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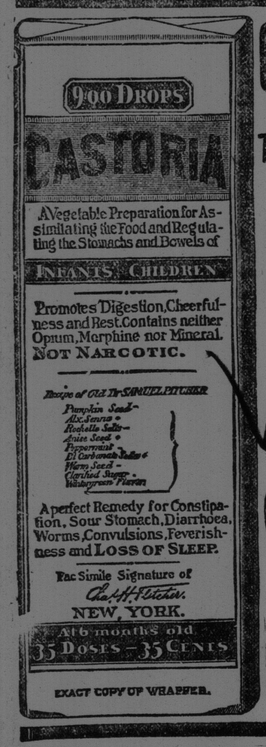

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CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

(Continued from page 7).

to know the honest truth about prospects of wages and conditions of labor in Canada."

Salvation Army Work

"By the end of this year we will have sent out 10,000 British emigrants to Canada. Next year we hope to send as many more," said Col. Lamb, chief of the Salvation Army Emigration Bureau, who has just returned from Canada.

"I have come back from the dominion this time," he said, "more firmly convinced than ever that it offers a better livelihood to thousands of our people than they ever could hope for at home. Every year, in every one of Britain's 15,000 villages, there is at least one family for which there is no room. Our policy is to advise this surplus family to emigrate before it becomes submerged, and to help it to do so. That policy is vindicated by the fact that hardly one per cent of our emigrants have failed to 'make good.' Many of them have done exceptionally well and are on the high road to prosperity. Practically all of them are contented and happy.

"We don't advise the 'down and outs,' to go. They won't be any more use in the colonies than at home, but we know that the unskilled man often does well on the land if he has the right stuff in him, and as we believe that Canada's prosperity will continue to be built on her agriculture we encourage our men to go on the land from the start. We don't paint a glowing picture of ease and plenty at once, for we know that the development of virgin land is hard and heart-breaking work and we try to brace our men up for the inevitable hardships and disappointments they will have to face.

"Whenever we can we send out married men with families, for the family keeps the man steady and makes him just the kind of settler Canada wants.

"I was impressed by the prosperity of Canada and the soundness of business conditions in general, but in some places I am sure there has been over speculation in land and some one is bound to suffer. I don't think it has been general enough or big enough to be really serious, however. I got over the border a couple of times into the United States and in my judgment conditions there are extremely unsettled.

"We have heard a good deal in this country about the hostile attitude of Canadians toward English immigrants, but I can assure you they are highly exaggerated. There is some basis for them, however, and it all lies in the fact that the Englishman is a "kicker." It is not a bad fault. Sometimes he kicks unjustifiably, but often he agitates for necessary reforms and better conditions and I sincerely hope he will keep on doing so. Conditions of labor and housing in Canada are on the whole excellent, but there is room for improvement and that is what the Englishman is kicking for."

Quebec in London

The arrival in England of Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Pelletier, Quebec commissioner to England, who is to represent his province in London, and Major Benyon, the assistant commissioner, is an event of importance to the province which contains the largest city in Canada and which up to the present has no official representative here. This leaves only the three prairie provinces without direct representatives.

The high office which the commissioner held in his province will have given him an intimate grasp of its resources and ensure efficient representation. It is recognized that although not directly represented Quebec has hitherto benefited greatly by the work done by the other provinces. Large numbers of settlers who have been attracted to Canada through the publicity work done by provincial officers have on arrival in Quebec become acquainted with the attractions of the province and have settled there.

"The great growth in the financial relations between Montreal and London and the increasing volume of business as well as the fact that Quebec was the only eastern province with no official representative in London, made it imperative that this condition should be altered," said a Montreal financier recently.

Col. Pelletier is staying at the Hotel Victoria. In conversation with your correspondent he said that within a week or two he hoped to secure ground floor offices where a suitable window display of the fruit, mineral and other products of the province could be made. He believes that there is plenty of British capital and not a few settlers to be obtained here for Quebec.

"We have more untouched resources than the west," he said, "and more ready made markets for mixed farming. Too long have we neglected our opportunity in the English money and labor market."

WHY I LOST MY JOB

Reasons Why Thousands Like Me Cannot Satisfy Their Employers.

I believe my fate is not unlike that of thousands of other workers who daily lose their places for reasons they do not know, and probably would not believe. When their last pay envelope comes along, it is usually, "Your services no longer required." If the truth were known, the reason for their unceremonious removal would probably be that their usefulness was destroyed because of some mental worry, bodily ailment or general indisposition. These things, as we all know, are the most fruitful causes of failure in all walks of life. The battle of Waterloo was lost because of a headache. In this quick age our minds must be clear, rapid, active and free from outside influence or worry, or else we go down to failure with the throng of "floaters" who go from one place of employment to another, giving no satisfaction to others or to themselves, constantly growing older and less useful, with no ambition, no will power, and no hope.

Every man requires of every other man the best that is in him. But no man can use or get the best that is in himself until he is first free from all frictional indispositions and worries.

That was my trouble. I was full of troubles. That is why I lost my job. My stomach in the first place was always out of order, and I was worrying about it and my mind grew cloudy and slow. I made mistakes, and grew touchy. That was the end.

There are thousands like me, going about with "quick lunch" faces, dyspeptic manners, and repulsive atmospheres. No employer wants such men's services.

Take my advice. A healthy stomach is half the battle, for it keeps your mind clear, and your face rosy. I have a healthy stomach now and hold a good position, and my employer is satisfied and so am I.

I started to take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which I was told were good for the worst cases of Indigestion and dyspepsia. The first two tablets made a wonderful difference in my condition.

One ingredient of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digests 3,000 grains of food. The stomach doesn't have to work at all. The Tablets do all the work, no matter how heavy your meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure brash, eructations, burning sensations, bloat, irritations, loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, lack of energy, loss of memory and dyspepsia and indigestion in their very worst forms.

No other little tablets in the world can do so much. You should carry them around with you wherever you go and take them regularly after meals. Then you will realize what it is to be freed from stomach torment, and have a clear mind, a quick memory, a happy disposition, comfort and rest. Get Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store for 50c. a box.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

PARIS CRIME AND OUTCOME

Fearful Plot of Two Men Against Father and Brother

SETTLED AT BILLIARDS

Play Game as to Which Would Slay Father and Which the Brother—Fail But Leave Father Broken Hearted and Insane

Paris, Nov. 6—Two brothers, Joseph and Camille Rostaing, are in prison in Grenoble for the attempted murder of their father and their brother and for assaulting the police. Both Camille and Joseph have been in prison more than once, and hated, with the hatred of bad men, their brother Charles, who is a decent fellow and works hard to keep a roof over his father's head and his own.

One day the young convicts found the place where Gustave Rostaing kept his savings, a woollen stocking stuffed in an old butter jar, robbed it, and spent the money in Grenoble. Old Rostaing would not call the police in and have his sons imprisoned, but he went to see the mayor of the village, told him what had happened, and asked him to help him. The brothers were forced to leave home.

One evening, Camille conceived a terrible idea. He and his brother had been drinking, and the two were playing billiards in a cafe. "I'll tell you what we'll do," said Camille. "The old man has lots more money somewhere, and that skunk Charles has put by some money, too."

"I'd like to kill both," said Joseph. "We should inherit then."

"That's just what we will do," said the younger brother. "And now I'll tell you how we'll do it. I'll play you a game at billiards. The winner shall do for Charles, and the loser shall tackle the old man." And with a grim nod of undertaking the two chalked their cues, and the game for these horrible stakes began.

They had been alone in the cafe at its beginning. But both were good players. Several people looked in to watch them play, and before long there were a dozen people in the room. The two brothers had started their game on an absinthe apiece. As the points crept up both drank a good deal, and as they drank the two began to talk of what they meant to do and what the stakes were. As Camille made his last cannon, he threw down his cue and shouted to Joseph: "I'd just as soon you killed the old man. Killing Charles will be rather a joke than otherwise."

A man slipped out of the cafe and ran to warn the gendarmes. There are only three of them at Montalieu-Vercieu, but these were ready. Camille and Joseph took no notice of them or of the frightened crowd which had collected round their father's house. Each of the two reprobates carried a drawn revolver in his hand and, entering the cottage, set to work to smash every piece of furniture and everything of any value on which they could lay hands.

Terrible Ending

Charles Rostaing was not there when his two brothers came. Their father, though a strong man, was afraid of the firearms, and was, besides, nailed to his chair by an attack of gout. But presently Joseph Rostaing snatched at his mother's picture, which was hanging on the wall, smashed the glass and the frame on his knee, tore the little photograph across, and threw the pieces out of the open first-floor window into the street below. His father forgot fear and everything except his righteous anger, and, ill though he was,, rushed at his son.

Joseph laughed. He gripped him round the body and tried to free his right hand with the revolver in it from his father's grasp. The revolver dropped, exploded and wounded Joseph in the foot. Maddened with pain, he caught his father by the beard, forced him backwards to the window, pressed his head slowly back and back until, to save his neck, the elder Rostaing made a sudden movement, lost his balance, and toppled out on to the heads of the villagers below. There was a shriek of horror, and at the same moment Charles Rostaing, who had been working in the fields, came running down the street with a pitchfork in his hand.

But before he could enter the house Joseph and Camille were down the stairs and out of it. Charles and the gendarmes rushed at them. It is against French law for gendarmes to enter a house unless the householder asks formally for their assistance. For ten minutes the two desperadoes, Joseph and Camille Rostaing, stood back to back in the village street and fought for their lives. When their revolvers were emptied they used the butts with deadly effect, and two gendarmes and half a dozen villagers were badly hurt. But numbers overcame the brothers in the long run, and they were roped together back to back, fighting with hands and feet, and even teeth, till they were overpowered, and were packed into a cart, which drove them the four miles to Grenoble.

And when the men of Mortalieu-Vercieu returned exultant, with Charles Rostaing at their head, Charles found his father sitting on a curbstone in the road outside his wrecked cottage. He was playing with the pieces of his dead wife's picture, and was laughing softly to himself. "Ah, yes," he said, "Charles is a smart lad, but Camille and Joseph are the two boys for me. They will go far, the rogues. They are so full of fun, the rascals."

For Gustave Rostaing's heart had broken under the ordeal of his sons' unnatural conduct, and he was insane.

CONSECRATED BISHOP

Quebec, Nov. 5—With all the solemn and impressive ritual of the Roman Catholic church, Mgr. Mathieu, K. C. M. G., was today consecrated the first Bishop of Regina. The ceremony took place in the Basilica, which was densely packed, among those present being many leading members of church and state. There were some twenty-five archbishops and bishops as well as hundreds of priests from all parts of Canada and the United States were present and the proceedings were most imposing and the grandest, perhaps, which have ever been witnessed in the sacred edifice for many a year past.

The ceremony of consecration was performed by Archbishop Begin, being assisted by Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, and Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface.

Among the prominent citizens in attendance were Lieutenant-Governor Langelois and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Among those present were: Bishops Casey and Barry of New Brunswick.

BROADWAY HAS NO RIVAL IN WORLD

(Continued from page 7).

for December 5, has been moved forward to the 2nd and will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman. His Lordship called at the City Hall the other day for his marriage license, and asked that an official be sent to the residence of Miss Sherman to subscribe to the entries concerning her age, parentage and agreement to the marriage, as required by law. She has been confined to her home for some days suffering from a sprained ankle. In view of this fact, to which the family physician certified, the officials of the marriage license bureau consented to waive the rule that all applications must be made in person.

Following the marriage the couple will go abroad on an extended honeymoon, after which they will make their permanent residence in London. It was hoped by the bride and groom-to-be, that Lord and Lady Decies, at whose wedding last February they were attendants, would be able to come over for the wedding, but it is not believed they will be able to do so.

Society was much interested in the report widely circulated this week that Hope Hamilton, cousin of Lady Decies, and one of her bridesmaids with Miss Herman, had turned down young Julian Dillon, because of his recent escapades with a chorus girl of the "Kiss Waltz" Company. The young man has been burning things up along the "Gay White Way," and has got himself in bad odor with his family as well as Miss Hamilton thereby. On behalf of the latter, it was denied that any actual engagement ever existed between them, though young Dillon had assured his confidents that such was the case.

Away to Europe

Miss Emilie Grisby is going to leave her native land again, it was learned today, and take along the $800,000 collection of jewels given to her by the late Charles T. Yerkes. But instead of going to London she will take up her residence in Italy or the south of France. The former ward of the Chicago and London railroad builder is now getting ready to dispose of the contents of the "Hous of Mystery" at No. 660 Park avenue. The auction is expected to be a notable one, for the house contains a large collection of jade, tpaestries, old silver and plate. In Miss Grigsby's boudoir are three dogs carved out of jade, with diamond eyes, made in honor of three of her favorite dogs that have died.

Man's Clothes for Woman

The suggestion of Mrs. Howard Warren, wife of Professor Warren of Princeton University that woman will never come into their own until they discard skirts and corsets for the masculine sack coat, derby and trousers has set the fashionable end of New York on its ears. Voicing the sentiments of the suffragettes, Mrs. Ethel H. Stewart, one of the leaders of the movement in Canada and the wife of an Alberta physician who is visiting the city approves of the idea as certain to inure to the political and hygienic elevation of the sex.

"Skirts," says Mrs. Stewart, "are unhealthy, hideous and immoral," "Unhealthy because they collect germs, hideous because they take the name of Nature in vain, and immoral because they leave the feminine figure to the imagination. The adoption of a coat and trousers similar to those worn by men, would protect women from colds contracted by the dragging of wet skirts in stormy weather. It would enable them to get along with two suits a year, as men do, and would free them from the tyrannous demands of fashion. Think of all the money that is thrown away foolishly every year because plain skirts succeed pleated ones, or the kimono sleeve yields the right of way to the leg of mutton."

"Why should women go around seeking to emancipate their minds," continued Mrs. Stewart, "when they are content to leave their bodies fettered in corsets and hampered by skirts. I think it's important to strike off the shackles they can see first. Trousers are comfortable, they are good-looking when you get over the idea of their incongruity, and, if worn, they will accomplish the greatest reform ever attempted in the feminine world—they will do away with corsets. The costumes of Oriental countries, of China, India and Morocco, which have changed very little in hundreds of years, all tend to establish woman's prior claim to the trousered costume. Woman, as a matter of fact invented almost everything that has added to human comfort, and I'm sure it was a woman who designed, cut out and made the first pair of trousers.

City vs. Country Life

Members of the medical profession here are registering their exception to the plea of Dr. Wiley, head of the Pure Food Commission of the department of agriculture at Washington, for the removal of all productive industries from the cities to the country, as a step in the improvement of the health of the masses. In connection with this suggestion the government's chemist advocated the passage of legislation by the various states making it unlawful for municipalities to have any productive industry within their borders.

"If such industries," says Dr. Wiley," were driven to the country each man would have his own plot of ground, with its garden and would be an aristocrat of nature."

Dr. William J. Robinson, president of the American Medical Society, replying to Dr. Wiley on behalf of the medical fraternity says that statistics concerning the health of modern American cities, especially New York, which is the greatest manufacturing centre on the continent, refute the contentions of the government expert.

"The food eaten by the average man in the city," says Dr. Robinson "is better than the food of the average country dweller. The modern city is unquestionably healthier than the country and statistics show that its death rate is lower. The factories should not be moved beyond the boundaries of the city, but only to its outskirts. We hear so often and have got so used to the endless encomiums of the country," continued Dr. Robinson, "that we are apt to make parrot-like repetitions of them without considering the facts.

"Country families ought to eat the best food in the world, but as a matter of fact they don't. They send the cream and the new laid eggs and the fresh fruits and vegetables to the city markets and live themselves on cold storage products and canned goods. Also they consume an undue quantity of pastry, fried dishes and fat pork. Fresh air is important, but we must not make a fetish of it," Dr. Robinson asserted.

"I know that many people have paid with colds and pulmonary troubles for their injudicious worship of fresh air. I do not think it necessary to sleep with open windows at all seasons of the year. One of the healthy advantages of the city is the steam heat which mitigates the rigor of winter air. Certainly intellectual work can be much more easily performed in the city than in the country. The dullness and monotony of the latter are most injurious to mental efficiency.

"One of the most important factors of health and longevity is congenial occupation, and one of the great tragedies of our social system is that so many thousands are obliged to be engaged in occupations for which they are not suited, and which they hate. Uncongenial, occupation deteriorates the mind, depresses the spirit and weakens the body. But there is a wider field of choice in the city than in the country."

Say "Tillson's" when you buy Rolled Oats

DON'T simply ask for "rolled oats." That is only a term indicating the process of rolling oat grains flat.

In ordinary rolled oats some of the flakes are thicker than others. They can't cook evenly.

Look at a handful of Tillson's Rolled Oats. Every flake is as thin as it can be rolled without breaking, and all the flakes are the same in size and thinness. That means not only *quick cooking*, but also *even cooking*.

Tillson's Rolled Oats make porridge that looks good and tastes good. And they are perfectly digestible after cooking but 15 minutes—no more.

Try a dish of porridge made from Tillson's Rolled Oats tomorrow.

Tillson's Oats

Your grocer has Tillson's. Two sizes—10c and 25c. Each 25c package contains a handsome piece of English Porcelain Tableware.

CANADIAN CEREAL & MILLING Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

Through careles handling of a rifle by his brother, the little two-year-old son of Wm. Sanderoux, of Lakeville, near Moncton, was shot in the back yesterday. The wound is not very serious.

J. R. McKnight, of Chatham, suffered loss of about $1,000 on Saturday when his automobile caught fire, and was partially destroyed.

Captain James A. Hagen, of the New York fire department was killed at a fire in Brooklyn on Saturday night. He was on a roof with his men when it showed signs of collapsing. He hurried the men down the ladders but was too late to save himself. He was aged thirty-four and leaves his wife and one child.

The body of George Ackeley, of East Machias, Me., was found near the carcass of a cow moose which he evidently had shot. He had a bullet wound in his abdomen and apparently had been killed by a stray shot from the rifle of some other hunter.

The tory camp is in a state of war over the navy question. Two prominent Conservative papers, the Ottawa Journal and Montreal Star, are at logger-heads over the naval question and each is advocating a different method of procedure. The Star wants a direct contribution of dreadnoughts while the Journal advocates the construction of ships at home and controlled by Canadians.

At the land show in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Saturday afternoon, announcement was made that in the competition for the best wheat in the world, for the prize of $1,000 offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessey, Canada had won over the United States. In the awards for the best alfalfa and potatoes Canadians were winners as well. S. Wheeler, of Rolapan, Sask., won the $1,000 dollars.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 5—(Special)—John E. Kehl, American consul, left Sydney this evening for Boston enroute to Salonika, Turkey, where he has been transferred to the consulate of that district. He will be succeeded here by J. H. Freeman formerly American consul in Mexico.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 4—Without opposition and amid great enthusiasm at Kamloops today Hon. Martin Burrell was elected for Yale-Caribou.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 5—Police have under arrest John Bozeyk, an Austrian, aged twenty-six, charged with being one of the parties concerned in robbery of the Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, September 11, when a sum of $258,000 was taken. He had in his possession $4,000 in the bank's bills.

THAT'S WHEN HE STARTED.

"Is your child in bed by eight every evening?" "Technically, yes. We begin arguing about that time."—Washington Herald.

In the absence of Police Sergeant Kilpatrick, who is on vacation, Sergeant Joseph Scott is in command of the North End division, with acting Sergeant John McCollum in charge of the night patrol.

HEADACHE

Stop it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking "NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers 25c. a box, at all druggists'.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED. MONTREAL. 27

THE HOUSE FAMED FOR MILLINERY

Complete Clearance of Fall and Winter Millinery

A Festival of Bargains in the Smartest Productions of 1911 in Trimmed and Untrimmed Headwear For Ladies, Misses and Children.

Beginning at Nine O'clock This Morning all Hats in our store will be placed on sale at prices which mean tremendous saving. First cost has been entirely ignored, as we are determined to make this sale the Banner Millinery Bargain Event of the Season. So great are the reductions that those who felt unable to afford a new hat this winter can now procure two for what in many cases they would ordinarily pay for one. The large and widely varied display embraces

Beautiful Pattern Hats from London, Paris and New York--A Few of the Famous Gage Creations, Worth $30 Each, Are Marked During This Sale at $10 Each.

All the Latest Novelties in Model, Material, Coloring and Trimming are represented, affording an unrivalled range from which to make selections. The earlier you come the better value you will get for your money.

The Reduced Prices Are Marked in Big Red Figures.

Don't Miss This Great Money-Saving Opportunity. Bargains Reign Supreme.

MARR'S, 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte St.