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WOMAN'S WORLD.

ASSISTANCE.

Lean on no mortal Love and Serve.
(For service is love's complement.)
But it was never God's intent.
Your spirit from its path should swerve
To gain another's point of view.
As well might Jupiter, or Mars
Go seeking help from other stars.
Instead of sweeping on, as you,
Look to the Great Eternal Cause
And not to any man, for light.
Look in; and learn the wrong and right
From your own soul's unwritten laws.
And when you question, or demur,
Let Love be your Interpreter.

Richest Girl Marries.

Essen, Prussia, Oct. 15.—In the presence of Emperor William and 140 guests, Fraulein Bertha Krupp and Lieut. Gustav Von Bohlen und Halbach were married today in a little improvised chapel adjoining the bride's birthplace, the Villa Hugel, by the pastor of the neighboring village church, where the Krupp family has long worshipped. The emperor sat with the family while the simple Lutheran marriage service was performed and then stepped forward and congratulated the bride and bridegroom. At the wedding breakfast the emperor drank the health of the bride. The couple afterward left in a special train for Krupp Castle at Rheinfelden, on the Rhine, where the honeymoon will be passed. Bertha Krupp and Lieut. Von Bohlen before the wedding announced their joint gift of \$50,000 to the women's invalid fund, and Mrs. Krupp gave notice that she had donated another \$50,000 to the same fund and 125 acres of land on which to build economical model dwellings for the workmen.

Marriage as it is Across the Water.
Ever since man first lost Eden for his wife's sake the problem of the relation of a husband and wife has commanded universal attention. Nearly 300 years ago John Selden declared, "Marriage is a desperate thing," and opinion has not been greatly since his time. The American marriage has been discussed by Englishmen for generations. Now the English variety is coming in for its share of criticism. Dr. Emil Reich says:

"To the Frenchman, the German, to the man on the continent, matrimony means everything. Woman converts the man who, like a piece of driftwood, floats aimlessly down stream, into a good citizen, a careful business man, and a conscientious worker. She awakens ambition in him; she makes him, if anything can, a success in life."

"To the Englishman marriage is nothing. His wife is as the cigar he smoked yesterday—not worth talking about."

"Even when he is courting the girl he says he loves her, but when he is married he never talks of love, or makes pretty speeches to her, or pays her compliments. His thoughts are not a whit more or a whit less concentrated on his work because of love. The cricket does not suffer; he is not less fit for his football matches because of her. When he has a free half-hour after the serious work of his life (the work of sports and business) he will consent to come and talk to her, probably about politics or the latest cut in coats; never about love."

"After his wedding he leads the same life, morally speaking, as he did before. He is not a whit more or a whit less a man. He goes to his club as often; he takes as keen an interest in his sport; he bets mildly, and he gambles mildly. He is also quite as ready to run after the next pretty face he sees."

"And yet this is astonishing, for the Englishwoman is, in consideration, the most beautiful and clever woman in the world."

"Yet with all her charms she has less influence over men than the woman whom I know. With beauty to attract and with brains to enliven, she is only a figurehead in the social scheme of British life."

"And, worst of all, she does not demand to share her husband's work. A woman's duty does not begin and end in being a good housewife and a faithful mother. It is not true that she can influence her husband. She must work with him, share his business worries and troubles, understand his failures and his successes."

"The Englishman will not allow it, you say. I know it, but that is because the Englishwoman does not demand it as her right."

"If she co-operated with her husband as he should, she would share his life, England would not only be the greatest nation in the world to-day, but the greatest that ever existed—she would be Greece and Rome in one."

"Marriage makes a man more of a man. It teaches him lessons that he could never have learned otherwise."

Velvet Days.
It's a day of velvets, for the suits and costumes worn to receptions and teas—suits made with velvets that trail softly after you, or velvets that are some of the well-nigh indescribable new color mixtures, which are as different from anything we've seen before in the velvet line as day is from night.

"Velvet" means not only velvet, but velvet as well, for if you're not too well pleased with this world's goods, velvet suits are an expensive luxury that entail no end of minor expenses, while velvet has a world of wear in it.

And corsets are coming to the front, after having been crowded behind so many other materials for so long a while. Some stunning French suits are made of it, and are trimmed with a lot of little straps of it, fastened down with buttons.

Comparatively few of the velvet suits are trimmed with anything but lace, or braid or buttons; nothing else seems to set them off in a way at once effective and perfectly in keeping with the character of the material. Many of them have no trimming at all, the rich beauty of the velvet given ample opportunity to display itself in the long, sweeping folds of the trailing skirt.

Stripes and checks and plaids are echoed, too, for they of the velvet are indistinct and sombre in tint and soft and black and white effects are seen in the rendered subtle instead of startling by the soft, deep pile of the stuff.

St. Luke's Church Bazaar.
At the annual meeting of the St. Luke's Parish Women's Association, held Thursday evening, the 11th inst., it was decided to hold the annual

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BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

Continued From Page 1.

batch of "Independent" voters is expected from London, where the court resumes at 11 a.m. to-day.

In the Morning.
Daniel Holmes, whose testimony opened the morning's proceedings, told of having been introduced by one Walton to Tom Lewis, and being told by the latter that he would get \$10 if he voted for Hyman. Collins held the cash and afterwards paid him \$5.50 in Lewis' hotel. He would have voted for Hyman, anyway.

Robert Forman swore to having been approached by Serviss, who had received \$10 for himself in Hodgins' flower and feed store, and also \$10 for his son. Both would have voted Liberal in any case.

George B. Hodgins had been promised \$10 by Collins, and had insisted on being paid before the election. He would not have voted at all but for the bribe.

George Harvey had an envelope containing \$10 left for him at the place where he worked, for voting for Hyman. At the general election Joseph Hardy had arranged so that witness received \$5 for voting for Hyman.

Like most of the witnesses, he would have voted for Hyman, anyway.

Alfred J. Clark related how Lewis had come to him and promised him \$10 to vote right. Lewis had produced two five dollar bills, and gave him \$10 in halves, giving a section of each to the witness, who had presented them after election, and received \$10 less one dollar. Witness, having no vote, had not gone to the polls at all.

Alfred Clark, father of the preceding witness, said he was sent by Hardy to Collins and promised \$10. He received \$5.50 in Lewis' hotel in the presence of Lewis. Clark would have voted for Hyman without this inducement, as would also have Albert Bowman, who had got \$5.50.

Murdoch McKay failed to identify Mulloy as having been with Collins when the arrangement was made that the latter hold \$10 for him. McKay got \$5 for his vote in the Beck election.

John W. Graham had received \$5 as a "favor" for his Hyman vote, and also received \$4.50 from the Beck election. John T. Storey and Wilson Brown told of getting respectively \$5 and \$10 for their votes. Henry Edward Ware was bribed to the extent of \$10, and John Crockett's portion was \$5 in the general election and \$10 in the by-election.

On the name of William Spence being called without effect, Mr. DuVernet wrote on DuVernet's name, then called the witness and then called the witness and then called the witness.

"I again heard he would be here from London to-day. I guess he's gone."

"I expect so," assented the magistrate. "I think he has left the country."

Independent Voter.
John Dwyer, the first witness of the afternoon, announced that he belonged to the type of independent voter. The court remarked that a good many such voters had appeared in court.

John Dwyer had received \$5 from Jerry Collins, and he voted for Hyman at the previous general election. Serviss had promised him \$5 if he voted for Hyman, but witness had not done so, and he had not received payment because he had not voted for Hyman.

William Cochran testified that he had acted as polling clerk in the by-election, and West London, under Jerry Collins. Questioned closely, Cochran admitted that he had received \$5.50 from Jerry Collins, and he voted for Hyman.

William Flannery, witness had previously been asked to canvass Flannery and had found him an independent voter. He had told Collins that Flannery was a "hardy" man to take to witness denied he had reported to Sifton or Lewis. He had not mentioned money to Flannery till he gave him the envelope, when he told him that he must return 50 cents to Collins.

Albert Burgess told of having received \$5.50 for his vote. He had been approached by Joseph Hardy. The money was paid by Collins at Lewis' hotel. He did not see Lewis there. Serviss had held an envelope for witness in the Beck election. Sifton had told him Serviss would have the money for him. Burgess had also received \$5 for voting for Hyman in the general election.

Mr. Robinson tried to bring out that Burgess was naturally a Liberal voter, but witness admitted that he had sometimes voted one way and sometimes another.

Got Only \$50.
Joseph Fortner was next called. He had been promised \$10, but only got \$5; why, he didn't know. Nothing was said by Collins about knowing how witness would vote. He also went to a room in Lewis' hotel under instructions from Collins. Fortner didn't know but what he would have voted for Hyman anyway.

Frederick Ellis was asked how much he had received from Mr. Jones. Ellis thought it was about \$5. He also got \$5.50 from Collins. He understood that "some gentleman from Toronto" was with Collins when witness got his envelope. Witness didn't know he had received \$5 in the Beck election, and had signed a receipt.

Contradicts Collins.
Frank Kallenbach proved the exception to the general rule in daily contradicting the evidence of Collins as to having received any money for his vote at any time. He was shown his signature in a memo book and explained that Collins had come to him after the election was over and had represented that it would aid him (Collins) in getting something from the government. If witness would append his signature, Collins had told him that the elections cost him a lot of money, and he wanted to get something in return. Witness had never received any money from the elections save for working. He had once been paid \$3 for driving a cab.

Asked if he had told anybody he had received \$5 for a vote, Kallenbach replied he had not. He added, "Even if I did I don't think I would say so. You don't suppose I would be sucker enough for that, do you?"

Mr. DuVernet had a colloquy with Mr. Collins, and the latter testified that he didn't remember getting \$5 from Collins in the Queen's Hotel. Kallenbach stoutly denied this, and turning to Collins said, "Never mind, Jerry; you needn't shake your head."

Mr. DuVernet demanded if witness hadn't received \$5 after his vote in the general election. He said he had, and another \$5 in the Beck election.

"It is untrue. I never received a cent from Jerry Collins."

Coerced.
Mr. Kallenbach created a commotion of a flutter by declaring that Collins had tried to coerce him on Saturday night last by telling him that if he didn't go

to Toronto and swear he got \$10 for voting in the by-election he would perjure himself.

Collins, thru Mr. DuVernet, denied the accusation, but Kallenbach persisted.

To Mr. Robinson, witness said that Collins had told him that at the last election he had drawn \$800 out of the bank, and had told the manager he was going to use it in the elections.

Henry Taylor, David Armstrong and Edward Elliott failed to answer to their names.

White Just Took a Notion.
James White, contractor of Ottawa, said he was president of the Liberal Association of Ottawa City at the time of the by-election. He went to London on the Thursday preceding the Tuesday when the by-election was held. He had taken a notion to go to London.

"What caused you to take this notion?" questioned Mr. DuVernet.

"I was interested in the election and thought I would go to London. I wanted to see how elections were run in London."

"Was it from an educational standpoint?"

"I don't know from what standpoint."

"Did you go up there to assist?"

"I simply went up on a visit."

Mr. White explained further that he had always taken an interest in politics. Mr. Hyman was a personal friend.

It appeared that Mr. Long, a broker, secretary of the Ottawa Liberal Association, had gone with him to London.

Mr. White exhibited some asperity when pressed further as to his reasons for going to London.

"I don't know that I have any right to tell you what I went there for."

Mr. DuVernet asked how witness had helped in the elections.

"I didn't say that I helped."

"You didn't help?"

"No, I did not."

"Can't suggest anything that you did in connection with the election, you neither spoke, canvassed, voted nor did anything to assist Mr. Hyman."

Might Have Suggested Ideas.
John W. White said later that he might have offered some suggestions as to checking lists. He had been in the committee rooms four or five times. He didn't know what Mr. Long was doing.

Mr. White testified that he had met Reid and O'Gorman, but denied that these gentlemen were expecting him. He had met O'Gorman in Ottawa before.

"Was this admirable system explained to you?" questioned Mr. DuVernet. The witness smiled and replied that the investigation was the first he knew of it.

"Yes, I know what Mr. O'Gorman was doing."

"Not exactly. I knew he was taking an active part and directing organization efforts."

Mr. White had met Mr. Cory of Ottawa at London.

"Did you have any conversation with him as to how much money he paid out?"

"No."

"Didn't he tell you how much he brought?"

The witness denied that there had been any such conversation, and said he understood that Mr. Cory was in the hotel.

Mr. Cory, an "old-time Conservative," Mr. DuVernet premised, however, that the witness had a personal interest in the election of Mr. Hyman, and this the witness did not refute.

How much money did you take with you to London?" pursued the examiner.

"I couldn't say—not very much," was answered. "Under questioning he owned that he might have been as much as \$500. He explained, however, that he was in the habit of carrying that much money around in his pocket."

Source of the Money.
The money, Mr. White failed him as to the exact source whence had come this inflated roll, but was very positive that it was his own money. He supposed he had drawn it from the bank.

"How much did you contribute to the election expenses, legitimate expenses?"

"Not a dollar," said Mr. White, who stated that while in London he had drawn no draft nor received money from anyone.

"Did you pay any money in London to anybody?"

"I won't say I didn't."

"Directly or indirectly did you give anybody any money?"

"Directly or indirectly I didn't give any contribution," said Mr. White, who was questioning with some care the form of reply.

He said he had previously declined to make a positive denial, and he repeated, "guess, perhaps, I spoke a little too quick."

Evident Concealment.
Magistrate Denison interposed that Mr. White in his carefulness of the term "contribution" was palpably trying to conceal something. Mr. DuVernet, who helped him, told him to say any money to anybody outside of London, and witness appealed to the magistrate as to whether he had to answer.

The court: "There is something working in your mind. I would like to know what it is."

Mr. White unhesitatingly said as follows: "The only money that I paid in the thing was to three or four young men from Ottawa, who were there to check the list of names."

Mr. DuVernet taxed the witness with having withheld this information, and elicited from Mr. White that the names of three of the young men were Higginson, Stewart and McGraw. The name of the fourth he had forgotten. He had arranged about ten days before the election that they should go to London. They were members of the Liberal Association of Ottawa, and nothing was to be paid for their services. Mr. White admitted, however, that he had advanced the money for their railway fares.

"What were they to do?"

"They were to go there as clerks and to check the list."

Mr. White denied that the going of the quartet to London was prompted by any outside of the association. Queried as to the amount of the hotel bills, witness agreed that he might have given \$75 to each of the four.

"Would you be surprised to learn

ETHEREAL LEATHER.



ST. CRISPIN is said to have got his leather from the Angels.

It surely was more merciful to the feet, than the air tight mineral tannages of today.

"Normal Calfskin" is made in Germany—a long distance from Heaven—but its mission to sweating, stifling feet, is merciful enough to be almost angelic.

Pores left open so that foot moisture can evaporate through them.

Cool, clean, light, sanitary, and brilliant, when shined, as patent leather.

To be had only in that Goodyear Welted, fixed-priced, foot-wear.

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