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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Henry Irving.

It was said of Garrick, by his friend Samuel Johnson, that his death eclipses the gaiety of nations and diminished the public stock of entertainment. The death of Henry Irving is a loss to the English-speaking world, but the word "gaiety" would not be consonant with his art and his lofty professional purpose. He took a serious view of his calling and no actor of modern times did so much to justify it. He believed that the true function of the stage was to be a teacher of the masses, a great moral and artistic uplift. He bent his energies toward realizing his ideal with a devotion and self-sacrifice which, perhaps, constitute a greater claim on the remembrance of the public than his genius as an actor. With him his art was first, and money-making second. He made and lost fortunes, and died poor, because he insisted on the highest standard of achievement, lavishing money on sumptuous productions which failed to meet a deficient popular taste. The modern stage if directed by the spirit which animated Irving, would become an ennobling influence, but it cannot be said of the theater today in America at least, that it makes any contribution to the higher life of the people.

As to Irving's ability purely as an actor there have been always two opinions. His great intellectual power and energy of character would have won him distinction in any pursuit, but his personality was so intense that it was apt to dominate his roles instead of being submerged in them. His mannerisms, about which so much has been written, were the expression of an individuality which no art could conceal, and he was most successful in the portrayal of characters which harmonized most with his own idiosyncracies. However great before the footlights, Irving was still greater as a man, which is more than can be said of most of his eminent predecessors on the English stage. Death was not unkind in overtaking him at the summit of his reputation.

The Kindergarten.

In some quarters there is a disposition to question the value of the kindergarten, as if experience had not decided in favor of Froebel's great conception. The Hamilton papers have been engaged in a warm controversy over the system. The Spectator takes sides against it, complaining that "little tots are kept imprisoned and their little brains muddled, and their little bodies suffering from lack of exercise." The Spectator clinches its argument with the broad statement that no child should be sent to a school of any sort until 7 or 8 years old. These assertions show a misapprehension of the principles of the system, and would not be made by anyone who knows what the kindergarten exercises are. The kindergarten, as the very name implies, is not meant to be a school. It is intended to make easier the transition from the home to the school, the years for which it is designed being from 4 to 7. It is "education through play." Froebel saw that all children play, and learn through their play, but the education that a child gains, playing by himself, is too desultory to be of much value. He said: "I see that the children delight in movement. . . . I can contrive motives and means for the same exercise of the limbs which will result in increased power and health, and train the children to a conscious command of their bodily functions. . . . I see that they use their senses, but merely at the accidental solicitation of surrounding circumsances, and therefore, imperfectly. I can contrive means for a definite education of the senses, which shall result in inceased quickness of vision, hearing, touch, etc. I can train the purblind eye to take note of delicate shades of color, the dull ear to appreciate minute differences of sound. . . . I see that they observe; but their observations are for the most part transitory and indefinite, and often, therefore, comparatively unfruitful. I can contrive means for concentrating their attention by exciting curiosity and interest, and educate them in the art of observing. . . . I see that they invent and construct; but often awkwardly and aimlessly. I can avail myself of this instinct and open to it a definite field of action. In various ways I shall prompt them to invent, construct, contrive and imitate, and in doing so develop their nascent taste for symmetry and beauty."

Consequently, the invention of the kindergarten, with its organized play, its songs, games, stories, building blocks, balls, paper folding, painting, modeling and other devices for developing the child, mentally, morally and physically.

In this city, fortunately, there is no question amongst those in authority as to the value of the kindergarten, and the parents who have or have had children in the kindergartens are almost without exception advocates of the system. The present enrollment is about 700. The primary teachers in the public schools here, as in most other cities where it is established, will answer for the greater readiness of the kindergarten child to begin school work. The late inspector, Mr. Carson, estimated that a kindergarten course saves an average child a year in grade work. One can speak of the enlarged vocabulary, the training of eye, ear, hand, the musical sense, and many other results that are easily seen, but much of the influence of the kindergarten cannot be estimated. We cannot measure the gain to a child of happy memories, of a love for nature that is fostered, of a helpful spirit, and of wider interest in things and people that belong in some degree to every child who spends a year or two in the kindergarten.

It is a matter of regret that there are still many children of suitable age not in our kindergartens, through tht carelessness or the unenlightenment of the parents. In many cases the children that are at home have little time devoted to their training, but are turned into the street and left to play without supervision with chance companions. The primary teachers complain that not more than half their children have had a year in the kindergarten, although this is a city where kindergartens are established and free. It is a developing system and the full benefit cannot be derived by a child who is sent irregularly or for only a short period before entering the grade school.

Taxes on Commercial Travelers and Outside Dealers.

Special provincial taxes on outsiders, about which there has lately been considerable discussion, are not novelties, though an effort has been made in some quarters to make believe that the Quebec provincial law, passed last year, was the first of the kind.

The pioneer in this class of special taxation was the Province of Prince Edward Island, which as far back as 1894, passed "An act to impose a direct tax on certain classes of traders." This was reported upon by Sir C. H. Tupper then minister of justice, who, while expressing a doubt as to its validity "in view of the exclusive authority of Parliament in matters of trade and commerce," held that the statute did not call for disallowance, but was rather a matter to be left for determination by the courts at the instance of anyone interested in questioning the validity of the measure. For this reason, this, the pioneer "anti-commercial traveler" law, was permitted by the Conservative Government of that day to go into law.

The Prince Edward Island law which was thus disposed of is still in force. It extends to "every casual trader not permanently residing in this province, doing business within this province, commonly known as 'commercial travelers,' and every person not permanently residing in this province and who sells either for himself or any other person any goods, wares or merchandise in this province, or solicits or canvasses for others, either for himself or any other person for the sale, exchange or purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise within this province, either by the production of samples, photographs, catalogues, printed or written matter, or simply by word of mouth without the production of samples, photographs, catalogues, printed or written matter," etc. If the goods, wares and merchandise be not liquor the annual license fee is $20; if they be liquor it is $200. The penalty for selling, soliciting, etc., is $200 for each occasion (act of 1894 c. 4, s. 3).

Article 229 of the Quebec license law, 63 V. c. 12, as amended by 1905, c. 14 s. 1, provides:

"229. It is forbidden to all persons, corporations and clubs, under pain of the fines and penalties hereinafter promulgated: . . .

"7. If a person not residing in the province, to act as a commercial traveler by soliciting or taking orders for, or selling goods, wares or merchandise, other than intoxicating liquors, or by advertising or offering such goods for sale, by sample, catalogue or price list, for a person, firm or corporation having no place of business in Canada."

By article 341 e. (1905, c. 14, s. 2) any person desirous of so acting is required to first obtain a license therefor, such license being granted for one year and expiring on 1st May. The penalty for so acting without a license is a fine of not more than $1,000 and not less than $500 for each contravention (article 341 f). The fee for a license is $300. (Article 341 h). The licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors by sample or on commission are fixed by article 64 of the license law, 63 V. c. 12, and are:

"a. If the licensee has no fixed office or place of business in the Province, $400.

"b. If the licensee has a fixed office or place of business in the Province the rate of duty shall be the same as enacted for wholesale liquor licenses."

The British Columbia statute, 1905, c. 10, s. 4, provides as follows:

"No commercial traveler, agent or other person, not being a resident of British Columbia, shall take or solicit orders either for himself or any other person, for any goods, wares, merchandise or other effects to be imported into this Province to fill such orders unless and until he shall have taken out and had granted to him, for the period specified in the schedule A hereto, a license under this act, and paid therefor the license fee prescribed in said schedule A in respect of the class of goods dealt with."

The license fee in case of liquors and cigars is $100 for every six months; in case of other goods, $50.

The penalty for soliciting or taking orders is a penalty not exceeding $100 in addition to the amount of the license, and in default of payment, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

It is interesting to note the distinctions made by these several restrictive measures. The P. E. I. act affects and extends to all persons not permanently residing in the Province. The Quebec act affects persons not residing in the Province, soliciting or taking orders for "persons, firms or corporations" having no place of business in Canada. In Quebec, also, the seller of liquors from the outside, has to pay a higher tax than the seller of other goods. The British Columbia act applies to persons not resident in the Province taking or soliciting orders for goods, etc., to be imported into the Province.

These enactments have proved very vexatious restrictions on inter-Provincial trade and it certainly would be a good thing if the Local Legisiatures could be prevailed upon to repeal them. They are defended on two special grounds: (1) That they are necessary as aids to increasing the Provincial revenue; (2) That it is only fair that outsiders wishing to do business in a Province should pay taxes, so as to be placed on an equality with business men resident in the Province who do, and it is pointed out that in this respect municipal bylaws in nearly every center of population put transient traders on something like an equality with permanent residents. In answer to this last argument it is contended that established business houses, paying taxes to the Federal Government, in the shape of customs duties, should not be classed in any Province as transient traders. British Columbia, or Quebec, or Prince Edward Island may derive a small revenue by taxing travelers from Ontario, but they might lose more than they gain if Ontario chose to treat them in the same manner. Technically these taxes may be within the rights of the Province, but they constitute an interference with trade and commerce, contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the British North America Act.

The cry of the East Middlesex spoilsmen has not fallen on deaf ears.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been talking to the men of Athens, Ontario, with the grace of Athenian eloquence.

It is remarkable that the congestion in the Canadian grain traffic this autumn is east and not west of the great lakes. It used to be the other way round.

Germany is trying to find out whether Great Britain offered to help France in the event of a war over the Moroccan question. There is no doubt which side John Bull's sympathies would have been with.

The sentence pronounced upon Gow, who killed the boy Hill in Dummer Township, Peterboro County, is being criticised as inadequate, but it is a credit to Canadian justice that the trial jury pronounced against him, in the face of strong local sympathy. It removes the blot left by the verdict of the coroner's jury.

One of Sir William Mulock's last official acts was to open an avenue of opportunity for an unfortunate class, the deaf and dumb. He offered to give them employment in the postoffice as letter sorters, a work which they can perform as well as anyone else. Sir William has not posed as a philanthropist, but this act shows him to be a man of genuine kindness of heart.

It is pleasing to be able to contradict the story that the consumptive Lephard died in the isolation hospital at Galt without attendance. The Galt authorities, to their credit, provided him with a nurse and he had constant medical attention. The experiences of the poor fellow before he found this haven of refuge were, however, a reproach to the Province.

Two employes of the London Asylum have been dismissed without reasons being given, one being Mr. Mackenzie, who held the important position of storekeeper. If their places are not to be filled, the step may be defended on the score of economy, but if these gentlemen have been removed to make way for party workers some explanation is due them and the public. Mr. Whitney in reply to Toronto spoilsmen who asked for wholesale dismissals from the civil service, told them to first support their demands by evidence of active partisanship against Government employes. If there is any evidence against the London Asylum employes who have received their walking ticket it must be of the hole-and-corner kind. They have not been confronted with it and have had no opportunity to defend themselves. It is the Government that is on the defensive.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES, over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
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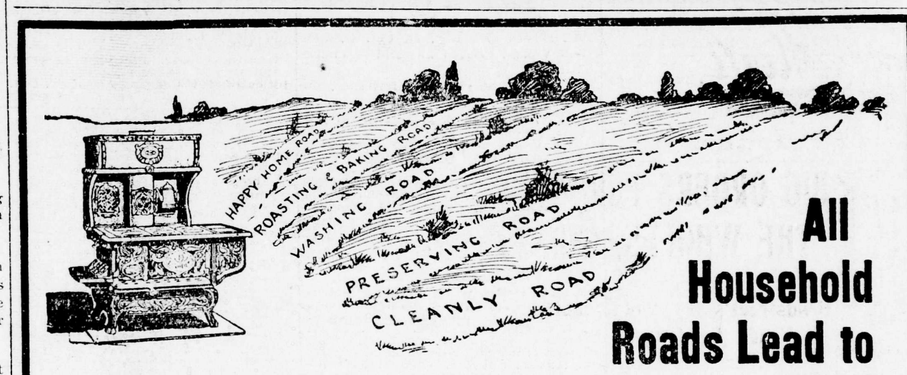

All Household Roads Lead to Kitchen Work

NINE-TENTHS of kitchen labor and worry is caused by ill-working cook stoves and ranges; by ranges that draw poorly; that have such complicated drafts that only a skilled mechanic can manage them; whose grates are so constructed that it is a strong man's work to shake them down; ranges which work well when the wind is in a certain direction, but act like a fiend at other times; ranges whose work is so unreliable that the housekeeper is in a constant nerve-racking worry lest the meals be late or the baking spoiled.

The Pandora range is built to make work easy, a child can shake it down; its drafts are so simple that one learns them in a minute; its heat is kept in the range so effectively that you can do a big baking and hardly know there is a fire in it two feet away; it keeps the kitchen cool; it saves you worry; it saves you time and money; it saves you backaches and headaches, because it is so easy to manage and so reliable.

The Pandora makes kitchen work easy.

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There is no fire in a matchmaker's matches.

A MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY.—But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

Women's Suits made to order from our material, $8 85 to $20

Payable when suit is complete. From your material, $4 75.

Skirts, late styles, $3 00; waists, luster, $1 50; silk, $2 25. Coats, for winter wear, from fancy tweeds, $5 00. Hats—$5 hats, $3 00; Polo Turbans, $2 25 for $3 00 kind. Buy from the wholesale and save half.

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The Name HOLBROOKS On the Label Of a Worcestershire Bottle Stamps It as Genuine.

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To the Land of Game of all Kinds along the Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Northern and Western Ontario.

SEND FOR COPY OF GAME LAWS AND

OPEN SEASONS

Deer, November 1st to November 15th.

Moose, Caribou, Reindeer, north of the Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary, inclusive, October 15th to November 15th.

Cow Moose must not be hunted at any time.

No more than two deer, one bull moose or one bull caribou or reindeer may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used hunting deer, but must not be allowed to run at large during close season.

The young of moose, reindeer or caribou, if only one year old or less, must not be hunted at any time.

HUNTING LICENSE

NON-RESIDENTS are required to obtain licenses to hunt, the fee for which is $25.00 for season.

RESIDENTS of Province of Ontario are required to obtain licenses to hunt deer, the fee for which is $2.00, and to hunt moose, reindeer or caribou, the fee for which is $5.00. Licenses may be procured on application to District Passenger Agent C. P. Ry., Toronto, through any agent of the C. P. Ry.

From all Canadian Pacific Stations in Ontario, except West of Renfrew

ONE-WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

For the Round Trip

On Sale Oct. 19th to Nov. 7th, 1905.

To all points Mattawa to Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, inclusive.

On sale Oct. 26th to Nov. 7th, 1905.

To all points Havelock to Sharbot Lake.

To all points on Lindsay Branch.

Special Rates to Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur by Upper Lake Steamers on application to any Canadian Pacific Agent.

All Tickets good for Return until Dec. 9th, 1905.

For copy of Canadian Pacific Booklet, OPEN SEASONS, Rates, Train Service and other information write to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto, Ont.

Apply to W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas St., London.

Last of the Fall Fairs.

Blenheim	Oct. 12-13
Chatsworth	Oct. 12-13
Highgate	Oct. 13-14
Ridgetown	Oct. 16-18
Norfolk, Simcoe	Oct. 17-19
Oneida Indian Fair	Oct. 19-20

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond St. 'Phone 997.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Important Change of Time, Sunday October 1st.

All through trains to the west will run via Brantford.

12:20 a.m., New York Express daily, instead of 12:30 a.m.; 3:25 a.m., express daily, instead of 3:35 a.m.; 2:06 p.m., instead of 2:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, etc.; 4:25 p.m. daily, instead of 4:17 p.m., for Toronto; 6:55 p.m., Eastern Flyer, instead of 6:50 p.m.

MAIN LINE WEST.

4:15 a.m., Chicago Express, instead of 4 a.m.; 8:30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, instead of 7:40 a.m.; 11:10, Chicago Express, daily, instead of 10:55 a.m.; 11:32 a.m., Chicago Express, daily, instead of 11:10 a.m.; 7 p.m., Sarnia train, daily, except Sunday, instead of 1:55 p.m.; 8:10 p.m., Pacific Express, daily, instead of 7:57 p.m.

WINDSOR DIVISION.

11:25 a.m., daily, instead of 11:17 a.m.

For full particulars call on E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

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From Montreal and Quebec, every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

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Moose, Cariboo, Deer and Bear.

Reports indicate great abundance of game in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

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Leaving Montreal at 12 noon daily, except Saturday, traverses the best hunting region in North America.

Sleeping and Dining Car Service Unrivaled.

Write for descriptive pamphlets—
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THE WABASH SYSTEM

Will make sweeping reductions in the one-way colonist rates to Arizona, California, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and other Pacific Coast points. Tickets are on sale from Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, and good via all direct lines. This will be the last chance this year to visit the above places at such low rates. The Wabash is the short and true route to all western points. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, northeast corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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All information gladly furnished at city office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

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Cheap Excursion to New York.

Nine dollars, round trip from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo to New York and return on Oct. 18, via West Shore railroad. Good for return to Oct. 27, with privilege of trip on Hudson River boats, if desired. Write Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for full particulars. 42n

Great Chance to See New York.

Oct. 18 is the date of cheap excursions to New York city via West Shore Railroad; $9, round trip from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, good ten days, returning, and passengers may use Hudson River boats without extra charge, if they wish. Write Louis Drago, Canadian passenger agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for full particulars. 42n

Grand Fall Excursion to New York

On Oct. 18 West Shore Railroad will run a cheap excursion to New York from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo for $9, round trip. Good ten days, for return, with privilege of trip on Hudson River boats, without extra charge, if desired. Write Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for all information. 42n

Hunters' Excursions.

All sportsmen will be glad to know that the usual excursion rates will be in effect via Canadian Pacific to all points Mattawa to Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, inclusive, and tickets will be on sale from Oct. 10 to Nov. 7. Also to all points Havelock to Sharbot Lake and Bobcaygeon branches, to which points tickets will be on sale Oct. 26 to Nov. 7. All tickets will bear a final return limit to Dec. 9.

Excellent shooting has been reported for large and small game throughout these districts. Handsomely illustrated booklet "Fishing and Shooting," giving reliable information regarding game resorts; "Open Seasons" and sportsmen's map can be had free on application to any Canadian Pacific agent. Call on W. Fulton, C. P. A., 161 Dundas street, London, for tickets and further particulars. 36mxt