

Irritated Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

WITH THE SPORTS.

The Ontario Jockey Club's Annual Meeting.

John S. Johnson Cuts Down Another Cycling Record—Electric Timing Device Tried.

THE WHEEL.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—John S. Johnson made an attempt for the world's record for an unpaired mile before leaving Buffalo for Chillieth today, covered the distance in 1:57.45, or 9 and 2.5 seconds faster than the record made at Springfield this year by Walter S. Sanger. The half mile was made in 55.55, or 1.5 seconds faster than the half mile record made on the same day by Sanger. The course was re-surveyed today and found to be a trifle more than a mile.

The electric timing device was in operation. This sounded a bell at the start, the quarter and the finish as the rider passed them, so that the timekeepers could catch the time at all places. The watches nearly all agreed as to the time.

THE TURF.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB MEETING. TORONTO, Oct. 30.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club was held this afternoon. Mr. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, was again elected president; Sir Frank Smith, vice-president, and Dr. Andrew Smith, chairman of the executive. The other directors are: Senator Ferguson, George Gooderham, Wm. Christie and D. W. Alexander. Messrs. Patterson, Mead and Torrence were left out entirely.

TIPS. E. Corrigan's horses have this year won about \$100,000. During the season C. J. Hamlin's trotters won over \$75,000 in purses and specials. Robert J. captured nearly a third of the total.

CRICKET.

An amusing story is told by the London Referee of a single wicket match, played many years ago, at Brighton, England, between Tom Box and Hammond, once noted Sussex celebrities. Neither cared about running after the ball or getting fielders to assist them, so they agreed to score as runs what each hit was worth, fixing up the value by mutual agreement. By the time that the light had not too bad to see the ball, Box, who went in first, had hit six hits and about three hours' heated discussion. Hammond invariably maintained that he "had a man there" (one of an imaginary field, as agreed), and "there" was wherever the ball went, while, according to Box, the shortest of the latter's hits was, at least, a sixer.

ATHLETICS.

THE ENGLISHMAN WON. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—Stanton Abbott, the light-weight champion of England, knocked Charlie Gehring out in the third round here tonight. Gehring, who has a record of 22 victories, won the amateur light-weight championship of the United States in Madison Square Garden, New York, last March, defeating three men in one night and putting out Jack Kelly in the third round the following night. He subsequently knocked Jack Daly out in two rounds and entered the professional class.

FIRE RECORD.

An Ohio Town Almost Wiped Out by Fire—Other Conflagrations.

FOSTERIA, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The town of Rising Sun has been totally destroyed by fire. Rising Sun had a population of 1,600 and was the center of oil operations in Northwestern Ohio. Loss, \$50,000. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Fire early this morning destroyed the store and stock of the Green Grocery Company. Loss, \$110,000.

POLITICAL.

The big Conservative rally which was arranged to have taken place in Hull, and which should have attracted crowds from all parts of Wright county, has been put off till next month. The reason is said to be the marked lack of interest among the Conservatives of the county and the utter absence of enthusiasm.

Massey Works May Move.

TOWANANDA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—H. A. Massey and L. M. Jones, of Toronto, and other members of the Massey Manufacturing Company met the North Towananda Business Men's Association today and heard proposals for the establishment of the Massey works in Towananda. The question is still undecided.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

BOOTH IS HERE!

The Commandant Explains His Aids to the Homeless.

The Workmen's Castle Open Today—The Regiments of the World and How the Army Deals With Them.

"It is no use backsliding in London and skipping out to the Pacific coast. The army will reach you there. You cannot run away to Australia without hearing the beat of the army drum 24 hours after your arrival in Melbourne. You cannot hide in South Africa, for the army has penetrated even into Mashonaland. The army is everywhere."

The speaker was Commandant Booth, the son of General Booth, and who, fresh from the presence of his illustrious parent, detailed in the First Congregational Church last night the work that the army is doing among the poor and the needy. The service marked the occasion of the opening of the Workmen's Castle, which takes place at 5 o'clock today at Salvation Citadel. From that time until 7 p.m. the first meal will be served. From 9 to 11 the kitchen will be open again. Breakfast can be had from 6 to 8 a.m., and dinner from 12 noon until 2 p.m. The sleeping apartments and other facilities will also be thrown open during the night.

It was regrettable that the attendance was not larger at last night's meeting, but with the kind of weather that prevailed it could not be wondered at. There was no lull in interest or enthusiasm during the entire service, from the opening singing of "O, that with yonder sacred throng, to the tune of 'Eli Rucka,' until the scattering of the seed that followed the benediction. The band occupied the choir loft, and in the pulpit were seated Commandant Booth, Mayor Essery, Brigadier Holland, Toronto, Brigadier Mergetts, London, and Mr. George Robinson, city, who donated \$250 to the enterprise.

Mayor Essery presided and regretted that more citizens had not turned out to do honor to the occasion. If ever an occasion deserved a large attendance it was the present. He recounted his experience in the army's history in London, and spoke of the persecution that the pioneers of the scheme had met with when women were run into jail because they dared to beat a drum to call the men to the help of the blind and the sick to listen to their story of the Saviour. He paid tribute to Wm. Booth, the father of the Salvation Army, and an uncrowned king among the sovereigns of the world. The work of the army among the outcast, the poor, and the fallen largely reminded him of the beautiful picture windows of Christ reaching the multitude. He predicted a prosperous future for the army in Canada.

Commandant Booth said that considering the great downpour of rain it was not a matter of much surprise that the attendance was not larger. He went on to speak of the Salvation Army in relation to the social problem of the present day. He gave the credit of the army's success to God. There was only one explanation of the power that had made the army such an engine for good or the influence of wealth that had built up in 27 years the great army that now covered the surface of the world and had established itself in 42 different countries, speaking the Gospel of Christ in 27 different languages, and proclaiming his love to the heathen by more missionaries than any other religious organization. There was, he said again, only one explanation which could be given for its existence, and that was nothing short of the power of God. He gave the Christian churches credit for the work they were doing, and asked that the army be given equal consideration.

Continuing, Commandant Booth said that in the first place he would speak of the Salvation Army and in the second of the Damnation Army. In order to fully appreciate the work of the army it was necessary to understand the nature of the work which they were opposing. When they had to deal with the degraded and vile and rejected of men it was not to be expected that they would employ the same means as were employed in the large churches. They had to adapt themselves and adapt their machinery to the character of the people they were endeavoring to deal with.

The first regiment that he wanted to speak about was the homeless regiment. He had never been able to find a country where there were more homes and where people lived in greater social content and happiness than in Canada. And yet there were those in Canada who had no "Home, Sweet Home," no home to call their own, not even a garret at the top of a rickety staircase with a pallet of straw for their heads to rest on. There were 54 shelters in existence, and all had been established during the last four years. The commandant went over the history of the shelter movement as originated by his father to relieve the homeless of great London. In three years 2,447,000 men had found shelter and lodgings for a penny each in that great city, and at that very minute there were 10,000 men seeking the cover of the shelter. There were four such establishments in Canada, and another was to be opened tonight in this city.

Then the speaker turned his attention to the regiment of the starving. There was nothing left to the average hungry man but to steal. Their cheap food depots, 56 of which had been established, had proved to be the poor man's friend. At these a child could get a bowl of soup for one half cent, and an able-bodied man could get a bowl of soup and a large "haunch" of bread for 1 cent. In three years 9,213,000 meals had been dealt out at these depots, and at this date 15,000 meals were handed out per day. This was what they were doing for the regiment of the hungry.

Then Mr. Booth spoke of the regiment of the vicious, or criminal classes. He told of the general's late visit to Kingston, and detailed the army's plan of reclaiming criminals who were released from jail and had no place to go. Society set her heel upon such persons and they would have drifted back into crime were they not taken into prison gate homes and given shelter until they had been found employment. There were 86,000 prisoners in Canada and fourteen prison gate homes. Eighty per cent of the criminals who passed through these homes were reclaimed and reformed. The army wanted to gain access to the prisons themselves, and hoped in future to make them more like Salvation Army barracks than they are at present.

Of the great regiment of the unemployed, he had not time to say more than that the army was trying to get at least temporary employment and temporary relief for the unemployed. In two years they had gotten temporary employment for 12,193 men. In connection with the shelter to be opened tonight there was a woodyard in which men who had not the necessary means could earn an entrance to the shelter and thus gain temporary employment.

The regiment of the hopeless, the regiment of the prostitute and the drunken regiment all occupied the commandant's mind in turn, and in conclusion he read the following list of donations: Geo. Robinson, \$250; Theo. McCormick, \$250 (in addition to the \$800 towards purchase

the citadel) City Council, \$200; a friend, \$100; Prisoners' Aid Association, \$80; John Abbott, \$25; John Ferguson, \$20; Thomas Kent, \$25; John McClary, \$10; Chas. S. Hyman, M.P., \$25; J. W. Jones, \$5; Wm. Turville, \$5; Lawson & Jones, \$2; P. Henderson, \$2; Mrs. D. Brock, \$2; Mrs. Richards, \$2; A. B. Cox, \$2; F. G. Campbell, \$1; E. Beltz, \$1; and W. D. Buckle, \$1. The meeting closed with a collection and the benediction.

SIR HENRY'S DEFENSE.

He Discusses Grand Trunk Affairs at Great Length

And Points to the Numerous Things Militating Against Business—A Brighter Outlook—The Oppressive Coal Duty.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Henry Tyler, in continuing his discussion of the Grand Trunk Railway shareholders today, said he felt that his duty was in London during the time of the crisis, and he consequently had remained there. He was, he asserted, in daily attendance at his office and devoted himself to discovering and making use of the best means of mitigating the results of the disasters referred to. All he knew, he said, that the business depression in the United States during the past two years was owing to the difficulties encountered in the solution of the silver and tariff questions, followed by the great coal strike and the Pullman strike, which had a strong tendency to cause a decrease in a rapid trunk traffic. Sir Henry said that the low rates of coal caused a decrease in freight earnings of 1,100th of 1 per cent, making a difference in the total revenue from transportation of freight of £20,000. He believed that now that the fiscal policy of the United States and Canada was settled trade would revive, but the wheat business was still a great trouble. During the coal strikes, he said, the New York Central Railroad had seized for their own use coal which they were carrying over their line for the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Tyler said that the expense had been kept as low as possible. The Grand Trunk's cost per train per mile was 34 pence, whereas other American roads cost 45 to 49 pence. He again referred to the coal strike and the Pullman strike, describing the latter as the most serious labor obstacle ever organized. Behind these circumstances he said there was a general economic condition which was deplorable, in proof of which he quoted several authorities.

At this stage several of his listeners requested him to come to the point. Sir Henry continued that the directors saw no reason to oppose the proposals made by the committee of shareholders, which includes Messrs. Liversidge, Harrison, Prince, Girdlestone and others, and they therefore had arranged that the committee should make a complete and independent investigation of the books and affairs of the company. The directors, he declared, had nothing to conceal, and only hoped the result of the inquiry would prove as satisfactory to the shareholders as the directors were confident it would prove to the board. He expressed the thanks of the board to those shareholders who, by sending a number of proxies, are supporting the directors, while the latter are striving to solve the company through the most serious crisis in its history.

Sir Henry expressed the belief that the Dominion of Canada would be obliged here long to reduce the coal duty to the same level as the United States. In such event it would mean an annual saving to the Grand Trunk of £35,000.

M. Heggart, a shareholder, seconded the remarks of Sir Henry Tyler. Mr. Jos. Price, manager of the Association of American Bondholders, acting as the spokesman of the committee to which Mr. Tyler had referred, said the company proposed to intrust their inquiry to Mr. R. S. Barker, formerly manager of the Northern Canada Railway, who had consented to act. Mr. Barker, a shareholder, made an attack upon the management of the road.

Shareholder Stroud defended the directors, who, he said, had done on the whole the very best that could be done in the midst of the gloomiest of times.

Mr. Whinnery, auditor of the company, said that a committee were appointed they should consider the question whether it was desirable that all of the accounts should be kept in England.

Sir Henry Tyler, replying to further remarks, said the Grand Trunk's affiliated lines had done very badly of late. The shareholders, he said, numbered 26,000, and the board intended to defend itself against attacks by taking all the proxies they could get. The officials of the company were conducting the affairs of the road with the strictest economy, and the directors were trying to preserve its credit in order that it might emerge from the present crisis with its resources unimpaired.

A shareholder asked: "Is the credit of the company in doubt?" Sir Henry replied that he hoped it was not, but the position of the company was too serious to admit of any dissensions among shareholders.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that the annual salary of General Manager Sergeant was £4,000, whereas the Premier and judges of the Dominion of Canada received only one-third of that sum.

TYNEN. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The result of the ballot in the Grand Trunk meeting last night to decide the question upon Mr. Zill's amendment whether the adoption of the report and accounts of the company be postponed until after the investigation of the company's affairs in Canada was as follows: Sir Henry Tyler's 41 shareholders, representing themselves, polled 15,223 votes, and 2,984 other shareholders, represented by proxies, polled 271,458. Total 286,681. Votes against the amendment: Mr. Zill's 43 shareholders representing themselves polled 4,382 votes, and 6,756 votes by proxy, total 11,138 for the amendment. Sir Henry Tyler declared his motion to adopt the report and accounts carried.

Messages of Sympathy.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 30.—Many messages of sympathy have already been received by Mr. Zill and his family. They are from all parts of the United States and Canada. The funeral, which will take place on Friday, promises to be very large and imposing.

Insurance Against Further Loss. It is profitable sometimes to lend a man a dollar. Even if he doesn't pay you back. It may save you \$10 the next time he finds himself hard up.

Making A Compromise.

Wife.—"I've got to have some money and some new clothes and some shoes and a hat and a wig." Husband.—"Gracious, you don't have to have all that, do you?" Wife (studying a minute).—"Well, I'll compromise on the money."

"Well, Johnnie, I hear you go to school now?" "Yes." "What part of it do you like best?" "Comin' home."

THE LATEST OF TICKERS.

URNS OUT PAGES OF WELL PRINTED NEWS DESPATCHES.

Something About the Wonderful New Telegraph Instrument Called the Essick Ticker—How It Will Revolutionize Present Methods.

The Essick telegraph machine is coming into actual service. These instruments, called "tickers" for the sake of convenience, have been placed in various places where men are wont to congregate, and from each of them there will roll until nearly midnight an endless page of typewritten "copy" containing news of the day and night from all over the world.

A man may stroll into his favorite resort, whether club, hotel or cafe, and by glancing over the neat manuscript unfolded before him by the new "ticker" find out what has happened, what is happening and what is likely to happen during the day. He may learn that Li Hung Chang has lost another battle and more peacock feathers; that wheat has gone up or down; that the Chicago game has won another game (which is not probable); that certain stocks are high or low—and so on to the end. Everything in the way of news will be ticked off by the instruments as soon as it is received through sources that are the best and most reliable. From a central point the news is sent out to the "tickers" and is daily recorded by them in as perfect typographical shape as one could wish.

The paper ribbon that comes from the Essick machine is not the narrow and tender tape turned out by the old stock "tickers" that print one continuous line; it is thick white paper, nearly half a foot in width, and the matter printed on it is in either paragraph or tabular form, according to the nature of the news. A section clipped from an Essick machine roll could not be distinguished from a sheet of the same size that had been run through a regular typewriter. The manner of its operation only will be outlined here.

At headquarters a young woman sits at a keyboard exactly like that to be found in the ordinary typewriter. This is electrically connected with the "tickers," each of which has a metal wheel bearing the letters of the alphabet, numerals, etc. When the young woman at the transmitter thumps the letter A, or any other letter, the wheel, which is linked automatically, promptly prints that letter on the white roll. And so it continues, the lines being printed as they are to be read, from left to right, as in a newspaper. The shifting of the paper is done automatically, and one person, the one who plays at the keyboard at headquarters, operates all the "tickers" simultaneously. They may number a thousand and some of them may be twenty miles or more away, but all record the events of the day at one and the same moment. The machine is about four feet high and occupies floor space about a foot square.

No extended account of any event, unless of the greatest importance, will be sent out by the company. The information will be in the shape of bulletins containing the pith of the news. On momentous occasions, such as a general election, fuller reports will be furnished to the "tickers" and they will be operated all night, or until most people have gone to bed.

Special attention will be devoted to stock and bond transactions on the Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, London and Liverpool exchanges; to grain trading in the primary and seaboard markets of America and Europe, and to current financial and commercial gossip.

The new "ticker" may be seen in operation next Tuesday at the Union League Club and at all the leading hotels of the city. They are being put into many places and are bound to attract a great deal of attention not only on account of their novelty, but also because of their practicability. Chicago is the first city in the country to have such an elaborate system of "tickers." New York has some 350 in use, but they furnish little news of interest outside of the commercial and financial world. The local machines are to furnish information for the benefit, or edification, of everybody. The charge made for the use of one of the Essick "tickers" is a very moderate one.—Chicago Herald.

Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe.

The wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth must have been about the most varied and extensive ever recorded in royal annals, to judge from a list of her wearing apparel recently gathered from the state papers. When the maiden queen was 16, and might therefore have been supposed to have outlived some of her youthful vanity, she possessed ninety-nine complete official costumes, 102 French gowns, 100 robes with trains and sixty-seven without, 126 antique dresses, 136 bodices, 125 tunics, not to mention such trifles as ninety-six mantles, eighty-five dressing gowns and twenty-seven fans. With all these dresses, however, it is curious to note that Queen Elizabeth only owned nine pairs of shoes. When she died in 1603, 3000 articles of apparel were found in her wardrobe duly catalogued.—Newcastle Chronicle.

Queer Marriage Ceremony.

A curious marriage ceremony is that observed by the Negritos. These people are said to be the remnants of a race of ancient pygmies, and still exist in the interior of the Philippine Islands, where they live after their primitive fashion, and preserve their ancient customs and traditions unmolested and unnoticed. When two Negritos are united, the whole tribe is assembled, and the affianced pair climb two trees growing near to each other; the elders then bend the branches until the heads of the couple meet. When the heads have thus come into contact, the marriage is legally accomplished, and great rejoicings take place, a fantastic dance completing the ceremony.

Salvador will withdraw her representatives from Washington.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

A meeting of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Parliamentary party has been summoned in Dublin on Nov. 12.

The Lucania's last trip from Queenstown to New York, reduced the record 20 minutes, the vessel's time being 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.

A boiler in Kreps' sawmill, across the Kanawha River from Parkersburg, West Virginia, blew up Tuesday, wrecking the mill, killing John A. Kreps, one of the owners, and Saul Jones, a workman, and fatally injuring James Mount.

WITH THE WORKERS.

Fall River Mill. Nearly All Resume—Wages at Waltham Restored.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Nearly all of the mills resumed operations this morning.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 30.—The American Waltham Watch Company has restored the former rate of wages to employees of the sewing up department, about 100 in number.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The situation is quiet on the river front today. Very little work, however, is being done, and commerce is suffering severely.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Carrie Furnace Company has advanced the wages of day laborers from \$1.65 to \$1.20 per day. It is believed that other employers of labor who have been paying less than \$1.20 for day labor will restore the price to what it was prior to the panic. This is the second advance in wages which has occurred in Pittsburgh this year.

SOMETHING ABOUT LIVADIA.

The Picturesque Crimean Retreat Where Russia's Czar Lives During War.

The attention of the world is at present directed towards that picturesque situated castle in the southeastern part of the Crimea, where Alexander III. is battling against death.

Yalta, a small town formerly unknown, has become a prominent winter abode for the Russian aristocracy since Czar Alexander II. bought the neighboring estate and estate of Livadia, which is altered and rebuilt to suit his imperial taste. The town lies picturesquely on the shore of the Black Sea, surrounded by mountains which protect it against the north winds. A beautiful road, bordered on one side by vineyards, fig and olive trees, and on the other side by the dark blue sea, lead to a number of magnificent estates owned by Russian magnates. There is the Oranienstein, the property of Grand Duke Constantin, whose buildings are almost lost in an immense forest of gigantic oaks; Aloupa, the gem of this coast, built by Prince Vorozow, and containing not less than 200 rooms, and there is also Livadia, the present abode of the Emperor.

The park, which surrounds the imperial palace, covers a large territory. It spreads on one side over the mountains and stretches

on the other side down to the shore. Alexander II. himself had planted here the most magnificent vineyards, orchards and flower beds. The Empress is a lover of flowers, and the rarest roses of the world can be found in Livadia. There are two palaces, or, rather, two picturesque and gigantic villas, on the estate. The first was built by Alexander II., and creates the greatest interest on account of the memories which it recalls. Its salon, decorated in white and gold, is adorned with the rarest Chinese fayences. The room of the late Czarina contains the finest pictures of the Russian school. The second palace was built by the present Czar, and its interior has no special attractions. The rooms are of moderate size and plainly but tastefully furnished. The charm of Livadia lies mainly in its picturesque situation and in its sun, under the rays of which, even in winter time, the ice melts rapidly away.



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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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