlor. The room presented a very beautiful appearance. The heavy red curtains had been drawn together to exclude the light of day. The illumination came from the six big candlesticks that had done duty in the Clopton family for many generations. The Christmas tree, also, bore a burden of small candles attached to its boughs, and was furthermore loaded with packages of various shapes and sizes. It made a very brave show, indeed. It was placed at one end of the large room, being flanked on either side by curtains, which completely concealed the corners.

From behind one of these curtains came Peter Valicombe, who said that everything was ready. Then, turning to Miss Johns, he said in French: "Mademoiselle, will you please play for us one of the songs you heard when a child, one that your good father taught you?"

Zepherine hesitated, her hands clasped together. "But, why?" she asked; and then, without waiting for an answer, she went to the piano, drew a deep breath, and began a little melody that her father had composed for his violin. It was very beautiful; but few among those who were listening heard it to the end. The curtains behind the Christmas tree slowly parted, and a stranger made his appearance. He moved toward the piano, smiling. His hair was white as snow, but his face was that of a man in the prime of life. His features were at once fine and strong, and his eyes were brilliant.

"Oh, how beautiful!" exclaimed the impulsive Nan. Zepherine thought she was enraptured by the melody, but Nan was no longer listening to the piano.

For some reason or other which he never could explain to himself Randolph Dorrington stepped forward and took the stranger by the hand and led him nearer the piano.

As Flavian Dion listened to his own music, played by the daughter who had been all in all to him, he broke down; the tears began to roll down his face. He fumbled awkwardly for his handkerchief, saying, "I beg you' pardon. That ees my li'l' girl! That ees my li'l' child! I have seen her, oh, not for many a long time!"

When Zephereine turned around the first thing she saw was Randolph Dorrington holding the hand of—

Her thoughts flew no further. "Oh, what is this?" she cried. But there was no need to tell her; she knew. She had been expecting something like this. She ran into her father's arms and held him tightly, while he stroked her hair and fondled her face, calling her by all the pet names that were dear to her childhood's memory.

"I reckon," said Mr. Sanders, wiping his eyes with his big red handkerchief; "I reckon we'd just as well postpone the case and leave the witness wi' her." He went out, and all the rest followed his example, Sarah Clopton going last and closing the door behind her. At the end of half an hour Mr. Sanders knocked, and the door was opened by Zepherine, whose happiness had somewhat subdued her. An hour before she was a girl, but now she was a woman, with responsibility tugging her sleeve. Not one of her friends but could see the change. She could hardly bear to leave her father, and she sat holding his hand and stroking it and frequently looking up in his face.

Mr. Sanders went up to the tree and took a package from it. "For Miss Nan Dorrington. A thrip's worth of candy from an old lover. An' here's a letter marked Zepherine. It's badly spelt, an' they don't seem to be much in it."

"I want nothing but this," said Zepherine.

"Nothin' but the letter? Well, here it is, honey."

"I meant I want nothing but my father," replied Zepherine.

"Well, he's a good chunk of a present," said Mr. Sanders, and then he went on distributing the presents.

Suddenly Sarah Clopton asked where Randolph Dorrington had gone.

"He's outside," said Zepherine. "I heard him walking."

Sarah Clopton observed that the young woman had opened all her presents save one—the first she had received. But when Peter Valicombe came and sat by her father she excused herself. She ran to her room and tore the envelope open. It contained a brief note from Randolph Dorrington. He said he had long sought for an opportunity to apologize for his rudeness on the occasion of Nan's illness, and would she kindly permit him to speak with her a few moments? She placed the note in her trunk, and then stood swinging her hands, uncertain what to do. She looked at herself in the mirror, and made a mouth at the reflection she saw there. Then she went out upon the veranda, and saw Dorrington sitting on one of the low double seats scattered about the lawn. She hesitated, but finally gulped down her shyness or fear, or whatever the feeling was, and ran down the steps and went toward him. Dorrington rose to meet her, hat in hand, and wanted her to be seated, but she shook her head, and immediately opened the attack.

"When you make fun of me as you do you are too cruel," she declared indignantly. "You are too cruel when you speak to me of apology. You do that because you know how hurt I am because of the way I spoke to you when Nan was ill. Yes, I think it is cruel." Tears were in her eyes, and her lips quivered.

"But, Zepherine," he said, a little sadly, "I remember nothing but my own rough speech and manner. If you were rude you had a right to be. But isn't there some excuse for me? Will you forgive me?"

"It is I who should say that," Zepherine declared; but Dorrington noticed that she was very particular to leave it unsaid.

"You haven't answered my question," he insisted.

"Because it has no need of answer," she replied.

"Well, I will ask you another that you will be compelled to answer," he said.

"Oh, compelled!" She smiled at him, but there was trouble in the smile. "Will be compelled! Well, that it different."

"Will you marry me?" he asked.

Will I ——" All the color left her face.

"Will you be my wife?"

"Why, you must be in great trouble if you come to me. Have you no others to go to?" She had suddenly recovered her composure, and was now, to use one of Mr. Sander's comparisons, as cool as a cucumber.



*Leaned over Nan who was in a raging fever.*

"I want no other," he answered.

"Do you think I would come between you and Nan? She would break my heart by hating me."

"Then, let us leave the matter to Nan," he suggested.

"Why, I never heard of such a thing!" protested Zepherine. "You must be ——"

"I certainly am," he answered. At that moment Nan came out of the house, and when she saw Zepherine and her father she ran to them.

"Nan, I have just asked this young lady here to leave her home here and live with us."

Nan gave a shrill scream of delight. "Oh, won't that be fun?"

"But you don't understand," said Zepherine.

"Oh, don't I? Why, goosey, you must think I'm a baby—and I will be one when you come. You'll be my itsey-bitsey mamma."

"Oh, for shame!" cried Zepherine, getting very red in the face. Whereupon, Nan seized her dear friend and squeezed her as only Nan could squeeze. "You'll break every bone in my body," protested Zepherine.

"You haven't answered my question," said the doctor.

"Say it, goosey, and be done with it," insisted Nan.

"Oh, Nan, I love you; you know it well. I will do anything to please you.'

"Popsy, there's your answer," said Nan; and then she ran away to the house, a very thoughtful and considerate performance.

"Oh! I thought all the time that I hated you," said Zepherine after they had talked a while. "But when I saw you holding my dear father's hand I knew the feeling was something else." She paused a moment, and then exclaimed, "What a Christmas this is for me!"

"And for me!" said Dorrington.

---

Steel bands are now used in Germany in place of leather belting. On account of their solidity, these bands are much narrower than leather belts used for the same loads, being about one-sixth of the usual leather belt. The steel band is not so heavy as leather, and it can be very tightly adjusted, the distance between the engine and the machine being a matter of little importance. Careful and repeated experiments have revealed the fact that the entire loss of power does not exceed 1 per cent. Owing to the lightness of the belt, the influence of centrifugal force is small and allows of a much increased velocity.