

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1909.

## PEACEFUL PROGRESS.

Few observant persons can have failed to be struck with the eagerness displayed in some quarters to represent the progress in aerial navigation as a solely military gain. The effort has been great to exclude all peaceful profit from the consideration of the achievements of the Wrights, Effort, Zeppelin and the rest of the so-called "aviators." Perhaps it was because of the temporary success of the war alarmists who had for the moment worried timorous Britons into a panic of fear of invasion. Perhaps the same interests sought to utilize the "aviation" achievements to the same end. Whatever the object, it will fail. The airship will probably be utilized in war; that was to be expected; but greater by far will be its peaceful use, if it becomes successful.

Speaking of this matter the Wall Street Journal says: "The Dreadnought hysteria is dying down. It was never so serious a matter as the deeply interested military caste would have us believe. It is true that Dreadnoughts are being built, but it is also true that the world is taking a deeper and wider interest in the new possibilities opened up by the Lusitania or the Mauretania." Of these great steamers it says: Here are two vessels which can sail rings round any battleship constructed in the history of navies, and they exist for the single peaceful purpose of drawing civilized nations closer together. In the same way the absurdly exaggerated stories of the airship scare in Great Britain have ceased to amuse or interest the public. There was never any panic outside of certain newspaper columns. When the channel was finally crossed in a flying machine, the Frenchman who achieved that notable feat was received, with generous enthusiasm by the crowds in the London streets; while the most pertinent comment was Punch's graceful picture of France as a winged victory, alighting on the white cliffs of Albion. The military party in Germany, being incapable of learning, is regarding the Zeppelin dirigible balloon merely from the point of view of a weapon of war. The better and more sober Germany, however, is taking the truer view of the airship's peaceful possibilities. The first real use will not be to carry bombs and soldiers, but to convey peaceful tourists from one point to another. It is a very hopeful sign, and reassures one's faith in human nature at a time when the loud-voiced bragging of the mischief-maker tends to drown the counsels of those who are really doing something to help the world along. The good sense of the masses will yet rise triumphant over those whose idea of glory is the sacrificing of their fellow men to the ill-will or ambition of braggart war lords.

## CIVIL RIGHTS ATTACKED.

The Montreal Gazette, which has in the discussion of the public ownership question adopted a very commendable course, keeping in view the duty of the public as well as the private individuals to be just and to show proper consideration for those who have, depending upon the good faith of the Government, made investments for the service of the people, reviews at some length the situation in Ontario as it is affected by Whitney's departures. It very truly says that it has been difficult to get the case fairly stated to the public of the Province so that it could understand what has been done and why the Government of Canada has been asked to disallow the legislation in question. This difficulty has been due to something like a conspiracy on the part of the Toronto press and those papers in other parts of the Province susceptible to certain influences. These facts account for the presentation of the matter in a pamphlet entitled "Provincial Powers," being a reprint of articles appearing in the Financial Post. The Gazette comments at some length on this pamphlet. The first question discussed is that of raising public money, the proceeds of taxation, to compete with business enterprises of a legitimate character, with the deliberate purpose of ruining them. Our contemporary says:

In practically every city and town in which the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission proposes to operate, men of enterprise had established electric power and light plants. The situation was peculiar. In Great Britain, when it was decided that the telegraphs should be made a state service, Parliament did not destroy the value of existing lines by creating a new system; it bought at a fair price the property which represented the energy and capital of a number of private individuals. The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, when they resolved to take over the telephone lines within their bounds, acted in like manner. The Ontario Legislature created a commission, gave it the use of the credit of the province for the purpose of building transmission lines over ground already occupied and authorized the municipalities to become purchasers and vendors as well as users of power, in many cases in fields too limited for more than one service to maintain itself. The thing amounted in fact to the destruction of the earning power, and, therefore, of the value, of legally invested private capital. This is the narrow phase of the case concerning the province and its own people, and for which, as far as it injured either private or public credit, the province would suffer alone.

The Dominion interest is affected, however, by the breach of faith toward British and foreign investors in this country of which Whitney was guilty when he closed the courts against actions brought to obtain justice. To quote the Gazette:

lishes a precedent which strikes at the very foundation of the rights of the person. It substitutes for the judgment of the courts constituted for dealing with issues between man and man under the law, the idea of the majority of the Legislature as to what those rights are or should be, or what it is convenient or politically profitable to assert they should be. Such enactment, by its very terms, may open the way to that denial of justice which was supposed to be made forever impossible in the British realm by the contract of the Great Charter. It could be readily extended to deprive a man of his property otherwise than by due process of law. It is not a justification of such law-making to say that it is within the power of the organization which enacted it. It is a presumption that in the exercise of their functions public and representative law-making and administrative bodies shall exercise their authority with regard for the great principles that protect the citizen in his person and his property. If there had been a right public opinion in Ontario an act contravening a great principle of law, quite as much as did the abandoned Lloyd-George proposals, would never have gone on the statute books.

The Gazette at some length reviews the course of past Governments on disallowance, pointing out that had Whitney's act come under review of Conservative Administrations in the Dominion, it would probably have been speedily dealt with. It entertains some doubts as to the present Government invoking the power of disallowance to protect the private citizen against Whitney's outrage. Perhaps, however, the bad effect of Whitney's denial of private rights, and its effect upon the public credit of the Dominion, will be the deciding influence in determining the Government to act. However, the Gazette concludes that there is no question "that the discussion of the issues raised, narrow as it has been, has been productive of good, and that if again a Legislature is invited to disregard the great principles of English law and take away the main defence of personal liberty and property rights—the appeal to the courts—there will be strong and general objection and that resort to reactionary methods will meet a check." And the legislation will remain on the Ontario statute books as a blasting disgrace to Whitney's Administration.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The flag fool is not a United States monopoly.

Such after-holiday rosters as P. M. Jells had to deal with yesterday are not frequent in this city. Condon punishment discourages such big business.

Poetry and his party utterly discredit Dr. Cook's story of his discovery of the Pole. The public will do well to suspend judgment until the available facts have been considered by the scientists.

How is this crowding of the police cells with drunks to be remedied? By making more cells, or by making fewer drunks? One or other course is imperative. Which is the cheaper?

King Edward has returned from his outing at Marienbad, where he has been taking the water cure. Dr. Ott declares that the King's strength is equal to that of a sound man 10 years his junior.

Chief TenEyck was yesterday honored by the Ontario Provincial Fire Chiefs' Association by being made its first President. In that matter, at least, the delegates to the Association showed good judgment.

The new United States tariff provides that imported aeroplanes must pay a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. There may be some difficulty about Uncle Sam collecting that duty. Is he going to establish aerial custom houses?

The movement to get exemption of taxation for improvements and to concentrate the taxes on land values should be supported. Too long has the builder, the producer and improver borne both his own and the speculator's share of the taxation.

The discovery of Ethel Manning, the Paris girl who disappeared from Hamilton a week ago, furnishes a very commonplace ending to a promising mystery. The youth with whom she disappeared is now under arrest, and the girl is in charge of her friends.

Superintendent Regan, of Buffalo, is after the automobilists whose drip pans allow oil to spill upon the asphalt pavement. He says the pavement is being ruined by the action of the oil, and the police have been ordered to arrest drivers of the cars found to offend. How municipal troubles do increase!

"Aviation" is still a very dangerous pastime. Lefevre, the French aviator, and Possi, the Italian aviator, who have been so much before the public, both met death yesterday while experimenting with their machines. Navigation of the air will have to be much safer before it becomes popular with the people.

Wheat cutting in the West appears to be pretty well finished. The weather has been favorable and the grain is turning out to be of an excellent sample. Thrashing is in progress through a large part of the country, and the work of "winning" the harvest is proceeding under some difficulty in many quarters because of shortage of help.

a subsequent explorer were to find the flag and brass tube which he says he left there, that would establish his claim.

Already in advance of the taking of the census next year United States boomsters are claiming that it will show a population of 100,000,000 under the flag. This estimate is based upon the fact that the enumeration will show 89,620,000 people in the United States proper. In 1900 the United States proper contained 74,607,225 persons.

Rumor comes from Montreal that the Cement Combine being formed will issue \$38,000,000 in stock and bonds. What the public is interested in is how much of that immense amount really represents capital invested in the production of cement, and how much is wind and water upon which it will have to pay dividends in the shape of artificial prices.

At the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York next month Great Britain will be represented by four modern cruisers, the Inflexible, Drake, Duke of Edinburgh and Argyle. Great preparations are being made for the event, and there will be a large representation of the United States fleet. What a change in navigation since Fulton's first steam voyage on the Hudson!

Premier Gouin, of Quebec, declares that he will stick to his policy of preventing the export of pulpwood from Crown Lands, and will not be intimidated or coerced by Yankee tariff discrimination. That is such a pronounced statement as might have been expected from a self-respecting Canadian statesman. Canada can find market for all the pulpwood products which her people can manufacture.

The experiment of oiling the streets to lay the dust has been made in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia. It has been successful as far as the dust is concerned, but has created much indignation among the housekeepers of the locality, whose homes, clothes, carpets and furniture have suffered greatly. There is little chance of the oiling process being repeated in the neighborhood where it has once been tried.

Cheap and good services are what the people want. Even if municipal ownership could give us as good and as cheap services as properly regulated private ownership and operation gives, it would still be open to the serious objection of menacing the purity of municipal administration and discouraging private initiative and general progress. When it is both less efficient and more costly it is a real evil. People—aside from a few half-baked cranks—don't care to pay the penalty of poor and dear service for the sake of having municipal ownership; they consider it only as a possible means to better and cheaper service. If it will not ensure that, they want none of it.

An interesting rendering of the law as to the liability of a person voluntarily undertaking the discharge of a certain duty was given by Mr. Justice Riddell yesterday in a quotation from a decided case. The Woodburn-Milling Company sued the Grand Trunk for damages for the loss of a horse which had strayed through an open gate upon the railway and been killed. The plaintiff company charged neglect to close the gate. The court finds that the closing of the gate would have been merely a voluntary act on the part of the railway company, and that damages cannot be obtained for neglect to perform such an act. In the words of a former decision of the court, "If a person undertakes to perform a voluntary act he is liable, if he performs it improperly, but not if he neglects to perform it." The point thus settled is interesting and important.

## Our Exchanges

CLUB NEEDED IN CLINTON.

(Clinton New Era.)  
Stratford wants a 25,000 club. Clinton want a club of another kind to get after the knackers.

IMPOSSIBLE.

(Puck.)

"Porter, this berth has been slept in."  
"No, sah; I assure you, sah, merely occupied. It's the one over the wheels, sah."

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

(Galt Reporter.)

George S. Lynch-Staunton, K.C., has returned to Hamilton from a trip to Scotland and Ireland. Now listen to his altogether unprepared remarks!

SUCCESS OF HER FIRST EFFORT.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Young husband (helping himself a second time)—Bertha, where did you learn to scramble eggs like this?  
Young wife—O, George, that's a shrimp salad!

VEGETARIANISM.

(Life.)

"Are you willing to join us and become a vegetarian?"  
"Yes," said the philosopher, "if you're willing to concede that all flesh is grass."

THE NEW HAT.

(Toronto Star.)

The three-cornered hat is the latest in millinery. It is said to be very becoming to women with three-cornered heads.

PARRIED.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

"And that young man kissed you on the lips! Why didn't you offer him your hand?" said the father.  
"Oh, I didn't have to, papa," said the girl. "He's going to ask you for that."

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT.

(Toronto News.)

There have been three cases lately of men being detained for long terms in jail and then honorably acquitted.

by the courts. These instances may be necessary examples of the imperfection of human institutions. But the rights of the private citizen demand that such mistakes occur as infrequently as may be.

## NO PLACE FOR BOSS.

(Boston Transcript.)

Mr. Nurich (looking at new picture)—Well, there it is, Maria. A genuine Tryon, the dealer calls it. We'll hang it up in the dining room.  
Mrs. Nurich—Mercy, John! We can't have a cow in the dining room.

## A SCHEME.

(Louisville Courier Journal.)

"I see you gave the third act of the musical comedy first."  
"Yes," explained the stage manager, "we do it that way on alternate nights. The third act is already set, you see, from the evening before, and nobody knows the difference."

## IN THOSE DAYS.

(St. Paul Dispatch.)

Marc Antony turned impatiently to the energetic young man who had touched his elbow.  
"Mr. Antony," said the young man, "can you tell me how much money Caesar left his family?"  
"I cannot," said Marc, abruptly. "I came to bury Caesar, not to appraise him!"

And the reporter, who was not very accurate, went away and misquoted Antony, and made him famous.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN.

(London Free Press.)

Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier of New Zealand, says his own land has found votes for women a good thing. He says the adoption of female suffrage has not broken up families, but instead has meant only "the healthy influence of the home injected into politics."

It is an old and a true saying that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." New Zealand has been partaking of a full helping of the woman suffrage pudding and her premier pronounces it eminently a profitable dish.

## THE PULP ISSUE.

(Trade Review.)

Very good. As already stated, the more the United States rises to harass our commerce, so much the better it is for us. It will be simply the old, old story over again, the moral of which has always been, from the days of the abrogation of the Erie reciprocity treaty, to the present, so plain that the who runs may read. We must, in this case, as in others, stand fast, with the result that our trade will drift into other and more profitable channels than one which raises a prohibitive and vexatious duty against us on every possible occasion. And it is a very generous course for the Americans to pursue.

## GOOD SOUND DOCTRINE HERE.

(Chief Justice Mulock at Toronto Exhibition.)

According to the report in the press of a speech made the other day at this luncheon, a manufacturer advocated the establishment of a prohibitive tariff. When I read that I thought to myself there are more than manufacturers in this country. I wonder what would become of the manufacturers if there were no farmers. I used to believe, and I used to take occasion to say, that all our wealth came from mother earth, and if I had free speech I would say that then. I am still of the impression that the good that comes to this country must be contributed by the farmers.

## WHITNEY'S THREAT.

(Ed. in Financial Post.)

Sir James Whitney, in an article in the London Economist, fully quoted elsewhere, says that if London financial interests continue to be opposed to his power policy, "we shall in future have to take our own course, and we shall be financial centres other than London." This menace does not seem, at all prudent as it discloses a very great lack of comprehension of financial subjects. Because the Province of Ontario has on rare occasions in times of monetary ease sold bonds to United States insurance companies. Sir James probably imagines that there is a sure market in New York for our bonds. Certainly no other foreign financial centre would be prepared to receive the bonds of a British province, which London herself had rejected.

## THE PLEADINGS OF THE DIKES.

(London Nation.)

No wonder the politicians of the Opposition express open dismay at the inept pleadings of the dikes. We suppose that it could not possibly occur to the mind of the Duke of Northumberland that the Duke of Northumberland for his order is "the good time coming" for the people whom he and his fellow-monopolists have hitherto precluded from obtaining land under conditions of personal liberty and of stimulus in the arts of agriculture. There is a humor in this noble sorrow when we bear in mind that the significance of the proposed dikes is being regarded as an argument for dropping this section of the budget. Will our hunting, motoring, shooting, yachting aristocracy, for so trivial a provocation as these land taxes, renounce all the joys of life and devote themselves to hoarding in order to hand over to their heirs estates thus shorn of all the glories of a life of conspicuous waste and ostentatious idleness?

## DIVES.

(Montreal Witness.)

If people have not kings and queens and the sort of thing they will find some sort of man to worship and adore. Judging by the amount of space devoted in the press of the United States to Mr. E. H. Harriman's health and movements, that gentleman's personality is as important to the republic as that of any European potentate to the nation which he reigns. He has been away consulting renowned physicians in Vienna and on his return a few days ago was pronounced a sick man by the reporters who thronged him. His story is easily told and its moral is obvious. Beginning life in poverty, he gradually rose to be not one of the greatest but the greatest power in the railway and coast transportation business in the United States. Endowed with masterful genius for organization, an iron will and unflinching energy, he gathered within his grasp a network of lines that have made the continent in the country were astonished at the consummate ability with which he managed them. He had an army under his command many times greater than any general of modern times ever commanded. He controlled millions of dollars as ordinary men count hundreds, and

worked on a basis of capital amounting to many billions. His success was far beyond the wildest dreams of romance. When asked if he was going to Europe to raise \$100,000,000, he replied: "Why should I? I could get that amount here in New York." In building up his huge system, Mr. Harriman neglected the most important of its parts—constitution, he never spared himself. Fatigue was unknown to him. Every fibre of his being was exerted to the utmost, and so absorbed was he in the gigantic operations he was carrying on, that he paid small attention to his own health. But the human body has limits to its endurance, and like one of his own locomotives, time, wear and tear at last began to tell upon him. One day the conviction was forced upon him that he had overworked himself and would either have to let up and seek rest, or suffer a breakdown. In piling up capital, adding railways to railways, supplementing these with steamships, and pushing still grander extensions of his system, he had largely the capital of his abnormally strong physical constitution. Hence his trip to Vienna, where he was told by the famous specialists that he must either cease active participation in business affairs, or suffer a complete physical collapse. Other conditions were taken, cat napping food every two hours and rest continually. The last prescription was the most difficult of all to a man whose habits were fixed, and whose brain refused to keep quiet. And so he returns home a new man, to ponder, if he may, on the meaning of the old adage, "a man gaining the whole world and losing what is infinitely of more value."

## ELECTRIC SMELTING FOR IRON.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Department of Mines at Ottawa has issued a report by Mr. Eugene Haanel, the director, into the construction and working of the electric shaft furnace for smelting iron at Domnarvet, Sweden. Sweden, like a good many parts of Canada, has much water power which it is practicable to turn into electricity and through electricity into heat. The successful application of this power to the smelting of iron would be of industrial importance to a great many countries. The practicability of smelting iron by electricity was established by experiments carried on under Mr. Haanel's direction at Sault Ste. Marie in 1903. The ores used were magnetite, comparatively high in sulphur, but free from manganese, and charcoal was used as the reducing agent. The interest in the result was scientific, perhaps, more than commercial. Some who should have spoken with authority doubted the value of what had been shown, and though iron producers, on the continent especially, are ready enough to discard old plans for new when there is promise of profit, none are known to have made any move toward taking up the more modern device. There does not appear to have been further experimental work done to any extent on this continent. In Sweden, however, three electrical engineers, Messrs. Assar Greenell, Axel Lindblad and Otto Stenlund, following out the Sault Ste. Marie trial, undertook to design and construct a furnace that would be commercially profitable. They were assisted in their work by some of the leading iron masters of Sweden. It took them about a year to get ready for the smelting experiments, and in April, 1907, they began to smelt the entire charge at Domnarvet. They gained much knowledge on the conductivity and other characteristics of materials when subjected to high temperature, the qualities of lining materials and the most suitable manner of designing furnaces. In the summer of 1908 they felt they had succeeded in constructing a furnace which could be economically used in practice. It was not, however, all that they desired. The consumption of charcoal was large and the loss of the heat of gas caused by the combustion was regarded as wasteful. Seeking to correct the faults of the furnace, they produced the electric shaft furnace, which Dr. Haanel inspected in company with the inventors. The description as given in the report is too technical for the ordinary reader to follow. The test was not made under the most favorable circumstances. The power available was less than was desired, and the time allowed for heating the walls of the furnace was only one week instead of the two or three that experience with ordinary blast furnaces shows to be necessary. There were six tapplings from charges of one, coke and lime in varying proportions. The pig iron product on analysis showed carbon in proportion varying from 3.15 to 3.30 per cent., silicon from 0.06 to 0.08 per cent., magnesium from 0.24 to 0.39 per cent., and phosphorus from 1.50 to 2.06 per cent. Sulphur, which was absent in two cases, was present in one to the extent of 0.005 per cent. and in three to 0.015 per cent. Some minor mishaps reduced the output of the furnace, but the output continued to steadily rise as the furnace more nearly approached its normal working condition. The highest product of any of the charges was at the rate of 2.44 metric tons per electrical horse power year. The deductions were that the furnace operated uniformly and without trouble of any kind, and that, in spite of certain drawbacks, the consumption of energy was remarkably uniform. Professor Von Ockelsterna, of Stockholm, made a comparison of the cost of producing pig iron in the charcoal blast furnace and the electric shaft furnace, under conditions as they exist in Sweden, using the figures of 0.08 per cent. of metallic iron and charcoal containing 83 per cent. of carbon. A charcoal blast furnace in Sweden produces from 8,000 to 10,000 short tons of pig iron a year. The advantage was \$134 a ton in favor of the electric furnace, the figures being \$10.10 for the charcoal blast and \$8.76 for the electric. The saving was all in the amount of charcoal used, the quantity being 0.95 of a ton in the one case and 0.27 of a ton in the other. The situation as thus indicated is at least encouraging for the electric furnace, and the results of its further working may be awaited with expectation that the efforts of the inventors will further justify their claims. The recent reports on the iron deposits of eastern Canada indicate that there are districts where the establishment of the commercial practicability of electric smelting would be followed by important industrial development.

## A Great Demonstration.

Nemo corsets are generally conceded to be the most popular medium-priced, perfect-fitting corsets in the world, and today are worn by millions of women, who care for comfort and best style combined. The Thomas C. Watkins firm has been very fortunate in securing the services of the celebrated Nemo corset fitter, and she will be at the Right House corset department on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 16th, 17th and 18th, fitting free of charge. Appointments should now be made at corset department to ensure a fitting, and avoid disappointment.

## Thursday Sept. 9, '09 SHEA'S NEW MAY MANTON Patterns All 10c NEW FALL AND WINTER MANTLES

All the swell new styles, full seven eighth length, beautifully cut, and made as perfectly as coats can be. By buying now you get first choice of the best styles in Canada—reasonably priced, too.  
\$11.50, \$12.95, \$15.00 up to \$25.00

## A Bargain in Skirts—\$7.50, for \$4.50

Women's New Fall Skirts, poplins, serges, Venetians, satin cloths, etc., etc. All the good colors. Skirts that you will say \$7.50 on sight, on sale to-morrow for, each ..... \$4.50.  
Women's Black and Colored Veil Skirts, \$6.50, for ..... \$3.75

## New Fall Suits for Women

A splendid collection of New Fall Suits and Costumes, a splendid showing of styles and every one a wonderful piece of value; some of these wonderful New York samples still left; the prices within the reach of all make bargains of every garment; \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50, \$19, \$23, \$25.00

## New Autumn Millinery—An Early Showing

An early showing of dainty and stylish Fall Hats, at our always reasonable millinery prices is now ready for early buyers, beautiful imported models from London and Paris of Ready Trimmed Hats in every wanted shade ..... \$5.00, \$6.95, \$7.50, \$10

## A Big Bargain in Black Silk Waists, \$5.95 for \$3.49

Women's Black Taffeta Silk and Black Lace Waists, good range of sizes, a clearing up of odds in our stock gives you bargains to-morrow; \$5.00, \$5.75 and \$6.50 Waists all go at one price, each ..... \$3.49

## Bargains in Golf Jerseys

Women's Golf Jerseys in white and colors, nearly all samples, good warm useful garments, worth nearly double the price we ask you for them ..... \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

## Women's Golf Coats—Very Stylish

Pony and Norfolk styles, white, grey, navy, considered the best made goods in Canada ..... \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50  
Girls' Norfolk Golf Coats, special at each ..... \$1.75

## Boys' School Hose 19c

Splendidly heavy ribbed, fast black Cotton Hose with pure wool cashmere foot, worth 29c to 35c, on sale to clear at, per pair ..... 19c

## Women's Black Cashmere Hose

Splendid quality of Elastic Knit and Black Cashmere Hose, the best value that money can buy, for per pair ..... 25c  
Cashmere Hose, pure wool 50c value, for ..... 35c  
Finest quality of Black Cashmere Hose for ..... 50c

## Bath Towels 18c for 12½c

Colored Turkish Bath Towels, good full size, 18c quality, on sale for ..... 12½c

## Elastic Belts 29c

Black and Colored Elastic Belts, splendid buckles and good colors, the best range of Belts you can see for the price ..... 29c

## STARVED HIM.

Preacher Could Not Get Money to Buy Food For His Sick Wife.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 8.—The Rev. J. Spencer Smith, a young pastor who has had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winchester for the last year, gave his congregation on Sunday evening one of the warmest turnings ever heard in this section. He announced before that he would tell the entire congregation present, and here is a part of what they heard:

"Because of the way you have treated me for days at a time I have had to live on butterless bread and water. I was forced to go eight weeks without receiving a single penny from you. For many days, when my wife lay in bed with her newly born babe, I went without a bite that she might get nourishment to keep her child alive with the bread and tea, which was all we had left. Because of your treatment of me my wife's mind temporarily gave way, and she would now be an inmate of an insane asylum. You see, you know this condition. Yet you seemed to think that just because I am a preacher I could live on wind."

## U. S. GENERAL DEAD.

New York, Sept. 8.—Gen. Henry E. Corbin died at the Roosevelt Hospital in this city at 3 o'clock this morning, after an operation.

## BABY BOY HAD ITCHING HUMOR

Which Broke Out in Different Places—Nothing Would Help Him—Mother Almost in Despair—Skin Quickly Healed Without a Scar and Trouble Has Never Returned

SINCE USING CUTICURA MOTHER GIVES IT PRAISE

"Several months ago, my little boy, now two and a half years old, began to break out with itching humors. I began to doctor him, and as soon as I got them healed up in one place they would break out in another. I was almost in despair. I could not get anything that would help him. One evening I read a testimonial from a lady who had cured her little boy with Cuticura. I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and after using them three times, the sores commenced to heal. He is now well, and not a scar is left on his body. They have never returned nor left him with bad blood, and I am highly recommending them to any one who is suffering likewise. I shall always have them in the house handy, and shall highly recommend them to any one who is suffering likewise. Mrs. William Geedling, 102 Washington St., Attica, Ind., July 22, 1907."

## ITCHING TORMENTS

From little patches of eczema, better, milk crust, psoriasis, etc., on the skin, or hands of infants, children, or adults are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by the use of Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, assisted, when necessary, by mild doses of Cuticura Pills. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure.

Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin. Cuticura Ointment to Anoint the Skin. Cuticura Pills to Purify the Blood. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure.

Wood Preservation. The wood preservation industry of this country during the year 1908 called for the use of 56,000,000 gallons of creosote, 19,000,000 pounds of zinc chloride, with small quantities of corrosive sublimate, crude oil and other chemicals.



## The Automatic Eye Glass Holder

Prevents mislaying, loss and breakage. All prices—50c up.

## I. B. ROUSE

111 King East  
Opposite Waldorf.

## Headquarters Thirtieth Regiment

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Col. E. E. Westworth Moore Commanding.

## Hamilton, Sept. 8, 1909.

Inspection of Signalling Section.

No. 67.—By District memo it is notified that the signalling section of the regiment will be inspected on Monday, the 27th September, at 7.45 p.m.

Complimentary Concert.

No. 68.—A complimentary band concert and reception will be tendered by the regiment on Friday evening