

IRISH CITY OF RIOTSAND MANY GLORIOUS SHINIES
IS OLD BELFAST.Comedy Often Mixes With Tragedy
in Encounters, and Courage is
Sure of Recognition by Generous
Opponents.

Willing to Run Risks.

People who have never lived in Belfast or have no close connection with it must find difficulty in accounting for the numerous disturbances which take place in that city, and for the threats of civil war which followed the announcement that a British cabinet minister was to deliver a political speech there. To one who has been there, however, and has studied the question, it is more a matter of wonder why these disturbances do not occur more frequently, considering the character of the inhabitants and the peculiar circumstances which are continually inciting them to break out.

Those unacquainted with the history of the city are also usually greatly surprised when they hear how few and how simple are the causes of the disorders. Of these there are two which principally affect the peace of the city, all others being subsidiary: local, not only into importance of a special character, or in special circumstances. Nine men out of ten, if asked why the inhabitants of Belfast are so prone to raise a riot on slight provocation, would answer, in sense, if not in words, that "it's the nature of the beast," and, to a certain extent, they would be right. The natives of Belfast like those of most other parts of the "Emerald Isle," are possessed of the spirit which caused the Cork militia, when ordered to dig trenches during the South African war, to reply "By heavens, we won't! We can get plenty of digging in county Cork. We came out here to fight." They are perpetually "spoiling" for it, and sooner or later an opportunity will appear and be taken for raising a bit of a "scam," which will occasionally rise to the dignity of a riot.

Religion and Politics.

But this love of a "scam" which is shared also by the semi-Sentient population of the city, does not account for Belfast having a reputation above all other Irish towns for the number and importance of its riots. For that we have to look for another cause, and to one who knows the city it is soon apparent. In Ireland, as is well known, politics and religion are so closely connected that, if a man's religion is known, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it can be told which party he supports, and if this is true of Ireland in general, it is true of Belfast in particular, where religion not only decides which party a man shall belong to, but very often influences his choice as to where he will reside. Belfast, while being the capital of Unionist Ulster, numbers among its population a body of nationalists strong enough to send a representative to parliament, and the presence of this section, whose political interests are entirely opposed to those of the rest of the community, has naturally a disturbing effect on the peace of the city. But there is one circumstance in particular in connection with the nationalist portion of the population which tends to make even a slight disturbance a cause of grave alarm. Almost the whole Catholic and nationalist section of the population is gathered within the parliamentary division of West Belfast, in and around the famous Falls Road. Running parallel to this road, about the same distance from it as King street is from Queen street, is the Shankill Road, the great centre of the Orangemen. In either of these districts a crowd of two or three hundred willing combatants can be gathered in a few minutes on the rumor of there being a chance of a brush with the opposing faction, and once the crowd is assembled the chances of it dispersing without at least breaking a few of

enemies' windows are very small. This proximity of the headquarters of the hostile forces is a very important factor which must be given a great deal of weight when considering the question of the Belfast riots. There are, of course, other districts in the city in which party feelings run high, but nowhere else can the partisans come so easily into contact as in those which we refer.

be mob to assualt them with all sorts of missiles, being under strict orders not to retaliate; but when at last they do get permission to charge, they do it with "a heart and a half." But frequently crowds collect beyond the power of the police to handle, and then recourse is had to the military authorities, who very soon clear the streets for no mob, however eager for the fray, armed only with stones and sticks, can withstand a bayonet charge by trained soldiers.

Art Good Sports.

They can be "sports" on occasion also, the members of the Belfast mobs, and they are always willing to recognize courage in an enemy, be he policeman, soldier, or anti-partisan. In the great riots of 1896 there was one untrustworthy inspector of police who made himself famous by the recklessness with which he braved the fury of the mob. He would dash to the head of a "double-decker" street car and arrest a man single-handed, even when surrounded by a hostile crowd. So much, however, did the rioters appreciate his nerve that even when he was acting against themselves they used to greet his appearance with a cheer, though his gratitude for this tribute did not prevent his giving the order to charge.

Though when their blood is up they grow more vicious than tigers, and sometimes have quelled down again to a more friendly towards each other. Individually the adherents of the two sets get on very well together, but collectively they are inclined to be distrustful and suspicious.

How far this state of affairs will last it seems to be impossible to say.

For years at a time perhaps no disturbance appears that the whole community may be the scene of what is little better than civil war. It is certain that votes are often registered in the names of men who have died since the last revision of the voting lists. Hundreds of men can be found who are willing to run the risk of imprisonment for the sake of adding a few votes in favor of their candidate,

have known of men who boasted at the close of the polls that they had voted no less than a dozen times, men who had not the right to vote even once.

Whistle Starts a Row.

Belfast is the home of "party-tunes" (many a row has been started by a thoughtless whistler), but these are now prohibited by law, and any offender is liable to imprisonment. But in this connection the city can boast of another distinction. Probably no other city in the world prohibits football supporters from showing their enthusiasm for the club they favor by their cries. Yet in two instances this is the case in Belfast. To shout "Go on the Stripes" in Belfast is as dangerous as to whistle "The Boys of Wexford," while he who wants to meet with an early death has merely to take a walk up the Falls Road and occasionally shout, "Go on, the Blues," and even if he escapes serious injury at the hands of the insulted populace, he runs the risk of being imprisoned on the charge of "inciting to riot." (For the reader's information I would say that the "Stripes" are the colors of the Celtic Football Club, a Catholic organization, while "Blue" is the color of the shirts worn by Linfield, a club which is supported by enthusiastic Protestants.)

Though sometimes ending in tragedy, the Belfast riots are not always entirely devoid of comedy. When a policeman is seen at the side of a house with his rifle held round the corner while he pulls the trigger hoping to hit something (though heaven only knows what), anxiety for the fate of the wrist who sets the barrel pointing at him is lost in appreciation of the "hobby's" precautions for his own safety. Not that the Royal Irish Constabulary are a cowardly body of men! Quite the contrary! Time after time have they stood, armed with nothing but their batons, patiently allowing

George Bullis of Dots, was telling a tale when a large limb struck him on the head fracturing his skull. He is in a serious condition.

Thus, Mills, one of the best known residents of Belleville passed away on Tuesday of pneumonia.

For fine pastry cooking "King's Quality" flour never had an equal.

**ECZEMA IS CAUSED
BY IMPURE BLOOD**
Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
**Because They Make Pure
Blood.**

The mob to assault them with all sorts of missiles, being under strict orders not to retaliate; but when at last they do get permission to charge, they do it with "a heart and a half." But frequently crowds collect beyond the power of the police to handle, and then recourse is had to the military authorities, who very soon clear the streets for no mob, however eager for the fray, armed only with stones and sticks, can withstand a bayonet charge by trained soldiers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.
The Prices Paid at the Various Centres.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 220 calves, 240 sheep and lambs and 1,275 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,300 cattle, 400 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 2,250 hogs.

There was a good demand and slightly higher prices paid for the best cattle, but the common stock were slow of sale.

Prime hogs sold at \$6.38c. to 6c. per lb.; pretty good animals, 5c. to 6c., and the common stock, 3c. to 4c. per lb. Calves sold at from 3c. to 5c. per lb.

Sheep sold at about 4c. per lb., lambs, at 6c. do. Good lots of hogs sold at 7c. to 7.18c. per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Export cattle, choice, \$6.40 to \$6.75; medium, \$5.30 to \$6.25; bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.30 to \$6.65; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common, \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$4 to \$4.50; cattles, \$2 to \$2.25; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; feeding steers, \$4.75 to \$5.20; stockers, choice, \$2.25 to \$4.80; light, \$2 to \$3.75; milkers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; springers, \$4 to \$6; sheep, ewes, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, \$2 to \$4.75; hogs, fat and lean, \$6 to \$6.50; hogs, L.b., \$6.25; calves, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,000; calves, 21; hogs, 412; sheep and lambs, 190.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Cattle receipts, 13,500; market 10c. to 15c. higher.

Beeves, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Texas steers, \$4.70 to \$5.90; western steers, \$3 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.80; calves, \$6 to \$8.50.

Hogs, receipts, 24,000; market, 5c. to 10c. higher; light, \$5.90 to \$6.30; mixed, \$6 to \$6.42; heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.45; rough, \$6.05 to \$6.20; pigs, \$2.25 to \$2.75; bulk of sales, \$6.24 to \$6.35.

Sheep, receipts, 25,000; market, strong to 10c.; native, \$4.25 to \$4.75; westerns, \$3.50 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.85; to \$5.63; lambs, native, .50 to \$6.00; western, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

Crow Lake Notes.

Crow Lake, Feb. 6.—M. R. Reid, public school inspector, visited the school on Monday last and found it progressing nicely, with Miss E. Galloway as teacher. Schuyler Middleton, of Sheppard, Alta., who has been visiting amongst his many friends down east, has returned back home; also settling up some of his business here.

M. R. Hawley-Clyde, that Henry Evans receive \$25 for medical attendance on and keep of Fly Emmae Moyer, Hawley-Clyde, that the clerk published intention of council to pass a by-law at next meeting changing lot 6, con. 6, from U.S. No. 17, set aside to form a part of S.S. No. 16. Moved, Hawley-Clyde, that Sibley Airport be pathmaster in Div. No. 16.

Moved, Stover-Coulter, that all statute labor, as determined by assembly in 1912, be commuted at the rate of 75c. per day, and the clerks draft a by-law forthwith to that effect. Moved, Hawley-Clyde, that Mr. Clark, Sunnyside, be appointed overseer for 1912.

Moved, Stover-Coulter, that Standard Park be awarded printing for 1912.

Moved, Hawley-Clyde, that Charles Balcock be appointed pathmaster to Sec. 10, C. C. Walker, resigned.

Moved, Verner-Hawley, that \$1 be granted Salvation Army rese

Moved, Clyde-Hawley, that the court of Charles Smith for 1911 be paid.

Moved, Hawley-Clyde, that Hiram Walker be appointed inspector of sheep killed by dogs. Moved, Hawley-Clyde that the work of each inspector of sheep killed by dogs be confined as follows: John Keeves, polling subdivision, Nos. 1 and 2; Ross Campbell, Nos. 3 and 6; Patrick Judge, No. 4; Henry Sears, No. 5; Hiram Walker No. 7. Moved, Hawley-Clyde, that the clerks, after satisfactory legal advice upon ratemakers keeping the public highways opposite the properties of each tree from snow, to allow easy travel, draft a by-law to govern residents accordingly. Accounts paid: \$6.75, H. J. Harpell, commuted work on road No. 37; \$4.60, J. P. Leatherland, office supplies; \$12.30, Charlie Smith, work on Sydenham road, in 1911; \$21.99, S. Anglin & Co., material for roads; \$13.65, R. Eggle & Co., office supplies; \$18.14, County Front maintenance of poor in refuges; \$1.20, repairs to Bath road and tannery bridges. Council adjourned to meet first Monday in April at 10 a.m.

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is the near-nature treatment for Consumption.

The power it creates, in purity and wholesomeness, are Nature's greatest aid in overcoming disease.

ALL DRUGISTS

FIVE DOCTORS
GAVE UP ALL HOPE

Said she Would Die of Kidney Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HER

MOUNTAIN, ONT., Dec. 14th, 1910.

"For six years, I suffered from dreadful Kidney Disease. My legs and lower part of my body were fearfully swollen, and the pain was awful. My people thought sometimes I was dead, as I would faint from the agony. Five different doctors attended me, and all said it was kidney trouble and gave me no hope of getting well. A kind neighbor told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and mentioned the case of Mrs. Fenwick, who was cured by them.

I took 'Fruit-a-tives'—and in a short time began to feel better, the swelling went down, the pain was easier, and then 'Fruit-a-tives' entirely cured me. All my friends look upon my recovery as a miracle, and I am unable to praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough."

(Miss) MAGGIE JANNACK.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the most scientific remedy ever discovered for irritation or congestion of the kidneys, frequent Pain In The Back, and Swollen Limbs. Price, a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25¢. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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To get to the heart of the coffee question, you must do as we did—get to the heart of the coffee berry. The coffee berry is protected by Nature from the insect world, by a tough inner shell or coat. This shell contains tannin and other bitter substances.

It is this shell, roasted and ground up with ordinary coffee, that causes indigestion, headaches and other ill-effects so common with coffee drinkers.

Yet there is no other beverage in the world so thoroughly wholesome, healthful and delicious as good coffee when properly made.



Dalton's French Drip Coffee

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The Percolator, or French Drip Process, is the only way to make really good coffee. We have secured sole rights at last for a practical, economical, reliable French Drip Coffee Pot.

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