

A LETTER FROM OTTAWA

High Praise for the Administration of the Yukon.

Evidence of Wrong-Doing Invited, but Not Forthcoming—The Plebiscite Returns—Canadian Publishing Enterprise.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The financial statement for September is a worthy successor to the long list of satisfactory announcements that Mr. Fielding has been able to make this year, inasmuch as it shows nearly a million dollars increase in the revenue, and a decrease in expenditure and also in the public debt. With September's figures the total receipts for the year on consolidated account were \$11,441,899, as against \$10,341,747 last year, an increase of \$1,100,152. The decrease of expenditure in the same account is \$11,342, the figures being \$10,993 for September, 1917, and \$11,724 for September, 1918. The customs revenue has increased \$118,515 in the same period. Of the capital expenditure for the month, which is \$1,030,156, \$315,000 is chargeable to public works, railways and canals, the spending of the St. Lawrence system being the main item, and \$490,750 for railway subsidies. As the public funds in September, 1917, were only \$2,000,000 on these two items, the increase in the expenditure is very much more than accounted for.

AN HONEST OPINION.
The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is not generally looked upon as particularly favorable to the Canadian Administration in the gold fields. In fact, it has placed Opposition alarmists under a debt obligation by the amount of ammunition it has supplied in the shape of sensational stories of alleged official crookedness. When it does happen to give an item favorable to the government, therefore, it will not be suspected of being prejudiced. In its news columns one day last week it was stated that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held the previous day, "Mr. W. R. Boone declared that the much-talked-of royalty of the Canadians was justifiable, and that after ten years' experience, he was prepared to state that they were better in every respect than the American laws, and better administered." It will now be in order for Opposition papers to explain that Mr. Boone is a hired hand of the terrible Sifton, or they may even be able to discover that he is a relation!

"THE PEOPLE WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH."
As far back as the first week of the present year, a Canadian publisher, Thomas Hawcutt, of Dawson, made a report to Administrator Walsh, from which the following extract is taken: "The people we have to deal with are of every hand, and of every color. They are started about our own office, which reached such proportions that I posted up notices requesting anyone who could bring evidence of any wrong-doing against any member of my office staff to send his name and address, and I would appoint a time for investigation. Thus far no charges have been brought forward." The thought naturally suggests itself, how can it happen that no intimation of the existence of this frightful den of iniquity reached the east in time to be brought to the attention of parliament, which sat till the middle of June? It seems to be a peculiarity of the opposition press that they are always considered by their authors, more likely to prove effective at long distance.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.
A notable line of improvements in home industries which must be gratifying to every loyal Canadian is observable in the publishing business, every year witnessing a larger number of Canadian editions of well known authors, besides a host of productions from native pens. One of the most recent in the former class is a volume of Rudyard Kipling's short stories, collected under the title of "The Day's Work," and published by George Goring, of Toronto. To lovers of Kipling, and who does not aspire nowadays to be included in that class?—these stories will need no further word of commendation than that they are the thoroughly characteristic and equal to the best that has come from his wonderfully versatile pen. This particular edition is a creditable production, typographically and otherwise, and if it is possible to make Kipling still more popular than he is at present among Canadians, the appearance of his latest



Even the healthiest constitution sometimes gets into a rut. Many people are weak and miserable because their systems have slipped off the track. A way of health and are dictating along the way of disease which might be avoided altogether if some strong and friendly hand would only give them a lift.

Thousands of weak and debilitated men and women have found Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the powerful and timely aid to set them upon the level road of perfect recovery. It creates health by making the digestion perfect and the liver-action regular and thorough.

It repairs weak tissue and builds up solid healthy flesh and muscular power. It is palatable, and digestible by the weakest stomach.

In chronic coughs and lung diseases, it is far superior to nauseating "emulsions" or mere stimulating malt "extracts." Its good effects are real and permanent.
For nearly thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., during which time this remarkable "Discovery" has wrought thousands of cures which seemed well-nigh miraculous. Some of the most interesting of these obstinate cases are fully described in one chapter of the great thousand-page illustrated book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" by R. V. Pierce. M. D., which will be sent free for cost of stamps and mailing only; 31 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps.

N. Gaddis, Esq., of No. 313 S. J. Street, Tacoma, Washington, writes: "I was taken ill in February, 1918, with headache and pain in my back. I called in a doctor and he came three times. He said I was bilious, but I kept getting worse. I took a course of that I could only sleep when propped up in bed. My lungs hurt me and I got so poor that I was just skin and bone. I thought I was going to die. I tried a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me so much good that I tried another one and it made me strong and well. It saved my life."

set work from the hands of Canadian workmen will surely do it.

THE PLEBISCITE.
The official returns of the plebiscite are coming in very slowly, and it will be some weeks yet before anything like complete figures will be obtainable. The most interesting, and at the same time startling, development this week, is the manner in which the adverse majority in Quebec is growing. It is even claimed now that it will reach the enormous total of 90,000, and this will, in all probability, wipe out the affirmative majorities in all of the other provinces, and leave a net vote throughout the Dominion against prohibition. Whether this be so or not, the fact remains more apparent today than ever that prohibitionists have not established a case upon which they can hope to induce any government to introduce prohibitory legislation, and it is gratifying to find that most of the leaders of the temperance party frankly, though regretfully, admit this. The government has carried out its pre-election promise, and given the country as a whole the opportunity that it has so persistently sought. The government and the party both abstained in their corporate capacity from taking any part whatever in the contest, the conditions were absolutely favorable for a fair expression of public opinion, and the result being as it is, it is to be hoped for the sake of all parties, and of the country, that the matter will disappear from the arena of practical politics for many years to come.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.
The Quebec conference has adjourned once more, to meet again in a couple of weeks at Washington. While the commissioners maintain absolute silence as to the detailed results of their deliberations so far, the official announcement is made that "considerable progress marks their work. Coming direct from the chairman of the commission, this means much, and there is better ground today than ever for the hope and belief that very substantial results will be the outcome of the convention. The very fact that the commissioners have decided upon a name for the treaty, and a place where it shall be signed, is excellent indication of this."

CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES

Terrible Fate of Three Children at Pequaming, Mich.

Sudden Death of Dr. Robinson, of Brampton.

A Young Fellow Probably Fatally Shot—Looked Down the Barrel of a Revolver.

LOOKED DOWN THE BARREL.
Berlin, Oct. 19.—Another of those accidents so common of late resulting from the careless use of firearms, occurred at Bloomingdale on Sunday. Walter Snyder, a young man living in that village, was out shooting with a revolver, and had fired the weapon off several times at birds. The revolver finally refused to shoot, and Snyder looked down into the barrel to see what was wrong with it. It was discharged at the same moment, and the bullet entered his breast, piercing one of his lungs. The young man lies at the point of death.

HIS SKULL CRUSHED IN.
Huntsville, Ont., Oct. 19.—Eddy, the 13-year-old son of Reeve Hardy, of Chaffey, was kicked in the head by a horse, and his skull, over the eye, was nearly as large as a small hen's egg, was crushed in. To the astonishment of the doctors and his parents, after receiving the kick he walked to the house with the wound and how he got it. Physicians dressed the wound and removed no less than thirteen pieces of bone and bits of grass, and a piece of the horse's hoof.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

L'Anse, Mich., Oct. 19.—Three children, aged 2, 4 and 6 years, of Michael Anderson, at Pequaming, were burned to death at 7 o'clock yesterday. The mother went out to milk the cow, leaving the children alone. It is thought that the oldest child, in playing with the fire in the kitchen stove, set the house on fire. The house and furniture, valued at but \$500, are a total loss, with no insurance.

A DOCTOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Brampton, Ont., Oct. 19.—Dr. Charles Robinson was seized with heart failure on Monday, just at the completion of a surgical operation that he had performed, and expired almost instantly. Dr. Robinson, who was 63 years old, leaves a wife and three daughters.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Charles W. Stovel, for some years mayor of Walkerton, was killed by a trolley car here yesterday. He was running across Front street, at the intersection of Bay, when a car caught him, the heavy sheet of glass on the headlight striking him fair in the head, and fracturing the skull. Mr. Stovel was holding his umbrella straight in front to protect himself from the driving rain, and apparently did not see the car. He died in the Emergency Hospital last night. Mr. Stovel was the agent of the Western and Canada Life Insurance Company in Walkerton, and was also a railway ticket agent. He has been a resident in Guelph, Nanawee and Stratford. Deceased was 65 years of age, and leaves five children, all grown up.

SAVE 900 MILES

Proposed Canal Connecting Lakes Superior and Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—Secretary of War Chicago capitalists, relative to the State Gardner has received inquiries steps necessary for the organization of a company to construct a canal from Bay de Nocquet to Lake Superior, across Alger and Schuylkill counties. This would connect Lakes Michigan and Superior. The canal would be about 35 miles long, and would save about 900 miles travel now necessary.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—His excellency the governor-general will go to Whitby today, returning on Thursday to the capital, where he will probably remain until Nov. 3. From Ottawa the governor-general will go to Toronto for three or four days, and thence to Montreal for about a week. His excellency will spend Nov. 11 in Quebec, and sail for England on the following day.

WOULD COST \$450,000,000

A Short Cut From London to Bombay.

Bold Scheme to Tunnel the Straits of Gibraltar.

London, Oct. 19.—London to Bombay in six days and ten hours? It seems almost too wonderful to be possible, yet M. Berlier, the famous French engineer, is at present engaged on a scheme which does just this.
"Of course," said the engineer, in a recent interview, "the chief difficulties in the way of a railway which would travel between London and Bombay in one direct route are the Channel and the Straits of Gibraltar. The Channel Tunnel is a difficulty which seems likely, for political reasons, to remain insurmountable, but as far as the Straits of Gibraltar are concerned, I have solved the problem. For the last few years I have been making careful soundings and studying the Straits of Gibraltar with the utmost care. The depth of the Straits between the nearest points on the Spanish and Moroccan coasts, which are only a little more than eight miles apart, was, I found, too great for a tunnel to be built there, being no less than 1,580 feet. But a mile from Vagueron on the Spanish coast to Tangier on the Moroccan side, although nearly nineteen miles long, would be easy to build, the depth at this point being only 1,300 feet, and the bottom good firm rock. I have a new system ready worked out for the removal of the debris in the building of my tunnel, which will enable me to get through the work with far greater rapidity than has hitherto been possible, and I intend, as far as possible, to employ Chinamen in its construction, as indeed in the construction of the whole line of railway."

"From the moment you have installed yourself in your carriage at the Calais pier station you need not leave it until you reach Bombay, where, if my calculations are correct—and I have every reason to believe them to be so—you should arrive within six days and ten hours after your departure from London.
"From Calais you would travel upon a direct existing line through Paris to Madrid, and from Madrid direct to Gibraltar. Here you enter the tunnel, which will, of course, be brightly lighted and well ventilated, and it should take you about 40 minutes to traverse, and you will be on the African continent, at Tangier, without having left the carriage into which you got at Calais.
"From Tangier I propose building a line about 270 miles in length, which would connect at Tlemcen with the already existing Algerian railway, upon which you would travel via Algiers to Tunis. From Tunis you will travel in a direct line through Tripoli and Cairo or at Akkha, which permit you, if you can spare the time, to make a detour, so as to include Jerusalem on your journey.
"From Jerusalem you would arrive in Bombay in six days and ten hours after your departure, having only had a single hour's sea journey since your departure."

"There will be no difficulty whatever with the Suez Canal, which is a question of a tube through which the train will pass. I have often done more difficult work than that. In fact, I want you to understand that the whole construction of the tunnel and the railway presents no difficulties whatever, and give me seven years and the necessary money and I will guarantee to carry you from Calais to Bombay without any journey ever."

"Much—my calculations figure it out at about ninety million pounds sterling (\$450,000,000)—and considering what the future of such a railway may be, I think it is cheap at the price."

MR. ASTOR WINS HIS WAGER
He Seats Twenty-Seven Guests Around a Section of a Redwood Tree.

London, Oct. 19.—In the course of a conversation last spring Mr. William Waldorf Astor spoke of the immense size of the redwood trees in California.

Some of Mr. Astor's guests were a little incredulous, and he ultimately made a wager of \$2,500 with Gen. Owen Williams that he could get a trunk of one of these trees around which 27 persons could sit at dinner.

Mr. Astor won the wager on last Thursday. How the monster section of the tree was conveyed to England and deposited at Cliveden, Mr. Astor's residence, will be in the hands of the Aylesbury began trimming and polishing the log, which lies in a glade in the part of Mr. Astor's park called the Half-Moon. The work was satisfactorily finished, the log taking a beautiful polish.

A large marquee was erected over the glade, and the ground was strewn with bracken. Miss Astor superintended the decorating of the table with wild flowers.

FOUL BREATH FROM CATARRH

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Heals the Ulcers and Sweetens the Breath.

Every person can recall many occasions on which they have been disgusted by the foul breath of a friend or business associate. This offensive odor comes from the irritation of the delicate membranes by catarrh, and can be quickly cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Soothing and healing in its effects this treatment of the old doctor is the most successful in curing that terrible disease.

By clearing the air passages it makes breathing free and easy, restores the brain, relieves the pressure on the head, which causes headache, sweetens the breath and in short completely cures the catarrh which would otherwise lead to Bronchitis or Consumption. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box, blows free.

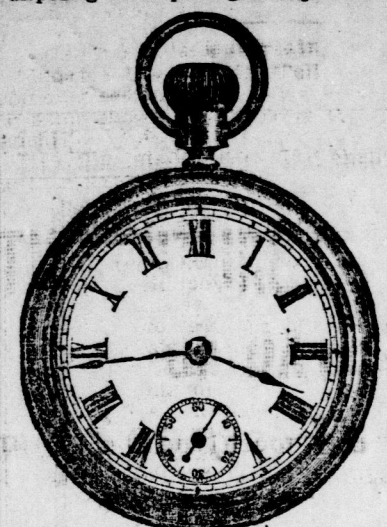
Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price \$1. sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Big sale now on at Cole's Cut Rate Store. Be on hand for snags.

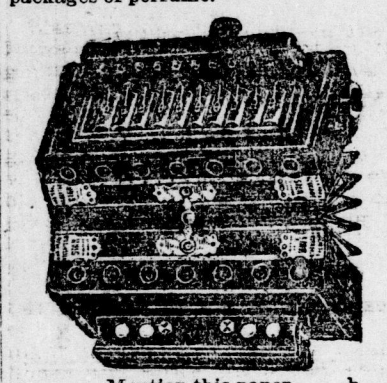
GIVEN FREE

—FOR—

disposing of 20 packages of perfume.



This fine Rosewood Finish Accordion, with two sets of reeds and two stops, GIVEN FREE for disposing of 20 packages of perfume.



Mention this paper.

ers and ferns. The dinner was served at 8 o'clock.
The guests, most of whom had been at Cliveden for the week, were mustered in the great hall and marched to the marquee. The route was festooned with Chinese lanterns.
Among the 27 diners were the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Desart, Lord Athlumney, Lord Castle-town, Lord George Hamilton and Sir Walsley Wynn.

The menu was hand-painted. It represented a redwood tree of full growth, and the viands were lifted on the trunk. The table was somewhat crowded, but altogether the dinner was a great success.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck were invited, but were prevented from attending.
The food was prepared in a neighboring tent, which, with the kitchen apparatus, had to be shifted during the evening, because a breeze drove the odors of the cooking into the marquee.

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FREE!!

No Money Required.

We give free a nickel-plated WATCH, stem winder and setter, American movement, warranted a reliable time keeper; a full-sized VIOLIN and BOW; a ten-keyed ACCORDION, with two stops, double bellows, finely finished; a SOLID GOLD RING, plain or stone setting; or a CASH COMMISSION for disposing of 20 packages of our ELITE BOX OF PERFUME for us at 10 cents per package among friends. Send us your full address on a postcard, stating that you want to sell perfume for us, and we will send the 20 packages by mail post paid. When sold, send our money and we will send either of the above-named premiums you select, or you may keep one-half of the money from what you sell, returning perfume unsold. Read what others say:

Woodstock, May 26, 1918,
Dear Sirs.—I received my watch and like it fine. I do not see how you can give so good a present for so small an amount of money.
Yours truly,
K. N. BLACK

GEM NOVELTY CO., Toronto, Ont.
I received my Accordion you gave me for selling goods for you, and think it is a magnificent instrument. I thank you very much.
Yours truly,
SARAH RUSSELL

To GEM NOVELTY CO., Toronto:
Dear Sirs.—I received your premium, the ring. I am well pleased with it. It was in good condition.
Yours truly,
IDA G. WADE

We have hundreds of these testimonials from those who have received premiums from us. ADDRESS—

GEM NOVELTY COMPANY, TORONTO, ONT.

Warranted and stamped Solid Gold

King, June 6th, 1918.

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The guests, most of whom had been at Cliveden for the week, were mustered in the great hall and marched to the marquee. The route was festooned with Chinese lanterns.

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This beautiful

line with

FREE for

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