The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE STREET

I, COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of October, 1907:

Oct. 1	40,592	Oct. 17	40,007
Oct. 2	40,384	Oct. 18	40,197
Oct. 3	41,007	Oct. 19	42,937
Oct. 4	40,703	Oct. 20	Sunday
Oct. 5	41,464	Oct. 21	41,209
Oct. 6	Sunday	Oct. 22	42,232
Oct. 7	41,264	Oct. 23	42,992
Oct. 8	40,403	Oct. 24	40,968
Oct. 9	41,341	Oct. 25	42,104
Oct. 10	41,154	Oct. 26	41,888
Oct. 11	40,339	Oct. 27	Sunday
Oct. 12	41,228	Oct. 28	42,389
Oct. 13	Sunday	Oct. 29	42,229
Oct. 14	40,783	Oct. 30	41,932
Oct. 15	40,198	Oct. 31	59,483
Oct. 16	40,438		

Net circulation for 27 days 1,131,863

Net Average for 25 Days

41,921

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Sunday World for the month of October, 1907:

Oct. 6	36,496	Oct. 20	38,044
Oct. 13	38,896	Oct. 27	36,440

Net circulation, four Sundays 149,876

Net Average Four Sundays

37,469

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1907. } (Sgd) COURTNEY LOVE.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

One Issue of the Daily and Sunday World Aggregates

79,390

UP TO ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt is denounced in some quarters as the chief cause of the financial situation in the United States. Wall-street is largely of this opinion, and there are people who are not in Wall-street who say that the present is a bad time, even for the president, to aggravate a serious situation. Public opinion, however, is altogether with the president, not only in the United States but in Europe and in Canada. It is not the president, but the methods of men like Harriman, and especially of Thomas Ryan, and all those of their class who exploited the trust funds of insurance companies that are mainly responsible; in other words, the enterprising gentlemen who developed and worked to its utmost the new system of high finance are the people to blame. They were pirates of the most bare-faced kind ever known to financial history.

The revelations that were made in connection with the insurance companies, and the still worse revelations made within the last few weeks in connection with the exploitation of the traction business of New York have thoroly disquieted the public mind, and not only that, but a number of banks, a number of trust companies and other financial corporations have been exposed as being guilty of the rankest kind of financial frauds in connection with these men. Consequently ordinary, everyday people have made up their minds that they will not buy any more of these rotten securities; they have made up their minds that the trust funds of insurance companies must never again be made use of, as the insurance funds were by the Ryan ring; and the people have made up their minds that they will not put their deposits with financial corporations that do not adhere to the common, every-day rules of banking honesty.

There is, therefore, only one thing to do in the way of restoring public confidence, and that is to stop the abuses and to punish the men guilty of these crimes. The New York World came out plainly the other day and said that both Ryan and Harriman should months ago have been put in jail, and the English newspapers are voicing English public opinion when they say that President Roosevelt must not only expose the abuses, but he must seek to punish the men who worked them.

How difficult this is very few can imagine. One of the most serious obstacles in the path is the fact that an ex-president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, has seen fit to go into the service of this man Ryan and be his chief trustee in the management of one of the big companies whose $500,000,000 trust funds ought to be in the hands of trustees representing the policyholders, rather than in the hands of trustees representing Ryan and the others who control the $100,000 worth of proprietary shares of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Grover Cleveland should not travel with Thomas Ryan, and as long as he does travel with him Mr. Cleveland is subject to question. Theodore Roosevelt is not responsible for Grover Cleveland; but worse than Grover Cleveland is Mr. Elihu Root, secretary of state for the United States in the Roosevelt cabinet. It has been shown in sworn evidence recently, and it has long been known by common report that Elihu Root was the chief legal adviser of the Whitney-Ryan street car ring that effected the great traction steals and consolidations in New York, and, further, that Root showed these men and their associates how to merge the traction propositions by demoralizing officials and legislatures, and aided them in so unloading millions and millions of rotten securities upon the American public.

The reader will at once see the seriousness of the situation when we say that President Roosevelt must begin the work of reform at his own door by driving out of office the chief of his cabinet, Mr. Elihu Root, an able man in every sense of the term, but who sold his great ability, his legal knowledge, to financial swindlers who sought to despoil the public of their franchises and to load them up with rotton securities, and who to-day more than anyone else are responsible for the condition of affairs in the financial situation.

The question then is: Is the public opinion of the United States powerful enough to compel Grover Cleveland to dissociate himself with Thomas Ryan, and to force Theodore Roosevelt to begin the work of reform by getting rid of Elihu Root as secretary of state? If these two things are done, Ryan and Harriman stand a good chance of state prison.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

When President Roosevelt intervened as mediator between the Russian and Japanese governments and carried the peace conference to a successful issue, the result was hailed as a remarkable triumph of United States diplomacy. Incidentally it procured for him the award of the Nobel prize and undoubtedly gave him increased prestige thruout the civilized world. Now, however, that the effect of Japan's entrance upon the scene as a first-class power and her possible naval supremacy in the Pacific has been more fully realized, official opinion, even in the United States, is inclined to regard the restoration of Russo-Japanese amity as a diplomatic blunder. The same critics also blame Russia for not contesting the war to a finish which, so they contend, would certainly have been reached with the exhaustion of Japan.

Argument after the event is always easy and never quite satisfactory. Certainly so far as Russia was concerned, peace was even more imperatively required than it was in the case of Japan. If the strain in the resources of the latter country was fast becoming unbearable, the pressure of the Russian revolutionaries meant still more momentous consequences. A continuance of the war would have given them their opportunity and changed the course of Russian history. It is curious to note that the peace party in Britain who welcomed the Portsmouth treaty, vigorously opposed the recent Russo-British agreement on the ground that this arrangement would hinder the movement for real constitutional liberty. In that case also the humanitarian impulse obscured the true inwardness of the political situation.

Britain certainly has no ground so far to challenge the wisdom of the president's action, since it paved the way for the second Japanese treaty guaranteeing the integrity of her Asiatic possessions, and later for the Russian agreement. Gain also resulted from the removal of China from the sphere of European intrigue. Yet it cannot be denied that the effect of the readjustment in the far east has given to the Asiatic problem a more formidable and sinister aspect. Yet few will deny that grave as are the difficulties, the awakening of China and Japan may evolve, they must be less than those which would have accompanied and followed an attempt to partition China among the nations that had attempted to demarcate their spheres of influence. President Roosevelt possibly blundered better than he knew when exerting himself in the cause of peace, and the final verdict may be very different from that of his present day censors.

THE BARREN AGE.

The twentieth century has a long while to go yet, but judging from its first seven years, it will be known in history as the age of mediocrity. In literature, art, politics and philosophy there is a dead level, that only escapes being second class, because there is no first class. Swinburne and Goldwin Smith survive from an age so superior to ours that any effort at comparison becomes grotesque.

Fifty years ago familiar figures in the London street were Thomas Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Huxley, Tyndall and Herbert Spencer. Disraeli, Gladstone and John Bright were in parliament, Tennyson, Browning and Rossetti were delighting the world with their triumphs in poetry and art. Even in the United States, then a comparatively new country, Story in sculpture; Longfellow, Poe and Hawthorne in literature, and Webster and Clay, in forensic eloquence, were known thruout the world.

Perhaps it is natural that the wonderful burst of intellectual activity which made the nineteenth century so illustrious, should be followed by a period of lassitude and sterility. Yet heretofore in the dullest age there has usually been at least one big figure towering like a giant tree above the surrounding shrubs and bushes. If one country was sterile, others bore splendid fruit. But so far as the ordinary observer can make out, mediocrity is at present universal and unbroken. There are plenty of intelligent people; here and there, as in Kipling's Recessional, there is a gleam of genius, but there is no "man on horseback," intellectually.

But not only do we find this general mediocrity from an intellectual standpoint, but that quickening of the spirit which animated the 19th century is not stirring amongst us. In the 19th century self-government was achieved by almost every nation, and there was a constant effort often led by members of the privileged classes, to extend the bounds of freedom. The spirit of our present day is reactionary. Instead of being keen to hear new thoughts, there is sullen resentment against the man who thinks.

Our intellectual decline has been accounted for by the fact that big men now devote their talents to making money to the neglect of the professions and public life. Everything is capitalized. We say that our age is progressive, but progress is made to pay dividends upon watered stock. Every new discovery and invention, electricity or anything else, is made to serve the ends of a small privileged class more odious tha nan hereditary aristocracy because it has no sense of duty to the people.

The weapons used against the occasional man who may protest are more efficient than those used by tyranny in bygone days. He is suppressed, misrepresented, ridiculed. He usually tires of the struggle and is bought up and capitalized. If he persists, it is to carry on a struggle where the compassion of his friends can hardly be distinguished from the contempt of his enemies.

Even in religion, the same cynical indifference is apparent. Nobody wants to be disturbed by too much earnestness or by too much ability.

The watchwords of the day are, "Stand pat" and "Sit tight."

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE

A commercial traveler who has been reading The World's articles voicing the complaints of shippers and travelers against the railways in Ontario, called yesterday to say that the C.P.R. maintained an unsatisfactory service between Toronto and Teeswater. A few days ago, he said, an official car was attached at the Union Station to the regular train on the Teeswater branch and carried to Streetsville without occupants. The train was held twenty minutes at Streetsville, apparently, for the officials who did not appear, and when it reached Brampton a number of passengers had missed their connections by Grand Trunk.

The same traveler said that on Wednesday night an extra coach was put on the train at Orangeville for Elora, but the conductor forgot to put it off at Cataract and it was pulled thru to Alton, where it lay four hours. A freight special took it into Elora, where it arrived at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Col. Hugh Clark, M.L.A., in Kincardine Review: The Toronto World is doing the public a good service by airing their grievances against Canadian railway companies, viz., difficulty of getting cars, late arrival of trains, difficulty of getting information respecting trains, etc. The World alleges that everything must make way for the thru trains from the United States or for the private train of the railway magnate. The crusade will have good effect; and not too soon, either.

Burk's Falls Arrow: If all the newspapers united with The Toronto World in demanding a better service and more reasonable rates from the railways the people would soon see a change for the better.

Brampton Conservator: The Toronto World is looking for information regarding the service rendered by the railway companies in the different counties of the province and, if such service is not satisfactory, what parliamentary representatives are doing to have it improved. For a time complaints were made against the freight and express service given fruit growers in this county. Richard Blain, M.P., went to the fruit growers of Clarkson, learned the nature of their grievances, and accompanied a deputation of the Fruit Growers' Association to wait upon the Grand Trunk authorities and succeeded in having the conditions changed to meet the demands of shippers. People of Malton have been subjected to considerable trouble and inconvenience because of the refusal of the company to allow more westbound trains to stop at that station. Mr. Blain attended a meeting for the purpose of discussing the matter, afterwards waited upon the general passenger agent, and had the grievance partly redressed with an assurance that further changes will be effected in the near future. Richard Blain is an M.P. who is always alive to the requirements of his constituents. So generally satisfactory is his representation that there is a strong feeling in the county that he should be elected without opposition at the next election.

A Helping Hand.

When the foreign missionary had concluded his talk, he made the usual appeal for contributions, however small. Coming up to the platform with several others, a small boy mounted to the level of the lecturer and hastening towards him, said:

"Please, sir, I was very much interested in your lecture, and—and—"

"Go on, my little man," said the missionary encouragingly. "You want to help in the good work?"

"Not exactly, sir," said the boy. "What I want to know is, have you any foreign stamps you don't want?"

A Christening in Sight.

A Mobile lawyer was surprised when his negro gardener called at the office accompanied by a large wheelbarrow.

"Marse Rob'nson," he said, "I wants to know ef you'd mind lendin' me some of yo' cyclopediars an' dictionaries an' any other big books, sah."

"Upon my soul!" exclaimed the astonished lawyer. "What on earth are you up to?"

"Very impo'tant occasion, Marse Rob'nson. Very impo'tant occasion, 'deed. Sheba an' me wants to hunt up a name fch de baby."

To Knock Out Colds.

And cure them in an hour without resorting to nauseous drugs just use fragrant healing Catarrhozone—the most pleasant, prompt and certain cure for colds ever discovered. No medicine to take, you simply breathe the balsamic vapor of Catarrhozone. It never fails to root out the worst colds and is so simple and convenient to use that no one can afford to be without it. Carry a Catarrhozone inhaler in your pocket, use it occasionally and you won't have colds. Complete outfit $1; trial size 25c.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Winnipeg Free Press (Lib.) in a retrospect of Mr. Borden's western tour, recalls that few of the Liberal ministers, except those representing the west, have visited that part of the Dominion since the election of 1896, and calls upon Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Graham or Mr. Pugsley to arrange for a tour next summer. The Free Press is not sure that Mr. Borden has acquitted himself in a manner worthy of a Dominion leader. Has he shown an unfailing sense of the duty which, in the high office he holds, he owes to the whole people of Canada, or has he forgotten that duty by descending to pleas to sectional feeling?—Is he a democrat, a leader of the people, a statesman to whom the whole Canadian people can look with confidence?

Mr. Borden, according to the paper, has not demonstrated that he has a national program in the power of which to command the adherence of the people of Canada he has faith. He has discussed local issues rather than issues of national moment.

"Mr. Borden has sedulously avoided declaring himself on the tariff in his speeches to the people of Western Canada. * * * He has come and gone from Western Canada, and Western Canada is still in the dark, so far as there is any utterance of Mr. Borden's to enlighten them, as to whether this Delphic plank is a declaration for increase of the present tariff duties, or reduction of them.

"As for the planks about economy, honest administration and careful conservation of the public resources, the Moses of the Conservative party would have been in better position last evening to discourse about them if he had not had on the stage of the Walker Theatre, as the Aaron and Hur who were holding up his hands, Messrs. Roblin and Rogers. His declarations in favor of electoral purity would likewise have been more impressively convincing as a leader of the way towards a betterment of politics, if the stage had not been graced by a number of politicians whose applause of those utterances of Mr. Borden's gives no sufficient warrant for belief that when the next election contest is on they will bring forth fruits meet for repentance by confining their activity to immaculate methods of campaigning."

On the other hand, The Winnipeg Telegram (Cons.) declares that Mr. Borden has the confidence of the independent electorate, that element which makes and unmakes governments, and that he has the ear of many former supporters of the Laurier government.

"To him, the embodiment of high political ideals, they naturally look for the restoration of honesty in the government of the country. That is the real explanation of the unbounded enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Borden yesterday. The people believe in him. They are impressed by his sincerity and by the evidence of genuine conviction which marks his utterances." Finally The Telegram remarks:

"His western tour has been a series of notable successes, and Winnipeg is naturally proud to know that the greatest of all these successes was scored in this, the west's metropolis."

The Montreal Star (independent Con.) says the recent by-elections appear to show no change in sentiment. That this is so, is not surprising since

"The government are proceeding to tread the opportunist path with such skill and diligence as they can command, deflected therefrom only by the pressure of strong interests and the need of satisfying the appetites of 'the boys.' The opposition—contrary to all tradition—has become the timid party, substituting mild suggestion for positive aggression and doing its official 'opposing' in a half-hearted way. It is breaking no new ground with any implement more formidable than an erratic golf club, and leaves the people guessing what they would gain if they were to work a political revolution and lift the Conservative party to power. Under such conditions bye-elections are little more than formal dress parades."

"London," says The Kingston Whig (Lib.), "has a poor substitute for Mr. Hyman, but it has all it deserves."

Markham Economist (Lib.):

"W. F. Maclean is dong good service for the country in his pubic ownership campaign. We believe with him that the time is opportune to take over the telegraph and telephone lines and amalgamate the same with the postal department. The postal parcel rates should also be cut in two and the parcel rate fixed at not more than 4 cents a pound to points within a reasonable distance. Vested interests should be respected, but not pandered to. The country would be all the better for a few more representatives of the Billy Maclean type."

Says The Bruce Herald (Con.) of Walkerton:

"Mr. W. F. Maclean's appearance as a supporter of the labor man, Mr. Jacobs, was the only spectacular feature of the contest. Mr. Maclean is a man of very considerable ability and great energy. The possession of a large daily newspaper gives him an advantage over other politicians in keeping his ideas to the front. Mr. Maclean likes publicity, and he believes in getting a move on himself. The excuse for his action in London is given as his desire to advance the cause of public ownership. In the matter of public ownership of things in general he goes further than Mr. Borden is yet willing to go with him. Mr. R. L. Borden is for public ownership of telegraphs and telephones, but thinks that the action of the government regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific has put the question out of court for a good while so far as railways are concerned, altho he holds at the same time that it would be a good idea to build the Intercolonial as far as Georgian Bay. Mr. Maclean, however, is not satisfied with these ideas. He wants to go further and faster. His conduct is certainly giving encouragement to the element which thinks that labor organizations should be represented directly in parliament. The next general election will probably see labor candidates in all our large cities."

South Perth Reformers will meet at St. Mary's on Nov. 12 to nominate candidates for the legislature and house of commons. Hon. A. G. MacKay and others will speak.

Goderich Signal (Lib.):

"Well, W. F. Maclean is not wearing the victor's laurels, had, at any rate, his support of the labor candidate in London, in opposition to a candidate of his own party stripe, has done something to break down the rock-bound walls of partyism in Canada."

R. L. Borden returns to Ottawa today from his tour of the Canadian west, and after a few days in Ottawa will probably go away for two or three weeks' rest before the session. On the 27th inst., the day before the opening of parliament, he will address a meeting in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, under the auspices of the Conservative Association of Ottawa.

"Some people are finding fault with W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, for lending a hand to the Labor candidate in London against the Conservative standard-bearer," says The Orangeville Sun. "We fail to see why Maclean should be censured for supporting a candidate who has adopted his policy. There's no use talking, too many public ownership men cannot be elected to parliament."

The provincial election campaign in Bellechase County is the bitterest that has been fought in this district for many years past. Turgeon, the son of a Bellechasse farmer, and his supporters are appealing to the electors to choose between the son of a seigneur and the son of a habitant, the electors being almost entirely of a farming community. Pictures of Laurier and Gouin with that of Turgeon are prominent in the Liberal literature distributed in the county. Bourassa, on the other hand, has the portrait of his grandfather printed on the same posters as his own and circulated by thousands thruout the county. Bourassa has frequently stated that Laurier is not opposed to his election, but electors of the county having wired Sir Wilfrid, the premier has replied that he is a strong supporter of Mr. Gouin's government and of Mr. Turgeon in particular. Bourassa's friends are getting much Conservative support in the county.

KINGSTON, Nov. 1.—It is currently reported that James H. Metcalfe will be the next Conservative candidate for the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Metcalfe has stated to some of his friends that he will run.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Rex v. Lowery.
Re Shafer estate.
Deterling v. Doan.
Coates v. The King.
Vivian v. Clergue.
Pow v. West Oxford.

Action for Slander.

W. J. Sanderson of Toronto is being sued by Bernard Cairns for slander. Neither the slander nor the damages caused thereby are stated in the writ of summons issued.

Breach of Contract.

For an alleged breach of contract the Diamond Flint Glass Co. are suing Reinhardt & Co. of Toronto for damages. A claim is also made for $1602.08 for goods sold and delivered.

Overdue Note.

The Smith-Runciman Co. has begun an action against A. A. Boehmer Hannah Boehmer and Samuel Merner, all of Berlin, to recover $780.50 on a certain overdue promissory note.

Keep Off the Premises.

George Bouser of the Township of King and James Patrick of the same township are not on the best of terms. Bouser has issued a writ asking the court to restrain Patrick from entering upon the westerly part of lot Nos. 21 and 22 in the 2nd concession of the Township of King. He is also asking damages.

Appeal Dismissed.

The appeal of the McCann Milling Company of Toronto against N. W. Martin & Co. of Trenton was dismissed by Chief Justice Mulock with costs. The question brought up for determination was whether the chattel mortgage in question made by the defendants and protecting their property against claims of the plaintiff had been renewed within the time fixed by law. The mortgage was filed on April 26, 1904, and renewal was filed April 26, 1905. The plaintiffs claimed that the mortgage ceased to be valid on the day before renewal, claiming that the year allowed for renewal had expired then.

Ontario Bank Wins.

Chancellor Boyd's decision in the suit of the Peterboro Hydraulic Company against the McAllister Milling Company of Peterboro was reversed by the divisional court, in which the Ontario Bank, assuming the liabilities of the defendant company, is excused from a claim of $765.82 for rent.

$7000 Reward.

In the suit of Miller v. Mickle, for damages arising from a fire caused by sparks emitted from the defendant's premises at Severn, Chief Justice Falconbridge awarded the plaintiff $7000 and costs.

Perjury on Increase.

That perjury is "alarmingly" on the increase and should be prevented by all legitimate means was an expression used by Justice Riddell in the suit of T. C. McCullough against Thomas Hughes, administrator of the estate of Mary Hughes, in which it was decided that the defendant should carry out a sale of land. The judge finds that Hughes committed perjury and has so informed the crown officials at Barrie.

Why Women Have Coarse Rough, Sallow Skin

Because Poor Digestion and Improper Elimination Have Clogged the Stomach.

Womanly beauty is largely the outward expression of Health.

Every woman with pale cheeks and poor complexion needs medicine—needs a potent tonic to regulate her system.

To tone up the stomach—to insure good digestion—to give new life and vitality to the whole system—where is there a remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

Dr. Hamilton's Pills enable you to eat what you like—they correct constipation—make nourishing blood—instil force and vim into a run-down system.

If nervous and can't sleep your remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they search out the cause of your condition and you rise in the morning refreshed, strong, vigorous, ready for the day's work.

Dr. Hamilton asks every weak and debilitated person to use his Mandrake and Butternut Pills. They make old folks feel young, and weak folks feel strong. Their effects upon insomnia and languor is marvelous. Hundreds declare they soothe and quiet the nerves so that a good night's rest always follows their use.

To look well, to feel well, to keep well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are mild, cleansing, strengthening—good for the young or old. Sold by all dealers in 25c boxes.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Fear and Distrust May Cause Hard Times.

Good times depend not only upon the great laws of supply and demand, but upon the maintenance of public confidence, says Success. Fear and distrust are fatal enemies of confidence. The moment business men get scared and people begin to talk hard times, distrust spreads like wildfire. Level-headed men say they see no real cause for alarm, but at the same time the perpetual suggestion which is being passed along influences them, and they grow more cautious. Bankers see no breakers ahead, yet they think that they should be conservative, and they begin to call in their loans, which are not quite so gilt-edged as before. They are also more careful about accommodating their borrowing customers, so that they may be a little better prepared in case anything adverse should happen.

These precautions spread. Distrust, fear, anxiety, a feeling of uncertainty, like the rising tide of gossip, sweeps like wildfire all over the country. Soon everybody is talking hard times; all are influenced by the contagion of the perpetual fear of suggestion. Cautious men think perhaps they have been spreading out a little too much, and they begin to retrench, discharge help, and cut down salaries and expenses generally. Mercantile houses, manufactories, railroads, and other concerns stop extensions and improvements, and take in sail until all danger is past.

As a consequence public confidence is shaken, and there is a general strangulation of business all over the country. Important contracts, the erection of large buildings, and extension negotiations are called off. There is a marked decline in business transactions of all kinds. Nobody has confidence to branch out; everybody is hedging.

Such a condition of things began with the recent investigation and prosecution of certain great combinations of capital. After the investigation these great concerns began to retrench, and when the whole country caught the spirit of caution stocks began to drop, business houses began to fail, and the first we knew there was a sort of a mental business panic, a condition wholly uncalled for, unwarranted. Crop prospects were most promising and the country at large was insuperb condition. The panic was mainly mental, caused by fear and anxiety resulting from lack of confidence, general distrust of the future.

Off on Holidays.

Parks Commissioner Chambers has gone to the Caledon District for a few days' rabbit shooting.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Men's Eaton-Made Night Shirts

So many desirable features in Eaton-made night dresses—fulness in cutting, perfect finish, comfortable fit, unbeatable prices—ideal in every way.

These at $1.00 are made from best quality English flannelette, imported direct from mills. Made up in our own factories by expert operators who, with years of experience, have learned to perfect every little detail. Full width allowed in cutting, no skimping, gores in sides, 72 inches round the bottom, large roomy bodies, 56 inches long, collar attached, yoke double-stitched, felled seams and assorted stripes. We've supervised the making of these nightshirts from start to finish, and we'll back up every one with a guarantee of satisfaction. **Avoiding all middleman's profits, and pricing exceedingly close, they represent unbeatable value.**

PER GARMENT, $1.00

We carry night robes at all prices to fit all people and we give you the same guarantee with Eaton's guarantee of satisfaction.

—MAIN FLOOR, QUEEN STREET—

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

MARK TWAIN SEES LINCOLN TRUST RUN

There was one man who was deeply interested in the run on the Lincoln Trust Company. It was Mark Twain. The humorist stood for some time in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, thoughtfully gazing at the long line of waiting depositors, says The New York Herald.

He was white as snow as to his raiment, and his appearance seemed to make those who had stood in the crisp air for hours wish more than ever they had brought their overcoats. The cool-looking man warmed them with his smile, and when it became known who wore the snowlike clothes the line showed a disposition to curl around him.

"Well, Mr. Clemens, what do you think of this?" he was asked.

For a moment he seemed dazed. Then a look of pain, as if he had been accused of something, came between his white hat and whiter collar, and he whispered guiltily, "I haven't any confession to make."

"No, but I mean what do you think of these poor fellows waiting out here for their money? Some have been here since last night," went on his questioner.

"I think I would rather be out here than in there," responded Mark Twain, pointing to the door of the Trust Company with a pitying smile and a chuckle as he hurried away.

"Why?" was called after him.

"Because they have nothing but money in there, and I nothing but reporters out here."

Heavy Fines.

Thomas Menuto of 213 West Queen-street was fined $20 and costs in a police court case and $50 and costs on the license case for selling liquor without a license. J. A. Johnston also disposed of his case by paying $50 and costs into court.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS ON HIS BACK AT ONE TIME.

TWO BOTTLES OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Boils are simply evidence of the bad blood within coming to the surface.

Just when you think you are cured of one, another seems ready to take its place and prolong your misery.

The only way to rid yourself of boils, pimples, and all skin blotches and blemishes, so that they will never return to bother you again, is to have the blood thoroughly cleansed of all of its impurities.

For this purpose there is no other blood medicine to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

It has been on the market for over thirty years, and in that time we have received thousands of testimonials stating positively that it will cure the worst known cases of boils.

Mr. James Combs, Eden, Ont., writes: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly.

For sale at all Druggists and Dealers.