4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19595 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LEADER MACKAY IN FINE FORM

Points Out Weaknesses of the Whitney Government.

ROSS GOVERNMENT SAVED SOO INDUSTRIES

Legislature Thone Speech Debate Terminated by Addresses of the Party Chiefs.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The usual winter freshet of oratory with which the Legislature occupies its first week has subsided, the debate on the speech from the throne having been concluded yesterday with addresses from the three leaders of the three parties—Labor, Liberal and Conservative. Mr. Studholme confined himself to fifty minutes, owing to the general desire to get through the debate this week without recourse to a night session. Mr. MacKay made one of his usual effective and logical addresses, making the most of his material. Sir James Whitney's speech was also characteristic, differing from the Opposition leader in that with more oratorical ammunition at his command, he used it with less convincing effect. The debate closed just at 6 o'clock, and the House immediately adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Studholme.

Mr. Studholme said that as there was nothing worth while in the speech from the throne, he would talk of other things. He strongly urged the claims of Hamilton for a technical school. Ontario, he said, was far behind Nova Scotia and even Quebec in the matter of technical education. Nova Scotia gave technical training not only to artisans, but to miners and fishermen. Mr. Studholme declared his opposition to railway bonuses. Where roads and railways were needed in New Ontario they should be built and owned by the Government. Mr. Studholme thought the Government should help the unemployed by getting them back to the land, giving them work building roads until they got a foothold. Civil service reform should be taken up by the Government. In making way for "the other two able leaders," Mr. Studholme said he reserved the right to speak on things in general whenever he felt like it, for as Labor's representative he was entitled to speak oftener and at greater length than any other private member. He was not wasting the House's time, but only doing his duty by his constitutents.

Hon. A. G. MacKay.

Mr. MacKay, after the customary congratulations to the Speaker and the mover of the address, said he could not follow the latter when he claimed for the present Government the credit for the success of the Soo industries. It was the Ross Government which had proved that a friend in need was a friend indeed to the Soo when the Conservative members had no faith in the great industries there. The Liberals of the day had saved the great Soo plant from going under the hammer, and probably passing over to the United States Steel Trust. Mr. MacKay denied Mr. Downey's contention that the Soo Industries were a purely local concern, for a steel mill that had turned out 600,000 tons of steel rails and a mine which produced 1,400,000 tons of iron were industries of provincial and national importance.

Mr. MacKay referred to the statement made that the Agricultural College failed to show a balance on the right side. It was not the purpose of educational institutions, said Mr. MacKay, to show a profit.

The University.

Mr. MacKay had no criticism to make of the support being given to the university, except as to the manner in which it was extended, by succession duties tax. The board of governors should submit their estimates, like other provincial institutions, and let them be discussed and understood by the House. This would give the members more interest in the university, and remove some of the air of aloofness which now surrounded the university.

Dealing with law reforms, Mr. MacKay made several valuable suggestions. The present method of taxing bills of costs should be done away with. The law should be so reformed that when a litigant went to a lawyer he could be told just what a certain suit would cost him, instead of being left in ignorance, as at present. Some legal firms were prepared to conduct a case on its merits, but others took advantage of every possible little sidestep in order to increase a client's bill.

Mr. MacKay said he would also like to see the system of local masters' fees for references and hearings swept away. The county judges should be required to do the work for their salaries. If law reform was to be of any practical benefit the pruning-knife must cut deeply, not just trim a little.

He commented on the fact that the speech from the throne regarding amendments to the assessment act, which now contained many anomalies, justified action, as had been promised by the Premier at previous sessions.

Speaking of Mr. Hearst's reference to Mr. MacKay, as holding a bad brief, the Opposition leader said that he certainly would not want to hold a brief for the Conservatives, and while he would like to get the same results as the Conservatives had, he would hesitate at using their methods. He did not intend holding any post-mortem over the outcome of the election, but it was undoubtedly true that the Liberals had suffered from the gerrymander of last session. Another instance of gerrymandering had been recently seen in the Government's action in putting the village of Tavistock in North Oxford, instead of South Perth, to the serious political injury of Mr. Stock, member for the latter riding. Mr. MacKay also protested against the charge made against him in the campaign, that he had as commissioner of crown lands secretly decided a timber dispute in favor of a political friend. This was, in effect, a charge of malfeasance of office. He pointed out that the matter in question

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SMALLPOX CASES NEAR THAMESFORD

Half a Dozen Cases and Several Families Placed Under Quarantine.

Thamesford, Feb. 19.—There is a serious outbreak of smallpox in this neighborhood, several families being now under quarantine. There are thought to be at least half a dozen cases, including two children from the school, and as a large number have been exposed to the disease, there is considerable anxiety among the residents.

Dr. Armstrong, the medical health officer, is making a thorough investigation of the cases, and has succeeded in quarantining a number of the families infected with the disease and exposed to it. He is taking every precaution to prevent a further spread. The school at Evelyn has been closed. Two children from that school went home ill on Monday with the disease, and other cases are under surveillance.

The Fourth Line Methodist Church and Grace Church, Nissouri, have been closed.

It is thought that a man named Smith, who has been engaged with Mr. J. Wilkinson cutting feed throughout the township, has spread the infection.

"DR" ELIZA LANDAU SAVES BONDSMAN

Appeared in Court Friday and Pleaded Not Guilty.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Detroit, Feb. 20.—"Dr." Eliza Landau, awaiting trial in the state court was taken to the federal building before Judge Swan, yesterday, by Sheriff Gaston in order to allow her to plead to an indictment found against her and thus save her bondsman, A. J. Zahu.

Judge Swan had declared Mrs. Landau's bonds forfeited, but yesterday after Mrs. Landau had pleaded "not guilty," the order declaring the bonds forfeited was ordered vacated and the bonds were continued.

She is being prosecuted because of the death of a London girl in her house.

The indictment in the United States court will be held in abeyance until the state authorities have gotten through with Mrs. Landau.

LOCAL ANGLICANS VERY GUARDED

Clergy Refuse To Be Quoted on Archdeacon Sweeny's Selection.

Local Anglican clergymen, when interviewed by The Advertiser regarding the election of Archdeacon Sweeny as bishop of Toronto, declined to make any statement in the matter, although they admitted that the result of the election was a considerable surprise to them. The new archbishop is not very well known here, although he is married to a daughter of the late Dean Boomer of Huron College. He never preached here, nor had any charge in the vicinity.

A PRESENTATION TO THE RETIRING CLERK

Mr. Chauncey Smith Honored by Laurel Camp, Woodmen of the World.

A number of the members of Laurel Camp, Woodmen of the World, gathered at the residence of Mr. Chauncey Smith, 378 Hill street, last evening, and presented him with a handsome china cabinet and an address. The latter was read by Mr. U. A. Buchner, and Mr. Fred Browne, of the Purdom Hardware Company, made the presentation. Mr. Smith was until recently clerk of Laurel Camp, and when he resigned the members determined to show their appreciation of his good work by giving him a present and an address. Mr. Smith made a short reply, and thanked all for their many kindnesses.

KILLED IN YARDS AT ST. THOMAS

James Dickey, of the Michigan Central, Cut to Pieces by Shunter.

St. Thomas, Feb. 20. — Jas. Dickey, an M. C. R. tire repairer, was instantly killed in the yards here about 8 o'clock this morning. He had just coupled an engine, and stepping to the other track, was run down by a yard engine. Dickey was a widower, forty years of age, and resided at Yarmouth

MR. C. T. BEAL IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Well-Known London Citizen Underwent Operation in London, England.

The many friends of Mr. C. T. Beal, of this city, will regret to learn that he is very seriously ill in London, England. Mr. Beal, together with his wife and daughters, left for England some weeks ago, and while in Monteith, Devonshire, was taken very seriously ill. He was hurried to London as quickly as possible, and on Feb. 16 underwent a critical operation in a hospital there.

His relatives in the city have received a cablegram announcing that the operation was successful, but they are anxiously awaiting further word.

Forgiveness is the most refined and generous point of virtue that human nature can attain to. Cowards have done good and kind actions, but a coward never forgave; it is not his nature.

EVELYN PEOPLE IN A PANIC

Over an Outbreak of Smallpox in That Vicinity.

SEVEN CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED

And More Are Feared—School Closed —Church May Follow.

The inhabitants of Nissouri Township surrounding the little village of Evelyn are almost in a panic over an epidemic of smallpax, that broke out there on Thursday and Friday. All the cases so far known, seven in all, were quarantined vigorously, and it is hoped that the spread of the disease has been stayed.

In all the families involved there are between five and seven members ill, and though every precaution is being taken to protect the others, it is feared that there may be more cases in the houses already quarantined.

Closed School.

To prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease, the Evelyn school has been closed, and it is expected that the churches will also be closed, though no definite action has been taken so far.

It is thought that the disease was introduced into the vicinity by Miss Weir. She was at the ball in the Forester's Hall, Beechwood, where there were several persons who later contracted the disease.

The cases so far reported are: Humphrey Purdy, Samuel Purdy, Charlie West, S. G. Sangster, and a man named Smith.

There are two other cases, but so far it has been imposible to discover their names.

The people of the vicinity are very much worked up over the outbreak, and there is a good deal of anxiety felt. As yet it is too soon to know the extent of the disease.

MONEY MATTERS HOLD THEM BACK

Mayor Stevely Speaks of Track Elevation and the G. T. R.

There is nothing new regarding track elevation. Mayor Stevely did not have a further conference with General Manager Hays, who was in the city last evening for a few minutes.

"I have heard nothing further," said his worship. "All I know was what I was told at Stratford. They told me that it would be April at least before they could take up the London end of the improvements. They are now busily engaged on the Toronto end, and it will be some time at least before that is finished. Mr. FitzHugh pointed out that money was not very easy yet, and that would hold them back a little. We expect easier money very soon, and when that comes we will be able to talk business with the company.

"I took good care to impress upon them that London needed a new depot and other improvements, and I think they understand that very well. What we have to do is wait, until something definite takes place."

"JOURNALISTS" WAS PRODUCED LAST NIGHT

Western University Literary Society iVsited London Asylum.

The Western University Literary and Musical Society visited the Asylum for the Insane last night, and gave their play, "The Journalists," before an audience, which completely filled the theatre at the asylum. The play was most successful in every way, and those taking parts were enthusiastically applauded, and were cordially thanked by the asylum authorities for the excellent entertainment they gave. Those taking part in the play were Mr. Cartledge, Miss Ida Hayman, Miss Thomson, Mr. J. Bannatyne, Mr. Law, Mr. Abbott, Mr. H. Ashby, Mr. Heaven, Mr. A. S. H. Cree, Mr. P. Rycard, Mr. S. S. Hardy, Mr. C. C. Brett, Mr. W. H. Moore, Miss Graham, Miss Carrothers, Mr. Jacques, Mr. A. L. G. Clarke, Mr. Alex. Currie, Mr. Evans and Mr. Janes.

LOG HOUSE BURNED ON INDIAN RESERVE

When Squaw Lighted a Fire to Warm the Place.

A log house occupied by an Indian woman named Mrs. Elizabeth Maskilonage, an aged woman, on the Chippewa Reserve, immediately behind the Chippewa council house, was destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with the contents.

The fire originated when the occupant, who is said to be a squatter, lighted a fire in the room for warmth. The house was almost destitute of furniture, and the loss was very small.

ASQUITH'S PERIL

Suffragettes Plan Another Raid on British Premier.

London, Feb. 20.—The suffragettes have adopted a novel method for advertising the demonstration they are planning for Feb. 24. Throughout the day a sombre-looking vehicle supposed to represent a police van, in which was a man in a policeman's uniform was driven along the main streets. The wagon was decorated with the suffragettes, colors and escorted by a number of women carrying banners announcing that a deputation would assemble the 24th and proceed to the House of Commons in an effort to see Premier Asquith.

PTE. MOIR IS QUIET IN HAMILTON ASYLUM

Other Prisoners From This City Are, However, Very Dangerous.

The position of Pte. Moir, as an inmate of the Hamilton Asylum is not an enviable one. He is confined with eight or nine murderers.

Two of his companions are well known in London, as they came from this vicinity.

One is James Hartwick, the Thorndale farmer, who so brutally butchered his wife last winter. The other is Robert Quick, who in a moment of religious frenzy, choked his brother to death near Strathroy some years ago.

Hartwick Is Very Bad.

From reports received there, Hartwick is an extremely bad case. When in the jail here he improved somewhat, and his mental condition was not such as would lead one to believe him guilty of so horrible a crime. Since going to Hamilton, however, he has grown worse, and at the present is a very difficult man to handle. He is insane now beyond all question.

Quick is also crazy, and at times occasioning a great deal of trouble.

Moir Is Quiet.

So far Moir has given little or no trouble. While in the jail here he gave little trouble, but he was a hard man to handle nevertheless, and was inclined to be revengeful if he was crossed in any way.

Nearly all of the others confined with him at Hamilton are insane, and with such companions for the rest of his days, his outlook is none too roseate.

ENGINEERS HELD A BIG BANQUET

Splendid Event Last Night in the Masonic Temple.

TOAST LIST WAS A VERY FINE ONE

Names of the Speakers and Those Who Attended the Dinner.

Good-fellowship was rife last evening in the Masonic banquetting hall, where the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held their second annual banquet.

There was a very large number present.

After the good things had been disposed of, the chairman, Mr. Geo. Moll, prior to opening the toast list, extended a hearty welcome on behalf of himself and the association, and hoped all would make "a night of it."

Between the toasts solos were rendered by Mr. C. Pink, who sang admirably. He had a splendid accompanist in Mr. E. Dennis.

The Toast List.

The chairman introduced the following toast list:

"The King"—"Canada and Our Association," Mr. A. W. Wickens, of Toronto.

"The Legislature," Hon. Adam Beck.

"Our City Corporation," Mayor S. Stevely and Ald. D. Ferguson.

"Manufacturer and Manufacturers' Associations," Mr. Frank Glass and C. W. McGuire.

"Board of Education," Mr. G. N. Weekes.

"The Executive of the Association," W. Norris.

"Our Guests," G. C. Keith and James Ormer, Toronto.

Those present.

Among those present were: E. W. Scott, S. Ewart, G. E. Scott, A. Milliken, J. R. Stephenson, M. A. Gilpin, W. McFarland, Jack Jewitt, D. Davies, W. G. Townsend, Wm. Buchanan, Ed Robinson, John Doe, R. O. Bending, A. Bending, George Atell, Henry Atell, G. Barnes James Phillip, John Hughes, Wm. Haynes, Daniel Flynn, George England, John Thomas, George Fowler, John Marsh, Jos. Murray, G. Webster, D. Campbell, Geo. Whale, A. Fletcher, J. Vincent, George R. Kettle, A. Dickenson, A. Russell, Thomas Hamlyn, Thomas Hogg, D. Greenside, A. Bailey, W. Forster, James Harding, A. Colcott, W. Costello, Thomas Wedderburn, Geo. Galloway, Ernest Dennis, J. Middleton, W. S. Rose, S. E. Cosford, Thorogood, H. O. Brown, J. B. White, J. Latom, C. Cariss, E. Morkin, J. Weitzel, T. Taylor, G. Tapp, John Werner, Allen Swazie, O. Albutt, Cam Gleeson, W. Tite, R. Harrison, R. Lyons, O. Rindel-

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THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 20—8 a.m.

Today—Westerly winds; fair and mild.

Sunday—A little lower temperature with light local snow.

WEATHER NOTES.

The disturbance which was west of the Great Lakes yesterday has developed into an important storm which is now centred in the State of Maine, and gales are blowing in the gulf and Maritime Provinces. Rain has fallen in Ontario and Quebec. The weather continues mild in the west.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.	
London	33		Clear
Calgary	16		Clear
Winnipeg	24		Cloudy
Parry Sound	26		Cloudy
Toronto	34		Cloudy
Ottawa	24		Cloudy
Montreal	36		Rain
Quebec	34		Rain
Father Point	32		Snow
Port Arthur	12		Cloudy
Dawson	—10		zero
Victoria	40	44	
Vancouver	40	44	
Kamloops	32	44	
Calgary	26	40	
Edmonton	18	46	
Medicine Hat	10	18	
Halifax	2	22	
Moosejaw	21	33	
Winnipeg	—3	12	
Port Arthur	20	26	
Parry Sound	6	36	
Toronto	28	35	
Montreal	2	36	
Ottawa	4	22	
Quebec	—	22	
St. John	—	8	

Minus (—) means below zero.

WILD GEESE AND AN EARLY SPRING.

All signs point to an early spring. A number of them were related some time ago—a snake, a frog, crows, early flowers, sap, and a number of others.

Now the wild geese have come. Yesterday afternoon, a flock of many hundreds settled in the swamps north of the pumphouse at Springbank.

The flock could be heard "honking" for a considerable distance, and there was no chance to mistake them.

Reports state that there are several very large flocks of geese, with a few flocks of ducks, at Port Stanley and along the lake shore.

This is extremely early, and according to weather-wise people is taken to indicate an early spring.

Wild geese in February are a rarity, and seldom occurs.

Squire Chittick, an enthusiastic angler, is of the opinion that the fish are coming up the river as the ice is practically all out.

"It looks to me as if there were any quantity of fish in the river now," said the dispenser of justice at the court house.

DOCTORS DON'T WANT INCURABLES

Victoria Hospital Staff Oppose Their Admission to the Institution.

OPINION WAS NOT UNANIMOUS

But a Deputation Will Wait on the Council and Lay Matter Before That Body.

A meeting of the staff doctors of Victoria Hospital was held in the institution yesterday afternoon, and after a great deal of discussion it was decided to draft a resolution and present it to both the city council and the hospital trust, asking them not to allow tuberculous patients there, as this is condemned by the majority of the physicians.

The opinion was freely expressed that the old isolation building was not a suitable place for the treatment of consumptives, and that the space was needed for other cases.

Not Unanimous.

The opinion that consumptives should not be treated in Victoria Hospital, however, was not unanimous, as Dr. Macgregor took a firm stand in the matter and expressed himself as being in favor of treating such patients.

Those in favor of the resolution said that the proposed large verandah about the isolation ward would seriously interfere with the light and ventilation of the floor below, where it was intended to treat various infectious diseases.

Objection was also made on the score that the consumptive patients would be practically prisoners, as it would be impossible for them to move about the wards or the grounds, owing to the danger of infecting other patients in the hospital. As such patients sometimes live for from one to three years, this was thought to be a hardship.

Will Draft the Resolution.

There were fourteen physicians present, and the larger majority of them were in favor of the resolution. Dr. John D. Wilson, Superintendent Heard and Dr. Niven will draft the resolution to be presented at the council meeting one week from Monday night.

It is expected a deputation of medical men will be present at the council meeting to express their views on the subject.

Reconsideration of Vote.

This will all come up in connection with the reconsideration of the vote granting $5,000 to the London Health Association. It is also thought by these physicians that some provision should be made on the property of the London Health Association or elsewhere for the incurable patients, and they will insist on these consumptives being taken out of Victoria.

There will be an interesting debate when this matter comes up at the next meeting of the council.

ANOTHER WRIT IN WILKINS CASE

Actions Are Becoming Almost Daily Events Now.

The Stephenson-Wilkins feud is keeping the high court officials in a state of nervous expectancy, as new writs are being issued almost daily.

Some time ago Joseph Wilkins issued a writ against Thomas Stephenson, his partner in the Forest City Livery, of 67 Dundas street, for $10,000 damages on the grounds of the alienation of his wife's affections.

Mrs. Wilkins, not to be outdone, then entered an action for alimony.

Everybody has a grievance, apparently, except Mr. Stephenson, but even he has fallen into the toils and is now suing Joseph Wilkins for a dissolution of the partnership, evidently feeling that Wilkins had not the love and affection for him that should exist between partners.

Now the question arises, whose move is it?

These little family feuds have been the making of history ever since Eve made Adam's Sunday suit into a salad, but they don't always find their way into court with the persistency that this suit has attained.

MANITOBA FINANCE.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 20.—Attorney-General Campbell announced at last night's session of the Legislature that the provincial finances would be reorganized on the lines adopted by the Dominion and Ontario.

GRANTED A CHARTER.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The Ontario Gazette today announces that a charter has been granted to the Brantford Foundry and Development Company, Brantford, share capital $40,000. Provisional directors W. B. Burrell, J. B. Rouse, John Moffat, H. A. Burrell and James Burns.

BALLOTS LEFT POLLING BOOTHS

City Clerk Baker Says There Were Large Number.

MANY LADIES VOTED IN LAST ELECTION

Sixty Per Cent of the Votes of the Men Was Polled — Interesting Figures.

City Clerk Baker has completed his scrutiny of the ballots cast in the recent municipal elections, and has obtained some valuable information.

It develops from the statistics given that very few people who are on the lists to vote for school trustees only exercise the franchise. As a matter of fact only 111, out of a total of 1,815 of such voters, on the list, voted in January. This is just 6 per cent, a very small percentage.

In Ward 1, there were 502 on the list, and only 24 voted; 5 per cent. In Ward 2, 438 on list, 14 voted, or 3 per cent. Ward 3, 428 on the list, and 39 voted, or 9 per cent. Ward 4, 447 on the list, and 34 voted, or 9 per cent.

Large Number of Ladies.

There was an increasing number of women who voted this year, owing to the agitation for Sunday cars. The percentage at that is not very large, just 35 per cent. There were 2,017 women on the list, and 719 voted.

In Ward 4, the women turned out the best, 251 of the 622 on the list going to the polls. This was about 40 per cent.

In Ward 1, 498 were on the list and 172 voted, or 35 per cent; in Ward 2, 436 on the list, with 114 voting, or 26 per cent, and Ward 3, 461, with 182 voting, or 39 per cent.

Sixty Per Cent of the Men.

About 60 per cent of the men voters on the list went to the polls. There were 10,595 on the list, and 6,421 voted. This is considered a fair average. The vote by wards was as follows: Ward 1, on list 2,630, voted 1,603, percentage 63; Ward 2, on list 1,937, voted 1,160, percentage 59; Ward 3, on list 2,986, voted 1,706, percentage 62.

Repeaters.

There are 2,260 repeaters on the list, according to Mr. Baker's estimates. Some of these vote twice, some three times, and some four times.

He estimates that there are 347 who vote three times and over. If that number were subtracted from 2,260, it would give 1,913 freeholders who vote twice.

Ballots Taken Away.

There was a larger number than usual who spoiled their ballots by writing on them. Some rather peculiar sentiments were expressed on some of them.

"I do not know the reason, except, perhaps, that more women voted than customary, but there were more ballots taken away from the polls than for some time. We had a great deal of trouble this year on this account. There is a penalty for this, and it will be imposed if the practice does not cease.

Spoiled Ballots.

"As usual, there were a large number who spoiled their ballots by voting for too many candidates. Somehow or other they never learn to vote for the proper number.

"Then there is always the class who desire to emphasize their vote by making too many crosses on their ballots. We had the usual number of this variety.

DRISCOLL SAILS.

New York, Feb. 20.—Jem Driscoll, the English featherweight champion, who in this city last night outfought Abe Attell, holder of the world's championship in that class, sailed on the steamer St. Paul today for Southampton. Driscoll is bound for his home in Cardiff, Wales. He said that after a short visit in Wales, he expected to return to America. Last night's contest with Attell he characterized as a "good lively sparring match."

PREDICTS A 'QUAKE.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Emile Marchanda, director of the Conservatory on the Pic Du Mid, in the Pyrenees in Southern France, says that he has made calculations which lead him to believe that there is a likelihood that a big earthquake will occur today. His calculations are based upon the positions of the earth, the sun, and the moon.

INTERESTING.

Rome, Feb. 20.—The Corriere Italia says that Queen Helena is soon to become a mother. The Queen of Italy has already four children, the Prince Royal Humbert, 5 years old, and the Princesses Yolanda Margherita, Mafalda and Giovanna. While she was attending to the injured in a hospital just after the recent earthquake in Calibria and Sicily, her majesty was hurt, being run into violently by a crazed patient. It was said at the time her injuries were not serious.

BIG INCREASE IN TOTAL VOTE

Trip-To-Europe Standing Up to Thursday Night.

GOOD GAINS BY SEVERAL CANDIDATES

One Contestant Jumps From Third Place to the Lead—Others Move Up.

The list published herewith will provide food for contemplation on the part of trip-to-Europe candidates and their friends. It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the total vote, and in a number of cases there has been a change in the standing of the different contestants. This has been so in every district save Nos. 1 and 3, where, though there has been perhaps the largest increase in ballots, the standing has remained unchanged. In several districts a candidate near the foot of the race has come up two or three places, and in one instance a contestant who was third on Tuesday, is now at the head of the list, with a comfortable majority.

In one district a new competitor has been entered and already has a good start. The next two weeks is going to see a very large advance in the votes.

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

All that territory within the city limits, north of and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of and including both sides of Wellington street.

Miss Katie McLaughlin, 226 Hyman street	59,744
Miss May T. Mountjoy, 126 Mount Pleasant avenue	29,502
Miss E. Ball, 664 Talbot street	11,881
Miss Maude Underwood, 209 Queen's avenue	4,158
Mrs. Norman Roberts, Richmond and John streets	2,797
Miss Vera Rowe, 245 Queen's avenue	750

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.

All that territory inside the city limits, east of, but not including Wellington street, and north of and including both sides of Dundas street.

Miss Velma Hayes, 574 Adelaide street	31,939
Miss Ella Dickie, 860 Hellmuth avenue	12,155
Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, 763 Maitland street	7,714
Miss Mabel Connor, 474 Princess avenue	7,159
Miss Nellie Weston, 868 Dundas street	6,019
Miss Annie S. Stevenson, 391 Dundas street	5,478
Mrs. M. Callander, 772 Hellmuth avenue	2,090
Miss Lillian Gaze, 698 Colborne street	669
Mrs. Ronald Emery, 338 Dundas street	57

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.

All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.

Miss Edna Calhoun, 318 Grey street	51,404
Mrs. Ida Willis, 398 Adelaide street	23,879
Miss Margaret Edgar, 130 Dreaney avenue	6,898
Miss Marion D. Porteous, 374 York street	4,876
Miss Gertie Foley, 543 King street	4,676
Miss M. Wells, 196 Inkerman street	

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.

All that territory inside the city limits, west of and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.

Miss Edith Glanville, 153 Wharncliffe road	32,571
Miss Winnie Grimason, 229 Richmond street	24,226
Miss Vera B. Hewer, 8 Ingleside street	23,512
Miss Maude Wheatcroft, 254 Hill street	11,178
Miss Eva McDowell, 240 King street	9,809
Miss Louisa Babbage, 253 Grey street	6,252
Mrs. H. Hundertmark, jun., 150 Bruce street	2,193

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.

The County of Middlesex outside the city limits.

Miss Rosa Longfield, Mossley	24,869
Miss Margaret Simmie, Byron	21,287
Miss Ethel Earl, Egerton street	16,990
Miss Rosa Fraser, Poplar Hill	13,522
Miss Grace Shepherd, Lambeth	12,672
Miss Ethel Grant, Chelsea Green	8,391
Miss Sylvia Oliver, Kilworth Bridge	7,806
Miss Rebecca A. Wilkins, Adelaide	6,685
Miss Lily Arthur, Lambeth	6,680
Miss Margaret J. Kennedy, Ilderton	6,120
Miss Gladys Malcolm, Littlewood	4,274
Miss Rebecca Robinson, Lucan	1
Miss Mary V. Brown, Strathroy	

DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.

The Counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.

Miss Mabel Anderson, Wyoming	14,748
Miss Aggie St. Clair, Brigden	8,421
Miss Iren Marriot, Sarnia	7,848
Miss Clara Kipp, Chatham	4,501
Miss Belva E. Myers, Florence	2,125
Miss Blanche Little, Wallaceburg	1,918
Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Ouvry	1,022
Miss Constance E. Cowan, Chatham	945
Miss Violet Wood, Mooretown	268
Miss Elva Stone, Corunna	1
Miss Rina Knott, Chatham	1
Miss Gertie Dezellia, Chatham	1
Miss Lillian Wemp, Chatham	1
Miss Pearl Walters, Chatham	1

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.

The Counties of Elgin and Oxford.

Miss Maude Law, Harrietsville	15,678
Miss Maude Sweatman, Tillsonburg	5,312
Miss Carrie Field, Tillsonburg	3,302
Miss Bertha Sweet, Tillsonburg	2,457
Miss Eva Taylor, Port Stanley	1,514
Miss Pearl Best, Springfield	1,252

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

EASY TERMS. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES THAT WE CAN SELL WITH ONLY $25 AND $50 DOWN. CALL AND SEE US.

SUNSHINE PARK. THE BEST LOTS JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. WE INTEND TO OFFER PART OF THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE THIS SPRING. THESE ARE THE BEST LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE IN RECENT YEARS. THEY ARE THE LARGEST LOTS. THE HIGHEST LOTS. THE DRYEST LOTS. THE CHEAPEST LOTS. GRADED STREETS. FREE DEEDS. FIRST CLASS TITLE. NO TAXES THIS YEAR. A NATURAL PARK. CALL AND GET A PLAN OF THE LOTS. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL AT ONCE AND GET YOUR PICK OF THE BEST LOTS.

CHELSEA GREEN.—WE ARE GOING TO START SELLING THESE LOTS SOON. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO CHOOSE A LOT. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL SECURE A LOT. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT. WILL BE RAISED ON MARCH FIRST, BUY NOW.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Lot 40x100 feet. Call for price.

INGLESIDE PLACE—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda, barn. Lot 41x159 feet. Call for particulars.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — Two-story and attick brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda. Lot 40x208 feet. Call for price.

BYRON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, furnace, w.c., large lot. Price $2,100.

WORTLEY ROAD — 1½-story brick, slate roof, 8 rooms, furnace, veranda, good barn. Lot 75x120 feet. Call for particulars.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, electric light and fixtures, gas for cooking, piped for furnace. Lot 29x130 feet. Price $2,100.

WATERLOO STREET—Two-story solid brick semi-detached, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Good investment. Call for particulars.

CARLETON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, water inside, chicken coop, small fruit. Lot 50x131½ feet; $1,250.

SAUNBY STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, large lot. Price $800.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 27x169 feet. Price $2,250.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, two grates and mantels. Lot 60x150 feet. Call for particulars.

MARYBORO PLACE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, cellar, 7 rooms, water inside. Lot 40x140 feet. Barn. $1,500. Easy terms.

SURREY PLACE—Only one lot left fronting on Wilson avenue; 35x120 feet. Only $225 on easy terms.

BEECHER BLOCK—Only 8 lots left. Call at once if you want a good lot.

WATERLOO STREET—(Central.) 2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, front and back stairs, good cellar, veranda, furnace, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good barn. Only $3,500.

The best lot on Talbot street, 50x120 feet, $1,800.

PRINCESS AVENUE — Just east of Quebec street. New story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 37.6x127 feet. Will sell very cheap. Call and get particulars at once if you want a bargain.

MILL STREET—2-story semi-detached brick, double parlor in one and single parlor in other, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom in one and furnace in other, barn in rear of one. Lot 60x198 feet. Will sell cheap on very easy terms. Splendid investment.

ELMWOOD AVE. — 1½-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, $2,350.

GREY STREET — Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good brick cellar, veranda, water and sink in house. Lot 32x198 feet. Price $1,800.

BRIGHTON STREET—1¼-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large pantry, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures. Lot 37½x107 feet. Price $1,850.

SURREY AVENUE — New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. $1,800.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, piped for gas and furnace, cellar, fruit trees. Lot 32x165 feet. Call for particulars.

HORTON STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 55x170 feet. Price, $2,900.

VACANT LOTS on Briscoe street. Call for particulars.

BOARDING-HOUSE CONTENTS.—In good locality. Two-story brick house, 5 large bedrooms; rent $15.50 per month; have 10 boarders paying $180 per month. Price, $600. Call if you want a good thing.

HAMILTON ROAD—Two-story brick, 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms with clothes closets, good barn. Lot 88.2 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

WANTED—Farms for sale, near London. We have a great number of inquiries. If you have a farm you want to sell list it with us.

MEAY STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, water in house; lot 30x189 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR RENT—We have a number of houses to rent at a reasonable rental. Call and see us.

CENTRAL AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, pantry, porch; lot 33x158 feet. Only $1,800.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, porch. Price, $2,100.

HORTON STREET—Two-story and attick brick, 11 rooms, large cellar, front and back stairs. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET — Two-story brick, concrete foundation, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, cellar full size, cement floor, veranda; lot 42x265 feet; stable, fruit trees. $3,100.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT.

WILLIAM STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 5 rooms, cellar, city water, piped for gas; lot 28x140 feet; fruit trees. $1,800.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, good cellar, water inside, gas and fixtures; lot 25x209 feet. Price, $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 74.5x350 feet, barn and woodshed. Only $1,350.

517 OXFORD STREET—New two-story brick, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light, gas, hot and cold water for bath, laundry in cellar, four tubs, outside entrance; lot 20x165 feet to a lane. WOULD RENT FOR TERM.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

QUEEN'S AVENUE EAST—New 1½-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, w. c., furnace, electric light and gas. Only $2,600.

Lot south side of Emery street, 40x185 feet, For quick sale, only $110.

Corner of Craig and Ridout streets, 96x132 feet, $3,000.

PHILIP STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, hard and soft water; lot 37½x110 feet. Price, $1,000.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Two-story house, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 27x216 feet. Call for particulars.

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.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 8 rooms, all modern. Call for particulars.

HILL STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, all modern conveniences, 3 bedrooms, hot water for bath, gas and fixtures; fine situation. Easy terms. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 6 rooms, cellar, water in house; lot 40x189 feet; chicken coop and hogpen. $1,500.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1¾-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 33.3x98.7 feet and right of way in rear. Call for particulars.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES. $5,500 to $14,000.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 151x124 feet, cement barn and driveshed. Price, $1,000, or will exchange for small farm.

ELIAS STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 9 rooms, hot water heated; lot 27.6x209 feet; verandah Price, $2,900.

QUEBEC STREET—Two-story frame house, brick foundation and cellar, 8 rooms, furnace; lot 61x176; fruit trees. Call for particulars.

LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

TALBOT STREET — Two-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, hot water heated, all modern conveniences, cellar full size, verandah. Call for particulars.

DEAN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms; lot 24x139.6 feet. Price, $1,150.

LOVETT STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 7 rooms, good cellar, cement floors; lot 60x120 feet; fruit trees. Price, $1,400.

HOPE STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, furnace, gas; lot 55x150 feet. Call for particulars.

WAREHOUSE—Splendid large warehouse, on Grand Trunk Railway, with lot 82.6x148 feet, central.

STORE, DUNDAS STREET, in business portion, two-story brick; lot 16 feet by 198 feet and right of way entering from Dundas street.

RAILWAY STREET—Two-story brick house, all modern. Call for particulars.

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 133x135.

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

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end. Also lots in every part of city.

ENGLISH STREET—A modern two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms and all modern conveniences, large verandah; lot 35 feet by 150 feet, and lane at rear. Call and get particulars.

SYMCOE STREET—The best vacant lot on the street, 40 feet by 198 feet.

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

GRAFTON STREET—New frame cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, porch. Price, $1,400.

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

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, concrete foundation, 5 rooms; lot 33x148 feet. Price, $925.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 5 rooms, veranda, all in good order; lot 56.6x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

EDWARD STREET—1¼-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda; lots 33x100 feet. Only $2,400.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick house, modern conveniences. Price, $3,200.

SURREY AVENUE—Frame cottage, concrete foundation, 7 rooms, good cellar; lot 33x105 feet. $1,250.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

COLBY & CO

117 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

CLARENCE STREET — Nine - room frame cottage; cash or easy payments. $1,600.

MAPLE STREET—Ten-room modern brick. $3,400.

MAPLE STREET — Ten-room brick house, modern. $5,000.

DUNDAS STREET — Fine business block; rentals, $3,700. Call for order and price.

RICHMOND STREET—Cigar and news stand, with billiard room, three tables. A snap, $2,000.

HILL STREET—Two-story frame, one frame cottage and one brick cottage. A bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and a half brick, every convenience. $3,600.

MAITLAND STREET — Seven - room brick-veneer, modern. $2,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick-veneer, modern. $3,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—Nine-room brick-veneer, modern, fruit trees and small fruit. $3,100.

BRICK-VENEER COTTAGES — Easy payments, London South. Call and see. $1,500.

ELIZABETH STREET—Eleven - room frame cottage, barn and storage house. Call for price.

BRUCE STREET—Nine-room modern brick; large lot. $2,500.

HORTON STREET—Ten-room brick; fine home; corner lot. $3,000.

CHARLES STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms. A bargain, $1,100.

PICCADILLY STREET — Ten - room modern brick, with barn, deep lot. $4,500.

KING STREET—Nine-room modern brick. $2,800.

YORK STREET—Nine-room modern brick, with large barn. $2,600.

YORK STREET—Eight-room frame cottage, deep lot. $1,500.

FINE TERRACE, on Queen's avenue; $3,000 rental. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS in all parts of city and suburbs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THAT CENTRALLY located residence, 586 Waterloo street, corner of Central avenue, with a lot 39x135, to be sold for less than the house alone would cost. For particulars apply to Mrs. Reid, 554 Waterloo street. Phone 1648. 94c

46-ACRE FARM, IN TOWNSHIP OF Ekfrid, on town line, quarter mile north of Melbourne; good frame house and outbuildings, well watered. A. Carter, Melbourne P. O. 91n

A LITTLE FARM OF SIXTEEN ACRES, across the road from Chelsea Green; good-sized brick house, spring water and orchard; just the place for market gardener; cheap at $2,500. The London Soap Company.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES, LOT 32, CON. 9, Township of London; about 130 cleared; bank barn 36x94, brick house 24x30 (two-story), frame woodshed, two good wells, well fenced. For other particular address R. H. Scott, Vanneck, Ont. 71h-t

FARM FOR SALE—OWING TO ILL-HEALTH I have decided to sell my farm, consisting 100 acres, in good condition; sugar bush, plenty firewood, good water, apple orchard, small fruits; two-story house, 12 rooms, summer kitchen, cellar and woodshed, two barns, stable, shed and other outbuildings; suitable for two 50-acre farms, if desired; situated on gravel road, lot 7, second range south Longwood road; terms easy. Apply William Mather, Melbourne. 83k-t

No. 31 February 20, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote Is Cast For

.....

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No..... of The London Advertiser European trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22 Phone 2322

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

50 ACRES—Three miles to the city; 1½-story frame house, nice lawn, good orchard, two barns, cornerib, pigery; close to the Traction car. Must be sold right away.

45 ACRES, known as the McCormick home; first-class buildings. A beautiful place to live, and choice land. Inquire quickly. We have an offer now, and we are going to sell this place. If you want it, hurry up.

75 ACRES in Lobo Township; 50 acres cleared, 25 acres of bush, frame house, barn 30x40. Will exchange for city property or anything.

WE HAVE 50 ACRES in Lobo Township, nine miles from London, which we will sell for $3,000 if taken at once, 1½-story brick house, barn, stable, 6 acres of fall wheat, 6 acres of nice sugar bush, plowing all done, ½ mile to school, post-office, etc.

40 ACRES—Seven miles to London, close to village, brick house, good bank barns, living spring in pasture, beautiful orchard, all kinds of fruit, fall wheat sown and ploughing all done.

65 ACRES, close to a thriving town, good buildings and well improved, first-class land for $2,750.

10 ACRES—Good comfortable house and barn, very close to church and postoffice.

8 ACRES—Just at city limits, a beautiful residence and drive-barn, coachman's cottage, all kinds of fruit.

100 ACRES—A bargain. One of the best farms in London Township.

175 ACRES—Two new barns, good windmill, running water in pasture, good frame dwelling for $9,700.

62 ACRES—Five miles out, fine soil, large frame house, bank barn, $4,500. Ill-health cause of sale. A bargain.

50 ACRES—Five miles out, 1½-story frame house, spring creek, good soil and buildings.

63 ACRES—Six miles out, fine house and lawn, good wells, good barn, orchard, drive-house, cornerib; land level, clay loam.

50 ACRES—Six miles out, up-to-date. A beautiful home close to church, school, etc.

40 ACRES in the Gore of London. Inquire.

50 ACRES two miles from London market.

25 ACRES—Close to city, close to car, good buildings.

56 ACRES—Close to village, 7 miles to city, no waste land, school handy, good buildings. To exchange for small grocery store.

86 ACRES—Eight miles out, a beautiful 1½-story brick house and outbuildings, beautiful location, good land, well drained.

50 ACRES—Nine miles out Dundas street, and owned by Levi Atwell, in first-class repair. Inquire quickly.

175 ACRES near Simcoe, well improved.

50 ACRES—Lambton County, Warwick Township, to exchange.

240 ACRES—Close to Woodstock, for sale cheap.

120 ACRES — Delaware Township, owned by Wm. Milne, for sale, $6,000.

100 ACRES—Close to nice town, all kinds of improvements. A beautiful farm, lots of timber, wheat sown, ploughing all done, etc., for $3,600.

75 ACRES in good village on Main road for $2,500.

90 ACRES—Well built upon and well improved for, $2,500.

170 ACRES on the River St. Clair, Moore Township; all kinds of improvements, close to school, church, etc. This is a beautiful farm and a most desirable location.

150 ACRES—One of the best farms near Ridgetown, all well improved, cannot be surpassed and owned by J. W. McKenzie, lot 18, concession 10, Howard Township.

100 ACRES—Lot 16, concession 1, East Williams, owned by Duncan Gillies, an up-to-date farm. Call and see it.

115 ACRES—Lot 4, concession 3, Delaware Township, owned by John Harper.

CITY PROPERTY

$850 Cottage and half acre of land.

$900 Frame cottage, easy payments.

$1100 Dufferin avenue, frame cottage.

$1000 Queen's avenue, brick cottage. Terms $50 cash, balance to suit.

$1150 Brick cottage, new, terms $300 cash.

$1200 Inkerman street, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, $600 cash, balance $6 00 per month.

$1250 Cottage, 3 bedrooms. Terms $250 cash, balance $7 00 per month.

$1300 Hill street, frame cottage.

$1300 Grafton street, cottage, easy payments.

$1300 Colborne street, cottage, easy payments.

$1600 Egerton street, 1½-story brick. Will exchange for grocery.

$1500 Adelaide street, frame cottage.

$1500 2-story brick, ten minutes' walk to postoffice. Large lot, must be sold within ten days. Owner going west.

$1600 Colborne street, cottage, easy payments.

$3500 2-story brick, 7 bedrooms, all modern, central.

$1800 Van street, 1½-story brick. Will exchange for small farm.

$2000 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms.

$2250 Pall Mall, 1½-story brick.

$2200 Piccadilly street, 2-story, modern. Will exchange for small place.

$2300 Waterloo street, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms.

$2700 Cathcart street, 1½-story brick, modern.

$2800 Elmwood avenue, 2-story rick, modern.

$2500 Princess avenue, 1½-story brick, modern.

$2500 Princess avenue, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, closet, hot and cold water, furnace, veranda.

$3000 King street, 2-story brick, 7 bedrooms, modern.

$3100 Wellington street, 2-story brick. Owner leaving city.

$3300 Wellington street. Central and modern.

$3000 John street, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, central.

$3000 Queen's avenue, 1¾-story brick, modern, lot 76x210.

$3500 2-story brick, central, modern.

$3800 2-story brick, modern. Will exchange for farm.

$8000 2-story brick, modern, coach-house, stable, five acres, all kinds of fruit, etc.

$4500 2-story brick, modern, central, large lot.

$8000 2-story and attic, modern and central.

$3000 General store on Michigan Central Railway.

$1200 Grocery stock in city, store and dwelling for sale also.

$3000 General stock. Will rent or sell store and dwelling.

$2500 General stock. Will rent or sell store and dwelling.

$10000 General stock. Will rent or sell store and dwelling.

$3700 Grocery store and dwelling in city.

$4000 General stock. Will rent or sell store and dwelling.

$1800 Store and 2-story dwelling in village of Napier.

$1700 Store and dwelling in city.

$1700 Store and dwelling in city.

$3200 Store and dwelling in city. Will exchange.

$4000 General stock, phone and postoffice in connection. Will exchange for farm, close to high school.

$5500 2-story frame hotel, containing 11 bedrooms, in good repair, opposite to market. Immediate possession.

HOTEL IN CITY.—Inquire at our office for particulars.

If you have any property for sale we would be pleased to have you list it with us. Our terms are no sale no charge. Some good farms to exchange for good grocery business in city.

Businesses of all kinds wanted.

We have a number of all kinds of farms to exchange for grocery stocks, city property, etc.

Now is the time to look for a farm, Spring is right here. We have farms everywhere. Call, write or phone us.

J. G. Anderson.
Money to Loan. Insurance Effected.

G. A. Hatch.
AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate Changes

The Western Real Estate Exchange of this city, reports the sale or exchange of the following farms off their lists during the last two weeks:

Geo. W. Alton's 137-acre farm in the Township of Nelson, in the County of Halton, sold.

Charles Minor's 25-acre farm in the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, sold.

E. E. Cook's 116-acre farm in the township of Colchester North, in the County of Essex, exchanged.

Wm. H. Heaton's 50-acre farm in the township of Gosfield South, in the County of Essex, exchanged.

Charles Curran's 75-acre farm in the Township of Malden, in the County of Essex, sold.

Francis E. Laramis' 54-acre farm in the Township of Malden, in the County of Essex, sold.

Wm. Peeler's 90-acre farm in the Township of Mara, in the County of Ontario, sold.

A. P. and W. H. Brook's 91-acre farm in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, sold.

J. K. Hetherington's 90-acre farm in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, sold.

Mr. Peter Toles' 95-acre farm in the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, sold.

Rev. James Smither's 100-acre farm in the Township of Moore, in the County of Lambton, sold.

Mrs. Cornelia Tripp's 115-acre farm in the Township of Colchester South, in the County of Essex, sold.

H. N. Morden's 15-acre farm in the Township of Flamboro East, in the County of Wentworth, sold.

Joseph Singular's 12-acre farm in the Township of East Williams, in the County of Middlesex, sold.

FOR SALE—LOTS 77, 78, KNOLLWOOD Park. Apply 468 Ridout street. 86n-xtz

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY red brick house, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; two lots. Apply 322 Elva street. 93-1-wty

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECT lots in Knollwood Park, nicely situated; easy payments. Apply to W. Colby, 117 Masonic Temple. 92c-wty

Brockton (Mass.), one of the great shoemaking centres of the United States, shipped $34,662,000 worth of boots to other places during last year.

WEATHER PROBS: MILDER.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Dundas and Richmond Streets.

No Scorched Tables If Our Asbestos Pads Are Used.

This is a new line with us, having only recently been fortunate in securing the agency of these for London, which when once introduced will become a household necessity. How often have you seen the beautiful polish on the dining table ruined by hot plates, etc.? Asbestos pads and mats are incombustible, save your table from scorching, and are particularly useful when serving light lunches on bare tables. We are now showing them in all sizes, round or oval, covered on each side with canton flannel, and bound with tape. It is the construction of these Mats which makes them superior to all others, there being an inner substance which absolutely prevents the heat from penetrating through.

TABLE PADS can be had to order for any size table (round, square or oblong), made to fold up; leaves can also be had for extensions. Measure your table and width of leaves. Get our prices. A sample pad can be seen at Linen Counter.

REMEMBER, there are other makes, but we are sole agents in London for these.

First Showing of 1909 Spring Suitings

Several shipments have already arrived, and are now being shown in our Dress Goods section. These early arrivals are representatives of the new Worsted Suiting families. These English goods are made from Pure Worsted Yarns, and hold a foremost place amongst the fashionables for spring. Lines now shown are priced at ..... **75¢, 85¢, $1.00** and **$1.25**

At 75c We have a nice range of blended colorings, in grays, browns and taupe, in both stripe and check effects. 46-inch, yard ..... **75¢**

At 85c A perfect variety in gray mixtures at this price, from the almost invisible to the more pronounced stripes formed in the weaving, creating very stylish effects. 48-inch, at, per yard ..... **85¢**

At $1.00 50-inch Worsted Suitings in splendid variety of grays, with single black threads forming almost invisible stripe effects; also plain grays, in light, mid and dark shades, and some with other colorings. 50-inch, at, per yard **$1.00**

At $1.25 Extra fine two-tone Worsted Suitings, woven stripe effects. New spring colorings; soft and somber tones; the popular mode this season. Five colorings in this line. 50 inches wide, at, yard **$1.25**

Dusty Job, This Looking After the Furnace

Hard on the hands, the ashes and clinkers are. Get a pair of our Canvas Gloves, with cuffs, **12½¢**, for men or women. Or a pair of Chamois Gloves at **25¢**. They will also be useful later for gardening.

THIS STORE CLOSES ON SATURDAY NIGHT AT SIX O'CLOCK.

Ontario, The Fruit Growers' Paradise

Under the above heading The Canadian Courier, in a late issue, in speaking of Ontario's fruit farms, among other things, says:---

"Perhaps few of the urban population of Ontario realize the immense strides that fruit-growing has made within the past ten years in this Province.

"The Counties of Lincoln and Wentworth are rapidly becoming immense vineyards and orchards. Welland, Halton and Peel are also contributing a large share in supplying the increasing demand for more fruit of various kinds. The vineyards of Essex still continue to bear rich harvests, much of which is manufactured into native wine.

"The king of all fruits, the apple, has made Ontario famous, and this fruit, to the number of over one million of boxes and barrels annually, is being scattered all over the great West, South Africa, Mexico, Great Britain, France and Germany.

"In regard to the tender fruits, where ten years ago these were unknown in Manitoba and the Territories, today hundreds of carloads, thousands of baskets and boxes, are being shipped to these distant markets. From far Vancouver on the Pacific, to Halifax, on the Atlantic, our grapes and peaches are finding a welcome market.

"Much of this progress is due to organization. Where in the past the individual struggled alone, today the association, with its many advantages and powers, is overcoming all difficulties, getting justice and fair treatment for the growers from all sources, and putting the business on a more stable basis. As a result, sections of the Province hitherto neglected are gaining prominence for the growing of certain fruits. The old apple orchards of Norfolk County are now found to be by far the most profitable part of the farm. Along the sand dunes of Halton and Peel stretch hundreds of acres of strawberries, while in Wentworth and Lincoln, the sand for the peach and the clay for the plum, pear and grape, have trebled in value to their lucky owners."

Much of what is said above in reference to the Counties of Lincoln, Wentworth, Welland, Halton, Peel, Essex and Norfolk as fruit-growing districts is also true in reference to other counties in Western Ontario, such as Middlesex, Lambton, Kent, Elgin, Brant, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron and Bruce. In all these counties we have for sale farms suitable for growing apples, pears, peaches, plums and all kinds of small fruit. These farms are owned by men whose sons have gone to the West or who have made a competence, or who on account of old age are retiring from active work, or who are selling in order to buy more or less land in Western Ontario.

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

No. 5841—100 acres in the Township of Mornington, County of Perth; soil clay loam, half-acre of orchard (apples, pears, plums, cherries), watered by two wells, 1½-story brick house, frame kitchen, cellar under whole house, frame bank barn 15x86, stable under barn, and other outbuildings; situated on gravel road, one mile to school, half-mile to church, two miles to railroad station, and eight miles to Listowel

No. 5834—73 acres in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton; soil clay loam, 50 acres clear, 1 acre of orchard (mixed fruit), watered by first-class rock well, with windmill, frame house, and kitchen, frame barn 28x54, and other buildings; situated two miles to Oil City railroad station and market, eight miles to Petrolea.

No. 5831—33 acres in the Township of Saugeen, County of Bruce; soil clay and black loam, 1 acre of orchard (apples, cherries, plums, pears and small fruit), 1½-story house, frame barn 28x40, and other outbuildings; situated three miles to market and railroad station. Price, 1,250.

No. 5810—20 acres in the Township of Flamboro East, County of Wentworth; soil sand and clay loam, 4 acres of orchard (plums, peaches, pears, apples and cherries), 1 acre of raspberries, strawberries and grapes, one-story frame house, frame barn on stone foundation, in first-class repair, and other outbuildings; situated one mile to school, church and electric railway, half-mile to Hamilton.

For further list see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county in Western Ontario.

Wanted--Hustlers

We want one thousand energetic and ambitious men to buy farms of all kinds and sizes in Western Ontario, to turn these farms into gardens and to make them the homes of five thousand prosperous, contented and happy men, women and children. The same intelligent industry which has trebled the value of hundreds of farms in Wentworth, Lincoln, and other counties during the last ten years, will, during the next ten years treble the value of hundreds of farms we have for sale. If you are industrious and ambitious and have five hundred dollars or more to invest, buy one of these farms and become independent. Call, write or telephone for a catalogue of the farms we have for sale in any county in Western Ontario.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. TELEPHONE 696

D. H. TENNENT, President. JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

H. R. TALBOT, SAMUEL WILSON, Valuators and Inspectors.

Maine and Missouri and North Dakota are soon to vote upon constitutional amendments embodying the initiative and referendum for state matters, and Maine proposes to extend this right to municipal corporations.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

You will make no mistake if you select a lot on the Ridout street survey, South London. Brick houses will be erected on the lots we have sold. Call next week and get our prices.

We have just 7 lots left of the Becher block, Richmond street north. Architects are now drafting plans of houses to be erected on this block.

CHEAP COTTAGES on Hill street to wind up an estate.

WATERLOO STREET—A splendid 1¾-story frame on brick foundation, 8 rooms, stable with one acre.

GREY STREET—A neat frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, deep lot, $1,300.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 60x120 feet. $1,400.

If you want a grocery stand, call and see us.

ASHLAND AVENUE AND FLORENCE street—A new 1¼-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1¾-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, all modern improvements, large lot. At bargain to close.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 330 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

CHEAP LOTS on Egerton, Cheapside, Victoria, Hamilton road, Wharncliffe road, West London, Waterloo and Wellington street north. We have lots in all parts of the city.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $4,300.

MAMALON STREET—New two-story brick, 10 rooms, clothes closets; lot 33x132 feet. Must be sold. Owner in the west.

CENTRAL AVENUE, opposite Victoria Park—Two-story brick residence, hot water heating, up to date. $6,000 for a quick sale.

WATERLOO STREET—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 38x264 feet. Only $2,600. Owner going on a farm.

LORNE AVENUE—A large frame cottage on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 50 by 150 feet. $1,850.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 38x120 feet. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET, near John street—A new 1½-story brick, up-to-date in every respect. Price, $2,800.

We have one of the most up-to-date residences in the city. Inspection invited.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,700.

PICCADILLY STREET — New brick cottage, 7 rooms; large lot; price $1,700.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; sewer connections. Price, $1,500.

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

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

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.

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.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

WONG WOO—THE HAMILTO NROAD Laundry. Al hand work. Goods called for and delivered promptly. 190 Hamilton road.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 495 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for; others may be cheaper, but you do not get quality of work. xt

SLATE ROOFING.

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

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

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

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

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

PORTE—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1909, suddenly, at London, Capt. Andrew William Porte, in his 61st year.

Funeral from the residence of G. F. Brickenden, Esq., 326 Queen's avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3:30 p.m.; service at 3 p.m. 94u

SLOAN—At St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1909. James A., eldest son of the late James C. Sloan, formerly of this city.

Burial at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

Grand

A. J. SMALL, SOLE PROP.

TODAY Mat., "Cinderella." Night, "A Cowboy Girl."

MAT., 10c, 20c—NIGHT, 10, 20, 30.

Wednesday Evening

THE MIRTH-COMMUNICATING COMEDIENNE,

KATHRYN OSTERMAN

IN HER LATEST COMEDY SUCCESS,

"The Night of the Play"

See Kathryn in her $1,000 Directoire Gown.

Seats Monday. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

SATURDAY Mat. and Night

The Imperial Opera Co.

IN THE MOST FAVORED OF ALL OPERAS,

FLORADORA

Same Great Company, Including

Agnes Cain-Brown, Herbert Salenger, Laura Christopher, W. S. Doyle, Harry Girard, Sabery Dorsell, Hallen Mostyn, Will Pringle.

Chorus of Fifty

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.

Seats Wednesday

Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75. Children, 25, Night, 25, 35, 50, 75, $1 00.

"The GRIGG" SUNDAY DINNER

1 to 2:30 p. m.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

"You Will Enjoy Our Service." 29-t

"SPEAIGHT"

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

Friday, Feb. 26.

England's greatest interpreter of Dickens, under auspices of Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church. Admission, 25c and 35c. b

MARIE HALL

WORLD-FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

Auditorium, MARCH 4

Auspices Woman's Music Club.

Tickets $1 and $1 50. Subscription lists at all music stores and at Mallagh's book store. b

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Isolation Hospital, Under the auspices of the Lord Tennyson Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

LONDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Friday, February, 26, 1909, at 8 p.m. Admission, 15 cents. 95c-twy

RAMBAL PRATT IS GIVING A TEAMster's hop at 745 Grey street, Tuesday, Feb. 23. b

DRAMATIC RECITAL BY

Jean Robb and Her Students

Auditorium, March 2 and 3, at 8.

Admission tickets, 25c, at Mallagh's and 250 Queen's avenue. Reserved seats, 10c extra. 89g-13,20,24,27,M1,2,3

COMEDY DRAMA

One Hundred Thousand Pounds

Under the auspices of the St. Mary's Dramatic Society, St. Mary's Hall, Monday, Feb. 22. Admission, 15c and 25c. b

Dundas Centre Choir Concert in Petrolea

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Special train leaves G. T. R. station at 6:15 sharp. Returning same evening. Fare (including admission to concert and supper after) $1 50. Tickets may be secured on train or from Mr. Parnell Morris. b

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

C. P. R.

Empress Ships, to or from the Old Country. For particulars apply F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Appointed direct from Montreal and Toronto head offices.

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

TALENT TEA UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Mothers' Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Club, Association parlors, Thursday afternoon and evening. Home-made cooking, fancy goods, ice cream, etc. b

Six-Hour Walking Contest

JUBILEE RINK, FEB. 25.

Starting 2:30. Admission, afternoon, 15c; evening, 25c. Skates free after race. Results of Shrubb-Longboat race will be posted. 95k

SHREDDED WHEAT BANQUET, Colborne Street Methodist Church, Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, including good musical programme and readings. Supper 6:30. Tickets 25c. 95u

Easter Vacation Trip

16 DAYS FOR $90

Visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, San Juan, and Havana. Hamburg-American steamer Oceana, 8,000 tons, will leave New York on April 3, and return on April 19. For information apply E. De la Hooke, ocean steamship agent, clock corner.

SIMCOE RINK—BAND TONIGHT—ICE in good condition. Skating afternoon. Phone 1608. b

REV. J. G. INKSTER WILL DELIVER his famous lecture "Work and Wages," at Duffield Hall, Dundas and Clarence streets, Friday, February 26th, 8 p.m. Open to criticism. Everybody welcome. 95u-tw

VARSITY PLAY

"THE JOURNALISTS"

AUDITORIUM, TUESDAY, FEB. 23. Reserved seats, 75c and 50c. Unreserved 25c. Plan now open at Mallagh's Book Store. b

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

PLAY FESTIVAL

Directed by Mari Ruef Hofer, under the auspices of the London Playgrounds Association, GRAND OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 23. Tickets, 25c and 50c, at Mills' and Mallagh's book stores. b

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.

DANCING—PRIVATE TUITION ANY hour. Classes as usual. Last February hop, Monday evening, Feb. 22. Invitations. Call or phone. Dayton & McCormick.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED FOR WAREHOUSE, strong and willing to work, fair education. State wages expected. Box 100, Advertiser.

SINGLE MAN FOR FARM WORK. State nationality, experience and wages. Box 99, Advertiser. 95c

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR RAILroad agencies on C. P. R., G. T. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Agents receive more salary than operators. Promotion is more rapid. Telegraphy, freight, tickets and baggage work. Free booklet describes work and wages. Resident or mail courses. Railroad College, London. b

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK on shares 100-acre dairy farm in Westminster Township. Apply box 98, Advertiser. 95c

MAN TO FILE AND SWEDGE CIRCULAR, and do mill blacksmithing; state age and wages. Reid Bros., Bothwell. 90n

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

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 355 Richmond street. Regular commercial shorthand and academic courses of study. Day and evening classes. Students may enter at any time. W. N. Yerex, principal. 85n-ywt

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO LEARN architectural drawing or a building trade or improve their position in it, from apprentice to architect and contractor. Pay $4 to $6 daily. Three months' day course $30, evening $15, will teach you. Write for pamphlet. Buffalo Drawing and Building Trade School, No. 648 Clinton street. b

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME knowledge of bookkeeping for position of trust at Toronto; $750 cash investment necessary; salary, $1,200 per annum and commission extra. Unquestioned references required and furnished. Address Manufacturers, 2010 N. W. avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. b

YOUNG MEN TO OPERATE OUR railroad in college. Students handle trains. Qualify for good positions on Canadian or American railroads. Good positions waiting. Day or evening. London College of Telegraphy, Molsons Bank building, Dundas street and Market Lane. 78tf-zxt

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

MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE BARBER trade; new system; eight weeks complete; tools donated; graduates earn from twelve to eighteen dollars weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Toronto. 70tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SKIRT AND WAIST OPERators and apprentices. Apply Helena Costume Company. 95n

GIRL WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK. Box 95, Advertiser office. 94c

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; family of three. Apply Mrs. Depper, 239 Hamilton road. 93c

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. APPLY AT Victoria Hospital. 93c

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF POSITIONS open for experienced operators and tuckers on ladies' waists, skirts and dresses; steady employment and highest wages. If interested write or call at the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, manufacturing department, 154 Front street west, Toronto. 92n

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL HEATED; nice for two or more ladies or gentlemen; board if desired; also furnished; suitable for light housekeeping. 301 Richmond street. 93c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, PLOUGH and harrow. 1074 Frances street. b

TWO HEAVY COLTS COMING 3, ONE registered Clyde mare. One 4-year-old blocky. W. R. Waters, Lambeth. 95u-tx

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED WHITE Leghorn roosters, extra quality. Apply Ralph Bros., Ballymote, Ont. 95u

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE—GAS plate; Cody light, as owner is leaving city. 245 Queen's avenue. 95c

ARC LIGHT AND POOL TABLES — James Gleeson, 631 Dundas street. Phone 0000. 0000

OFFICE SUPPLIES WITH MEDIUM-sized safe for sale. Apply McMurtry's, 111 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—DARK BRINDLE BULL pups. J. H. Grant, Chelsea Green P. O. b

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, UPRIGHT, medium-sized piano. Snap if taken at once, $75. Owner having no use for it. Apply 296 Grey street. 95c

WALNUT SIDEBOARD FOR SALE, cheap. Apply 755 Hill street. 94c

ENGLISH BULLTERRIER PUPS FOR sale. Apply 736 Hill street east. 93c

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES OF PEOPLES Building and Loan Company's stock. Box 94, or Phone 2225. 93c

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, POST cement, woven fencing, coiled and barb wire. Our prices will interest you. They are lower than the lowest. Clatworthy & Sons' yards, Ilderton, Granton, Ailsa Craig. 96n-t

SQUARE PIANO, $75, NICELY POLISHED, thoroughly overhauled, fully guaranteed. Terms, $5 per month. Nordheimers, Limited, 188 Dundas street.

KEEP WARM AT SMALL COST—GOOD hard coal, $6 50; good wood, $2 load. Strict attention. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 OCTAVES, AT $100. Handsome upright piano at $175, and a beautiful French burl upright pianano, nearly new, at $225, payable $3 to $6 per month, at Heintzman & Co.'s, 242 Dundas street.

THE OLD STAND

LIME, CEMENT, TILE, FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.

WM. COPP

(Successor to E. E. Skuse.)
92 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF LADY'S snowshoes, in good condition; small size; price, $1 50. Apply at this office. 81tf

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—ONE SPEEDING CUTTER, one half-speeder, jogging cart, almost new; also good second-hand buggies. Smith's, Maple street.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF GLASS partition, suitable for office. Apply Canadian Electric Heater Company, in rear of London Brass Works, 94 Carling street. 75tf

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

FOR SALE

Two bedroom suites, one roll-top desk and bookcase combined, pictures, 100 yards Brussels carpet, etc. These goods must be sold. Apply CENTRAL STORAGE AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, 334-336 Clarence street.

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

CANARIES

Roller Canaries, Hen Canaries, Breeding Cages, Bird Nests and Nestings, Song Restorer. Use Morgan's Bird Seed. It is the best. Pop Corn and Corn Poppers.

A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR 1909

Order them now. For low price and best quality phone 370.

The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO

91 DUNDAS STREET.

NEEDLES FOR ALL KINDS OF SEWING machines at New Williams office, 247 Dundas street. ywt

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

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

BUY IT. TRY IT.

KING SHOE POLISH

PRICE, 10 CENTS; WORTH $10.

KING DRESSING COMPANY LONDON AND NEW YORK. ywt

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

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

FARMERS

Are usually shingle cranks. Our shingles are so excellent that they'll satisfy the crankiest crank. Just tie your horse up and come in.

GEO. H. BELTON.

Rectory street, north Grand Trunk Ry. tx

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

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

Kodaks and Supplies

Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.

W. A. McKenzie

OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

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

GOOD COAL CHEAP—GREEN & CO., 495 York street, sell free-burning Lopez anthracite stove and chestnut coal, well screened and dry, at $6 25 per ton. Good dry mixed blocks, $1 75 per load. Phone 1391.

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

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on instalments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 394 Hamilton road.

CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE FOR SALE, MAKING 8x20 INCH BLOCKS, WITH 800 PALLETS. R. H. SMITH, 15 BRIGHTON STREET.

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES AND winter mitts. Langford's Hardware, Hamilton road.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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.

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.

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

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

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — SMALL GOLD BROOCH, beetle shaped, with rubies. Valued as keepsake. Reward at Advertiser office. b

LOST—PEARL SUNBURST, WEDNESDAY afternoon. Reward at 604 Waterloo street. 93c

LOST — FRIDAY EVENING, BLACK lynx scarf, between corner of Richmond and York, and Ridout street bridge. Reward at Advertiser office. b

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED double parlors, suitable for dress-making. 424 Park avenue. 95c

TO LET — LOT 13, CONCESSION 2, Lobo, house in good repair and one acre of land. Apples and all small fruit, nice lawn and hedge; convenient to station, church and school. Apply R. E. Alway, Ferguson P. O. 95n

SIX-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, GAS, water, cellar, on Hyman street, $13. Apply 162 Hyman. 95c

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE RATE, two upper floors Imperial Bank Building, corner King and Richmond. 95g

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

TO RENT—DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM, 200 acres; best buildings, also running stream; five miles from Ingersoll condenser; possession March 1. Apply A. Montague, Crumlin. 92c-xwt

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

TO LET—A STORE IN EAST LONDON. Address Box 92, Advertiser. 92c-xwt

TO LET—FRAME COTTAGE, IN GOOD condition, 783 William street. Apply 381 Dufferin avenue. 93c

TO RENT—A HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT piano. Apply 474 Ridout street. 76tf

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.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. APPLY Kilgour Couch Company. 48tf

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

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.

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

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT BY MARCH 26, 6 or 7 roomed cottage about 10 minutes' walk east of Richmond street. Must be reasonable to reliable tenant. Apply Box 97, Advertiser. b

SOME USED FURNITURE AND clothing. Must be cheap for cash. J. Brown, 97 Carling street. b

WANTED — SINGLE FURNISHED room by a respectable young man. Box 96, Advertiser. 95c

WANTED — ONE OR TWO GOOD young new milch cows, or oats or other grain, in exchange for one almost new Deering binder, in first-class running order. Also other farm implements at private sale. Address H. E. Finch, Box 25, Ealing P. O., London, Ont. 89c-txt

PARTNER WANTED ON A LARGE live stock and dairy farm, Western Ontario; must be reliable person, with some capital. Box 93, Advertiser. 95c

VETERANS—WILL PAY EXCEPTIONALLY high cash price for your warrant. Write National Realty Company, Continental Life building, Toronto. 93n

WANTED—A FARM, FROM 50 TO 100 acres, to rent, about two to four miles from city. Apply Box 90, Advertiser. 92k

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN WILL pay highest cash price for your warrants. D. S. Robb, 426 College street, Toronto. 32tf

WANTED—SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' land grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man. 79bu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH GROCERY BUSINESS, BOOTS and shoes. Property for sale or rent. Apply Box 58, Dorchester, Ont. 15tf-t

STEAMSHIP STOCK FOR SALE—Thoroughly organized and up to date steel steamship line is offering some of its capital stock to the people of London. Steamers fully insured. Dividends from past records, 15 to 25%. Write and get particulars. Box 31, Advertiser, or phone 2226.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TITUS STOCKING DARNER fits any sewing machine; wonderful seller; sample, 25c. Write Titus, inventor and manufacturer, 138 Liberty street, New York. b

AGENTS—WE WANT A GOOD MAN OR woman in every county in Canada to sell our Medicated Toilet Soaps and Family Remedies, in combination packages. From one to four sold in every house. The greatest sellers ever offered to agents. One hundred per cent profit. Write today for full particulars. The F. E. Karn Company, Limited, corner Queen and Victoria streets, Toronto, Canada. tf-tyw

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

AUDITORIUM MEN'S MASS MEETING, Sunday 4 o'clock. McCombe Brothers, the Irish Evangelists, will tell about the "Biggest Devil in London." Singing led by Mr. J. C. McCombe. Mrs. A. A. Hicks, Chatham, soloist. Maurice Poure's orchestra. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Men's class conducted by Mrs. J. J. Baker at 9:45. Strangers welcome. Rev. T. T. Shields will preach morning, "How to Get the Best of Everything"; evening, "Ministers Who Mind Their Own Business." Baptism in the evening.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Morning services, Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Evening services, Rev. Mr. Baird. Mrs. Wyatt will sing.

ATTEND LATTER DAY SAINTS' Church, 11 and 7. Elder F. Gregory, of St. Marys, next Sunday, 28th.

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

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—QUINQUAGESIMA. Holy Communion 8:30 and 11 a.m. Matins, 10:15; preacher, The Precentor; confirmation class, 4 p.m.; evening 7, preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Ash Wednesday services 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Sarnia, will preach at both services tomorrow, and take the pastor's Bible class. Subject, morning: "Visions and Tasks." Evening, "Struggles and Rewards."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11, "Building to Plan." 7, Service of praise by choir assisted by special talent.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN — NO Sunday services. Monday evening at 8 p.m., Rev. W. Delos Smith, of Hamilton, will occupy pulpit.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Rev. G. A. MacKenie, pastor. Mr. MacKenzie will preach on "Christ, the Teacher of the Weary," at 11 a.m. Mr. F. Rutherford will give a Gospel address in the evening at 7.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Lost Bibles and How to Find Them." Evening, "A Vital Question Answered. A sermon to young men. Special music. All welcome.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—11 a.m., Canon Hague on Christ's Second Temptation"; 7 p.m., Canon Hague on Romans, v., 1 (3rd sermon). Communion at evening service. Rev. G. A. Andrews, assistant.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lancely, the pastor, will preach at both services. Music by choir and quartette under direction of Mr. Parnell Morris. Bible school at 2:45. No. 8 club for men, Prof. Bowman, teacher.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning, "Heart-Strengthening" evening, "Name-making." Welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A.; evening, pastor, "God's Ideal Church Official." Fellowship at 10. Services continued Monday to Thursday.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "Unpardonable Sin," Sunday night, York Street Mission. Saved choir will sing. Morning, Mr. Joseph Henry. Sunday school, 10 a.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENtist, corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Mind." Sunday school at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day from 2 to 4.30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution. On account of the lecture there will be no Sunday evening service.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., the pastor, will officiate at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Gospel song service in the evening. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHUCH—REV. W. L. Routledge, B.A., pastor. Second Sunday of Evangelistic campaign. The McCombe brothers conduct the services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special singing by augmented choir.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Special sermon to medical students, by request, in the evening.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, corner Grey street—Special meetings by William Pinches, of Pittsburg, 3:30 p.m., address to Christians; 7 p.m., Gospel meetings. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. John W. Smith, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

HILL STREET METHODIST — MR. Redmond, pastor. Services as usual.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST—ANNIversary services. Morning, Rev. A. K. Birks. Special music by the choir, the tenor soloist, Mr. Tutt; a duet, Mr. and Miss Moyer. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN—REV. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, "The Pure." Evening, "How God Gives His Gifts." Strangers welcome.

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

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

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Special sermon to young men Sunday evening by Rev. Andrew Imrie, Brantford. Hearty singing. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. JAMES Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Attraction of the Cross." Evening, "The Privilege of Speaking to God." Men's Bible class at 3. "Miracles of Resurrection and Forgiveness."

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. Reinhard Wobus, 194 High 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, "A Scene in Gethsemane." Evening subject, "Another Quarrel." Communion at the close of evening service. Seats free. Al welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. I. A. Mathews; 7 p.m., the pastor. Subject, "The Saviour's Saddest Saying." These services will be special evangelistic. Early prayer at 10 a.m.

OSTEOPATHY.

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

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

CITY OF LONDON PROPERTY

No. 13—Piccadilly street; 2¼-story house, 4 bedrooms, modern. Price, $5,000.

No. 12—Dundas street; two-story solid brick house, with barn. This could be converted into a good business place. Price, $6,000.

No. 10—Central avenue two-story new brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, fully modern. Price, $4,300.

No. 9—Central avenue; two-story brick house, fully modern, 4 bedrooms. Price, $4,000.

No. 7—Adelaide street; 2½-story brick house, 7 bedrooms, fully modern. Price, $4,000.

No. 6—Princess avenue; 2½-story solid brick house, 4 bedrooms; very nice home. Price, $4,500.

No. 5—Talbot street; 2¾-story nice red brick house, 4 bedrooms. Price, $5,300.

No. 4—Talbot street; 2¼-story nice red pressed brick house, 7 bedrooms. Price, $6,000.

No. 3—Adelaide street; 2½-story brick house, 7 bedrooms, fully modern. Price, $4,000.

No. 2—Central avenue; two-story solid brick house, 5 bedrooms, modern. Price, $4,500.

No. 1—Lorne avenue; 2½-story red pressed brick house, new, double. Price for one $4,500; for two, $8,000.

No. 45—Northwest corner of Mamalon and Nelson; two-story solid brick house, contains store, etc., 4 bedrooms. Price, $3,500.

No. 44—Forward avenue; two-story brick house, modern. Price, $3,500.

No. 43—Cartwright street; two-story double brick house, 8 rooms. Price, $3,000.

No. 42—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, 5 bedrooms. Price, $3,000.

No. 41—Wharncliffe road; one-story brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, modern. Price, $3,500.

No. 82—Quebec street; one-story brick cottage, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,300.

No. 81—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick-veneer house, 3 bedrooms, modern. Price, $2,250.

No. 80—Tecumseh avenue; 1½-story contains store, etc., 4 bedrooms. Price, $2,700.

No. 79—Quebec street; 1½-story brick-veneer house, 3 bedrooms, modern. Price, $2,600.

No. 77—Dundas west; frame cottage, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,000.

No. 76—Grey street; brick cottage, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,450.

No. 75—Maitland street; 1½-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, fully modern. Price, $2,800.

No. 113—Elm street; frame cottage, 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms. Price, $1,200.

No. 107—Corner of Bruce and Marley Place; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,300.

No. 106—Wreay street; one-story brick-veneer house, 3 bedrooms. A snap. Price, $1,200.

For further list see today's Free Press, or call at our office.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

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Real Estate

If there were no sellers there would be no buyers and this city would be a stagnated community. It is the exchanging, either for cash or other property that indicates activity. The following properties seek buyers, viz.:

BUILDING LOTS.

Ridout street—desirable locality, sewer, $30 per foot.

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King street—Central, northwest corner. Price $1,600.

Homehurst survey—Lots in this survey facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues. This is the great building centre in the east end. Buy a lot and money will be advanced to build a house.

DWELLINGS.

Van street—New 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern plumbing. Price $1,800.

Richmond street — 2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $6,000.

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St. George street—2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,500.

Adelaide street—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern. Price $2,700.

Central avenue near Victoria Park, 2½-story, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,700.

Waterloo street—Pair semi-detached 2-story bricks, all modern, corner lot. Price $5,800.

Grey street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price $1,800.

A large number of houses ranging in price from $1,000 to $10,000. If you are looking for a property about those values, kindly call and will be pleased to give you full particulars.

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

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Below are a few of the many bargains we offer:

50 acres 3 miles to London market. Brick house and good outbuildings, $15,200.

100 acres. Good buildings. Close to city, $7,000. See farm at once.

CITY PROPERTY—Cottage on William street. Price $1,600.

Cottage on Waterloo street. Good stable, price, $1,500. Large lot.

Lots in London South $10 a foot. Call at once.

Lots in north end, 10 feet. Move quick, nice property.

Five acres, good house on Hamilton road, close to cars, price $2,600.

Brick house, modern, to exchange for 50 acres of good land.

150-acre farm for sale, $10,500.

Farm of 75 acres. Will exchange for cottage in city.

100-acre farm in London Township, good spring creek. No better dairy farm, 6 miles to city of London.

100 acres, good buildings, no better land. Close to factories and postoffice. Price $6,200. Cheap farm.

If in want of any kind of real estate, call and see us. We are doing the business.

The London Real Estate

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

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REPAIRS TO WATER CARTS AND NEW WATER CART

Tenders for above work will be received at this office up to Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. JOSHUA GARRATT,
Chairman No. 3 Committee.
94k-19,20,22,23

AUCTION SALE

ON MONDAY, FEB. 22,

at 475 Talbot street. Contents of house, comprising in part: Parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture, stoves, etc. Must be sold. Sale at 2 o'clock. 92uxt NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Dairy Cows

Twenty-five choice dairy cows, new milkers and springers, on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1909, at 1:30 o'clock, at GEORGE JACKSON'S, city stables, 87 Wellington street. Terms, cash. 93c

Auction Sale

Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.

for C. Mennil, Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 1 p.m. Half mile south of Lambeth village. Car stops at the gate. Station 21. No reserve. G. A. Hatch, auctioneer. b

ART SALE OF

Original Water Colors and Oil Paintings

The work of British, French, Dutch and Italian artists.

The undersigned has pleasure to announce the sale of a very attractive collection

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

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

THE POST NOT WELL POSTED.

Canadians do not know whether to laugh or weep when they read such rubbish as this from the London Morning Post:

"Lord Milner's speeches in Canada were a public education. They revived the imperial cause. At a critical moment, upon the very eve of tariff revision in Washington, they saved the immediate situation. The Dominion will not, for some time yet, conclude with the United States any reciprocity arrangement to the prejudice of preference. . . . He went from ocean to ocean before opening his mouth in public. Then he went back from shore to shore, making speeches in the chief centres of Canadian life and thought. It was speaking such as Canada had never heard before."

This stuff may serve as a "puff" for Lord Milner where he is known and where Canada isn't, but it is supremely silly from a Canadian point of view. There was no "situation" here to be saved by Lord Milner or any other imperial missionary. Probably not one Canadian in ten read his speeches, which, according to The Post, set the heather on fire. They were, perhaps, more precise in phrasing than in ideas. Lord Milner seemed studious to say nothing controversial, and was very much less emphatic than some imperialists in this country—Colonel Denison, for instance. He presented no ready-made plan of imperial organization, and avoided the tariff issue. He left a pleasant impression and nothing more. Evidently he came to Canada more to be taught than to teach.

The Morning Post is the leading organ of the tariff "Reformers," who are making this country a pawn in their party game. It is their cue to conjure up some crisis or "situation" in Canada which threatens imperial unity and can be alleviated only by the specific the Unionists wish to provide. They are playing upon the ignorance of the British electors concerning Canada, and they are insulting the Canadian people by representing them as bringing their loyalty into the market-place.

SAVE THE FORESTS.

While the Federal and Provincial Governments have not been unmindful of the importance of guarding against the destruction of forest areas in Canada from fire, each year sees the disappearance of much valuable timber while in growth.

People who consider the forests of Canada to be inexhaustible make a great mistake. Those who are qualified to speak on the subject declare that if the present rate of destruction and exploitation is kept up, practically all trees of commercial value will have disappeared before the present generation has passed away.

Dr. Fernon, of the faculty of forestry of Toronto University, told the Canadian Forestry Association some wholesome truths at its annual meeting recently. He declared that the fundamental want of the association, acting for the people of Canada, was thorough protection of the forests from fire. Although governments have undertaken to check forest fires, he said, they have done so without adequate conception of the difficulty or importance of the undertaking or of regard for the future. This lack of proper attitude is most characteristically exhibited by the story of what an official in charge is said to have remarked regarding the forest fires of the past season, namely, that they had done no damage, as they had "merely run through slash." It is here, says Dr. Fernon, that the future lies. The old timber is mostly not damaged beyond usefulness by any single fire, but the young growth, the promise of the future, is surely killed, and it is the repeated fires running through the slash that make the deserts.

The present Ontario Government is spending about $180,000 a year on fire protection, but to little purpose, as can be seen from the fact that last year the provincial reserves were fire-swept, standing timber as well as young growth to the value of millions to the next generation being destroyed.

A suggestion made by the Toronto Star in this connection is worthy of consideration by the Government. That paper urges the organization of an efficient forest ranging system, by means of which the loss by fire could be reduced to a minimum. What is needed is a permanent force of intelligent, well-trained woodsmen, whose qualifications for the work have been determined by a rigid examination, supplemented in the dangerous summer season by less experienced apprentices. Divided into small groups, placed systematically in the territory to be protected and subjected to a thorough and continuous inspection such a force would, the Star contends, become a factor in the conservation of the province's timber.

AIMED AT CANADA.

Very important to this country is the report of a committee of Congress presented yesterday, in which radical reductions of the tariff on paper and pulp are recommended.

The committee advises that the duty on news print paper be reduced from $6 to $2 a ton; that ground wood be placed on the free list, and that a duty of one-twelfth cent per pound be imposed upon mechanically ground wood pulp, the duty to be remitted when the article is imported from any country or province which does not restrict or forbid the export of ground wood or pulp for use in the manufacture of paper.

The latter proviso is plainly aimed at this country. The Dominion Government neither levies an export duty on pulpwood nor prohibits its exportation, but the Provincial Governments, in selling the products of crown lands have the right to impose any conditions they please. This right was exercised by the Ontario Government several years ago, when it prohibited the export of sawlogs from crown lands, the result being that a number of Michigan sawmills were moved to this side of the boundary instead of the logs being taken over there to be cut into lumber.

The recommendation of the congressional committee is an outcome of the agitation against the paper trust carried on by the United States newspapers. It was made evident that the cost of paper was enhanced by the tariff and by the necessity of importing increasing quantities of raw material owing to the shrinkage of the area of spruce forests in the United States. The most convenient source of supply is this country. American paper and pulp makers already own great tracts of spruce in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where there is no embargo on the export of the wood. In recent years the Federal Government has been urged to prohibit or tax the exportation of pulp wood in the interests of the Canadian pulp and paper industries, and of the conservation of Canada's natural resources. The question will be given a new interest if Congress adopts the report of its committee.

The Labor member of the Ontario Legislature reproaches the Government for ignoring the question of civil service reform. The Government will view this reform more kindly when all the Reformers have been squeezed out of the service.

The friendly interest in Canada shown in late years by our neighbors across the line encourages the hope that some day they may even understand our constitution and realize that we are not being starved to pay King Edward's salary.

Margaret Illington pleads as a reason for separating from her husband that she wishes to leave the stage in order to preside over a home and darn socks. This is so contrary to precedent that it is be feared Miss Illington is too good to be true.

The dark horse has again won the Anglican bishopric of Toronto. It is generally admitted that the most brilliant man in the diocese is Canon Cody, of Toronto, and that his candidature was the one most acceptable to the bulk of the church membership. The spirit of faction seems to have been stronger in the synod than was good for the interests of the church.

It will be interesting to watch the the effect of the ruling of the privy council that the Grand Trunk, under a law of 1852, must carry third-class passengers between Toronto and Montreal at two cents a mile. A third-class coach is unknown in this country, and even a second-class coach is now a rarity. The law of 1852 was evidently based upon English conditions.

The British House of Commons yesterday rejected the Unionist tariff proposals by a vote of 276 to 107. The overthrow of free trade will mean an end to a free market for Canadian products in Great Britain. Just as Canadian manufacturers are continually agitating for an increase of the duties against British imports, so British farmers will demand protection against Canadian products. Nothing can be more certain.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

[Chicago News.]

Author—"Have you read my new book?"
Friend—"Yes."
Author—"What do you think of it?"
Friend—"Well, to be candid with you, I think the covers are too far apart."

A KANSAS NUGGET.

[Atchison Globe.]

Automobiles are like people. The cheap ones are noisy.

HER POSITION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Her husband was run over."
"Now that he is gone, I presume that she realizes his full value."
"She does. And she won't compromise for a cent less."

A WAIL.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Will the Ottawa Opposition ever get tired officiating as a nice, soft carpet for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to walk on?

IN THE BRAVE DAYS OF OLD.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The fact that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario has been called to meet on the 16th inst. is a reminder that the Provincial Parliment first met in York, now Toronto, in 1796. At the time the sttlement consisted of a few log houses and the barracks, and vessels approaching the banks threw out a gang-plank to the muddy shore.

Because of the paucity of the accommodation, Peter Russell, the then governor, six months before the meeting of the Legislature, wrote a letter, which contained the following language:

"As the Legislature is to meet at York the first of June, it becomes absolutely necessary that provision should be made for their reception without loss of time. You will, therefore, be pleased to apprise the inhabitants of the town that twenty-five gentlemen will want lodgings and board during the session, which may possibly lead them to fix up their houses and lay in provisions to accommodate them."

SANDERS' TOP HAT.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Harry Lauder, at a dinner in Washington, said of his kilt:

"Speaker Cannon tells me that the kilt would never be popular on the wind-swept prairies of Illinois. Why not The bare knee hardens to the cold like the bare face. But to hear some people talk, you'd think the kilt as intolerable as Sanders McDowell's top hat.

"Sanders McDowell, a coal heaver of Peebles, said angrily to his wife one night:

"'Havers, Lispeth, hoo many times am I tell ye I winna hae the children bringin' up coal in my top hat?'

"'Hoot, Sanders, mon, be reasonable,' said Lispeth. 'Ye've spoilt the shape o' the top hat wi' yer funny head already; an' since ye're heavin' coal all day, what can a little extra coal dust in the headpiece matter?'

"'Woman, ye dinna grasp my argyment,' said Sanders. 'I only wear that top hat in the evenin', an' if, whiles I'm out, I tak' it off it leaves a black band round ma forehead. What's the rasoolt? Why, I'm accused on all sides o' washin' ma face wi' ma hat on!'"

ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE NOW.

[Calgary Herald.]

The leopard may change his spots, the lamb may yet be able to lie down in the same lot with a lion and feel safe, the millennium may arrive. In fact any of the impossible things you ever heard of may come to pass. Because—Frank Oliver and George E. Foster have at last agreed on one point. They do not think the Indian problem will ever be solved.

HURRY THE FLYING MACHINE.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Every considerable country in Christendom, including our own, is running in debt for the means of defence. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Belgium and Holland are facing deficits for war and navy expenditures, and Spain has just ordered a forty-million-dollar navy from England. It is time that flying machines came along and made self-defence impossible, since it is now getting so expensive as to be incompatible with life.

A BOON FOR TURKEY?

[The Congregationalist.]

No one thing is more convincing evidence of the changed conditions in Turkey than the fact that the stock of paper in that country for printing purposes has been exhausted. The increase in the issues of newspapers since last summer has been so great that large purchases have been made for Turkey in other countries. This means that a return to the old methods of censorship and repression is impossible.

THE PREACHER'S ADVICE.

[Lippincott's.]

"My friends," said an itinerant preacher, "the Scriptural rule for giving was one-tenth of what a man possessed. If you feel you can't afford so much, just give a sixth or a fourth, according to your means. We will dispense with the next hymn, and take up the collection."

THE FAMILY NAME.

[Springfield Republican.]

The Pear's soap man is dead, but he is the great-grandson of the original soapmaker, which shows how a business is handed down the ancestral line in England.

HAMILTON CHIEF GIVEN A SHOCK

Struck a Match in a Cellar and Gas Was Ignited.

Hamilton, Feb. 20. — The small fire that occurred at the confectionery store of Wm. Stewart, 442 King street, yesterday afternoon, was very nearly productive of serious results.

The wires which it was supposed were the cause of the trouble led down into the cellar, and Chief TenEyck, with Mr. Stewart, went downstairs to investigate. The chief was standing in the doorway of the cellar, and Stewart struck a match as he entered. Immediately there was a flash of light and a report, and they realized there had been an explosion. Both men managed to stay on their feet, but Stewart's face and hair were badly scorched, and the chief had his hair slightly singed. They returned to the ground floor, but after the fire, which the explosion renewed, had been extinguished, the chief again went down the cellar. He was surprised to see small tongues of flame in about forty places around the walls, caused by the ignition of the gas that was leaking through. A few buckets of water put them out, however, and there was no damage.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

Figures Showing Revenue, Fines, etc., for the Year 1908.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Toronto, Feb. 20.—A report on operations of the liquor license act in Ontario for 1908 shows that fines collected amounted to $32,850, the largest in the history of the department, while total revenue from all sources amounted to $1,020,233. The amount received from licenses was $577,771 or about $10,000 less than for previous year. The number of licenses were reduced from 2,571 to 2,481; and $5,940 was collected in fines in districts under local option law. There were 237 prosecutions and 148 convictions, with 86 dismissals, all within the local option areas. The $32,850 collected in fines last year shows an increase of about 60 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The amount paid out in respect of salaries and general expenses amounted to over $77,686. The amounts paid back to municipalities aggregated $411,041. There were 2,593 bartenders in Ontario, against 2,240 during 1907. While there are 90 fewer licenses, there are 353 more bartenders. Toronto supplies 450 of the bartenders, St. Catherines 37, Windsor 52, Hamilton 142, St. Thomas 30 and Guelph 38.

Fines in London.

Transfer fees and fines in London were $24,559 and $10,174 went back to the city. In St. Catherines $11,274 was collected and $4,887 paid back to the municipality. In Toronto the amount of transfers and fines totalled up to $236,625 and $110,150 of this went back to the city treasury. The city of Niagara Falls got back $4,482 out of $11,122 Windsor got $6,027 back out of $15,004, Guelph was handed back $3,773 out of $9,378, Ottawa received $32,642 out of $73,035, and St. Thomas $4,292 out of $9,731.

In 1880 southern cotton mill capital was $21,000,000, in 1908 it was $266,500,000; in 1880 the southern farm products amounted to $660,000,000, in 1908 they are estimated at $2,255,000,000.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF SHORTHORNS

Will Be Made at Western Fair—Prize Money Increased.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Fair board, held yesterday, it was unanimously decided to make a special feature of Shorthorn cattle at the exhibition this year, and to increase the prizes until they totalled $750.

This is the largest amount that has ever been offered in this class. Last year the prize money was increased, and the show was such a success that it was decided to still further augment it.

Capt. Thomas Robson recently attended a meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and he reported that the breeders had decided to give the Western Fair a grant of $250, providing the fair board would give a similar amount. They agreed to do this in addition to the extra amount offered last year, which makes a total of $750.

Communications were received from Messrs. Hastings Bros. and Mr. O'Neil, offering to donate prizes for swine. Mr. O'Neil offers $25, and Hastings Bros.' amount will depend upon the number of new classes which are opened, as they request that this be done. The matter was referred to the swine commitee.

Pet Stock Show.

The request of the Western Ontario Pigeon and Pet Stock Association that a building be provided for them at coming exhibitions, was discussed, and it was decided to ask the members to be present and take the matter up with the board. The members rather favored the idea of holding a cat show rather than canaries and other pet stock shows.

A meeting of the finance committee will be held on March 1, and a meeting of the fair board on March 2. The printing committee will meet shortly, and get busy with the work of advertising the coming exhibition.

The committees for the year were appointed as follows, the first name mentioned being chairman of each committee:

1909 Committees.

Executive—W. J. Reid, S. Stevely, Col. Little, Col. Gartshore, George G. McCormick, John Pringle, Ald. Saunders.

Finance—George G. McCormick, S. Stevely, Col. Little, Col. Gartshore, W. J. Reid, John Pringle, Ald. Saunders.

Gates and Tickets—John Pringle, W. J. Reid, Ald. Stewart, W. M. Spencer, R. A. Carothers, Wm. Gammage, Wm. McNeil.

Printing—Col. Gartshore, W. J. Reid, Ald. Stewart, W. M. Spencer, J. W. Jones, George G. McCormick, A. Robinson.

Grounds and Buildings—Col. J. W. Little, S. Stevely, W. J. Reid, Ald. Jas. Fitzgerald, Ald. C. Moorhead, Ald. N. Cooper, Ald. Saunders, R. A. Carrothers and James H. Brown.

Attractions—W. J. Reid, Ald. Neil Cooper, J. W. Jones, George G. McCormick, J. A. Nelles, John Callard, Dr. Routledge, and James Bell.

Horse—Dr. Routledge, Lambeth; W. J. Reid, Ed. Douglas, Ilderton; Wm. Robinson, 782 Richmond; Dr. J. D. O'Niel, V.S.; James Henderson, Belton; James Dalgety, Glencoe; John Murdock, Brucefield; T. A. Lawrence, Thamesville; R. J. Wood, 205 Wellington street; P. Farrell, Woodstock; T. K. West, Woodstock; Wm. Mosely, St. Marys; O. Derby, Guelph; H. F. Williams, Watford; John Farrell, Forest; D. M. Cole, Lakeside; Arch. McDonald, St. Marys; H. C. Becher, city; A. St. Clair, Aylmer; Henry Gilbert, New Sarum; B. R. Gillies, Ailsa Craig; R. N. Jackson, Ilderton; Robert Brown, Glendale; A. B. Campbell, Berlin; A. Blakie, White Oak; R. A. Carrothers.

Cattle—C. R. Trebilcock, The Grove; W. J. Reid, W. J. Wilson, V.S.; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; John Varcoe, Carlow; Alf. Kains, Byron; Charles N. Rogers, Dorchester; Capt. T. E. Robson, city; A. W. Smith, M. P., Maple Lodge; H. Bollart, Cassel; C. T. Clemons, St. George; Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Thomas Russell, Exeter.

Sheep—Geo. Scatcherd, Wyton; W. J. Reid, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Ed. Brien, Ridgetown; Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Geo. Telfer, Paris; Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove.

Poultry—Ald. Saunders, W. J. Reid, John Pringle, W. T. Hodgins, London; Thos. C. Knott, 278 Ridout street; R. McCurdy, 176 Oxford street; William McNeil, 778 Waterloo street; W. A. Gurney, Dominion Express Company; R. Oke.

Swine — T. Hardy Shore, W. J. Reid, Geo. Scatcherd, Wyton; H. H. Harding, Thorndale; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; C. E. Trebilcock, The Grove.

Dogs—Col. R. McEwen, W. J. Reid, R. Oke, Wm. Saunders, 596 Maitland street; Dr. F. P. Drake, Dr. F. Wood, 485 King street; Dr. Niven, T. McCarroll, 570 Dundas street, Wm. McNeil.

Agricultural—Wm. McNeil, W. J. Reid; James Murray, Wilton Grove; W. H. K. Talbot, the asylum; Wm. Crockett, Dorchester Station; J. W. Hunter, city; George Poad, The Gore; Wm. Trott, West London; James H. Henderson, Crathie; Wm. L. Toohill, Napier; Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Wm. Gammage.

Dairy and Honey—Wm. Moore, W. J. Reid; Jas Murray, Wilton Grove; J. R. Isaacs, 920 Dundas street; J. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; F. J. Millar, Ealing P. O.; E. N. Hunt, Scottsville.

Manufac turers—R. A. Carrothers, C. B. Hunt, A. B. Greer, W. J. Reid, A. W. White; G. Frank Avey, 189 Waterloo street; F. W. Coles, Globe Casket Company, city; John Whittaker, 561 King street; George Hyatt, Hyatt and Grey streets; Wm. Hayman, 949 Elias street; Joseph Lawrence, 95 Ridout street.

Main Building—Wm. Moore, Col. Little, Col. Gartshore, W. J. Reid, Ald. C. Moorhead, H. B. Archer, 455 St. James street; Geo. Anderson, London; J. T. Green, 20 Grosvenor street; W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence street; Prof. Dearness, Normal School, London; J. W. Westervelt, C. M. R. Graham, W. H. Abbott, 312 Dundas street, R. R. Bland, 331 King street, Wm. McNeil.

Horticultural—Wm. Gammage, W. J. Reid; C. E. Trebilcock, The Grove; D. Johnston, Forest; C. W. Gurney, Paris; John S. Pearce, Ald. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Anthropologists are finding that there are odors peculiar to races as well as individual odor, but our dull sense of smell perceives it. Negroes and Chinese notice in the white man the odor of death. Herve records that negroes have a marked odor of goats; and Japanese and Chinese are said to have odors so distinct that it has been possible to tell by the smell whether a dispatch box came from Pekin or Tokio.

NEW STOCK ISSUE WAS DEBATED

The Minister of Justice Replies to Criticism of Maclean and Others.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Efforts that are being made to exploit the issue of additional C. P. R. stock as a crying scandal and to magnify it as a question of vital importance in politics were not helped much by the discussion which took place in the House of Commons today. To enable him to pursue his investigation into the transaction, which he would have the people believe is nothing short of a crime, Mr. W. F. Maclean had been supplied with all the orders of council passed in connection with the issue of C. P. R. stock since the formation of the company, and with a pile of other official documents more or less connected with the financing of the company and these he proceeded to make use of this afternoon. After all his research and study of C. P. R. history, resurrected from Government archives, however, the member for South York was not able to add much to what he has already said on the subject. He made much of the fact that the capitalization of the C. P. R. increased from $65,000,000 under the original charter to $200,000,000, and claimed that as a consequence of that increase the shareholders of the company had during the past six years received a bonus in addition to their dividends of $9,000,000 a year. The rest of his speech was a vigorous denunciation of the financial methods of the C. P. R., and a reiteration of his contention that the issue of new stock should be hedged around with conditions among them that the stock should not be issued at par, and that the proceeds of the issue should go into the treasury of the company and be expended for the purposes of the undertaking.

Mr. Aylesworth's Reply.

In justification of the Government's action in authorizing the issue, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth followed with a speech which was brilliant in its exposition of the facts and interpretation of the conditions applicable to the case. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth declared that he did not speak as a defender of the C. P. R. He believed that the bargain originally entered into with that company was so disadvantageous to the Dominion that it should not have been made. But even although the C. P. R. obtained an advantage under that contract, it was a contract which should be carried out in its entirety. When the company applied for authority to increase their capital stock to two hundred millions they gave reasons why they wanted more money, and every object for which it was needed was a legitimate and laudable object. The gravamen of the complaint made in respect to the increase of the company's capital stock, said Mr. Aylesworth, was not with regard to the necessity for that increase, but with regard to the disposition of the money received by the shareholders from premiums on the new stock issue. The company as a company got no benefit from this premium.

In the case of the shareholders the premium received on the new stock, he urged, should be regarded as a special dividend. And this dividend would be equivalent, if the market price of the stock was 170, to about 17½ per cent, or $52.50 for every three shares held. If any company was able to so manage its business as to be in the position of paying a special dividend of 17½ per cent there was in that fact surely nothing unusual to which the public could take objection. In ordinary business enterprises the public took no concern in the manner in which the companies distributed their profits, so long as the terms of their contracts with the public were properly observed. The main question at issue in the present instance was as to whether the C. P. R. was living up to the terms of its contract with the Dominion. On this point Mr. Aylesworth briefly reviewed the history of the legal proceedings instituted in 1904 before the privy council to determine the sum which the company was entitled to claim as the amount on which it could pay 10 per cent dividends before being compelled to reduce its traffic rates.

A FORMER LONDONER DIES IN ST. THOMAS

Death of Mr. John Silcox, a Western Medical Student.

St. Thomas, Feb. 19. — A particularly sad and untimely death occurred at 4:50 this morning, when John Silcox, one of the best liked and most popular young men in the city, passed away at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Frederick Guest, Metcalfe street. The deceased, who was a student at the Western University, London, had arrived at the home of Ald. Guest about ten days ago, suffering from a severe cold, which later brought on acute dilation of the heart. Up till a day or so ago, the chances of the young man's recovery were good, but on Wednesday he suffered a relapse, and gradually grew worse. Last evening a consultation of five doctors, including Dr. McCallum, of London, was held, but nothing could be done to save the young man's life.

"Jack," as he was familiarly known, by his friends, was born in Southwold, near Shedden, 24 years ago last November, and was a son of the late John Silcax, of that place. His mother and father are both dead, the latter passing away only about four years ago. The only surviving member of the family is his sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Guest, of this city.

After graduating from the Collegiate Mr. Silcox entered the Medical College of the Western University, London, and put in two years there. Owing to not possessing the best of health he was forced to stop his studies at the college and went to Alberta, where he purchased a ranch near Brooks on the Big Bow River. He engaged in ranching for a year, but returned last October to resume his medical studies. It had been his intention to go back to his ranch, which he still possesed, for the summer, at the expiration of the present school term.

The deceased was for a time an honored member of the Hermitage, a well-known social organization of London.

The champion Jersey cow of the world lives in Colorado, it is said. She is the property of C. E. Parfet, of Larimer County, and her name is Financial Countess. The record of milk for the twelve months ended June 8, 1908, was 13,205 pounds 14.8 ounces of milk, 815 pounds 11.188 ounces of fat, 959 pounds 10¼ ounces estimated butter. It cost to feed and care for her during the year approximately $125, and the butter from her milk brought $333 85.

London Life

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

Larger Cash Guarantees

You cannot pin a Company down and MAKE them pay you cash equal to their estimates. To avoid future disappointment look for larger CASH GUARANTEES. You'll find them in our Reserve Dividend Policies. Ask our agent for particulars.

Geo. McBroom, Inspector, W. A. WinterStein
J. F. Maine, Supt. Industrial Branch. Geo. F. Emerson
District Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lady Aberdeen's Forthcoming Visit to Canada.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

It will be good news to many of your readers to learn that Lady Aberdeen has recovered from her recent indisposition, and is now helping her husband, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in dispensing the hospitalities for which Dublin Castle is so famed.

The following high appreciation appeared a few days ago in the Westminster Gazette:

"Lord Aberdeen's unassuming sincerity, Lady Aberdeen's radiating kindliness and energy, and the fund of human sympathy, which is common to them both, have made an extraordinarily deep impression on the sensibilities of the Irish people * * and in practical beneficence the campaign against consumption, which Lady Aberdeen has organized and brilliantly led, is one of the most admirable and hopeful of Irish movements."

A very warm welcome awaits Lady Aberdeen when she visits the Dominion this summer in connection with the National Council of Women of Canada," the local branch of which is so ably presided over by Mrs. Boomer.

Whilst in the Dominion Lady Aberdeen endeared herself to thousands, and it is not too much to say that the affection was reciprocal, for the Canadians hold a very warm place in her sympathetic heart. I am, sir, yours obediently,

B. A. OXON.

London, Feb. 20, 1909.

North End Car Extension.

To the Editor of The Advertiser.

I notice they are talking north end extension again. Now, as a citizen of the north end, I do not think there is justice in the extension, as proposed. To go north on William street to Cheapside, and west to Colborne, and south to Oxford, on Colborne, just takes in half of the territory inside the city limits, and a belt like that would leave three blocks north of it without a car service. I do not consider it fair to north end people to have to walk three blocks, when all the other suburbs have the road out within a block of the limits. If it were carried on up to Victoria street, no one could reasonably kick, as it would divide the territory equally. It would have four blocks inside the belt and two outside.

FAIR PLAY.

Fire Protection.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Your correspondent who signed himself "Practical Fire Protection," in last night's issue, covers a good deal of night's issue, covers a good deal of space, to say very little. He starts out by condemning the high pressure system for fighting fires on account of its unreliability and expense, and winds up by advocating the purchase of no less than three new fire engines. Now, I think any person who is at all familiar with fire appliance knows that there is no more expensive way of fighting fire than with steam fire engines. For every machine must be kept two or three horses to draw it, a man to look after them, an engineer and stoker; or, in other words, nine men would be required to handle three steamers. Added to this, the expenses of feed, shoeing, and so forth. Mind you, it costs some money to buy nine horses suitable to handle those ponderous machines, such as Montreal and other cities have.

With the high pressure system four men at the most could render as efficient service as nine.

He further says you must lay mains of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure, and being underground are liable to be damaged by electricity. But are not the mains from Springbank subject to the same attack? Also, he says, you must keep men at the pumphouse day and night. Surely that is no argument. Would you not do the same thing if we had those three fire engines? He then goes on to say electrical drive pumps are unreliable, and may be put out of commission at any moment. The axle may break on a fire engine going to a fire and render it useless.

It seems to me, while the citizens are about to do this thing, let us by all means take time and do it right. I do not pretend to know all about fire engines and water matters, but from what I have seen in other cities, that have adopted the high pressure systems, they know what they are doing. It is a system that has come to stay, and has displaced the fire engine, just as the electric street car put the horse-car out of business.

Surely the fire underwriters, who have millions of risk at stake, would not recommend this system if it was as defective and faulty as some correspondents try to make the public believe. Yours truly,

R. A. Y. STINCHCOMBE.

London, Feb. 19.

AVON CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY MEETING.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Avon, Feb. 19.—At the annual meeting of the patrons of the Avon Cheese and Butter Factory, a statement was presented embracing the following particulars: Total milk, 3,254,342 lbs.; cheese, 291,993 lbs.; cash receipts, $34,105.21; paid patrons, $31,039.13; due maker, $3,066 08; average milk, 11.14; average price 11.68 cents; price per cwt. milk, $95.42.

Mr. Herrick, proprietor, occupied the chair and E. Joliff acted as secretary.

The advisory board consists of Messrs. Frank Howe, J. L. Woolley and William Carlis. The Traders Bank, of Springfield, was accorded the custodianship of the funds.

The proprietor agreed to make the cheese at $1.05 per cwt, and act salesman and secretary.

It has been found that a ton of water from the Atlantic Ocean, when evaporated, will yield eight pounds of salt; a ton from the Pacific, 79 pounds, and a ton from the Dead Sea 187 pounds

Baby's Own Soap and Mother's Complexion

Where the skin is unhealthy the complexion cannot be good.

Where inferior soap is used the skin becomes unhealthy.

Where care is not taken and good judgment used inferior soaps will be used. Any intelligent woman will not be satisfied with an unknown soap.

While she cannot analyze it, she can fall back on soap reputation and soap experience.

Baby's Own Soap

has soap qualities that make it infinitely the most appreciated toilet soap made and used.

Tested and tried for years, it is prized and praised by hundreds of thousands of users.

THE REASON WHY—It is made from vegetable oils. It is delightfully scented with flower perfumes from Southern France. Its combination of cleansing, healing and health-giving qualities have invited imitation and defied reproduction.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., MONTREAL

A ROYAL WARD

By Percy J. Brebner, author of "Princess Maritza," "Vayenne," etc.

Victor remembered that the sound of a blow and a cry had come into his dreams, and he hated himself for doubting this woman who was risking so much.

"I have wronged you," he said; "my wits have worked slowly since recovering from that blow on the head."

"Go first, and I will follow," she said.

"There is a better way. The rope is stout; we will go together. They might come at the very moment when I was powerless to help you. Let that string to the lantern go, and sit down on the edge of the opening. Here is the rope, sit close beside it, your feet hanging down. Now wait." He grasped the rope firmly with hands and legs, letting himself down. "Put your arms round my neck, clasp them firmly—so. You are no weight. Hold tightly. Now, unless the staple gives——"

He did not complete the sentence. As he began to lower himself, a key was put into the lock and turned. The sudden tightening of the woman's arms told him that she had heard it, too, but she did not speak as Dubuisson quickened his descent, tearing his hands a little. They had touched the ground, and the woman had caught up the lantern and crouched back into what appeared a deep recess before another lantern showed dimly at the opening above, obscurely illuming a face muffled to the chin and with a hat drawn down to the eyes. Dubuisson, leaning against the angle of the wall by the recess, was looking up, certain that the light from that dim lantern could not reach him, but he could not recognize who the man was. It was of small consequence; he would learn from the woman presently.

The man continued to peer down into the hole for some time. He could hear nothing, not even rats.

"They'll be busy enough with him presently," he said, with an oath, and he laughed. "It could not have been better if I had thought of such a scheme. I didn't know there was any rope here, but he's found it and gone down to his death. I wonder how long ago?"

He caught hold of the rope and pulled it up a few feet.

"Limp," he said. "Fell from the end of it, probably."

He carried the lantern to where the staple was fixed in the wall, and putting it down there, began to undo the knots. The loosened end, when he let it fall, slipped like a snake across the floor and disappeared down the hole. Dubuisson had to jump aside to avoid it as it fell in a heap at his feet.

"So the prisoner escapes," said the man. "We're rid of a danger, and there's no one to blame. Excellent! Excellent!" and he shut the trap, letting it fall with a bang.

"That cuts off all retreat," said Dubuisson. "We must go on. Give me the lantern."

The recess into which the woman had crept was evidently more than a recess. The hole down which they had descended pierced, in fact, the roof of a passage some six feet heigh, which ran to right and left.

"Which way now?" Dubuisson asked.

"To the left. I feel certain my friend said to the left. Yes, it was the left—I am sure."

Dubuisson remembered the position of the man who had looked down.

"To the left from the position of facing the hole?" he asked.

"Yes; he must have meant that."

"It is by no means certain, but we must try that way, and if it leads to nothing, retrace our steps and try the other. We must be thankful there is not a greater choice open to us."

The passage was about six feet high, and the width a man might span with his arms outstretched. The floor was full of loose stones, and in some places soft and muddy. The smell seemed less fetid now than it had done when leaning over the opening. The passage was probably an old watercourse or ditch, which had been built over, and in time the water had dried up. Now it was the home of rats, and the scurrying sound of them was constant as Dubuisson and his companion went cautiously forward. Dubuisson led the way, relieved that the light continued to burn, and the woman followed close upon his heels, her skirts gathered tightly round her legs. Once or twice she uttered a low exclamation of fear as the rats rushed past her, and a louder cry when one brute sprang savagely at the light, nearly knocking the lantern from Dubuisson's hand; but that she braved such a journey as this at all was eloquent to Dubuisson of the fear she must have of those they were escaping from. Their progress was slow, for in such a place there was no knowing what pitfalls there might be, and in places walking was extremely difficult, either on account of the large stones and rubbish or the thick, slimy mud.

"It is a long way," said Dubuisson presently, as he held up the lantern to make sure that the mud through which they were wading did not lead to danger.

"We have come slowly," the woman answered, as though she wished to encourage him.

"It is strange that the people in the house do not know of this passage."

"I am sure they do not," she returned.

They might know of it, Dubuisson argued, know that there was no exit from it, know that whoever endeavored to escape this way was doomed to certain death; but he did not speak of these fears to his companion.

"And how did your friend find out about it?" he asked presently.

"He is a stonemason, and when old houses are pulled down or rebuilt, these kind of places are often discovered. My friend is an old man, and pitied me. I fancy he thought I might one day have to run away, and should only be able to do so secretly. He spoke of this passage when I told him that they had threatened to lock me up in that cellar where you were."

"Was that long ago?"

"No."

"Because the exit to this passage cannot be very conspicuous," said Dubuisson, "or others would have found it."

"We come out underneath some houses which are partly pulled down," the woman answered. "They have been in a state of ruin for a long time, and are boarded round. I known the place."

"The ruins may have blocked our way out," Dubuisson returned; "and we must not be too sure that we are nearing the end of our troubles."

He did not want to frighten the woman, but he did not want her to be too sanguine. She was splendidly brave, and would be less likely to despair if she were prepared for the worst. She was put to the test almost immediately, for the lantern went out, and they were in pitch darkness.

"Give me your hand," he said quickly. "There is excellent companionship in touch."

"And, after all, it was a very dim light," she answered, placing her hand in his.

So they went forward warily, stumbling often, yet courageous, for if the woman gained strength from the man, the man took heart from the woman. Dubuisson forgot to consider how really desperate their adventure was. One thing was certain, somewhere there must be an outlet from this place, or the air would have stifled them. For a little while Dubuisson thought that it grew more fetid and harder to breathe, but as they went on it did not become worse; he fancied, even, that it got better.

"I felt as if the wind were blowing on my face, just then," said the woman suddenly, her thoughts evidently running in a similar groove. "It was wind; I can hear it."

They stopped to listen, and, if the hearing were fancy, it was certain that a cool breath touched their cheeks. Without a word, they went on again, and at every step the cool air became more apparent.

"Is it still night?" asked Dubuisson suddenly.

"It should be near the dawn."

"I was wondering whether there would be light sufficient to show us the opening."

Rats scuffled by them again, running over their feet, and Dubuisson felt the woman's hand tighten upon his.

"A sudden rush from the ruined houses, perhaps," he said. "Indeed, I think we must be very near to the open air."

They would have seen the opening long before, for a very dim light would have shown clearly in such a place, but a swiden turn in the passage revealed it. Their way began to ascend, but they could not hurry. They had to climb over rough stones and broken masonry which had fallen into the opening. The ascent was a matter of difficulty and time, and, in helping the woman, Dubuisson slipped many times, bruising himself painfully. But the light was reached at last, and they stepped out on to a mass of rubbish, surrounded by gaunt, broken walls. The stars were gone, and a grey dawn had come, a mist of rain in it. Their hands were still clasped, and for the first time Dubuisson saw the face of his preserver clearly.

"Thank you," he said. "You are the second woman who has given me my life. How shall I ever repay such debts?"

"Was the other's name Lady Betty?"

"What do you know of her?" he asked sharply, letting go her hand.

"Nothing; but you spoke her name when I roused you from sleep in the cellar yonder," and, bending down, the woman tore a strip from the edge of an under-petticoat. "Will you help me?" she said, holding out her arm to him, "and bind this up?"

"Blood!"

"When the rats ran by us just now, and I called out, one sprang at me, and as I struck at it caught me here just above the wrist. It is nothing; but rats in the dark make me afraid."

"You are a brave woman," Dubuisson said, binding up the wound. "Yes; Lady Betty was the name of the one. What is the name of the other?"

"Mary."

"Yes——"

"She has no other name, since she has run away from her husband."

"Whose name is——?"

"If you owe me anything, you can pay me now," she said. "Ask me no questions. It would seem you do not know who your captors were; I will not betray them. The man I married is a bad man, but I will not speak against him. Sir, I beg you, promise me this."

"I promise. I believe I could be persuaded to speak in his favor if you asked me, since I owe you so much. What are you going to do? Have you thought?"

"Not yet."

"Then, for the present, I must think for you. I have a plan which may bring you to a place of safety. Come, let us find our way out of this ruin. There will be few about so early to notice us, and those who see us will take us, perchance, for mad lovers, who prefer the early dawn for their love-making to the moon and the stars."

The boarding round the ruined houses had become ruinous, too, and they had no difficulty in creeping through it. Dubuisson argued that it would not do to go to his lodging in Kent street— his enemies might watch for him there as soon as they knew of his escape—and he determined to go to Finley Baxter's.

Dubuisson heard the American indulging in sleep oaths and he unfastened the door. To rouse him had been a work of time, and although Dubuisson had shouted his name, it was evident that Baxter had not awoke to the fact who his early visitor was. He opened the door, and stood looking at them with sleepy eyes.

"Will you take two wanderers in?" asked Dubuisson.

"Who is she?" asked Baxter.

"My preserver."

"They're more often the other thing; but come in, and wait until I wake up. You roused me out of the best dream I've had for years."

Baxter's means of waking himself thoroughly were simple. He took a bottle and a glass from the cupboard, and drank. He was putting them away again, when Dubuisson stopped him.

"Two more glasses, Baxter, and the bottle. We want drink sadly after what we have come through. You may as well put your head in cold water and finish dressing, for there is no more sleep for you today."

"Why, your head's bruised," said Baxter.

"You shall have the whole story when you are thoroughly awake. Mary, drink some of this wine. We have come through things together which need strong medicine, Baxter."

"Well, I never expected to be a tavern keeper," said the American; "and it seems to me this is over early to begin a carouse—with a wench in it, too."

Whether, in an inner room, he plunged his head into cold water, Baxter did not explain when he came forth but he was thoroughly awake and ready to hear the story—ready, it would seem, to disbelieve the greater part of it, by his sarcastic questioning; but he began to listen in silence as Dubuisson recounted the adventure. Mary told her part of the story, too.

"Bravo!" said Baxter, shaking her by the hand. "What's the name of the fool who lets such a woman as you go so easily."

"That is her secret, and she will not betray the man," said Dubuisson. "I have given my promise not to question her, and that promise must bind you, too, Baxter?"

"Are we not to know where this prison is?"

"I will not answer the question," Mary said firmly.

"Well, you've earned the right to refuse," said Baxter, "but I think you're making a mistake. Such a husband as yours doesn't seem worth troubling about. I should have thought you'd be glad to hear there was an end of him."

"I loved him once," she answered; and Baxter looked at her and was silent.

The American sent out for breakfast, since his scanty larder was not capable of providing for so much sudden company, and again at mid-day food was brought in since they thought it wiser not to go out together. Their enemies might be keenly on the watch. And Dubuisson discussed his plan, the woman consenting to what he devised for her comfort and safety.

"It's a good plan," said Baxter. "Here's pen and ink, write your letter; and there's my room, Mistress Mary. It's wonderful what a woman's fingers can do to smarten herself, even when they have little to do it with."

"And little to work upon," she answered, with a smile. She was very pretty when she smiled.

"Your husband's a fool, whatever else he may be besides," Baxter answered, as she went into his room and closed the door. Then he whispered to Dubuisson. "I have been wondering where I caught a glimpse of that face before, for I have seen her somewhere."

"Think, Baxter; much may depend upon it."

"I've been thinking ever since" she came in at the door. She's pretty, very pretty. Put her in frills and furbelows, and the dandies will all be screwing their heads off in the Mall to turn and look at her. I wonder whether her husband knows yet that you've run away with her. You stick to her. You're in luck. I'll go and call you a coach."

"But, Baxter—Baxter, you fool——" The American was half-way down the rickety stairs, and did not answer.

Thus it was that Victor Dubuisson came to Lady Betty's house in Pall Mall, and waited until she was disengaged.

To Be Continued.

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES

Solution to Watermelon Puzzle, printed Thursday:

In the watermelon problem, some boys would say, Frank should get back his 30 cents, and Charlie 18. Then they get their feast for nothing. Brainy mathematicians would try to convince the boys that Frank owned 30-48 of the melon, and Sammy 18-48, and as Billy bought 16-48, Frank sold 14-48, and Sammy but 2-48, and as he got three times what his part cost, Frank should receive 42 cents and Sammy 6 cents. This is the answer given in the books, but just listen to what Sammy says is the correct answer: We bought the melon for 48 cents and unloaded on the guy for one-third of the cost for the whole, so we each took back our original money. Now Sammy owns 18-48 of the remainder, which is 12-48 of a melon, and Frank owns 30-48 of the remainder, which is 20-48 of a whole melon, and as Sammy must now buy 4-48 to eat one-half, he pays Frank 4 cents, and has 14 cents left, and Frank 34 cents. The eror of the popular solution consists in permitting Frank to unload that 1-12 upon Sammy at a profit, instead of at cost. Sammy was no guy.

THE FLYING MAURETANIA

Breaks the Record Eastbound Over the Long Atlantic Route.

New York, Feb. 19.—With a new trans-Atlantic record, won from her speedy sister ship, the Lusitania, the steamer Mauretania came into port today after crossing the ocean over the long course from Daunt's Rock to Ambrose Channel lightship, off Sandy Hook in 4 days, 17 hours and 6 minutes. The best previous record for this passage was 4 days 19 hours and 36 minutes, held by the Lusitania.

The Mauretania's average speed for the voyage of 2,890 miles completed today was 25.55 nautical miles per hour, and her best day's run 671 miles, both of which are new high records for the trans-Atlantic service.

The Lusitania still holds the record for the quickest passage across the ocean over the short course, having covered the distance of 2,781 miles in 4 days and 15 hours.

GAS; NOT JEALOUSY.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—The result of the inquest into the death of Thomas Green, the only victim of the Cathedral street beanery tragedy, for some time believed to have been due to strychnine poisoning, as the result of jealousy between two women, was a verdict of asphyxiation by gas.

SHOOK HANDS.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—The directors of the Dominion Steel Company will meet on March 3 or 5 to take action in connection with the matters at issue with the Dominion Coal Company. Messrs. Plummer and Ross, the presidents of the companies, met in the Windsor Hotel this morning, when they shook hands, and Mr. Ross congratulated the Steel Company on its victory.

AFTER "BLIND PIGS."

Toronto, Feb. 19. — Provincial License Inspector George Morrison and his men made another big raid on "Blind Pigs" at the mining town of Cobalt last night. As a result four culprits were this morning assessed fines aggregating $373 by the Cobalt magistrate. Four other cases were enlarged for additional evidence, while three of the men rounded up, who were out on their own bail, have left for parts unknown.

A body which was found in the Loire at Nantes, France, some time ago, was identified as that of Pierre Desgris, and Desgris was written off as legally dead. The other day he presented himself at the police station and declared he was not dead. The police accepted his statement, but promptly arrested him on an old charge of theft.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.

A PRETTY DRESS ACCESSORY FOR SILK CLOTH, LACE OR NET.—8388. LADIES' ONE-PIECE BOLERO.

This design will embellish and beautify the plainest untrimmed gown, and is adapted especially to prevailing directoire modes of gowns and waists. The neck edge may be cut square or V-shaped. Embroidered net or chiffon on a silk foundation will look well-made from this model. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name ... ...

Street Address ... ...

Town ....

Province ....

Measurement: Bust Waist

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

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Disease Germs—Our Danger

Pure Blood—Our Defence

Disease germs assail us on every hand and at all times,—when we are awake and when we are asleep. We cannot get away from them; but if our blood is pure they cannot harm us.

Your blood is not pure if you have any blood disease or ailment,—scrofula, eczema, eruption, catarrh, rheumatism.

Nor is it pure if you are pale, weak, nervous, or are troubled with loss of appetite, or general debility.

You can purify it, you can enrich it, you can make it of the right quality and quantity, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, or there is something peculiar or extraordinary in your case.

This great medicine probably has accomplished more than any other ever produced, in purifying and enriching the blood and curing all blood diseases and ailments and all run-down conditions of the system.

40,366 testimonials by actual count, received in two years—about 65 every working day.

Four Generations Owe Their Health to Hood's.

"I am a strong and vigorous woman of 80. This happy condition I ascribe to Hood's medicines.

"My eldest daughter, aged fifty-two, has just passed safely through a critical period with the help of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"To her daughter of twenty-eight years, burdened with maternal and household cares, 'Doctor' Hood and his remedies are almost daily, most efficient aids.

"Her little girl of six summers, finds in Hood's Sarsaparilla a cure-all for childhood's ailments.

"My descendants and myself represent the four seasons of the year, viz:—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and we find Hood's Sarsaparilla equally efficacious, at all seasons of the year and of life." Mrs. Mary Smith, 37, Military St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

☞ Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

REBUILDING SALE

Rebuilding Furniture Sale

From the first mention of this Rebuilding Sacrifice Sale our store has been overrun with bargain-seekers, who find the benefits large, broad and liberal. Sacrifice prices are marked on every class of furniture that belongs to the make-up of a home. The public is responding eagerly and their money-saving purchases are helping us every day to secure the needed room for carpenters and masons. They clamor continuously for space, and in order to facilitate the work price-cutting is even greater than when the sale began. Next week will be a banner week. If you need or are going to need anything in furniture, this is the chance of a lifetime. When you see our stock and prices you'll say as we do.

IN ALL YOUR LIFE YOU NEVER SAW SUCH BARGAINS.

PARLOR CABINETS

A few handsome Cabinets left to clear at a great reduction. The

$40.00 kind for $28.00
30.00 kind for 21.00
20.00 kind for 13.50
15.00 kind for 9.00

PARLOR SUITES

Ten Parlor Suites (5-piece) to clear at factory prices. Come before the brickdust touches them.

$75.00 Suites for $48.00
50.00 Suites for 34.50
40.00 Suites for 25.00
30.00 Suites for 18.00

EXTENSION TABLES

Thirty Tables at less than wholesale.

$35.00 Tables for ...$24.00
25.00 Tables for ... 18.00
20.00 Tables for ... 14.00
15.00 Tables for ... 10.50
10.00 Tables for ... 7.00
7.00 Tables for ... 4.75

PARLOR TABLES

Sixty different styles at prices that will surprise you.

$12.00 Tables for $7.90
10.00 Tables for 6.25
7.00 Tables for 4.25
5.00 Tables for 2.95
3.00 Tables for 1.90
2.00 Tables for 1.25

SIDEBOARDS

You don't know what a bargain is till you get our prices on Sideboards.

$75.00 kind for $48.00
50.00 kind for 34.50
35.00 kind for 24.00
24.00 kind for 17.00
20.00 kind for 14.00
13.00 kind for 9.50

IRON BEDS

Seventy different styles at less than wholesale.

$18.00 Beds for $12.00
12.00 Beds for 8.00
10.00 Beds for 7.25
7.00 Beds for 4.75
5.00 Beds for 3.75
4.00 Beds for 2.95

MATTRESSES AND SPRINGS

You'll need a Spring and Mattress soon. Buy it now, it will pay you.

$12.00 Mattress for ..$8.50
8.00 Mattress for .. 5.00
6.00 Mattress for .. 4.50
5.00 Mattress for ...3.50
3.50 Mattress for .. 2.50
3.50 Springs for 2.50

REED ROCKERS

Fifty $6.00 Rockers to clear at $2.95

DRESSERS

If you are going to need another Dresser, buy it now and save one-third to one-half.

$50.00 Dressers for ..$34.50
35.00 Dressers for .. 24.00
25.00 Dressers for .. 16.00
20.00 Dressers for .. 13.00
15.00 Dressers for .. 9.50
10.00 Dressers for .. 6.25

SOUVENIR RANGES

to clear at less than foundry prices.

LACE CURTAINS

If you need any Lace Curtains this spring now's your chance. A big line just opened today to clear out at once, regardless of cost.

ROOM RUGS

A big shipment just arrived and must be cleared out at once. You'll need some soon, so come and save one-third to one-half now.

The ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT SHETLAND, ONTARIO

Home of Mr. T. H. Moorhouse Scene of the Joyous Event.

A very pretty double wedding was solemnized at 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moorhouse, Maple avenue, Shetland, Ont., when Miss Marie Moorhouse became the bride of Mr. Fletcher Walls, of Ellesmere, Ont., and Miss Bertha Moorhouse became the bride of Mr. W. J. Wright, of Shetland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of Oakdale.

The brides were ushered into the parlor and stood under a beautiful wedding bell and streamers of red, white and blue, which had been prepared for the occasion. Wyman's Wedding Bell March was efficiently rendered by Miss Iva Moorhouse, cousin of the brides, who were given away by their brother, Mr. Thomas Moorhouse. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Eagle, of Sarnia.

The brides' dresses were white d'esprit over white silk, with girdles of duchess satin. They carried shower bouquets of white carnations, interwoven with asparagus.

After the ceremony, all repaired to the dining-room and partook of a sumptuous wedding breakfast. The tables and dining-room were beautifully decorated. The presents were numerous and useful, showing the esteem in which the young couples are held in the community.

The happy quartet left on the 4 o'clock C. P. R. train for London amid showers of confetti and an occasional old boot. The brides wore brown travelling costumes.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere; Robert and Emerald Walls, brothers of the groom, Ellesmere; Miss Martha and Alice Walls, Toronto; Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Eagle, Sarnia; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gammon, Langbank; Mrs. Harry Maycock, Princeton; Mr. David Wright, Wellwood, Man.; Mr. H. McTavish, Glencoe; Miss Lorenda McTavish, Shetland; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Moorhouse, Shetland; Misses Jennie, Nellie and Pearl Moorhouse, Shetland; Misses Carrie, Mildred and Laura Moorhouse, Shetland; Miss Anna Moorhouse, Detroit; Mrs. M. N. Falconer, Sarnia; Mr. Herbert, Wesley and Miss Ida Wright, Glencoe; Mrs. Wm. H. Moorhouse, Oakdale; Russel Wright, London.

Mrs. and Mrs. Walls leave for their new home in Condie, Sask., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, while Mr. and Mrs. Wright will take up housekeeping on Maple avenue, Shetland.

The Central London Tube Railway shareholders have approved the bill providing for the extension of the line from the Bank to Liverpool street. There was an increase of 5,350,000 passengers during the year.

Wrapping Papers

SAMSON BRAND—A well-finished Paper, especially adapted to the wholesale trade for shipping purposes. The toughness of its fibre and extra finish combine to make practically a waterproof wrapper. Manufactured by

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond St., LONDON, CAN.

ywt

AGRICULTURAL S. & L. COMPANY

Thirty-seventh Annual Report Is Extremely Gratifying.

In these columns today will be found the thirty-seventh annual report of this safe and progressive company. After paying to the shareholders a 6 per cent dividend, the sum of $19,000 was carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to the large sum of $319,000, and is over 50 per cent of the paid-up capital stock. Having such a large reserve fund the interests of depositors and debenture holders are thoroughly safeguarded. Of the local financial institutions this is one of the soundest and best. Its business is carefully managed by some of London's most prominent business men, and they are heartily to be congratulated on the exceedingly good report they have been able to issue for the past year. It will be noticed that nearly 95 per cent of its assets consist of first mortgages on real estate.

COFFEE AND COCOA.

Washington, Feb. 19.—In the consumption of coffee and cocoa the United States leads the world, while she holds third rank among the nations in her imports of tea. Her imports amount to more than one-third of the coffee, nearly one-fourth of the cocoa, and about one-seventh of the tea entering the world's market. The "coffee habit" has evidently grown upon the people of the United States, the per cent consumption of this article in 1878 being 6.24 pounds, while in 1888 it was 6.81 pound. In 1898 it had increased to 11.68 pounds, and in 1908 it was 10.04 pounds, according to figures of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

During the same period the annual percentage of consumption of tea decreased from 1.33 to 1.07 pounds. In cocoa the importations in 1890 were more than three times as large as in 1898.

Grand Union Hotel

Opp. Grand Central Station, New York City

Rooms, $1.00 a Day

AND UPWARD

Baggage to and from Station free.

Send 2c stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map

Special Notice.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 123, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

ROBT. HOLMES MAY GET IT

Reported He Is Slated for Customs Collectorship of Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—In well-informed Liberal circles, it is current rumor that Robert Holmes, of Clinton, and former Liberal candidate in West Huron, and also an ex-member of the Dominion Parliament, is slated for the position of collector of customs for Toronto, to succeed the late John Small.

There are 44 John streets and 35 St. John streets in the county of London, and it is suggested that some of them should be renamed.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath For Six Years.

Was Weak and Thin—Only Weighed Seventy-three Pounds. Now Weighs One Hundred and Thirteen.

When you find your heart the least bit out of rhythm, your nerves unhinged, your breath short, don't wait until you are prostrated on a bed of sickness. Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll put you in such condition you'll never know you have a heart, make your nerves strong and your whole being thrill with new life. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A VARIED BUDGET OF EMBRO INCIDENTS

Mr. Saunders' Lecture on Birds Was Appreciated—Knox Guild Meeting.

Embro, Feb. 19.—The lecture on Wednesday evening by Mr. W. E. Saunders, of London, was well attended and proved very interesting and instructive. Mr. Saunders is exceedingly well versed on the subject of "Birds," and was listened to with marked attention for almost two hours.

Mr. G. W. Cooper has disposed of his boot and shoe business to Mr. Slater, of London, and, it is understood, that the transfer will take effect very soon.

The library board met on Thursday evening last and elected officers for the year.

The McIntosh Brothers, of Maplewood, have bought the flax mill, and will shortly proceed to tear it down. This will remove another of the old landmarks.

There was a very interesting time at the guild meeting of Knox Church on Monday evening when two rival programmes were provided by Messrs. Fred McDonald and W. H. Sutherland. On a colse vote Mr. Sutherland was declared winner.

The box social given by the Ladies' Guild of the Methodist Church on Friday evening was exceptionally well patronized, and proved very enjoyable. The guild are much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Underhill for opening their commodious home for such a gathering.

Recruiting is being actively carried on for the North Oxford Squadron of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry Regiment, newly organized with Col. W. M. Davis, of Berlin, at its head. It is believed that about 35 or 40 men will be recruited from the vicinity of Embro.

Electric lighting is being installed at the C. P. R. station and platform.

Rev. Dr. Munro, of Birr, was a visitor here last week.

Miss McGinnes, of Detroit, is the guest of her friend, Miss Louise Campbell.

Miss Lexie Clark, of London, has been visiting for a few days at her home here.

Mrs. Thomas Porter is visiting with Fergus friends.

Granville Sutherland, who left here some twenty years ago, and is now located at Saskatoon, Sask., is renewing acquaintances here.

Mrs. Hector Sutherland is visiting in Toronto.

Misses M. McDonald and Jessie Wilson, of Woodstock, are the guests of Miss Burnetta McLeod.

Miss L. Matheson was the guest of Norwich friends for a few days.

Miss Oliva B. Williams, of St. Mabyn, Cornwall, has achieved remarkable walking records, although she is more than 70 years of age. She covered 2,358 miles last week, or an average of 46 miles a week, in visiting her employers, whom she helps with sewing.

PUBLIC SPEAKER

Advises Postum Instead of Coffee.

Some people think they must have a cup of coffee (or tea) before attempting any special work; some want it afterwards.

The same harmful effects of the tea and coffee poison—caffeine—are sooner or later made manifest in either case.

"As a public speaker," writes a Pennsylvania man, "I had been in the habit of drinking a cup of coffee after my evening's work.

"My nights were nearly always restless, or when I did sleep I would awake with a heavy, dull feeling and every movement became an effort." (Reaction of the coffee poison.) "My nervous system eventually became so unstrung that I was obliged to place myself under the care of a physician.

"The doctor advised me to give up coffee and drink Postum, which I did. Postum not only assures me a good night's sleep but nourishes the system. I have used it for a year and have taken great pleasure in inducing several families in our neighborhood to use Postum instead of coffee.

"One neighbor, a highstrung, nervous woman who had drunk coffee all her life, frequently had attacks of stomach trouble from which she suffered untold agonies. Since she dropped coffee and has been drinking Postum she is in good health.

"A young man who had been used to coffee three times a day, found his nervous system calling for something stronger. He began to use spirituous liquors and was on the down grade.

"He finally decided to stop coffee and alcoholic beverages and drink Postum. Not being made right at first, he did not like it, but when I showed him how to make it—boil it 15 minutes, he liked it.

"This young man is now prosperous, healthy and of good habits. He believes Postum saved him from becoming a drunkard."

Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

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

POLICE HAVE HAD A QUIET WINTER

Chief Williams Speaks of the Absence of Crime---An Old Robbery.

"This has been one of the quietest winters we have ever had," Chief Williams told The Advertiser this afternoon. "It is the same way all over the country. It is a long time since anything big has been pulled off. Of course there are always a lot of cases of petty thieving, particularly out around the country. This is the work of tramps.

A Big Robbery.

"It is a long time indeed since any big robbery was attempted in London. This revolver that I carry was a souvenir of the last attempt at robbing a bank in London.

"It was about 25 years ago, when the London bank was situated at the corner of the Market Lane and Dundas street. Three notorious crooks, who had just got out of penitentiary came to London and we learned that they intended to hold up the bank in the noon hour. The men stopped at the Tecumseh House.

Watching the Bank.

"Detective Rider, Constable Lutman and myself went over to watch the bank, and we saw the three men hanging around all morning. It was a market day, and just as one of the men was passing close to me a market gardener said, "Hello, Chief!"

"The man heard it and at once told the others, and they started to run away.

"Seeing that they were followed they all scattered.

"Detective Rider got his man. The man I was chasing ran down Richmond street, and I lost him in some lumber piles.

A Slick Trick.

"Constable Lutman's man ran into the front door of the Grigg House and going into the barber shop slipped off his own coat and put on a barber's coat and then walked out. He passed Constable Lutman, who did not recognize him in his barber's coat, and got away. We were unable to prove anything against the man Detective Rider arrested, but he was sent down for six months for vagrancy.

"This gun," said the chief, "was found in the valise the men left at the Tecumseh House. It is one of the best I have ever seen and I carry it with me always."

DIVISION COURTS HELD A SESSION

Oats Case Was Postponed for a Week.

There was a session of the first division court this morning with Mr. Maxwell D. Fraser, acting as judge, in place of Judge Macbeth, who is out of the city.

The case of Thomas Corsait, of London Township, who is suing John Tanton to recover the value of thirty bushels of oats which Mr. Tanton had bought from Joseph Davis, who had stolen them from Mr. Corsaut, had to be postponed for a week.

Mr. Tanton's case is in the hands of Messrs. Fraser & Moore, and Mr. Fraser, a member of the firm, was presiding at the court.

NOTHING IN IT

Mail and Empire Story of Intercolonial Without Foundation.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The minister of railways says there is no foundation for the Mail and Empire's story that the Intercolonial Railway will be managed by a commission of three members.

FAINTED IN YARD LAY THERE ALL NIGHT

Aged Belgrave Woman May Die as a Result of Exposure.

Wingham, Ont., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Proctor, an aged woman, resident at Belgrave, a small village south of here, fainted while emptying the ashpan of her stove in the snow outside of her house in the evening, and was not found until 9 o'clock the next morning. She was nearly dead from exposure and cold when found, and it is feared will not recover from the shock to her system.

QUEEN OF THE SEAS

The Mauretania Breaks All Eastward Atlantic Records.

New York, Feb. 18.—The turbine flier Mauretania of the Cunard Line came abeam of the Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:35 o'clock tonight, thus completing a voyage in which several new ocean records were established. The steamer not only broke her own record over the long winter course of 2,890 miles by two hours and twenty-five minutes, but she also hauled down the figures held by her sister ship, the Lusitania, and has set the new record of four days and seventeen hours and fifty minutes, which is one hour and forty-six minutes better than the Lusitania's best time over the course. Another achievement of the voyage was a day's run of 671 knots, which breaks all records for a 24-hour run.

The one disappointment of the voyage was the failure of the ship to arrive in time to come up to her dock tonight, the fifth day of her voyage from Queenstown. Wireless reports of the marvellous speed the mammoth steamship was making on the trip had been received here, and it was hoped she would dock tonight, thereby establishing a bona fide five-day trip, for her passengers. As it was, however, beyond establishing a record, nothing was gained, as the ship anchored outside the bar tonight, and must wait for daylight before attempting to navigate the channels leading to her pier.

S. P. STOCK ISSUE.

New York, Feb. 19.—Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, which controls and operates the Southern Pacific Railroad, today authorized an issue of $82,000,000 20-year four per cent bonds, which are convertible into common stock at $1 30 per share.

At the same time they increased their stock of the Southern Pacific Company by $100,000,000 to provide for the conversion of the bonds

IS CYRUS BUSH A MENACE TO PEOPLE?

Appeared Before Squire Chittick Today---Case Not Finished.

Cyrus Bush, the man accused of being too dangerous to be at large, came up for hearing before Squire Chittick on Friday. The information was laid by Charles Richardson.

Bush, it is alleged, has been too familiar with the children of the neighborhood, and it is feared that he might do them some harm.

Mr. Richardson told of hearing Bush say that he and his brother Charlie, could murder Jack Ardell, a neighbor of Mr. Richardson.

"The fellow who does that kind of talk," remarked Mr. Essery, the accused's counsel, "doesn't usually have to buy a graveyard to accommodate his victims."

Mr. Richardson acknowledged that there was some truth in this remark, but he nevertheless considered Bush dangerous.

Dr. Robinson, of the London Insane Asylum, testified that he had examined the man and thought that he might be dangerous. He was practically an imbecile, and had a bad heredity.

Dr. McArthur considered, from what he knew of the man, and what he had heard, that he was a menace to the public safety and ought to be restrained.

The case was enlarged till this afternoon at Mr. Essery's request to allow the hearing of the evidence of the accused's mother and brother.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Champion of the "U."

To the Editor of The Advertiser.

May I be permitted a few words in support of those who advocate the retention of the "u" in such words as "honour, colour," etc.?

Are you not rather unfair to those advocates, when, in your article of the 23rd ult., entitled, "Holding Down the Job," you (following a somewhat unnecessarily vindictive article in the Globe of a week or so previous), dub them "flunkeys," etc., and hold them up to public ridicule?

It seems to me that whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the matter, there can at least be no reason why it should not be discussed in a temperate and moderate spirit.

In your article you say: "The Peterboro Examiner compliments the spelling doctors at the department on making the spelling more difficult. It says that the easy way of doing things sacrifices honour (with a "u") to the moloch of modernity. Terrible! Therefore, let the spelling be made clumsy, hard, difficult, old-fashioned, for the sake of honest exercise."

Farther on in the same article you say, "The doctors (Drs. Pyne, Seath and Goggin) will revive the useless 'u' because it's English, ye kneowe."

If this means anything, it means that in your opinion every letter should be eliminated which can be eliminated without affecting the pronunciation of the word, in order that our spelling may be saved from being "clumsy, hard, difficult, old-fashioned," and that our children may not be put to unnecessary trouble in learning to spell.

Very well. Then let us examine your own sentence (quoted above), for a moment. Why, may I ask, do you spell "old-fashioned" in that outlandish manner, instead of writing it "old-fashund" like a rational human being? and again, as to several other words in the same sentence, why "honest" and not "onest," the "h" is of no use; "therefore" why not "therefor," "spelling," and "difficult," why not "speling" and "dificult," etc.? Your answer (the only one open to you) is "because the form adopted is the correct method of spelling the words, according to the consensus of educated English opinion. Flunkey, adopting this outlandish form of spelling and burdening our children with the unnecessary labor of learning it, just because "It's English, ye kneowe."

That is the kind of argument that is passing current at present among a great many of the opponents of the "u."

The truth of the matter is that there is no such thing as a phonetic method of spelling the English language.

If we were to attempt to have recourse to that, we should find that the great majority of words can be spelled phonetically in half a dozen different ways. Take for instance, such a simple word as "honour" (and I confess I am at a loss to understand why the advocates of the elision of the "u" therein do not advocate casting the "h" also on the rubbish heap, it certainly seems no more useful than the "u").

This word might be spelled equally "oner," "onor," "onur," "onar," etc.

It is clear, therefore, that whatever method of spelling our language be adopted it will and must be a conventional method. That is a method sanctioned by the consensus of educated opinion, and that method must be learned by those who would know the language.

Moreover, there is no short-cut to the learning of it, by the aid of phonetics.

It is just as easy for a child to learn that "honour" is spelled "h-o-n-o-u-r" as it would be under an attempted phonetic regime to learn that it was spelled "onor," and not "oner" or "onar," etc.

Yours truly, F. P. BETTS.

The Milk Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The statement made by the member for Hants, N. S., Dr. Black, and commented upon in the papers, calls for much more than passing notice, and I hope these few lines will tend to more fully bring the matter to the notice of the public so that we may have the fullest information on the subject, and, if necessary, have a rigid inspection of all milk sold in this city.

It is stated in the press that we lose thirty-one thousand child n annually by the use of bad milk. Certainly this is a most thrilling assertion, and one which, even if only half true, c..s for serious thought not only on the part of the public health officials, but on the part of the most callous seller of milk. I use the word "callous" advisedly; for, that there are callous people engaged in the milk business, was brought forcibly to my notice by the following circumstances:

Being in a country district on business, and waiting to see a farmer as soon as his supper was finished, I went with him to the barn where he, with several helpers, was going to milk the cows. He picked up an old filthy sack from a corner of the barn, and wiped the cow's udder with it, then threw it along the floor to another man who did the same, and so on it was passed from one to the other, until it had served its dirty purpose, when, I suppose, it was discarded until the next time the cows were milked. The cow's udder was more or less covered with manure; the milk pails were set close to the cows, and, naturally, the dust of the manure fell into the pail, when it mixed up nicely with the milk. Is it any wonder that under such filthy surroundings typhoid and kindred diseases should generate?

Dr. Black makes the assertion that milk is not fit for food unless it is either sterilized or pasteurized. This, too, is a very serious assertion, and if the doctor is correct, we have only ourselves to blame if serious consequences occur through failure to take the proper precaution.

It would be very interesting, indeed, to learn the views of our medical men in London regarding the necessity of sterilizing or pasteurizing milk before use, and whether or not, in their opinion, it is not fit for food until this is done. I hope they may not be slow to advise us through your columns.

Dr. Black, I know personally for twenty years, and as he stands in the front rank of his profession I am inclined to take any statement he makes on this subject exactly as he represents it to be. I remain, etc.,

SHEET-ANCHOR.

London, Ont., Feb. 19, 1909.

P. S.—I sincerely hope that the public may take a keen interest in the action of the Government and particularly the individual members of Parliament regarding Dr. Black's proposal anent a grant of money for the betterment of public health. This is a much more important matter than immigration, naval defence, or graft.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

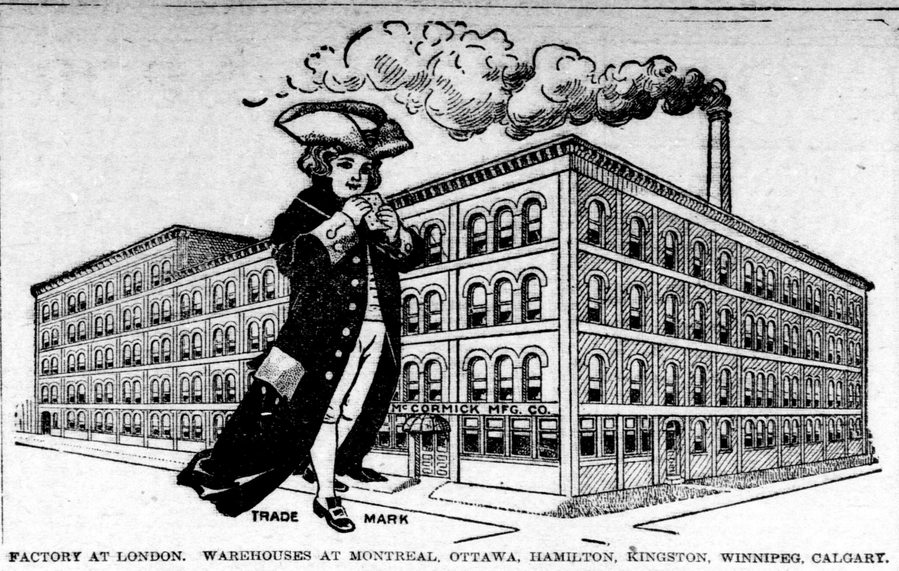
New York, Feb. 19.—A quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent on the common stock was declared today by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This dividend was unchanged from the last previous quarterly dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared. This dividend was unchanged from the last previous semi-annual dividend.

R. S. Lovett, of this city, was today elected vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to succeed the late William D. Cornish.

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

A Rotterdam invention is a wicker lifeboat that has withstood unusually rough tests in a heavy sea. With the exception of the ribs and seats the boat is made entirely of water tight wicker. It is absolutely unsinkable, and can stand five times as much pounding as wooden or steel lifeboats.



FACTORY AT LONDON. WAREHOUSES AT MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY.

This Enormous Plant is the Result of 50 Years' Experience in Making

JERSEY CREAM SODAS

and hundreds of varieties of Fancy Sweet Biscuits and Confectionery

Established in 1858 by T. McCormick in a very small shop, about 12 by 18 feet.

Now, look at the picture of the largest biscuit and candy factory in Canada, owned and managed by his three sons.

The factory is also the most modern on this continent—is thoroughly ventilated and kept scrupulously clean.

A wonderful business growth—won solely on the High Quality of McCormick's Products.

McCormick's Biscuits are Exclusive in Quality and Preeminently the Best.

They are made from Best Blended Flour, First Quality June Creamery Butter, Fresh, Sweet, Whole Milk, Pure Sugar, etc.

All materials are analysed by an expert chemist and therefore McCormick's are in a position to guarantee the Purity and Quality of their biscuits.

No other Biscuit Factory in Canada employs a chemist to insure wholesomeness of its biscuits.

So perfect is the manufacturing system that McCormick's Biscuits are baked, packed, labeled, sealed and ready for shipment in about one hour from the time the dough leaves the mixing room. This, coupled with an enormous daily output, insures daily delivery of fresh, crisp biscuits to all parts of Canada.

To produce biscuits like McCormick's has taken a life time of study by expert bakers and large expenditures in experimenting.

A CONTINENTAL REPUTATION.

Great numbers of discriminating American women-visitors to Canada have pronounced McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas vastly superior to the American crackers. They have even insisted on the factory shipping a supply to their grocers, stating that they were willing to pay the duty if, by so doing, they could enjoy such a luxury.

Now, why don't you try McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas and prove their superiority?

Ask your grocer for 3-lb. tin —or a 10-cent package.

And see that "Little Lord Fauntleroy"—our trademark—is on the package.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES

KIDNEY DISEASES CAUSE HALF THE COMMON ACHES AND ILLS OF LONDON PEOPLE.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final break-down.

Overwork, strain, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood.

Aches and pains and languor and urinary ills come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's Disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Booth's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. London cures are the proof.

Mrs. Adah Browne, of 277 Ottaway avenue, London, Ont., says: "A bad kidney trouble has given me intense pain and serious annoyance for some months. The secretions were much too profuse and the hard bearing-down backaches were very severe indeed. Using several remedies without success I tried Booth's Kidney Pills, procured at the W. T. Strong drug store. The way that this medicine acted on my system was first-class and very soon the kidney secretions were made normal and the backaches had ceased. Mr. Browne has also used Booth's Kidney Pills with good results and joins in recommending and indorsing the use of this grand remedy."

Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

ALLAN LINE SAILINGS

TO LIVERPOOL

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Tunisian sails	Feb. 19	Feb. 20
Corsican sails	Mar. 5	Mar. 6
Hesperian sails	Mar. 13	
Virginian sails	Mar. 19	Mar. 20

TO GLASGOW

Ionian, from Boston.....Feb. 18
Corinthian, from Portland.....Feb. 25

TO LONDON

Pomeranian, from St. John.....March 4
Sardinian, from St. John.....April 1

Full particulars on application to F. B. CLARKE, E. DE LA HOOKE of W. FULTON, local agents, London. zxt

Water pumped from a well is much better for the cows in winter than that from frozen ponds or streams.

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, 695 Richmond street. Phone 997.

C. P. R. Atlantic Service

East.	Liverpool.	West.
Feb. 12.....	Empress of Ireland.....	
Feb. 26.....	Empress of Britain.....	Feb. 12
Mar. 6.....	Lake Manitoba.....	Feb. 17
Mar. 12.....	Empress of Ireland.....	Feb. 26

Rates and complete sailings on application to W. FULTON, E. DE LA HOOKE, F. B. CLARKE, or E. RUSE, or direct from S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

BERMUDA and return $20 and up
First-Class, including berth and meals.
The most delightful resort in the world. Ideal climate all year.
The Garden Spot of the World.
Less than two days from New York by the magnificent 19-knot twin-screw ocean liner "PRINCE GEORGE" (equipped with wireless), the fastest and most comfortable steamer to Bermuda. Sails every Thursday at 11 a.m.
CAREFULLY NOTE THESE FACTS:
S.S. "PRINCE GEORGE," strictly first-class passenger and mail steamer. Carries no cattle or offensive freight. THE FASTEST, STEADIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE STEAMER TO BERMUDA. Handsome booklet and full particulars of
The Bermuda-Atlantic S.S. Co.
24 State Street, New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Settlers' Trains TO MANITOBA, ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN
By Canadian Pacific Direct Line.

For settlers travelling with live stock and effects, **Special Trains** will leave Toronto **Each Tuesday in March and April at 10:15 p.m.**

Settlers and families without live stock should use **Regular Trains** leaving Toronto **10:15 p.m. daily** Tourist Sleeping Cars. Fastest Time.

COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS
No Change for Berths.
LOW COLONIST RATES
Only Through Service to the West
Apply to nearest agent for full information and free copy of "Settlers' Guide," or write R. L. Thompson, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto. W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., London.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.

Arrive from the east—*3:43 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., 2:06 p.m., *4:25 p.m. *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 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 * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 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., 8:06 p.m. *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:20 a.m., 8:25 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 * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. †From Chatham only. ‡To Chatham only.

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., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool (Summer)
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON OR F. B. CLARKE, AGENTS.

Royal Mail Trains VIA INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Famed for the excellence of Sleeping and Dining Car Service.

Maritime Express

Leaves Montreal 12:00 (noon) daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, N. B., Halifax.

Friday's Maritime Express

Carries the European mail, and lands passengers and baggage at the side of the steamship at Halifax the following Saturday.

Intercolonial Railway uses Bonaventure Union Depot, Montreal, making direct connection with Grand Trunk trains.

For timetables and other information apply to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east, or General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION
FROM LONDON TO
New Orleans and Return $32.50
Mobile or Pensacola and Return $30.50

Good going Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, inclusive. Return limit, March 1, 1909.

Full information from E. de la Hooke, City Passenger and Ticket Agent; E. Ruse, Depot Agent.

WABASH

During the months of March and April the Wabash will sell one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, MEXICO, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tickets are good going via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges. If you are contemplating a trip west, take advantage of these cheap rates.

For full particulars inquire of your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas Ont.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

"Mardi Gras Celebration"
February 18-23, 1909

Round trip excursion tickets will be sold to MOBILE, ALA., NEW ORLEANS, LA., PENSACOLA, FLA., going Feb. 16 to 21, 1909, inclusive, returning not later than March 1, 1909. If desired return limit will be extended till March 15, upon payment of $1 at destination. The quickest time made by close connections with fast through trains. No delays.

Full information gladly furnished upon application. City office, 413 Richmond street. Phone 205. THOS. EVANS, C.P.A.; S. H. PALMER, D.P.A., St. Thomas; O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

JEM DRISCOLL GIVEN DECISION

Great Little English Fighter Defeats World's Featherweight Champion.

Ringside National Athletic Club, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Jem Driscoll, featherweight champion of England, tonight had the better of the 10-round fight with Abe Attell, featherweight champion of the world. The fight went the limit, and the little Englishman was awarded the honors.

The confines of the National Athletic Club was packed with an expectant and exciting throng of followers of fistic sport tonight to witness the 10-round bout between Abe Attell, champion featherweight of the world, and Jem Driscoll, the champion featherweight of England. Long before the little boxers clambered through the ropes every seat was taken and the back aisles were jammed. Driscoll ruled a favorite in the betting at 10 to 8, and there were many wagers laid that the Englishman would carry off the championship honors in the battle with Attell.

The fighters weighed in at 6 o'clock and both tipped the beam at 124 pounds. After a long wrangle Charley White was selected as referee. His selection was cheered by the spectators, many of whom came from Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and nearby localities. The fighters were in fine condition and confident.

The Betting.

The betting went to even just before the fighters entered the ring. Attell's seconds were Charlie Sieger, Al Lipso, Al McMurray and Jimmy DeForest, while Jimmy Johnson, Charlie Harvey and Boyo Driscoll looked after the Englishman. Attell was the first to enter the ring and was cordially greeted. He wore light bandages on his hands. Attell was followed shortly after by Driscoll, whose hands were also bandaged.

Referee Charley White called the men to the centre of the ring and gave them their instructions. The gong then rang for the battle.

The Fight By Rounds.

Round 1—Driscoll was short with his left and Attell ripped left and right to the wind. Driscoll's left went to face three times and Attell sent left to wind and crowded Jem to the ropes. Attell missed two swings as Driscoll sidestepped and the American falls against the ropes. He bounded back laughing. He hit Jem with a left to the stomach. Jem's lightning left found Attell's mouth. It was Driscoll's round.

Second Round.

Attell's left went to the stomach and Driscoll jabbed left to mouth. The American ripped a right to stomach and sent his left to the Englishman's jaw. Driscoll put two lefts on nose and mouth. Jem jabbed three lefts to the eye and the last one on the mouth, which rocked Attell's head. Driscoll's blocking was marvellous, and Attell's not a shade behind. Attell got to the wind with a good left. Attell's round by a shade.

Third Round.

Attell's right reached the ear and Driscoll jabbed left to nose and mouth. Attell sent three lefts to the mouth and Driscoll jabbed left to nose and mouth. Jem hooked a left to the eye and battered the stomach with right. Attell blocked two lefts, but Driscoll's right hook landed solidly on the jaw. A swap of lefts on face was followed by Driscoll's right to the jaw. This staggered the American, and Driscoll was in like lightning with three lefts on the head. Driscoll's round.

Fourth Round.

Jem staggered Attell with a solid right on the jaw. Attell rushed, but the Englishman ducked out of harm's way. Driscoll put two lefts to Attell's face and shook him up with a solid right on the ear. Attell reached the stomach with both hands. Jem cut Attell's eye with a left and then put the left to the wind. After a break they exchanged lefts on the mouth. Driscoll's left went to Attell's nose and to the mouth. Driscoll's round.

Fifth Round.

Attell jabbed left to the nose and Jem put Attell to the ropes with the left on ear. Driscoll hit Attell on the ear with a right swing. They swapped lefts on the head and when Attell ducked a swing Driscoll sent one to the kidneys. Jem's left shot to the face and then Attell jarred Jem with a stiff left to the jaw. Both landed short-arm lefts on head, and after a clinch Jem sent left to the bad eye and nose. Driscoll smashed the American's eye three times with his left. Driscoll's round.

Sixth Round.

Driscoll blocked a left and Driscoll came back with two lefts to head. Attell hooked two lefts to jaw. Jem slowed up a moment, then came back with two sharp lefts on face. Attell's left went to stomach and Driscoll planted a good left on Attell's wind. Driscoll landed left twice on the eye. Attell hooked a left on ear, then put two light lefts on the face. Jem smashed Attell's eye at the bell. Attell's round.

Seventh Round.

Attell's left was blocked, but his right went solid on Jem's ear. Driscoll came back with a left on nose, then to the jaw, staggering Attell. Attell battered the stomach and Jem jabbed left to the mouth. Attell sent a right to the hear. Driscoll walloped the kidneys, then sent three lefts to the eye, nose and mouth. Attell's round.

Eighth Round.

Attell's left was blocked and Jem jabbed left on mouth. Attell landed a left and right on head, then a swap of lefts on the face was followed by Jem with a left to Attell's chin and a right on the ear. Attell put a left to jaw and crossed a right on the ear. Driscoll darted two lefts to face. Attell replied with a left and right. Jem was short with a left, but after Attell got to the eye with a left Driscoll landed two lefts lightly on face. Attell put two to the stomach with both hands, and they were locked at the bell.

DEMONS' CHALLENGE.

The Demon athletes of The London Advertiser challenge the Derby hockey team of the Murray Shoe Company to a game of hockey, to take place in the Simcoe Street Rink, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, any evening next week.

STRATFORD HAS LEAD OF THREE

Defeated Wiarton Last Night in First of Play-Off Games 9 to 6.

Wiarton, Feb. 19. — Stratford took the first of a series of home-and-home games in the second round of the intermediate O. H. A., by defeating Wiarton here last night by a score of 9 to 6.

As was expected, the game was very fast and the good ice made it a splendid exhibition. This is the first appearance of a Wiarton team in the intermediate O. H. A., and despite their defeat they made a very creditable showing. In individual work the home team was about the equal of the visitors, but the four-man combination of the Stratford team, which is a feature of their play, was too much for the Wiarton defence. Stratford's lineup was changed considerably from that which has been playing all season. Easson, who was hurt in the game with Goderich in London, was not able to play, and Varner took his place at left, while Frank Rankin, who has been playing a stellar game as rover, for the juniors, played that position for the intermediates. Dunbar also was unable to play, and Richards, another junior, took his place at point. Despite the changes, the effectiveness of the team was not injured, and at half-time Stratford had the score in their favor by 4 to 3.

The second half was even more in Stratford's favor, ending at 9 to 6, which leaves Stratford with three goals to their credit for the return game in Stratford Monday night. The game was very clean, and Referee Waghorne had only to rule off four players for minor offences.

The teams lined up as follows:

Stratford.		Wiarton.
Rankin	Goal	Gilpin
Richards	Point	Porter
Forbes	Cover	Bennett
F. Rankin	Rover	F. Simmie
Simpson	Centre	Mera
Barlow	Right	G. Simmie
Varner	Left	Ashley

Referee—Waghorne.

THE FIERCEST GAME IN MANY MOONS

Orient Seniors and Juniors Have a Sanguinary Mix-Up.

The Seniors of the Orient Club decided to demonstrate that they were not candidates for the Aged People's Home, and the other evening they played the Juniors, or juveniles, winning by a score of 3 to 2, in a game that was one of the fiercest in history. One can imagine the time when Ken Casselman played forward. He plunged through the line in great style. Tiny Sage was the best scrimmager on the ice, and made one of the most enthralling spills ever seen in this hemisphere. Jerry McColl collied with the fence, and afterwards gave an imitation of a scarlet runner. His nose bled some. Ed. Robinson, of the Seniors, made a few snail rushes, that came near making a goal once. Scotty Burnett swore that curling was the only game when he got a bat on the shin that made it bark. Tommy Maitland played puss-in-the-corner to his own satisfaction at least. "It was the Dutch," somebody yelled, when Groscurth plodded down the line. "Hod" Jackson was different. He rushed, sure, he rushed. Jack McColl looked so much like a real player that they fined him.

This is the second game of the series, the first being won by the Juniors. The next will decide who is to purchase the oyster supper. After that a pool tournament will be played by those who dare not face their families and play hockey.

Mr. W. Patrick Irving was a candy referee, which was something.

The teams lined-up as follows:

Seniors—Goal, J. Burnett; point, Ed. Robinson; cover, Vic. Jackson; rover, Groscurth; centre, K. W. C. Casselman; right, Tom Maitland; left, Tucker.

Juniors—Goal, Geo. Robinson; point Jack McColl; cover, Tiny Sage; rover, P. Bowman; centre, Jerry McColl; right, Chas. Cox; left, A. Bull.

Sam K. Milroy was the demon manager of the Seniors, while Sam Turner admitted, under pressure, that he had something to do with the Juniors.

STRATHROY WINS FROM VARSITY BOYS

Strathroy, Feb. 19.—The locals defeated the Western University team of London in a very fast game played here tonight by a score of 4 to 0. The ice was heavy, but despite that fact the players worked hard and kept the game fast throughout. There was no scoring in the first half. In the second half, however, Strathroy got into the game with a vengeance, and scored four, while the students were unable to find the nets, though pressing hard all the time. The game was clean and very few penalties were inflicted.

The line-up:

London—Bell, goal; McGuffin, point; Washburn, cover; Wagner, rover; Park, left wing; Collins, right wing; Knight, centre.

Strathroy—Jarvis, goal; Urquhart, point; L. McKellar, cover; Minish, rover; E. McKellar, left wing; McDade, right wing; McCandless, centre.

Referee—H. Byce.

ECLIPSE STILL LEADS IN CARPETBALL SERIES

Court Eclipse, 1025, Canadian Order of Foresters, is still in the lead in the series of carpetball games. At the last regular meeting of above court a very warm game was played between Defiance and Eclipse lodges, when the latter won by 11 points. High Auditor Bro. Hodge and Organizer Bro. Keyes were present, and took a very warm interest in the game.

Following is a list of the games won and lost:

Name.	Won.	Lost.
Eclipse	10	3
Victory	9	3
London City	8	4
Defiance	7	6
Middlesex	4	8
Robin Hood	2	10
Orient	3	10

Official American League Schedule for Season of 1909

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILA'PHIA.	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
Chicago	WHO	April 17, 18, 19, 20 July 6, 7, 8 Sept 8, 9, 10, 11	April 14, 15, 16 May 28, 29, Jun 19 Aug 16, 17, 18, 19 Oct 2	May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 22, 24, 26 Jul (5)(5), S (6),(6)	June 7, 8, 9, 10 July 29, 30, 31 Sept 24, 25, 27, 28	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept 29, 30, Oct 1	June 11, 12, 14, 15 Aug 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept 21, 22, 23	June 16, (17), (17) Aug 6, 7, 9, 10 Sept 16, 17, 18, 20
St. Louis	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28 Jun 29, 30, Jul 1, 3 Sept 2, 3, 4	ARE YOU	April 29, 30, May 1 June 22, 23, 24, 26 Sept (6), (6), 13, 14	April 21, 22, 23, 24 May(31)(31), Jun 19 Aug 16,17, 18, Oct 2	June 16, 17, 18 Aug 6, 7, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20	June 11, 12, 14, 15 Aug 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept 21, 22, 23	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept 29, 30, Oct 1	June 7, 8, 9, 10 July 29, 30, 31 Sept 24, 25, 27, 28
Detroit	Apr 21, 22, 23, 24 May 2, 20 (31), (31) Jun 27, 28, Oct 3	May 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 Ju 20, Jul 4, (5),(5) Sept 5, 12	VOTING	April 26, 27, 28 July 2, 3, 6, 7 July 27 28, Sept 3 4	June 11, 12, 14, 15 Aug 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept 21, 22, 23	June 16, 17, 18 Aug 6, 7, 9, 10 Sept 16, 17, 18, 20	June 7, 8, 9, 10 July 29, 30, 31 Sept 24, 25, 27, 28	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept 29, 30, Oct 1
Cleveland	Ap 29, 30, May 1, 9 Jun 20, 21, Jul 4. Sept 5, 12, 13, 14	Ap 14, 15, 16, May 2 May 27, 28, 29, 30 June 27, 28, Oct 3	April 17, 19, 20 June 29, 30, July 1 Sept 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	FOR IN	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept 29, 30, Oct 1	June 7, 8, 9, 10 June 29, 30, 31 Sept. 24, 25, 27, 28	June 16, 17, 18 Aug 6, 7, 9, 10 Sept 16, 17, 18, 20	June 11, 12, 14, 15 Aug 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept 21, 22, 23
Washington	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug 27, 28, 29	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug 30, 31, Sept 1	May 24, 25, 26 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug 20, 21, 23	May 19, 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug 24, 25, 26	ADVER-TISER'S	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 28 June 22, 23 Sept (6), (6) Oct 2, 4	April 21, 22, 23, 24 June 19, 19, 21 Jun 29, 30, Jul 1, 2	Apr 30, May 1, 3, 4 July 3, (5), (5), 6 Sept 13, 14, 15
Philadelphia	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug 30, 31, Sept 1	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug 27, 28, 29	May 19, 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug 24, 25, 26	May 24, 25, 26 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug 19, 20, 21, 23	April 26, 27, 28, 29 July 27, 28 Aug 16, 17, 18 Sept 3, 4	TRIP TO	Apr 30, May 1, 3, 4 July 3, (6), (5), 6 Sept 13, 14, 15	April 21, 22, 23, 24 June 19, 19, 21 Jun 29, 30, Jul 1, 2
New York	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug 21, 22, 23	May 19, 20, 21, 22 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug 24, 25, 26	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Aug 27, 28, 30	May 14, 15, 17, 18 July 22, 23, 24, 26 Aug 31, Sept 1, 2	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 29(31)(31), Ju 1 Sept 10, 10, 11	April 16, 17, 19, 20 June 24, 25, 26, 28 Sept 7, 8, 9	EUROPE	April 26, 27, 28, 29 June 22, 23 Sept 4, (6), (6) Oct 2, 4
Boston	May 19, 20, 21, 22 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug 24, 25, 26	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug 21, 22, 23	May 14, 15, 17, 18, 27 July 22, 23, 24 Aug 31, Sept 1, 2	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Aug 27, 28, 30	April 16, 17, 19, 26 June 24, 25, 26, 28 Sept 7, 8, 9	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 29, (31), (31) Jun 1, Sep 10, 10, 11	May 5, 6, 7, 8 July 7, 27, 28 Aug 16, 17, 18, 19	CONTEST?
At Home	11 Saturdays. 17 Sundays. Memorial Day. Conflicting dates —May 2, 9, 30; June 20, 27; July 4; Sept 5; Oct 3	11 Saturdays. 17 Sundays. Independence day Conflicting dates —May 2, June 20, 27, Sept 12	14 Saturdays. Labor day.	14 Saturdays. Memorial day. Independence day Labor Day.	12 Saturdays Memorial day.	13 Saturdays. Memorial day. Labor day.	12 Saturdays Independence day	13 Saturdays. June 17. Independence day Labor day. Conflicting dates —Sept. 13, 14, 15.

Coverpoint's Philosophy

Cy Young, in addition to establishing many records, during his career, made another when he cost Cleveland $12,500, with two players, valued at $5,000. This makes the $10,000 beauties, Kelly and Clarkson, look rather slim. And Cy is worth all the money. He always pitches great ball, and can be counted upon to win most of his games. He will be a welcome addition to the Blues, and if Lajoie ever hopes to lead a champion team, this should be the year.

* * *

The silver league in Cobalt country is becoming so involved that a person scarcely knows what is going to happen next. Judging from reports both teams have signed up all the pros. in captivity, whatever they are going to do with them. It sure is the silly season in hockey circles.

* * *

Toronto had a good chance to see Newsy Lalonde at his worst the other evening, and as a result the dirtiest and most brutal game of hockey in the year was shown them. As a rule the newspapers condemned Newsy for his exhibition, although one newspaper stated that as Lalonde had been getting a few raps away from home he was entitled to come back with a few in his own city. All of which comes in properly from a journal that upheld that fine meeting held in Dufferin Park last season. We have seen Newsy in action, and we have no desire to have him sojourn in our midst. And there are quite a few more. Pro. hockey needs just a few more games like that to be as dead as the late lamented Rameses.

* * *

That National League magnate meeting was the funniest affair since giggling has been discovered. Everybody begged everybody else's pardon, then they pushed the button, and in floods of mineral water declared it the best season they ever had. It was good advertising.

* * *

There were fourteen million dollars' worth of peanuts consumed in Canada and the United States last year, and it is estimated that about half that quantity was consumed in the Grand Opera House here, when some good play was on. The munching heard in the pit sounded like that anyway.

* * *

A Chicago woman wants all men labelled so that they can tell the married men from the bachelors. She points out that the terms Miss and Mrs. distingush her sex and she wants the men put under the same rule. It is suspected that she is a baseball fanatic, or theatre patron, and wants to knows whether Clarence the Demon slugger is eligible for the matrimony market, or whether Alphonse, who plays the ice in Uncle Tom's Cabin, has yet been married. It's a good scheme. But there should be some tag on widows, to show whether they were the common or garden variety or of the "grass" species.

* * *

Now a medical journal comes along and states that golf is bad for a man with an irritable temper. So is football; in fact, almost any old game. There are no physical come backs in golf, for a man can take it out on the caddy.

* * *

Jem Driscoll so filled the young life of Abe Attell with boxing gloves last evening that Abe is still trying to figure out where they all came from. Jem is a gem all right.

* * *

Longboat bids fair to wrest the long distance talking championship from Bill Jennings Bryan. He is strong on the endurance lay.

* * *

T. Longboat will not be the favorite in his 15-mile jaunt with Alfie Shrubb. The Indian is not much of a favorite anywhere just at this moment, especially with P. Powers impressario.

* * *

After months of preparation and tons of money spent, the tank town leagues figure out that they cannot compete for the Stanley Cup, which makes them feel as happy as a funeral. Serves them right.

* * *

Regina, Sask., is going to play for the Minto mug, just to show that Edmonton, Alta., is not the only city in the west that can get sporty on occasion. The results will be the same in both instances.

* * *

Boston enthusiasts are up in arms over the transfer of Cy Young to Cleveland, and according to the dispatches there is a plan on foot to put John I. Taylor on the unfair list. It looks direful at the present slant, but about three months from now they will have forgotten about it. Chicago was more violent than staid and sober Boston ever dares be over the sale of Kelly and Clarkson, but the violence was not manifested in the gate receipts. Cy is not worrying. If the truth were known he blissfully is contemplating the load of junk that will be pressed upon him the first time he goes to bat in the old town.—Chicago Tribune.

A NEW LEAGUE FOR THE BASKETBALLERS

A new league in basketball has been formed at the Y. M. C. A. This one is for the junior section of the Employed Boys' Class, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, and the games will be played Tuesday and Thursday nights between 6:45 and 7:30. The teams and schedule are as follows:

1.—B. Parkinson (captain), H. Scott, Bodine, Taliaferro, Hutchinson.

2.—Eastwood (captain), David, Wallace, Walton, Bugg.

3.—Case (captain), Cambridge, Curnoe, Waffles, W. Parkinson.

4.—Wills (captain), Harris, LeSeuer, W. Scott, Gibson.

Schedule.

Feb. 23—Parkinson vs. Eastwood, Case vs. Wills.

Feb. 25—Eastwood vs. Case, Wills vs. Parkinson.

March 2—Parkinson vs. Case, Eastwood vs. Wills.

March 5—Parkinson vs. Eastwood, Case vs. Wills.

March 10—Eastwood vs. Case, Wills vs. Parkinson.

March 13—Parkinson vs. Case, Eastwood vs. Wills.

March 18—Parkinson vs. Eastwood, Case vs. Wills.

March 21—Eastwood vs. Case, Wills vs. Parkinson.

March 26—Parkinson vs. Case, Eastwood vs. Wills.

HIGH HEELS LOST CASE

Were to Blame Instead of Railway Said Jury.

New York, Feb. 19.—That women who wear high French heels on their shoes should not be able to collect damages from falls from trolley cars, was the unique defense set up yesterday in two suits against the Public Service Railway Company by Mrs. Annie Dyer and Mrs. Annie Isner, for $5,000 and $10,000 respectively, both for heavy falls suffered while alighting from street cars belonging to the company.

In both cases the lawyers for the company claimed that the ladies had reached the ground in safety from the car steps, but that their latest style high heels had caused them to trip and fall as they started to walk away.

In the case of Mrs. Isner several woman braved the plaintiff's withering glances, and testified that her heels were altogether too high for a stout woman to wear in comfort and safety.

The juries in both cases decided in favor of the company.

INGERSOLL TIES WITH MILTON

Milton, Feb. 19.—The Ingersoll-Milton Intermediate O. H. A. game played here last night resulted in a tie, which was not played off owing to the poor ice.

Milton led from the start and at half-time the score stood 4—1 in their favor. But Ingersoll came back with a rush in the second half, and shortly before time was called had scored the tying goal, the score standing 5—5.

ALVINSTON LOSES TO WATFORD SEVEN

Watford, Feb. 19.—Watford defeated Alvinston here tonight after a fast and exciting game by a score of 8—6. The locals' defense was very strong. Wiseman, at centre for Alvinston, did fine work.

A HOCKEY CHALLENGE.

To settle all disputes and rumors that have been afloat, the McNee hockey team hereby challenge the McLeod, Nolan team to play a game in the Princess rink next week for a $10 side bet, and more if wanted, the losing team to pay for rink and referee, the latter to be chosen from the Intermediate O. H. A. team. All players must be employed by respective firms and must have been employed and working for same prior to Feb. 15.

Two large houses on the banks of a lake near Newton, N. J., are to be placed on runners and skidded across the ice to another location half a mile away

BIG OFFERS TO SMAILL AND ROSS

"Name Your Own Terms to Finish the Season in Cobalt," the Latest Message.

Cobalt, Feb. 20.—Haileybury now has to beat Liskeard once more in order to tie Cobalt for the Temiskaming championship, unless Liskeard defaults the game.

The home-and-home games between Cobalt and Haileybury will be the climax of an intensely exciting season. Both teams are strengthening up, and as the winners will challenge for the Stanley cup, no efforts will be spared by either club to land the pennant.

Cobalt has lines out for several eastern stars. In fact, after a week's fruitless negotiations with Smaill and Ross, of the Wanderers, the executive wired those players as follows: "Name your own terms to finish the season here."

Tommy Smith, of Brantford, arrived in Haileybury this week, and it is rumored that there will be other changes on the Haileybury team. It is doubtful, though, whether that course of action would increase the effectiveness of the team, as they have developed open a fine system of team-work, and a change might break this up. Some assert that Haileybury does not intend to change the line-up, but are merely signing up all available players in order to keep Cobalt from securing them.

THE TURF.

Winners Friday.

Oakland, Feb. 19. — Summaries: Mansard 3 to 1, Sainotta 9 to 1, Toll Box 7 to 1, Warden 16 to 1, The Peer 3 to 4, Mesa 13 to 5.

Los Angeles, Feb. 19.—Summaries: Karedo 12 to 1, C. H. Patton 13 to 5, Lady Kitty 12 to 1, Rockstone 13 to 5, Round and Round 7 to 1, Garland 5 to 1, Bud Embry 12 to 1.

REAL ESTATERS ARE FOR M'CLARYS

Resolution Was Passed at Last Night's Meeting of Association.

"Resolved, that this association is not in sympathy with the action of the city engineer in objecting to the passage between the two buildings erected by the McClary Manufacturing Company. While we recognize the necessity of a building bylaw, still it should be interpreted with judgment and common sense and not used for the purpose of harassing manufacturers or other citizens who may desire to improve their property."

The above resolution was unanimously passed at a well attended meeting of the Real Estate Owners held last night in the new rooms in the Albion Block.

The members agreed that as the McClary plants are each units in themselves and are comparatively isolated and that they have moreover passed all requirements demanded by the fire underwriters, they should surely be satisfactory to the council. Moreover, it was thought that the publication of such a bylaw would give a most unfavorable impression to out-of-town manufacturers.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it. Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

Get Our Estimate

On what Lumber, Shingles, Siding, Flooring or House Trim you may need. We can quote you on your Doors and Window Frames, Sash, etc., too.

LET'S FIGURE WITH YOU.

Geo. H. Belton

Yard, Mill and Factory Rectory St., North Grand Trunk Railway.

morning and reports that the snow is very deep in Quebec. He was much pleased at the increase of business lately at the local Bennett house.

Jack Silcox, of the London Medical School, London, is lying seriously ill at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. Guest, Metcalfe street, St. Thomas. Mr. Silcox contracted a serious cold a week ago, and complications have developed, making his condition critical.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Forest, and Mr. David Hamilton, of Manitoba, have been spending a few days with their brother, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, in this city. Mr. D. Hamilton, who has been in the west about ten years, speaks very hopefully of the present outlook, and states that conditions generally are greatly improving. Mr. Hamilton is engaged in the cattle trade and farming.

The Illinois State University has asked for huge donations from the Legislature.

The tender Yankton was the first ship of the fleet to complete the great trip around the world.

High school and "prep" fraternity men started a united defence against the attacks of educators all over the country.

Deaths and escapes among the deer in the Washington, Del., free zoo are rapidly depopulating that part of the menagerie.

The bill providing that counties may vote local option by an even majority, instead of two-thirds, has passed the House in Arizona.

A girl witness told of unprintable language used in Robin Cooper's office prior to killing of Senator Carmack in Nashville.

Charles W. Morse was released from the Tombs for two hours in custody of United States Marshal Henkel, to transact financial business.

Ella Gingles, an 18-year-old Irish lacemaker, was found bound hand and foot and mutilated, in a public bathroom of the Wellington Hotel, in Chicago.

Three persons were burned to death and four fatally injured by an explosion of a keg of mining powder in a coal miner's home, near Colliers, West Virginia.

Personal Mention

The many friends of Mrs. Edward Daly, of 436 Dufferin avenue, will regret to learn that she is very seriously ill at her home.

Mr. Charles Johnston, of Niagara Falls, is in the city on account of the death of his brother-in-law, Capt. A. W. Porte.

Hamilton Spectator: Mrs. Charles Robb, 22 Charlton avenue west, has returned to town after visiting Mrs. John Hunt, Highfield, London, Ont.

Hamilton Times: Mr. C. W. Bennett, London, head of the Bennett Theatrical Enterprises, is at the Waldorf. He came in from Montreal this

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.

Russell

Model "L" for $2,000

---And What it Means

YOU WHO WILL SPEND THIS SUM ON A CAR---WHAT DO YOU DEMAND?

You demand STRENGTH—for what use is a car if it won't stand the strain? COMFORT—For why have a car at all if it is not perfectly comfortable? POWER, and plenty of it, to take you wherever you want to go.

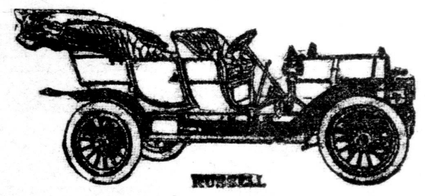
The MODEL "L" RUSSELL will meet your requirements as no other can.

You want a four-cylinder car, and you want it shaft-driven. You want selective transmission and metal-to-metal clutch. You want F. & S. bearings and nickel steel driving mechanism.

You can get them in the RUSSELL—these and much more, and get them at the price of an ordinary car. Model "L" is the best car in Canada at the price.

RUSSELL "THIRTY" MODEL "H," $2,500.

The de luxe car. Luxuriously finished—a car of unusually elegant style. Larger motor than Model "L" with greater power.



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CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Limited

Makers of High-Grade Automobiles.

WEST TORONTO

The Thought Exchange

A Column for Women—By Betty.

There is no doubt a great proportion, of our troubles arise from exaggeration; one-half from our own distorted vision, and the remainder from the abnormal view of our neighbor.

A retrospective glance at certain prove our assertion.

Nature, circumstances, environment, all tend to make us creatures of mood and temperament. How largely we may control those elements which appear at times to buffet us is the problem of every thoughtful woman. Viewed singly or en masse they seem to possess for us some degree of fascination, albeit that fascination is tempered also by deep humiliation.

DISTURBED BY DUST.

Can you remember days when a microscopic investigation into household affairs had seized you? Days when the smallest speck of dust had had more power to disturb than pecks of the same material, and ever-present evil, on other occasions? Reasoning that since we cannot despise the source from which we came, and to which we must ultimately return, why war against the inevitable?

This sounds logical and reasonable, yet how many domestic upheavals have been caused by things relatively as small as a speck of dust?

When faithful Martha, who has served months, perhaps years, neglects for a single day the ice chamber of the refrigerator, shall you, bent on a special tour of investigation, forget the many times it has been well cared for, because, you perchance are in an exaggerated and hyper-sensitive attitude toward the universe?

A deserted kitchen, and the awful and appalling reality that you are alone with a half-prepared meal and little knowledge of the gas stove, may tend toward a more sane and philosophic view on some future occasion.

MISERIES OF A MISFIT.

Or, again, a well-meaning friend may have urged you to engage the services of her pet modiste, who, to use her term, is "simply perfect." Visions of yourself arrayed in a new creation evolved by this much-lauded dressmaker has sustained you through weary hours of selection, fitting and detail, necessary and too well known to require further mention.

Imagine your horror when you find yourself a caricature, the gown a total loss, your self-respect destroyed, because of the outburst of emotion which has followed the discovery that things are not what they seem! This occasion, you will say, found you in a perfectly normal attitude toward all mankind, yea even womankind. Yet how quickly was it followed by the abnormal. Disappointment, lose, and a sense of injury toward one who has blundered, cause you to lose that poise and well-regulated attitude which is your usual possession, and which was especially yours when in the privacy of your own room you opened the box which contained your anticipated delight, but actual disappointment. The exaggerated view is not the habitual attitude of many; but a healthy, sane, well-balanced person, may in a few minutes be changed by stress of circumstances into something abnormal and abhorrent. The whole system, physical and domestic, has been poisoned.

Is it worth while? Shall even pecuniary loss justify a greater loss? We leave it with you. Children, we are, learning each day our lessons in the great school of experience.

The road to home happiness is said to lie over small stepping-stones.

* * *

THE SMUT NUISANCE.

It may be that the Real Estate Owners' Association will yet see the wisdom of taking up the smut nuisance. It is while house-hunting that one wonders how long—how very long—it must be endured. To decide upon a pretty and convenient house at moderate price is not difficult at the present time, for there are many vacant, but the newcomer to the city, all unsuspecting, finds frequently after the lease is signed that they are subject to this very disagreeable annoyance, and would gladly change their place of abode. Not a little hard feeling is often engendered between tenant and landlord, that they were not told of this disadvantage.

It may be necessary to burn soft coal in factories, but public buildings need not do so. In the United States the woman have taken up this question, as well as the very distressing noise of whistles.

The new-comer to the city is struck with the variety of architectural design displayed, but there is yet room for improvement, and may the day hasten when the woman architect may plan our homes.

* * *

THE HOME-MAKING GIRL.

The home-making girl, the girl who loves to entertain, the girl who fills the house with young people and "fusses" over a gas stove making things good to eat, is having her innings at the high school. This type is often proficient in music, thus filling out her list of home accomplishments. We know of one who is still a pupil at the Collegiate, and will never make a brilliant student, but is loved by young and old. Such an one will always take to cooking. The success or failure of domestic science depends not on the perfecting of these pupils. When the girl who shuns cooking, who hides away with a book, and is seldom found when called, when this unpromising material is made into something resembling willing service, then the art will have triumphed. Had we an opportunity, we would urge upon the teachers that they take especial care to search out the "book-worms" and teach them cooking, if need be, at the point of the sword; for never will the dreamer care for the practical side of life until shown, and led patiently through many failures.

Jane Austin has said that "one of woman's rights which was inherent, but had lain dormant through neglect, was that of preparing food." Even the sluggish person, who dislikes practical effort, may in time awaken to this inherent right, and find no trouble too great, no task too arduous, and no effort too severe, if perchance she may become a real home-maker. Nor is there need of complicating these duties with our various other obligations.

* * *

A DANGEROUS "COMFORT."

How many mothers know that the use of the rubber "comfort," so often given to quiet a child, is the cause of that dangerous and distressing disease known as adenoids. This is a growth between the nose and throat, and greatly impairs the health of the child, making an operation necessary?

The constant drawing up on a rubber "comfort" brings down the upper part of the throat and mouth, and often the articulation of the child is spoiled for life.

OFFICIALS DID NOT REMAIN LONG

Mr Hays and Party of G. T. R. Went Through Again Last Night.

A number of Grand Trunk officials, including Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager; Third Vice-President FitzHugh, Chief Engineer Howard G. Kelly, Superintendent U. E. Gillen, Master Mechanic Robb, and others, passed through the city last evening shortly before 6 o'clock on their way from Windsor to Montreal.

After the banquet in Stratford on Thursday evening, the party took a special train to Sarnia, where the tunnel and the new electrical appliances were inspected.

On leaving there they went to Windsor and Detroit, looking over the property of the company there.

Lost No Time.

On arriving here the party waited just a minute, getting orders, and immediately pulling out for the east. They made no inspection of the east end yards, nor did they have time to discuss anything with a reporter or any of the local officials.

The special train was made up of two baggage cars, Superintendent Gillen's private car, Mr. Kelly's private car, Mr. FitzHugh's private car, and Mr. Hays' private car, "Canada."

They were all busy preparing for dinner, when the train came in, and as they only had a minute to spend, they were not to be interviewed.

Will Take No Part.

So far as could be learned from a couple of the officials who remained in the city, the company will take no part in the session of the Dominion railway commission, as track elevation will only be effected if the commission bring in an order ordering the company to elevate their tracks throughout the city.

Money Is Scarce.

The impression was also given that the improvements in London would be some time in coming. There will be a great deal of money needed to make the necessary improvements ordered by the railway commission in Toronto, and the company will not undertake the London elevation until that is settled, as there is not enough money on hand to do so.

One official stated that it would be at least two years before anything was done towards elevating the tracks in London.

WINDOWS WILL BE ON CITY PROPERTY

Mr. John Hayman's New Apartment House Scheme Held Up for a Time.

Mr. John Hayman intends asking the city council to amend the building by-laws, so that he can go ahead with his new apartment-house which is to be built at the corner of Wellington and Queen's avenue.

Mr. Hayman has the plans completed and wants to start work as soon as possible, but according to Architect Nutter, the windows which Mr. Hayman wishes to place on the Wellington street side of the building are not provided for by the bylaws.

Mr. Hayman wishes to build the apartment-house right up to the street line, and to have bay windows project on the street. His idea in building this style of window is that it greatly enhances the beauty of the building which will be one of the finest pieces of architecture in London when completed.

Unless the bylaws are amended, so as to allow the construction of such windows, it cannot be built, and Mr. Hayman intends asking the council to arrange this matter, as it will not in any way do harm.

The street at this point is 132 feet wide, one of the widest in the city, so that no inconvenience can be caused to anyone.

AFTER PIRATE GOLD

Sail Away To Seek Lost Loot in the Southern Seas.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Capt. James Brown, who was a member of a party that searched for the famous Cocos Island treasure in 1850, has sailed again for the South Seas to recover the spoils of the Spanish freebooters taken from them by Capt. Smith, of the schooner Black Witch, which sailed from Salem, Mass., in 1820. Ever since that time venturesome treasure-seekers have sought the rich loot, but all that has ever since come of their search has been countless romances of the sea.

According to an interview given by Captain Brown before he sailed, the reason for the failure was the fact that the party which he accompanied in 1850 removed the treasure from the Cocos to another island in the South Pacific. In the expedition of 1850 Brown sailed with Capt. Henry Smith, son of the doughty seafarer, who relieved the Spanish ships of their great treasure. According to the captain the treasure was found and $1,000,000 was removed to Australia after the schooner had broken up and all the crew except the captain, the steward and himself had perished. The remaining $9,000,000 was buried on another island. Before this country was reached the captain and steward died, so he claims that he is the only living man who knows the whereabouts of the treasure.

Capt. Brown left this port on board the Mariposa, and he plans to outfit a small steamship when he reaches the group of islands where the treasure is buried.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

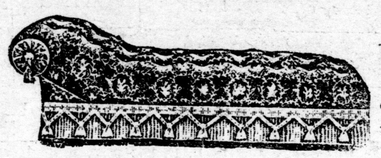
Huntsville Feb. 19.—The Northern Volunteer Firemen's Association met in annual convention here yesterday. John Toole, of Midland, was elected president, and Major Grant, of Huntsville, secretary for 1909. Parry Sound was selected as the place for the next tournament, which will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Gems worth $200,000 are said to have been stolen from the express office at a North Carolina winter resort.

The Indianapolis conference urges that Congress create a commission, but revise the tariff in the meantime.

Peoples Outfitting Co.
February Furniture Sale

Values greater than we have ever been able to offer will be found in this Great Annual Furniture Sale for the home. It is generally known that this store furnishes more homes in the city than any other Furniture house. The reason of this is our generous credit service



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This Big Comfortable Couch for, $4.95

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THIS FAMOUS "HOME" ROYAL RANGE REDUCED IN PRICE MONDAY.

Seldom do we find it necessary to lower the price on this well-known range. Monday we will offer 6 only No. 9 Royal Ranges, 4 holes, deep fire box, duplex grate, nickel-plated, with a full guarantee, for $25. Regular price $32.00.

Marvelous Values in Enameled Iron Beds

Brass and Iron Beds. Iron Beds in white and green enamel, heavy fillers and posts, brass centre.

Regular $4.00, for ... $2.00
Regular $4.50, for .. $2.65
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Regular $7.50, for ... $5.70
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An All-Brass Bed, regular $20.00, for $14.00

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

on advertised specials if you wish to have your purchase charged. If you have no account with us at present we invite you to open one now.

All-Wool and Union Blankets

$6.50 All-Wool, February special $4.95
$5.00 All-Wool, February special $3.25
$4.00 All-Wool, February special $2.70
$3.50 All-Wool, February special $2.25
$2 Comforters, February special $1.25
$2.25 Comforters, Feb. special $1.35
$10 Comforters, February special $6.95

FEBRUARY SALE OF CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, ETC.—1,000 yards of Balmoral Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, patterns in greens, fawns and red. To be cleared for Monday's special—25 PER CENT OFF.

Linoleums, Mattings, etc., to be cleared out Monday sale 25 PER CENT OFF THE REGULAR PRICES.

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OUR LIBERAL CREDIT SERVICE EXTENDED TO ALL.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS NOW IN STRATHROY

Fourteen Birds in the Bevy—Benefit Carnival Feb. 22.

Strathroy, Feb. 19.—Mr. James Downham received a consignment of fourteen English pheasants on Wednesday from Hedon (near Hull), England. They arrived in good condition. There were some choice birds in the lot.

Mr. D. Staples has accepted a situation on the Toronto and Northern Ontario Railway at North Bay, and will enter on his new work at once.

Mr. McCubbin, teller of the local Standard Bank, has been transferred to Hickson.

Mr. John Murray and son Guy leave the first of next month for the Northwest.

The series of lectures on "The Christian Era," that have been given in St. John's Hall on Thursday evening by the rector, Rev. S. F. Robinson, for the past four weeks, close on Thursday evening next.

Canon Richardson, of London, will preach at the first of the Lenten services in St. John's Hall next Thursday evening.

A benefit carnival will be given Caretaker S. Cook, at the Alexandria Rink on Monday evening, Feb. 22. Prizes will be given for the best skaters and best costumes, and a speeding contest will be on the programme. Mayor Pope, Mr. F. P. Hughes and C. M. Ray will act as judges.

Mr. R. McIntyre, of London, will take over the Queen's Hotel next month. Mr. R. J. Thompson, the present proprietor, will live retired for the present.

The Women's Institute meeting held in St. John's Hall on Friday afternoon last was largely attended. Mrs. W. B. Ferguson gave an excellent paper on "Preparing Supper Dishes." Then came a solo by Miss Jean Buttery, and a reading by Mrs. J. W. Murray. A paper on "The Life and Works of Wordsworth," by Mrs. W. M. Kannawain, B. A., was much enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be held on March 12 in St. John's Hall.

Professor A. L. McCrimmon, of Toronto, will preach anniversary sermons in the Baptist Church on Sunday next. The professor preached here several years ago on a similar occasion. His is a most able speaker and a large crowd will no doubt turn out to hear him. Special music is being prepared by the choir.

SKIPPED TO CANADA.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—A peculiar outcome of the Cathedral street beanery poisoning case, in which one man lost his life, and the lives of four others were endangered, is that C. F. Hill, the proprietor of the beanery, has been found to be a fugitive from Massachusetts justice. It is charged that he robbed an old lady in a hotel deal some time ago, and skipped to Canada. His right name is McGrath, and he belongs to Havershill, Mass. Hill is now under arrest.

W. W. Ramsay, former president of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, was found guilty of bribery.

ST. MARY'S FAMILY NEARLY ASPHYXIATED

Laid Out by Coal Gas From Stove—Transfers of Property.

St. Marys, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Moore and family, who recently moved into one of the Morphy houses near the Water street fire hall, were almost asphyxiated on Thursday night of last week by escaping gas from a coal stove.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, of concession 7, of Nissouri, has bought the J. B. Taylor property in the Towle survey, west of the Maxwell works, and will remove to St. Marys.

James Hedley, of the east end, has bought the Robert Porter farm a short distance down the River Thames. Mr. Porter intends moving into the more central portion of the town.

Mrs. Margaret Richardson, Wellington street, has sold her vacant lot on the southwest corner of Church and Park streets, to Thomas O'Dell, contractor, who intends erecting a dwelling on it in the spring.

Mr. Matthew Forsyth, of "Riverside Farm," Blanshard, an esteemed resident, and now in his 87th year, met with an unfortunate accident on Sunday afternoon. While going from the house to the barn he slipped and fell heavily to the ground, fracturing his left leg above the knee.

A horse belonging to George Hendrie, was being unhitched from a rig by his groom, James Flynn, at the stable at the east side of the market building, bolted as soon as the traces were loose and ran away across Queen street, crashing through the plate glass window of the Bell Central telephone office, and badly scaring the 'hello girls.

A large shipment of horses took place this week from this district.

Robert Teskey, barber, was driving out into the country on Wednesday afternoon when his horse became frightened, ran away and badly wrecked the cutter to which he was attached.

About twenty Stone Town sports took in the Goderich and Stratford hockey match played at London on Wednesday evening.

The hockey match on Wednesday night between Knox Church and the First Presbyterian Church was won by Knox Church Club, 5 to 3.

Freeman Jameson, clerk with the St. Marys Hardware, Limited, was using a crowbar under a heavy case of zinc plate on Thursday of last week, when the bar slipped and case and bar fell heavily on one of his feet, severely crushing some of the toes.

The Senate passed an amendment to the naval bill providing that, in the discretion of the President, one-half of the navy shall be kept in Pacific waters, so far as practicable.

The four-masted schooner Miles M. Merry ran ashore at Moriches, L. I., just before daylight Friday morning. The crew had no trouble in escaping, the vessel being high and dry on the beach.

A $50,000 Persian rug studded with jewels, has been presented to the nation through President Roosevelt by H. H. Topakyan, of New York city.

RADICAL CHANGE IN THE TARIFF

Ground Pulp Wood May Be Put on the Free List by U. S.

Washington, Feb. 19.—A reduction on the duty on new print paper from $6 a ton to $2 a ton; the placing of ground wood on the free list, and the establishment of a duty of one-twelfth cent per pound on mechanically-ground wood pulp, are the recommendations for the select committee on pulp and paper investigation which made a commissioners' report to the House today.

The committee's report states that it would seem that the production of news print paper or the other cheaper grades of paper today are dependent upon the continuation of cheap ground wood produced from spruce trees, and that that condition is likely to prevail in the future.

The amount of spruce consumed in the United States in 1907, according to the report, was about 1,260,000 cords for ground wood, about 1,420,000 cords for sulphite fibre and about 3,350,000 cords for lumber. The amount of standing spruce is variously estimated, but is roughly guessed to be about 70,000,000 cords east of the Rockies.

An appeal is made for the conservation of the forests.

The paragraph recommended for insertion in the tariff bill, placing a duty of one-twelfth of a cent per pound on mechanically-ground wood pulp, provides that this article shall be admitted free of duty from any country, dependency or other subdivision of a Government which does not forbid or restrict the exportation or does not impose an export duty or charge upon mechanically-ground wood or pulp for use in the manufacture of wood pulp.

The duties recommended for print paper are:

On print paper valued at not over two and one-quarter cents per pound, one-tenth of a cent per pound, and on paper valued at over two and one-quarter cents a pound, and not over two and one-half cents a pound, two-tenths of a cent per pound.

It also recommends that the forest service investigate the question of the production of ground wood and sulphite fibre from other kinds of wood than those now used.

TO PROTECT HERRING

Provincial Government Likely To Give Subject Early and Serious Thought.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Protection of the herring fisheries in Lake Erie is likely to be brought under discussion during the present session of the Legislature.

In a number of reports which have been prepared it has been stated that the herring have been rapidly increasing of late years. Practically, however, it would appear that the reports are founded on the basis that the takes of herring have increased.

The fallacy of this method of computation can be best illustrated by what took place on Lake Erie last season. The great spawning ground for herring in the lake is situated on the sand bars off Port Stanley. During the last spawning season the whole of the Port Stanley fleet in addition to a number of boats from other lake ports, the catch averaged from 75 to 100 tons per boat a day.

The immediate effect of this was that the market was gutted, but the ultimate effect may be that great and almost irreparable injury may be done to the industry. This will be easily recognized from the fact that every fish taken was soft and in a condition that not only the present, but future generations of herring were destroyed.

In the constitution of the fish and game committee there is an indication that the Government intends to actively take up this and kindred matters.

SOME FACTS FOR FARMERS

Supplemental Meeting of Institute Held at Arva.

A supplemental meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held at Arva Monday afternoon and evening, Mr. George Lewis, the president, acting as chairman. A rather small crowd attended the afternoon session. The first speaker, Mr. Stevenson, of Ancaster, handled his subject, "The Dairy Cow," in a very able manner. Mr. Barbour followed. His subject, "The Draft Horse and How Best to Raise Him," was very instructive.

The weather in the evening was very stormy, but a fair crowd attended, the same speakers addressing the meeting. Mr. Stevenson's subject was "Seed Grain," and Mr. Barbour's "The Cultivation of the Soil." These are live subjects, and are very instructive and interesting.

Prof. Nelson's orchestra favored the audience with a number of selections very acceptably.

It is very unfortunate that more farmers do not attend these meetings, as a large amount of useful information is given in a very clear and interesting manner.

CUT IN STEEL PRICES

Also Wages of U. S. Steel Corporation Employees Will Be Reduced.

New York, Feb. 19.—Reports of an impending reduction in the price of finished steel products, other than steel rails, circulated in the financial district, were followed by a recession in the price of United States Steel common stock on the New York stock exchange today.

It was stated unofficially that the United States Steel Corporation has determined to abandon its hitherto firm attitude in the maintenance of prices of finished steel, other than rails, and that the market will hereafter be an open one with both independent manufacturers and the Steel Corporation taking orders at such prices as the immediate condition of the market may warrant.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Corporation, is expected to issue a statement defining the position of the corporation in this request.

It was reported today that the Carnegie Steel Company has cut the price of steel bars to $1 20 per 100 pounds. This is said to be equivalent to a cut of $4 per ton.

Later it was reported that the price of steel tubes had been cut from $10 to $12 per ton lower than the closing price of yesterday. It was also currently reported that the wages of employees will be reduced to correspond with the reduction in the price of steel.

AUTO LEGISLATION

Rural Members Unite in Endeavor to Impress Government.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Systematic steps are being taken by the rural members to secure the passing of a more stringent automobile legislation this session.

It is now proposed to call a conference of all the members interested in the subject to draw up some uniform suggestions to press upon the Government. It is thought that this will be more effective than desultory individual action. The members have received many complaints during the past year, and are as much as ever convinced that something is necessary to protect the farmers and their wives. Statistics as to accidents and thousands of names on petitions will be submitted to strengthen the case of the advocates of stringent legislation.

Duncan Ross, of Middlesex, who took a prominent part in the fight last session, will again advocate keeping autos off the roads on certain days of the week. He would also compel them to stop on meeting horses and permit the driver to pass. As to penalties, he still maintains that there should be imprisonment as well as fine.

Particularly in Western Ontario is it found that a large majority of those violating the law are Americans.

Phil. H. Bowyer has a measure to allow country merchants to sell "harmless household drugs."

Under the old act they were prevented only from selling poisons, but a change of a few years ago placed everything in the form of drugs in charge of certified druggists.

Shaft No. 18 of the Deering Coal Company, near Benton, Ill., blew up, entombing four men. Rescue work is going on, but there is little hope that they will be found alive.

Mrs. Edward Wilson said in a Brooklyn court that her husband had contributed just one cent towards the support of herself and her six children during the past four years.

Miss Emily Virginia Mason, who won fame during the civil war as a nurse of Confederate soldiers, died in Washington, D. C., last night, aged 94 years.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co.

The 37th annual meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1909, at 2 p.m. The following financial statement was submitted:

Dr. Financial Statement for the Year Ending 31st Dec., 1908. Cr.

To dividends		$ 37,812 00	
To interest on savings deposits ..	$16,465 50		
To interest on debentures	42,317 63		
		$ 58,783 13	
To general expense account, including directors' fees, solicitors' fees, auditors' salaries, municipal and provincial taxes		$ 10,267 70	
To repairs to company's building		165 76	
To commission on loans ...		3,642 44	
To land inspection		2,111 06	
To expenses and commission on debentures		$24 63	
To written off real estate owned		1,388 83	
To transferred to reserve fund		19,000 00	
To balance carried forward		3,498 08	
		$137,433 63	

By balance brought forward		$ 2,237 62	
By interest earned, etc		132,262 53	
By rents from company's building		2,933 48	
		$137,433 63	

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages on real estate, etc.	$2,290,422 17		
Less retained to pay prior mortgages .	791 00		
		$2,289,631 17	
Loans on stocks and bonds		42,247 30	
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company's building		29,000 00	
Rents accrued		325 00	
Stocks and bonds		7,200 00	
Office furniture		875 00	
Real estate owned		10,000 00	
Cash on hand ..	$ 4,251 91		
Cash in banks ..	97,390 43		
		101,642 34	
		$2,480,920 81	

LIABILITIES.

To the Public—			
Savings deposits	$551,643 00		
Currency debentures	749,594 72		
Sterling debentures	196,321 03		
Interest accrued on debentures	10,418 87		
Sundry habilities	1,339 11		
		$1,509,316 73	
To Shareholders—			
Capital stock ..	$630,200 00		
Reserve fund ..	319,000 00		
Dividend No. 73 (payable Jan. 2, 1909)	18,966 00		
Balance of profit and loss account	3,498 08		
		971,604 08	
		$2,480,920 81	

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company of London, Ontario, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1908, and find the same correct and in accordance with the above statements, and the company's books. We have examined the cash and bank accounts and vouchers monthly, and have carefully checked every entry in the company's ledgers, and we have examined the company's securities, and find them in order.

F. G. JEWELL,
ANDREW DALE,
Auditors.

London, Ont., Feb. 3, 1909.

The board of directors, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Reid, Major Thomas Beattie, M. P., T. H. Smallman, M. Masuret, and T. P. McCormick, were all re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. W. J. Reid was elected president, and Major Thomas Beattie, M. P., vice-president.

SPENT ON RAILWAYS

Government During Last Fiscal Year Expended Thirty-five Millions.

Ottawa, Feb. 19. — The report of the department of railways and canals shows that during the fiscal year the total railway expenditure amounted to $35,495,196, of which $23,684,095 was charged to capital, $2,215,895 to income and $9,595,295 to revenue.

The expenditure on capital included $18,910,449 for the National Transcontinental Railway. The expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway was $13,577,491. The deputy minister, M. J. Butler, in his report, strongly recommends the early enlargement of the Welland Canal.

SUFFRAGETTES JAILED.

London, Feb. 16.—Sixteen of the suffragettes who were arrested yesterday in Downing street came up for trial today, and ten of them were sentenced by the magistrate to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six weeks. They refused to give security for their good behavior for six months. Two of the prisoners gave the required sureties and the other four were discharged.

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today at 2:30......"Cinderella"
Tonight at 8:15....."A Cowboy Girl"
Wednesday..... ..... Kathryn Osterman in "The Night of the Play"
Saturday, matinee and night "Florodora"

LARGE AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT.

There was a larger audience at the Grand last evening than any other night of the week. "The Dawn of Freedom" was the play, and it was the best offering of all. Every member of the cast had a part suitable to his ability, and they made the most of it. Mr. Herbert C. Power, Miss Beaumont, Miss Robinson and Miss Gordon, all created very favorable impressions, and were popular with the audience.

There were a number of excellent specialties between acts that were much appreciated, and made a hit with the crowd.

This afternoon there will be a special matinee for children, the play being "Cinderella." In the evening Mr. Power will offer "A Cowboy Girl." There should be large houses at each performance.

KATHRYN OSTERMAN.

As "Nancy Brasher," the ambitious wife torn between her love for her husband and the secret and burning desire for fame as a playwright, Kathryn Osterman is said to be charming in her new comedy, "The Night of the Play."

With the natural tendency to dissimulation, common to the fair sex, the wife conceals the fact that she is writing a play, from her husband. Hubby fails to guess this important fact, but gets wise to a lot of other incidentals such as secret interviews with managers, scene painters, leading men, etc., and the complications that ensue are enough to furnish several comedies with uproarious fun.

The opportunities for genuine fun furnished Miss Osterman by the role are taken full advantage of by that clever actress. She is the tempestuous centre about which revolves all the laughter in the play. Her swift alternations of mischievous tenderness, mock heroics and real feelings are delicious beyond description and must be seen to be really appreciated.

Partial fate has given Miss Osterman the further advantage of beauty of a rare and radiant type, great personal magnetism, lots of temperament and taste in dress that is a most valuable asset in itself. Her gowns are more wonderful than ever this year and there is one in which she is sheathed in gold from head to foot.

In her famous directoire gown the lovely actress looks like an exquisite statue of gold and ivory.

Miss Osterman, always supported by an excellent and finely-balanced company, will present "The Night of the Play" at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening.

"FLORADORA."

The Imperial Opera Company, which made such a great hit in "San Toy" last month, will return to the Grand Opera House on Saturday next, when they will give two presentations of the musical comedy success, "Florodora." All the favorites will be seen in suitable roles and a splendid performance may be anticipated. By special arrangements with George Edwards, of the Gaiety Theatre, London, the original scenery and costumes will be used in the presentations here.

Care has been taken in casting the various members for this particular piece, new faces having been added both to the principals and chorus. Agnes Cain-Brown is again at the head of the company, being ably assisted by the well-known favorites of comic opera: Harry Girard, Hallen Moystn, Saberry Dorsell, Laura Christopher, W. H. Pringle, Elvia Crox Seabrooke, W. L. Doyle and Harry St. Clair. Miss Florence Burdette, who will play the part of Lady Hollyrood, originated by Edna Wallace Hopper, is a new and valuable adjunct to this organization. Agnes Cain-Brown will be seen in her original part of Dolores, and it is safe to say that this particular role will be handled in a masterly way by this charming prima donna.

Another new and important factor in the cast will be Herbert Salinger, who was so long and successfully identified with the famous New York Casino forces. Mr. Salinger will be seen in his original role of Anthony Tweedlepunch.

Special tickets will be issued for children for the matinee performance entitling them to any seat in the theatre for twenty-five cents.

KATHRYN OSTERMAN,
Who Will Present Her New Comedy, "The Night of the Play," at the Grand Opera House, Wednesday Evening.

"FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

No musical play seen here in years left such a lasting impression as did "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," the Cohan comedy presented at the Grand Opera House late last season, and it will be a welcome bit of news to know that the piece will again be seen at that popular playhouse on Friday, March 5, with the same cast as before.

"Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway" has a real plot of interesting development and just enough catchy music to introduce some striking song hits. It is one roar of laughs in the comedy sense, thrilling in its melodramatic moments, and heart-stirring in some moments or real pathos. Frances Gordon impresses the versatility of her art more strongly on her creation of the role of "Plain Mary," than anything she has undertaken. It is a great character as played by her, this plain, loyal-hearted domestic, and especially convincing in some of the pathetic scenes. Scott Welsh as exsport, "Kid Burns," with wonderful slang phrases, so expressively given, and with his honest-hearted ways, made an immense hit with Londoners. The music principally containing two great songs by Miss Gordon, "Mary is a Grand Old Name," and "So Long Mary," and the title song, "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway," has gained the popular fancy. The supporting cast includes Mary Cunard, Elizabeth Drew, Susan Chisnel, Ninon de Varenne, Eugene McGregor, James H. Manning, James H. Davett, Harry Gwynette and Archie MacKenzie, Jun.

THE POWER STOCK COMPANY.

The plays presented by the Power Stock Company at the Grand Opera House during the week have met with the approval of the large audiences that have been in attendance nightly. Several good specialties were given, and one in particular, two young colored ladies, who do one of the neatest singing acts seen locally in some time.

The play to be presented at the matinee today will be of great interest to the little ones, who will be taken into fairyland wit h 'Cinderella or the Little Glass Slipper."

fail to guess this important fact, but performance this evening when the western melodrama, "A Cowboy Girl," will be presented.

At the matinee all children will be admitted to any seat for ten cents.

AL. H. WILSON.

Golden-voiced Al. H. Wilson in his latest play, "When Old New York Was Dutch," is the combination which Manager Sidney R. Ellis will present at the Grand Opera House at an early date. The play is a love story, with the sweetest of songs. The scenes are descriptive of a period antedating the revolution when the Dutch and English were alternately in possession of New Amsterdam (now New York City), and when there were hardly any distinctly Americans. The plot which is clean and interesting, deals with the enmity existing between the British governor and the old Dutch patroons. The time is a romantic one, and gives opportunity for attractive stage setting and quaint costuming. During the action of the play Mr. Wilson's uneful voice is heard to great advantage in the rendition of the following songs, arranged for his production: "Helen," "The Old Chimney Corner," Auf Wiedersehn," "Fraulein," and Tom Moore's "Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms."

PAGANINI INTERPRETED BY YOUTH.

Music-lovers in London and vicinity are at last to have an opportunity of hearing Marie Hall, the world-famous violinist, who will appear in the Auditorium on the evening of Friday, March 4, under the auspices of the Woman's Music Club. It is expected that large contingents will be present from St. Thomas, Woodstock, St. Marys, Ingersoll, Strathroy, Petrolea, and other surrounding towns.

A recent number of the London Daily Mail said of the playing of this marvellous young violinist whose life-story reads like a fairy tale: "Then the melodies begin to unfold, with a purity and sweetness never heard before. It is Paganini interpreted by youth, with hopes, ideals, unsullied. Ah! but that strain of melancholy—youth has surely not fathomed such depth of utter pathos? When Kubelik plays it, too, it is only a tune; but now it seems like the distant echo of a world's living sorrow. And now the very devil is in the fiddle. Gay mocking laughter thrills from it. There is a scampering of little demons that have not been loosed since Paganini himself first conjured them out of horsehair and catgut."

The music club has shown much enterprise in securing this star of first magnitude for the second artists' concert promised for this season. Harold Bealey, baritone, and Loule Basche, pianist, will be the assisting artists.

AGNES CAIN-BROWN,
As Dolores in "Florodora," at the Grand Opera House, Matinee and Night, Saturday Next.

An unusual compliment was paid to Annie Russell in Austin, Texas, recently, when both Houses of the Legislature adjourned their night session in order to attend a performance of "The Stronger Sex." The motion to take this unusual proceeding was made by J. R. Elliott, and was carried unanimously. The compliment was unique.

Forrest Halsey, author of "The Panic," has just completed a new novelette. He has already sold the dramatic rights to Klaw & Erlanger, who, it is said, will use it some time in the future as a medium for Fannie Ward. Lee Arthur will aid Mr. Halsey in the dramatization.

Henry Arthur Jones' "Dolly Reforming Herself" reached the hundredth performance at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It has been playing to crowded houses.

Adelaide Keim has been playing in "The Other Girl" in Chicago.

Do You Remember

When Dave Jarrett was a hotel clerk?
When Eddie Morrison carried a bundle?
When John B. Rogers was an old man?
When Harry Bewley was in repertoire?
When Channing Pollock had his hair cut?
When Frank J. Wilstach was a book agent?
When Glenmore Davis was a dramatic critic?
When Louis E. Cook was a contracting agent?
When Augustus J. Ross was a lightweight jockey?
When Charles Klein wrote a successful play?
When William Deming was a Chicago newsboy?
When John T. Slocum was a dining-car conductor?
When Sport Herrman carried a bucket and brush?
When Rennold Wolf was a dog fancier in Buffalo?
When Harry Penniwell was in Howard City, Mich.?
When George M. Cohan was born in Providence?
When Clark Hinkley drove the "pick-up" wagon?
When Harry Dull was manager of The Fool House?
When Arnold Daly had a punch in either hand?
When Frank Behring was clerk at the old Tremont?
When Louise Muldener starred in Clara Morris parts?
When Edward Marsh was an usher at the Academy?
When Lorraine Buchanan starred in The Billionairess?
When Bill Roddy cleaned out a booze camp in Kansas?
When Lew Hunting used to appear in one-night stands?
When Frank McKee was the boy ahead of the Hoyt farces?
When F. M. Barnes booked for Fiskey Barnett at Spokane?
When Mort Singer was treasurer of the Bijou at Milwaukee?
When E. D. Price was a page in the Michigan Legislature?
When Charles H. Booth was the corpse in The Milk White Flag?
When Fred W. Bert first hired William A. Brady as a call boy?
When Rose Coghlan was one of Lydia Thompson's burlesquers?
When Will J. Davis managed a church choir Pinafore company?
When W. E. Franklin was James A. Bailey's right hand man?
When John Havlin managed Minnie Maddern in Fogg's Ferry?
When Maud Alice Kelley played Lima, Ohio, and rode in the canoe?
When Joseph R. Grismer was the matinee idol of the Pacific coast?
When Charles L. Warren was the general in the Milk White Flag?
When Russell Bassett was Russell Saggs and clerked in a hotel?
When Amelia Stone was christened by the rabbi as Amelia Einstein?
When Augustus Pitou was a tragedian "and the other one was Booth?"
When Joseph Galbraith drove a grocer's delivery wagon in Kansas City?
When Fred Bailey of Bailey & Austin was clearer in a Dayton hotel?
When Lee Hannaher was store-keeper for the Missouri Pacific at St. Louis?
When Denman Thompson played the variety houses in The Female Bathers?
When Jim Sutherland used to sell tickets for H. R. Jacobs at Rochester, N.Y.?
When S. F. Nixon was a member of the Fort Wayne clothing firm of "Sam and Pete?"
When Edward E. Kidder was a dashing devil of an advance agent and wrote poetry?
When Grace Ellison (then Grace Rutter) wore red tights in the chorus of Dixey's Adonis?
When Frank Slivers Oakley shined the brass railing on the boats going to Milwaukee?
When Louise Willis appeared in Grandpa Squeers or Christmas Eve down on the Farm?
When William Harris would sing and dance as The Happy Hottentot with Charley Bowman?
When William A. Brady was the candy butcher on suburban trains running out of Oakland, Cal.?
When Sadie Martinot's Female Red Stocking Minstrels were at the Old Boylston in Boston?
When F. K. Wallace had the Halsted street opera house at Halsted and Congress in Chicago?
When George Cohan's rising young parents used to play Jerry and Norah with McAvoy's Hibernica?
When Cathrine Countiss and Frances Starr began as extra girls in the church scene in The Moth and the Flame with the Murray Hill stock?
When Clyde Fitch hocked his thumb ring for $5 to get over to Long Island and give a Browning reading?
When Lee Harrison was manager for Eugene O'Rourke in Irish dramas and claimed to be a fair downer?
When James W. Morrissey was not promoting benefits to build monuments or something else for somebody?
When Tom North saved the performance of The Crown or Thorns down in Pennsylvania by playing the piano?
When Bickel & Watson clowned, leaped and black-faced in the grand vocal and instrumental concert "immediately after the performance, which is not yet half over?"
When William Collier, Arthur Dunn, Julia Marlowe, Sallie Cohen, Mrs. Ezra Kendall and Willie Newman, boy manager of the Garrick in New York, were all in the same juvenile Pinafore company?
When Lew Simmons put Johnnie Hart, Ben Cotton, George Primrise, George Wilson, Billy Emerson, Happy Cal Wagner, Billy Manning, Luke Schoolcraft, Bobby Newcomb and Francis Wilson into the minstrel business?—The Show World.

"Ganton & Co.," the new Shubert play in which George Fawcett is starring, is one of modern life and character in which the miserable working people in the Chicago stockyards and the luxurious existence of the social butterflies who flit about the clubs and drawing-rooms of the western metropolis are brought into sharp contrast. The second act of the play is laid in a Chicago clubhouse during a fashionable reception. The Shuberts in mounting the play have taken advantage of this opportunity for elaborate costuming.

Charles Dillingham is soon to launch in Chicago a new musical comedy with the title "The Candy Shop."

Henry E. Dixey, who is starring in "Mary Jane's Pa," is writing his memoirs. Dixey has had an experience of 41 years on the stage.

Florence Roberts has made a big hit in San Francisco in a play called "The House of Bondage."

Little Marguerite Clark has left De Wolf Hopper's company, and has returned to New York, where she says she will remain until she can start out again at the head of her own company. She was promised a star part for this season, but no suitable play could be secured.

George Ade and Gustav Luders will collaborate on a new musical play which Charles Dillingham has in contemplation for Montgomery and Stone. The locale of the new piece will be America.

Billie Burke, the star of "Love Watches," is back in New York and is stopping at the Knickerbocker Hotel. Her tour has been suspended for a month to enable her to recover from a commencement of blood poisoning, following a slight cut on the finger. Miss Burke will resume her tour the 22nd of this month at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston.

"Counsel for the Defence," the drama recently produced in Columbus, has been secured by Thomas E. Shea and made part of his repertoire. The piece is the first dramatic effort of Henry Irving Dodge, a magazine editor and writer. This arrangement means that Mr. Shea will return to the legitimate stage after a season of fifteen weeks in vaudeville. His tour will start this week in Detroit. The repertoire will include "The Bells," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and the new piece.

Charles Dillingham is to place John Barrymore at the head of a musical farce company this spring. George Hobart and John Gooden are to write the piece, and already William Rock, Maude Fulton and Frank Lalor have been engaged for important parts. Mr. Barrymore is now playing "A Stubborn Cinderella" in New York.

Julia Marlowe says that "When Knighthood Was in Flower" may be revived when the time is appropriate.

The Vaudeville Stage

Neil Burgess is in vaudeville with a version of The County Fair.

Harry Le Clair's version of The Devil is said to be very amusing.

The Two Roses get sweet music from a violin and a cello.

The Russell Brothers are the headliners at the Majestic in Des Moines this week.

Cecilia Loftus has recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Oliver Labadie has some tempting offers to appear in vaudeville.

Ellen Terry has refused an offer of $2,000 a week from William Morris.

Karl Emmy and his pets were very well received at Winnipeg last week.

Ben Fagan is in the south, where his black-faced work is receiving praise.

Mamie Harnish is telling stories and singing songs down in Dixieland. She was well received at Mobile last week.

The Three Rivards do some clever singing and dancing in their act, The Captain of Company K.

Guy Bartlett & Co. are reported to be meeting with success in the new act, A Welsh Rarebit Dream.

Vesta Tilley will come to America shortly and her husband says she will get $3,000 a week salary.

Ritchie Ling has replaced Malcolm Williams as leading man with Amelia Bingham.

Harry Lauder sailed for Europe Wednesday, leaving America a day or two earlier than was originally planned.

Mona Ryan, a former resident of Denver, is making her first appearance in that city this week at the Orpheum.

Vasco is back in England and appeared last week at the Hippodrome, Nottingham.

Mattie Boerum and the Young American Quintette of which she is a member, will open on the Mozart time shortly.

Pauline Fielding & Co., is the new name of the act formerly known as the Fielding, Fisher & Fielding Company.

Amelia Bingham lays off this week, so Morris bookings don't always insure steady work.

Andrew Mack won't go into vaudeville unless he gets $1,250 a week. Andrew Mack won't go into vaudeville.

Valerie Bergere produced the Lion Tamer for the first time on any stage at Cleveland and aroused genuine interest.

The Wyatt Sisters will try a new act when they reach Chicago in a week or two. They are now playing the Sullivan & Considine time.

Newton & Honan laid off in Chicago last week owing to his having an attack of the grippe. They are appearing in The Romance of the Rose.

The La Auto Girl broke the house record at the Bijou in Austin, Minn., last week. The Musical Four and The Barretts are this week's features.

Jack Younger has been very low with pneumonia for four weeks past, but is now able to be out. He expects to resume work shortly.

Will Bradley and his company in The Gypsy Wayfarer made a big hit at the Family in Davenport the first half of this week.

Robert Nome says he is an "air converter"; that he converts air into pleasing sounds by the use of musical instruments.

Joe Whitehead is laying off in Chicago this week after several eastern engagements. He was formerly a member of the La Salle musical stock company.

Adams & Mack, comedy magicians, after being released to play an engagement at Philadelphia, returned to the Mozart circuit this week.

George Adams, of Alpha Trio, has returned to the act after several months' absence owing to illness. He is doing the comedy.

The Elite Musical Four made their second appearance at the Empire in Brooklyn last week as an added attraction to burlesque shows.

Amy Ashmore, who has been in the east, came on to Chicago for a couple of weeks' visit with her husband, who is with Lulu Glaser in Mlle. Mischief.

La Zar and La Zar are laying off this week in Chicago, but go east shortly for a tour of the Keith time. Last week they appeared at the Star in Chicago.

Harry Kahn has brought suit against the Lyric Theatre Company at Dayton, O., for alleged breach of contract. He asks $150. He says he was cancelled at the Lyric theatres at Toledo and Dayton.

West & Mack resumed their engagements this week, dividing the time between Moline and Davenport. Mr. Mack had been ill, which necessitated the act's laying off.

Otto Fiechtis' Tyrolean Quintette cancelled its engagement at the Majestic in Chicago last week owing to the illness of Louise Fiechtis, who is the feature of the act.

Mrs. Sidney Reynolds, who sprained her ankle at Milton, Pa., recently, is at her home in New York resting until she is able to once more make her appearance on the Mozart time.

Lorreta Fann has cancelled her engagements and is resting at Schenectady, N. Y., for a few weeks, after which she will open at the American Music Hall in New York.

Lorraine Buchanan is to go over the Morris time in her tabloid comedy drama, Heart of Columbia, which has undergone a trying out on the road. Robert Hall Russell assists her in the sketch.

Valarie Huntington is filling her engagements again after an illness. At Winnipeg she was unable to appear and James McDonald was forced to go on alone.

William Hickey and Lillian Nelson, whose Twisted and Tangled has made thousands and thousands of theatregoers laugh, are among the acts sent out this week by the Independent booking office in New York.

Tom Hannaher had to make a speech at every performance when Hannaher Brothers & Co. appeared at Clinton, Ia., recently. Clinton is the home of the brothers, and they were entertained by the Elks one night of the engagement.

It is more than probable that James O'Neill will be Charles Frohman's selection for the title role in "Israel," the new play by Henri Bernstein which he is shortly to produce. Negotiations between Mr. Frohman and Mr. O'Neill to this end have been in progress for several days. Constance Collier, now playing in "Samson," is to act the character which went to Rejane in the Paris production.

One of the surprises of the season came to light last Thursday in New York when Charles Frohman announced that he had placed Mimi Aguglia, the star of the Sicilian players, under contract for a period of five years. Chief interest in the engagement attaches to the plan to present Mme. Aguglia in English plays. A clause in the contract provides that the actress is to devote herself to the study of English for the ensuing twelve months.

Frank Sylvester, Helen Macbeth, Arthur Maitland, Marion Ballou, Josephine Brown, Austin Webb, Addison Pitt and Mark Smith have been engaged for Mary Mannering's new play, "Step by Step."

Maxine Elliott will go to London this spring to fill a contract with Lewis Waller to appear with him in a new play by Constance Fletcher. The play is now called "1801," but Miss Elliott is offering a prize of $50 for the best substitute title sent to her. She will produce the play in America next season.

David Belasco left New York last Sunday for California to pay his first visit to his native state since he came east, twenty years ago. He will spend most of the time with his father in San Francisco.

Ida Waterman, who has an important role in Henrietta Crosman's new production, "Sham," was a member of Miss Crossman's company two years ago. Since that time she has supported Bertha Kalich and Maxine Elliott, besides appearing in a number of productions without stars. For several seasons Miss Waterman was a prominent member of Maude Adams' company.

There is a great difference of opinion in regard the Motion Patents Company among moving picture exhibitors. At Joliet, Ill., two managers think the scheme is all right and the others are said to lean towards the independents. L. M. Rubens and B. L. Clark are quoted as saying that they thought the plan of the Patents Company would benefit the exhibitors.

The investigation of 5 and 10-cent theatres in Milwaukee by the building inspector for the mayor revealed the fact that there are fewer houses in which shows are given than a year or so ago. The deputy building inspectors who made the investigation ascribe the decline to a higher price for the films and the competition of low-priced theatres giving vaudeville.

Allie Moore, the world's champion professional skater, will compete in the great championship events to be held at the Olympia rink, London, Eng., Feb. 26. Harley Davidson, former champion, will also make the trip. This will be the first real championship event in which skaters from America have competed abroad. The purses are the largest ever offered.

Bonita, who has been under the management of M. M. Theise for eight years past, threatens to star next season in first-class theatres. She declares that she can get ample financial backing. Bonita and M. M. Theise are no longer the good friends they were when he tried to have her voted the "most popular woman" at the Actors' Fund Fair. He featured her in Wine, Woman and Song when she did not merit it and otherwise showed a fondness for her which has disappeared. She will complete the season, however, in Wine, Woman and Song.

According to the London correspondent of an American paper, A Dollar Princess is to be Americanized by Grossmith. The writer adds: "A dozen Americans are more capable in the adapting line. America may look for a frost. The play is too good a piece of property to be fooled away with a bad translation, and it takes an American to grasp the real merits of the piece from an American standpoint."

Something unique in theatricals took place at the Broadway Theatre in New York Friday afternoon, Feb. 5, when the first act of A Stubborn Cinderella was presented to an audience of one lone woman—Ethel Barrymore—who sat in the orchestra and saw her young brother, John Barrymore, play the leading comedy role. Miss Barrymore had seen the second and third acts, but never the opening one, so it was arranged that the company would present the first act at a matinee for Miss Barrymore's special benefit.

A placard, of which the following is a translation, was lately affixed, under cover of night, in the streets of Lisbon: "From French Protection, from a British Convention, and from the Regency of Portugal—Good Lord, deliver us!"

There were 800 fewer marriages in Boston last year than the year before. It is thought that the decrease is due to the financial worry more than to leap year, however.

Hitherto the population of Japanese towns of the empire as a whole has been estimated from the official records of births and deaths and other documents, but it has now been arranged to make a municipal house-to-house investigation, commencing at Kobe.

Influenza Coming from Europe

IF A WAVE OF THIS DISEASE SWEEPS OVER CANADA, THOUSANDS WILL DIE.

Be prepared—now is the time—today you should commence to protect yourself.

Influenza or la grippe invariably seizes upon those who have coughs, colds and sore throats.

An important Montreal physician states that the epidemic can be minimized if the people will only guard their colds—stop them before they grow large. Nothing better for the purpose is known than "Nerviline,"—taken in hot water three or four times during the day and just before retiring, Nerviline will cure any cold.

In connection with the above warning the story of Mr. Ernest E. Eckhart, of Augusta, will serve to illustrate how valuable Nerviline is. "Early in the winter I contracted a stubborn cold and until it grew severe I did little for it. When I saw I was in for an old-fashioned attack of influenza, I went to the drug store and got a large 25-cent bottle of Nerviline and a Nerviline Porous Plaster. I rubbed my back, throat and chest three times with the Nerviline and then put the Nerviline Porous Plaster over a very sore, congested spot on my chest. Before retiring I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water, next morning I was like a new man—that throbbing headache, the burning fever, the sensation of choking and tightness in my chest and throat had disappeared. There was no ringing in my ears, no fever left, and not a trace of a cold."

This is but one instance of thousands of cures from Nerviline which has no equal in curing all winter ills such as croup, quinsy, hoarseness, bronchitis, lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism. Safe, sure and certain—that's Nerviline—refuse any substitute. Sold by all dealers.

The Kaiser has pledged himself for life to abstain from alcoholic drinks.

The doom of high automobile prices has sounded. One can buy a better car today for $1,500 than he could a few years ago for $3,000.

Brockton, Mass., one of the great shoemaking centres of the United States, shipped $34,662,000 worth of boots to other places during last year.

RELIEF WOOD AND COAL

Tenders for wood and coal for all municipal buildings, and other purposes, will be received up to 4 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1909.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. JOSHUA GARRATT,
Chairman No. 3 Committee.
91c-19,20,23

Executors' Notice To Creditors

In the Estate of Jas. A. Blair, Late of the City of London, Gentleman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above-named James A. Blair, who died on or about the 5th day of December, 1908, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the executors, on or before the 1st day of March, 1909, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) now held by them, duly verified. Dated at London, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1909. PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for executors.
77k-30,6,13,20

The London Waterworks

TENDERS

Sealed tenders will be received at the waterworks office up to 4 p.m., Monday, March 1, 1909, for the following supplies for the waterworks department for 1909:

Brass fittings, coal, hardware, hydrants, valves and valve boxes, iron castings, lead pipe, lumber, lubricating oils, cast-iron pipe, and laying same; printing and bookbinding, stop-cock boxes, rubber goods, cotton waste, brooms, brass polish, incandescent lamps.

Specifications may be seen at Moore, Henry & Munro's office, Carling Block, London, Ont.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. JONES, Chairman,
JOHN M. MOORE, Engineer and Superintendent.
92n-17 18 20 22 25 27

Dept. of Militia and Defence

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of meat, bread, groceries, vegetables, forage, straw for bedding, coal oil, and for the washing of bedding and other barrack services for the permanent force at London, for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1909, will be received up to noon of Saturday, March 6, 1909. The tenders should be marked on the upper left hand corner of the envelope "Tender for ..... " (stating the supply or service), and should be addressed to the Minister of Militia and Defense, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Contracts, Ottawa, and at the office of the District Officer Commanding at London.

Samples of the groceries, etc., which the tenderer proposes to furnish should be submitted with each tender.

Tenders must be made on the printed form furnished by the department, without any alteration whatever, otherwise they will not be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a Canadian chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISET, Colonel.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense.
H.Q.—354-17-6.
Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.
91k-ywty

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an act to incorporate a company to be named THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, with the following powers: (1) To construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in or near the City of London to the Town of Sarnia, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, Adelaide, Warwick, Plympton and Sarnia; also from a point in or near the City of London to a point on Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, West Williams, McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley and Goderich, with power to build branches or extensions from the main lines not exceeding in any case fifteen miles, such branches not to extend beyond the limits of the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton or Huron. (2) To construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along its railway, and to collect tolls for the transmission of messages thereon. (3) To acquire and utilize water and steam power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity, and to dispose of surplus power not required for the purposes of the company. (4) To acquire electricity or other power or energy, and to transmit the same to any place in the municipalities through which the railway is authorized to be built, and to dispose of any surplus not required for the purposes of the company. The said railway and works are declared to be for the general benefit of Canada. IVEY & DROMGOLE, solicitors for the applicants. London, Ont., Feb. 2, 1909. 83-1-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, with power to take over the business of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash Mutual and Stock, a company licensed under the Ontario Insurance Act, and with power to carry on the business of fire insurance in all its branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with all other necessary and usual powers, and having its head office at the City of London, in the Province of Ontario. Dated the 16th day of January, A. D. 1909. McKILLOP & MURPHY, London, Ontario, solicitors for applicant. 77k-t

A PRESENTATION TO A POPULAR TEACHER

Opening of the New School at Pottersburg on Friday.

A happy gathering of the parents, friends and scholars met at the new Pottersburg school yesterday afternoon to join in paying tribute to Mr. H. A. McFayden, the late principal of the school, under whose administration the school had risen to the foremost amongst the rural schools of the county of Middlesex. Mr. P. J. Thompson, inspector of public schools for East and North Middlesex, occupied the chair.

Under the careful direction of Miss Wilson, assisted by Miss McKinnon, and Mrs. Cook, an interesting programme of music, song, reading and dialogues by the scholars had been prepared, which was interspersed by addresses by Rev. H. McKay, Messrs. George Angus, T. H. Lashbrook, late secretary of the school board; Mr. McFayden and S. F. Glass. The scholars taking part in the programme were Annie Dunstan, Marguerite Richardson, Lillian Kingsboro, Laurie Kingsboro, Harold Rutledge, Wesley Taylor, Ella White, Harold Reavely, Eva Grieves, Annie Moss, Winifred Whetter, Walter Wells, Pearl Moss and others.

A Presentation.

During the rendition of the programme, a happy variation was the presentation of an address by the scholars to Mr. McFayden, who had resigned from the principalship of the school to complete his course of medicine in the Western University, accompanied by the presentation of a handsome Bible, bound in morocco, and a gold signet ring. The address was as follows:

To Mr. H. A. McFayden:

Dear Friend—It was with deep regreat that we learned of your decision to sever your connection with us. During the time you spent as teacher in school section No. 23, of London Township, by your kindness and perseverance you caused every one of us to regard you with respect. Your work as a teacher and friend has been highly-appreciated by everyone, as by your untiring efforts you made the hours of study not only profitable, but pleasant. If at any time we caused you unnecessary trouble and anxiety, we hope that you will not have considered it intentional, but due to the thoughtlessness of youth. As a mark of our esteem and appreciation of your work, we ask you to accept this ring and book, hoping that they will ever remind you of sincere friends in London Junction. May the same success which has attended your efforts here, follow you in your new vocation.

Mr. McFayden, who was taken entirely by surprise, was deeply affected by the kind words contained in the address, and in thanking them for their kind thought of him assured them of his continued regard for and interest in their future welfare.

Gold Medals Presented.

Advantage of the occasion was taken to present the gold medals donated by Mr. S. Frank Glass for competition in connection with the high school entrance examinations, and the chairman called on Mr. Glass to perform this pleasant task. Mr. Glass congratulated the trustees of the school, as well as the scholars on being able to meet them for the first time in their new school. The building was a credit to the section, and he judged by their satisfied countenances that they appreciated the improved conditions under which they were now enabled to prosecute their studies. When he had advised Inspector Thompson last year that he was willing to donate two gold medals, one to be given to the scholar of Pottersburg school making the highest number of marks in connection with the entrance examinations, and the other to the scholar of any school in London Township making the highest number of marks, he was sure that Pottersburg school must capture one of the two, but the examinations showed that their school not only scored the second highest number of marks in the township. Miss Margaret MacGregor, therefore, having scored the highest marks, had won both medals, but as it was understood that one pupil could not receive both, the other one goes to Miss Rhoda Shewring.

Incentive and Encouragement.

If, as Mr. Thompson had said, the giving of these medals had proven an incentive and encouragement to their best efforts, he was fully repaid in the pride he felt in knowing that the scholars in their own school had achieved so distinguished a success. Mr. Glass said that he had decided to continue these medals on the same conditions during the present year, and he hoped that the boys would endeavor this time to be in the winning. The silver medal donated for the scholar passing from the junior to the senior room was won by Master Willie Carlson, but now that they had an additional room, during the coming year he would donate two prizes, one to the scholar passing with the highest marks from the junior to the intermediate room, and one to the scholar passing with the highest marks from the intermediate to the senior room in Pottersburg school.

The presentation was then made to Miss Margaret MacGregor, Mr. Glass congratulated Miss MacGregor on the well-merited honor she had won, and wished her continued success. Miss MacGregor is the daughter of Mr. David MacGregor, of London Junction. Miss Shewring having removed to Toronto, her medal was presented to Mr. George Angus, secretary of the school board, to be forwarded to the young lady. Master Willie Carlson received his silver medal with congratulations. During the afternoon the scholars, in chorus, sang a number of songs in a manner which reflects credit to the training they had received in preparing for the event, which will long remain a red-letter day to the pupils and others who were present.

PLEASURE CLUB'S OFFICERS.

The Y. O. A. D., Pleasure Club held their annual election of officers, the following being elected:

President, Mr. John Arnott; vice-president, Mr. F. Strasser; secretary, Mr. Jack Morrow; treasurer, Mr. S. Johnson; social committee, Mr. A. McInnes, Miss P. Cowen, Miss E. Bramlich and Mrs. F. Strasser.

EMERY WHEEL SPLIT PIECE STRUCK MAN

Harry Rigby's Narrow Escape From Death in McClary Works.

Harry Rigby, a young man employed in the carpenter shop at McClary's foundry, on Adelaide street south, had a narrow escape from serious injury while at work yesterday, when an emery wheel spit, a piece striking him in the face.

The wheel was hurled with great force, cutting a deep wound in his forehead and stunning him. A cutter was called, and the young man removed to his home on Grand avenue, where Dr. W. J. Stevenson attended him.

He will be laid up for some time.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY

Enjoyable Affair at Home of East End Couple.

One of the most successful surprise parties given by the Y. O. A. D. Pleasure Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cribbis, Nelson street east, on Wednesday night, when members of the club to the number of 80 gathered and spent a most pleasant evening in music, games and dancing.

After a dainty lunch served by the lady members, dancing was resumed until an early hour, when the party broke up, singing, "He's a Jolly, Good Fellow," and all voting Mr. and Mrs. Cribbis the best of entertainers. Those receiving invitations not members of the club were Dr. and Mrs. Soper, Sherman City, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Holley, Mr. and Mrs. H. McNee, Mr. F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. S. McNee and many others.

CHELSEA GREEN SCHOOL CLOSED

Teachers Have Been Ill—Building Will Be Reopened Monday.

The Chelsea Green school, which has been closed since Wednesday, owing to the illness of the teachers, will be reopened Monday morning.

The heating arrangements were very bad, and at times during the colder weather, it was practically impossible to keep the school warm. Wednesday Miss Porteous, principal, was taken ill with a severe cold. Miss Shiels, her assistant, was also laid up, and it was found necessary to dismiss the pupils.

The school is at present being held in the Presbyterian Church, but it is expected that the new building will be completed this summer.

BIG WALKING MATCH.

The entries have now been closed for the six-hour walking contest, which is to be held in the Jubilee Rink on Thursday, Feb. 25, commencing at 2:30 o'clock.

Thirteen contestants have been accepted, Thomas Charles, of Calder, Ont., having handed in his entry. For the first four hours the men will be allowed five minutes' rest each hour, the last two hours being a steady grind.

The results of the Shrubb-Longboat race will be posted during the match. Another race, the second of the series, will be held on March 25.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

St. Mary's Dramatic Society will present the comedy drama, "One Hundred Thousand Pounds," in St. Mary's Hall on Lyle street Monday evening

Miss M. Fallon and Mr. W. Finnegan, the well-known soloists, have been engaged for the occasion, while Miss L. Liley will act as pianist. The play is a very amusing one and deserves the patronage of theatregoers.

The Dramatic Society was organized a few years ago, and has presented many plays of merit. "One Hundred Thousand Pounds" will be the second production of the season.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

A very pleasant surprise party was given by a number of little friends to Miss Lenora Coughlin and her niece and nephew, Miss Hilda and Master Clifford Glasier, of Stettler, Alberta, at her residence, 810 Lorne avenue, Friday evening. The little ones gathered and took possession of the house, where games and sports where kept up to midnight, when the party broke up, wishing Miss Hilda and Master Clifford a safe journey home to the west. They leave in the near future.

EAST END NOTES.

A full choir of male voices provided the music at the evangelistic services at the Centennial Methodist Church last evening. Rev. J. W. Baird occupied the pulpit and delivered a very interesting sermon. The services will be continued next week.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Wescott, of London Junction, will regret to hear that he has been laid up for some weeks with an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Kirkpatrick, Marmora street, entertained about twenty of her friends Thursday evening, among them being Miss Sproule, of Westminster.

Very Sudden Summons.

Herman Stralo, carpenter, aged 68 years, a resident of Berlin and Stratford, since 1880, and apparently in his usual good health, dropped in front of his own house on Thursday evening, and died a few hours later of heart trouble. He had gone with the crowd in the afternoon to view the new G. T. R. car shops. Deceased, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Liberal in politics, was a much esteemed citizen. He was receiving a pension from the G. T. R. Company. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters: William, of Crossfield, Alberta; Albert, at home; Mrs. Heitmann, of Stratford, and Mrs. Baker and Miss Amelia, of Crossfield, Alberta.

Local Items

—Miss Mark Hofer, of Chicago, will sing at St. Andrew's Church tomorrow.

The engagement is announced of Miss Geraldine Robinson, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Edward Wright, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wright, of Elmwood avenue. The wedding will take place in April.

—The mothers' committee of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Club are giving a talent tea in the association parlors next Thursday afternoon and evening. The object is to raise more funds to carry on their good work in the junior department.

Last February Dance.

Messrs. Dayton & McCormick will give their last February dance at the Palace Auditorium Monday evening, Feb. 22.

A Hindu at Work.

There is a Hindu in London. He may be seen making cartridges in the window of the Purdom-Gillespie Hardware Company, 124 Dundas street. Large crowds are much interested in the Oriental.

Committed to Asylum.

Thomas Jackson, of London Township, who was accused by his wife of threatening her and of being dangerous to be at large, was examined by Drs. Robinson and MacArthur, and committed to the asylum for the insane.

Maccabees Reunion.

London Tent, No. 17, K. O. T. M., held its regular review last night when a class of seven received their first degree and five more were favorably reported. The smoker committee reported a successful evening. A committee was appointed to draw up bylaws for the local sick and accident fund.

Will Case Enlarged.

A sitting of the high court, under Mr. Justice Teetzel, was held this morning. There was one case involving the terms of a will in favor of Mrs. Emma Jane Knox and her three children. The case was enlarged for a week to give a chance for the official guardian and the solicitor for the widow to come to an agreement.

A Disorderly Charge.

John Bavis appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of being disorderly and was found guilty and remanded for a week and ordered to be examined by the jail surgeon to find out whether he is sane. Bavis acted in such a strange manner last night at the house of Mrs. Florence Ashton, at 328 York street, with whom he boards, that he was arrested.

A Rare Treat.

A treat is in store for all lovers of good English, when Mr. Speaight will give his recital in St. Andrew's Hall on Friday, Feb. 26. At the present time he is England's greatest exponent of standard literature. The New York Sun has the following to say of him: "His wonderful recital has never been surpassed in New York, and his reputation was fully justified as being the greatest delineator of the immortal Dickens' characters."

A Recital.

The following pupils of Miss Lotta Francis gave a recital at Conservatory Hall last evening: Richard Puefer, Carrie Beer, Stuart Draper, Gertrude Coates, James Morrison, Pearl Weisman, Margaret Purdom, Margery Struthers, Lilian Purdom, Dorothy Harvey, Edna Gould, Erma Hardiness, Alice LeSeur, Sophie Weisman, Elsie Morrow, Alma Brown, Jennie Weisman, Muriel Draper, Amelia Dangerfield and Alice Christopher.

A Denial.

Joseph Hevey, manager of St. Peter's hockey team, writes as follows: "The St. Peter's hockey team wish to deny the report which the North End Stars inserted in last evening's paper, as it was utterly false and without foundation, the official score being 3 to 3, a tie, instead of 3 to 1, in favor of the Stars. On account of this we will absolutely refuse to play them the return game, which had been arranged for to break the tie.—Jos. Hevey, manager."

Jacob Montieth Dead.

The death took place on Thursday of Jacob Monteith, son of the late Robert Monteith, of con. 4, of Delaware. Mr. Monteith was 54 years old and is survived by his wife, in New York, and two sons, in Detroit. The funeral was held this morning from the undertaking rooms of Smith, Son & Clarke, to Scottsville Cemetery this morning, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Lambeth.

Grove Farmers' Institute Club.

An enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening at The Grove, at which a farmers' institute club was organized, with the following officers: President, Wm. Bacon; first vice-president, J. Collier; secretary-treasurer, V. A. Tackabury; directors, Armon Smith, James Wakeling and Charles Bacon. At the next meeting, to be held next Wednesday evening at Mr. Bacon's, a paper will be given on "Production of Winter Eggs." All interested are invited to attend the next meeting and join the club.

Simcoe Street Mothers' Club.

The monthly meeting of the Simcoe Street Mothers' Club was held yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Irvine, who was the first president of the general mothers' club, which was formed three years ago, addressed the meeting, which proved most enjoyable to all, the address being of such an entertaining nature. A reading, "Children's Punishments," by Mrs. Jos Johnston, and a solo, "Zuyder Zee," by Miss Merle, Hunt, were also much appreciated. It was decided to have an afternoon tea on March 19.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ANNUAL MEETING

Resignation of Two Officers Will Mean Several Changes in Command.

The annual meeting of the Seventh Regiment officers will be held on Monday night.

It is expected that the resignation of Col. Reid and Capt. W. J. Reid, paying the high court officials in a state of master of the regiment, will be received. Col. Reid stated some time ago, that he would resign as soon as his term of office expired.

Major A. A. Campbell will assume command of the regiment, and Major McCrimmon will be senior major, with Capt. H. C. Becher, junior major.

It is expected that Capt. Gordon Ingram will be made adjutant to succeed Major McCrimmon, and that Lieut. Innes Carling will be appointed captain to take charge of H Company, now commanded by Capt. Gordon Ingram.

FUNERAL WAS HELD TO MOUNT PLEASANT

Remains of Late Captain Port Laid at Rest.

The funeral of Capt. A. W. Porte was held this afternoon from the residence of G. F. Brickenden, 326 Queen's avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. W. L. Rutledge and were of the most impressive character.

The floral offerings included wreaths from the supreme council of 33rd Degree Masons, of the Dominion of Canada, of which deceased was an honorary member, a Tau cross from the Moore Consistory of Hamilton, 32 degrees, a broken column from Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, and a sheath of flowers from the Scottish Rite bodies of Toronto. The pallbearers were Messrs. Edwin Paull, C. Fisher, A. E. Cooper, H. C. McBride, W. A. Young, J. B. McKillop and P. W. D. Brodrick, all past masters of Tuscan Lodge. The Masonic services were conducted by Worshipful Master D. Ziegler and Judge MacWatt, of Sarnia. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, W. G. Aikens, 33 degrees, represented the Scottish Rite bodies of Toronto.

Condition About the Same.

The condition of Mr. Nicholas Wilson remains about the same, and it is now thought that he may recover his strength to a certain extent, although his physician states that his illness has weakened him greatly. "His condition is no worse at any rate," said Dr. W. J. Stevenson, "but I do not think that he will ever be able to leave his home."

CYRUS BUSH GOES TO ASYLUM

Doctors Find That It Is Unsafe To Allow Him To Be at Large.

Cyrus Bush, who appeared before Squire Chittick yesterday on a complaint by Charles Richardson, of London Township, that he was dangerous to be at large, and was proving a nuisance, and it was feared that he might injure some of the children with whom he was very familiar. Drs. McArthur and Robinson examined the accused, and both reported that he was unfit to be at large, and this morning the order for his committment to the Asylum for the Insane was made out, and he will be removed there immediately.

ENGINEER'S HELD A BANQUET

Continued from Page One.

hardt, C. McGuire, A. Somerville, B. Noble, Anderson, G. Fisher, P. Braddon, B. Owens, A. Morgan, R. Rodden, A. Braithwaite, W. Phelps, H. Rush, W. Langford, F. Beresford, H. Beresford, H. Winnett, A. Beck, G. Glass, F. Greason, J. Potts, G. Healey, H. Tyrrel, Jr. Ormier, O. Smith, F. Lawson, G. Weekes, George Moll, Ald. W. J. Stevenson, W. Norris, A. M. Wickens (Toronto), C. B. King, and G. C. Keith.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

Monday being a public holiday throughout the United States, the American stock exchanges will be closed.

[Special to H. C. Becher & Co., from Harris, Winthrop & Co.]

New York, Feb. 20.—Noon.—After a fairly steady opening the supporting orders seemed to be withdrawn, and the mineral market weakened with the Steel stocks, showing most evidences of pressure. Owing to the fact that the decision of the supreme court in reference to commodities clause cases against the six coal railroads will probably be made public on Tuesday next. There was little disposition to get into the market on the long side and the general list was left to take care of itself. Should this decision be against the roads we look for a further break, followed by a fairly good rally, as these roads have undoubtedly prepared themselves for such a decision. In event of a favorable decision, however, the market should show at least a temporary improvement. On any sharp rally it might be well to take some profits.

COBALT STOCKS.

Noon quotations on Cobalt mining Edward Crouyn & Co., members of the stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Toronto Stock Exchange:

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Beaver 26, Rochester 19, Chambers 78, Kerr Lake 835, Scotia 58, Reserve 290, La Rose 655, Leaf 10½, Cobalt Lake 15½, Little Nip. 40, Queen 62, Coniagas 6½, Nipissing 9¾, Temiskaming 159, Foster 41, Otisse 56, Trethewey 142, Peterson Lake 30.

MONTREAL.

Montreal Feb. 20, 1909.

	Asked.	Bid
Packers A	80	79⅞
Packers B	82	80¾
Can. Converters	39	38¾
Canadian Pacific	172	..
Detroit Electric	62½	62
Dominion Coal, com	57½	56¾
Dominion Coal, pref	..	93
Dominion Iron & Steel	33	32⅞
Dominion Iron & Steel, pref	105¼	105
Halifax Electric	..	108½
Havana Electric, com	39	..
Illinois Traction, pref	93	92½
Mackay, com	72	71⅞
Mackay, pref	72	70⅝
Mexican L. & P	77½	76
Minneapolis & St. Paul	140½	140¼
Montreal L. H & P	114⅝	114½
Montreal Street Railway	208	207
Montreal Steel Works	..	71
Montreal Telegraph	..	142
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	61½	60¾
Ogilvie Milling	115	114¾
R. & O. Navigation	78½	78¼
Rio Janiero	97¼	..
Sao Paulo	..	157
Toledo	14	13
Toronto	120½	119½
Twin City	106	105¾
Shawinigan	98	..
Penman, Com	..	46
Reserve	286	283
Bank of Commerce	174½	174
Eastern Townships Bank	..	158
Merchants Bank	163¾	163
Molsons Bank	208	207
Bank of Montreal	247	240
Converters	91	85
Union Bank	..	133½
Quebec Railway, com	44	43¾
Quebec Railway, pfd	114	113
Asbestos	79	78¾
Canada Colored Cotton	52	..
Dominion Textile, pref	98	97½
Montreal Cotton	123	121
Textile, com	59	58½
Bell Telephone Bonds	..	104
Colored Cotton Bonds	..	97
Dominion Coal Bonds	..	91
Dominion Cotton Bonds	100	99½
Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds	69¾	69½
Halifax Tramway Bonds	..	100

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To protect the complexion and to quickly heal chapped hands and lips. A delicately perfumed, dainty preparation, that keeps the skin as soft as velvet. Twenty-five cents.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder, best by test. Pound 25c

Call for a copy of our new Cook Book. It's free.

Keewatin Milling Bonds	103¼
Lake of the Woods Bonds	106
Montreal H. & P. Bonds	99½
Montreal Street Railway	101½
N. S. Steel and Coal Bonds	108
Nova Scotia Con. Bonds	104¼
Rio de Janeiro	93½
Textile, Ser. A	94½
Textile Ser. B	97
Textile Ser. C	94¼
West India	90
Winnipeg Electric Bonds	103
Quebec Railway bonds	99½

Closing sales: Iron, common, 100 at 34¼; 135, 100 at 34; 30 at 33¾; 5 at 33½; 100 at 33⅞; 28 at 33¾; 175 at 33⅝; 20 at 33¼; 2 at 33¾; 75 at 33⅝; 200 at 33½; 15, 10, 350, 300 at 33; 50 at 33⅜; 100 at 33¼; 25 at 32⅞; 275, 200, 2 at 33; 10, 25, 25 at 32⅞; 50 at 33⅛; 75 at 32¾. Mackay, common, 10 at 72½; 25 at 72. Asbestos, 25 at 79. Power, 1075 at 114½; 25 a 114½; 175 a 114½. Detroit, 1 at 62¼; 10 at 62; 50 at 62¼; 30 at 62½; 100 at 62⅝; 25 at 62. Mackay, preferred, 10 at 71⅝. Halifax Railway, 25 at 108½. Pacific, 100 at 172½; 25 at 172⅜. Illinois, 5 at 93¾; 10 at 93½; 40 at 92¾. Street Railway, 50 at 207. Textile, preferred, 10 at 98. R. and O., 1 at 78¼. Mexican, 50 at 77. Sao Paulo, 25 at 157⅛. Toronto Railway, 75 at 120; 36 at 120¼; 5 at 120½; Marconi, 125 at 150. Switch 25 at 70. Scotia, 135 at 60. Converter, 25 at 39. Coal, preferred, 20 at 97; 25 at 98. Packers, 50 at 79¾; 15 at 79¾; 10 at 80. Reserve, 500 at 292; 1600 at 291; 500 at 290½; 1900 at 290; 1000 at 305 (60 days); 500 at 290; 500 at 302 (60 days); 500 at 288; 500 at 286. Iron, preferred, 62 at 105½; 25 at 105¾; 25 at 106; 200 at 106; 200 at 105; 10 at 104¾; 25 at 105; 25 at 105. Bank of Montreal, 17 at 245½. Iron, bonds, 1000 at 89½; 1000 at 89¾; 1000 at 89½. Woods, common, 2 at 104; 8 at 102.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Feb. 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	$1 15½	1 16¼	1 14⅞	1 15⅜
July	1 01	1 01⅞	1 00⅜	1 00⅝
Corn, May	65⅜	65⅞	65⅜	65⅛
July	65	65⅞	64⅝	64¾
Oats, May	55⅛	55¼	54⅝	54⅜
July	49¾	49¾	49	49⅛
Pork, May	16 95	16 95	16 87	16 92
July	17 00	17 00	16 95	16 97
Lard, May	9 67	9 67	9 62	9 65
July	9 80	9 80	9 77	9 77
S. Ribs, May	8 92	8 92	8 85	8 87
July	9 02	9 05	9 02	9 02

SECURITIES

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H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Ont., Feb. 20. Asked.	Bid
Packers A	..	80
Bell Telephone	..	144
Canada General Electric	112	110
Canada Gen. Electric, pref	..	110
Canadian Pacific Ry	..	171
City Dairy, com	..	20
C. N. W. Land	105	..
Consumers Gas	..	205
Crow's Nest	120	..
Dominion Coal, com	57½	..
Dominion Steel, com	..	33
Dominion Steel, pref	..	105
Dominion Telegraph	..	105
Electric Development	..	55
Halifax Tramway	..	117
Intercolonial Coal	78	71
Illinois Traction, pref	..	92½
Lake of the Woods, com	104	103
Laurentide Paper, com	..	113
Laurentide Paper, pref	..	117
McKay, com	72½	71½
McKay, pref	72	71
Mexican L. & P. com	80	..
Niagara Navigation	..	127
Nipissing	9-75	9.50
Northern Navigation	..	100
N. S. Steel, com	62½	61
N. S. Steel, pref	..	118
Prairie Lands	..	190
Rio Jan. Tram	..	95
Richelieu & Ontario	..	80
Sao Paulo Tramway	157	156½
St. L. & C. Navigation	110	174
La Rose	664	651
Toronto Railway	..	119
Twin City	105¾	105
Winnipeg Railway	169½	..
Penman, com	46½	..
Shredded Wheat	..	30½
Shredded Wheat, pref	..	90
Bank Commerce	..	174
Dominion Bank	245	..
Bank of Hamilton	200	..
Imperial Bank	233	..
Merchants Bank	164	163
Bank of Montreal	250	247
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	283
Bank of Ottawa	215	208
Royal Bank	..	229
Traders Bank	..	137
Union Bank	135	..
Agricultural Loan	..	120½
Canada Landed	..	147
Canada Permanent	158½	..
Central Canada	160	..
Colonial Investment	..	68
Dominion Savings	..	70¾
Hamilton Provident	124	120
Huron & Erie	..	185
Landed Banking	..	122
London & Canadian	..	107
National Trust	..	165
Ontario Loan	..	135½
Ontario Loan, 20%	..	122
Real Estate	..	95
Toronto General Trusts	..	160
Toronto Mortgage	..	117½
Commercial Cable	..	85
Electric Development Bonds	..	87
Rio Janeiro Bonds	93	92½
Sao Paulo Bonds	100	..

Morning sales: N. S. Steel, 5, 25, 25, 50, 10, 4, 15, 5, 10 at 61. Winnipeg, 3 at 169½. Mackay, preferred, 25 at 71½; 75, 25 at 71⅜. B. C. Packers, 25, 4 at 89. Mexican L and P., 50 at 77. Twin City, 5 at 105½. Dominion Steel, 50 at 34; 25, 25 at 33¾; 25 at 33½; 25, 25 at 33¼; 25, 25, 10 at 33; 25, 25 at 32¾; 25 at 33¼; preferred, 25, 5, 5, at 105. Sao Paulo, 10, 10, 25 at 157. La Rose, 100 at 655. Electric Dev. bonds, 1000, 4,000 at 87. Nipissing, 50 at 970. Dominion, 20 at 244½. Toronto, 25 at 227. Niagara, 5 at 126. Lake of Woods, common, 5 at 104¼; preferred, 5 at 118. Can. Perm., 12 at 157½. Shredded Wheat, 5 at 30½. Dominion Coal, preferred, 25 at 97¾.

Correction—Sales on Wednesday afternoon, Feb 17, Dominion Steel, 200 at 63¾, 100 at 64, should have been Nova Scotia Steel.

Omitted yesterday afternoon—Rio, 25 at 97.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Feb. 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amal. Copper	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
American Sugar Co.	130⅜	—	—	—
American Loco.	52½	52⅞	51⅛	51⅛
American Fdy.	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46½
American Refining	84	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛
American Cotton Oil	54⅜	54⅝	53	53
Atchison, com.	102¼	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	108⅜	108⅝	107½	107⅝
Broklyn Transit	71½	71½	69⅝	69⅞
Canadian Pacific	172	—	—	—
Chesapeake & Ohio	66	66½	65½	65⅜
Chicago G. W.	7⅛	—	—	—
Colorado F. & Iron	37⅝	37¾	30½	31⅛
Chicago & N. W.	176½	—	—	—
Distillers	36¾	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
Erie	29⅝	29⅞	29	29¼
Erie, pref.	44¾	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
G. Northern, pfd.	141⅝	142¼	140⅝	140⅝
Illinois Central	141¾	141¾	141½	141½
Inter. Met.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
Inter. Met., pref.	41	—	—	—
Kan. & Texas, com.	40⅞	41¼	40⅛	40⅛
Louisville & ..ash.	126¾	127⅞	126¼	127½
Mexican Central	20⅜	21	20½	21
Missuri Pacific	70	70¾	69¾	69¾
New York Central	126¼	127	126⅛	126⅜
Northern Pacific	128¾	128½	128	128
Norfolk & Western	89⅛	89¼	87½	87½
National Lead	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
Ontario & Western	45⅜	45⅜	45½	45½
Pacific Mail	31	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	130⅞	131¼	128½	128¼
People's Gas	112	112¼	111⅛	111⅛
Press Steel	35½	35½	34	34
Reading	129½	130¼	128⅛	128½
Repub. I. and S.	35½	35½	34	34
Rock Island	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½
Southern Railway	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Southern Ry. pref.	63⅝	63⅝	63	63⅛
Southern Pacific	117⅜	118½	117⅛	117⅛
St. Paul	145	145½	144⅜	144⅜
Texas	23½	—	—	—
Union Pacific	177½	178½	176⅞	177¼
Central Leather	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
U. S. Steel	47¾	47⅞	46	46
U. S. Steel, pref.	111½	111¾	109⅝	109⅞
Wabash, com.	18½	18⅝	18	18
Wabash, pref.	48½	48½	47	47
Western Union	67¼	—	—	—

Note—No markets Monday. Washington's birthday.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cattle receipts estimated at 300 head; market steady. Beeves, $4.25 to $4.50; Texas steers, $4.20 to $5.20; western steers, $5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.35 to $5.40; cows and heifers, $4.85 to $6.50; calves $6 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000 head; market steady; light, $6 to $6.30; heavy, $6.05 to $6.45; roughs, $6.05 to $6.20; good to choice, heavy, $6.20 to $6.45; pigs, $5.10 to $6; bulk of sales, $6.20 to $6.35.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 500 head; market steady; native, $3.25 to $5.60; western, $3.50 to $5.60; yearlings, $6 to $6.90; lambs, $7.60; westerns, $7.75 to $7.80.

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CHOP SUEY RESTAURANT.

will open on Saturday, Feb. 20. Chop Suey is in great demand in all the large cities of the United States and Canada. People are very fond of it, as it has a special flavor. An experienced Chop Suey and quick lunch maker has been engaged, who cannot be surpassed for making Chop Suey. Try it once and you will be pleased. Do not miss trying it. We have some comfortable rooms for ladies and gentlemen. GARMON CAFE, 172 King street, next Richmond Hotel. 94a

Hard Times

Save money by doing your own shoe repairing.

COBBLER SETS, 65c Set
These contain everything needed for cobbling.

HALF SOLES, 10c to 25 Pair
HEELS, 10c Pair
SHOE TACKS, HOB NAILS,
SHOE RIVETS,
SHOE THREAD,
WAX AND SHOE KNIVES.

COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

RECORD OF PROGRESS FOR FIVE YEARS—1903-1908

	1903.	1908.
Capital	$2,954,430	$4,000,000
INCREASE	$1,045,570	
Rest and Undivided Profits	$3,257,624	$4,727,050
INCREASE	$1,469,426	
Deposits	$15,474,069	$26,879,805
INCREASE	$11,405,736	
Loans and Investments	$21,019,373	$31,252,289
INCREASE	$10,232,916	
Total Assets	$25,364,410	$39,755,604
INCREASE	$14,391,194	

A STRONG, PROGRESSIVE BANK is the safest place in which to keep your spare money, and as such the Bank of Toronto offers to you and to all who have money to deposit or other banking business to transact their ample facilities for all banking transactions, backed up by the financial strength and enterprise which the above figures exhibit.

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Capital - - $1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - $100,000
Total Assets Over $2,000,000

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
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PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK —AT— Parsons' Fair and Hardware

Chair Seats	10c
Two Mouse-Traps	5c
Three Bottles Vaseline	10c
Safe Light Matches, 3 boxes for	10c
Ash Sifters	14c
Ammonia Powder	5c
Nail Scrubs, two for	5c
Skate Straps, per pair	5c
10c Writ

The Dominion Bank

Gives special attention to
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

London Branch, Cor. Dundas & Talbot Sts

C. A. ROSS, - Manager.

EGGS SOLD FOR 25 CTS. DOZEN

And Were Plentiful on London Market Today.

Despite the bad condition of the roads, large numbers of farmers and buyers turned out to the market this morning. The passageways between the lines of sleighs were covered with about six inches of slush, and to "do the market" without a pair of wet shoes was quite a feat.

Prices were very firm and showed a tendency to rise in lines. About twelve dressed hogs were offered and sold from $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt, while one man bought at $9.75.

Eggs Plentiful.

Eggs were plentiful and many sales were made at 25c a dozen, while 26c and 27c a dozen were the prevailing prices in the poultry shed.

One load of wheat sold at $1 per bushel. Oats was steady, there being but four loads brought in. Two sold at $1.20 per cwt, one at $1.22, and the fourth at $1.23.

Poultry prices went up a notch and dressed chickens are now quoted at 14 and 15 cents a pound.

The following are today's quotations:

Grain.

Wheat, per bu	$1 00	to	$1 00
Oats, per cwt	1 15	to	1 23
Corn, per cwt	1 15	to	1 25
Barley, per cwt	1 10	to	1 15
Peas, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 15	to	1 20
Beans, per bu	1 25	to	1 80
Rye, per cwt	1 05	to	1 10

Hides and Wool.

Wool, washed, lb	14	to	15
Wool, unwashed, lb	8	to	9
Hides, No. 1, lb	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 3, lb	7	to	7
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	4
Sheepskins, each	60	to	80
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	11	to	11
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	10	to	10

Poultry Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb	19	to	21
Geese, each	1 25	to	1 40
Geese, per lb	10	to	11
Ducks, per lb	9	to	11
Chickens, per pair	95	to	1 10
Chickens, per lb	15	to	15
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	11

Poultry, Alive.

Turkeys, per lb	17	to	18
Geese, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	9	to	9
Chickens, per lb	12	to	13
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	9

Live Stock.

Select hogs, cwt	6 50	to	6 50
Fat sows, cwt	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 50
Export cattle, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Milch cows, each	20 00	to	55 00

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	60	to	65
Turnips, per bag	30	to	45
Beets, per bu	35	to	45
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	50	to	65
Celery, 12 bunches	25	to	45
Cabbage, per dozen	30	to	55
Lettuce, per dozen	30	to	35
Carrots, per bu	35	to	40
Sage, per dozen	15	to	15
Savory, per dozen	15	to	15

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb	26	to	28
Butter, roll, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crock, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, packed, dozen	22	to	25
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	25	to	27
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	14

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	5 50	to	6 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	6 50	to	7 75
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	8 00	to	9 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 50	to	12 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	9 25	to	9 50
Pork, hindquarters, cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Pork, forequarters, cwt	9 25	to	9 75

Fruit.

Apples, per barrel	2 50	to	4 25
Apples, per bag	90	to	1 50

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	10 00	to	11 25
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 50
Straw, per load	4 00	to	4 25

COBALT STOCK

FOR SALE.

200 shares Beaver 30c
100 shares Temiskaming 65c
600 shares Silver Leaf 13c
1,000 shares Cobalt Development... 5c

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zxv

OIL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 19.—Rosin quiet. Turpentine quiet.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Feb. 19.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 19.—Credit balances, $1 78.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 9.47 to 9.49; May, 9.46; July, 9.44; August, 9.36 bid; September, 9.30 bid; October, 9.32; December, 9.28; January, 9.24 bid. Closed quiet but steady. Closing bids: February, 9.50; March, 9.52; April, 9.49; May, 9.49; June, 9.49; July, 9.50; August, 9.43; September, 9.36; October, 9.37; November, 9.32; December, 9.32; January, 9.29.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.55; middling gulf, 10.10; no sales.

SUGAR MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Quotations for sugar, wholesale, today, were: Montreal, granulated, bbl., $4 50; do. yellow, bbl., $4 10; Paris lumps, 100's, cwt., $5 40; do. 50's, per cwt., $5 50; do., 25's per cwt., $5 70; Acadia, granulated, bags, bbls., $4 10; Beaver, granulated, bags, $4 20.

New York, Feb. 19.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady. Molasses quiet.

BEAN MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Beans, price $1 95 to $2 00; beans, handpicked, $2 10 to $2 20.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 19.—Beans, dried Lima, 6½c per pound.

Hay and straw ....vbgkqj

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Hay, $12 to $13; hay, No. 2, $9 to $10; straw, bundled, $11 to $13; straw, loose, $7 to $7 50.

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Quotations made today were: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11c; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c; No. 1 inspected cows, 10½c; No. 2 inspected cows, 9½c; country hides, 8½c to 8¾c; calfskins, 12c to 14c; sheepskins, each, $2 75; horsehair, per lb., 30c to 32c; tallow, per lb., 5½c to 6½c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Produce prices today were: Butter, dairy, per lb, 26c to 28c; do., solids, 24c to 25c; eggs, dozen, 28c to 32c; new-laid, 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 50c; potatoes, 70c to 75c; onions, per bag, 85c to $1; ducks, 13c to 15c; spring turkeys, 16c to 18c; old turkeys, 14c to 15c; spring chickens, dressed, 16c to 18c; geese, dressed, 12c to 14c; old fowl, dressed, No. 1 stock, 10c to 11c.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Feb. 20.—Following are prices on Woodstock market: wheat, $1; oats, 40c to 43c; potatoes, per bag, 75c; live hogs, $6.45; dressed hogs, $9 to $9.25; eggs, per dozen, 24c; butter, 25c to 28c; creamery butter, 29c to 30c; beans, per bushel, $1.50; hay, per ton, $12.

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INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 17.—The following are the prices on Ingersoll market today: Wheat, 96c to 98c; oats, 40c; barley, 50c to 55c; buckwheat, 55c to 55c; flour, $2 65 to $3 25; potatoes, 65c to 75c; bran, $22; shorts, $25; pea meal, $32; hay, $12; straw, $6 to $8; live hogs, $6 50 per cwt; butter, 25c to 28c; eggs, 25c to 28c.

BEACHVILLE.

Beachville, Feb. 20.— The Beachville mills are paying the following prices: Wheat, 92c; oats, 40c.

ZURICH.

Zurich, Feb. 20.—Local market prices are: Barley, 50c; peas, 80c; bran, $20; shorts, $23; oats, 40c to 41c; wheat, 99c; hay, $7; dried apples, 5c; clover seed, $5 to $5 75; potatoes, 40c; butter, 20c; eggs, 23c; live hogs, $6 50.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ails aCraig, Feb. 20.—The local market prices are: Wheat, 95c to $1; oats, 38c; barley, 50c; butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, 25c; alsike, $6 50 to $7; red clover, $5 to $5 60; timothy, $1 28 to $1 60.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Feb. 20.—Hensall market prices are: Flour, $2 75; wheat, $1 02; oats, 42c to 43c; barley, 50c; peas, 84c to 85c; live hogs, $6 50 per cwt.

STRATFORD.

Stratford, Feb. 20.—The following are local market prices: Wheat, standard, $1; barley, 43c to 60c; oats, standard, 40c; peas, 80c to 85c; hay, per ton, $8 to $9; bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $25; live hogs, $6 25 to $6 35; beef, forequarters, 6c to 6½c; do, hindquarters, 7½c to 8c; chickens, 50c to 60c; ducks, 50c to 60c; geese, $1 to $1 15; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c to 28c; turkeys, per lb, 15c; Spies, per bag, $1 50 to $1 60; potatoes, per bag, 60c; turnips, per bag, 30c; cabbages, each, 5c to 10c.

BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Feb. 20.—Market prices here are as follows: Butter, per pound, 27c to 30c; eggs, per dozen, 26c to 35c; potatoes, bag, 65c to 85c; apples, per bag, 75c to 90c; apples, per barrel, $2; wheat, per bushel, $1; hay, per ton, $11; straw, pe rton, $ 3to $4.50.

PARIS .

Paris, Feb. 20.—Following are prices on Paris market: Butter, creamery, 30c; butter, dairy, 28c; eggs, packed, 20c; eggs, fresh, 25c; potatoes, per bag, 75c; wheat, $1; oats, 38c to 40c; hogs, $6.75.

GODERICH.

Goderich, Feb. 20.—Following are Goderich market prices: Fall wheat, per bushel, 95c to 98c; spring wheat, per bushel, 95c to 98c; rye, per bushel, 48c to 50c; buckwheat, per bushel, 48c to 50c; oats, per bushel, 40c to 42c; peas, per bushel, 80c to 83c; barley, per bushel, 45c to 50c; butter, per lb., 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, per doz. 23c to 25c; potatoes, new, 30c to 35c; cattle, per cwt., $3.50 to $4; cattle, export, per cwt., $4.50 to $5.00; hogs, $6.50; lambs, $4.50 to $5.50; sheep, per cwt, $3 to $3.50; ham, per lb., 17c; bacon, per lb., 15c to 20c; chickens, 10c; turkeys, 12c to 14c.

CLINTON.

Clinton, Feb. 20.—Following are Clinton market prices: Wheat (new), $1 00 to $1 00; oats (new), 40c to 40c; barley, 50c to 50c; peas, 82c to 84c; eggs, 23c to 24c; butter, 20c to 21c; hogs, $6 60 to $6 60; chickens, dry picked, pound, 12c to 13c; ducks, per pound, 14c to 15c; geese, per pound, 14c to 15c; turkeys, per pound, 18c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 60c; apples, dried, 4½c to 5c.

LUCKNOW.

Lucknow, Feb. 20.—Local market prices are as follows: Wheat, $1 00; peas, 82c; oats, 41c; barley, 48c to 53c; potatoes, 30c to 35c; butter, 20c; eggs, 22c to 32c; hay, $9 00; live hogs, $6 35; dried apples, 5c; wood, $2 50.

SEAFORTH.

Seaforth, Feb. 20.—Seaforth market quotations are: Fall wheat, $1 to $1; oats, per bushel, 40c to 40c; peas, ber bushel, 82c to 82c; barley, per bushel, 50c to 50c; bran, per ton, $22 to $22; shorts, per ton, $23 to $23; low grade our, per ton, $28 to $28; our, per 100 pounds, $2 50 to $3 00; butter, No. 1, loose, 18c to 20c; butter, tub, 21c to 23c; eggs, per dozen, 21c to 22c; hay, per ton, $6 to $8; hides, per 100 pounds, $7 50 to $7 50; sheepskins, 75c to $1; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 60c; salt (retail) per barrel, $1 25 to $1 35; wood, per cord (long), $6 to $7; wood, per cord (short), $2 75 to $3 75; clover seed, $5 to $6 50; timothy seed, $1 50 to $2 25.

AMHERTSBURG.

Amhertsburg, Feb. 20.—Following are prices on Amhertsburg market: Wheat, per bushel, $1; potatoes, 50c to 50c; butter, 20c to 20c; eggs, 25c to 25c; hogs, live, $7 to $7; hogs, dressed, $9 to $9; hay, per ton, $8 to $10.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Feb. 20.—Following are market prices here: Wheat, white, bushel $1 to $1; wheat, red, bushel, $1 to $1; barley, bushel, 50c to 55c; potatoes, bushel, 50c to 60c; oats, bushel, 40c to 45c; beans, white, $1 40 to $1 60; timothy, bushel, $2 to $3; hay, per ton, $10 to $12; bran, per ton, $22 to $23; shorts, per ton, $23 to $24; butter, roll, per pound, 25c to 28c; butter, tub, per pound, 20c to 25c; eggs, per dozen, 25c to 28c; live hogs, $6 25 to $6 50.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Business is a little slow today and prices have not changed much; Ontario wheat has an easier tendency; Ontario wheat No. 2 white, $1 02 to $1 03; No. 2 red, $1 02 to $1 02; No. 2 mixed, $1 01 to $1 02 outside; Manitoba wheat, spot No. 1, $1 16 to $1 16½; No. 2 northern $1 13 to $1 13½; on track bay ports all rail No. 1 northern nominal, $1 22½ to $1 23; No. 2 northern, $1 18½ to $1 19, delivered at Ontario points; barley No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 53c to 54c; oats, Ontario No. 2 white, 45c to 46c outside; No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 Canada western, 47¼c to 48c on track lake ports; corn, American No. 2 yellow, 73c to 73½c; No. 3 yellow, 72c to 72½c; Canadian, 68c to 69c, Toronto freights; our, Manitoba first patents, $5 50; seconds, $5; strong bakers, $4 80; Ontario winter wheat patents, $3 95 to $4; buyers' sacks outside; buckwheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c outside; rye, No. 2, 68c outside; peas, No. 2, 88c outside; mill feed bran scarce, $23 per ton in bags outside; shorts, $23 to $25 in bags outside.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 20. (Closing).—Wheat — Spot strong; No. 2 red western winter, 8ls 3d. Futures steady, 7s 11¾d; December, 7s 11d; July, 7s 11½d on spot. Steady new American mixed (via Galveston), 5s 8d. Futures quiet; March, 5s 6¾d; May, 5s 7¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 7d.

Flour—Winter patents firm, 3s 6d.

Beef——Extra India mess, quiet, 110s.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 73s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 18 pounds, dull, 45s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, dull, 43s. Short clear middling, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 47s. Long clear middlings, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, quiet, 47s. Short clear back, 16 to 20 pounds, dull, 45s 6d. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, dull, 49s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 28s.

Lard—American refined in pails, steady, 49s 3d. Prime western in tierces 47s 9d. Steady.

Butter—Good, steady, 88s.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, firm, 62s. Canadian finest colored, 64s 3d, firm.

Tallow—Prime city, easy, 27s 6d. Australian in London dull, 31s 3d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 22s 8d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 29s.

Petroleum—Steady, 7¾d.

Rosin—Common, steady, 8s 11½d.

Hops at London (Pacific coast), steady, £2 5s to £3.

COBALT STOCKS.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—The closing quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange today were:

	Asked.	Bid.
Amalgamated	12	9¾
Beaver Con.	12	9¾
Buffalo	4 00	3 00
Chambers Ferland	88½	77
C. of C., new	86	85
Cobalt Central	49½	48¾
Cobalt Lake	18¾	16
Coniagas	6 60	..
Crown Reserve	2 94	2 93
Elkhart	25	15
Foster	41	40½
Gifford	21½	21
Green Meehan	17	16
Hudson Bay	290 00	250 00
Kerr Lake	8 12½	7 75
La Rose	6 54	6 51
L. Nipissing	41	40
McKinley Darragh	94	92
Nancy Helen	60	55
Nipissing	9 75	9 62½
Nova Scotia	58½	58¼
Otisse	56	55¾
Peterson Lake	30	29¾
Right of Way	3 50	3 40
Rochester	19½	19
Silver Leaf	11¾	11
Silver Bar	53	50
Silver Queen	63	62½
Temiskaming	1 59	1 58¾
Trethewey	1 46½	1 46¼
Watts	40	30
North Star	12½	9

TARIFF REFORM MOTION LOST

The British Commons Refuses to Accept Preference Amendment of the Unionists.

London, Feb. 18. — After a debate lasting two days the tariff reform amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech from the throne was defeated in the House of Commons this afternoon by 276 votes to 107. The amendment was proposed by J. Austin Chamberlain, and he had all the backing of the Opposition benches. The debate followed the old lines, the Unionists advocating duties favorable to colonial produce as a means of securing the markets of the empire to British manufacturers.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Chamberlain declared it a basis whereon could be erected a complete structure to deal with industrial difficulties.

Lord Robert Cecil said that if the Unionists went to the country saying that tariff reform was a serious remedy for unemployment it would lead to disaster. He was not against a policy of retaliation under certain circumstances, but did not believe in the practicability of a preference. He never would give a pledge beforehand to accept any policy whatever which the leader of the party might produce.

Mr. Philip Snowden admitted that the recent Conservative victories were due to the tariff reform policy because the middle classes hoped to escape an increase of the income tax.

FIFTY INDIANS DIED OF GRIP

Those North of Nipigon Poorly Clad and Unable to Get Game.

Wingham, Feb. 20.—In acknowledging the receipt of several bales of clothing sent from here and Toronto to be distributed among the Indians in the vicinity of Lake Nipigon, a private letter reveals a sad state of affairs in that cold northern district.

Between 40 and 50 Indians have been carried off by grip within the past month, and many are still suffering severely, as the cold still continues, and there is a great scarcity of both clothing and provisions.

It appears that the big game the Indians formerly relied upon for subsistence through the long northern winter has been destroyed and driven away by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which runs about 45 miles north of the head of Lake Nipigon, or 150 miles due north of Nipigon Station of the C. P. R., from which point supplies have to be taken up the Nipigon River and Nipigon Lake.

The letter is from a most reliable source, and states that the bodies of three white men were found frozen on the ice of Lake Nipigon, but no clue could be discovered as to who they were, or where they were from. It is supposed they were trying to make their way north to the transcontinental line, when overtaken by the severe storms, and extreme cold of the far north.

THIEF MADE BIG HAUL

Cashier for T. S. Simms Company, St. John, N. B., Choked Into Unconsciousness.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 19. — A little before one o'clock today, while W. Herbert Downie, cashier for the T. S. Simms Company, was alone in the office, a man stole up behind him, caught him by the throat, choked him into unconsciousness, and made off with the payroll, amounting to about $12,000. Downie could not describe his assailant, who is still at large.

In England the drink habit is on the down grade, brewery shares are dropping, small manufacturers and publicans are being crowded out, the big companies and hotels are less prosperous than formerly, and restaurant keepers are in despair at the lessened consumption of wine.

LONDON BREEDERS CARRY OFF PRIZES

Awards Made at the St. Thomas Poultry Show.

The awards at the poultry show in St. Thomas this week have been completed, and the pre-eminence of London's breeders has again been attested by the extraordinary winnings of Messrs. Doidge & McNeil and Moore & Baskette, of this city. When London men compete it is generally expected that they will give a good account of themselves, and the victories scored at St. Thomas, are but a repetition of the success that characterize our breeders everywhere.

Messrs. Doidge & McNeil won as follows: Black Cochin Bantams, two firsts, two seconds and two thirds. White Cochin Bantams, three firsts, four seconds and one third. Buff Cochin Bantams, three firsts, three seconds. Black Rose-Comb Bantams, three firsts, one second and two thirds. Indian Game Bantams, four firsts, one second. Silver Sea Bright Bantams, two firsts, two seconds. Golden Sea Bright Bantams, three firsts—they also won seven specials, including silver cup for best collection of ornamental Bantams.

Messrs. Moore and Baskette won on white Plymouth Rocks, first cock and second hen and first pullet. On Barred Plymouth Rocks, first cock, second cockerel, third hen and first pullet. On Columbian Wyandottes, third cock and first hen.

INDEPENDENTS TO FIGHT THE BELL

Asks St. Thomas to Refuse an Exclusive Franchise to the Latter.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the directors of the Independent Telephone Companies of Elgin, Middlesex and Norfolk, held here today, it was decided to petition the city council of St. Thomas not to grant an exclusive franchise to the Bell Telephone Company in that city.

There were a number of delegates present from the different parts of the district, and a strong stand was made against the Bell. The meeting resulted in the consolidation of the rural companies around St. Thomas, in order to better fight the Bell Company. Mr. Walter Lewis, of Orwell, presided.

Mr. J. C. Lowther, of Iona Station, made a strong speech, in which he advocated Independence. He pointed out the growth of the Independents in the United States, and declared that if they held together they could defeat the Bell Company. He advocated the Government control of trunk lines, and municipal control of local lines, as the solution of the problem.

Dr. L. A. Brown, of Aylmer, pointed out the growth of the Independents in the vicinity of Aylmer. There were at present 2,000 subscribers there, and they were desirous of obtaining an entrance into St. Thomas. There were 5,000 subscribers in the three counties of Middlesex, Elgin and Norfolk, who wanted to have connection with the Railway City.

Speeches were delivered by J. H. McIntyre, of Dutton; Dr. McEwen, of the Ekfrid and Caradoc line; F. L. Squire, president of the Norfolk County line, who expressed their intention of standing by the Independents in their fight.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"Having in view the ultimate Government ownership of trunk lines and the municipal ownership of local lines, we recommend the following:

"That we recommend the organization of a Southern Counties Telephone Association, its officers shall be president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer.

"It shall have an executive committee, composed of the presidents, managers or other representatives of each independent telephone company within the territory who may forward its name and pay the fee to the secretary.

"That the fee shall be $1 per year.

"That we recommend the establishment of trunk lines between the different companies.

"That we recommend that as independent telephone companies, Bell connection for some companies and not for all is detrimental to the whole idea of independent telephone construction, and that we strongly recommend that independent telephone companies do not make Bell connection.

"That a united stand on the part of independent companies is the only manner in which we can hope to enter the larger towns and cities.

"That we appoint a committee who would be representative of the strongest rural lines to meet the St. Thomas city council:

"(1) To ask the council not to grant the Bell Telephone Company an exclusive franchise.

"(2) To ask the council to appoint a committee of business men to meet with the committee appointed by this independent convention to consider the whole telephone situation.

"That we recommend the appointment of the following as members of the above-mentioned committee to meet the committee appointed by the city council: Dr. L. A. Browne, Aylmer; C. F. Heidt, Frome; J. O. Lumley, Iona; Dr. Shannon, Sparta; Thos. Benner, Bayham; A. P. McDougall, Melbourne; Dr. Doan, Harrietsville."

The election of officers for the United Association resulted as follows:

President—Dr. Doan, Harrietsville.

First Vice-President—Dr. James A. McEwen, Melbourne.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Omar Westover, Luton.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. J. Crane, Wallacetown.

ADVERTISER OFFICE OPEN EVERY NIGHT

For the convenience of those interested in the European trip contest The Advertiser business office will be open every evening until 8:30. Those desiring information in regard to this popular trip contest can receive all particulars by calling at The Advertiser office any day or evening.

The American Caramel Company, York, of which Congressman D. F. Lafean, of York, is president, will build a new plant in Chicago.

ANGLICAN SYNOD SELECTS SWEENY

A Compromise Candidate Succeeds the Late Archbishop Sweatman.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 20. — By an overwhelming vote of both clergy and laity Venerable James Fielding Sweeny, M. A., D. D., archdeacon of Simcoe and York, and rector of St. Philip's Church, Toronto, was elected bishop of Toronto. The result of the seventh and last ballot was made shortly after 5 o'clock. Archdeacon Sweeny, who was presiding over the synod, handed the reports of the scrutineers to Chancellor Worrell, who read them.

"I am instructed by the chairman," said Chancellor Worrell, "to announce that Venerable Archdeacon Sweeny, having received a majority of the clerical vote and a majority of the lay vote, an election has been made, and Archdeacon Sweeny is elected bishop of the diocese of Toronto."

As the announcement was completed Dr. Albert Ham, at the organ, struck the first chord of the doxology, which the whole assembly joined in singing. Outside the cathedral chimes were rung in honor of the election. When the announcement was made, the bishop-elect knelt at his desk and remained in prayer while the doxology was sung. He was greatly moved. As the amen was sung he rose, and asked if he might give his answer at half-past eight. Immediately the members of the synod crowded into the chancel to congratulate him, and among the first was Hon. S. H. Blake, who was assisted there by Rev. Canon Cody.

Result of Conference.

The election was the direct result of a conference held earlier in the day between the supporters of Bishop Thornloe and Canon Cody. When the synod assembled in the morning Chancellor Worell moved that a committee of sixteen be appointed, to be nominated, by Provost Macklem and Mr. N. W. Hoyles, K. C., and that the seventh ballot should be postponed until this committee had reported. The members of the committee nominated by Provost Macklem were: Rev. Canon Ingles, Rev. Canon Sprague, Rev. T. W. Powell, Dr. J. A. Worrell, K. C., Mr. A. R. Boswell, K. C., Mr. Dyce W. Saunders, and Mr. Lawrence W. Baldwin. Those nominated by Mr. Hoyles were: Hon. S. H. Blake, K. C., Judge Harding, Rev. C. J. James, W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P., Rev. C. H. Marsh, Judge Benson and Rev. W. H. Vance. They met in the St. James' schoolhouse. It is understood that two other names before it were Canon Welch and Canon Tucker, but serious doubt was expressed as to whether Canon Welch would accept if chosen. The announcement of its decision for Archdeacon Sweeny was made to the two parties in their respective headquarters, about 2 o'clock. The committee met again, when an arrangement was arrived at by which both sides pledged themselves to vote for Archdeacon Sweeny. How well this pledge was carried out was shown by the result of the ballot.

The Balloting.

Balloting began for the last time shortly after half-past three, and was completed by twenty-five minutes after four o'clock. The result was announced two or three minutes after five. The count was as follows:

	Clergy.	Laity.
Total	174	124
Necessary for election	88	63
Archdeacon Sweeny	153	111
Canon Cody	13	7
Bishop Thorneloe	1	3
Canon Welch	3	1
Rev. T. W. Powell		1
Bishop Reeve	1	
Canon Tucker	1	
Blank	2	
Lay votes lost		1

"God's guiding hand has brought us to this decision," said Hon. S. H. Blake shortly after the election was announced. He believed that the synod had taken the best course in preventing the embitterment which would have come with continued balloting. His sorrow that Canon Cody had not been chosen was more than counterbalanced by his delight that Canon Cody was to remain with the splendid work he was doing in St. Paul's parish and with Wycliffe College as one of its professors. "I believe," he said, "that we have got a good and true man who will fill the high office most satisfactorily, and who quietly and insistently will go on in the work of building up the diocese."

"I believe we will have a good man and an impartial bishop," said Canon Cody.

"I am very greatly pleased with the result of the election," said Provost Macklem, "especially with the marked unanimity. I have every confidence that Archdeacon Sweeny will prove an excellent bishop, that he will receive the unanimous and hearty support of the clergy and laity of the whole diocese, and will grow in strength and usefulness every year."

"The result has been what I have hoped for all along," said Bishop Reeve. "Archdeacon Sweeny knows all the details of the work of the diocese and will make a very good bishop."

The bishop-elect is in his 52nd year. He was born in London, Eng., November, 1857, but was still quite young when his family came to this country. He was educated at Montreal High School, at McGill Normal School, and McGill University, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1878, and the degree of M. A. in 1881. He pursued his theological studies at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and was ordained deacon by the late archbishop, then Bishop Bond, in 1880, and priested in 1881. He became rector of St. Luke's, Montreal, and chaplain to the Montreal General Hospital. In 1882 he came to Toronto to become rector of St. Philip's. In 1883 he received the M. A. degree (ad eundum), and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Trinity University, and in 1888 he received the Doctor of Divinity's degree from the same university. He was appointed honorary canon of St. Alban's Cathedral in 1889. In 1895 he was elected rural dean of Toronto, and was later appointed archdeacon of Simcoe and York. He has been an able assistant to the late archbishop, and has taken an active part in the administration of diocesan affairs. He is an eloquent preacher, an able administrator and a facile writer.

BUSINESS HOLDS FAIRLY STEADY

London reports to Bradstreet's say general business holds fairly steady, with some improvement noted in spring orders. Retail trade is also rather better. The drygoods trade and the prospects for the coming season are good. Collections are coming forward well.

YOUR TEETH

are worth every effort of protection you can give them. Few people realize the necessity of teeth to be in a condition to thoroughly assist mastication. A partly decayed tooth is much like anything that is broken, and is of little service until repaired.

The operations that my patients receive are the kind that convince others that they need my services. The enjoyment that your teeth will give you after you have had my operations will surprise you.

DR. HUTCHISON

214 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 1372

Waterways Agreement May Be Closed

Washington, Feb. 19. — What is probably the last obstruction to the final ratification of the international waterways treaty was removed today, when Chairman Burton, of the committee on harbors and rivers, introduced a bill providing for buying the islands in the Sault Ste. Marie River. The bill calls for an appropriation of $9,971,625.

This bill puts a stop to all the objections that Senator Smith, of Michigan, has been trumpeting through the press for the past week or two in regard to the treaty. According to the senator, the clause of the treaty affecting the Sault Ste. Marie River gives to Canada more than its share of the power development rights in that district. The Chandler-Dunbar Power Company owned the power rights of several islands in the river, and it was on their behalf that Senator Smith contended that the United States was entitled to further privileges. By buying out the private power company there will be no further ground for objection to the clause.

It is now felt in international political circles that the treaty will be shortly consummated, as further difficulties are of a minor nature.

COUNTRY STORES TO SELL HARMLESS DRUGS

If Bill Presented by a Kent Member Is Passed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Country merchants will be able to sell "harmless household remedies" if the amendment which Phil H. Bowyer proposes to the pharmacy act becomes law.

Under the old act they were prevented only from selling poisons, but a change of a few years ago placed everything in the form of drugs in charge of certified druggists.

During the past year an agent of the Pharmaceutical Association has been enforcing the act, and several rural merchants have been fined $25 and costs for selling ten cents' worth of quinine or a little cascara. In view of the fact that drug stores are sometimes many miles away, it is a great hardship to the public not to be able to get these simple things at the corner store, and that is what Mr. Bowyer seeks to remedy.

"Many druggists," says Mr. Bowyer, "have told me that they have no objection to this bill."

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

from Liverpool; Koln, from Bremen; Koenigin Luise, from Naples.

At Boston—Saxonia, from Naples.

At Liverpool—Montcalm from Bristol; Ivernia, from Boston.

At Halifax—Empress of Britain, from Liverpool.

At Southampton—Majestic, from New York.

At London—Sardinian, from St. John.

At Havre—Louisiana, from New York.

At Halifax — Volturno, from Rotterdam.

At St. John—Empress of Britain, from Liverpool.

At New York—Caroline, from Havre; Roman, from Marseilles; Gr. Kurfurst, from Glasgow.

At Portland—Corinthian, from Glasgow.

At Naples—Europe, from New York; Neckar, from New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., CORNER Dundas and Colborne. Specialty, surgery, including diseases of women.

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

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL (RETURNED from England) — Office, 534 Dundas street. Phone 889.

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

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 297 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, 1889. Office, 564 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 381 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHWEST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

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, 260 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 258.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE RE

THE BUSINESS PRACTICE

Department of the

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LONDON, ONT.,

Is supplied with the latest modern office appliances, that is why our graduates meet with such success. Catalogue free.

J. W. Westervelt, C. A., vice-principal.
J. W. Westervelt, principal.

NEW PREMISES

I have removed from the Oddfellows' Hall Block, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, to

346 RICHMOND STREET

East side, between King and York streets.

You will find the new store equipped with all conveniences. Our stock of suitings and overcoatings are entirely new and fashionable goods.

An invitation is extended to customers and others to call at the new store.

O. LABELLE & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THE NEW HARDWARE

LIQUID VENEER

Makes old things new. Try it on piano, furniture, brass bedsteads, or any surface you want renewed. A child can apply it. Ask for sample.

W. B. GILLESPIE & CO.

PHONE 750. 204 DUNDAS ST.

Alexandra Cafe

AND QUICK LUNCH

Regular Dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.

Special Sunday Dinner

HYGIENIC BAKERY

Let our rig call daily.

OUR SPECIALTY

HOME MADE BREAD

Phone 2390. 549 Hamilton Road

MASON & RISCH Piano Warerooms 213 Dundas Street

Upstairs, Duffield Block,

Catalogues and prices mailed free on application.

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Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.

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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)

FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER

Reasonable charges. Best equipments.

Open day and night. Residence on premises.

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R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,

County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

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on Dundas street, central; rent reduced to $6 50 a month. Apply to,

THE LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

LONDON, ONTARIO.

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COUPLE REMARRIED.

Welland, Feb. 19. — Mrs. Charles Rounds was married to James Rouse for the second time at Bridgeburg this week. Her first husband, Charles Rounds, died several years ago, subsequently the young widow met James Rouse and was married to him at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the couple taking up their residence at Welland. Things did not go smoothly, and last fall Mrs. Rouse secured a divorce in Detroit. The couple soon found they could not live apart, and this week's marriage was the result. They now live in Buffalo.

Steinway

The Imperial Piano of the age.

Nordheimer

The Leading Canadian Piano.

HAINES BROS.

Sold in Canada for over forty years.

We are the sole agents for the above pianos.

NORDHEIMERS LIMITED

Established 1840, 188 Dundas Street.

T. C. WRIGHT, Manager.

OUR BRIGHT, CLEAN, HOT SCRANTON COAL

$7.50 PER TON

WEBSTER & KERNOHAN

The Coal we handle throws off more heat than inferior kinds. And why? Because it is bright, clean, free from clinkers, and all burns away. Give us a call.

GILLIES & SON

PHONE 1312 ywt

"Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere"

Cut Glass Fern Dishes and Comports

Both these articles should attract the attention of the prospective buyer of wedding gifts. The Fern Dish is in the high-stand effect, with a silver Fern Pot. The Comports are of a similar shape without the silver pot. Other new novelties in Cut Glass.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

You need wholesome food three times a day—every day. Eat

JOHNSTON BROS.

XXX BREAD

JOHNSTON BROS.

PHONE 944.

City and District

—John Jeffery, of Appin, still continues very ill at Victoria Hospital with blood-poisoning.

Tuesday evening next the choir and soloists of Dundas Centre Church, Mr. Parnell Morris conductor, and accompanied by Mr. C. E. Wheeler, solo organist, and Miss Jessie Strong, accompanist, will give a sacred concert in the Methodist Church, Petrolea. Mr. Morris has succeeded in bringing his choir to a high state of perfection, and Petrolea will no doubt enjoy a rich musical treat.

Colts Killed.

Two colts and a cow were suffocated recently on the farm of W. C. Court, near Gladstone, by being buried beneath a straw stack which was blown over by the wind.

Died in Cleveland.

James A. Sloan, eldest son of the late James C. Sloan, formerly of this city, died in St. Luek's Hospital, at Cleveland, on Thursday. The funeral was held to Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland this afternoon.

Bead in the Ear.

A little girl, living on Wilson avenue, West London, while playing at her home this morning, pushed a large bead into her ear. The child was taken at once to St. Joseph's Hospital. So far the physicians have been unable to get the bead out. She was attended by Drs. Thompson and Tillmann.

Mrs. Purdy Dead.

Mrs. Susan Purdy, relict of the late R. D. Purdy, died at her home at Glendale, Westminster Township, on Wednesday. Mrs. Purdy was 53 years old. The funeral was held this afternoon to Glendale Methodist Church, interment being made at Brick street cemetery.

Ball at Thorndale.

The ball to be held in Harding's Hall, Thorndale, Monday night, Feb. 22, promises to be the event of the season. The directors have spared no pains to make it a decided success, as it will in all probability be the last this winter.

Considerably Improved.

James Rosenberg, the young man who for more than a week has been lying at Victoria Hospital partially paralyzed as a result of having a heavy box fall on him at McCormick's, is considerably improved today. From the time he was hurt until yesterday, Mr. Rosenberg was unable to talk but yesterday he recovered somewhat from the paralysis, and was able to speak a little. It is thought he will be all right again soon.

Card of Thanks.

Professor and Mrs. Patterson desire to express their appreciation of the sympathy shown themselves and family in their recent bereavement. The many tokens of kindness received cheered the long days of the sufferer, and inspired her with courage to patiently endure. To all those who so lovingly ministered they return their heartfelt thanks.

Upper School Sleighride.

The Upper School of the Collegiate Institute held their second social event of the season on Thursday evening, when about 35 of the students, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lane and Mr. A. M. Overholt, attended the Upper School sleighride party. After riding about the city for some time the party drove to the home of Miss Donalda Bawden, Westminster, where a very enjoyable evening was spent by all. A dainty luncheon was provided by the young ladies. The merry crowd returned to the city about midnight, and the happy event was a thing of the past.

Buy a Watch Today

And save 20 per cent from regular price.

All our regular stock going at one-fifth off.

SUMNER

THE JEWELER,

380 Richmond Street.

YOUR Coal Mann Phone 470

Office, 401 Clarence

Yard Office 425 York.

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor,

212 Dundas Street

Higgins' Block. Telephone 593

Order Hamilton's

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

Order Hamilton's

TWO LOOKS AT ECONOMY

One look is at the price only. The other look is at the results. Our coal gives best results.

MAY BROS. & CO.

'Phone 1224. 685 York St.

PARNELL'S HOME-MADE BREAD

Want some good Bread?

Then, try Parnell's Home-Made Bread.

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

The Bread that will make you want more just like it is Parnell's Home-Made Loaf.

It has that indescribable Home-Made taste, and loses none of the Home-Made sweetness because of the modern and sanitary way of baking.

Five cents the loaf, at your grocer's, or delivered by the wagons.

Parnell's Bakeshops, 75-77 Bruce St. Phones 929 and 1390

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Your quest for beauty will lead to the use of

Dermaline Snow

It removes blemishes, restores health and beauty to the skin.

DERMALINE SNOW keeps the skin white and smooth in texture.

In 25c and 40c jars.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.

216 Dundas street, London

Guelph's Fire Horses.

A Guelph paper says: A new fire team has been secured for the city fire reel by Chairman Kelly, of the light and fire committee, and they are perhaps the handsomest team that the city fire department has ever had. They were purchased in London on Tuesday by Mr. Kelly and arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Kelly says that he got them for a fair figure, but will not say what it was until he reports to the council. They are a handsome team of well-matched blacks, of good form and color. One weighs 1,515 pounds, and the other 1,320. One is 16 hands 1 inch and the other 16 hands 1½ inches. They were on the reel yesterday for a trial run and made a very good showing.

Mothers' Club Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Wortley Road Mothers' Club was held yesterday. The reading of the reports was postponed owing to the time being taken up arranging for another entertainment, which is to be given in the interests of the club in the Askin Street Methodist Church, on March 22, when Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, will deliver a lecture, "A Message to the Home."

Sunday Appointments.

The Huron College Sunday appointments are as follows: Lambeth, Rev. Mr. Perdue will administer holy communion; Hanover, P. Law; Courtright, P. Harding; Listowel, A. L. Charles; Holy Trinity, Chatham, H. Hutton; Dutton, N. Ward; Oil Springs and Inwood, W. B. Hawkins; Adelaide, J. James; Pottersburg, J. Morris; Aged People's Home, C. C. Brett.

LEADER MACKAY IN FINE FORM

Continued from Page One.

had been submitted to a board of arbitrators, who held public sittings, and rendered a decision on the evidence. Mr. MacKay said he had nothing to do with this decision, except the executive one of issuing a license in accordance with the award.

Despite the discrepancy in membership of the two parties in the House, Mr. MacKay said that on the basis of proportional representation, one member to every 5,413 voters, there would be 55 Conservatives and 43 Liberals in the House, quite a different condition from the Government's over-wieldy majority of 68.

The Government had utterly failed to carry out its pre-election promise to take license law administration out of politics. Mr. MacKay gave two instances. One was the fact that at a campaign rally at Lindsay the Provincial Secretary had sat cheek by jowl with Mr. Flavelle, chairman of the Lindsay license board. The other was the appointing of two Parry Sound license commissioners as enumerators to prepare the voters' lists. As a result of such influences, 99 per cent of the hotelkeepers of the Province supported the Whitney Government.

Speaking of "the last awful week," Mr. MacKay attacked the Government's claim that the new Mackenzie-Mann guarantee had been made because the original mortgage did not cover the terminals, and so failed fully to protect the Government. Mr. MacKay claimed that the terminals were covered by the phrase, "other property." He also pointed out that the mortgage, if faulty, was drawn up by the Whitney Goverment seventeen months after taking office.

In conclusion Mr. MacKay said that considering the forces arrayed against the Liberals in the elections, and the offensive and defensive alliances made by the Conservative party, he believed the Liberal party was now in better shape than before the election. The Opposition were not as men without hope, for they had the conviction that the Conservatives were on the treasury benches for but a short time.

Premier Whitney.

Sir James Whitney concluded the debate. He declared in reference to the granting of the Soo loan that it was wrung from the Ross administration by the threats of two members of the Government side of the House. It was a grant to a private corporation, he claimed, and as such was opposed by the Opposition of that day.

The Premier said the policy of the Opposition was to throttle and cripple the university. The Government, he said, would not recede one iota from its present position.

He briefly reviewed the record of the Government, and alluded to the matters foreshadowed in the address. It was a source of satisfaction to have had the vote of confidence by the people last June. The Government, he said, would contrive to deserve such confidence and to trust the people.

NORMAL SCHOOL LITERARY SOCIETY

Regular Meeting Was Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The regular meeting of the Normal School Literary Society was held yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Mr. Wilfred R. Ellison presided, and the programme included two-minute speeches by Messrs. G. P. Keyes on "The Abuse of Homework"; Mr. Ross, "Patriotism"; Mr. Wilson, "Model Schools"; Mr. Higgins, "Criticism at Model Schools." During the afternoon musical numbers were rendered by Misses Ella Baker, W. Pulford, E. Phelps, May Riddel and Myrtle Justin. Some original poetry was read by Mr. E. Rush. Professor A. Stevenson acted as critic, and at the close of the meeting gave his report.

Up-to-date heated carriages for theatres, etc. Hueston's liveries.

J. B. Sponsburg, of Hamilton, was held up by two men Saturday night and robbed of $70.

ROSS' FURS

MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER

Special Announcement

In order to prepare our first floor show room for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, extensive alterations have to be made. This necessitates us offering to clear the following goods at prices that speak for themselves.

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats

One only Black Fur-Lined Coat. Shore mink collar and revers. Marmot lining. Size 38. To clear $28.00

One only Fur-Lined Coat, black, superfine broadcloth. Natural sable collar and revers. Best muskrat lining. Size 38. To clear $47.50

One only Fur-lined Coat, blue superfine broadcloth. Natural sable collar and revers. Best muskrat lining. Size 36. To clear $47.50

One only Fur-Lined Coat, black superfine broadcloth. Natural sable collar and revers. Best Hamester lining. Size 36. To clear $45.00

Astrachan and Electric Seal Jackets

Five only Astrachan Jackets, Italian cloth lining, bright curl. 28 inches long. To clear $17.50

Three only Electric Seal Jackets. Good satin lining. 24 inches long. Sizes 32, 34. To clear $23.50

One only Electric Seal Jacket. Natural sable collar and revers. Good satin lining. Size 36. To clear $27.50

Three only Military Near-Seal Jackets. Silk braid trimming. Good satin lining. Sizes 34, 36 ..... $29.00

Ruffs and Muffs

Seven only 60-inch Siberian Grey Squirrel Throw Scarfs. To clear $5.25

Three only Siberian Gray Squirrel Empire Muffs. To clear $6.00

Six only Large Astrachan Stoles. To clear $2.00

Five only Isabella Opossum Ruffs, trimmed with six tails. To clear $2.00

Eight only Isabella Opossum Empire Ruffs. To clear $3.75

Four only Large Double Isabella Opossum Ruffs, trimmed with heads and tails. To clear $5.00

ROSS, 196 DUNDAS STREET

3½% interest is paid ½ yearly on deposits of $1 or more

Established 36 years. Deposits secured by Assets of over Two Millions. Trustees and Executors, by order-in-council, have no responsibility when money is deposited with this Company.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co. 109 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONTARIO

4% interest is paid ½ yearly on Debentures of $100 or more

BIG INCREASE IN VOTE

(Continued From Page One.)

Miss Nellie McWilliams, Thamesford	498
Miss Rose Shepherd, Aylmer	470
Miss W. De Groat, Ingersoll	142
Miss Mattie Moore, Bayham	101
Miss Christine Macdonald, Kintore	55

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth.

Miss Clara Holden, St. Marys	8,265
Mrs. J. A. Rumball, Goderich	8,018
Miss A. W. Sawers, Brucefield	7,497
Miss Florence Pope, Hensall	5,402
Miss Alice Mawhinney, Crediton	2,170
Miss Mary Gibson, Brucefield	763
Miss Leona Potts, Clinton	341
Mrs. W. W. Meredith, Seaforth	

THE LATE DR. D. D. CARDER

Death of Prominent Physician of Blyth, Ont.

It was with much regret that the residents of Blyth learned of the death of Dr. D. D. Carder, who passed away at his home on Thursday afternoon from heart trouble. Deceased was the second son of the late Dr. G. W. Carder, of Otterville, Oxford County, and an elder brother of M. D. Carder, Toronto, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W.

The late Dr. Carder leaves to mourn his loss three sorrowing daughters, Mrs. F. A. Lewis, Mount Forest; Miss Zella, of London, and Miss Edna, at home. His wife predeceased him two years ago. He was a prominent Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Canadian Order of Foresters. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and in religion a member of the Anglican Church. In his early days he practiced medicine in Delhi, but had been a resident of Blyth for over thirty years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, Monday, at 1:30, and will be under the auspices of the Masonic Order.

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

In a few days alterations are to be made in the large ground-floor showrooms of J. & D. Ross, which are to be fitted up for ladies' ready-to-wear. This firm has made arrangements to handle the well-known celebrated American Printzess brand of ladies' garments, whose reputation for elegance and style is second to none on the continent. The introduction of these high-class tailor-made garments means a new era in dress to ladies of London and vicinity.

A GOOD SMOKE

From his pipe delights a man. But it does not delight him when his coal smokes.

DON'T BUY DULL, SMOKY COAL

We sell hard, shiney anthracite that burns with a cheerful glow. All sizes in stock. Let us fill your next order.

HUNT BROS., Ltd.

Office 363 Richmond. Phone 123. Yard Waterloo St. and M. C. R. Phone 412.

91c-ywt

LOOK AT THESE REDUCTIONS IN WALL PAPERS

15c and 20c Paper, 10c roll
25c and 30c Paper, 15c roll
40c and 50c Paper, 25c roll
60c and 75c Paper, 35c roll

Monday the big sale enters on its last week. Don't delay in making your selections from these handsome papers.

GRAVES

203 DUNDAS STREET.

b

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution.

374 Dundas street. F. Linforth Willgoose, Mus. B., A. R. C. O., principal. Unsurpassed advantages for complete musical education. Thorough equipment. Efficient staff. Over 500 students. Faculty and pupils' recitals a feature of the institution. Spring term began Feb. 1, 1909. Pupils may enroll any time during the term. Write for syllabus. Miss Lottie Armstrong, secretary.

INGERSOLL REGISTERED TRADE MARK CREAM CHEESE

"Spreads Like Butter."

Sold only in 15c and 25c blocks

For sale by all Grocers.

Manufactured by The Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd. Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

J. A. WILSON, 143 DUNDAS STREET Agent. ywt

IMPROVED TORIC LENS

OLD STYLE FLAT LENS

EYE STRAIN

Is quickly and permanently relieved by wearing our Special Invisible Bi-focals and Toric Lenses. These are the BEST glasses ever made, and cost very little more than those sold by jewellers and second-class opticians. Is the BEST any too good for your eyes?

WE MAKE THE BEST GLASSES.

TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO.

237 Dundas St. Eyesight Specialists. Phone 1877

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Building Sale

Prices of All New Spring Hats During the Sale:

ALL $1.50 HATS - - - $1.10
ALL $2.00 HATS - - $1.40
ALL $2.50 HATS - - - $1.70
ALL $3.00 HATS - - $2.30
ALL $3.50 HATS - - - $2.50
ALL $4.00 HATS - - $3.00

GRAHAM BROS

Who Is Going to Europe?

Five weeks of unalloyed pleasure amid historic scenes; seeing new people and customs. A delightful vacation with all expenses paid by The London Advertiser. Best accommodation and no item of expense spared to make the trip complete. Care-free, the party will wander through foreign lands, hear strange tongues, see strange scenes. Enchanting ocean voyages over various routes. The party will be welcome everywhere. The fund of knowledge, the pearls of experience, the scenery beautiful amid lands we dared to wander through only in dreamland. Western Ontario's greatest newspaper makes this dream a reality.

Pin Money For Tour

The London Advertiser Will Distribute

$30.00 in Gold

Among the four candidates making the largest gain in votes between the result as published Tuesday, Feb. 16 (which is the result up to and including Saturday, Feb. 13) and Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 p.m. The result will be announced, if possible, Tuesday, March 2.

$10.00 IN GOLD to candidate in city (districts No. 1, 2, 3 and 4) making largest gain.

$5.00 IN GOLD to candidate in city (districts No. 1, 2, 3 and 4) making second largest gain.

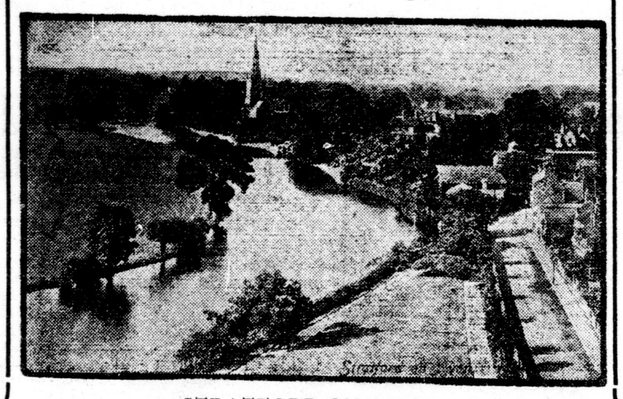
$10.00 IN GOLD to candidate in country (districts No. 5, 6, 7 and 8) making largest gain.

$5.00 IN GOLD to candidate in country (districts No. 5, 6, 7 and 8) making second largest gain.

Read the above carefully so that you thoroughly understand it.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

SEE SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON, AS A GUEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER. EIGHT LADIES ARE GOING. MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO BE ONE OF THE PARTY.



STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Itinerary of The London Advertiser's European Trip

CANADA

July 1, Thursday. Leave London by C. P. R. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor car for Quebec.
July 2, Friday. Leave Quebec by Palatial C. P. R. steamer Empress of Ireland.
July 8, Thursday. Arrive at Liverpool and travel by rail to Glasgow.

SCOTLAND

July 9, Friday. Travel via the Trossachs to Edinburgh.
July 10, Saturday. } Edinburgh, with carriage drive.
July 11, Sunday. }
July 12, Monday. Leave Edinburgh for Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon.

ENGLAND

July 13, Tuesday. In Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon and on to London.
July 14, Wednesday. }
July 15, Thursday. }
July 16, Friday. } In London—Carriage drives two days, and visiting all places of interest.
July 17, Saturday. }
July 18, Sunday. }
July 19, Monday. Travel via Dieppe to Paris, France.

FRANCE

July 20, Tuesday. }
July 21, Wednesday. } In Paris, carriage drives, two days, including Versailles.
July 22, Thursday. }
July 23, Friday. Return to London.

IRELAND

July 24, Saturday. Travel via Fishguard and Rosslare to Cork.
July 25, Sunday. In Cork, visiting Blarney Castle.
July 26, Monday. Leave by train for Killarney.
July 27, Tuesday. In Killarney. Leave Tuesday for Dublin.
July 28, Wednesday. In Dublin; leave at night by steamer for Liverpool.
July 29, Thursday. Arrive at Liverpool and leave via Allan Line Steamer Tunisian for Quebec.

CANADA

August 5, Thursday. Arrive at Quebec.
August 6, Friday. Home again.

Conditions--Read Carefully

Any lady 18 years of age or over on Feb. 1, 1909, is eligible, provided conditions set forth herewith are complied with.

Every candidate must be regularly nominated on the blank printed on this page, or on a similar blank furnished by The Advertiser. Candidates may nominate themselves or their friends may do so for them. Each candidate must be indorsed by at least two responsible citizens in the town or county where she resides.

The candidate must reside in the district or territory from which she is nominated, but she can accept votes from outside her district, anywhere in Canada or the United States. Any candidate removing from this district or territory after being nominated will lose all votes received, and no candidate will be allowed to transfer votes.

The right is reserved to withdraw the offer in any district where only one candidate is nominated or voted for.

Names of candidates who have been nominated properly will be published every day, if posible. If the name of the lady you want to vote for is not in the list, nominate her properly when you send your ballots, or before, if possible. Ballots sent in containing the names of candidates not regularly placed in nomination, will be destroyed uncounted.

A ballot will be printed every day on Page Two of The Advertiser. This ballot will count for one vote, if it contains the name of any candidate properly nominated. Special ballots for cash subscriptions will be furnished when such subscriptions are paid. All ballots will be numbered and dated, and all ballots will be void unless received at The Advertiser office within fifteen days from date issued. The ballots must be sent direct to the EUROPEAN TRIP DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., postage fully prepaid. Agents are not permitted to furnish special ballots to anyone, but they may take subscriptions to be forwarded to this office. When this is done, special ballots will be forwarded direct to the subscriber, who will fill in the name of the candidate to be voted for, and return the ballot to The Advertiser at once.

Subscribers paying cash will have their papers delivered by carrier where we have carrier service, by mail or through agent, as they desire. (See the list showing special value coupons on ballots for cash subscriptions.) Such cash subscriptions must be sent to EUROPEAN TRIP DEPARTMENT OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

No employee of the Advertiser or member of an employee's family will be eligible as a candidate.

Any successful candidates shall have the right to name a substitute, subject to our approval, if unable to go herself. Such substitute must be named seven days before the date set for leaving London.

Any question or controversies that may arise will be settled by The Advertiser alone.

All candidates must accept and agree to abide by the above conditions.

To insure that all nominees in the smaller places shall have an equal chance with those in the cities, the territory has been divided into eight districts, and the candidate polling the highest number of votes in each district will be chosen.

District No. 1—All that territory inside the city limits, north of, and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of, and including both sides of Wellington street.

District No. 2—All that territory inside the city limits, east of, but not including, Wellington street, and north of, and including both sides of Dundas street.

District No. 3—All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including, Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.

District No. 4—All that territory inside the city limits, west of, and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.

District No. 5—The County of Middlesex, outside the city limits.
District No. 6—The Counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.
District No. 7—The Counties of Elgin and Oxford.
District No. 8—The Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth.

Value of Subscription Ballots

	PRICE.	VOTES.
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, one year	$5 00	1,000
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, six months	2 50	500
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, three months	1 25	250
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, one month	45	50
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city of London, delivered by carrier, one year	3 00	600
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser outside city of London, delivered by carrier, six months	1 50	300
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser outside city of London, delivered by carrier, one month.	25	30
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, one year	2 00	400
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, six months	1 00	200
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, three months	50	50
Subscription to The Weekly Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, one year	75	50

ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

EIGHT LADIES WILL SEE THIS WORLD-FAMOUS MEMORIAL, AT THE LONDON ADVERTISER'S EXPENSE. WHY NOT BE ONE OF THE PARTY?

JAMAICA BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

NOMINATION BLANK

London Advertiser's Free European Trip.

Each candidate must be properly nominated and indorsed on the following blank, which does not count as a vote.

The names of the candidates nominated will be printed in The London Advertiser regularly.

We hereby nominate and indorse

....
(Name of Lady.)

of .....
(Address of Lady.)

(Who we know was 18 years of age or over on Feb. 1, 1909), as the most popular lady in

District No .....

.....
(Name of Nominator.)

.....
(Address.)

Indorsed by .....

Address .....

Indorsed by .....

Address .....

CHURCHILL FLAYS HIS OPPONENTS; SCATHING SPEECH AT NOTTINGHAM

BRILLIANT YOUNG STATESMAN HANDLES THE CHAMBERLAINS AND THE TARIF REFORMERS WITHOUT GLOVES — CALLS UNIONIST POLICY TREACLE TO CATCH FLIES WITH—WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL FIGHT UPON—WIT, ELOQUENCE AND SATIRE.

Right Honorable Winston Churchill, M.P., president of the board of trade, addressed a great meeting of Liberals held in the Victoria Hall, Nottingham, Eng., the other night. "Men only" was the order inscribed on every ticket, and no woman attempted to gain admission. Previous to the meeting, however, as a sort of compensation for the exclusion of ladies from it, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill held a reception at the Victoria Hotel of the members of the Women's Liberal Association of the city. To them Mr. Churchill declared that he had always been in favor of women's suffrage and had voted for it in the House of Commons. Mrs. Churchill also expressed her support of their cause.

The president of the board of trade had a most enthusiastic reception at the evening meeting. After an introductory address by the chairman, Ald. Sir E. Fraser, Mr. Churchill, who was received with cheers, said: "We met together at a time when great exertions, and a high constancy are required from all who cherish and sustain the Liberal cause. Difficulties surround us, and dangers threaten from this side and from that. Exultant enemies are gathering; weak friends are nervous or disheartened. Voices are raised in counsels, both equally unwise, of impatience or of lassitude From such a situation you may emerge triumphantly, but to do that there will have to be, in leaders and in followers, shrewd, clear plans of action, true, stout-hearted comradeship, and unwearying determination. (Cheers.) You know the position which has been created by the action of the House of Lords. Two great political parties divide all England between them in their conflicts. Each commands a powerful organization; each is backed by numbers; each has its functions, its aspirations, and its sources of strength; and to and fro they swing in their struggles with varying fortunes from year to year, and from election to election; and from their struggles, strange as it may appear, over a long period of years, a steady stream of progress is born. Now, it is discovered that one of these parties possesses an unfair weapon, that one of these parties, after it is beaten at an election, after it is deprived of the support and confidence of the country, after it is destitute of a majority in the representative Assembly, when it sits in the shades of Opposition without responsibility, or representative authority, under the frown, so to speak, of the Constitution, nevertheless, possesses a weapon with which it can harass, vex, impede, affront, humiliate and finally destroy the most serious labors of the other. When it is realized that the party which possesses this prodigious and unfair advantage is, in the main, the party of the rich against the poor, of the classes and their dependents against the masses, of the lucky, the wealthy, the happy, and the strong against the left-out and the shut-out millions of the weak and poor, you will see how serious the constitutional situation has become. (Cheers).

WHERE THE NEXT ELECTION WILL DIFFER FROM ALL OTHERS.

A period of supreme effort lies before you. The election with which this Parliament will close, and towards which we are moving, is one which is different in notable features from any other which we have known. Looking back over the politics of the last thirty years, we hardly ever see a Conservative Opposition approaching an election without a programme — on paper at any rate—of social democratic reform. There was Lord Beaconsfield with his policy of "Health and the laws of health." There was the Tory democracy of Lord Randolph Churchill in 1885 and 1886, with large far-reaching plans of Liberal and democratic reform, of a generous policy to Ireland, of retrenchment and reduction of expenditure upon naval and military armaments—all promises to the people, and for the sake of which he resigned rather than play them false. (Cheers). Then you have the elections of 1892 and 1895. In each the Conservative party, whether in office or Opposition, was, under the powerful influence of Mr. Chamberlain, committed to most extensive social programmes, of what we should call Liberal and Radical reforms, like the workmen's compensation act and old-age pensions, part of which were carried out by them and part by others. But what social legislation, what plans of reform do the Conservative party offer now to the working people of England if they will return them to power? I have studied very carefully the speeches of their leaders—if you can call them leaders,—I have listened frequently to their contributions to our debates in Parliament, and I have failed to discover a single plan of social reform or reconstruction which they have invented, which they are attached to, or which they have proclaimed. Upon the grim and sombre problems of the poor law they have no policy whatever; upon employment no policy whatever; for the evils of intemperance no policy whatever, except to make sure of the public-house vote; upon the question of the land, monopolized as it is in the hands of so few, denied to so many, so much of it fooled away for foxes and pheasants, no policy whatever. In other directions where they have a policy, it is worse than no policy. For the distresses of the Irish, for the relation between the Irish and British peoples, no policy whatever; for Scotland the Lords' veto; for Wales a church repugnant to the conscience of the overwhelming majority of the Welsh people, crammed down their throats at their own expense. No, I say that never in modern history has the Conservative party approached an election so utterly devoid not only of any published plan, but of any apparent intention or even wish to remedy or to mitigate the grievances, the gross and cruel injustices for the redress of which appeals have so long and so earnestly been made by important classes of their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers).

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A TORY TRIUMPH.

Yet we are told they are confident of victory—(laughter);—they are persuaded that the country has already forgotten the follies and even the crimes of the late administration, and that the general contempt and disgust in which they were dismissed from power has already passed away. They are already busy making their cabinet —who is to be put in and—what is not less important—who is to be put out. (Laughter and cheers.) Lists of selection and lists of prescription are being framed. The two factions into which they are divided—the Balfourites and the Tariff "Reformers,"—are each acutely conscious of one another's infirmities, and through their respective organs they have succeeded in proving to their apparent satisfaction what most of us have said for a long time past—that they are an uncommon poor lot all round. It would be bad enough if a party so destitute, according to its own statement, of political merit, so devoid of new and needful political ideas, were to return untaught, unchastened, and unrepentent to the place of power. It would be bad enough if they were to return with the intention of doing nothing but repeating and renewing our experiences under Mr. Balfour's late administration—of dragging through empty sessions, of sneering at every philanthropic enthusiasm, of flinging a sop from time to time to the brewers or the parsons or the landed classes. (Cheers). That would be bad enough; but those would not be the consequences which would follow from the Tory triumph. Consequences far more grave, immeasurably more disastrous would follow. We are not confronted even with a policy of standstill; we are confronted with an organized policy of constructive reaction.

A PLAIN VIEW OF TARIFF "REFORM."

We are not to go on. We are not even to hold our own. We are to march back into those shades from which we had hoped British civilization and British science had finally emerged. Not for many years have the working people of this country been menaced with such an aggressive attack. If the Conservative party win the election, they have made it perfectly clear that it is their intention to impose a complete protective tariff, and to raise the money for ambitious armaments and colonial projects by taxing the poor. They have declared, with a frankness which is at any rate remarkable, that they will immediately proceed to put a tax on bread, a tax on meat, a tax on timber, and an innumerable schedule of taxes on all unmanufactured articles imported into the United Kingdom; that is to say, they will take by all these taxes a large sum of money from the pockets of the wage earners by making them pay more for the food they eat, the houses they live in, and the comforts and conveniences which they require in their homes; and that a great part of this large sum of money will be divided between the landlords and the manufacturers in the shape of increased profits, and even that part of it which does reach the exchequer is to be given back to these same classes in the shape of reductions in income tax and in direct taxation. Do not allow yourself to be drawn from this plain view of what is called the Tariff "Reform" movement by ingenious sophistries which have often been exposed, by appeals to sentiment of cheap and false character. (Cheers.) Such treacle is scarcely fit to catch flies with—(laughter); and if you face the policy with which we are now threatened by the Conservative party fairly and searchingly, you will see that, stripped of its disguises and stripped of its ornaments, it is nothing less than a deliberate attempt on the part of important sections of the propertied classes to transfer their existing burdens to the shoulders of the masses of the people, and to gain greater profits for the investment of their capital by charging higher prices. (Cheers.)

RESENTMENT OF CRITICISMS.

It is very natural that a party nourishing such designs should be apprehensive of criticism and of opposition, but I must say I have never heard of a party which was in such a jumpy, nervous state as our opponents are at this present time. If one is led in the course of a speech, as I sometimes am —(laughter and cheers),— to speak a little firmly and bluntly about the Conservative Tariff "Reformers," they become almost speechless with indignation. (Laughter). They are always in a state of incipient political apoplexy, while as for the so-called Liberal Unionists, whenever they are criticized they run off whining and complain that it is unchivalrous to attack them while Mr. Chamberlain is disabled. (Laughter and cheers). Sorry I am that he is out of the battle, not only on personal but on public grounds. His fiercest opponents would welcome his re-entry into the political arena, if only for the fact that we should then have a man to deal with and someone whose statement of the case for his side would be clear and bold, whose speeches would be worth reading and worth answering, instead of the melancholy marionettes whom the wire-pullers of the Tariff Reform League are accustomed to exhibit on provincial platforms. (Laughter). But I hope you will not let these pretexts or complaints move you or prevent you from calling a spade a spade, a tax a tax, a protective tariff a protective tariff a gigantic dodge to cheat the poor, or the Liberal Unionist party the most illiberal thing on record. (Cheers). But if the Tariff "Reformers" are so touchy and intolerant that they resent the slightest attack or criticism from their opponents as if it were sacrilege, that is nothing to the fury which they exhibit when any of their friends on the Conservative side begin to ask a few questions. Whatever we may think of the Tariff "Reform" proposals which are now being urged upon us, no one can deny that they raise some of the gravest and most momentous social and economic issues which can possibly be brought before the public, and that they involve consequences of the utmost perplexity and importance not only to the working classes, but to all concerned in the trade and commerce of the country. One would have thought, at least, that matters of such gravity and such novelty should be considered fairly on their merits. One would have thought, at least, that conscientious scruples, honest doubts, or differences of view would be accorded some measure of respect.

"NO HESITATION TO BE TOLERATED."

But what does Mr. Austen Chamberlain say? I refer to him because I am told he is a very important person. (Laughter). He tells us that no hesitation will be tolerated from Unionist members of Parliament in regard to any tariff reform proposals which may in a future Parliament be submitted by whoever may be chancellor of the exchequer. No hesitation will be tolerated—not opposition, not criticism, not dissent, but no hesitation will be tolerated. (Laughter). There is to be no hesitation about a tax on bread, no hesitation will be tolerated about a tax on meat, no hesitation about a tax on timber, butter, cheese, eggs, about a tax on every conceivable article of convenience or of comfort used by the working classes of this country. The members of the Unionist party are to go to the next Parliament, not as honest gentlemen, free to use their own minds and intelligences according to the view which they may take at the time of what best suits the public interest. No; they are to go as the pledged, tied-up delegates of a caucus, forced to swallow without hesitation details of a tariff which every self-respecting man should claim—which no self-respecting man can surrender to give their vote on grand and cardinal issues according to their faith and their conscience; and in order that those who would refuse to be bound by these dishonoring conditions may be smelt out and excluded from the House of Commons, a secret society of nameless but probably interested busy-bodies is hard at work in all the dirtiest sewers of political intrigue. (Laughter and cheers). Such are the methods by which this great and noble policy, which is to raise our taxation from the foreigner, to abolish unemployment, and to consolidate the British Empire, is being advanced. (Cheers).

"A CASH TRANSACTION THROUGHOUT.

But, after all, these methods are an inseparable part of the process of carrying a Protectionist tariff. (Cheers). Every interest that is on the side of the new taxation expects to be paid for its trouble and support, and to be paid promptly. The whole question resolves itself into a matter of "business is business," and the predatory interests which have banded themselves together to finance and organize the tariff campaign, cannot be expected to put up with the conscientious scruples and reasonable hesitations of members of Parliament or what they would consider any nonsense of that sort. It will be a cash transaction throughout with large profits and quick delivery. (Laughter and cheers). Every would-be monopolist in the country is going to have his own association to run his own particular trade. Every constituency will be forced to join in the scramble, and to secure special favors at the expense of the commonwealth for its special branches of industry. All the elections of the future will turn on tariffs. If the first set of tariffs were framed with some desire to benefit the trade of the country, mistaken though it might be, the second set of tariffs would be framed only for the purpose of enabling a political party to pay its debts to particular sections of its supporters. (Cheers). Why, you can see the thing beginning already. That egregious "Tariff Commission" has been dividing all the loot among themselves, before the battle has been won —dividing the lion's skin while the beast lives—(laughter and cheers); and I was reading only the other day that the Conservatives of Norwood have decided that they could not support their member any longer, because, forsooth, he would not pledge himself to vote for a special tax on foreign imported chairs and window panes. It is the same in every country. I received a report last week at the board of trade upon the subject of American tariff revision—and tariff reform in the United States, remember, means a reduction and not an increase of duties—in which it was stated that the people in Kansas and Missouri, where there were large mining communities who thought their interests would be affected by the tariff alterations on zinc ore, were singing in chapels a hymn, the refrain of which was:

So now we humbly pray that we be
saved from ruin's brink;
We will accept whate'er must be, but,
Lord, remember zinc.
(Laughter and cheers).

THE VETO OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO GO.

Such is the great conspiracy with which the British democracy is now confronted, a three-fold peril, an attempt to place the main burden of taxation upon the shoulders of wage-earners and not on income-drawers, a disastrous blow at the prosperity, the freedom, the flexibility, and the expansive power of British industry, and a deadly injury to the purity of English public life. These will be the consequences, momentous and long enduring, of a tariff victory at the general election; and remember it has been said that it takes ten years to carry a tariff, but it takes a hundred years to abolish it. (Cheers.) Did I not tell you that this would be an election in which the stakes would be high? Yes, for our part, let us, too, be plain and clear. The Conservative party tell us if they win the victory they will screw a protective tariff on our necks. What do we say? What of the House of Lords? We say that if we win we will smash to pieces the veto of the House of Lords. (Loud cheers). If we should obtain a majority at the next election—and I have good hopes that if we act with wisdom and with union, and, above all, with courage, we shall undoubtedly obtain an effective majority—(cheers)—the prize we shall claim as the result of that victory will be a final change in the relations of the two Houses of Parliament, of such a character as to enable the House of Commons to make its will supreme within the lifetime of a single Parliament, and except upon that basis, or for the express purpose of effecting that change, we will not accept any responsibility for the conduct of affairs.

THE NEEDS OF THE NEGLECTED MILLIONS.

I have spoken to you of the constitutional and economic issues which divide great parties, and which will be brought to the test when the electors are next appealed to. But there is another issue which must not be overlooked. I mean the social issue. Do not let us in our zeal for the great causes which are at stake in the political and economic field forget the crying, humble needs of the neglected millions of our population. (Cheers). We have taken a great step already. (Cheers). I must say that he is a rather sour kind of man who can find nothing to notice in the old-age pensions act except its little flaws and petty defects. (Cheers). How can anybody suppose that such a tremendous departure into ground hitherto entirely unexplored could be taken without here and there some queer cases, some odd cases and hard cases occurring which of course can easily be put right by a small "mopping-up" bill? I think you will feel, on the contrary, that the establishment of the pensions system, which sprang into being in a single day, is a marvellous and impressive example of the power which British Governments possess and the mighty machinery which they can set in motion. Without a hitch, without a pause, perfectly smoothly, perfectly simply, punctual to the minute, regular as clockwork, nearly 600,000 aged persons, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the three kingdoms, are being paid their pensions every week, through agencies which are not dishonoring or disqualifying to their citizenship in any way, nor repugnant or wounding to their feelings. (Cheers). That is a wonderful and beneficent achievement, a good job well worth some risk and sweat to finish. (Cheers). No; in spite of Socialistic sneer and Tory jeer and glorious beer, and all the rest of it, I say it is a noble and inspiring event for which this Parliament will be justly honored by generations unborn. (Cheers).

THINGS THE UNIONISTS CANNOT UNDO.

I said just now that a Tory tariff victory meant marching backwards, but there are some things they cannot undo. It is quite true that the Conservative party, through its responsible leaders, promised old-age pensions to the people to win the general election of 1895, and that they broke their promise, although they had ten years of power. It is quite true that Mr. Chamberlain offered old-age pensions again to the people at the outset of his tariff campaign in 1903, and that the Conservative party forced that great man at the height of his power to cut old-age pensions out of his tariff programme, and to write a letter to say that he had done so. It is quite true that the Conservative party would have destroyed the old-age pensions bill in the House of Commons if they had had the power and would have destroyed it in the House of Lords if they had had the pluck. But the work is done; the pensions are safe. (Cheers). Governments come and governments go. We may be driven from power. We may desire to be released from responsibility; our places may be filled by the representatives of wealth and privilege, by the delegates of the Tariff Reform League, by the nominees of the liquor trade. Much of our work may be cut short, much may be overturned. But there are some things which Tory reaction will not dare to touch, and, like the settlement and reconciliation of South Africa, so the old-age pensions act will live and grow and ripen as the years roll by far beyond the reach of party warfare and far above the changing moods of faction. (Cheers).

THE PENSIONS ACT BUT A BEGINNING.

If I thought that this great social measure exhausted our strength or completed our design, I should cheerfully join myself with those ardent spirits who wish for an immediate dissolution. But the old-age pensions act must not be the end of the chapter; it must be the beginning of a chapter of social legislation. (Cheers.) There are many political injustices in this country, and many absurd, oppressive, or obsolete practices. But the main aspirations of the British people are at this present time social rather than political. They see around them on every side, and almost every day, spectacles of confusion and misery which they cannot reconcile with any conception of humanity or justice. They see that this suffering is to a large extent due to lack of organization, to the absence of good comprehensive arrangements. They see that there are in the modern state a score of misfortunes that can happen to a man without his being in fault in any way, and without his being able to guard against them in any way. They see men and women falling constantly from a stairway which has no banisters, upon which all jostle together without any proper regulation of the traffic, and that when they fall they are often broken, hopelessly and forever. They see, on the other hand, the mighty power of science backed by wealth and power to introduce order, to provide safeguards, to prevent accidents, or at least to mitigate their consequences. They see that much has been done in other countries. They know that this country is the richest in the world. They wonder why so little has been done here. They demand that more shall be done; and in my sincere judgment the British democracy will not give their hearts to any party that is not able and willing to set up that larger, fuller, more elaborate, more thorough social organization, without which our country and its people will inevitably sink through sorrow to disaster, and our name and fame fade upon the pages of history. (Cheers.)

WHAT THE LIBERAL PARTY WILL FIGHT UPON.

Now I say that we have done some of that work, and we are going to do more. (Cheers). In moving forward to this great struggle which is approaching, we are going to carry our social policy along with us. We are not going to fight alone upon the political and constitutional issue, nor alone upon the defence of free trade. We are going, fearless of the consequences, confident of our faith, to place before the nation a wide, comprehensive, interdependent scheme of social organization; to place it before the people not merely in the speeches or placards of a party programme, but by a massive series of legislative proposals and administrative acts. (Cheers). If we are interrupted or impeded in our march, the nation will know how to deal with those who stand in the path of vital and necessary reforms. (Cheers.) And I am confident that in the day of battle the victory will be to the earnest and to the persevering, and then again will be heard the doleful wail of Tory rout and ruin, and the loud and resounding acclamations with which the triumphant armies of democracy will march once again into the central place of power. (Loud cheers).

SUFFRAGIST DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE HALL.

Although by the arrangement under which women were excluded, perfect order was maintained at the meeting addressed by Mr. Churchill, a scene of considerable commotion, calling for police intervention, was caused in the streets by two suffragists addressing a crowd from a box outside the principal entrance to the Victoria Hall. The police escorted the women from the spot, but they returned, and there was considerable disorder. The police then removed the women to the Guildhall until after the conclusion of the meeting.

From the tea bush in Ceylon to the sealed lead packets in which "Salada" reaches you, such methods of pure cleanliness are used as scarcely any other food manufacture can claim. 100

The woodwork of the Liversedge (Yorkshire) village stocks has been discovered in a cellar belonging to the Co-operative Society, and the relics have been presented to the district council for preservation.

A new weekly, the Englishman, has made its appearance. It is to advocate England for the English, and the British Empire against the world "in a spirit of sincerity, sobriety and simplicity."

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"If I Were Prime Minister"

THE IRREPRESSIBLE GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TELLS WHAT HE WOULD DO—OUTLINES A SOCIALIST PROGRAMME — THE COMMUNIZATION OF BREAD.

Mr. Bernard Shaw gave an address at Portsmouth, Eng., recently on Socialist politics—the address which he did not deliver at the labor conference. First Mr. Shaw had something to say concerning a section of the press. He explained that by Socialist politics he did not mean the sort of politics that were going to be carried out by Socialists, who simply did not count. He continued:

"There are too few of us in this country to do anything, even if you add to the people who are really Socialists all the people whom the newspapers call Socialists, including, I believe, most of the people at present in prison. You will have noticed during the last week the newspapers have been affording the strongest encouragement they can give to crime by describing certain persons accused of the commonplace and vulgar crimes of robbery and murder as Terrorists, Anarchists, and in one or two instances Socialists. That is a direct incentive to crime. If you tell a man he is a thief or a murderer he does not like it. If you tell him he is a Terrorist he feels a sort of European magnificence about him. If this sort of thing goes much further you will have otherwise innocent and respectable persons committing atrocious crimes in order to see themselves described in the papers next day as Terrorists and Anarchists. The Anarchist is perfectly easy to recognize. He is a comfortable gentleman, usually elderly and with a considerable income, who tells you that people cannot be made moral by act of parliament. One of the most prominent Anarchists at the present time is Lord Balfour of Burleigh."—(Great laughter).

COMMUNIZING BREAD.

Coming to his subject, Mr. Shaw promised a sketch of the sort of programme he, as a Socialist, would bring forward if they made him Prime Minister. (Laughter). "Well," he said, "you might do worse. Do you really and truly know anything more about Mr. Asquith than you do about me?" -(Laughter). He maintained that our whole industrial system is based on the assumption that there should always be a considerable number of people unemployed. Socialist politics did not include tariff "reform," but on the other hand they did not include Manchester free trade. They were out-and-out protectionists. What they wanted to protect was the livelihood of the people.

The first bill Mr. Shaw would introduce would be a bill for the communization of bread. There ought never to be a hungry child in this country. If they gave people bread they would have to see that people earned the bread, so that this measure would involve certain other things. In the next place he would provide that the land of a town should belong to its citizens, and they should build the town. If we allowed a number of separate and competing contractors to build a town, they built slums. The only reason things are not more horrible than they are is that we have passed some acts interfering with private freedom. He would not confiscate the land. It should be paid for at the ordinary market price, with compensation for compulsory acquisition. The Liberal Government had admitted the whole Socialist position by differentiations between earned and unearned increments, and that was how he would obtain the money. He appealed to the middle class to organize themselves and make a common interest with the working class as against those who had unearned incomes. The great dividing line in a community, he said, was as between the industrious man and the man who did not work.

THE GOOD NAME OF THE LABOR PARTY.

Questions being invited, Mr. Shaw was asked why he had said there was nothing in either Christianity or Socialism.

Mr. Shaw: That is one of those sporting pieces of reporting. What I did say was that the mere fact of a man calling himself a Socialist really meant no more than his calling himself a Christian.

Asked whether in order to avoid prejudice the Labor parties ought not to call themselves national parties, Mr. Shaw replied that a good many people would then think they were the Irish party. Those who were present at the conference, he said, must have seen that a good deal of the prejudice was based on ignorance. (Cheers). There was not a single word to be said against their good behavior, industry, or intelligence in or out of parliament, and he had every reason to believe they would get themselves such a good name that men of all classes would be proud to belong to the party. (Cheers).

A DESCENDANT OF MACDUFF.

The next question was: "As an Irishman Mr. Shaw knows the Irish keep pigs. If bread were communized would he allow them to give the bread to their pigs?"

Mr. Shaw: As to my nationality, the furthest ancestor I can trace myself back to is Macduff. (Laughter). I am quite serious. I am really and genuinely of the original "Lay on, Macduff." (Loud laughter). I also belong to a Yorkshire family which went to Ireland. Consequently I claim to belong to Scotland, England and Ireland. (Laughter). The questioner says that in his time the people in Ireland kept pigs. Well, that was not so in my time, because in my time the pigs used to keep them. (Much laughter). Then he asks whether, if bread were communized, it should be given to the pigs. I see no objection, because as people eat pigs they would eat the bread in one form or another. (Great laughter).

From Poverty to Power

MARVELLOUS RISE OF LLOYD-GEORGE—HIS PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE ENGLISH LAW SOCIETY—CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER REFERS TO HIS COMING BUDGET.

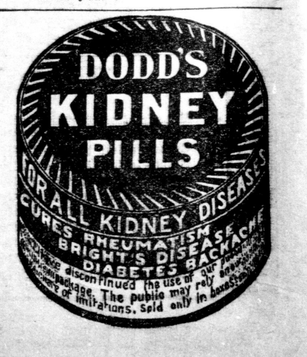
A portrait in oils of Mr. Lloyd-George in his robes as chancellor of the exchequer, painted by Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., was the other day presented to the Law Society by Sir John Gray Hill on behalf of the subscribers. The presentation was made in the Law Society's Hall, London, which was crowded. Among those present were Mr. J. S. Beale, president of the society, who occupied the chair, Sir J. G. Hill, Sir George Lewis, Sir A. K. Rollit, Sir Luke Fildes, and Mr. Lloyd-George. Mr. Lloyd-George occupied a seat in the gallery among the ladies, the floor being reserved for members.

Sir John Gray Hill asked the chairman to accept the portrait on behalf of the society, and complimented the artist on his achievement. They had to consider there the career of Mr. Lloyd-George entirely apart from politics, and that career was the most remarkable one within his (the speaker's) experience. The bottom of Mr. Lloyd-George's success in his flight from the village green to Downing street was that he united in himself the great qualities of intellect belonging to two races. To the quickness of perception, the alertness of mind, the rapidity of insight, the gift of eloquence, and the gift of imagination of the Celt, he had added the indomitable energy and sustained perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon. Without any advantages of birth, of fortune, of university education, of connections, he had overcome all difficulties by the vigor of his personality. Articled at the early age of 16, admitted a solicitor at 21, he opened practice in a small Welsh town in the North of Wales, with only 1,500 inhabitants, at 27 he was elected a member of Parliament, at 43 he became president of the board of trade, and at 45 he attained to the great office of chancellor of the exchequer. (Cheers.) His administration of the board of trade, his merchant shipping act, the patents act, the port of London bill, and above all his settlement of the great labor dispute relating to railways brought him the admiration and appreciation of all parties in the state. Of his performances as chancellor of the exchequer he would not pretend to prophesy; he only hoped that he would not put any additional burden on members of that society (Laughter.) They had the portrait of an eminent solicitor, Lord Wolverhampton, there, and they thought they ought to add to it the portrait of so distinguished a member of the profession as Mr. Lloyd-George. It would be an inspiration and a reminder of what could be accomplished by talent and industry. (Applause.)

The president acknowledge the gift. The high position which Mr. Lloyd-George had achieved shed a sort of reflected lustre on the whole profession of solicitors, and the latter stood better in public estimation when men like Lord Wolverhampton and Mr. Lloyd-George came to the front.

Mr. Lloyd-George expressed his great gratification at the mark of appreciation from his brother solicitors, by which he felt deeply touched. It was only those who belonged to a profession who could fully understand the value which a man attached to the appreciation of his brother professionals. He fully recognized that the occasion was a non-party one, as he noticed in the list of subscribers the names of many who held high political principles in detestation. (Laughter). Comparing himself to a mariner who had been holding the peaceful office of harbor master during his presidency of the board of trade, Mr. Lloyd-George went on to say that he had now put to sea again and had to face the bitter blasts. The weather was bad when he started, and it had been looking still worse, and though there was a prospect of its getting smoother he was in for a rough time. It was a stupendous task. It was the first time a solicitor had been chancellor of the exchequer, and he felt that the honor of the profession was concerned. If he had done that it was because he did not believe in wearing one's heart upon one's sleeves; it was not because he did not realize the gravity of the position. But no man had ever got through a tough job whining about it, and no man was less inclined to treat lightly the financial embarrassment of the country at the present moment than he was. Other great countries had their difficulties, but that did not make our task easier. He had heard it suggested that he regarded the coming budget as a sort of punitive expedition—(laughter)—against the tribes which had been molesting the Government. He had not thought it necessary for any British minister to disclaim having any such purpose. If a chancellor of the exchequer undertook to frame a budget in a retributive or vindictive spirit against any class, against any party, against any section, he would be not merely unworthy of his high office, he would not be fit to be appointed an exciseman in a country village. He would not trust such a man not to tax one dog because he had a spite against its owner and exempt another dog because he liked its master. Such things were impossible. There was no branch of the public service which demanded such ruthless impartiality as the control and direction of the national finances. They should tax no man, they should permit no man to escape taxation from fear or favor, affection, or ill-will. A chancellor of the exchequer ought to have a single eye, and that ought to be fixed on the national interests. He ought to have a single purpose, and that should be the protection and the promotion of those interests. It was in that spirit he claimed to have administered the affairs of the board of trade when he was there; it was in that spirit that he approached the greater and more trying task which was in front of him. Whether he failed or succeeded in that task he would honestly attempt to do it, and would not disgrace the profession to which he belonged. (Loud applause).

The total number of sea casualties to vessels belonging to the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1907, was 5,419—less by 957 than the average for the previous 22 years.



Goldwin Smith on Lincoln

HAD HE LIVED HE WOULD HAVE DEALT JUSTLY WITH THE SOUTH — HAD NO ENMITY TOWARD ENGLAND — LINCOLN'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Goldwin Smith contributes some "Notes of Personal Opinion Concerning Abraham Lincoln" to the New York Sun, in which he makes the following references to Great Britain's attitude during the American civil war:

"Lincoln, though a strong party man, chose his cabinet on national grounds, taking in men who were not his personal allies, even Seward, who had been his rival as a candidate for the Presidency. Not all his selections proved happy. In one or two cases there was lack of loyalty. Seward, who was secretary of state, appears to have been for the time distraught. He proposed to divert the quarrel with the south into a general quarrel with the European powers. The President, astounded, answered by silence. It might have been dangerous at that moment to cashier a member of the cabinet. Mr. Seward was allowed to remain secretary of state and to send instructions, which even after correction by the President seem to have had a rather irritating tendency to England.

"Lincoln never showed bitter feeling against England. He had sense enough to know that there must be differences of opinion in that country as well as in his own. He must have seen what everybody on the spot well knew, that the British Government was striving under the most trying circumstances to preserve a strict and honorable neutrality. He must have known what England was suffering by deprivation of cotton. He could hardly expect that while he was proclaiming slavery to be a secondary, all England would assume it to be the primary subject of the war. Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who was in England at the opening of the war, noted that some of those whose sympathy with the north was afterward the strongest at first held back. He points to the present writer as one of these. The hesitation arose not from lack of anti-slavery feeling or of sympathy with the north, but from suspicion that the war was a mistake, and that the best thing would be to unite Canada with the north, let the south go under a pledge against re-engaging in the slave trade, and get the independence of Mexico guaranteed by the powers. Lincoln afterward received addresses from bodies of British workmen whose trade was suffering from the loss of cotton and hailed them with the most fervent praise and gratitude. The best speech I ever heard was made in favor of the north to an enthusiastic multitude in an English hall by John Bright.

"To rid the American colonies of their dangerous French neighbor England had conquered Canada. She had no doubt looked for increased attachment. But the thoughts of Mr. Samuel Adams and his circle began to take a Republican turn. During an eclipse of Chatham an unwise minister laid an import duty, petty but odious and probably unconstitutional, upon the colonies. One hour of Chatham returning to power would have set all right. But the tax, the spirit of independence being awakened, was resented with a violence so insulting to the Government that George III., being king, it brought on war. The French Government, to revenge the loss of Canada, took part on the American side, thereby hopelessly ruining its own finances, compelling it to call the states-general and bringing on the French revolution. The emancipation movement in England was already on foot. Wilberforce and Pitt, then an emancipationist, were at hand, and the American colonies might have come under the imperial act of emancipation. Political separation there must in a short time have been between the two branches of the English-speaking race on opposite sides of the Atlantic, but otherwise they might have remained one.

The writer refers to Lincoln's untimely death as "one of the disasters of history," and asks:

"What would Lincoln have done with the south? Of two things we may be sure. Though he could not have changed his official doctrine he would have put the idea of suppressed rebellions as much out of sight as possible, putting as forward as possible the idea of reunion, and he would have sought counsel and aid of the southern leaders, especially Lee and Longstreet, by whom counsel and aid would readily have been given. His death threw reconstruction into the hands of men burning with passion, brought on the carpet-bagging government with its natural consequence, the Ku Klux, and made the situation almost desperate. Lincoln's favorite solution for the negro problem had been colonization, but Mexico and Liberia declined, and it must be owned that the example of Santo Domingo or that of Liberia is not encouraging. Whether Lincoln would have given the negro the ballot seems doubtful. He had at one time disclaimed any idea of putting the negro on a level with the white, seeking for him only the right of eating the bread he earned and the protection of the law. He certainly would not have taken the worst course of all, that of giving the negro the ballot, thus acknowledging his right, and then by depriving him of it filling him with the sense of wrong."

Of Lincoln's religion Mr. Smith, who had a personal acquaintance with the President, writes:

"Abraham Lincoln had apparently set out as a free thinker, naturally enough, in a birthplace, where there was so little of religious influence or ministration. In his later years, under the pressure of his anxieties and his craving for divine aid and guidance, he became a very devout theist, praying on every occasion for divine aid and giving a religious hue to all his manifestos. He never joined a church, nor, as it seems, did he declare himself a Christian. But he went so far as to conjure a skeptical friend to take all that he could of the Bible on reason and the balance on faith. He might have found it difficult to say what was meant by 'faith' as distinct from 'reason.' There is no doubt, however, that he found support in his belief or that it added elevation to his character. In explanation of his absentation from church membership he said: 'When any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul.'"

The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

ENGLAND

Penge's death rate for 1908 was 7.32, as against 8.19 in 1907.

Richmond Royal Horse Show takes place this year on June 18 and 19.

The cremation of the late Lady Fletcher Moulton took place at Golders Green, London.

The new L. C. C. tram service from Highbury to Lavender Hill, London, is now well under way.

Four fishermen at Salcombe have caught $500 worth of mullet in a single haul in the harbor.

Fifty tons of narcissi and other spring flowers are being dispatched weekly from the Scilly Islands.

A new library, erected by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a cost of $27,500, was opened at Benwell, Newcastle.

It is proposed to start a bureau at Aldershot for the registration of ex-soldiers desiring work in the camp.

Thousands of tons of cliff have fallen away at Muillon, Cornwall, rendering several new bungalows unsafe.

Two hoopoes—rare visitors to England—were seen flying around Penge parish church one morning recently.

Miss Janet Case, M. A., has been nominated as a candidate for the impending Hampstead borough council by-election.

Three thousand men applied for two jobs at the offices of the Nukuv Publishing Company, at Wormwood street E. C., London.

The Rev. Henry Day French, rector of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, has been appointed to the rectory of Sandhurst.

The new ocean-going destroyer Afridi, built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, has arrived at Sheerness.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will attend the Richmond Horse Show in semi-state on the opening day, June 18, 1909.

Twelve miners were injured while riding to work in coal tubs at the William pit, Whitehaven, owing to the fall of a prop.

Nearly $200 in money and several hundred pounds worth of postal and money orders were stolen from a Manchester sub-postoffice.

Mr. A. W. White, J. P. chairman of the Southampton, Isle of Wight, and South of England Steam Packet Company, died at Portsmouth.

After an address by Miss Dickens, granddaughter of the novelist, a branch of the Women's Anti-Suffrage League has been formed in Southampton.

A medical man stated at a Clerkenwell inquest that there was an epidemic of measles in the district, and that he was attending some forty cases daily.

The board of trade inquiry into the loss of the Welsford liner Irada found at Liverpool that the wreck was due to lack of proper measures to verify the position.

Miss Balfour, sister of the ex-premier, who has now recovered from her recent indisposition, has left Whittingehame on a motor car tour to London.

Major William Greer Turle, who died at Newton Stacey, near Andover, recently, saw active service in the Indian Mutiny with Sir Redvers Buller, whom he taught to shoot.

Princess Christian opened the "Open-all-Night Rest," in Millbank street, provided by the Church Army for men found homeless and starving on the embankment at night.

The Irish Guards Regiment has been opened for recruiting. It is notified that only bona fide Irishmen will be accepted.

Women claimants for old age pensions outnumber the men by ten to one.

The wedding cake for Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Lady Violet Elliot was over six feet high.

Mauve primroses, shown by the Misses Hopkins, of Shepperton-on-Thames, attracted great attention at the Royal Horticultural Society's show at Westminster.

More than 1,100 skulls, many of which are centuries old, have been arranged on shelves in the crypt of Hythe Parish Church, and may be inspected by the public.

Mr. W. Corney, the postmaster at Bury, near Ramsey, Hunts, is computed to be the oldest person engaged in postal work in the world, having just attained the great age of 100.

While some men were engaged in removing trout from a leat to an adjacent pond at St. Dennis, Cornwall, one of the fish bit a man named Kessell, inflicting severe wounds on his hands.

The Leylands County School, Leeds, the scholars of which are chiefly Jews, claims to have established a world's record with an average attendance during the last eleven years of 98½ per cent.

Jack Westrup, who has had to give up his post as runner-up to the Old Berkeley Hunt owing to advancing years—he is 82—has been presented with a cob so that he may still follow the Buckinghamshire pack.

On splitting a piece of rock a St. Helens miner found a well-preserved fossilized frog. It had claws and talons instead of webbed feet, and is thought to have been embedded in the rock for thousands of years.

Mr. Douglas Hersfall, of Liverpool, has given $5,000 to found a bursary at St. Chad's Hall, Durham, to bear the name of the York Bursary, as a thank-offering for the appointment to the northern primacy of Archbishop Lang.

Sergt. H. Ommundsen, who has taken up the appointment of manager in London for Fraser's Gunsmith Company, won the King's prize at Bisley in 1901, and is perhaps the most consistent rifle shot produced by Scotland since the days of McVittle.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, the 80-year-old magistrate of Bolton, who recently presented his mansion, White Hill, Sharples, to the town as a sanatorium, for Bolton consumptives, and endowed it with $225,000, has increased the endowment to $250,000.

Three thousand colliers are out of employment in West Wales owing to depression in the coal trade. Thirty-two pits are idle. In many cases the men have offered to work at a reduced wage, but the masters have felt compelled to decline the offers.

A pair of hoopoes were seen flying round Penge parish church recently. The sexton threw a few crumbs on the ground, and as soon as he had gone the hoopoes made a feast. The hoopoe bird is a very rare visitor to England, especially at this time of the year.

The Economist says that one of the first applicants for the Canadian loan was Mr. Lloyd-George, who has signed an application for a $50 bond in order to show his appreciation of the step taken by the Canadian Government to encourage thrift on the part of small investors.

General Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square was decorated with weaths on the 24th anniversary of the hero's death. The council of the Ragged Union School—in whose work Gordon took an active interest while stationed at the New Tavern Fort, Gravesend—placed a wreath on the monument.

Much alarm has been caused among Cheshire farmers by the mysterious deaths of cattle at Mobberley, near Wilmslow. A dozen cows and calves on a farm were fed with grain mixed with bran cake and Indian meal. The animals afterwards became ill, and two died. The subsequent post-mortem examination showed acute arsenical poisoning.

While in a London "tube" railway a cigarette advertisement on one of the carriage windows offended Mrs. Carrie Nation, and she tried to tear it down, but failed, and promptly smashed the window with her umbrella.

Elected to the canonry of St. Paul's Cathedral, rendered vacant by the promotion of Dr. Lang to the archbishopric of York, the Rev. S. A. Alexander was formally installed.

Col. Robert Weddell, V. D., a member of the original volunteer force, died at Berwick. He entered as a bugler boy, and served for more than forty, years, never missing a camp.

Ann Griffiths, a well-known character, who lived at Beddgelert, at the foot of Snowdon, swooned while gathering sticks on the mountainside, fell down the steep slope and was killed.

News has reached Trowbridge that three triplets born in that town — Mr. Aaron Albert White, Mr. Moses Henry White, and Mrs. Miriam Lenorah Lewis, now in Australia—have just celebrated their 60th birthday.

Nearly 2,300 women clerks are now employed at the general postoffice. Of these, three are superintendents, who have before them the prospect of a salary rising up to $2,500 a year, while three others can obtain a salary of $1,600.

Sir Whittaker Ellis, father of the city of London alderman, who still takes his turn on the bench, has just celebrated his 80th birthday. He owned the Star and Garter, Richmond, in its palmy days, organized the coach and omnibus service between there and town, became sheriff in 1874, and later lord mayor, when he raised $500,000 for persecuted Russian Jews and $100,000 for distressed Irish ladies.

Accompanying presentations to Captain Morrison, Chief Officer Gates, and members of the crew of the channel steamer Dover, for the heroic rescue of the crew of the Norwegian galliot Pilen, King Haakon sent his grateful thanks to these seamen. The presentations were made by the mayor of Dover. Captain Morrison's present consisted of a silver goblet engraved with the scene of the rescue, while Chief Officer Gates and the lifeboat crew each received a silver medal and vellum certificate signed by King Haakon.

Electricity to the extent of 3,300-horsepower is being successfully produced from the waste heat of coke ovens at Bankfoot, near Crook, Durham, no coal being used.

The old workhouse at Stradbroke will be probably converted into a large jam factory. The workhouse belonged to the Hoxne Union, which has been merged in another board of guardians.

Francis Furlonger, aged 79 years, a Crimean and Indian mutiny veteran, and his wife, who are inmates of the Cuckfield workhouse, celebrated their golden wedding recently. He was wounded at Inkerman.

Members on the staff of the South London tramway will shortly have at the various depots music with their dinner. The Men's Brotherhood are raising funds to purchase musical instruments for a band, which will discourse popular tunes.

A pound and a half of ripe English strawberries were on sale at Harrod's the other day, and were quickly purchased by a gentleman living in Eaton Square at 16s a pound. Allowing 35 strawberries to the pound, each of the strawberries cost about 5½d.

The admiralty have issued a memorandum stating that as a result of trials of various forms of ear protectors during gunfire, the form of ear protection to be used may be left to the individual choice of the officers and men concerned. "Antiphone" is supplied to the service.

The Bishop of Liverpool stated lately that the police took note of the customers of a certain public house in Liverpool between the house of 11 a.m. and 12:30. In one day the house was visited by 2,426 women, or three per minute.

The Bishop of Stepney, although wearing episcopal gaiters and the usual hat with strings, told an audience at Ipswich that he was unable to persuade a railway cloakroom attendant to deliver his luggage, as the bishop had lost his ticket.

A statute is to be promulgated at Oxford on March 2 that a B. A. graduate may become an M. A., not, as at present, by waiting so many years and paying a fee, but only by passing some further distinction, as is the case in London University, for example.

The average duration of the fashionable woman's hat, according to a leading milliner, is one month. If she wishes to be up-to-date each hat costs anything from $60 to $200. In the course of a year she would have as many as 20 hats for various occasions.

Sir Frederick Bridge, lecturing on the instruments of olden times at Gresham College, held up what looked like an old school ruler, and said, "This is a Nay—the flute of the Egyptians. It is probably 6,000 years old."

The Rev. W. P. Bastard, who lives at Buckland Court, Devonshire, and possesses the entire village, has just celebrated his golden wedding by entertaining his tenants. Buckland has no public-house, no policeman, no physician, no parson, and no pauper.

The King of Spain has sent Charles Jacobs, the professional of the Isle of Wight Golf Club, at Bembride, the bronze medal of Isabella the Catholic. Mr. Jacobs gave King Alfonso his first golf lessons.

Will, a retriever, sat for two days by the charred body of a horse with which he was friendly, and which was burned to death at Hadlow, Kent.

On the motion of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, at a meeting of the ancient Charity Foundation at High Wycombe, a new bylaw was adopted that football and all other games be not permitted in the Rye Mead, the town's expensive recreation ground, on Sundays.

In Winchester Union two thousand more tramps were received in 1908 than in 1907. At Alton tramps cost the guardians $1,000 and only $82 50 was returned in labor.

It was stated during the hearing of a wife's charge of cruelty against her husband at Barnsley that he had offered her for sale in a public-house for $500, finally lowering his valuation to three cents. The charge was dismissed.

Firemen at an outbreak in the melting-house at Messrs. John Knight and Son's soap works at Silvertown, where tons of fat were stored ready for conversion into soap, were working up to their knees in liquid fat.

The historic roadside hostelry, Saint Anne's Castle, Great Leighs, near Braintree, was damaged by fire lately, three houses also being burned. The house is one of the few claiming to be the oldest licensed inn in England.

Whiteley's, the great universal providers, have decided to give all their employees joining the Territorials three weeks' holiday annually, during which time their full wages will be paid.

Mrs. Jane Harrison, aged 89, of Frodsham, Cheshire, an old age pensioner, has just received an acknowledgment from the Queen of a handsome silk pincushion which she made and sent to her majesty as a mark of devotion.

The Kaiser has sent the foreign office a gold watch for Mr. W. March, skipper, and sums of £7 10s each for W. Williams and Thomas Lana, and £5 each for J. Wright and Charles Skilcher, members of the crew of the trawler Ruby, of Hull, who rescued the occupants of the balloon Plauen in the North Sea.

Albert Coster, aged 26, while wrestling in a friendly encounter at the Workmen's Institute, Abargoed, was pinned to the mat, and when the instructor took his hand to pull him up Coster fell back dead. A verdict of "Death from spasm of the heart," was returned at the inquest.

In a cottage in the valley of Lanherne, Cornwall, Mr. James Lawry and his three sons have put an installation of electric light in the three downstair rooms of their dwelling, the power being obtained by means of a small water wheel in an adjoining stream. The whole scheme cost less than $50.

Mr. Sydney Buxton stated at a dinner on Monday that the postoffice had to provide $725,000 in half-crowns each week for the payment of old age pensions, and in many parts of the country there was great difficulty in getting that amount of silver.

"Folkestone is too grandmotherly," was the note pencilled in the margin of a corporation bill, part of which deals with the registration of street musicians. The annotator was the chairman of the parliamentary committee considering the bill.

Caxton guardians, Cambridge, have decided to divide the duties of the chaplaincy between a Church of England clergyman and a Baptist minister, each to have $100 a year. If the churchman refuses, the whole sum is to go to the Baptist minister.

The last walrus in the possession of the Zoological Society has not long survived the death of his mate, which took place recently. After the heavy fogs the animal would take no food, and, in spite of every care, succumbed.

When the Colchester corporation decided to increase their tram fares, and in some cases double them, the inhabitants of the town boycotted the cars, causing a loss of 11,500 passengers weekly. The corporation are returning to the old order of things.

The Leylands council school, Leeds, the scholars of which are chiefly Jews, claims to have established a world's record with an average attendance during the last eleven years of 98½ per cent.

King Haakon has sent his heartiest thanks, with a gift of a silver goblet, to the officers and men of the channel steamer Dover, in recognition of their brave rescue of the crew of the Norwegian galliot Piten.

At the London sessions Messrs. Denman & Company, a portion of whose premises were acquired in connection with the widening of Piccadilly Hotel was built, were awarded $94,250 compensation.

Probably the largest window in England, if not in Europe, is to be built in Liverpool Cathedral. The committee have passed the design for a four-light Gothic window, 76 feet high and 38 feet wide.

Herbert William Grout, 17, a clerk, late in the employment of Peel's Patent Packing Company, St. Dunstan's Hill, was ordered six months' imprisonment at the Old Bailey on Tuesday for the forgery of cheques totalling in all $1,000. He spent the money in taking his sweetheart, who was a typist in the city, out to theatres and lunches.

It was reported at a recent meeting of the London education committee that 47,072 necessitous children were supplied with meals in the elementary schools of London in the week ending Jan. 22.

Sir James Crichton Browne announced at a meeting of the Royal Institution that $50,000 had been placed by a lady anonymously and unconditionally at the disposal of the managers for the purposes of the institution. The institution exists for the production of science.

As an outcome of the fight between the Scotch railway companies and the traders over the new demurrage charges, miles of empty wagons had on Wednesday accumulated at the railway marshalling yards. Coal masters refuse to use the railway wagons, and accordingly many collieries are idle.

"Velvet" jewelry is likely to be the most popular ornament this season. It was found that the cold, hard surface of enamel was not suitable to represent the bloom of a flower, so flower pendants and brooches are made of velvet bordered with jewels.

Walter Rouillier, 21, laborer, was sentenced to three months' hard labor for behaving in a disorderly manner at High street, Peckham, and assaulting a policeman. On the night of Jan. 24 the officer found it necessary to arrest the prisoner whereupon a crowd of 200 persons gathered and hampered the officer. While the constable was lying on the ground, Ivy Ford, a girl of 17 years, pluckily pushed her way through the crowd, and taking the officer's whistle, blew it. Her action was resented by the crowd, and someone struck her in the face, but assistance soon came to the prostrate officer. Miss Ford received the thanks of the court for her bravery.

IRELAND

Sir Robert Anderson has been re-elected lord mayor of Belfast.

The world's centre of the linen industry for practically more than a century has been Belfast.

Much regret is felt in Drogheda over the recent death of Dr. W. J. O'Keefe, of Harpur House.

The late Major Henry Charles Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, Capoquin, Waterford, left personal estate valued at $111,355.

The bog at Kilmore, County Galway, has moved half a mile further on to tillage land, and the destruction of the village is complete.

The fountain stone of the Carnegie Library was laid at Kilkenny by Captain the Hon. Otway Cuffe, the retiring mayor.

On the edge of a small river in County Cavan is a stone with this inscription: "When this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river."

Belfast guardians report that, owing to depression and want of employment last year, the estimated expenditure had been exceeded by $110,000. The rates have been increased by three-pence in the pound.

Father Pius Dowling, an Irishman, has been appointed Archbishop of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The banquet to Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., was held on Feb. 11. On the following day Mr. John Dillon, M.P., performed the opening ceremony in connection with the new National Club, Belfast.

The nuns at the Loughrea Workhouse Hospital have just celebrated their golden jubilee. High mass was celebrated in the little chapel attached to the workhouse, at which the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea presided.

An extraordinary claim for an old age pension has just been received by the Midleton pension sub-committee, the applicant being a well-known East Cork centenarian, Timothy Hennessy, of Cloncult, seven miles from Middleton, whose age has been vouched for at 102 years. This remarkable claimant is believed to be the oldest applicant for a state pension in Ireland.

The linen industry is the greatest manufacturing industry in Ireland, and about 70,000 people are given employment through it, while $75,000,000 is invested.

There are now about fifty agrarian prisoners confined in Clonmel prisons, five more having been convicted for participation in a drive off the Ballyphilip ranch on Dec. 30th. In all thirty-one persons have been imprisoned for this drive.

Ald. Coffey has been elected at a corporation meeting as lord mayor of Dublin for 1909, and Councillors Michael Doyle, J. M. Cogan and J. Crozier, J.P., were selected as the three gentlemen from whom the lord lieutenant is to appoint the high sheriff.

At a meeting of the Galway county council, a deputation from Gurteen branch of the Gaelic League attended requesting the council not to contribute any funds for the upkeep of the new university unless the Irish language was made a compulsory subject. The request was granted.

All the danger from the Kilmore bog slide now seems to be over, but hundreds of men have been employed in draining off the water. Another section of Mount Mary known as the Buggauns, near Cneggs, has moved. A swallow hole was opened at Kilmore and cleared off an immense lake of water in a few minutes.

The men who, in circumstances of great danger, gallantly rescued thirteen Portuguese fishermen, wrecked at the entrance to Valencia Harbor, County Kerry, on the night of Sept. 14, have been presented with medals by the board of trade. The presentation was recommended by the King, whose attention was drawn to the men's action by the Knight of Kerry, Sir Maurice FitzGerald. Mr. Churchill, in conveying the medals, sent an autograph letter of congratulation to each man.

In the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Kildare street, the inaugural meeting of the Research Defence Society was held, under the presidency of Sir John G. Nutting, Bart., D.L. There was a very large attendance of the public. Resolutions establishing a branch of the society in Dublin and appointing a committee to carry on the work were passed. Speeches were delivered by the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Count Plunkett, Mr. Stephen Paget, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., Dr. Horne (president of the Royal College of Physicians), and others.

Mr. Hamilton Gale, who died recently at Limerick, aged 94, fought in the Battle of Navarino, in 1827, as a British midshipman.

The clerk of the Limerick board of guardians received notification of the death of Mrs. Johanna Leonard, who had attained the extraordinary age of 118 years. Almost to the last she retained possession of her faculties, and was able to recount some remarkable reminiscences and experiences of her long life. She could recall impressions of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 and the attempted insurrection of 1820, as well as the risings of 1848 and 1867. She remembered the horrors of the famine of 1847, and related her own personal experiences during that terrible visitation. Mrs. Leonard had one son, aged 96, and another 80. She lived near Cappamore, in County Limerick.

It is reported from Roughan, Ireland, that on a grass farm in the possession of Mr. John A. Studdert, Cragmoher, a 3-year-old bull had been shot and the head hacked from the carcase. The head was taken some distance away and impaled on a gate. A strongly-worded notice was tied to the head, threatening with the same fate all parties who took grazing land.

Sir Horace Plunkett, addressing a public gathering recently, said that even Ireland was ahead of England in agricultural organizations. If Ireland was properly governed for the next 20 years they might expect remarkable agricultural progress, and the security of English capital would be assured. In 20 years nearly 1,000 societies of farmers with 100,000 members had been formed, and although they were small men they had developed under the co-operative system a turnover greatly in excess of two millions sterling.

An amusing incident is related in connection with an old age pensioner, a widower with strong matrimonial tendencies, in Clonakilty, County Cork. He was certified to be over 70 years of age, and applied for and obtained his five shillings, though not without some reluctance, as he was afraid the disclosing of his age might spoil his chance of securing a helpmate. After getting the money some people persuaded him, by way of a practical joke, that, as he was now known to be over 70, he was debarred from a matrimonial alliance. He took the matter to heart, and, rather than forego his right to marriage, he went to the postoffice and threw the assistant back the five shillings, afterwards taking the order book to the pensions' officer.

The number imprisoned at Clonmel for cattle driving and riot is nearly fifty.

Some time ago the Limerick corporation sent a petition to General Botha praying for the release of four Limerick soldiers of the Leinster Regiment. They were convicted about six years since of firing on a military picket in South Africa, and killing a soldier. One of the prisoners was sentenced to execution, but the sentence was commuted. The other day, the town clerk received a reply from the secretary to the prime minister of the Transvaal stating that General Botha felt the greatest sympathy for the prisoners, but the exercise of pardon was the prerogative of the crown. All he could do was to express an opinion to the proper authority that the prisoners were now sufficiently punished, and might reasonably be pardoned. This he would do with pleasure.

A remarkable story was told in the Belfast custody court recently when a laborer named Edwin Gibson was charged with the theft of a quantity of coal, the property of the Great Northern Railway Company. It appeared from the evidence that while a train was at a standstill on the line awaiting a signal, thirty or forty men boarded it, and while some threw coal to the ground, others carried it away. Accused was caught in the act of throwing the coal out of the wagon, and he resisted arrest. The case was adjourned for a fortnight. Two women who were charged with stealing coal at the quay pleaded that they were starving.

The Dublin corporation recently resolved that "the Irish language should be an essential subject for matriculation in the new Irish University from its inception." The Roman Catholic bishops have unanimously concluded that it is quite possible that to make Irish a compulsory subject might prove a hindrance rather than a help to the language movement.

SCOTLAND

The death rate in Perth in December was 13.6 per 1,000.

It is proposed to demolish old Newark Castle, Port Glasgow.

There were 2,137 criminal offences committed in Paisley last year.

Roses were in bloom in the open air at Fairlie on the 14th ult.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Dysart, celebrated the 60th anniversary of their wedding.

Renfrew has now a population of 12,355. It has gained 3,000 since the last government census.

All the linen factories in Dunfermline are on full time. It is over a year since a similar activity prevailed.

Galashiels town council have bought for $10,000 the property in Channel street, to widen the street.

Over $46,455 has been spent on Ladybank drainage and water schemes. They are nearing completion.

Last year Galashiels had 271 births, 91 marriages and 179 deaths, and Selkirk 158 births, 46 marriages and 94 deaths.

The Linlithgow district public health authorities are at present exercising the utmost diligence in connection with the rather serious outbreak of typhoid fever at Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

Pollokshawe has just added to its buildings a splendid school which was formally opened by Sir John Stirling Maxwell.

Dunbar fishermen have resolved to revive the apprenticeship system.

At North Berwick already inquiries are being made for houses during the summer.

The ages of four of Greenlaw's (Berwickshire) inhabitants that died last year aggregated 339 years.

The feud between the old and new committees of Hawick common riding is now nearer an end.

The Hawick Working Men's Building and Investment Company are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.

The contributions at the opening services of Kirkhill U. F. Church amounted to over $2,500.

At present there are 67 children in the Highland Orphanage at Inverness.

Peter, son of Mr. Shearer, coal merchant, Kirkwall, has been awarded a Royal Humane Society medal for rescuing a drowning sailor at Wuhu, China.

A sheep has been dug out of a snow drift alive after it had been missing for thirteen days.

Sir John R. Gladstone has been appointed president of the county Farmers' Club.

Mr. Jas Coats, Paisley, has presented a bookcase and books to Fraserburgh new school.

The unemployed problem has not added to the number of paupers in Montrose.

Dundee water committee is to spend $250,000 on new water mains to Broughty Ferry.

The deposits in Montrose Savings Bank last year amounted to £32,472, against £30,286 in 1907.

The recent snowstorm was so severe that it stopped all outdoor work and engagements for two weeks.

Rev. Charles Gordon, formerly minister of St. Andrew's, Lhanbryde, died on the 20th ult. in Gray's Hospital, Elgin, aged 74 years.

Dundee gas commission has saved $5,000 on its coal account for the year through fortunate marketing policy.

The Tay bridge foundations require from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of stones each year to insure stability.

The Arbroath Savings Bank has at the credit of 3,748 depositors the sum of £127,376—an increase of £4,821 from last year.

At Lossiemouth the daily average for eight boats four days' fishing was five boxes haddocks and whiting at 16s and 12s per box respectively.

The County Farmers' Society are to have their show of seeds and roots at Nairn on March 4.

On the 22nd ult., a Burns concert was held in the Nairn public hall under the auspices of the Literary Institute.

A successful ploughing match in the history of the Auldearn Association took place on the 20th ult. in fine weather on Bogside of Poath Farm. There were about fifty ploughs on the field.

The death is announced at Ayr of Thomas Barbour, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran.

Never in living memory was the building trade of Galston in such a bad state. There are only two buildings in course of erection.

Mrs. Stevens, postmistress at Methil, is a prospective candidate for Wemyss school board.

David Horn, Middleflat, Auchtermuchty, died on the 21st ult. in his 71st year. He was sexton and gravedigger for over 40 years.

Wm. Poole, tailor, Dunfermline, has died suddenly at Monmouth, while waiting there on payment of a legacy of £15,000 left to his wife.

St. Peter's Established Church, Kilbowie, is finished and opened. It has cost £2,500 and will seat 550.

A second band of Baden-Powell's Scouts has been formed in the Vale of Leven. They are named the Alexandria No. 2 company.

The centenary of the birth of Prof. Blackie occurs in the present year.

As the result of the thaw and heavy rainfall, the rivers in Scotland during the week ending 23rd ult. were in heavy flood, and most of them overflowed their banks, damaging property all along their courses.

Another new school for Motherwell is to be erected at Kowetop. This is the seventh new school erected in Motherwell since the passage of the education act.

Alva, in Clackmannanshire, had an earthquake all to itself on Tuesday morning, the 19th ult.

The death took place at Culross of the Rev. David Bruce, aged 85 years, incumbent of St. Serf's Scottish Episcopal Church.

The big thread mills of Messrs. Coats and Clark have been the salvation of Paisley during the recent industrial depression.

The departmental committee appointed to inquire into the law relating to the inebriates act in Scotland, met in Edinburgh.

Mr. Thomas Buntin Gaunt, banker, Leith, has died from what is stated to be the result of an accident he met with on a cable car.

The Scotch education department has given $5,000 towards the expense of the mining school in course of erection at Cowdenbeath.

Principal Sir Donald MacAllister and Professor Latham have issued an appeal to the mine owners of Scotland for funds for the fitting up at Glasgow University of a mining laboratory, fully equipped with appliances for instruction and research in fuel analysis and in the designing and testing of colliery and mining plants. A sum of at least $5,000 is required.

The death occurred on the 26th ult., at the age of 88, of Miss Cathcart of Auchendrane, the last survivor of that branch of the Cathcart family. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Elias Cathcart of Auchendrane, W. S., Edinburgh, whose father, Lord Alloway, gifted to the trustees the ground on which the Burns monument stands on the banks of the Doon.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Duff, St. George's United Free Church, Glasgow, died suddenly at Chester on the 23rd ult.

The shipbuilding output on the Clyde for the past month shows a considerable improvement on that of January of last year. There were six vessels launched, representing over 21,000 tons, whereas in January, 1908, while the vessels numbered eight the tonnage amounted to only about 2,000.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary it was agreed to take $750,000 from capital to enable the work of reconstructing the infirmary to be carried on. Towards the whole cost of the scheme, estimated at $2,500,000, a balance of $650,000 is still required.

Mrs. Black, the manse, Balfron, Stirlingshire, has bequeathed $50,000 to Church of Scotland schemes.

The death has occurred suddenly of Miss Janet Ann Galloway, LL.D., hon. secretary of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, a notable pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women in Scotland.

There has just passed away at Troy Hall, Londonderry, Mrs. Isabella Burnes, who was the wife of the late Adam Burnes, cousin of the poet Burns. She was born near Montrose in the same year as Queen Victoria.

The report of the Clydesdale Bank, Limited, shows a profit on the past year's operations of $958,550, an increase over that of the preceding year of $42,716, and the dividend of the previous six years has been repeated—namely, 12 per cent.

A "world's missionary conference" is to be held at Edinburgh in June, 1910. It will be one of the greatest and most characteristic Christian conferences ever held. All Christian bodies outside the Catholic and Greek churches will be represented, and about 1,000 delegates will be present from the different missionary societies of the world.

While two laborers were at work on the steeple of St. Mary's new Roman Catholic Church at Lanark, their scaffold, 70 feet from the ground, collapsed. One managed to obtain a footing on the steeple, but the other—Robert Henderson, Kirkfieldbank — was precipitated with the stones and debris. Fortunately in the course of his fall he managed to catch hold of a cross batten, to which he clung till he was rescued little the worse of his trying experience.

A convent of nuns will shortly be established in Hawick, and the sisters will come from the Dominican Convent of Stone, Staffordshire.

The funeral of Lady Bell, wife of Sir James Bell, Bart., took place at Kilwinning. A large party of Glasgow citizens were among the mourners.

The fine new block of buildings in course of erection by the Provident Co-operative Society in Causeyside, Paisley, suffered severely by the recent storm.

There died at Dalkeith, Mr. Sholto Douglas, the last survivor of the famous Eglinton tournament of 1839, aged 93 years. He was a native of Blair-Athol.

At a meeting of over 2,000 ratepayers of Glasgow recently, a resolution was passed protesting against the proposed alteration in charges for stair-lighting.

Lipton, Limited, have now 458 shops—a vast business to grow from the one little shop with which Sir Thomas began his career in the High street, Glasgow.

At a meeting in Glasgow the Scottish iron and steel makers resolved to stop work rather than pay the proposed demurrage charges for railway wagons, etc.

Provost Macbeth, Dunfermline, favors the Dunfermline and District Tramways connecting with the naval base at Rosyth, Charlestown, Limekilns and Inverkeithing.

Hamilton corporation will pay all workmen for holidays; half-pay is to be given to employees in cases of sickness, while foremen are to be paid full money when ill.

Isabella Beatts was fatally strangled in the works of Valentine Sons & Co., photographic publishers, Dundee. The moving machine caught a scarf she was putting on and dragged her in.

The death occurred of Mr. George Syme, who, for nearly half a century, was the principal tacksman of the burgh land at Kinghorn. Mr. Syme, familiarly known as "Kinghorn Geordie," was over 90 years of age.

There is about to be erected a handsome pile of buildings, to be known as "The Donald Institute, Bothwell," the cost of which was bequeathed by the late Mr. James Donald, a native and long a merchant of Glasgow and London.

A monument erected by public subscription in Clydebank Public Park to commemorate the heroism of Robert Currie, who in 1907 lost his life attempting to save an infant at the North British Railway crossing, was unveiled recently.

By the death of Mr. James Brand, which took place at Bournemouth on the 15th ult., a prominent figure in the life of Glasgow has passed away in his 77th year. He was a contractor, and executed some of the most important works in the country. Two are the Grangemouth Docks and Caledonian Harbor at Ardrossan.

A Roman Catholic church is to be erected in Old Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton, at a cost of £10,800.

Taken ill at Chester, where he had gone to attend the funeral of his brother's wife, the Rev. Robert S. Dods, D.D., of Glasgow, died the same evening.

The death has occurred of Lady Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the second Earl of Ranfurly, and aunt of the present peer. Her ladyship was 86, and unmarried.

Mr. Douglas Strachan, Aberdeen, has almost completed the memorial window to Principal Story, and it will be placed in the Bute Hall, Glasgow University, early next month.

Although 100 years have passed since the death of Sir John Moore, his watch is still in going order and keeps excellent time.

On the 22nd ult. several Burns clubs in Glasgow and elsewhere celebrated the anniversary and ter-jubilee of the poet's birth. Most of the speakers supported the proposal to endow a chair of Scottish history and literature in Glasgow University.

Mr. R. M. M. Gunn, a young Glasgow architect, has been successful in winning the Tite medal and prize of $150. This is one of the annual competitons of the Royal Institute of British Architects, open to all British subjects.

The first of a series of meetings arranged in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Horatius Bonar, was held in Chalmers Memorial Church, Edinburgh where he ministered for many years. Lord Ardwall presided over a large audience.

The wireless telegraph tower at Machrihanish, which collapsed during a fierce gale about two years ago, is to be rebuilt immediately. The old tower was 450 feet in height.

Mr. Spencer Jones, of Galway, was killed during a bobsleigh race in Switzerland. His sleigh got out of control and dashed into a barrier, and Mr. Jones, who was steering, was killed almost immediately. Three of his companions in the sleigh, one of them a lady, were injured.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. T. Osborn, Norton Mills, Vt., says: "I have no hesitation in saying that Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life and I cannot say enough in praise of this medicine. He was so weak and sickly that he took no notice of anything and cried so much that I was worn out caring for him. After giving him the tablets there was a great change, and he is now a bright-eyed, laughing baby, the pride of our home." Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, destroy worms and keep little ones healthy and happy. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

HE FOUND THEM THE BEST OF ALL

WHAT RUFUS HARRIS SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

After Tying Five Doctors for His Kidney Disease He Found Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hurdville, Ont., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—"After tying doctors for kidney trouble, from which I had suffered for three years, I find that Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve me best of all. If I keep on feeling as I have since I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I shall be well pleased and I am hoping they will cure me."

So says Rufus Harris, well known in this village. "I had stiffness in the joints," he continues, "cramps in the muscles, backache and was heavy and sleepy after meals. I was depressed and low-spirited, perspired freely, was often dizzy and always thirsty, but since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I am feeling very good."

If you have any of the symptoms, Mr. Harris tells of, it is time for you to beware. They are the symptoms of kidney disease and may be the forerunners of rheumatism, dropsy, lumbago, heart disease, or even the dread Bright's Disease itself. Take warning and guard against suffering or even death itself by putting the kidneys in good working order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is without an Equal for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS and all Affections of the THROAT and LUNGS.

All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are in the beginning but colds or coughs. Too much stress cannot be laid on this fact, and neglect to cure the cold very often causes years of suffering and in the end comes "Consumption." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

What Keir Hardie Wants

THE SOCIALIST-LABOR LEADER ON THE PRESENT AND ULTIMATE AIMS OF HIS PARTY—THE RIGHT TO WORK AN IMMEDIATE OBJECT—BELIEVES SOCIALISM WILL COME WITHIN A CENTURY.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., addressed a large gathering held under the auspices of the Independent Labor party at Bradford, Eng., Feb. 1.

Mr. Hardie said that the conference of the Labor party at Portsmouth must have been a great disappointment to many persons who had predicted the long-wished-for split in the movement. Not only was there no split, but the conference ended with a better understanding and a more friendly feeling between Trade Unionists and Socialists than ever before existed. (Cheers). This conference represented a power which in the very near future would direct the destinies of the British Empire. It was not easy to bring together and weld into one harmonious whole people divided as ours were. But that was what the Labor party was doing. From the university professor to the crossing sweeper, all who lived by honest labor were finding a common meeting-place on the platform of the Labor party. The work of the party, with all its defects, was a thing of which the working classes had reason to be proud. By their alliance with the trade unions they commanded 37 per cent of the voters where they ran candidates. That justified their existence. As to what they had accomplished in Parliament, the children of Bradford were reaping the benefits of one of the measures they had secured. It was said they were "sops to Cerberus" thrown by the Government to keep the Labor party quiet. Suppose they granted that. They would take as many more as the Government cared to throw, but they would not be quiet. Every one of these things would help to make the conditions more favorable to the rapid spread of Socialism.

This year he hoped to see two reforms accomplished from the Labor point of view; first of all a wages board for the sweated trades, and then the establishment of the right to work. (Cheers). A time might come when a minimum wage, as well as a maximum working day for all occupations would form part of the programme. They now claimed that every citizen should be endowed with the right to demand employment. Poor men had as much right to have their skill protected as rich men to have their property. (Cheers.) He hoped also that a beginning would be made in dealing with the anomaly that existed of the people living in their native land without owning it. Many of the social evils which existed were due to the private monopoly in the ownership of land, and the one way by which the grip of the aristocracy on the land could be loosened was by imposing a strong progressive tax on land values. (Cheers.)

But the Labor party must do more than concern itself exclusively with Labor measures. It was to be remembered that the party would be one day the Government of the nation (cheers), and if it accomplished that end it would require to administer the affairs of the nation as a whole. Therefore from the beginning the party had taken the attitude of presenting the Labor point of view on every question that came before Parliament and the country. They had supported the Government's licensing bill not because they thought that temperance, even practiced to the utmost limit, would solve the industrial problem, but because they knew that but for the chloroforming influence which liquor had on thousands of men and women, their zeal for reform would be stronger than it was today. They opposed tariff "reform," not because free trade had solved the industrial problem, but because they knew that tariff "reform" would not help them. The Labor party was also bound to keep a strict eye upon militarism. It was said that the more warships that America and Germany built the more we must build. The Labor party had a different plan than that of squandering money in ornamental warships to provide billets for the needy and often incompetent sons of the well-to-do. They and the Socialists of America and Germany wanted a "truce of God," when all this wild expenditure would cease, and they protested against all attempts to foster militarism. (Cheers).

TRADE UNION AND SOCIALISM.

The Labor party was said by its enemies to be no longer a Labor party because the Socialists had captured it That was not true. Socialists had not captured the Labor party, but socialism had captured the rank and file of the trade unions. He denied Lord Avebury's assertion that their purpose was to divide all property from time to time amongst all members of the community. Socialism had nothing to do with the "great divide." Lord Avebury was right when he said they wished to substitute national and municipal industries for private industries. They were seeking to get rid of masters and poverty, to make democratic government a reality, and not merely to give men and women votes, but to draw their representatives from the ranks of the common people. There were fiercer conflicts before them than any they had seen. The vested interests were not going to let go their grip of people's lives and labor without making a fight for it. Therefore, in the name of their common humanity, he appealed to Socialists to keep together. They were members of one class and family, and it was their duty to stand together until every sectional interest had been subordinated to the common weal. He did this in the sure and certain knowledge that before the end of this century Socialism would be an established fact in Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

WOMEN MUST GUARD HEALTH; SECRET LIES IN MODERATION.

By Dr. Madison C. Peters.

There is a difference betwen health and physical strength—the one is not a synonym of the other. A girl may be perfectly healthy, but at the same time may not be able to dig a ditch, for perfect development of muscle is by no means a resultant of perfect health. The latter is the consequent of living in strict accordance with the laws of nature, the former is acquired by physical training.

It is good to have strong muscles, sometimes they are a necessity, but often pluck is of as much advantage. Weston, the famous long distance walker of a generation ago, had broomstick limbs, yet could walk 500 miles in six days. He said: 'Muscles are only traps in which to catch rheumatism."

A healthy condition of the whole body is indispensable to fulfill the ends of being rightly; there must be sufficient strength and endurance to fittingly discharge the duties of one's occupation, and to gain this necessary strength and endurance you must so regulate your life as to make it subservient to the inexorable rules which govern a healthy state of the body, and these rules demand plenty of fresh air, plain, wholesome food, and a sufficient amount of exercise.

It is a mistake to think that you are so healthy as to have no necessity for observing the simpler rules of health, and you discover this mistake usually when it is too late. As soon as you allow your general health to run down your "weak spots" will show, and call you to task for neglect, and then you will find it difficult to gain lost ground.

BODY IS HARD TO REPAIR.

The body is a refined piece of mechanism, and when it gets out of order is hard to repair. If your watch goes astray you can easily discover the cause; a new mainspring or a balance wheel wil set it all right again and make it go as good as before; but it is different with your body—the parts are so intricate and so many that it may be hard to locate the cause of the trouble, and when located to remedy it.

If the weak parts, however, are neglected for any length of time they will surely snap beyond repair, but if once the whole machine be well oiled and kept well oiled with fresh air, plenty of exercise, and plain food, the parts can be so strengthened that they wil resist the wear and tear put upon them and perform their proper functions in the complete mechanism of the body. This accounts for the fact that seemingly sick women have outlived apparently robust ones.

The wasting of your strength when young will make the weak points discover themselves before middle age, and they will impress upon you their imprint of premature decay and baffle your efforts then to strengthen them or minimize their effects.

If you will not hear Reason she will rap your knuckles; if you break the rules of health the infringement will wreck your body.

And how easy it is to comply with the requisites of nature. Nature demands fresh air. Fresh air is everywhere, even in the largest cities, and it is so cheap that everybody may obtain it. In the most congested of tenements it is not at a premium if means are taken to get it. Few places nowadays are so ill-constructed that there are not windows and air-shafts to let in the ozone, giving drafts which revivify and stimulate.

FRESH AIR ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Many people keep the windows shut and the shades down, excluding the life-giving air and sunlight, preserving the color in their carpets, but losing it in their cheeks. They spend most of their time indoors in the vitiated atmosphere, which, no matter how well regulated the household may be, cannot help being vitiated owing to the culinary odors and the oxygen exhausted air of the sleeping apartments, and, though the public parks and other breathing spots are near, they never think of visiting them, although they may have plenty of time to do so.

The inestimable blessing of fresh air is also undervalued in many of the great public institutions. The factory and the mill, the store and the office, are all underventilated, while churches and schools are veritable germ incubators and nurseries of tuberculosis, phthisis, and other pulmonary and bronchial diseases. The windows are for the most part closed, and the steam radiators send out a dead, bacilli-breeding heat, which contaminates the air with a sickly heaviness, causing headache, nausea, nervousness, and other annoying effects which often lead to serious consequences. Many people absent themselves from church on Sundays because of the utter lack of proper ventilation in the buildings, and bad air sends more to sleep under the service than poor preaching.

The importance of fresh air on every and all occasions cannot be too strongly emphasized. Let it surround you on all sides; inhale it with every breath. When asleep, let your windows be open—wide open—all night, even in the depth of winter, for snowdrifts on your coverlet won't hurt.

HOT ROOM OFTEN FATAL.

When your business life commences, beware of the hot room from which you must emerge to go out into the cold blasts. This has been fatal to many. If you are necessitated to work where the temperature is high and the air heavy, take the precaution to safeguard yourself against the sudden change from such an atmosphere to the cold street by providing yourself with proper clothing. It may be possible to inure yourself to all kinds of temperature and all kinds of weather, but the body will suffer, and you will become old before your time, just as people look much older than they really are who have travelled much in different countries.

Our climate here is precarious—it is variable and uncertain, and it is necessary to guard against its dangers in order to preserve health, yet you will see many women openly defying all kinds of weather and breaking all rules of hygiene. You will see them on stormy days when the winds are howling and the rains hissing about with low-cut shoes with the thinnest of soles, when rubbers are an imperative necessity, and with wraps around their shoulders suitable only to a mild spring morning.

These women, though they may not know it, are taking a genteel way of committing suicide, for although their foolhardiness may not have an immediate effect, it will nevertheless invite the germs the deadly ravages of which will soon cut them down at a time of life when they should only be beginning to live.

EXERCISE MAY BE OVERDONE.

Don't exercise too much. A walk of a mile or two may be all that you require to keep your body in health—ten miles may be harmful to you. Or one game of lawn tennis may do you much good, while half a day spent at the sport may do you much injury. Connect yourself with a gymnasium where you will have the benefit of instructors who understand just how much exercise you require and of what you are capable. Get a private instructor if you can afford it, but if you can't, join some club where for 25 cents or 50 cents a week you can have the services of competent directors, and the money will be well spent, much better than buying candy or taking in the matinee.

Adopt a diet regime; don't gorge your stomach at any and all hours with unsuitable, indigestible foods, which, instead of benefitting your system, will but slowly poison it.

No country has such a variety of food and so cheap as has ours, therefore the matter of a wise selection must be governed by individual requirements, what is beneficial to one being baneful to another.

In some European countries the working girl's breakfast consists of a slice of hard bread and a pennyworth of onions because she can get no better, but in the end she is as well off, for the bread and onions are wholesome and nourishing. The danger to the American girl lies in the variety.

Take everything in moderation. Euripides declared: 'Moderation is the noblest gift of heaven."

Avoid what will interfere with your health, and consequently with your work.

Good sense is the greatest preservative of health. Never before have women had such a chance in the world as today and in this country, but the chance will avail them nothing unless they have the health to seize it and the vigor to hold to it.

Explains Cause of Pimples

And Tells How to Cure

You're not satisfied with your looks. How can you be with such disfiguring pimple, such rough, uneven skin?

Blood is full of humors, and it's no wonder you look and feel poorly.

You are languid.
Appetite is miserable.
Sleep is hard to get.
Snap and vim are lacking.

High time to improve matters—but what's the proper remedy?

Experience proves that Dr. Hamilton's give instant effect. They tone the entire system, fortify the blood and impart a feeling of new life in a few days.

Unlike strong purgatives, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are exceedingly mild. They are made from concentrated vegetable extracts such as mandrake and butternut, and can be taken by young or old with absolute safety.

"I learned something very valuable after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes Miss Effie Thomson, of Meriden. "I used to have ugly pimples that much embarrassed me. The tonic and purifying effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely restored me. My health is splendid, and my complexion a great credit to this marvelous medicine."

Let your medicine be Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They do cure so thoroughly. Sold by all dealers 25c per box, or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

ROUTE OF A NEW RAILWAY

Canada Northern Application for a Line in Ontario.

NEWS ITEMS FOR RAILWAY MEN

Gleaned From Many Sources—Some Facts and Figures.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railroad will make application to the Dominion House for an act to authorize the company to make many extensions throughout this section of the Province, one of which will pass through this city connecting with St. Thomas.

An extension of time will be asked to build this line but that it will go through is assured. The line will run from Toronto to Windsor and the line to St. Thomas will be a branch. A branch will also be built from London to Sarnia.

* * *

LONDON IS IN IT.

Permission to construct the following lines will be asked: (1) From or near Nipigon Bay northerly to a junction with the National Transcontinental Railway, with two branches to reach water connections at the northerly and southerly ends of Lake Nipigon. (2) From the authorized line between Montreal and French River, in or near Chisholm Township, northerly and westerly to the company's Hutton branch, in or near Capreol Township. (3) From the authorized line between Sudbury Junction and Port Arthur, near the source of Vermillion River, northerly and easterly to a junction with the National Transcontinental Railway near its crossing of the Abitibi River. (4) From the last mentioned line between its starting point and the great northern bend of the Montreal River, southerly and easterly to near the south end of Lake Temiskaming. It is also desired to obtain an extension of time within which the following lines may be constructed: (1) Washago to Kincardine; (2) Arnprior to Gananoque; (3) Pembroke to Port Hope or Cobourg; (4) Pickering Township to Owen Sound; (5) from near Toronto to Windsor, with a branch from London to St. Thomas and Sarnia, and a branch or loop north of Toronto; (6) Niagara River to Goderich; (7) from between Dunnville and Port Dover to Owen Sound or Meaford; (8) Washago to Midland; (9) Hawkesbury to the Ottawa-Toronto line in Leeds or Lanark; (10) Parry Sound to North Bay; (11) the line authorized in 1902 from French River to Batchawana Bay; and (12) the line authorized in 1905 from Toronto to Ottawa.

* * *

NEW ORDERS.

The railway commission has issued the following orders for the purpose of protecting railway employees:

No freight train, except work or construction trains of 15 cars or less, now in service, shall be made up or alowed to proceed upon its journey unless at least three-quarters of the cars composing such train have air brakes in good working order. In all cases in which it may be found necessary to double-head, the leading engine shall control the train.

Every road locomotive engine shall be equipped with a step or steps and handholds on both sides of and at or near the rear ends of tenders.

On main lines light engines shall not be run a distance greater than 25 miles in any one direction without a conductor, in addition to the engineer and fireman; and on branch lines the operating officials shall determine the necessity of requiring conductors on light engines.

Every locomotive engineer must have at least one year's continuous experience as a fireman, pass a satisfactory examination in regard to the proper care of locomotive engines, the handling of air brakes, and train rules and regulations, and be at least 21 years of age. Except in cases of emergency, every conductor must have at least one year's experience as brakeman or conductor and be at least 21 years of age before being eligible for appointment as such.

The telegraph operators required to handle train orders shall be at least 18 years of age, able to write a legible hand, to send and receive messages at the rate of not less than 20 words a minute, and be thoroughly familiar with train rules.

Every employee of railway companies engaged in operating trains shall, before undertaking such duties be required to undergo a color test by a competent examiner. No material of any kind shall be carried upon the roofs of cars.

All open drains crossing tracks in the yards of such companies shall be covered for 5 feet on each side of the rails, except in times of flood, when temporary open drains may be provided; semaphore and signal wires, when they cross under tracks, shall be carried in pipes or boxes; new buildings and semaphores and poles erected shall be placed not less than 6 feet from the rail of the main track; water stand supply pipes shall be fastened parallel with the main line, and enginemen shall be required to see that this is done after using such pipes.

Every person or company offending against any of the foregoing provisions shall forfeit and pay $50 for every such offence.

* * *

SARNIA TUNNEL.

Electrification has increased the capacity of Sarnia tunnel fully 30 per cent; it has removed a serious handicap from the passenger service and reduced the operating expenses. These improvements have been effected by the single phase locomotive. The electric locomotives handle 1,000 ton trains, where the steam locomotives handled 700 ton trains. The electric locomotives climb the 2 per cent grades at 10 miles an hour, where the steam locomotives were barely able to pull out at 3 miles an hour. Under electric conditions the average time from summit to summit is 10 minutes, and the average number of cars per train is 27.3, and this number can be increased. Under steam conditions the average time from summit to summit was 15 minutes, and the average number of cars per train was 19.7. During the first 24 hours of continuous electric service 1,529 freight cars and the usual number of passenger trains were put through the tunnel. This was done without any attempt to establish a record. The record under the steam conditions (exclusive of one for which extraordinary preparations were made) was 1,501 freight cars and the usual number of passenger trains. A run can be made through the tunnel every 15 minutes. Assuming 70 per cent of these runs to be freight, and the average number of cars per train to be 30, the total is 2,016 freight cars a day, which is more than 30 per cent greater than was the steam capacity of the tunnel.

Conditions Transformed.

The electric locomotives have transformed the atmospheric conditions of the tunnel. The air has been cleared of the exhaust steam and the gases of combustion. The tunnel is now clean and well lighted as a city street, and the air is as pure as the St. Clair River air. Air brakes can now be used on all the trains. With the steam service hand brakes had to be used on freight trains. Had the air brakes been used, a break-in-two in the tunnel would have held the engine in the tunnel beyond the danger limit. Fortunately no accident ever occurred to a passenger train during the 18 years of steam service. There have been, of course, numerous break-in-twos and occasional derailments with freight trains, some of which accidents were accompanied with results that gave the tunnel a sinister reputation. With the electric service the tunnel trip is a safe and comfortable one. Moreover, the elimination of the exhaust steam and the corroding fumes has done away with what was a source of depreciation on the passenger rolling stock. A further saving in operation has been effected, due to the fact that the electric locomotives are less severe on the rails than the steam locomotives were.

The Fuel Bill.

The fuel bill for the locomotives during the last six months of steam service averaged $4,956 a month. The fuel bill for the first six months of electric service averaged $1,152 60 a month. The maintenance of the steam locomotives averaged 13.6c per locomotive mile. The maintenance of the steam locomotives during the first six months of service was 4.3c per locomotive mile. There has been a 15 per cent reduction in the total wages paid to locomotive crews and 23 per cent reduction in the total wages paid to train crews. The first six months of electric operation shows a 44 per cent reduction on the cost of steam operation.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM

CAUSED BY URIC ACID IN BLOOD AND CAN ONLY BE CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by exposure to cold or wet. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by the blood becoming tainted with uric acid. This acid contracts the muscles, stiffens the joints, and irritates the nerves. Then the cold and wet make the joints and muscles groan with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather but the real cause is acid in the blood. If not promptly treated the stiffness spreads and the pain grows worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. If the disease touches the heart it means sudden death. You can't cure rheumatism with liniments, plasters or hot cloths. You must go to the root of the trouble in the blood. The one sure, scientific way to cure rheumatism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the poisonous acid, loosen the joints and muscles and bring ease and freedom where before had been pain and misery.

Mrs. Fred Sabeau, Canada Creek, N. S., says: "Three years ago I was taken with a severe pain in my right hip. It grew gradually worse until it finally became settled in both my hips and legs. The pain was really almost unbearable. At first I tried foot drafts and liniments, but this gave me only the most temporary relief, and I felt as if I was to go through the rest of my life as a suffering cripple. A neighbor whose daughter had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try this medicine, and I purchased three boxes. Before they were all gone I was able to get my foot up on my knee and untie my shoe, something I had not been able to do for two years, and I began to feel I had at last found a medicine to cure the trouble. I kept on taking the pills until I had used, I think, a dozen boxes, when I was completely cured and I am as well and strong today as ever I was in my life. I want every sufferer to know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that if they will give this medicine a fair trial, their pains and aches will disappear as mine did."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

* * *

NEW BOND ISSUE.

The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company is applying to the Dominion Parliament for authority to issue further bonds in connection with its railway constructed or to be constructed, so that they may amount in the whole to $25,000 a mile. It is desired that the bonds with coupons for interest may be payable in Toronto, Montreal, New York or London, England, interest being at the rate of 5 per cent, and that it be payable in Canadian currency or sterling exchange.

* * *

LOAN FOR COMPANY.

Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway — The city council of Chatham, Ont., will apply to the Ontario Legislature for an act reviving and confirming a bylaw passed in 1904, authorizing the corporation to lend $50,000 to the company, and to authorize the issue of debentures to provide the sum. It is also desired to have a bylaw of 1908 confirmed, by which the interest to be paid upon the sum is fixed at 5 per cent instead of 4 per cent, as previously authorized; declaring the debentures issued valid to meet the instalments of principal and interest, as they become due.

* * *

Michigan Central Road—A Detroit, Mich., press report states that it has been decided to make some important alterations in the operation of this railway. This change will involve the electrification of all the terminals in Detroit, and of the main line as far west as Ypsilanti, Mich., 30 miles. Electric power, it is said, will be generated by water power on the Huron River at Chelsea, Mich.

It is stated that during 1908, the company laid 6.50 miles of track in the new yards being constructed at Windsor, Ont., in connection with the Detroit Tunnel works. In addition a number of industrial sidings or spurs were laid, but none of them are of any consequence.

* * *

Brantford Street Railway — In connection with the new franchise granted by the Brantford, Ont., city council, on Dec. 21 the company's solicitor informed the council that if the bond of $25,000 was not deposited within the specified time the franchise would not be extended. In addition to the reconstruction of the lines in the city within a year, the new agreement provides that the company will, within two years, proceed with the construction of a line from Brantford to Port Dover. The company is reported to have secured $3,000,000 of capital, sufficient to insure the carrying out of the plans of reconstruction and extension.

* * *

Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway—Application is being made to the Dominion Parliament for an act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the construction of the balance of the authorized line.

* * *

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ST. THOMAS.

During January the Montreal Locomotive Works shipped to St. Thomas, Ont., three locomotives for the Michigan Central Road, and completed ten locomotives for the Canadian Northern Railway.

A. E. Stewart, heretofore trainmaster Walkerton and Lucknow branch, has been appointed acting district master mechanic, district 3, Ontario division, vice J. R. Spragge, transferred. Headquarters, West Toronto.

* * *

MORE ORDERS.

The following are among orders recently issued by the Dominion railway commission:

Authorizing Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway and the G. T. R. to operate trains over the crossing of the two roads in Chatham, Ont., permitting the L. E. and D. R. R. to dispense with the north distant signal at the crosisng, and directing the L. E. and D. R. R. to trim off trees that partially obstruct view of the south distant signal on its line.

Authorizing C. E. Knister, of Comber, Ont., to place wires across M. C. R. in Tilbury West Township, Ont.

Approving location of M. C. R.'s passenger station at Welland, Ont.

Authorizing G. T. R. to open for traffic the portion of its line of an additional track between Hamilton and Port Dover, from the main line between Hamilton and Niagara Falls at Mary street to Ferguson avenue, near where the latter crosses Cannon street, Hamilton, Ont.

Approving standard passenger tariff C.R.C. B2 of Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway between Chatham and Erie Beach, Ont., showing a basis of 3 cents a mile.

Authorizing Norfolk County Telephone Company to place wires across G. T. R. at Simcoe, Ont.

Approving fire extinguisher for use in Central Ontario Railway cars.

Granting leave to Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway to operate cars over G. T. R. crossing in Brantford, Ont., without being brought to a stop.

Authorizing the Bell Telephone Company to place wires across M. C. R. near Inwood Station, Ont.

Authorizing Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway to take certain G. T. R. lands in Hamilton, Ont.

Authorizing Rochester Township, Essex, Ont., to erect wires across C. P. R. at Belle River, Ont.

Authorizing Princeton and Drumbo Telephone Company to place wires across G. T. R. near Gobles, Ont.

Approving deviation of G. T. R. spur line from west side of King street, Chesley, Ont., to the Chesley Rake and Novelty Company's premises, Chesley, Ont.

Authorizing Guelph and Goderich Railway to cross G. T. R. spur at Listowel, Ont.

Authorizing Bell Telephone Company to place wires across C. P. R. near St. Marys, Ont.

Dismissing application of city of Chatham, Ont., for order directing C. P. R. to provide gates at certain street crossings, and electric bells or other systems of warning at other crossings.

Authorizing the removal of the east derail and home semaphore at Walkerville Junction, Ont., 375 and 428 feet respectively, from the Pere Marquette crossing with the C. P. R.

Rescinding order 5661, Nov. 10, 1908, and directing Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway to pay the G. T. R. 85 cents a day from Dec. 12, 1905, to May 1, 1907, and that the light commissioners of Berlin, Ont., pay the G. T. R. 90 cents a day from May 1, 1907, re wages of watchman.

Authorizing Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway to construct its railway across certain highways in Raleigh and Harwich Townships, Ont., subject to certain conditions.

Authorizing the Bell Telephone Company to place wires across G. T. R. tracks near Alvinston station, Ont.

* * *

LEVERS FOR UNCOUPLING CARS.

The board of railway commissioners for Canada passed the following order 6027: In the matter of the accident on the Canadian Northern Railway, at Portage la Prairie, Man., on Feb. 19, 1908, and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by sections 30 and 269 of the Railway Act, and of all other powers possessed by the board in that behalf: Upon the report and recommendation of the inspector of accidents of the board, it is ordered that every railway company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, operating a railway by steam power, equip, within the time hereinafter mentioned, each of its non-platform cars, as for example, ordinary box and mail or baggage cars, with the proper operating lever for uncoupling cars, and dispense with the operating wheel where in use on the ends of such cars for that purpose: (a) In cars to be constructed in the future for use on their said railways, before they are so used; (b) In cars under construction or in shops undergoing repairs, within three months from the date of this order; (c) In cars at present in use on their respective railways, within six months from the date of this order.

And it is further ordered that every such railway company be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding $50 for every failure to comply with the foregoing regulations within the time for their coming into force and thereafter.

A CURIOUS VIEW OF CANADA

(Continued From Page Nineteeen.)

teresting. Size and cost are the canons of architectural beauty. You are told that this church or that bank is the largest in the Dominion; that that drygoods store cost so many million dollars to construct; that the marble of those pillars was brought so many hundreds of miles; that nowhere in the old country could you see so long a street or such rapid electric trolleys; that the subscription to this club is the highest in the world.

For work and its sfandard equivalent the respect of the Canadians is unbounded, and their imaginations are stirred only by effects of contrast and comparison expressed in such terms. The passport into Canadian society is the capacity to say—"I started with ten cents in my pocket. Look at me now! For eight weeks I did not know what it was to be sure of one meal a day; I nearly starved; I shovelled snow, I carried logs, I swept the streets, I did . . . anything dirty and menial you can think of . . . . but—here I am! I have so many thousand dollars a month, everything that money can buy, everything." This they admire, to this they bow down; this is what they envy and emulate. To have had no education, no advantage, no chance, no opportunities of any sort; to have conquered wealth by sheer force of grit, endurance, and unassisted capacity—to this compelling power over the almighty dollar nothing is refused. All doors are open. So true is this that sons of rich or educated parents will play at poverty and starvation, deny their birthright, pretend to sufferings they have never experienced, claim to have started at the bottom rung. They are as proud of having had no connections, nothing except their own right hands to aid them, as people at home are of Norman blood, connections with the "best people," and public school traditions. The Gospel of Work is a high and splendid doctrine, but it is dangerously close to the worship of mammon.

The United States produced $90,435,700 in gold and $37,299,700 in silver in 1907, according to figures given out in Washington.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1909, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 28th of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1909.

HEAD OFFICE,
8 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

394 RICHMOND ST. LONDON

Branch Offices,
St. Thomas, Ilderton, Thorndale.
79-bu-ywt

WILSON'S Invalids' Port

(à la Quina du Pérou)

combines in an agreeable and nutritious Oporto grape wine the unique Medicinal properties of specially-selected Cinchona Bark.

It is the only preparation on this market that has received as many written endorsements of Canadian Practising Physicians who testify to its worth.

Employed as a neuro-muscular stimulant serviceable in Anæmia, Coughs, Colds, Debility, Vocal Weakness, La Grippe, Fevers, Bronchitis, Nervous Troubles, Muscular Weakness, Diseases of Old Age, Overwork, Neurasthenia, Impotence, Depression, Heart Troubles, Mental Overstrain, etc.

Ask YOUR Doctor.

BIG BOTTLE

Sold at all Pharmacies. Everywhere.

Your Money Earns 4%

when invested in Huron & Erie Debentures. An absolutely secure way to make your savings earn a higher rate of interest.

Each Debenture issued for $100 and upwards. You can arrange to have your money returned at end of from one to five years. Interest is paid half-yearly. Our Free Booklet tells all about our Debentures and why they excel as an investment. Ask for it.

Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.
LONDON, CANADA
INCORPORATED 1864
ASSETS OVER $11,000,000

"Home-Again" Sale

WHITEWASH BRUSHES	10c
ENAMEL SINKS, blue and white, 18x30	$1.35
CHOPPING AXES, Westman's Bright Diamond	80c
COPPERAS, 8 pounds for	25c
SULPHUR, 10 pounds for	25c
WASH BOILERS, 2XX tin, copper bottom	$1.60
SEWING MACHINE OIL, 2 size bottles, per bottle	5c, 10c
PERFORATED CHAIR SEATS	8c, 10c, 12c

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR OLD HOME.

Westman's Hardware

121 Dundas Street Phone 360

The Mad King of Bavaria

LUDWIG'S BEAUTIFUL CASTLES—HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH WAGNER—INSANITY INHERITED.

The castles in the air of the mad King Ludwig of Bavaria which originally were the cause of his ruin, have been the means of paying his debts. Ludwig ruined himself financially to build these magnificent palaces, but the payment of a small fee for inspecting them by the public has resulted in the acquiring of enough money to pay off the debts due for their construction.

Mad King Ludwig may have been mad as a hatter or the March hare, but it was an inspired madness to judge by the buildings he caused to be constructed. In architecture they rival the best-known palaces of Europe. In the general harmony of the interior and exterior decorations, and the grounds surrounding them, they easily rank with the best. But in location, they are almost unique.

A man may be considered mad who journeys to the heart of the Bavarian Alps and ascending a rocky eminence some 3,000 feet high, there perches one of the most inspiring looking palaces of the old world upon its bleak summit, but to one looking from the windows of this gem of a building and seeing below him the magnificent view from such a vantage point, the madness appears excusable.

CASTLE RESEMBLES GREAT WHITE BIRD.

The Neueschwanstein, which is considered one of the achievements of Ludwig's madness, is exceedingly impressed as viewed from the valley below. It perches on the rocky summit like some great but graceful white bird. A long, steep road leads up to the massive entrance gates. Inside the decorations are in keeping with the massive style of the exterior, and with the commanding site of the building. All the ornamentations are strong and substantial looking.

The walls and ceilings are of heavy oak, and the floors are of oak mosaics. The sturdy-looking chairs are covered with gold stamped leather. A soft Bavarian blue is the prevalent color of the heavy tapestries, which are ornamented with designs in raised gold. Paintings of old German scenes adorn the walls of the rooms and corridors.

Ludwig, who was a great friend—and a friend in need—of Richard Wagner, has used the stories of the operas of the noted German composer as the background for the decorations of this castle. The swan is used in many places as a decoration, and the paintings throughout the castle represent scenes from the Nibelungen Lied. On the walls of the room which was the King's bedroom are painted scenes from "Tristan and Isolde."

ST. LOUIS LUDWIG'S PATRON SAINT.

One of the gems of the palace is the little chapel of the former King. Here above the altar and the large ivory crucifix stands a portrait of Ludwig's patron saint, St. Louis of France. The throne room of this castle is celebrated as the costliest room of any existing palace. This room is not exactly in harmony with the other rooms of the building, for it is more Oriental than German in character. It is two stories high, with galleries extending along three sides. The ceiling represents the sky, and the floor is inlaid with marble mosaics of animals and flowers. This room, like some of the other parts of the building, is unfinished. The ivory throne which was planned for the throne room is lacking.

The gold-tinted walls of the room of state are covered with paintings of religious character. In the rear of the throne alcove are depicted the six kings through whose influence Christianity spread most rapidly. Here one may see the Polish Casimir, the Hungarian Stephen, Henry of Germany, St. Louis, Ferdinand, and Edward the Confessor.

Opposite to these are pictured the twelve apostles, and on the remaining walls are paintings of "The Three Kings Following the Star in the East," "Moses the Lawgiver," "St. Michael," and "St. George."

LINDERHOF PALACE A "FOREST JEWEL."

Although the site of the Neueschwanstein is more impressive than that of the other palaces, it is not as dainty as the Linderhof. This little castle is more like a fairy's playhouse.

This "forest jewel of Bavaria" is situated near Omerammergau, in the most picturesque part of the Bavarian Alps, not far from the Neueschwanstein. The artificial beauty of the castle is heightened by the contrast with the wild woodland and the rugged hills which surround it. Frankly modelled after the Trianon, it equals if not excels its more famous original.

Before the entrance extend terraces bounded and outlined by clipped trees and trimmed hedges. In the centre of the first terrace is placed a large fountain, which reproduces the beauty of the white marble chateau. From this terrace marble steps lead up to higher ones on the mountain side, until one reaches the topmost one, where is situated a miniature Greek temple.

On either side of the palace fairy-like gardens are filled with masses of flowers, fountains and well-selected samples of statuary. Within the Linderhof one passes through a maze of fantastic rooms, oval, round, octagon in shape, with white, lilac or gold panels, blue and silver tapestries, and frescoed ceiling.

DINING-ROOM HAS FAIRY TABLE.

In the dining-room is a queerly-arranged tables, which disappears through the floor, to return laden with food in golden dishes.

But perhaps the most marvelous scene around the dainty castle is the artificial reproduction of the famous Blue Grotto of Capri. Colored lights illuminate the small naturally blue lake. Imitation stalactities extend from the ceiling, and back of the lake is a large wall painting of Tannhauser in the Grotto of Venus. Opposite is a ledge which supports a throne of shells and a coral table below, to which is moored the swan boat in which the man Ludwig liked to drift garbed as Lohengrin.

This likeness for Wagnerian dress and decorations was due to the great friendship which existed between the musical genius and the mad king. When but a lad of 17, Ludwig learned to love the music of the great German opera writer. About the time that Wagner was in the midst of his most troublous times, the young king came to the throne, and fifteen days later sent for the composer. To the musician in his time of trouble the young king offered aid of the most substantial kind. He endowed him with an allowance of $600 a year—which later was increased—and placed at his disposal a comfortable house.

INSANITY INHERITED FROM ANCESTORS.

Some of the enemies of Wagner, of whom there were a great number, claim that this friendship between the musician and the young ruler was the beginning of the king's insanity. They declare that the study of the mystic stories of "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" unbalanced the mind of a man already given to day dreaming and mystery.

But perhaps a truer explanation of the madness that resulted in the building of the magnificent palaces that now adorn Bavaria can be found in the streak of insanity that runs through the family, again appearing in a more decided form in the next king of that state, King Otto. To this may be added the strict, Spartan-like early training of the sons of Maxiliy II., the sudden acquisition of kingly power at the age of youth's wildness, the flattery of courtiers and an unfortunate love affair.

Awful Plight of Explorers

A BIT OF ARCTIC HISTORY THAT STRIKES THE HEART COLD.

This old earth of ours has just had another narrow escape. It was a most extraordinary peril which menaced it, a peril so utterly unforeseen that no man of science had ever dreamed that such a thing could be possible.

Astronomers have often speculated as to what might happen if a comet were to strike the earth; in imagination we have seen our world smashed to atoms by the impact, or turned into a molten mass of white hot elements—and we have smiled the smile of those who are tolerantly amused by the cry of "Wolf!" But a comet has just come and gone which had it approached near enough to the earth would have left it as dead as the moon as far as living creatures are concerned, an earth on which buildings, monuments, machines, ships would have remained as they are, but peopled only with rotting corpses. Some of the trees might have survived, but the birds and beasts that inhabit the forests and fields would have perished instantly, and all that would have been left of animal life in this world would have been the fishes in the sea and the worms and the larvae that live in the earth.

All the rest of animal-kind would have died of poison! For this comet was made of cyanogen, a gas so deadly that a few whiffs of it would have annihilated everything that breathes. But the comet is now a hundred million miles away, and there is no reason to worry about it.

A STUPEFYING STRANGE COMET.

This "strange comet," as M. Camille Flammarion terms it, was discovered on —Sept. 1, 1908, at the Yerkes Observatory, United States, by Mr. Morehouse, a student, and independently on Sept. 3 by M. Borrelly, astronomer at the observatory of Marseilles. It was then a pale and minute nebula of the ninth magnitude. But it increased rapidly in brilliancy; fifteen days later it was of the eighth magnitude; then it mounted to the seventh, and in these last days it has attained the sixth—that is to say, the limit of visibility with the naked eye. It is probable that its brilliance will increase no more. Although this will not become a popular comet, it offers to us some features of extraordinary interest.

At M. Flammarion's observatory at Juvisy it has been under observation ever since the first days of its appearance, and M. Quenisset took of it seventy photographs, which reveal to us transformations that are veritably stupefying. In its first days a tail began to form; then it gradually grew and showed divisions, jets of light, separated and parted one from another over great angular distances. Thanks to the clearness of the sky in the limpid nights of an admirable autumn, our astonomers were able to take photographs of two or three hours' and more exposure, and the Lumeire plates have given marvellous results.

We have long known that the tails of comets are always opposite the sun, and the photos how the comet obeys the laws of attraction as servilely as a star, and geometrically describes its orbit around the sun; but that at the same time the molecules of which it is composed are influenced by a contrary force, which tends to change and disarrange them. In the presence of this molecular travail, it is conceivable that comets may have been smashed to atoms, and even may have vanished entirely in space, like Biela's comet.

A DEADLY GAS.

This comet's tail extends for seventeen degrees, which represents at least forty-three millions of kilometers (a kilometer equals about five-eighths of a mile), for we are looking at it obliquely. The nucleus measures about six minutes of arc, or about 460,000 kilometers in diameter

On Oct. 1, when M. Flammarion obtained his remarkable photographic document, M. Bigourdan, astronomer at the observatory of Paris, declared the tail had disappeared. This declaration must be revised, or at least modified. The comet's tail, very faint in the radiations that were visible to the human eye, had in fact almost disappeared from the eye of the observer, but it was in reality an extraordinary object to the eye of the camera. But for its portrait its faintness, above all in the sky of the great city of Paris, would have made one believe it had really disappeared.

The spectrum analysis of this comet is no less strange than its photograph. The measurements of M. le Comte de la Baume-Pluvinel, assisted by M. Baldet, at the observatory of Juvisy, drive us to the conclusion that instead of being made of hydrocarbons, like most of these comets, this one is formed principally of cyanogen, a gas composed of azote and carbon. And that is an extremely deadly gas. If the course of our vagabond had led it into our neighborhood, and if, as we have said, we had received a few whiffs of several million cubic kilometers of the gas arising from its disintegration, the political affairs of our planet would have come to a standstill for some time, and discussions on fiscal reform or the licensing bill would have ceased entirely.

But the comet is far away, 150,000,000 of kilometers from our planet, so we may continue to watch it without alarm.

TAKING THE OATH SCOTCH FASHION

KISSING THE BOOK BY NO MEANS COMPULSORY.

The London Times has recently published a considerable amount of correspondence dealing with the English custom of kissing the Bible while taking the oath in the courts of justice. Since the correspondence started, Sir Gorell Barnes, president of the divorce court, has provided English judges with a precedent.

On taking his seat one morning he announced that witnesses who desired could take the oath in the Scottish fashion, and that copies of the Testament, specially bound, enabling them to be frequently cleansed, had been provided for those witnesses who elected to be sworn in the usual manner.

"Kissing the book" is by no means a necessary legal incident in the ceremony of taking the oath, but for some reason it has been the custom for many years. The general rule of English law is that all witnesses ought to be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of their own religion, or in such a manner as they deem binding on their consciences.

The Scotch oath, which is now likely to become the rule in the English courts, runs as follows: "I swear by Almighty God that I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." In the Scottish courts the magistrate and the witness both stand up, each with the right hand uplifted, and both recite the oath. The quaintest oath still in use is that taken by the high court judges in the Isle of Man, the terms of which are as follows:

"By this Book and the contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in the heaven above and the earth beneath in six days and six nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, loss or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish. So help me God and the contents of this Book."

CHINA PLANTS.

The latest novelty in decorations for centre tables is the china flower. Baskets of natural flowers are to be relegated to the conservatory, since their place can be adequately filled by this new, warranted-not-to-fade vegetation, which is being imported from England.

A potted rose bush standing a foot and a half high is one of the most attractive as well as the most expensive of the models. The bush is in full bloom, bearing deep pink flowers and buds, and with every detail of the foliage accurately reproduced from nature, even to the moss surrounding the root of the bush.

Another beautiful example of this new ware is a fuchsia plant. The purple blossoms hang so gracefully from their stems that it is difficult to believe they are artificial.

Less conspicuous designs may be found, suited to the thinner purse, for some of these plants are only four inches tall, including the pot. A great variety of flowering plants are represented in the china, such as geraniums, dahlias, primroses, tulips, hyacinths and pansies, so that your choice is practically unlimited as though you were in a florist's shop.—Harper's Weekly.

JOHN MILTON'S BLINDNESS

CALLED BENEFICENT BECAUSE IT FORCED DICTATION OF "PARADISE LOST."

John Milton is generally supposed to have suffered from amaurosis, of which the old name was gutta serena. In the great autobiographical opening to Book III., of "Paradise Lost," the blind poet, apostrophizing Light, plays on the Latin name in well-known lines:

Thee I revisit safe,
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd

According to others, among whom was his late biographer, Leslie Stephen, Milton's complete loss of eyesight was due to glaucoma. To judge from the passage above quoted, the poet himself was not entirely convinced of the nature of his disease, though he gloried in the fact that he had incurred it in the service of his country. The lines seem to express alternative etiologies. The darkness fell upon him soon after his completion of the "Defensio Populi Anglicani," in 1654. "Paradise Lost," therefore, was the magnum opus of a blind man. Now, though such an affliction as complete loss of the use of a sense might be supposed to militate against the highest kind of achievement in art, it is a question whether in Milton's case such loss did not enhance his performance. According to Jonathan Richardson, who wrote when Miltonic tradition was still quite fresh, the poet dictated his poem in snatches between 1658 and 1662 — ten lines to a chance caller, twenty lines to his daughter Anne, whom he would wake up in his grim paternal fashion to act as his amanuensis during the hours of a sleepless night.

According to a tradition traced to the third Mrs. Milton the poet dictated his poem, in batches of some three hundred lines at a time, after rising in the early morning. These batches were composed during night vigils. Whichever tradition we accept, the fact remains that Milton's great epic was recited and dictated; it was the work of a trouvere of supreme genius; it owed nothing in the first instance to the restraining influences of the pen. Hence the Miltonic harmonies, the stresses, caesuras, crowded syllables, pauses, which lend the poem its peculiar majesty and charm. Blindness for once may be said to have been beneficent, when we consider the manner in which 'Paradise Lost' was composed. Milton's insomnia deserves a word in passing. He was a man with memories when he began the composition of his poem at the age of fifty years, and these with his gout and his active mind may well have kept him awake or awakened him in the small hours. But his regimen was a starveling one, his dinner often consisting of olives. And he went to bed at nine like a man of great age.—The Lancet.

Alberta's Model Government

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RUTHERFORD ADMINISTRATION IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS — A CLEAN AND PROGRESSIVE EXECUTIVE.

E. W. Thomson reviewed in the Boston Transcript of a recent date, the exceptionally good record of the Rutherford Government during its first term of office. Mr. Thomson in part says:

The ministers were but four, all conspicuously well known for straight private and business lives, all fairly wealthy and all of that fraternal disposition which is so curiously notable all over "the province of the glad hand." They were not one bit demagoguish, and yet they were comrade-like with all decent folk. Church-going men, teetotallers. And, what is remarkable, and may be instructive, not one eloquential man in the lot. Quiet men. The blatherskite is one of the curses of politics everywhere else. His performances cause multitudes of people to mistake gab for reasoning, and the gift of it for fitness to do public business. The Alberta ministers were all very capable of slowly explaining what they thought the right thing to do, and they were duly convincing and persuasive.

The work was well done all round. The one lawyer of the ministry, C. W. Cross, a man in his early thirties, soon showed that that government did not mean to palter with "interests" which conceived themselves powerful to affect votes. He solved the long-neglected problem of compelling the C. P. R. Company to pay taxes. He smashed a strong "lumber combine," thus freeing the prairie settlers from the heavy incubus of high prices for monopolized house-building material. He enforced law and order over all the vast tract so perfectly that Alberta is a model province in that most important respect. He abolished saloons, and reduced the number of urban and rural licenses so greatly that temptation to drink is very little before the young or old. He took up the Dominion Government's "Sunday act," and made it just as perfectly binding on railways as on grog-dealing drug stores and laundrymen. The "bad man" was everywhere defied, jumped on, scrunched, hammered, run out. A huge region of frontier is there as peaceful as Commonwealth avenue.

With much ingenuity a smart tax on the unoccupied lands of speculators was so levied that it applies provincially only outside of school districts, while any such land in the school districts has to pay to the school. A novel law compels in Alberta the registration of agreements for land sales, thus stopping some rogues in the practice of selling the same tract more than once, giving several deeds, and then skipping with the proceeds. Excellent mechanics' lien and compensation for injuries' acts were established, so that the unpaid or the injured can, and do, get speedy remedy. New district courts and connected officials bring justice actively in every part. Industrial schools for the juvenile misled or criminal were set up promptly, public charities created, though there is small need for them, and every appropriate item of advanced civilization brought into effective action.

Finally, the young attorney-general has taken up the very important business of compelling the C. P. R. Company to pay taxes on its wild lands. Twenty-five million acres were granted to the company by way of subsidy about 1860. These lands were not to be taxed locally during twenty years from grant. When the local authorities of the prairies tried to tax the C. P. R. holdings the company pleaded that such collection was barred until 20 years, after each separate section or tract had been patented to them by the crown. This contention was held good by the judicial committee of the British privy council, Canadians' final court of appeal. Mr. Cross has since gone into the whole question. He believes that the case, Crown vs. C. P. R., was not duly presented. He has a lot of new points, and will bring them before the courts. Hence the importance to Alberta of retaining the services of him and his colleagues.

To enumerate the proceedings of the uni-party ministry of Alberta could not but worry Transcript readers. Enough to observe that 1,300 schools and provincial university have been set going; that every region has been provided with roads, bridges, ferries and, rather wonderful to relate, a rapidly extending and most efficient, cheap government telephone service, which pays, and is a first rate as well as a most popular investment. In this matter Alberta led in a course that is being followed by all the west-Canada provinces. They buy out the Bell Telephone concern, and then proceed, much to the seller's amazement, to improve the system, and yet make it profitable. So much for the much-ridiculed idea that some important public facilities can best be supplied by the public.

As Alberta's main industry is farming, its promotion came in for much ministerial attention. Creameries were not merely promoted, but run by the government. Poultry, grain, breeding animals, herds, methods of farming, all were liberally looked to. An Alberta farmer can insure his crops against hail more cheaply with the government than with private insurance concerns. It is simply amazing to observe how the "plowmen, choppers and fishers" who "constitute the state"—to use Emerson's words—are up-to-date in the methods of sane collectivism.

THE SOUR MILK COW.

The woman was new to the country and her host took great pains to explain to her whatever she didn't understand about the farm. He had little regard for the truth, this farmer; he delighted to test her gullibility to the utmost.

The cows seemed to interest her more than any other domestic animal. One of the cows had lost her tail somehow and this fact led the woman to ask why it was.

"That's the sour milk cow," the farmer explained with a straight face. "We always cut the tail off one cow in the herd so as to get sour milk fresh every day."

The woman looked her doubt.

"It's perfectly true," the farmer insisted. "You see when the cow's tail is gone the sun shines continually on the cow's udder and the constant heat sours the milk."

But the woman still doubted.—New York Sun

Torturing, Blinding Headaches Cured

—absolutely cured—by GIN PILLS.

Ninety per cent of the Headaches—that drive women almost mad — are caused by Kidney Trouble. Heavy housework, washing, sweeping,—strain the back and weaken the kidneys.

It is the duty of the kidneys to take uric acid out of the blood. When these organs are inflammed, weakened, uric acid stays in the blood and is carried all over the body. It inflammes the delicate tissues of the brain and spinal cord at the back of the neck, causing excruciating Headaches.

Gin Pills cure these Headaches because they cure the kidneys.

Williamsdale East, May 9

I cannot refrain from writing you of the benefits I have received from Gin Pills. Before taking Gin Pills I had suffered dreadfully with my back and Headaches and had suffered for 20 years. I have tried almost everything but got no relief until I got Gin Pills. I have taken 6 boxes and now I have not a sign of a pain or an ache. I am now 48 and feel as well as ever I did in my life.

MRS. MILLANOR P. RIPLEY.

Take Gin Pills on our positive guarantee of a cure or money back. If, after taking 6 boxes of Gin Pills, you feel no benefits, write us to that effect and we will refund your money through your druggist.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. or 6 boxes for $2.50 or sent direct if your druggist can't supply them. Sample free if you mention this paper.

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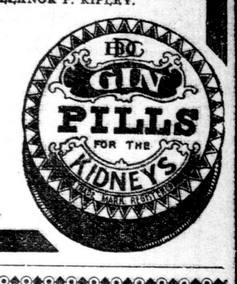

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You Can Test the Kidneys

Let the urine stand for twenty-four hours and if, at the end of that time, there are deposits of a brick dust variety or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both the liver and kidneys these pills cure the most complicated case.

Mr. Wm. Craft, Jr., Burk's Falls, Ont., writes:—"In the spring of 1901 I was laid up with pains in the back resulting from kidney disease and was so bad that when I lay down I could not get up without help. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and before this was all used I was doing my work about the farm and was as well as I ever was. As this old trouble never returned I can say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are not only a prompt, but also a lasting cure."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Begin by enlivening the action of the liver and bowels and thoroughly cleansing the excretory organs and then by their wonderful direct action on the kidneys set these organs in healthful action, rid the system of uric acid poisons and thereby remove the cause of backaches, headaches, lumbago, rheumatism and similar painful ailments. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment positively cures every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

FORTUNES IN IRELAND'S PEAT.

In view on the increasing scarcity of timber, from which almost all paper is manufactured, is of interest to know that excellent brown paper is produced from peat, and in all probability this can be bleached. Peat is, in fact, wood put through one process, that of partial disintegration.

There are 2,800,000 acres of peat in Ireland, covering one-seventh of the entire surface, and averaging 15 feet in depth. As an acre contains 1,800 tons of solid peat, and can be bought from £1 upward, while a ton of brown wrapping paper costs £8 to £10, some idea may thus be formed of the neglected wealth of Ireland.

Probably half the wood used for paper making is converted into brown paper. The use of peat would arrest the destruction of forests.

Since the new and successful processes for coking peat and recovering the by-products have been discovered, peat as a fuel in manufacture will enter largely into Irish industries.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

IS WORTH PREPARING FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE OR BLADDER WEAKNESS

ALL YOUR MISERY IS UNNECESSARY AND VANISHES BEFORE YOU REALIZE IT.

More people succumb each year to some form of kidney trouble than any other cause. The slightest form of kidney derangement often develops into Bright's kidney disease, diabetes or dropsy. When either of these diseases are suspected the sufferer should at once seek the best medical attention possible. Consult only a good, first-class physician.

There are many of the lesser symptoms of kidney trouble which can be treated at home is stated by a well-known authority. For some of these, such as backache, pain in the region of the kidneys, weak bladder, frequency (especially at night) painful, scalding and other urinary troubles, try the following simple home remedy: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. These simple ingredients are harmless and can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy and anyone can mix them by shaking well in a bottle. The dose for adults is a teaspoonful after each meal and again at bedtime.

There is no more effective remedy known to relieve all forms of rheumatism, because it acts directly upon the kidneys and blood. It cleans the clogged up pores in the kidneys so they can filter and strain from the blood the poisonous uric acid and waste matter which if not eliminated remain in the blood, decompose and settle about the joints and muscular tissues, causing the untold suffering and deformity of rheumatism.

Backache is nature's signal notifying the sufferer that the kidneys are not acting properly. "Take care of your kidneys." is now the physician's advice to his patients.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

John Sinclair's elevation to the peerage is popularly regarded in England as indicating his impending transfer from the seat in the cabinet for Scotland to the vice-royalty of India, to the lord high commissionership of South Africa, or to the governor-generalship of Canada. For Lord Minto is coming home from India this spring, Lord Selborne has insisted upon being relieved of his duties in South Africa, while Lord Grey's term of office at Ottawa is rapidly drawing to a close.

The Right Hon. John Sinclair, who is married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, belongs to a family that possesses many hereditary dignities and that has played an extremely important role in the history of Scotland. Its chief is the Earl of Caithness, who is likewise Lord Berriedale and who makes his home entirely in the United States, at Lakotah, his ranch in North Dakota. The earldom of Caithness dates back to the middle of the fifteenth century. Another branch of the family is headed by Lord Sinclair, whose barony is of the year 1449. Then there is Sir John Tollemache Sinclair, owner of Thurso Castle, in Caithness, with a baronetcy created by George III., while still another branch of the family has as its chief Sir John Rose Sinclair, of Dunbeath, with a baronetcy that owes its existence to Queen Anne. It is to this later branch of Sinclairs of Dunbeath that the new peer belongs. For he is a grandson of the sixth Baronet of Dunbeath, served several years of soldiering as an officer of the Fifth Lancers, and was secretary of Lord Aberdeen when the latter was governor-general of Canada. He was likewise for a number of years private secretary of the late premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and was designated by him not only as the executor of his will, but as the legatee of all his private papers and correspondence.

The Sinclair family traces back its descent to A. D. 875. It figures prominently on almost every page of Scottish history. In fact, there are few names with more sanguinary associations than that of the Sinclairs. The fourth peer of the line was, perhaps, the worst of his race. With the assistance of his cousin, Lady Isabel Sinclair, he contrived to poison the Earl and Countess of Sutherland at a supper which he gave in their honor, then coolly denounced his accomplice, testified against her, and witnessed her execution. He next kidnapped young Lord Sutherland, who was only 15 years old, and forced him to marry his homely daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, a lady of uncertain age, and more than questionable reputation. His son, Lord Berriedale, master of Caithness, is on record as having strangled his younger brother, William. In fact, the history of the house of Sinclair in the middle ages is one long list of tragedies, of plots, and of counterplots.

The present Earl of Caithness is unmarried, and, while a territorial magnate in America, does not own a single rood of land in Scotland. In olden times the estates of his earldom embraced the entire northern part of Scotland, from sea to sea, and included the Orkney Islands, then subject to the suzerainty of the Norwegian crown. But nothing of this remains to the present Lord of Caithness. The last remaining estates were eliminated by the fifteenth earl, who died in 1889 without issue. For some reason or other he was imbued with sentiments of bitter hatred towards the present earl and his father, both of them remote kinsmen, and on dying bequeathed the whole of his property to a college chum of the name of R. F. G. Heathcote. Suit was brought to upset the will and the legal proceedings ended in its being invalidated. Unfortunately this did not benefit the petitioner. For the invalidation had the effect of rendering the fifteenth earl practically intestate, the estates in consequence thereof going to his next of kin in the female line. These were Sir James Buchanan of Craigend as lineal descendant of Lady Janet Buchanan, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Caithness, while the other turned out to be an Australian squatter, who furnished proofs that he was the great-grandson of Lady Charlotte MacGregor, the other daughter of the twelfth earl, who died in 1810.

Both the present earl and his father, the sixteenth of the line, have on several occasions been also obliged to defend in the courts their rights to the earldom, the most notable of the claimants having been a Presbyterian minister of the name of John Sinclair of the parish of Kinloch Rannoch in Perthshire, who carried his case to the House of Lords, but without success. It is doubtful, indeed, whether there is any house of the Scottish aristocracy that has furnished more subjects for litigation than that of Sinclair, its ancestry being of so complicated and intricate a character that its honor have rarely passed from one holder to another without legal proceedings.

It was Sir John Sinclair, sixth baronet of Dunbeath, the grandfather of the newly-created peer, who made an attempt to introduce the nightingale into Scotland. He commissioned a London dealer to purchase hundreds of nightingale's eggs at the liberal price of a shilling each. They were well packed in wool and sent to Scotland by mail coach. A number of trustworthy men had previously been engaged to take especial care of all robin redbreasts' nests where the eggs could be hatched in safety. The robins' eggs were removed and replaced by those of the nightingale, which were hatched and reared by their foster mothers. The young nightingales when they were fledged seemed perfectly at home in the place where they first saw the light, and when, in the autumn, the usual period of migration arrived, they departed for the south. They never returned. And today Scotland remains without nightingales.

Lord Dalmeny, whose engagement to Miss Dorothy Grosvenor has just been announced, is one of the greatest catches in the matrimonial market. For he is the eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery and heir to most of the great wealth of his mother, now dead, but who was the only child of the late Baron Mayer Amsel de Rothschild, justly reputed as the richest member of the great financial dynasty of Rothschild. Young Lord Dalmeny, who in personal appearance takes after his mother's side of the house rather than after the Primroses, of whom his father is the chief, has achieved considerable fame as a cricketer, a game in which he excels, was educated at Eton, served for a time in the Grenadier Guards, but resigned his commission in order to devote himself to the turf and to politics, occupying a seat in the House of Commons for Midlothian. His fiancee is a daughter of one of the ten younger sons of the late Duke of Westminster, her father being therefore an uncle of the present duke. She is a pretty girl, but, in spite of being a Grosvenor and a member of the colossally rich ducal family of Westminster, will bring her husband no money.

Peeresses in their own right are rapidly increasing in number. It was only last week that I had to record in these letters an accession to the list, in the person of Lady William Cecil, who has inherited her father's baronetcy of Amherst of Hackney; and now the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, has by her father's death come into the possession of his barony of Burton, of his vast fortune, and of his controlling interest in the great brewing concern of which he was the head.

The new Lady Burton, whose husband remains a commoner, is noted for her good humor, her high spirits, her unconventionality, and her freedom from all pose and affectation. She was at one time engaged to the present Duke of Teck, but ended by jilting, with her father's approval, the eldest brother of the future queen of England, in order to contract what turned out to be a singularly happy marriage with the laird of Dochfour.

When the late Lord Burton was raised, first to the baronetcy and then to the peerage, he declined to follow the usual custom of applying to the royal college of heralds for the discovery of mythical Norman and Christian forbears, being content to be ancestered by the true founder of the house, the humble carrier and bottle washer, William Bass, and even made fun of the heraldic devices which he was compelled to assume, selecting as his motto a punning allusion to the name of his firm—namely: "Basis virtutum constantia."

The new Lady Burton resembles her father in this respect. On one occasion, at a dance in the old picture gallery of Holyrood Palace, when she whisked past him in the mazes of a Highland schottische, an old-fashioned general, startled by her decidedly lively style of dancing, commented: "Hardly the manners of a Vere de Vere."

"No," retorted the then Miss Nellie Bass. "They are the manners of a Beer de Beer."

On another occasion, at a ball, the heir to the dukedom of Atholl, having been presented and promised by her a dance, wrote his name of "Tullibardine" on her dance programme.

"Is that really your name?" inquired the irrepressible Nellie. "It is a curious one and long for everyday use."

"Well," replied the marquis, nettled: "It is a name pretty well known in Scotland. Have you never heard of the Tullibardines who fought at Culloden or of my great-great-grandfather, who fell at Malplaquet?"

"Never, I am afraid," was the frank reply. "But then, you see, my great-great-grandfather was a bottle washer."

Lady Burton, who has a boy of 14 to inherit her peerage at her death, is fond of animals, which are in turn devoted to her. She is a splendid shot, and prefers country life, especially in Scotland, to London, where she will now come into possession of her father's mansion, Chesterfield House, which was built for Philip Dormer Stanhope, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated "Letters" to his son. The library in which the letters were written has been preserved in its original style with pious care.

Jim Baillie, of Dochfour, the husband of Lady Burton, comes from the same stock as Lord Lamington, and the Baillies of Innishargie and of Rindufferin, in Ireland. According to tradition, the three sons of Sir William Baillie, of Lamington, in Lanarkshire, irritated beyond measure at the interference in their love affairs on the part of the priest who was acting as their tutor, subjected him to such injuries that he succumbed thereto, and they were forced in consequence to flee and to settle in a remote part of Scotland. The eldest of the brothers settled in Inverness-shire, at Dochfour, and it is from him that the present laird of Dochfour is descended in a direct and unbroken line.

The laird's mother, the late Lady Frances Baillie, was a daughter of that Lord Elgin to whom the British museum owes the possession of the Elgin marbles, and during the last six or eight years of his life she was the head of the household of her brother-in-law, Dean Stanley.

She was a particular favorite of Queen Victoria, whose lady in waiting she had been; and among her brothers were Sir Frederick Bruce, who died in America as British envoy; also General the Hon. Robert Bruce, who was the governor and mentor of King Edward during his youth, accompanying him on his trip to this country.

Still another brother was James, Earl of Elgin, governor-general of Canada 60 years ago, who died as governor-general of India.

The late Lord Burton was a particular friend of King Edward, their intimacy dating from the time when they were at college together at Cambridge; and while his peerage goes to his daughter Nellie, he is succeeded in his baronetcy by his nephew William, son of his younger brother, the late Hamar Bass.

Sir William Bass is a cavalry officer who saw service as a captain of the Tenth Hussars in the South African war, and is married to Lady Noreen Hastings, daughter of the thirteenth Earl of Huntingdon. Sir William is a popular figure on the turf and attracted attention some years ago by his purchase of Charles D. Rose's celebrated stallion Cyllene for $150,000 and by buying from Robert S. Siever, his famous horse Sceptre, for $125,000.

I may mention in conclusion, that although Lady Burton and her cousin, Sir William Bass, regard their family as having been founded by the humble bottle washer and carrier, whom I have described above as their great-great-grandfather, they are connected in a way with the family of Shakespeare.

As every one knows, the bard's mother was a Mary Arden, granddaughter of Walter Arden, of Park Hall, Warwickshire. Emily Jane Arden, who married Michael Thomas Bass, and who was the grandmother of the new Lady Burton and of Sir William Bass, was descended in a direct line from this Walter Arden, of Park Hall, Warwickshire.

Miss Jane Thornhill, the favorite partner of King Edward at bridge, and who on this account is included in all the house parties and dinners organized in his honor, is a sister of the now widowed Lady Burton, with whom she has made her home for years. She is a great character, independent, and does not hesitate in the least at criticising the King when his play does not happen to meet with her approval.

PROGRAMME OF ENGLISH LABOR

CLAIMED SOCIALISM IS BEING ADOPTED BY BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., addressed a largely-attended meeting in the Town Hall, Elgin, Eng., on Jan. 19. The lord provost (Mr. Wilson), presided.

Mr. Macdonald said that so far from Socialism being a bugbear, there were signs that all parties were competing for the distinction of carrying it into effect. The Liberals' social programme, so far as it went, was Socialism, and the Conservative Opposition never lost an opportunity of saying so. But the Conservatives themselves were equally tainted. The unemployed workmen's act, for which Mr. Long and the late Conservative Government were responsible, was the most substantial piece of Socialism that had been added to their legislation this generation. They were now beginning to think of the general election, and there were some indications that the coming session might be the last of this Parliament. If the Labor party's advice were taken the time of the session would be taken up in dealing with two great questions, unemployment and finance. Mr. Asquith had promised to deal with the former fundamentally. But, judging by the past record of the Government on this particular subject, he had no great confidence in what was to happen. So far as he was concerned, the proposals that would be made would not be judged in any narrow-minded or factious spirit.

LANDLORDISM.

The most obvious question to which the Government's attention should be directed was that of landlordism and its effects upon the country. It had depopulated the land and overcrowded the towns. It had destroyed agriculture and narrowed their industrial basis. Could this be changed by legislative action? He believed it could An agricultural training-place for men and women on the model of Hollesly Bay could be encouraged, and nowadays, when so much interest was being taken in the colonies, the marvellous experiment in co-operation between the Government and the farmers which had been carried on both in Australia and New Zealand ought to enlighten them. Above all, afforestation should be promoted. He thought that a deficit might be a blessing in disguise, because it would compel the country to put its taxation upon a scientific basis. The state ought to own the values which the community had created. Referring to the great increase in the price of building land, Mr. Macdonald said that if that had been valued twenty years ago and the increments which had been added since had been spent on public purposes no landlord could complain. The rates would be greatly reduced and the community much benefitted. He applied the same principle to license monopolies and to incomes so large that they could only be derived by exploitation of the public. He strongly urged the easing of burdens on protective capital.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

After dealing with tariff reform, Mr. Macdonald said that, whether Socialists or Conservatives or Liberals liked it, the House of Lords had to be dealt with. Stripped of the gaudy clothes in which Conservative orators liked to dress it, it was simply a class assembly looking after personal interests. That was why it rejected the licensing bill and the Scottish land bill. At best it was a permanent committee of the reactionary party. He described the report for the reform of the House of Lords as an attempt to dish up an essence of the peerage. He was not opposed to a body whose function it was to revise bills passed by the House of Commons, but it must be an advisory body and not one dealing with political principles.

Mr. Macdonald concluded with an appeal for clear conceptions regarding political ends, and for the conduct of political experiments on some systematic principle. This he claimed to be the scientific method of Socialism.

Profit-Sharing In England

SIR W. P. HARTLEY'S OBJECT LESSON AT AINTREE.

Profits Distributed Among Workmen for Twenty Years—Pensions for Employees.

There was an interesting gathering at the Aintree Institute (near Liverpool) recently, when the amounts due to the workpeople of Sir William P. Hartley under the profit-sharing scheme which he inaugurated more than 20 years ago were distributed. The workers and their friends filled the hall. Sir Charles Petrie presided, and there were present Sir W. P. Hartley and Lady Hartley and members of their family.

Sir W. P. Hartley said it had been his desire for more than 20 years that his workpeople, according to their position and duties should join in the prosperity of the business. That had been the basis of his action both in respect of wages and profit-sharing. He gathered from the newspapers that several of the big railway companies were considering the principle of profit-sharing, with the idea of introducing it as between the shareholders and the workpeople.

BUSINESS AND BENEVOLENCE.

He was glad to know that profit-sharing was attracting considerable attention. It had been said that profit-sharing was of no practical use—that it was, indeed, only an idle toy of a benevolent kind, and that in business there was no room for benevolence. That was not their view at Aintree. Profit-sharing with them was of great practical use, and, as they knew from experience, was both commercially sound and humanitarian, (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that independent of profit-sharing the employer who paid honest money had a right to expect honest work, but after the honest work had been given and the honest money paid nothing but good could result from some share of the profit coming into the hands of the workpeople. Various forms of labor copartnership were in the air, and several firms were giving it a trial. A scheme to this end had been proposed, for instance, by the London Gas Lighting Company, and the suggestion accepted by the men with great satisfaction, and there was also the scheme of Sir Christopher Furness. He was quite sure the great bulk of his work-people put their heart and conscience into their work. He asked that they should use their profit to good advantage. If they felt it necessary to spend it, let them do so with great care. If they could save it, or a part of it, for a rainy day, all the better.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

Four years ago he mentioned to his work-people at their profit-sharing meeting, the project of a weekly collection for the Liverpool hospitals. They then authorized him to deduct one penny per week from the women's wages for that purpose. The amount contributed by them in 1907 was £49 10s. For the year just closed it had increased to £75. (Hear, hear). As they were aware, he promised to double their contribution, and the total amount available for the Liverpool hospitals that night was £150. (Applause). A committee of the work-people had apportioned the money among the various hospitals, and on his suggesting that they should remember the Liverpool Hospital Saturday fund they decided to devote £50 of the total amount to that object. A very large sum could be collected for the hospitals not only in Liverpool but in every town if some such weekly system were adopted. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to his own profit-sharing scheme Sir W. Hartley said that having gone carefully through the books he settled the amount each person would receive himself, and made every entry in his own handwriting. The amount which would be distributed that night was £3,620—a somewhat smaller amount than the year before. The total sum distributed since the beginning of the scheme was £52,810.

A PENSION SCHEME.

"For some years," Sir William Hartley proceeded, "I have been thinking of establishing a pension fund for my work-people. I have long thought that those who have given good work and long service and who have borne a good character should be deemed worthy of such recognition. I should have introduced the matter to you two or three years ago, but I felt compelled to wait until the Government bill was settled. I feel satisfied now that it need not intefere with the pension scheme which I have in my mind. Indeed, it will be of assistance to it. My earnest desire and endeavor will be to shape it in such a way that no deserving man or woman having spent the best of their days in my service and lived a consistent, respectable and thrifty life need feel worried as to their means of livelihood in their declining days. (Applause.)

The administration of the fund will be placed in the hands of trustees whom I shall appoint. They will be names well known to you and trusted by you all. There will be no absolute age limit fixed, but all will be eligible, both men and women, whether from old age, accident or infirmity, providing they meet the conditions mentioned. The granting, withholding or continuing of pensions will be at the absolute discretion of the trustees. My reason for appointing trustees to act after my death is because I want you all to feel that the pension scheme which I am starting tonight, though voluntary on my part, is on a sound basis and will last a considerable time.

I desire you all, as far as circumstances will allow, to have some savings of your own, and this will not be considered a reason for our declining a pension or of lessening the amount, but rather the reverse. Those who have been careful and thrifty will be looked upon with favor. To give the pension fund a start I have decided to transfer to it from tonight the sum of £5,000. (Applause.) No contributions will be asked of the work-people. It will therefore be free from actuarial calculations, and as I propose to contribute the whole myself no complications can arise. I quite understand that when the £5,000 is used up the fund will come to an end, but we have no serious demand on the fund at present, and in case of need the £5,000 can be exhausted, both principal and interest, so that it will last a considerable time. If you put into action Sir Christopher Furness' advice and work with a will, I am not without hope of being both able and willing to add to the fund from time to time in future years. In any case I voluntarily hand over the £5,000 to start the pension fund, and whether I live or die that amount will be available." (Applause.)

At the close of Sir W. Hartley's speech the meeting, by resolution, submitted by the chairman, confirmed the action of the committee in apportioning the amounts raised in connection with the Liverpool hospitals. The distribution of the amount of profit allotted to each of the work-people then followed.

THE SYSTEM AND LABOR TROUBLES.

Sir Charles Petrie, in the course of a speech, offered to Sir W. P. and Lady Hartley congratulations upon the honor recently conferred upon Sir William by the King. An example, he said, had been set to the country by Sir W. P. Hartley in bringing capital and labor together in such a manner that the workers should be satisfied with their employers and the employers with their work-people. There was considerable discontent with regard to employment in this country, and a lack of confidence between capital and labor. He was glad to find that Sir W. Hartley's example was being followed in other parts of the country. Whether profit-sharing or partnership were the best means of improving the relations between employer and employed was a matter which the parties would settle. We should still have to face the difficulties connected with strikes and trade disputes, but he felt certain that many labor disputes might be avoided if there was only a little more sympathy between employers and employed. (Hear, hear.)

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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.
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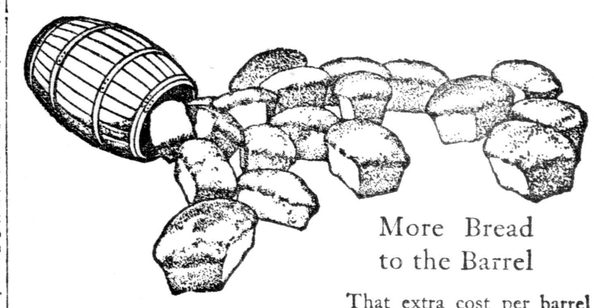

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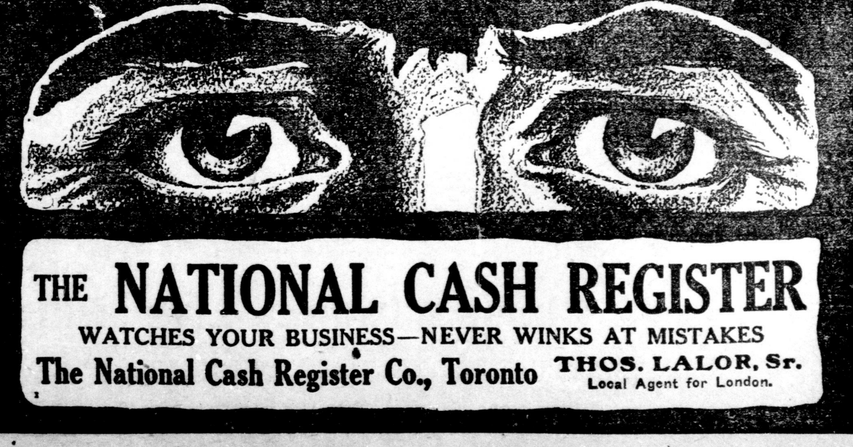

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SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY SPEAKS ON THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND

SAYS SOMETHING MUST BE DONE TO CONSERVE THE COAL SUPPLY OR INDUSTRIES WILL DIE OUT — THE PROPOSAL TO DRILL A HOLE IN THE EARTH TEN MILES DEEP TO OBTAIN STEAM POWER.

Considerable interest has been taken in scientific and commercial quarters in the recent speech delivered by Sir William Ramsay at the Mansion House meeting in connection with the British Science Guild, in which he dealt with the future of the coal supply of England.

Interviewed on the subject at University College, Sir William Ramsay said the report of the royal commission showed that the coal supply would not last more than from 500 to 800 years. The chief sources of energy at the present moment were coal, oil, wood and water. Long before the coal supply became exhausted there would be a diminished production with higher prices. "So that we may expect," he continued, "that within not more than 200 years or even less, the high prices of coal will render the conditions of living very difficult. The oilfields are rapidly becoming exhausted, and the whole of the available water power in Europe is estimated not to exceed two million horse-power, and it is probable that in England alone 100 million horse-power is being expended at the present day. Although, however, a source of energy such as water is not to be despised, it only forms a very small fraction of the energy available. The use of tides has been suggested, but the capital cost of any installation of machinery capable of extracting power from the tides and the danger of destruction by storms renders the idea of obtaining power from the tides a chimerical one.

"In hot countries engines have been worked by solar heat, but even granting that such a process can be applied in England—where sunshine is, unfortunately, only too rare—the cost of apparatus necessary and, again, the danger of destruction by storms, place that source of energy practically out of the question. There are only two other possible alternatives, one is to obtain a supply of heat in the form of steam by drilling a hole in the earth's crust at least ten miles deep. Such a project has been considered from a practical point of view by the Hon. Mr. Parsons, of turbine fame, and his verdict is that the execution of the project would cost £5,000,000, and could not be accomplished in under eighty years. It is conceivable that such a project might be undertaken, but it is highly improbable that it will be. The only other source of energy which is conceivably at the disposal of the human race would rest upon the discovery of a means of extracting energy from the ether. I can only say that in the view of the best scientific opinion the possibility of such a discovery is in the highest degree remote, and should not be counted on for practical purposes.

"It is obvious that the life of our nation can be prolonged by strict economy promoted by legislation. The question of export duty on coal at once suggests itself, together with the afforestation of the country, and restriction of the use of machines which consume larger proportions of energy compared with the results they yield. The wasteful consumption of coal for domestic purposes, the waste of valuable nitrogenous material in the form of sewage, which ought to yield up its nitrogen, are among the problems which must confront the Legislature at an early date, and the Science Guild would be able to offer valuable advice."

Sir William urged that the present generation should exercise thought for the generations to come by conserving the stores of coal existing in England, otherwise in two hundred years he foresaw a general emigration from England to other countries and the decay of the industries dependent upon coal for their energy. Then such people as remained in the country would be compelled to revert to agriculture to obtain the means to live.

NEW NORTH POLE EXPEDITION; CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S NEXT ATTEMPT

UNFOLDS HIS PLANS TO A LONDON AUDIENCE—WILL TRY TO DRIFT ACROSS POLAR SEA—A SCIENTIFIC OBJECT—ABSENT FOR FOUR OR FIVE YEARS.

When Captain Ronald Amundsen, the first navigator of the Northwest Passage, unfolded to the Royal Geographical Society in London the other night the plans for his projected great drift across the North Polar basin one could not help recalling a similar meeting in Burlington Gardens sixteen years ago, when Dr. Nansen outlined the proposed voyage of the Fram and was charged by Arctic veterans with throwing away his life on a wild-goose chase. Nansen confounded his critics and triumphantly established the soundness of his theory. Amundsen, with a brilliant record behind him, has adopted his countryman's plan, and his audience, including men of weight in Polar and oceanographical research, had nothing but commendation for the lines upon which his new enterprise has been based.

A SCIENTIFIC OBJECT.

Captain Amundsen, who is in the prime of life, read his paper with a rather pronounced Scandinavian accent. He soon made it clear that he is embarking on the new expedition with no desire to break records. He agreed with those who believed that the mere idea of reaching further north than those who had gone before had led to unnecessary waste of money and life. The storming of the Pole would not be the object of this expedition. Its chief aim was a scientific study of the Polar Sea itself, or rather an investigation of the bottom and oceanographical conditions of the great basin. Work with this object in view might be of very great scientific importance. It would be interesting geographically to become better acquainted with the conditions in those unknown regions in the vicinity of one of the poles of the earth, and important to know those northern waters in their relation to the surrounding seas—for instance, the reciprocal action between the Atlantic or the Norwegian Sea and the Polar Sea. The great polar basin lay there challenging them with its many unsolved problems, and in their own minds they knew they would not give up until these problems were solved. With admirable lucidity the explorer outlined the nature of the questions crying for scientific investigation. In spite of the Fram expedition, we still know nothing with certainty concerning the size, the form, and the greatest depths of this deep basin. It would be still more important to have the enormous volumes of water that fill the basin examined by means of the best modern apparatus. The temperature and salinity of the water, its strata, and current systems offer material for minute investigation. Then the Polar Ocean provides ideal conditions for studying the currents in deep seas, the phenomenon of tides, the question as to how the wind affects the currents in the sea, the quantities of gases in solution, the reciprocal action on animals and plants of light and darkness, and other fascinating problems.

But while oceanography would be the chief aim of the expedition, it would continue the investigation of Arctic meteorology and terrestial magnetism and of those magnificent aurorae, suggestive of a remarkable force, which men were determined to find, bind, and utilize. Captain Amundsen laid special emphasis upon two important points—(1) that since the first voyage of the Fram the apparatus for the pursuit of oceanographic work had been brought to great perfection, so that results could be obtained which were impossible to Nansen and his staff, and (2) that the conditions prevailing in the Polar basin afforded unequalled opportunities for an exact study of the questions he had indicated.

THE PLAN OF THE VOYAGE.

Coming to his plan, for the voyage, he explained that, relying upon the experience of Nansen, he had determined to choose his point of departure at a considerable distance from the spot where Nansen was obliged to let the Fram begin to drift. He intended to ask the Norwegian Government for the loan of the Fram. Equipped for seven years, and with a capable crew, he would leave Norway in the beginning of 1910. They would make for San Francisco, and then shape a course for Point Barrow, the most northerly point of North America, which he hoped to reach by July or August. From this place the last news would be sent home before the real voyage began. On leaving Point Barrow it was his intention to continue the voyage with as small a crew as possible. They would then make for the drift ice in a direction north by northwest, where they would look for the most favorable place for pushing farther north. When this had been found they would go in as far as possible and prepare for a four or five years' drift across the Polar Sea. Throughout the voyage up to this point he intended to make oceanographic observations, and from the moment the vessel became fast in the ice a series of observations would be begun, with which he hoped to solve some hitherto unsolved mysteries. What he expected to find in the unknown part of the Polar Sea he would say nothing about at present. Some people had put forward theories of land masses, great or small, but he thought it wiser to refrain from theorizing until he had investigated matters at closer quarters.

Dr. Nansen was of the opinion that his drift would carry him to 88 deg. north latitude on the Siberian side of the Pole. Professor Mohn, of Christiania, believed he would drift across the American side of the Pole. "I do not know which way I am to go," said Captain Amundsen, as he sat down, amid hearty cheers.

Letters were read from Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, Sir Clements Markham, and Dr. Nansen, each of whom expressed complete approval of the expedition, and their belief that it would yield valuable results.

The discussion was carried on by Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, who served the Arctic expedition of 1875-6, and who suggested that wireless telegraphy should be used for the communication on the progress of the expedition, and others, and Major Darwin, on behalf of the society, wished Godspeed and good luck to the explorer in his plucky and adventurous journey.

TELEPHONE ILL MANNERS.

Science makes possible new forms of impoliteness. Why should a man, simply because he has a telephone, be taken advantage of by another man on the outside who wants to sell him something, or bore him, or importune him in any other way? And a way important only to himself.

The man who has a telephone is, in a large sense, at the mercy of the outside world. As it may be of the utmost importance, he must always answer the call. If he tries to inaugurate a system whereby the name and business of the person who calls him up must first be made known, then he is bound to offend someone and acquire the disagreeable reputation of a certain superiority and loftiness of which he is by no means guilty. He is in a sense defenseless, and all this, of course, is duly taken into consideration by the bad-mannered person who calls him up, who, if his victim were talking with someone else in the room, would scarcely have the effrontery to walk up and break into the conversation, or who wouldn't force himself into a private office, but who makes no bones of gleefully sitting in a neighbor's booth and compelling the unfortunate man to listen to him.

Thus the telephone has brought into existence a new nuisance. Something ought to be done about neutralizing his pernicious activity.—Life.

DYING WORDS OF GREAT MEN

THE RULING PASSION AS REVEALED IN FINAL MORTAL SYLLABLES.

The last words of Charles Wolfe, the author of the "Ode on the Burial of Sir John Moore," were: "Close this eye; the other is closed already, and so farewell." That extraordinary utterance may serve to recall many other remarkable and probably better known last sayings of celebrated men and women. Some have passed into history. Everyone knows the tragic word "Remember!" uttered in the scaffold at Whitehall by Charles I., nobler and more kingly in death than in life. Equally familiar are the words of his profligate son, Charles II., "Don't let poor Nelly starve!" and his jest to those around his deathbed, asking them to pardon him for being such a long time in dying. When Cromwell was near his end he continually repeated the words, "God is good," and said, "I would be willing to be further serviceable to God and his people, but my work is done." When Richelieu was asked if he forgave his enemies, he replied: "I have had no enemies but those of the state"—a far finer utterance than that of his successor, Mazarin, who, shortly before he died, looked over all the rich treasures which he had amassed, and repeated with a sigh, "Il faut quitter tout cela" (I must leave all that). Sir Walter Scott said to the faithful Lockhart: "Lockhart, I have but a minute to speak with you. My dear, be a good man, be virtuous, be religious, be a good man!" Lockhart asked whether he should call the dying man's daughters. "No," said Scott, "don't disturb them! Poor souls, I knew they were up all night. God bless you all!" The last words to fall from Goethe's lips were, "More light," words strikingly appropriate to the close of a life of triumph. The last whispered words of Keats were, "I die of a broken heart." "I am taking a fearful leap in the dark," murmured the aged philosopher, Hobbes, on whose tombstone are the searching words, cut at his own desire, "This is the philosopher's stone." George Washington murmured, "It is well"; Roger Ascham, "I desire to depart and be with Christ." "Don't let the awkward squad fire over me!" cried Burns, as he fell in convulsions, with a last gibe at the Dumfries militia, of which corps he was himself a member. "What a fool I have been!" said Charles Churchill, the disreputable parson-poet.

Nelson's last words in the cockpit of the Victory were: "Thank God! I have done my duty!" Thomas Jefferson declared, "I resign my soul to God and my daughter to my country"; John Adams, on being disturbed by the sound of cannon, and being told that the day was July 4, exclaimed, "It is a great and glorious day. Independence for ever!" When the gallant Dundee lay dying on the field at Killiecrankie, he asked one of his officers how the day went. "Well for the King, but I'm sorry for your lordship," was the reply. "'Tis the less matter for me," said Dundee, "seeing the day goes well for my master. The King is innocent, and I have done my duty." "I hope my countrymen will do me justice," were almost the last words of the hero of Corunna.

Instances of the ruling passion strong in death are very common. It is said of Dr. Arne, the great English composer, that he died in the middle of a conversation on some musical matter, trying with his last breath to sing a passage the meaning of which he was too exhausted to explain. The last words of Corot, the great French painter, were: "When the spring comes I will paint a beautiful picture. I see a sky full of roses." With the words, he gathered his fingers, as though holding a brush, made a movement as if he were painting, and expired. Gainsborough uttered on his deathbed the famous saying, "We are all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the company." When the famous Earl of Chesterfield, who prided himself on his politeness, lay at the point of death, he said, as the doctor entered the room, "Give Dayrolles a chair." Napoleon died at St. Helena, dressed for battle, with the words, "Tete d'armee!" on his lips, winning, no doubt, some last tremendous conflict of a greater Waterloo. Sir Isaac Newton expired while in the act of winding up his watch. Haller was heard to exclaim, as he felt his pulse, "The artery ceases to beat," and died on the instant. Haydn fell into a stupor at his piano, after singing "God Save the Emperor," while the French cannon were firing a few yards from his house at Schoenbrunn; Mozart died while his daughter was singing to him his "Requiem." The last words of John Crome, the great English landscapist, were: "Hobbema, my dear Hobbema, how I have loved you!" And Byron closed his fitful, fevered life with the words, "Now I must sleep."

When Vespasian, the soldier emperor, who had risen to the purple from the obscurity of a Spanish village, felt that he was dying, he told his attendants to help him to his feet. "An emperor," he said, "should die standing"; and then he uttered one of the grimmest jests that ever fell from the lips of a dying man. "Truly, said he, "I feel I am becoming a god." It was the Roman custom to apotheosize a dead emperor as soon as the breath had left his body, and Vespasian's sarcasm showed how little the rough soldier of the camp believed in the servile adulation of palaces. The death of Nero is one of the most tragic in all history. Euetonius has described in vivid language how the fugitive emperor lay in hiding in a miserable hovel outside the city, aware that the search parties were close upon his trail, and trying to nerve himself to die with dignity by his own hand. He kept muttering, "Come, rouse yourself," "This befits not Nero," "'Tis shameful for me to live." Then the consummate actor in his nature came to the surface, and he exclaimed, "What an artist perishes in me!" And when the sound of horses' hoofs came near and nearer, he quoted a line from a Greeek play, "Lo! the sound of swift-footed horses strikes upon my ear." Then, when at length he took the sword and stabbed himself, his last words contained the bitter cry, "Such is loyalty!" Yet he found loyalty even in death, for his old nurse took up the body and buried it with loving care." "Now I am master of myself," said Cato at Utica, feeling the point of his sword, and finding it sharp enough for the stroke. He read Plato through the night, and stabbed himself at dawn.

A Curious View of Canada

WOMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN TELLS SOME EXTRAORDINARY STORIES — PRAISES CANADIAN ENERGY, BUT SAYS CANADIANS WORSHIP MAMMON—THE DOLLAR STANDARD.

An Englishwoman in Canada, signing herself Mary Hamilton, writes this remarkable letter to the Manchester Guardian, portions of which will be regarded by Canadians as ridiculous and exaggerated. No one will deny the writer a lively imagination:

"Those glasses you are wearing," remarked the lift-boy in Montreal, looking at me through his own, "are injuring your sight. You ought to have the left eye seen to; you are astigmatic." I glanced quickly at the uniformed figure at my side. The pale, alert face had struck me, but it is unforunately easy to get into the habit of regarding a lift-boy as part of the machine, as something many degrees removed from a human being, and I am afraid that my stare showed him that I was surprised. "Oh, I know what I am talking about," as we paused on the third floor to let out the stout lady, attired in a perfectly-tailored white linen suit and immense feathered hat, who had listened to our conversation without the least embarrassment. "I have studied optics."

He was, I discovered, a student at McGill University, specializing in abdominal diseases. "There's a bigger future in that," he said grimly. "Oculists don't make much." He was spending twelve hours a day of his vacation in the elevator, earning $12 a month and his keep—such food, that is, as he had time to swallow. From him I learned that the "operator in the tonsorial saloon"—we should call him a barber, but our Canadian cousins love these long words—was a divinity student at Toronto; that two of the bell-boys, who seemed to do all the work of the hotel, were returning to school; that the clerk in the office (whose accounts were by no means reliable), who flirted openly with the younger and prettier of the visitors at the hotel, had eighteen months ago, lived in a large house in South Kensington; that the musicians who discoursed airs from the latest English musical comedies after lunch and dinner were ladies from New York; while the distinguished-looking gentleman who showed us to our seats at meals with such an air of romantic melancholy, and whom I had picked out as having an interesting history, was a French-Canadian who had never succeeded in mastering the three R's and would never in his life "rise." In so far as they all worked, they were on an equality and as good as any of us, for work is the Canadian gospel, and successful labor the only dignity that Canadians recognize.

No one in Canada feels that there is any degradation involved in any kind of work. As the bell-boy put it, "If you work you'll get on, and if you don't you won't." You must work, and earn your money, too, but what you work at does not matter. No one thinks the worse of you because in business hours you happen to wear a livery or stand behind a counter. Deference is a sentiment that is only evoked by dollars. The chambermaid and the porter are beings in whom the servant has not swallowed up the human. There is no familiarity, but a complete equality. Gentlemen (who look like gentlemen or not, as the case may be) not only serve as shepherds, chore-boys, or farm hands in the west, but earn their sixty or so dollars a month as sleeping car conductors on the railway, act as pursers and stewards on the steamers, drive electric trolleys, keep livery stables, stand behind bars. Idleness and impecunlosity alone are taboo. In a Canadian town idleness can hardly be innocent. So far as self-respecting male society goes, the lounger in Montreal will lounge alone between the hours of half-past 8 and 6 o'clock. All his friends are in occupations, from which they only emerge at the best for a quick lunch, at which there is little time for conversation. Everybody works, stimulated by good pay and great expectations. Each of them feels that success depends on himself, knows that out of this great country a man with brains and energy who is interested in what he is doing can carve a career for himself, can make his "pile" and measure himself against the best in the only currency that has recognized value. There is room and to spare for brains and energy and push. Anyone who is not going to earn his money will soon find himself "fired" by his employer. In the words of a great capitalist, ruler of a mighty trust in whose service, when it was a tiny store, he was himself, twenty years ago, a poor office-boy, "Only the surface has been scraped."

Between the lift-boy and the boss there is only one difference—dollars. In so new a society there are no other standards. Public opinion in our sense hardly exists. Men go into politics for what they can get out of it; the belief in political corruption, in the system of "graft"—which no English word as yet expresses—is universal. Music, art, and literature only exist as importations. There is no demand for anything whose value is not reducible to terms of the universal currency. The press is filled with baseball matches and operations in the business world, relieved by personal paragraphs in the American style and advertisements. Beyond this there is nothing, except colonial editions of English journals. The cities, with the exception of their extremely utilitarian though imposing public buildings, are ugly and uninteresting.

Continued on Page 15

Mr. Clint. G. Ford, who has been identified with the very foremost dramatic attractions, including Gillet's "Secret Service Co.," "David Harum," "The Clansman," etc., has this to say of Newbro's Herpicide:

"For years I was annoyed with dandruff and itching of the scalp, all due to my twenty years of theatrical life with its incumbent "make-up" and wig-wearing. At times the itching of the scalp was intense. All remedies failed me until I tried Herpicide, and I soon found that it was giving wonderful results. The itching and also the dandruff, entirely ceased and my hair resumed its natural life and vigor.

There is no question in my mind about the reality of the dandruff germ, and I unhesitatingly recommend Herpicide to my friends in the profession."

(Signed) CLINT G. FORD.

THEATRICAL FOLK Use and Recommend NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Extravagant claims for toilet remedies do not influence theatrical people, because long experience enables them to discriminate intelligently. They demand merit and will rarely use a preparation that is not actually worth as much or more than it costs in dollars and cents.

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"I take pleasure in announcing the very satisfactory results I have had from the use of Newbro's Herpicide. My hair was falling out so rapidly that I was afraid I would lose it all. A friend advised Herpicide, and after using it faithfully my hair stopped falling out, the dandruff disappeared and my hair is now very soft and glossy. I would like to see every lady of the profession try Herpicide, for I am confident that they would be delighted with it."

(Signed) QUEEN ROSELLE.

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MONTREAL. 4

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MAN'S LOST SENSE OF SMELL; NATIONS AND PERSONS HAVE ODORS

FACTS ESTABLISHED BY SCIENC E—FRENCH NOTICE ODOR IN ENGLISH—WHITE RACES EX HALE A PERFUME UNPLEASANT TO YELLOW AND BLACK ME N, AND VICE VERSA.

The sense of smell in most human beings may be regarded as atrophied—it can hardly be called undeveloped, says the Literary Digest, because generally the lower the status of a race, the better the development of the sense. We are certain, for instance, that every person exhales a recognizable, individual odor; but not because we can ourselves recognize it, except in isolated cases. We know it because we see that animals, like the dog, detect and recognize it under almost impossible conditions. Where the odor is very different from our own, as in the case of allen races, we can usually detect it, but we are then apt to think that the possession of such an odor is peculiar to those races, and that we ourselves have none; whereas, the fact is that to the other races we seem to possess it as powerfully as they do to us.

In a recent number of La Nature, the following interesting facts are given. The writer notices in the first place a dicussion in La Chronique Medicale, a French medical journal, of the question whether the Englisn have a special odor by which they may be recognized. He says: "I really do not know whether our neighbors on the other side of the Channel have a special odor by which they may be recognized as they step from steamer to train, although this has been asserted by some. Probably all people who have been taking a sea voyage, especially in foggy, windy, or rainy weather, have their clothing impregnated with an indefinable odor, which certainly does not belong exclusively to the English. It is certain, however, that every individual, in every nation, has his own personal odor, more or less pronounced in different subjects, but always existent. It is very marked when two different races come into contact. The negro and the yellow races have for the European quite a characteristic odor, which affects our olfactories more or less disagreeably. The reverse is also true; the white races exhale a perfume that is not at all pleasant to the Asiatic sense of smell. Negroes and Chinese say that the white man has the odor of death—a heavy, flat smell. . . According to Herve and other anthropologists, negroes have a most marked odor—that of the goat. . . Dr. Matignon says that the Oriental countries have so characteristic an odor that one of his friends, for several years in the foreign affairs office, asserted that when he was in the minister's private office he could always tell of the arrival of a dispatch box from Pekin or Tokio, solely by its odor. . . Besides this racial odor there is an individual odor, scarcely or not at all appreciable in some persons, very pronounced in others. No matter how slight it is a dog will recognize it and follow it.

THE VARYING PERSONAL ODOR.

After describing some of the popular traditions that ascribe to the saints delightful odors such as those of roses or lilies, and to sorcerers diabolic odors of sulphur or of burning flesh, the writer goes on: "Without dwelling longer on legends, we may assert that red-haired persons have especially strong odors. . . People with dark pigment, or brunettes, have an odor different from that of blondes. . . . The personal odor varies in quality and intensity with the hour of the day, with the moral condition of the subject, with the state of his nervous system, with the thousand-and-one variable conditions of daily life. Hysterical persons have often an odor of violets, and this odor changes if a different modality enters their psychic or physical state. To what is this personal odor due? Many observers believe that it comes simply from the costume. This is often the case; but there is an odor altogether independent of dress, for with negroes, Hindus and Japanese runners, whose dress is slight, the odor is strong. There is evidently some special modification of the perspiration and the cutaneous secretions by the general condition of the subject; it may become more active under the influence of light and of excitement of all kinds. The odor exhaled by the sick, especially in certain diseases, is sometimes most characteristic, but in general it is not agreeable. Why have certain human beings an agreeable odor? I do not think that physiologists have ever found a plausible reason. It is true that these odors, whether good or bad, are not in most cases well developed, and that consequently they are perceptible only to a small number of persons; but they do exist in every individual; the scent of his master which the dog follows for long distances and over numerous obstacles is a proof of this. If we do not perceive, except under special conditions, the odor exhaled by our own species, we must attribute it to the imperfection of our sense of smell The savage . . is infinitely our superior from this point of view. Some blind persons acquire, along with delicacy of touch, a more subtle sense of smell than the normal. Happy are they when the surrounding odors are agreeable; but this is not ordinarily the case. For the majority of human beings most odors are matters of indifference, since they do not perceive them; and I do not think that we ought to envy the perfect sense of smell of our friend the dog."

American's View of England

GIVES SOME OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE OLD LAND AND ITS PEOPLE—ENGLISH INDIFFERENCE TO FOREIGNERS—SWIFT JUSTICE—BRITAIN'S DANGERS.

An American in "Scribner's" gives his impressions of England and English ways. These impressions are exceptionally shrewd and penetrating. He is deceived by nobody and least of all by the respectful domestics. "The monotonous and solemn 'Yes, sir,' 'Thank you, sir,' of the servants may lead you to suppose that at anyrate this class of English man and woman is servile, is lacking in the national trait of confidence, is perhaps amenable to suggestions of a change. On the contrary, this class less even than others. The manner and speech are merely mechanical. The unblushing demands, either frankly open or awkwardly surreptitious, for tips are part of the day's work. They are servants, they know it, they have no objection to your knowing it, and most of them have little ambition to be anything else." Servants, according to this American observer, illustrate admirably the English method of getting what one wants quietly: "They hold themselves at a high value, assert that value, and wherever and whenever possible take all they can get. It is done quietly, as a matter of right, and with a sort of subdued air of sanctity. This is the British way, an impressive and an eminently successful way. At anyrate, so far as the servants themselves are concerned, they may well laugh in their sleeves at the troubles of the trade unions and other societies, which, with much noise, turmoil, strikes and boycotts, have not succeeded as well as they have in bettering their condition. The wages of servants have increased out of all proportion to the increase of wages in other occupations in the last fifteen years."

SWIFT JUSTICE.

Personal freedom and swift, easily-moving justice are the basis of this highly-organized system:

"You may do as you please unmolested, uncriticized, unreported, unphotographed, unheralded, unnoticed even, as in no other country in the world, but the moment you do what you ought not to please to do, from the policeman to the court, and thence to the jail, is a shorter road here than anywhere else. So much personal liberty is only possible where justice is swift, unprejudiced, impartial, and sure. The lord, the millionaire, the drunkard, and the snatch thief are treated the same—within the same six months a great financial schemer, and the son of a great nobleman, were ushered behind the bars with almost as little ceremony, and as little delay, as are required for the trial of a wife-beater or a burglar. Personal freedom has this serious responsibility, its misuse is promptly punished, and there is no escape—they even behead a king on occasion."

Power with a minimum of fuss—that is what the Englishman aims at, and generally manages to get.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE KING.

The American notes that there is one police patrolman to every 496 in London and one to every 449 in Liverpool. In New York there is one to every 547, in Washington one to every 485, in Boston one to every 509, in Dublin one to every 330, in Berlin one to every 340, in St. Petersburg one to every 184, in Lisbon one to every 175. In every social sphere, in every crowd of these islanders, the American perceives the same willing, unorganized orderliness:

"At Newmarket, in the members' stand, walking from the stand to the paddock, I see a short, heavily-built man of sixty odd, with gray beard and moustache, a fine aquiline nose, clear eyes, a cigar in his mouth, dressed in a brown bowler hat and an amorphous brown overcoat. It is the King. The King of that crowd in Fleet street. The King of that crowd at Epsom, the King of these quiet people here in the paddock at Newmarket. No one stares, points, whispers, no one even looks. He, too, is given fair play, a chance with other English gentlemen to enjoy himself. He does not meddle with them, they do not meddle with him. It it is necessary to have a row, as has happened when there was undue meddling on either side, it is fought out and settled. In the meantime, fair play and give every fellow a chance, from the King to the costermonger."

As an American he takes off his hat to this King: "He is the cheapest investment and the most valuable asset England has today. Whenever he has taken a part in national affairs it has been for the glory, the peace and prosperity of his country. When he meddles it is not to advertise himself, not for the humiliation and undoing of his country, but for her honor."

UNPOPULARITY AND STABILITY.

All is well at the top, but beneath the surface it is not so well in Old England, and the American notes the huge percentages of recruits rejected for physical reasons in the large towns. This is particularly unfortunate, for the Englishman is anything but popular with other nationalities. "The Germans and the Irish hate him, the French ridicule and distrust him, the average American takes his awkwardness, or what Carlyle once called 'his pot-bellied equanimity,' for patronage, and is for ever irritated by him, now that he is too big to be bothered by him as a bully. His power, his stability, his honesty, have won him allies, and make allies for him today, but he has no friends. It would be a sad day for the lion if he lost his teeth and claws." As for the Englishman's "dislike social attitude," this American gives two reasons for it. In the first place, he maintains that it is not a mere outer mask, as has so often been claimed, but, on the contrary, the direct expression of a stolid temperament not easily moved to any phase of sympathy. In the second place, the Englishman has a very real dislike of interfering in other people's business.

INDIFFERENCE TO FOREIGNERS.

The Englishman's attitude to his old friend the foreigner is that of indifference, pure and simple—the stolid indifference that neither questions nor answers.

"If I have heard it once from my compatriots, I have heard it a hundred times, this dissatisfaction and even irritation at the Englishman's indifference. The American cannot understand that this chilliness is not in the least assumed. It is just as much a part of the Englishman as his speech. He does not care for strangers, particularly foreigners, and he very seldom pretends to. Our enthusiastic and indiscriminating hospitality to foreigners, especially to Englishmen and Englishwomen, is simply looked upon by them as an acknowledgment of their superiority. Some day we shall realize this, and become more careful; but it is wonderful that an intelligence race like the Americans should take the cuffing and snubbing they get for their pains, not even now realizing that the Englishmen care nothing about them unless they come bearing gifts. But there is no hypocrisy about it. The Englishman does not treat foreigners that way, and he does not in the least understand why we do so."

But the last word of these first impressions of the English is one of wholehearted good-will, for this American writer maintains that "there is no kindlier, no more hospitable, and no pleasanter comrade than the Englishman, once one is upon a footing of intimacy with him. Then he accepts you just as naturally as he does not accept the stranger."

SMART BOYS OF LONG AGO.

It is often asserted nowadays that our young men and women attain intellectual maturity much later than did their parents and grandparents, and in support of this theory the precocity of distinguished personages who flourished a generation of two ago is cited. Now somebody, who has probably been bored, like the rest of us, with this yarn about the phenomenal brightness of the old-fashioned boys, has looked up the records of eleven leading colleges to see what changes have taken place in the age of graduates. From 1850 to 1860 the average age at graduation was 23 years 1.3 months. From 1890 to 1900 it was 23 years 1.9 months. In 130 years at Dartmouth the average age at graduation has fallen three months. This average age, it appears, has changed as little as the average weather. Thus one or two precocious youths of the long ago are sufficient to endue all their contemporaries with the same qualities. But the fact is, the twentieth century boy is smarter than any of his predecessors, and (unfortunately), in nine cases out of ten, he knows it.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

ENGLISH WOMEN WHO HUNT

QUITE THE EQUAL OF THE MEN IN THE FIELD.

Hard Riders and Equal to a Day in the Saddle Followed by a Night in the Ballroom—Some Women Who Have Succeeded in the Role of Master.

To those who are watching with interest the modern evolution of woman's social status in England her presence and success in the hunting field is significant.

Throughout the greater part of the last century the average English sportsman never tired of expatiating on the disadvantages a woman would labor under if she attempted to share with him the pleasures of the chase. To take part in such arduous sport would unsex her, the exposure to various kinds of wind and weather would spoil her beauty. Her refinement would suffer from the language she would hear from the lips of irritable and excited huntsmen, etc., with always the final plea that the sportsman's most blissful moment was when flushed with the victory of the chase he entered the house, to find his womenfolk in dainty gowns, anxiously and dutifully awaiting the tale of his prowess and success in the field.

When these arguments proved useless and women were unreasonable enough to see no just reason why they should not thrill at the sound of the horn and follow the hounds gayly on brisk wintry mornings, the huntsman became more honest and vehement in his arguments. Women were too talkative, too flirtatious and too dependent upon the male sex, the need to minister to them and to flatter and encourage them would interfere with the more serious business of the day's sport. They might come to the meet and be greeted with the courtesy due to their husbands, then they must wave adieux to their husbands, brothers and sweethearts and amble quietly home on their gentle nags to await the return of the conquering heroes.

They were brave women those first pioneer huntswomen, as brave as their sisters who have ventured to study and practice law and medicine and otherwise encroach upon man's chosen vocations. However, eager pioneers did venture to assert their right to hunt. They were expert horsewomen with good natured men folk and they took their places with their husbands and brothers and managed to keep pace with them. Of course they were very much hampered at first by unsuitable saddles and long, voluminous riding skirts, but naturally experience soon led them to remedy these defects.

In the early '40s the leaping head was invented and women topped fences like birds, to the grudging admiration of the English sportsman.

Since those early days English women have advanced to the point of meeting their men on equal terms on the hunting field. A well known sportsman wrote of them: "When women ride at all they generally ride like the very devil," and by this he meant that they rode straight and hard across difficult country with unlimited pluck and plenty of judgment. With the present short apronlike riding skirt, the firm seat which the modern side-saddle with wide leaping head gives, light firm hands and a nerve often surpassing the masculine, the English women in the hunting field is a force to be reckoned with.

The house parties of half a century or so ago, when the men started off to the meet in the early morning and came back late in the afternoon, leaving the women to their own devices all day long, are things of the past. Nowadays from the second week in January to the second in March the "hunt" hostesses and their feminine guests follow the masculine example and ride with the hounds from early morn to dewy eve.

The Englishman has taken long to admit the facility of his women as hunters, but he does so now wholeheartedly. He is proud to have a wife or sister who keeps pace with him in the field, who leaps ditches and fences unswervingly, who even mounts and dismounts without his assistance, and after the day is over is as ready for the evening's ball or bridge as he is and with as few traces of fatigue. Indeed, the endurance of the English sportswoman is something to be marvelled at. It is a tremendous help to her when fate takes her from the hunting field and sends her with her husband to English far away colonies. Said a woman the other day on hearing of President Roosevelt's ride of 98 miles in a single day with relays of fresh horses, "Do Americans consider that a great feat? I have ridden 60 miles in one day and on one tired horse."

Some women have not been satisfied with finding their own sport, but have undertaken to find it for others by accepting the onerous if flattering post of master of foxhounds, not to speak of harriers and beagles. There are now some five or six women "masters," and they have successfully discharged the duties of an office which is said to demand "the virtues of a saint, the genius of a general and the tact of a diplomatist combined."

Of course, just as the master is generally a rich county gentleman keen for sport and willing to help out in case of a deficit in funds, so the woman in the same office is chosen.

Wives of masters have also done much to help their husbands to success, and this year several times a woman has taken her hueband's place as master of the hunt during his absence.

Notwithstanding the much talked of vogue of the astride seat for women, it is a fact that most of the well-known huntswomen cling to the side-saddle. It is really safer in a country where the jumps are many and large. Women find it difficult to acquire on a man's saddle a firm enough grip for a big jump or even to keep their seats should a horse stumble badly.

Of course when a horse falls a woman can free herself more readily when riding astride, but the dangers of the side saddle under such circumstances have been minimized by the apron-like habit and the safety bars to the stirrups.

The ladies of the royal family have never been very enthusiastic huntswomen. When Queen Victoria was a young woman she rode some, but hunting for women was not then much in vogue and the Queen did not wish to assist the custom. Queen Alexandra never even cared much for riding, much less hunting. The Princess of Wales is indifferent to it also, but little Princess Mary promises to become a keen sportswoman. She rode to the hunt the other day for the first time and distinguished herself by her courage and skill.

The Queen of Spain as Princess Ena was but a poor horsewoman. Patricia of Connaught rides hard and straight and is a huntswoman hailed for her daring and endurance.

To give a list of well-known English women who have achieved fame in the hunting field would be too long a matter, but the Duchess of Westminster is perhaps the most enthusiastic of all the feminine followers of the hounds.

The American wives of English Huntswomen have almost all taken to the sport with remarkable adaptability considering that they are rarely taught to ride at such an early age as their English sisters.

The Duchess of Marlborough is not an enthusiast on the pleasure of the chase, and though she rode with the hounds frequently during the first years of her married life she never does now.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, the Countess of Craven, Lady Alestair Innes-Kerr, Mrs. David Beatty and Mrs. Drummond are some of the American women who have won their spurs on the hunting field here, yet in daring and endurance the Englishwomen far excel them.

COMPETITION IN PRAYER

QUAINT CEREMONY HELD EACH YEAR IN AN ENGLISH CHURCHYARD.

In the little churchyard of Wotton, near Dorking, the annual prayer competition for boys of the parish took place at the tombstone of William Glanvill.

Glanvill, a member of the Inner Temple, died on Feb. 2, nearly 200 years ago. In his will he stipulated that money should be set aside to produce £30 a year, of which amount 40 shillings was to go to each of five prayer boys who should stand on Feb. 2 yearly at his tombstone, bareheaded, recite from memory the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and Apostles' Creed; read the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and afterward write from dictation in a legible hand two verses from the same chapter. During upward of 200 years the competition has been maintained. The age limit is 12 to 16, and a boy can only succeed once.

Yesterday in cold weather the boys assembled in the church porch, their names were taken and a selection was made for the competition, which is fixed in the local calendar as "forty shilling day." Then the competitors marched to Glanvill's tomb and the signal was given for the recitation. Some of the boys, almost stammering through the cold, secretly rejoiced that it fell to their lot to repeat the short commandments, but a moment later they were called to recite the second and fourth.

When a complete examination had been made the boys marched to the schoolroom, where the reading and writing exercises were conducted. In an hour the winners' names were announced and they each received 40 shillings—a cherished award in the little village.—London Post.

When a woman with an infant in her arms was detected in the act of stealing a shawl in Paris, she pleaded that she was utterly destitute, and had taken the shawl to keep the baby warm. But the latter proved to be a hollow tin doll containing stolen articles.

Awful Curse of Drink Cured!

Samaria Made Him Hate Liquor—

Costs Nothing to try.

Wives and mothers, sisters and daughters—don't see your loved ones go down in disgrace to the drunkard's grave. Many men have not the will-power and physical strength to overcome the craving for alcohol. They must have help.

"Samaria" Tasteless Prescription is the savior of the drunkard. It destroys the taste for liquor and at the same time builds up and strengthens the system so that the reformed drunkard requires no stimulants.

"Samaria" has brought peace and happiness to thousands of wives and mothers. Read what this Montreal Lady says.

"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

Wives, and mothers, of drunkards—it is your solemn duty to try to save the wayward ones. If they are weak, it is all the more reason why you should be strong. You have used love and pleading in vain. Now try "Samaria." Give it secretly in the food. It is both tastless and odorless, and no one will ever suspect its presence even in tea or coffee. Try it at our expense. "Samaria" will quickly make him loathe liquor—lose all craving for drink—and make a man of him.

Think of having your boy or husband well and strong—clear eyed and rosy-cheeked—a steady working, upright man, whom all the world will respect. Surely that is worth striving for. It costs you nothing to try.

Free Trial Package

and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, etc., sent absolutely free in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co.—18 Jordan Chambers, Jordan Street, Toronto. 100

Also for sale at E. L. Guillemont's Drug Store, Corner Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Suffered Tortures For 70 Years

WIFE OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN TELLS HOW SHE WAS CURED.

Mrs. J. R. Flock is the widow of one of the best known physicians in London, Ontario. She was treated by her husband and many other medical men, yet never received any lasting benefit. Just by accident, she tried a well-known remedy, and now, after 70 years of suffering, she is well. Read her letter to Fruit-a-tives Limited.

"Dear Sirs,—Since my early childhood (and I am now in my seventy-third year), I have suffered indescribable torment from stomach trouble and indigestion, complicated with liver disorders. Being the wife of a prominent physician (the late Dr. J. R. Flock), I, naturaly enough, had a prejudice against proprietary remedies. I was, however, unable to benefit to any great extent through my lifetime, from taking the ordinary remedies of physicians, being constantly in delicate health from stomach disorder and vomiting. Accidentally I came into possession of a sample of "Fruit-a-tives"—tried them, and found myself wonderfully benefitted. I take them now as my only medicine and they are keeping me in the most satisfactory health.

After finding out the wonderful medicinal qualities of "Fruit-a-tives," I have recommended them to many of my friends and acquaintances, who have also had the best results from their use—and one lady friend that I have recently recommended them to, has used them for sciatica, from which she suffered constantly and was unable to procure any remedy that would relieve her. She is now taking "Fruit-a-tives" and is cured.

"I am glad to be able to recommend "Fruit-a-tives" and will be glad if you will use my name in any way that will be the means of bringing your remedy before the public."

(Sgd.) Mrs. J. R. Flock,
346 Dundas street.

London, Ont., Feb. 28th, 1908.

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We Want 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

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AFTER TREATMENT

He was surprised at how the sores healed—"I took your NEW METHOD TREATMENT for a serious blood disease with which I had been inflicted for twelve years. I had consulted a score of physicians, taken all kinds of blood medicine, visited Hot Springs and other mineral water resorts, but only got temporary relief. They would help me for a time, but after discontinuing the medicines the symptoms would break out again—running sores, blotches, rheumatic pains, looseness of the hair, swellings of the glands, palms of the hands scaling, itchiness of the skin, dyspeptic stomach, etc. I had given up in despair when a friend advised me to consult you, as you had cured him of a similar disease 8 years ago. I had no hope, but took his advice. In three weeks' time the sores commenced to heal up and I became encouraged. I continued the NEW METHOD TREATMENT for four months and at the end of that time every symptom had disappeared. I was cured 7 years ago and no signs of any disease since. My boy, three years old, is sound and healthy. I certainly can recommend your treatment with all my heart. You can refer any person to me privately, but you can use this testimonial as you wish." W. H. S.

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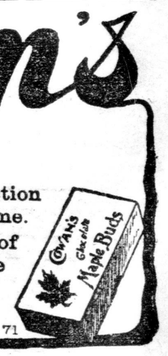

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EATING AGAINST MUSIC.

I quite agree with an editorial in the New York Times that "music, as an aid to digestion is not to be despised when it is soft and remote, but that a blaring band in a restaurant is a nuisance." And yet most of the music in restaurants is of the blaring kind, and most of the people who eat in restaurants are of the blaring kind. Of course, the majority of these people are not epicures. They do not choose their eating place because of the quality of its food, but rather because of its quantity and the surroundings in which it is served. They are in the main noisy folk, and they like noise—blaring bands, high-pitched voices, "loud" dressing and "loud" decorations. Your true epicure eats his dinner where there is no music, or if any it must be soft and low. He likes to talk as he eats, for talk at meals is the true aid to digestion, and he does not want his talk drowned by noisy bands playing cake-walks or waltzes.

Such restaurateurs as the founder of the house of Delmonico, or the less well known Sieghortners of Lafayette Place, would have died of indigestion if forced to eat against such music as is served to customers in most of our fashionable eating places.—Putnam's.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.