LOCAL MARKET.

London, Monday, Nov. 12.

There was not much stuff offered at the market today. There were 16 loads of hay on the stand; the majority were of inferior quality; sales were made at $13 50 to $14 per ton; the demand was good, especially for the best loads.

Straw was scarce, only one load offering, which sold at $6 50 per ton.

The demand for oats was good, the supply being light; sales were made at $1 16 to $1 17 per cwt.

There were not many live hogs offered, as the farmers think there is too much difference in the price of live and dressed hogs; the price of the latter will likely be lower; the few live hogs offered were purchased at $5 25 per cwt.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 10.—Credit balances, $1 58.

LONDON.

London, Nov. 10.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 3-16d; spirits, 7¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Nov. 10.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 10.—Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 1-16c; refined quiet. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Nov. 10.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 9d; centrifugal, 10s 9d; beet sugar, November, 8s 9¾d.

DAIRY MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Nov. 10.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board today, offerings were 1,885 white and 230 colored; sales, 549 at 12⅞c, 1,165 at 12 3-16c, and 87 at 12⅛c; balance sold at 12 3-16c.

RUSSELL.

Russell, Nov. 10.—At the cheese board today 400 boxes were boarded, and all sold at 12c. This closes the board for the season.

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, Nov. 10.—At the regular weekly meeting of the cheese board tonight there were registered 401 white and 39 colored; offers of 12c and 12 1-16c were made for both colored and white; none sold on the board. Board adjourned for the last meeting of the season in two weeks.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Nov. 10.—At the regular weekly meeting of the cheese board today 2,270 colored and 1,170 white were offered; 11⅞c bid, but no sales made on the board.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 19c to 25½c; dairies, 18½c to 23c per lb.

Cheese—Steady, 12½c to 13¼c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 10.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,145 packages.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,532 boxes.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 10.—Cheese—Sales, 500 at 12c; board closed for the season.

VANKLEEK HILL.

Vankleek Hill, Nov. 10.—There was no meeting of the cheese board today. The board has adjourned until the first Saturday in May, 1907.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT, WEEK ENDING OCT. 26.

[Hodgson Bros.' Letter.]

Cheese—The market has been quiet, and in order to induce trade, holders have been offering at slightly reduced prices, without, however, stimulating any improvement, and values are fully 1s lower on the week. Medium grades are still in limited supply, and meet a fair demand. We quote today: Finest Canadian, Septembers, white and colored, 63s to 64s per cwt; finest States, white and colored, 62s to 63s; finest Augusts and summer makes, according to quality, 60s to 62s; lower grades, nominally 50s to 56s.

Butter—Choicest has been in slightly better request, and continental produce is a little dearer, with the market well cleared. Irish butter is also slightly dearer, with lighter supplies. Demand for Canadian is but moderate. The Copenhagen quotation is cabled 1 kroner higher for next week. Medium grades are a moderate sale. We quote today: Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56-lb boxes, 112s to 115s per cwt; choicest continental butter, in Kiel casks, 116s to 125s; choicest Russian and Siberian, do., 106s to 108s; secondary grades, do., 68s to 93s; choicest Australian, 108s to 114s; choicest Argentaine, none offering; choicest Irish creamery, 112s to 115s; choicest States creamery, 94s to 98s; choicest States process creamery, 92s to 98s; States ladles, imitation creameries and Canadian dairies, from 90s to 94s.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white and red, 71c to 72c; mixed, 70½c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 northern, 79c, at lake ports.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c.

Rye—72c to 73c.

Barley—No. 2, 51c to 52c; No. 3 extra, 49c.

Peas—79c.

Buckwheat—54c to 55c.

Flour—Ontario, $2 70 asked for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, outside, for export; Manitoba, first patents, $4 50; second patents, $4; bakers, $3 90.

Millfeed—Ontario bran, $16 to $16 50, in bulk, outside; shorts nominal, $18 50 to $19 per ton.

Butter—Very firm.

Eggs—22c to 23c.

Cheese—13½c to 14¼c.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 12.	Ask.	12:30. Bid.
Canadian Pacific	173½	172½
Montreal Street Railway	241	239⅞
Toronto Street Railway	115	113
Twin City Electric Railway	109⅝	109⅛
Detroit Electric Railway	86	85¼
Toledo Railway	29½	29⅛
Converters	..	60
Rio Janiero	46	42½
B. & O. Navigation	81	79
Montreal Power, xd	94½	93¾
Dominion Steel, com	23½	23
Dominion Steel, pfd	72½	71
Dominion Coal, com	61	59¾
Illinois	92	91½
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	67½	65
Montreal Telegraph Co	163	..
Bell Telephone	146	..
Mackay, com	72	71½
Mackay, pfd	69¾	69
Mexican Light, Heat and Power	53	51
Montreal Cotton	133	130
Dominion Textile, pfd	100	97
Bank of Montreal	259	256¾
B. N. A. Bank	..	154
Molsons Bank	220	218
Bank of Toronto	231	..
Merchants Bank	170⅛	169
Royal Bank	250	238½
Eastern Townships Bank	164¼	..
Quebec Bank	..	141
Banque Nationale	135	130
Union	158	..
Bank of Commerce	..	180
Sovereign Bank, xd	135¾	135
Hochelaga	165	161
Textile Bonds A	100	..
Textile Bonds B	100	90
Textile Bonds C	100	..
Textile Bonds D	100	..
Havana Bonds	93	89½
Bell Telephone Bonds	107	..
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. bonds	..	105
Dominion Steel Bonds	82	81⅛
Montreal Railway	..	102⅞
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	108½

Morning Sales: C. P. R., 50 at 173¼, 25 at 172½; Montreal Railway, 150 at 240, 5 at 240, 1 at 240¼, 1 at 240, 75 at 238, 1 at 243, 5 at 240, 175 at 239, 50 at 239¾, 125 at 240; Twin City, 15 at 111, 25 at 110, 100 at 109¾, 50 at 109¾, 100 at 109¼; Illinois Traction, 25 at 91½, 30 at 92, 5 at 91½; Iron, bonds, 4,000 at 82, 10,000 at 81½, 4,000 at 81, 2,000 at 81¼; Tri-City, 50 at 94; Toronto Railway, 50 at 113, 15 at 113½, 100 at 113, 28 at 113½; Power, 25 at 92, 25 at 91¾, 460 at 91, 100 at 91½, 125 at 91½, 25 at 91¾, 10 at 92, 25 at 92½, 125 at 94; Mackay, preferred, 45 at 69¾; R. and O., 1 at 82; Switch, 25 at 100; Bell Telephone, 4 at 145; Woods, common, 25 at 90; Textile bonds, B, 3,000 at 90; Merchants' Bank, 25 at 170; Sovereign Bank, 10 at 135, 25 at 135¼; Molsons Bank, 12 at 219; Iron, preferred, 36 at 73; Toledo Railway, 25 at 29¼, 150 at 29; Coal, common, 100 at 58, 200 at 53¾, 125 at 59; Detroit, 25 at 86½, 10 at 87, 10 at 86½, 25 at 86, 25 at 85½, 100 at 85¾, 25 at 86, 50 at 85¾, 100 at 85½, 25 at 85½, 25 at 85, 25 at 85¼; Converters, 50 at 60, 25 at 60, 25 at 61; Textile, preferred, 89 at 99; Iron, common, 150 at 25, 25 at 23¾, 25 at 23½, 50 at 23, 5 at 23½, 250 at 22¼, 50 at 22, 25 at 21¾, 25 at 21, 25 at 22, 100 at 21, 125 at 20¾, 25 at 20½, 150 at 22, 25 at 22½, 175 at 22, 12 at 21½, 25 at 22, 125 at 22¼, 25 at 22¼, 250 at 23, 10 at 23½, 50 at 23.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER.

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 12.	Ask.	12:45 Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	256
Bank of Toronto	..	231
Bank of Commerce	184½	182
Imperial Bank	..	..
Dominion Bank	..	265
Standard Bank	232	231½
Bank of Hamilton	..	215
Bank of Nova Scotia	288½	..
Bank of Ottawa	..	226
Traders' Bank	140	..
Western Assurance	80	..
National Trust	..	158½
Consumers' Gas	..	202½
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
North West Land	500	..
St. Catharines, N. & T.	..	75
Detroit Railway	..	85½
Rio	44	42
Toronto Electric Light	..	168
Canada General Electric	140	..
R. & O. Navigation	83	..
Niagara Navigation	130	125
Northern Navigation	110	109½
Twin City	..	109
Winnipeg Railway	167	163
Sao Paulo Tramway	143½	142½
Dominion Steel, com	..	23½
Dominion Coal, com	61	59
Nova Scotia Steel, com	..	64
Nipissing	620	..
Mackay, com	..	71
Mackay, pfd	70	69
City Dairy, com	34	..
City Dairy, pfd	94	..
Mexican Electric	51	..
Canada Landed	122	119
Canada Permanent	126¾	..
Dominion Savings	83	..
Tri City	.	94
Dominion Savings	..	70
Sovereign Bank	135	..
Metropolitan	..	194
Mexican Power bonds	..	94
Rio Bonds	76	..
Hamilton Provident	..	123
Huron & Erie	192	183
Landed B & L	..	124
London & Canada L & A	108½	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	113½
London Loan	..	112
Ontario L. & Deb.	..	138
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	109

Morning Sales: Mackay, common, 10 at 72⅛, 50 at 72; do, preferred, 12 and 3 at 69¾; Toronto Electric Light, 2 and 3 at 171, 25 at 170; Northern Navigation, 25 and 20 at 110; General Electric, 50, 10, 10 and 10 at 140, 5 at 140¼; Toronto Railway, 25 at 112, 3 at 112½; Sao Paulo, 25, 25, 10, 25 and 25 at 144, 25, 25, 50 and 25 at 144¾, 10 at 144¼; Dominion Coal, common, 5 at 63; Dominion Steel, 25 at 23; Detroit Railway, 5 at 187½; Twin City, 25 at 110¼, 10 and 15 at 110½; Sovereign Bank, 5, 3 and 6 at 135, 10 at 135½, 1 at 135¼, 5 at 136; Metropolitan Bank, 3 at 194; Standard Bank, xc., 20 at 123; Bank of Toronto, 17 at 231.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

[Ussher, Playfair & Martens.]

Toronto, Nov. 10.	Ask.	Bid.
Foster	375	365
Silver Queen	300	290
Silver Leaf	29	27
Abitibi	38	..
Tretheway, old	9.95	9.90
Red Rock	..	82
Canadian Goldfields	8¼	7¼
Canadian Oil	85	..
Packers	23	..

Sales: Foster, 50 at 382, 150 at 380, 100 at 380, 500 at 380, 500 at 380, 400 at 380, 200 at 380, 50 at 380, 100 at 377, 100 at 377, 100 at 375, 500 at 375, 100 at 375, 100 at 375; Silver Leaf, 1,000 at 28, 1,000 at 29½, 100 at 30, 200 at 30, 400 at 30, 1,000 at 29, 100 at 28, 200 at 29½; Tretheway, old, 20 at 10.00, 40 at 10.00, 40 at 10.00, 20 at 10.00, 100 at 10.00, 20 at 10.00, 100 at 10.00, 60 at 10.00, 20 at 10.00, 25 at 10.00; Tretheway, new, 500 at 2.05½, 1,500 at 2.06.

MURDER IN TENDERLOIN

Handsome Mulatto Found Dead in a Notorious Resort.

New York, Nov. 11. — In a squalid room in a resort called the Criterion, in the heart of the Tenderloin district, was found today the terribly disfigured body of a handsome young mulatto woman, who was undoubtedly murdered.

The woman had not been positively identified late tonight. An autopsy by Dr. Weston, coroner's physician, showed that she died from strangulation and hemorrhages. Her throat was cut and she was then beaten to death by her murderer. Her face, neck and chest were frightfully lacerated from blows apparently from a man's fist.

Robbery was almost certainly the motive for the crime, for the pockets in the woman's clothes, which were strewed about the room, had been rifled. In the room was a penknife, covered with blood.

The proprietor of the place told the police that when the woman registered there Wednesday she told him she was from Washington and was expecting the arrival here of her husband. She was subsequently noticed at the place with a negro.

The proprietor, the housekeeper of the place and a waiter were arrested as witnesses.

SUES FOR SERVICES

A Cleveland Man Says Everett-Moore Syndicate Owe Him $100,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Colonel F. S. Dickson, of this city, today filed a suit for $100,000 against the Everett-Moore syndicate "for services rendered in extracting the syndicate from its financial troubles during the years of 1902-3-4."

The petition sets forth the nature of the services rendered, and alleges, among other things, that the situation was made more difficult by the members transferring their assets to their wives, and then attempting to conceal the fact by burning their books.

The Everett-Moore syndicate when it failed, owned and operated an extensive sytem of traction lines and controlled a number of independent telephone companies in Ohio and other states. A committee of local banks took charge, and Col. Dickson assumed the management of the properties as their representative. In 1904 the committee returned all the unsold properties to the syndicate, with the announcement that its financial affairs were again in good shape. Col. Dickson states in his petition that the liabilities of the syndicate aggregated $17,000,000, when the bankers' committee took charge of its affairs.

During the first three months of the present year there were 536 strikes in the German Empire. Last year there were 2,406 strikes, only 528 of which were a complete success for the strikers.

TORONTO PENNY BANK A SUCCESS

Statement for the First Fifteen Months Shows Total Deposits of $85,500.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—The Penny Bank of Toronto has issued its first annual statement, covering the first 15 months of its existence. The public school pupils of Toronto now have $53,942 to their credit in the bank. There are branches in 42 of the 56 schools. The pupils have made no fewer than 225,887 deposits since the school branches were opened. The average deposit is 20 cents, so it may be imagined that the clerks are kept busy. The public schools are depositing an average of $1,000 per week. The Penny Bank has taken assignments of the claims of 483 York County Loan shareholders, amounting to a total of $16,000, and a number of the shareholders have now become regular depositors at the bank. The balance sheet prepared by H. D. Goron, managing director, shows that the deposits now amount to $81,001, and the surplus funds amount to $4,528, making a total of $85,500. The provisions of the Penny bank act provide that 95 per cent of the deposits are required to be in the name of the Dominion Government. This would mean that $76,951 must be held by the Government, but the bank has gone past the limit, and put $82,963 in the keeping of the Dominion treasury.

INDIA MENACED FROM THE NORTH

Russia Is Building Up a Strong Military Empire in Turkestan.

London, Nov. 11. — Foiled in Manchuria, and not knowing what will be the outcome of the present disastrous conditioin of affairs at home, Russia is still proceeding quietly and successfully with the great work on which she has been employed for the last twenty years, for it is within that comparatively short time that Russia has developed Russian Turkestan.

Tweney years ago these Trans-Caspian territories were waste places, covered with the ruins of long pasts plenders. Today, in traveling east by the Trans-Caspian Railway, town after town and city after city worthy of Europe are passed, and in the region between the Caspian and the Pamirs there is a standing army of some half a million men.

Askabad, Tashkend, Merv, Bokara and Samarkand are today busy, industrial, commercial centers; twenty years ago they were typical Central Asian settlements.

Huge military camps, towns and railways have sprung up, practically unnoticed, and now Samarkand has a population of 65,000, Askabad 25,000 and Tashkend 164,600, of which at least 35,000 are Europeans. These figures do not include huge garrisons which are maintained thrfoughout the country.

These garrisons are increasing every year, for this is a military empire, which is growing up in Central Asia. Every district in every province has been carefully surveyed to see how many troops can be supported and what army supplies can be drawn upon.

Even at the most critical stages of the Russo-Japanese war there was no wholesale denuding of Trans-Caspian. Its troops were never allowed to fall below 100,000, with the proper proportion of horses and guns.

In drawing attention to the above facts, the Post points out the importance thereof to the Indian Government and notes how erroneous is the general idea that an army marching against India from the north would have to cross hundreds of miles of desert wastes.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY

New Institution To Be Under Control of University Senate.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—At the inaugural meeting of the newly-elected senate of Toronto University an announcement was made in regard to the attitude the university would assume towards the new school of pedagogy when established. It is proposed to retain complete control of the new department, instead of sharing it with the board of education, as was originally intended; but negotiations are in progress to secure the use of a city school to temporarily carry on the work of the Ontario Normal College at Hamilton, which will practically end its career in the early part of next year.

The policy of the university authorities, who represent the Government, will be one of absolute control over the new training establishment for teachers, and it is understood that they will erect and maintain the building required for the purpose.

Some discussion took place as to whether the new senate is working under the old consolidated statutes of the university or whether the changes made by the Government will necessitate some rearrangement. This was in connection with the appointment of a striking committee to select various committees. It was finally decided to select the same list of committees as formerly, and the members will be announced in about a fortnight.

A memorial to the late Justice Street was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the family, on the motion of Chief Justice Moss.

Several letters from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and a college in British Columbia, were referred to a committee including Principal Creelman and Chancellor Burwash.

Some further reports in connection with the recent supplementary matriculation examinations were received and carried.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Many Concerns Formed to Delve for Riches of the Cobalt.

Toronto, Nov. 11. — The Ontario Gazette contains the notices of incorporation of a number of companies with large capitalization. The mining companies incorporated are:

The Northern Ontario Consolidated Copper, Limited, capital $1,500,000; head office, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; The New York Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited, capital $1,000,000; head office, Toronto. The Cobalt-Portage Mines, Limited, capital $1,000,000; head office, Toronto. The Rochester Cobalt Mines, Limited, capital $1,000,000; head office, Cobalt.

Other incorporations are:

The Cobalt Athletic Club, Limited, capital $25,000. Rockliffe Property Company, Limited, capital $40,000; head office, Ottawa. Cuban Plantations, Limited, capital $200,000; head office, Berlin, Ont. J. H. Woods Advertising Agency, Limited, has been authorized to change its name to Woods-Norris, Limited.

The Annuity Company of Canada has been granted registry on the insurance company register for the transaction of its business in Ontario. This is the company of which Mr. Bastedo, the late commissioner of fisheries, is manager for Ontario, and is the first company of the kind to do business in Canada.

The following companies have been licensed to do business in the provinces: Consolidated Elevator Company, Limited, of Fort William; Read Timber and Lumber Company, Limited, of Ottawa; Arundel Lumber Company, Limited of Ottawa.

SERAPHIM FEARS FOR HIS TEMPLE

Excommunicated Russian Has Built a Marvelous "Cathedral" in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 11. — "Archbishop Seraphim" has been in trouble over his "cathedral." He has paid about $900 of a total amount of $5,000. The archbishop feels that Winnipeg would be disgraced if he and his congregation should be left without a home. This "junk shop" cathedral of the good bishop is one of Winnipeg's curiosities. From a car window on Stella street there dawns on the astonished sight a structure which is an embodied interrogation point. It is an octagonal, one-story building of wood, the sides put together as a board fence and painted orange; the sloping roof is of tin, and close inspection shows that it is gilded or painted in the similitude of the heavens, with a sprinkling of stars. The whole is surmounted by a cupola of brass and old iron, shakily constructed, while a still more crazy "tower" leans like that of Pisa over a "chime" of four bells, of different shapes and sizes. The pointed windows with their wooden shutters marked by rude crosses make it evident that this is a church of some kind.

This is the "cathedral" constructed by "Archbishop Seraphim," a Russian who is said to have been excommunicated by the Greek Orthodox Church, but who has a small following in Winnipeg. One enters a little chamber which might hold 25 persons, though it seems crowded with two. It is carpeted after a fashion, but is a scene of most woful litter. Gaudy chromos and faded banners decorate the wall. Two immense candles are twined with artificial red poppies. In the center is a gilt pipe skeleton canopy, if one may call it such, with a brass dome over it. On a table beneath is a toy bank, a subscription book and a stone jug. These really constituted the excuse for the building's existence, for one was insinuatingly shown the book, a stubby pencil was handed one and a dirty forefinger pointed out Premier Roblin's name.

As I stood outside gazing once more at the queer little edifice, I said, to a woman on the doorstep: "What is all that framework?" and I pointed to more bent iron in haphazard process of erection.

"Seraphim says he's going to build a hotel or boarding-house or something," she said contemptuously. "I suppose folks will stream down to see it as they do to see the church. I watched him build it, but I never thought it woud amount to what it has. He earns his living by showing it off. He ain't got much of a congregation."

IS RE-ELECTED

Mr. E. de la Hooke Again Chosen Secretary of the G. T. R.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 11.—The annual convention of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was called to order here yesterday with 158 delegates present.

President William Bunto, of Peterboro, Ont., delivered his annual address.

The feature of the session was the reading of a paper on railway development in Canada by H. J. Pettypiece, of Forest, Ont.

These officers were chosen:

W. McIlroy, president, Peterboro.

C. R. Coleman, first vice-president, Truro, N. S.

R. J. Craig, second vice-president, Cobourg.

H. J. Hanley, third vice-president, Kingston.

E. de la Hooke, secretary-treasurer, London.

F. R. Hodgers, auditor, Clinton.

Mr. de la Hooke has occupied the position of secretary-treasurer for several years.

THE EFFICACY of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men. It is a standard remedy in these ailments, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.

HILL SPEAKS OUT FOR OPEN DOOR

Makes a Strong Plea for Reciprocity With Canada.

TRADE KEY TO RICH FIELDS

Wants the U. S. to Participate in the Great Commerce of the New Canadian West.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—"Commerce will go her own way even though she must walk in leg-irons. Why not strike them off and permit her to pursue her journey freely to the end?"

This single utterance symbolized with brilliance and succinctness the dominant note of a speech delivered to the Merchants' Club at the auditorium last night by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, on "Chicago's Interest in Reciprocity with Canada."

Mr. Hill had been selected as the guest and orator of the first season's dinner by this organization not only because of his admitted prominence in the world of traffic and trade but because the club felt that no other man could present the affirmative side of the Canadian reciprocity argument better than he.

Received with long-continued applause and frequently interrupted with outbursts of praise, Mr. Hill rose to his subject with confidence, and before he had closed seemed to have won every man in his audience to his belief. Whether he actually did do so or not, the speaker pictured in strong, fresh tones a striking word canvass of Chicago's greater opportunity to grow and expand once the wall that rises between this nation and its northern neighbor is razed.

"The establishment of the most generous trade relations between the United States and Canada would place Chicago commercially and geographically at the center of the mightiest producing and trade region of the globe," declared Mr. Hill. And again:

"It is your open door to a traffic such as no empire of the past could ever have hoped to boast. It is your passport to a commercial rank higher even than you have coveted."

Mr. Hill even more forcibly expressed himself by comparing our present relations with Canada to those which prevailed between the American colonies and Great Britain a century and a half ago.

"The situation is not unlike that existing between Great Britain and the American colonies before the revolution," declared Mr. Hill, "and every turn of the tariff screw by the United States merely creates exasperation and hardens a determination to achieve industrial independence, even though it be purchased at the cost of industrial isolation. Each year has seen, lately, diminution in the Canadian desire for reciprocity."

That reciprocity is still possible, however, the railroad president believes is unquestioned, and he mentioned as a favoring inducence the downfall of the Chamberlain policy in Great Britain and with it the virtual command of the mother country to her dependencies to make trade agreements wherever possible. Then Mr. Hill gave some figures in the way of clinching his argument. He said:

That the export trade of Canada to the United Kingdom had risen from $3,544,000 in 1866 to about $110,000,000 in 1904.

That on our side Canada does more business with the United States than any other country save Great Britain and Germany.

"It remains," continued Mr. Hill, "for businessmen in both countries to take hold before it is too late."

Points the First Step.

And he asked at this point what the first practical step should be, and answered it in this manner:

"No one can go into this matter, dismissing bias and self-interest, without believing that the consummation most to be wished is the wiping out of custom houses along our northern frontier and the establishment there of absolute free trade. It is the suggestion of natural law, of business interest, of the common good. If the time be not ripe for that, the least that it demands is the policy and a measure of ample reciprocity.

"There cannot be even a beginning until we shall have fixed in our minds the desirability of a free interchange of natural products and raw materials, giving to the New England manufacturer his fuel and to the farmer of the western plains his lumber, and to the makers of books and newspapers everywhere their print paper free from the exactions which is a needless tariff now permits monopoly to impose."

Mr. Hill also argued that, as great a boon as the Panama Canal will be to the trade of the country, it would benefit the south most and would make its greatest drafts of business upon the western coast of South America, which he believed could not be compared to the vast agricultural acreage of the northern country. The speaker also referred to the rapid development of Canada and said one of her most ambitious projects was the proposed canal from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence River.

This new waterway, he said, was feasible and would link more tightly the two countries. Chicago, he declared, would be helped markedly, as vessels could load at our docks "and sail direct for Montreal or Quebec, bringing ocean-going ships practically as near the upper lakes and the west as Buffalo is now."

Under all these circumstances, Mr. Hill argued, a tariff wall was out of place and that reciprocity between the Dominion and Uncle Sam should by the least of the future favors granted by the legislative authorities of the two countries.

Following are some of the points made by the speaker favoring reciprocity:

"And Canada is only at the beginning of its development. Its unworked resources are immense. There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe. There are more than 250,000 square miles in each of two Northwest provinces, and there are 250,000,000 acres of timbered land in the Dominion. This is a neighbor to be taken note of.

Seeks Better Union

"We come now to the plain question, amazingly simple when severed from politics, why this country and our own should not be commercially as one. We have seen what the great central valley of this country is to the nation and to Chicago. Fancy it possible to have that most precious national possession in some way duplicated. How the national imagination would exult in the addition to our business and in the new prosperity to come from the new heritage. Yet that is substantially what unhampered trade relations with Canada would mean.

"The certain fate and fortune of this adjoining country, so similar in physical character, so identical in language, customs and usages of trade, is to be developed by a series of common agencies working in uniformity. It may require years; you or other may reap the harvest of gain. But there is an integrity as it may be called, a oneness and a plan in American material development as indivisible as the very surface of the land reaching as far north as the limit of human settlement.

"The same natural conditions that fixed your city here and fostered its amazing growth are at work, in other ways, to dictate American commercial unity. It may be postponed, to the certain loss of both parties. It cannot be defeated ultimately. Therefore, the only question remaining, the question which I wish you to consider seriously tonight and after tonight, is whether you shall follow nature's directing finger and contribute your share of effort and reap your share of the reward.

Need of Reciprocity

"It would be well to have done with the catchwords and the shopworn platitudes that cluster like barnacles upon the argument for and against reciprocity. It is true that the wisest minds in both countries, when broadened by large experience, have almost uniformly confessed the need and the benefit of reciprocity as a proper condition for modern trading. But in this special case the plea for more liberal trade relations is negatived only by unreasoning individual selfishness.

"Hold political considerations aside, consult the interest of the whole community and determine this matter of business by business principles. The conclusive argument for reciprocity with Canada always has been and must be the experience of the several American states. Had it not been prohibited by the constitution, each state of the union would speedily have levied a duty on all commerce crossing its boundaries.

"Even with the enlightenment of our own past behind us, it is most probable that, if this prohibition were not removed, not many years would pass without some such restrictive legislation by certain of the states. Yet all acknowledge at this moment that one great factor in the development of the United States and its wonderful progress has been the commercial elimination of state lines. Unrestricted trade between the states has favored all of them.

Trade Worth While.

"The Canadian export trade to the United Kingdom, which rose from $3,544,000 in 1866 to about $110,000,000 in 1904, is not to be too lightly regarded. On our side, next after Great Britain and Germany, Canada does more business with us than any other country in the world. John Charlton, M.P., has well stated our superior claim in these words: 'The supposed British preference is sentiment; American reciprocity is natural products in business.' It remains for business men in both countries to take hold before it shall be too late.

"What is the first practical step? No one can go into this matter, dismissing bias and self-interest, without believing that the consummation most to be wished is the wiping out of customs houses along our northern frontier altogether, and the establishment there of absolute free trade. It is the suggestion of natural law, of business interest, of the common good. If the time be not ripe for that, the least that it demands is a policy and a measure of ample reciprocity.

"There cannot be even a beginning until we shall have fixed in our minds the desirability of a free interchange of natural products and raw materials, giving to the New England manufacturer his fuel and to the farmer of the western plains his lumber, and to the makers of books and newspapers everywhere their print paper free from the exactions which a needless tariff now permits monopoly to impose.

"From this as a beginning work may go forward toward larger liberty by an enlargement of markets and a progress of public sentiment that reciprocity, once in operation, will assure.

"The beginning of all reform or progress in public policies in a republic is the creation of an intelligent public opinion. To this work the friends of reciprocity in the United States should address themselves. Already the people of New England are clamoring for a more generous trade relation. Along the whole tier of states adjoining the Canadian bounary line, covering precisely the territory where reciprocity would be most bitterly opposed if this country had aught to fear, because there its effects would be most severly felt, it is in popular favor. The lack now is of intelligent leadership, of a strong center of agitation, of a community powerful enough to make itself heard and felt.

"What other city has a greater stake at issue than Chicago. From what other center should the influence go forth to consolidate the trade of a continent? Of all the splendid opportunities which have fallen to your lot and been seized with a keenness and vigor that have made you what you are, none contains more alluring possibilities, no deserves to take precedence of this.

It is your open door to a traffic such as no empire of the past could have hoped to boast. It is your passport to a commercial rank higher even than you have coveted.

Would Help Canada.

"It must give to Canada the incalculable advantage of our great open market, stimulating her growth in all directoins as the whole circulation spreads new life through the body when bandages that have swathed limbs and compassed the arteries are removed. It must enhance the greatness and the wealth of the United States by the addition, in all but political relation, to our working body of a population of nearly 6,000,000 people, as industrious, moral and sturdily bent upon the development of their great resources as any in the world.

"It would mix to the finest temper and unite in due proportion those elements of world traffic whose fusing and blending are going on before the eyes of this genration. It would read a new moral into the lessons of history by its evidence of the capacity of the English-speaking races to combine in essentials, however they might differ in details, for the work in the world that has been allotted to them as their share and the price of their leadership.

"Nor could it fail in slower and more permanent ways to foster the growth of that sentiment of human kinship that drifts toward the unity of human effort and aim and sympathy which is the ultimate purpose and last event of the life of man upon this earth. The cold command of business interest, the promptings of a worthy civic ambition and the high command of a large and sure philosophy of life and its labors, seem to unite in urging you to win by this path a way to your own most enviable future; and to your due participation in the achievement of a destiny larger than states and cities, working toward its goal through the lives and labors and all the manifold relations of human kind."

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

A type of the twentieth century mining camp is the desert chauffeur, who opened the trail of traffic between Tonopah and Goldfield, Nev., and later drove his machine on south to the camps of the Bullfrog district. He is distinctly picturesque and is as thorough-going a pioneer in his way as the freighter is in his.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

STOMACH'S IMPORTANCE

How to Strengthen It so That It Will Act as It Should.

The stomach is the principal organ concerned in the digestion of food. If it is weak, inactive or out of order and unable to properly digest the food, the body will soon be in a state of semi-starvation.

Then, too, when the stomach is weak, the food is not properly digested and lies in it for hours, decomposing, fermenting and forming poisonous gases the blood, poisoning the system and imthe blood ,poisoning the system and impoverishing the blood.

To enjoy good health, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and digestive organs should be strong, and no other remedy equals Mi-o-na in strengthening and giving tone to the whole digestive system.

Relief from the use of Mi-o-na is permanent and lasting. Use Mi-o-na for a few days, and the digestion will be good, the appetite keen, and there will be no nausea or distress after eating, no sleeplessness, no nervousness, and the headaches, backaches and disturbed heart action that are the direct result of a weakened stomach will soon be overcome.

We absolutely agree that your money will be refunded should you buy a 50-cent box of Mi-o-na stomach tablets and not be satisfied with the results. Mi-o-na is sold by druggists everywhere, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Write today for a free sample package, and also give us your symptoms, and one of the best known stomach specialists will give your case his careful and personal attention without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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