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London, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Strathcona for Governor-General? To that, we presume, no one would object.

The Watford Guide - Advocate thinks that the fact that a woman went over Niagara Falls safely in a barrel may revive interest in the hoop skirt.

King Edward is certified by The Lancet to be in good health. The return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will make him feel still better.

Germany pours down its throat in beer and spirituous liquors generally \$750,000,000. This money would mean a good deal in bread, boots, buggies, education, and a lot of other things.

Mr. Mabey says that out of 49 Conservative candidates, asked as to their choice for the Opposition leadership, only 7 wanted Mr. Whitney as first choice. The other votes were as follows: W. F. Maclean, 13; Dr. Nesbitt, of Toronto, 18; J. J. Foy, 5. It would seem from this that Mr. Whitney represents not only a minority in the House, but also only a minority in his own party.

The German Press is viewing somewhat suspiciously the Pan-American Congress. It admonishes the delegates from the Central and South American States to look out for the wiles of the United States representation. Germany's apparent cynicism is not altogether without good grounds. Her trade with the Central and South American States is somewhat extensive, and no doubt more amicable relations between these states and the United States would greatly enhance the trade of the latter at Germany's expense.

The Hon. David Mills has been spending a few days at Queen's University, where he has given several lectures on Law and Constitutional History. The Minister of Justice is a busy man, but we are glad that he finds time to write articles discussing Imperial Questions, and also that he was able to show his sympathy with the work of Queen's at this particular juncture. The lectures have been highly appreciated, and it is hoped that Mr. Mills will be able again to visit Kingston, to meet with professors and students.

A Southern newspaper, apropos of the subject of President Roosevelt's dining and dining Booker T. Washington, the negro reformer, states that "a dinner given in the home and privacy of his family means that the guest or his son may win and win the host's daughter." The same journal goes on to state that there is but one more step to miscegenation. What can be more absurd than such a contention? What obligation can the mere entertainment to dinner place either the host or the guest under than cordially the bonds of friendship? If such hospitality could possibly point to a mixture of races, what can be said of the fact that eastern princes have been regaled at the festal board of British royalty?

The New York Sun does not mince matters in the present contest when dealing with Tammany. This is what it says: "There have been bad governments of many sorts and names, monarchies, aristocracies, oligarchies. The form of bad government under which New York is ruled today is the worst of all. It is a cacocracy, government by the evil, a government of terrors. New York cannot stand it any longer. It is intolerable that the very worst elements of society which it is one of the duties of a decent government to punish and keep down should here be at the top and in full control. The reign of vice must stop. New York must have a government which does not exist for the protection of law-breakers."

"The most picturesque personality," says the Chicago Tribune, "in the present New York municipal campaign is that of Wm. Travers Jerome, justice of the Special Sessions Court, who is running as the fusion candidate for district attorney. Mr. Jerome, who is now 42 years old, came upon the bench under the reform administration of Mayor Strong, and of late he has been conspicuous in efforts to hunt down Tammany-protected vice in the city. In this campaign he is the most aggressive and incisive speaker on either side, and seems to have the capacity to make an indefinite number of speeches nightly. There is a great eagerness among all classes to hear him, and his utterances are as serious as they are fearless. He recently lectured the Woman's Municipal League for presuming to go down to the tenement house women below Fourteenth street and instruct them in politics. He has also said uncomplimentary things upon the influence upon the municipal government of Mr. W. C. Whitney, the representative of New York's street railways, who lately came out for Mr. Shepard for mayor. He dared likewise to assert that there were things which the people of lower New York needed much more than new branch libraries."

Tammany representatives are well aware of the information which Justice Jerome already has concerning their records and of the dangerous sort of a district attorney he would be. They are accordingly making every effort to insure his defeat. It was even publicly intimated at one of the meetings at which he spoke on Monday night that there were evidences of a plot against his person. It is safe to say, however, that he will not be silenced by imaginary or even real risks of that sort, and that if he is elected he will help make New York a better city. He is a great help to the fusion cause.

A subject of no small importance to Canadians is the probable attitude of the new President of the United States in the matter of reciprocal trade relations. In an address delivered some time before President McKinley's death, Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have made the following statement: "We must remember in dealing with other nations that benefits must be given when benefits are sought." It is a fact well known that the late president declared himself to be of the opinion that reciprocity treaties were in harmony with the spirit of the times, and that measures of retaliation were not. Mr. Roosevelt has already stated his aim, namely, to "continue absolutely and without variance the policy of President McKinley." Considering the naturally progressive character of the new President, little solicitude need be entertained in regard to retrogressive tariff measures.

Mr. Whitney Always in Opposition.

We do not think Mr. Whitney would feel at home anywhere but in Opposition.

The true function of a leader or member in Opposition is to oppose what is wrong in the Government's proposal, but never to oppose what is right.

But Mr. Whitney seems to be like a beginner on the bicycle, who by some curious fatality seems to run here and there and every way but the right way. We mean no unkindness to Mr. Whitney personally, when we submit that a leading public man who so misjudges the public sentiment, and the public needs, as to oppose so many good measures as Mr. Whitney has opposed, would not be a safe man into whose hands to intrust the guidance of the affairs of the greatest Province of the British Empire. Look at this list of things Mr. Whitney has opposed:

He opposed the creation of a Minister of Agriculture.

He opposed the establishment of the Algoma Pioneer Farm, the Western Dairy School, and the fruit spraying experiments.

He opposed many of the grants intended to make the Agricultural College more efficient.

He opposed the grant to the Poultry Association.

He opposed the appointment of a Provincial Road Commissioner.

He opposed the appointment of a Clerk of Forestry.

He opposed the providing of more accommodation for the insane by the erection of a new Asylum at Brockville.

He voted against a plebiscite on the temperance question.

He opposed a grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses.

He opposed a grant for the making of Township surveys in New Ontario.

He opposed the appointment of a Superintendent of Neglected Children.

He opposed the appointment of a Municipal Auditor.

A man with such a record of opposition to things right and necessary is not the man to be made First Minister of Ontario. The right man in the right place is Premier, is the Hon. George W. Ross. Able, upright, and capable of keeping step with the times, the electors of Ontario intend to send him back to power with a majority so decisive that he can carry out without let or hindrance his plans for the development and increased prosperity alike of New and Old Ontario.

Show Cities How to Improve Themselves.

According to the Springfield Republican, there is promise that an extremely valuable lesson in the art of securing the best municipal service will be given to the cities of the country at the Louisiana purchase exhibition in St. Louis. Such is the plan proposed by the Municipal Art Society of New York city, and it certainly should be carried out. Recognizing that the exposition must provide itself with equipments that are essential to every well-governed city, the question is asked why these should not be of the model sort, and so constitute an important figure in the public instruction which the exposition seeks to afford? Both practical and valuable are the ideas advanced. Thus a fire station will be needed. Let it show the latest and best in apparatus and methods. As the Municipal Journal and Engineer of New York says:

"A model fire station could be made attractive to the multitude of visitors, as well as to those specially interested, by having daily drills of the life-saving corps, showing the great value of the life-saving net, the scaling ladder, life lines and the like, all of which are brought into requisition by the fire departments of all our large cities, and which can be easily adapted to the smaller ones. The service of the American fire departments, in this particular, as in some others, is superior to any other in the world. In the model police headquarters the best system for the identification and detection of criminals could be on exhibition, at the same time becoming

an integral part of the exposition. The hospital could be constructed on model lines, certain parts of it left open for public inspection, and the whole made to teach a much-needed lesson in the construction and maintenance of such an institution. Much of the pavement about the grounds could be constructed on model lines and almost wholly without expense to the exposition, as the great paving companies would be glad of an opportunity to place their work where it would be so generally inspected."

The New Ameer.

The death of Abdurrahman Khan, who for over twenty years held the position of ameer or ruler of Afghanistan, has given occasion for the accession of his son, Habibullah. The correspondent of the London Times writes, concerning the old and the new ameer, as follows: "The late ameer was more feared than loved by the mass of his subjects, who probably welcome the milder rule of Habibullah, as the latter is a man of gentle disposition, though of marked administrative capacity also. He is not a great soldier, but the army respects him." In justice to the late ameer it may be stated that during his twenty years of office he did more in the matter of welding together the discordant elements in Afghan society than had any of his predecessors. The new ameer is now 23 years of age, and is quite conversant with the routine of administration. He has not only governed large provinces, but has acted for a time as his father's representative in the seat of government.

It is too soon, however, to affirm that the wise rule of Abdurrahman has solved the perplexing problems of that Oriental state as to preclude the possibilities of any possible pretenders. The brothers of the new ruler, Habibullah Khan, have acquiesced in the succession, and the probability is that they will not prove a source of danger. Rumors are, however, afloat at Calcutta, that Ayub Khan, a son of a former ameer, Sher Ali, and a claimant of the Afghan throne, has escaped British surveillance. The late ameer Abdurrahman in the year 1881 met Ayub on the battlefield and completely routed him. Ayub Khan was hunted, captured, and has for the last twenty years been maintained in captivity in British India. As this once formidable Afghan chief is now aged, and owing to his long absence has lost most of his former prestige with the Afghan tribes, it is not probable, even if the rumor concerning his escape be true, that he will prove a dangerous rival. Sir Acquin Martin, who for the past fifteen years has been in the closest relation with the Afghan Government, speaking on the subject of Russian influence, says that it is regarded as nil in Afghanistan. "I do not," says he, "think there is any likelihood of the subsidized tribes in the Khyber causing any trouble or attempting to close the pass, and I fully believe that Habibullah is quite strong enough, and is sufficiently popular, to bring about a perfectly peaceful succession. It is no secret that much of the ameer's recent energies have been devoted to fortifying his country in the direction of the Oxus, and I know that quite lately forces with the latest modern appliances made in Kabul have been established along its banks."

The Times, commenting editorially on the succession, says: "Habibullah has shown himself to possess the personal intrepidity which is the most indispensable of attributes to a ruler amongst a nation of fierce mountaineers. He has sat long in the seat of judgment, and he has known how to dispense justice as Orientals expect to see it dispensed by a king. His courage is free from the stain of ferocious cruelty, which was so conspicuous in his father, but there is no reason to suppose him incapable of the prompt severity which the government of a race so lawless as the Afghans often-times demands at the hands of their master. The barbarities practiced by the late ameer struck terror into the hearts of his enemies, but some good judges believe that they were not calculated to lessen the difficulties of his successor. If, on the other hand, they do not provoke disturbances for the sake of vengeance, they cannot but act as a foil to the milder sway expected of Habibullah. As the governors of the provinces and the military officers stationed at a distance from Kabul are all faithful followers of the late ameer, it is believed that they will exert themselves to secure the great aim of his declining years by upholding the succession as he arranged it."

Considering the proximity of Afghanistan to Northwestern India, it is of the utmost moment to Britain that a ruler friendly to the Empire, and at the same time powerful in the matter of restoring order in his own domains, should sit on the Afghan throne.

Why They Quarreled.—"You are looking beautiful tonight; I suppose every one tells you that, but I mean it."—Brooklyn Life.

How It Originated.—Teacher—Why did the Pilgrim Fathers set apart a day of thanksgiving? Johnny—I suppose they wanted to play football with the Indians.—Harper's Bazar.

Farmer Gray—Did you hear the loons last night, Miss Citybred? Miss Citybred—Were those loons? Why, I thought it was some college boys giving their college cry.—Boston Transcript.

Perhaps Fanny Was Envious.—Cora—Paul told me last night that he wouldn't marry the prettiest woman living. Fannie—Then your chances of getting him are very good.—Chelsea Gazette.

His Definition.—You're quite a sportsman, aren't you? "Wal, I dunno, boss. I s'posed a sportsman wuz one of dem fellers what comes from de city, an' can't hit nuffin."—Puck.

THE TRIAL
OF ED. RICE
FOR MURDER

Peculiar Finding of the Jury in the Case.

Matter Will Have to Go to Court of Appeal—The Judge's Charge.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Practically the verdict of the jury in the Rice case is that a certain conclusion that Rice had killed Constable Boyd could not be reached, but that the existence of a plot to escape was planned, and that Rice, by taking any part in it, rendered himself responsible for the consequences. The result of the finding will be that the case will come before the court of appeal, and that body will decide the fate of the prisoner. He is now convicted of murder, but not sentenced, being held for a reserved case under conviction of being an accomplice.

The verdict was returned after the jury was out for three hours and a quarter. At 3:40 o'clock the foreman asked for definite instructions as to the judge's remarks on the second branch of the case. The appeal on the ground that no conspiracy had been shown to exist among the three prisoners prior to the firing of the shot that killed Constable Boyd, was rejected.

His lordship acceded, and at 3:55 o'clock the jury again retired. Rice and his lawyer were greatly pleased at the turn that affairs had taken. At 4:15 p.m. the jury reappeared. He informed Mr. Robinson that he was unable to agree. On the second branch we find the prisoner guilty. "On the first branch of the case," said the foreman, "we have been unable to agree. On the second branch we find the prisoner guilty."

"No, my lord; we have discussed it a considerable time, and it is impossible for us to agree." The verdict was then recorded: "We find the prisoner guilty, but are unable to say that the prisoner fired the shot."

Mr. Robinson asked to have judgment stayed, asking for a reserve case to be taken to the court of appeal on the ground that no conspiracy had been shown to exist among the three prisoners prior to the firing of the shot that killed Constable Boyd.

The judge said he had made up his mind that a case should be reserved. He informed Mr. Robinson that he might prepare a case for the court of appeal and submit it to Mr. Guthrie. His lordship directed that counsel for the defense be allowed to argue that it was a mistrial on account of the failure of the jury to agree on the main issue. He added that he would not pass sentence until the case was determined.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Chief Justice Falconbridge, in his charge, told the jury that they would first have to find if the evidence proved beyond reasonable doubt that the shot which killed Constable Boyd was actually fired by the prisoner. If they came to the conclusion that the shot was fired by any one else, or if there was a doubt in their minds that Rice fired it, it would be their duty then to come to a conclusion on the question as to whether there had been collusion between the prisoners and a conspiracy to escape. If they found such a conspiracy they would be justified in returning a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, even if they were not satisfied that he was the actual author of the crime. The prisoner's counsel had a faint suggestion would be an easy way out of the difficulty, but although such a verdict could be returned in a murder trial, it was not returned in a murder trial. In this case, if the remarks made in the charge by Rice and Rutledge were true, a plan to escape would be proven.

Mr. Robinson lodged several objections, as a result of which the judge recalled the jury and gave them additional instructions on some points of the evidence.



Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

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Ladies' Winter Boot, Box Calf, laced, perfectly waterproof, solid leather soles. A perfect-fitting, up-to-date boot, and correct style, for \$2 00

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Ladies' Spanish Opera Slipper, light, fine Kibo Kid S.dands, with flexible turn soles—for evening wear. A very pretty slipper for \$2 00

MEN'S BOOTS.

Only a few dozen pairs left for men. We are devoting all our space to Ladies' and Children's Boots, and we must have the entire stock of men's cleared out, so the balance must go. If your size is here, there is a bargain for you.

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PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U.

Superintendents Appointed—A Purity Campaign Decided Upon.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 1.—The sessions of the Ontario W. C. T. U. convention resumed this morning. An important item of business brought down was the report of the plan of work committee. Among other plans adopted were: That Mr. Beall, purity missionary, be invited to prosecute a purity campaign on the children of the public and Sabbath schools in every county; the spreading of information regarding the evils of the use of fermented sacramental wine; pushing the war against cigarettes, and the re-engagement of Misses Sproule and Leckie for work among the lumbermen.



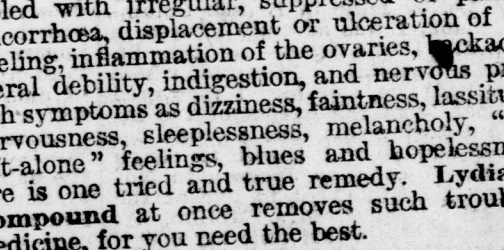
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Pedestrian Heavy Kibo Kid, welted extra heavy extension sole and rubber heels. An ideal heavy walking boot \$3 50

English Walking Boot, \$3.00.

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Misses' Box Calf B.s., fine calf top, Excellent school boot \$2 00

Misses' \$1.50.

Misses' Dongola Kid Lace Boot, heavy sole. The finest shoe made at \$1.50. All sizes, price \$1 50

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