London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Mr. Jerome's Warning.

Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, can be very serious off the platform. At Montreal and Toronto he solemnly admonished Canadians to look at the fiscal issue in Great Britain from an imperial, not a colonial, point of view. He feared that an increase in the price of foodstuffs in Great Britain, as a result of preferential tariffs, would create an agitation in favor of severing the ties between the mother country and the colonies. The British workmen would consider dearer bread as a burden they were bearing for the benefit of colonial farmers who were much better off.

Mr. Jerome may be assured that Canadians will press no scheme of taxation on the British people. Perhaps he has been misled as to the feeling in Canada by the claim of the Chamberlainites that the colonies demanded preferential treatment, and that it was the only condition which could permanently attach them to Great Britain. It is true there has been some foolish talk on this side of the water of demanding favors in the British market as a reward for Canada's services in the South African war. The Laurier Government has been abused also for not bringing pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government, or indorsing Mr. Chamberlain's policy by means of a parliamentary resolution. But there has been a marked reaction in this country from the enthusiasm inspired by Mr. Chamberlain when he launched his proposals with such dramatic suddenness. Canadians see that a large proportion of the British people, evidently the majority, believe, rightly or wrongly, that his policy, in so far as it is protective, would be disastrous to Great Britain, and, in so far as it is preferential, would bleed the mother country for the advantage of the colonies. Canadians do not wish to be placed in a selfish light. They do not wish to be represented as urging upon the British people a course which the latter regard as unjust and oppressive. They are content to let their fellow-Britons in the old land treat this question as entirely a domestic one.

Professor Shortt's Addresses.

Professor Shortt this week delivered to the alumni conference of Queen's University a series of three addresses on the "Economical Aspects of Modern Society." Political economy has been called the dismal science, and there was nothing in Professor Shortt's very able addresses to prove the contrary. It was an admirable study of social statics, but social dynamics, he almost confesses, belong to a wider sphere. He declared that the possibilities for a vast amelioration of human life were never so bright as at present; but he did not claim that political economy pointed the way.

Of capital and its functions he took the strictly orthodox view. Capital, he said, was under no obligation to employ labor and employ it regularly. Its object was not to employ labor, but to make a profit. Since it was not a spontaneous product of nature, but a very limited accumulation from human effort it could not furnish the workmen's income regardless of the market.

State socialism or collectivism he dismissed without reserve. "Society might secure employment for all its members for a short time on terms which would involve an ultimate abolition of employment and wholesale starvation." In his opinion the whole complex system of production and distribution which obtains today was infinitely better organized and more efficient than any previous system of attempted central oversight. "There is no single person, and no single organization, least of all the state, which undertakes even to know, much less to effect, the connection between the fragments which constitute the economic contribution of individuals and the varied products of world-wide origin which serve as their rewards, and which they are freely permitted to select for themselves."

Neither is trade unionism, in Professor Shortt's estimation, even a palliative. He claimed that the unions, by suppressing competition, crowded the surplus workmen into lower grades of unskilled and unorganized labor. "One effect of the increasing power of trades unionism is to concentrate the poorer and less capable grades of labor in the unskilled and unorganized trades, and thus to swell the ranks of the poverty-stricken and sweated labor bands. Organized labor has thus disposed of the dream of its earlier advocates, that it was capable of bringing universal redemption to the lower classes." He admitted, however, that the training and self-discipline incident to the meetings and affairs of the trades unions afforded an excellent school in civics, training the members for the wider duties of citizenship.

What, then, is the remedy, or even the principle of social progress? A clue will be found in this passage of his address:

"Throughout the past eight years there has been a much greater demand for labor in America than could find supply. The scarcity of domestic servants in particular had produced almost a crisis in domestic life. Nevertheless the sweated labor conditions during that time have been scarcely, if at all, relieved, and the worst conditions of all were those surrounding the occupations of girls and women. It was plainly idle to abuse capital for not employing the diseased, the criminal, the insane. Beyond these were a far greater multitude, who were untrustworthy, if not criminal; who were perverted or defective in mental quality, or who were afflicted with physical ills and maladies, but who must still endeavor to make a living. It was rather a hopeless problem to pursue, and not one capable of any ordinary economic solution. It was really a problem in biology or heredity, and so long as the world was content to pass by in utter indifference the most fundamental and far-reaching of all human problems, that relating to the parentage of the race, we might as well seek to deal with an epidemic of smallpox by means of incantations and rose water as attempt to rid ourselves of the problems of poverty and vice by abusing the economic system."

We are to infer from this that after all economics is only one branch of social science. The dogmas of the early economists, when accepted by legislators, struck down a host of ancient abuses, but many of them have ceased to apply to modern conditions. It was fondly thought that they covered the whole scheme of life, as if the production of wealth was everything, and man was to be considered from that standpoint alone. The theory that every person seeks his selfish interest and that this conflict of individual interests, if men are free to pursue them, will produce harmony in the social order, must be abandoned. The fact is that millions do not know what their interests are, and are born under circumstances which prevent them from knowing. They come into the world hopelessly handicapped by heredity and environment. The economist must hand over the problem to the sociologist.

Mr. Aylesworth in North York.

Mr. Aylesworth, in his first address to the electors of North York, replied to the charge that he is a creature of the corporations. This is an empty accusation to bring against a lawyer because his talent is such that corporations seek it and pay well for it. He does not sell his soul with his services. If Mr. Aylesworth were a mercenary he would not accept a brief from the public, which is a notoriously poor paymaster, but this he is doing by entering the cabinet. Upon becoming a minister he severed his profitable relations with the Bell Telephone Company, and he must forego the fat fees which would be offered him by other corporations from time to time if he remained in private practice. The fact of his past connections with corporations should count in his favor, as his entrance into public life is an act of renunciation from a financial point of view. The other day Elihu Root, the greatest corporation lawyer in New York city, sacrificed an income of nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year to become United States Secretary of State at $8,000 per year. His action was applauded by all parties as an exhibition of true patriotism. Lawyers say that Mr. Aylesworth's income for years has not been less than $25,000. His salary as a cabinet minister, and his indemnity as a member of Parliament, will be less than $10,000.

Mr. Aylesworth announced that he would take Sir William Mulock as his model, and would endeavor to carry to a fruition the plans and policy inaugurated by that progressive statesman. He defended the increase in the indemnity, pointing out that members from the eastern and western provinces were obliged to leave their business for five or six months in the year. He took exception, however, to the indiscriminate pensioning of ex-ministers of the crown. Under the plan adopted a minister might be dismissed from office and disgraced for a public crime, but if he had served five years in the cabinet he would be eligible for a pension. A minister who was wealthy should not, in Mr. Aylesworth's opinion, become a public pensioner, but he was not averse to provision being made for public servants who have not sufficient private means to fall back upon.

A very neat and attractive-looking volume is the first issue of the Business Magazine, put forth by the MacLean Publishing Company, whose success in business and trade publications is very well known. The new magazine will undoubtedly be a great boon to the busy man, for it is a sort of business "review of reviews," selecting the best business articles that are published every month on questions of world wide interest, and containing also an idea which shows you where you may find interesting and valuable articles on business subjects. We wish the Business Magazine every success.

Too many Russians appear to interpret political liberty as liberty to massacre the Jews.

The National Council of Women is busying itself with such problems as factory legislation, care of the insane, child rescue, etc. Just as if women had some other mission on earth than to bear children.

A deputation from the united counties of Durham and Northumberland waited upon Premier Whitney to urge that the benefit of a certain water power be restricted to those counties. It is to be hoped the Government will not encourage such narrow and selfish localism. It would be an exceedingly bad precedent, and not in the interest of the industrial development of the Province. As well say that Niagara power should be confined to the County of Welland.

The Cost of Newspapers.

[Printer and Publisher.]

Modern newspapers cost quite a tidy sum to produce, even though the best of them can be bought for a cent. There is no article turned out in any workshop that costs so much to make and is sold for so little as a newspaper. For instance, the weekly composition bill on the Boston Globe is $4,200. On the St. Louis Globe-Democrat it is about $3,000. On the Cincinnati Enquirer it is $4,300. For special telegrams the Chicago Tribune pays over $5,000 a month, the Cincinnati Enquirer over $5,500, the New York World about $10,000, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat $12,000, and the Boston Herald $6,000. This in addition to the Associated Press, which costs so much per week according to the size of the town and number of papers therein receiving it. The cost of white paper is one of the large items. The New York World pays about $700,000 a year for white paper, the Chicago News about $350,000, the Boston Globe and Herald about $350,000 each, the Cincinnati Enquirer about $300,000, while a number of papers pay from $100,000 to $250,000. On Canadian papers salaries are not enormous, but on the large papers in the States they run well up into the thousands. Ink, postage, press work, electric lighting, also run up to sums of magnitude. The circulation and distribution department are also items of heavy expense. If anybody has money to spare and is particularly desirous of getting rid of it, my advice to him is to start a newspaper.

Mary.

[Sphinx.]

Mary sat upon a pin,
But showed no perturbation;
For some of her was genuine,
But most was imitation.

The Man Who Knows.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Ascum—He's in the newspaper business, too, isn't he?

Editor—O! no, I'm sure he isn't.

Ascum—Why, he gives the impression by his talk that he knows all about how a newspaper should be conducted and—

Editor—Exactly, that's why I'm sure he isn't in the business.

In Chicago.

[Puck.]

Highwayman—Your money or your life, Mister!

Native—But you are not the fellow who usually robs me at this corner.

Highwayman—No, but it's all right; I've bought his route.

Eclipsed.

[Washigton Star.]

The busy bee now hides his head
In grief and consternation great,
"I'll never learn to be," he said,
"As busy as a candidate."

Pass Off the Stage.

[Kingston Whig.]

Of over two hundred men who were in Parliament twenty-three years ago, when Sir William Mulock began his public career, only six remain. Here's an evidence of its strain.

Plumbers' Combine in Hamilton.

[Hamilton Times.]

We hear of one man who got the services of a plumber's apprentice a few minutes to repair a tiny leak in a wiped joint. The boy didn't know what the charge would be, but in due time the householder got a bill for $1.25. Another householder says a plumber in putting in a new boiler, caused a leak in a point in the connections. He renewed an iron coupling and two thimbles, costing about 20 cents and sent him a bill for $2.87. Another—a woman—reports that she was charged $2.50 for putting in four inches of lead pipe, where a pinhole leak had been. Perhaps, however, the plumbers doing these jobs were benighted specimens whose hearts had not yet been mellowed by the beneficent influences of the combine. And just imagine what we might have to face if there were no benevolent combine to save the householder from the extortion that might be practiced under free competition! If it were not for the protection of this combine it might be that before a man could get a plumber to stop a leak in a water pipe or put in a new washer he would have to turn over the titles of his property. Let us be thankful for the beneficent combines.

A Prophecy.

[Hamilton Times.]

How Thomas Campbell would have rejoiced to see Poland sharing in making trouble for the Czar! Some of his finest lines were written in eulogy of Poland's heroes and in condemnation of Russia's tyranny. In many of his poetic outbursts there appears the inspiration of a prophetic instinct. Hear him as he looks ahead to Russia's efforts against other powers:

". . . Well may Polonia's bands
Throw down their swords at Europe's feet in scorn,
Saying, Russia, from the metal of these brands,
Shall forge the fetters for thy sons unborn,
Our setting sun is thy misfortune's rising morn."

Hint for Stylish Chappies.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Dudes, take notice! They are turning up the sleeves of frock coats instead of trousers in London. But we are solemnly "warned" by a fashion paper "against the mistake of having both trousers and sleeves turned up while walking, such a style being correct only for carriage wear." Nothing is said about pajamas or nightshirts.

Discreet.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Though "Money talks,"
As some folks say,
It never gives
Itself away.

An Invitation to Pobiedonostseff.

[Toronto Star.]

Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned. He is tired of holding the wolf by the ears. His career in Russia is closed. He is a brisk old man, eighty years of age, a combination of Sixtus IV. and Torquemada. If he will only come to Toronto we will promise to involve him in a lifelong argument with Dr. Langtry. In pleasant controversy about dulia and mariolatry his declining years will pass like a dream, and he will forget all about ungrateful Russia.

A Friend Speaks.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Will Ontario fail to raise a loan of $7,000,000 on the security of the Temiskaming railway, backed by Ontario's guarantee?

Ontario's failure to raise such a sum would not be a blow to Ontario's credit.

Ontario's failure would be a blow to Ontario's administrators.

Ontario's unassailable credit must sooner or later command a good price for Ontario's bonds.

But what price will the Ontario Government command if the inadequacy of Hon. A. J. Matheson exhibits that Government as a helpless weakling in presence of the simple problem of raising $7,000,000 on the credit of one of the richest commonwealths on earth?

BACK TO THE SOIL.

[London Daily News.]

"We have to face the fact that the spring of all our social disorders is the divorce of the people from the land. Less than a million people are today engaged on the soil of the country. Forty years ago, when the population was not much more than half that of today, there were two millions. It means that the whole character of the race is being changed. We are becoming an exclusively town-bred people. And why? The people are here, huddled together, asking for work. The land is there, delivered over to cattle and deer. It is not that the people would not work on the land; it is not that the land is unproductive. No, it is the system of landlordism which severs the people from the soil, driving the former into the slums of the cities, and leaving the latter a green solitude. Will the next Liberal Government attack this upas tree at the root? Will it, regardless of everything except the needs of the state, break down the monopoly which desolates the country, and then grows rich on the squalor of the towns, creating by the way the great housing difficulty, intensifying the evils of drink and gambling, and sapping the physique of the race so that the recruiting sergeant has difficulty in finding a chest measurements that meets the shrunken demands of the army? This is the work which the country asks to see accomplished. On the answer of the Liberal Government will depend the country's judgment as to the reality of the Liberal revival and the worth of the party as an instrument of progress.

POEMS THAT LIVE.

"Poetry is the music of the soul, and above all of great and feeling souls."

Freedom.

[Tennyson.]

Of old sat Freedom on the heights,
The thunders breaking at her feet;
Above her shook the starry lights;
She heard the torrents meet.

There in her place she did rejoice,
Self-gathered in her prophet-mind;
But fragments of her mighty voice
Came rolling on the wind.

Then stepped she down through town and field,
To mingle with the human race,
And part by part to men revealed
The fullness of her face—

Grave mother of majestic works,
From her isle-altar gazing down,
Who, God-like, grasps the triple forks,
And, King-like, wears the crown.

Her open eyes desire the truth,
The wisdom of a thousand years
Is in them. May perpetual youth
Keep dry their light from tears;

That her fair form may stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to score with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes!

TODAY'S MARKET NOT VERY BRISK

Potatoes and Poultry Formed the Bulk of the Offerings —Prices Were Easy.

Potatoes and poultry formed the bulk of the offerings at the market this morning. The tone was flat, and the demand was light, except for butter and eggs.

Poultry was to be had in unlimited quantities. The demand was not equal to the supply and the prices showed a tendency to ease off. Chickens sold from 60 to 80 cents a pair. Ducks brought from 90 cents to $1 50, though most of those sold went for $1 a pair. Geese were in fair demand at from $1 to $1 50 apiece. Turkeys brought from 14 to 16 cents a pound. They were in good demand. There was very little live poultry for sale.

There were about 40 big loads of potatoes, besides smaller lots. As high as 75 cents a bag was asked for some, but the most of those sold went for 65 cents a bag. They will bring less before the supply is sold out.

Butter and eggs were scarce. Eggs went for 22 cents wholesale, and from 23 to 25 cents retail. The demand was good. Butter sold at 24 cents a pound as a rule, although much more was asked in some places.

The vegetables were offered in moderate quantities. The lateness of the season shows a falling off in the quantities offered. The demand was fair, and prices ruled stationary.

Plenty of dressed meat was shown. The demand was not heavy.

The market as a whole was not as large as the week previous.

CITY WILL HOLD LAND

Mr. Harvey Can't Have Strip on Talbot Street North.

No. 1 committee of the city council held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Chairman Stevely, Mayor Campbell, Ald. Greenless and Carson and Secretary Pope being present.

On motion of Ald. Carson the application of Alex Harvey to purchose a strip of property on Talbot street was filed. The mayor explained that the counter proposal of the city to purchase Mr. Harvey's property for a park, had fallen through, as the city has not the money to buy the land, and the solicitor did not think it advisable to bond it, as other councils might fail to carry out the agreement.

Chairman Stevely reported that Mr. Southam, of the Southam Printing and Lithograph Company, has not as yet signified his intention of purchasing the east end hall for a factory, and the matter of the sale of the building was laid over.

Ald. Cooper's motion re the earlier return of the assessment rolls was laid over, as Auditor Jewell in his report of the civic offices has fully dealt with the matter.

Caught in Arctic Ice.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3. — The whaling steamer, William Baylies, one of the vessels which escaped the grip of the Arctic ice, arrived here today with over 30,000 pounds of whalebone and the oil from sixteen whales. The value of her cargo is estimated at $150,000.

LOUIS AT WASHINGTON

Battenburg, Escorted by U. S. Naval Captains, Visits Capital.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Prince Louis of Battenburg, rear admiral commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British navy, arrived in Washington from Annapolis at 11:30 today. He was accompanied by his staff and the captains of the ships of his command and by three American rear admirals from the North Atlantic fleet with their staffs.

At the railway station to receive the visitors was Mr. Bacon, Assistant of State, Captain Bromwell, Military Aide to the President, Lieutenant Commander Key, Naval Aide to the President, and several officers of the United States navy. The British Embassy was represented by Mr. Walker Townley, counselor of the embassy, and Mr. Seeds, attache.

The American admirals who accompanied the Prince were Rear Admiral Robley E. Evans, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral C. H. Dives, and Rear Admiral Brownson.

When the train arrived at the station Rear Admiral Evans escorted Assistant Bacon and the President's aides into the car where they met the Prince. The party then entered carriages and were driven directly to the British Embassy. A large crowd witnessed the prince's arrival here.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE

The Grand Trunk Men Unanimously Decide to Continue Out.

Stratford, Nov. 3.—The Grand Trunk machinists' strike throughout the system has not been declared off. On the contrary, last night it was unanimously resolved to reject the proposition, ostensibly come to at the meeting on Saturday night, Oct. 28.

The resolution was carried, with delegates voting from all points on the railway where the machinists are interested.

Arrangements will be made by the executive today by which a new policy of conducting the strike will be outlined, and arrangements made for financing it on a more liberal basis of benefits.

The opinion was general that it would be an excellent thing to have an adjustment with the company, but that it must be with credit to the strikers, and they must come out of it with that self-respect they believed they were entitled to.

The executive officers of the Grand Lodge of the International Union and of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers will proceed to Toronto and other places to make arrangements, financially, to carry the strikers, all over the system, over the winter.

Mr. O'Connell stated it was not a question of time. The joint unions would be in such a position that no matter what length of time the strike lasted, the men would be well protected financially.

New Russ Procurator.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4. — Prince Alexis Obolensky, a member of the council of the empire, has been appointed chief procurator of the Holy Synod, in succession to M. Pobiedonostseff.

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere, and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

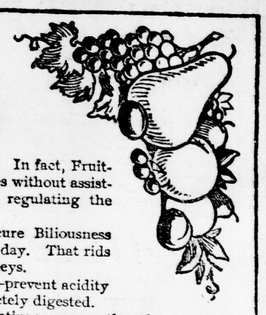
I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send, without charge, by "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

When That Biting Pain Tells of Kidney Disease



Fruit-a-tives are the first step in the cure. In fact, Fruit-a-tives will cure ordinary Kidney Troubles without assistance. They do this by cleaning and regulating the whole system.

"Fruit-a-tives" stir up the liver—cure Biliousness—make the bowels move regularly every day. That rids the system of poisons that affect the Kidneys.

Then Fruit-a-tives correct digestion—prevent acidity of the stomach—insure food being completely digested.

It is by their cleansing, purifying, curative powers on the other organs that Fruit-a-tives have such a healing, soothing effect on sick kidneys.

"I have been troubled lately with my back and kidneys and have received great benefit from taking Fruit-a-tives. I am getting along so well that I intend to continue with Fruit-a-tives until I am cured. I recommend them to my friends."

MRS. JOHN FOX, Cobourg, Ont.

If you have those sharp, shooting pains in the back—if the urine is scant and scalding—if you are bilious or constipated—cure yourself with

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all druggists. 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Second Week of Big Graniteware Sale. **WOODS' FAIR** Second Week of Big Graniteware Sale.

Graniteware! Graniteware!

Our second car of Graniteware is opened and marked off, and beginning this morning, we will put on the second edition of our big Graniteware Sale. Every article is marked in plain figures, and you cannot help but be pleased with the values.

A Few Specials for Sale Now.

Granite Mugs, Value, 10c. Sale price..... 5c
Granite Spoons, Value, 10c. Sale price 7c
Granite Water Pails, Value, 60c. Sale price 39c
Granite Dish Pans, Value, 75c. Sale price 49c
Granite Chambers, Value, 35c. Sale price 25c
Granite Preserve Kettles. Large 36 size, value, 85c. Sale price 59c
Granite Jugs, Value, 65c. Sale price.....39c
Granite Tea Pots, Value, 50c. Sale price.....25c
Granite Tea Kettles, No. 8, sale price .....49c No 9, sale price 59c

If you are putting up your stove and want mica, stovepipes or elbows, we have them at the lowest prices.

Second Week of Big Graniteware Sale. **WOODS' FAIR** Second Week of Big Graniteware Sale.

HALL CAINE PESSIMISTIC

The Celebrated Author Says Honor and Chivalry Are Waning.

New York, Nov. 3.—Hall Caine, the English novelist and dramatist, sailed for home on the Cunarder Caronia.

In an interview at the Wolcott on the eve of his departure, Mr. Caine qualified the statement in his address before the Rockefeller Bible class to the effect that he never would visit America again by saying:

"I am now 52 years old, and if I should ever reach the age of 60—and I have no reason at present to think that I will not—I may take a run over again to your hospitable shores, just for old time's sake, you know.

There is no country I have liked better to visit than America. I am a busy man, however, and I hope to be able to keep busy until the day my Creator sees fit to end my career on this earth. Life, too, is short, and to the busy man the journey across the Atlantic is, even in these days of fast steamers, an aggravatingly slow undertaking."

Mr. Caine is of the opinion that there is a decay of honor and chivalry among men, especially here and in England, and he thinks that the sensational newspaper and the bad example shown by men of wealth in their business methods are in great measure responsible.

"There are certain features of our life today," he said, "which expose us to moral forces of corruption, diffuses to us the concentrated scandal of the globe, whereas formerly we were limited to the gossip of the town. The mundane mudrake has made us familiar with every variety of filth, and we wash not only our own dirty linen, but that of the backyards of the world.

"Then, too, the men of wealth are displaying an increasing disregard for honor in their methods of adding to their already cumbersome riches, and the smaller fry are following their example, as a matter of course.

"I am not a cynic, and I don't mean to imply that we are all 'going to the devil,' but it would seem that our modern code of honor for a gentleman embraces only three principles—live expensively, cheat in business, but never at cards, and always lie in defense of a woman."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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. 36m-x-t

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT TAKE NO OTHER.

LIFE Chips For Children.

In families where there are children Life Chips should appear on the table every day. It helps to correct many of the ailments that come from overtaxing the organs of digestion. The little ones cannot eat too much of it. It is all wheat and all good.

For cases of nervous indigestion the Battle Creek Sanatorium have prepared as a substitute for Tea and Coffee a pleasant and wholesome drink—"Caramel Cereal." It does not disturb the nerves. 13c and 25c a package at all grocers.

EAT LIFE CHIPS DRINK CARAMEL CEREAL

THERE ARE MANY BAKING POWDERS

"THE LIGHT OF THE KITCHEN"

BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE MAGIC BAKING POWDER

It is Pure, Wholesome and Economical SOLD IN ALL SIZES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

The quince came from the island of Crete.