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when you come to us for Trousers—if there any is one department more than another that we are proud of, it's our pant dep't—if you knew just how easy it is for us to fit you and the class of goods we handle, you'd never bother going to a Tailor and waiting for him to make you a pair and take chances on their being a **Misfit** when you do get them. **No Chance Work Here.** Our trousers must fit or you can't have them. We invite your careful inspection of our range of values at 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and up to 5.00.

BUY YOUR PANTS RIGHT AND BUY THEM FROM US.

OAK HALL Canada's Greatest Clothiers King St. East, Opp St. James Cathedral

LIBERALS MEET WEDNESDAY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—A special meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held at Liverpool on Wednesday. President Birrel will move a resolution condemning any reversal of the fiscal policy and calls on England to resist by every means in her power the proposals to raise the price of food and manufactured goods, which would cause a reduction in trade by increasing the cost of production and would endanger her relations with the colonies.

PRISON GOODS IN LIVERPOOL.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—Earl Percy, speaking at Oxford on Saturday, said: "One might imagine that the name Free Food League is an advertisement for a soup kitchen supported by voluntary contributions, but the force of circumstances is driving us to a closer connection with the colonies. Liverpool is aroused by cargoes being laid at her door made by United States convicts and sold in England because they are not allowed in the home market."

CARDINAL CHAMBERLAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—A postcard has been received with enthusiasm and sent all over the country, containing a red picture of Chamberlain and a description of what saith the Scriptures in Genesis at chapter 41 and verse 55. "And when all the land of Egypt was famished the people cried to Pharaoh for bread; and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians: 'Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do.'"

DUTY ON CUBAN TOBACCO.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—Henry Norman says that the Cuban treaty affords Premier Balfour a providential opportunity to try the experiment of retaliation and proposes a test case by imposing a heavy duty on Cuban tobacco wherever manufactured to counterbalance the disadvantage to British trade.

COLONIES' SUPPORT NECESSARY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—The Agent-General of New Brunswick has received a reply to his letter transmitting to Mr. Chamberlain the resolution passed by the Board of Trade acknowledging its receipt with great pleasure, and saying that the support of the colonies is absolutely necessary for the success of his plans.

TONIC FOR THE LIBERALS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—The News referring to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech at Bristol, says: "His surrender should act as a tonic to the Liberal party, which shows a pitiful weakness like that of a drowning man snatching at a straw. Retaliation is its only alternative against oblivion."

W. J. BRYAN IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 16.—W. J. Bryan, ex-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who arrives in England on Wednesday, will be re-elected a temporary member of the National Liberal Club, London.

FOUND AFTER THREE DAYS.

New York, Nov. 15.—In the bathroom of his home in Ninth-avenue, the body of Chevalier Luigi Petich, former Ambassador of Italy to Mexico, was found to-day. He had been dead three days and apoplexy is said to have been the cause of death.

Q.O.R. Band Entertainment.

The Queen's Own Band concert at the Armouries on Saturday night drew an immense audience that completely filled up the floor space so that it was impossible to finish the push ball game. Others who took part were F. C. Kyle, Band Sergt. Savage, Bandsman Maw and several selections by the band, under Bandmaster Timpson, made up a splendid program.

Shot and Killed.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 15.—Irving McDonald, a young and wealthy business man, was shot and killed to-day by J. F. Furlong, a traveling man, whose home is said to be in St. Louis. Furlong says his act was in self defence, and that he shot only after he had been assaulted by four men, and when he believed his life was in danger.

IN THIS CITY OF CHURCHES.

Rev. Dr. Murray of Jamaica at Unitarian—New Thought of Faith Discussed at Metropolitan Church—Politics and National Character—Pulpit Thoughts.

In the Metropolitan Church yesterday morning the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Murray, president of one of the Methodist conferences of Jamaica. Dr. Murray's appearance was unexpected, but it was explained that he had been depending on arrangements which were to have been made by friends in Montreal, who had, however failed to give the matter attention.

After his sermon on "The Christian Ideal Man," Dr. Murray made a brief statement regarding the reason of his visit to Canada. Along with another delegate, he had been commissioned by the Methodist Church of Jamaica to lay the necessities of that island before their brethren in Canada. The Jamaica church had been heavily burdened with debt, incurred in the erection of churches, parsonages and school houses, and last year the Methodist church in Britain had voted a sum of $150,000 to assist them in their financial difficulties. They had seen their way to complete independence, but the recent terrible tornado had not only deprived them of the benefits they had expected but had greatly increased their sorrows. That tornado, the most severe for 100 years, and reaching a velocity of 110 miles an hour, had swept lengthwise thru the island, and in a few minutes had utterly destroyed 15 churches. Some of these would not have been out of place even in Toronto. Upwards of 33 churches, parsonages and school houses had been more or less damaged.

Nearly all the banana plantations and cocoanut and allspice trees had been destroyed. Prior to the tornado, they had 14 steamers leaving weekly, with fruit and spice. Now they had only one, and even that one would have been withdrawn but for the mail contract, and it was only by scraping up over the whole island a partial cargo could be got. Their usual export of allspice was 18,000 bags—this year it would not exceed 6000, and probably not even that number would be available. Then 200,000 cocoanut trees had been blown down, the value of each being $10. It took 15 years to develop a bearing allspice tree, and five years to produce a yielding cocoanut tree, so that the immediate future of the island was a troubled and sorrowful one.

It was under these circumstances he appeared for the assistance from Methodist brethren in Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. Briggs had kindly consented to receive any contributions which might be forwarded to him on behalf of the Jamaica conference. Dr. Murray added that the $150,000 voted from Britain would, of course still have to be paid to their creditors, altho the buildings which carried the loans had been swept away. This sum, therefore, in no way alleviated their present sorrows.

WHY MEN ARE IMPRISONED.

"Prisoners and Prisons" was the subject of Dr. Wild's discourse in Bethel Church Sunday morning, yesterday being observed as prison Sunday in the churches.

"Our hereditary laws entail certain tendencies upon the children of a physical, a mental and a moral kind. We have to fight against physical diseases, and so we have to fight against these immoral tendencies when they develop. Our conditions are not favorable to health nor to morality upon the whole, hence our defect in sanitation, and the family conditions of some who are huddled together in poor quarters not only help to the development of disease, but they do so morally.

"Sin is very costly. It costs us a great deal in police and prisons. Then we have to guard our doors, and men going thru Stanley Park have to get revolvers. Prisoners think they are wronged by being restrained, but the fact is they are restraining us in our fullest liberties, especially our females at night. Prison reform is now become more intelligent by the methods drawn from the experience of dealing with juveniles, with women and with reformed criminals. We are gaining considerable knowledge that will prove useful in future years. What do we imprison men for? To reform them, not for the mere purpose of punishing them. It is the good of the prisoner we have in view. To prevent or deter others from committing crime. To protect society."

CANADA 2500 YEARS BEHIND.

The speakers with the Canadian Temperance League in Massey Hall yesterday afternoon were the Rev. J. T. Stephen of the Church of the Covenant, and Rev. A. T. Sowerby, D.B., of College-street Baptist Church. The chair was occupied by J. A. Austin, chief executive officer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, who as a resident of York Township, spoke of the Local Option campaign that was likely to be engaged in there. This was the only present method, he said, of doing away with the Humber disgrace and the large amount of drinking that was common in the suburban saloons of Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Stephen said the liquor traffic was a thorn deeply embedded in the flesh of our national, political and moral life today, and was staying much of the progress that otherwise was being made. He was an optimist and painted a glowing picture of the improved conditions of the world to-day. But these conditions were said, marred by the licensed liquor traffic.

Dr. Sowerby said that Canada had made no progress in temperance reform over the days of Xerxes, 2500 years ago. In the Book of Esther one could read that drinking was there indulged in according to law. The wine cup was much used in the social and political life of Persia, according to law. We had not in this day, the 2500 years have elapsed, got away from the custom of still drinking according to law. The license system was a system of putting men for a fee. The liquor question was not a question of party politics, it was a question of the welfare of the people and should be dealt with independently on this ground.

CHARITY.

St. Paul's (R.C.) Church was crowded last night, on the occasion of the annual service of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Rev Father Walsh preached upon "Charity," taking as his text "Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor." He dwelt upon the work of the society, the object of which is to seek out the needy in the slums of every great city, and not only offer them the necessaries of life, but also sympathy and the Word of God. There were poor on every side of us, men made poor by their own idleness and men made poor by accidents, but how many of them could say that they were impoverished by an excess of charity? There were a great many societies in the church, all doing their utmost towards the alleviation of the misery of mankind, and he exhorted his hearers to give to the support of these, in order that "giving in secret the Lord may reward openly."

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

The congregation of East Queen-street Presbyterian Church yesterday observed anniversary services. Rev. J. W. Cameron preached morning and evening. Special offertories towards the debt fund totalled about $250. To-night a re-union will be held, at which Judge Winchester will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. M. Cameron, Rev. Alex Esler and others. Supper will be served and a musical program given.

BAD ELEMENT RULES POLITICS.

"The politics of a country are the natural outcome of a national character," said Rev. J. W. Pedley, in a sermon on political barnacles, in the Western Congregational Church, last night. "A corrupt government could not exist one moment; it would be swept out of existence, if the people hated corruption. If that be the condition of the people, bad and corrupt, what can you expect of public men? Bad people, bad statesmen!"

Having read selections from editorial comments on the politics of Ontario, Mr. Pedley said that one great cause of the existing corruption was the practical divorce between the political and ordinary life of business men. The canons of morality were set aside in the former; the first and only law was expediency; the only crime was to be found out. Every man in political life was not bad, but the bad element ruled because it was not bothered by scruples. The situation was ominous, because it reflected the condition of the people. The people were slipping away from and becoming indifferent to honor and self-respect, and the political leaders were carried along on the wave of public sentiment. The responsibility rested largely on the churches. Our country was noted for its large number of church-going people, but what had the large denominations done to remedy the evil?

"The thing must be cured or the nation will die. The great countries of the East were destroyed by corruption, but I do not believe that Great Britain will follow in the same way. We must kill the evil, for upon us rests the responsibility, and upon us shall fall the penalty."

SERMON TO STUDENTS.

Clayton S. Cooper, secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association, spoke yesterday in the Victoria College on the Bible study of the association. A large number of the theological students of Wycliffe, Knox and Victoria Colleges attended the lecture, as it contained many hints useful to young men starting on their career as ministers.

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

Rev. A. H. Baldwin, in All Saints' Church: "Jonah sought to flee from God, knowing not that what he aimed at was impossible of accomplishment. There are many men in the world to-day who are attempting what Jonah essayed to do. They seek to hide themselves from His vision; they try to forget their obligations to Him, to evade His watchfulness. Even as Jonah signally failed, so do they, tho they may not be aware of it. In the story of Jonah's flight, we are told of the storm at sea, of the terror of the crew and their frantic supplication to God for deliverance. It is one of the frailties of human nature to invoke God's aid in times of peril, and to forget Him when the danger is past.

Rev. M. L. Pearson, in Berkeley-street Methodist: "The parable of the prodigal son applies to modern days and everyday happenings. We are told in the Bible story that the son wandered way from his father's house; similarly men wander away from God. He encountered desolation and want in the far country to which he went of his own accord. So the sinner of to-day, straying far from God, is conscious of a void in his life, because he lacks spiritual sustenance. Of the return of the prodigal son, we are told of the joy of his father and of the prodigal's feelings of humiliation and shame, tempered, nevertheless, with thankfulness and hope. Let present sinners return to their Heavenly Father, and so will it be with them."

RELIGION WITHOUT REWARD.

Anniversary services were held yesterday at the Bloor-street Presbyterian Church. The pastor, Dr. William Wallace, was assisted in the services by Rev. Prof. G. L. Robinson, Ph. D., of McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. In the evening, Prof. Robinson answered the question whether there was any genuine religion without expectation of reward. He quoted Job's example and recounted all the miseries which fell upon him thru the instrumentality of Satan wishing God to test him, thru all of which he passed without murmur, with no hope of reward, but that the end might come while he still trusted in the Almighty Father.

NEW THOUGHT OF FAITH.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Jarvis-street, preached last night the first of a series of sermons on "Religious Thought in the Twentieth Century." The particular phase dwelt with was the "New Thought of Faith," concerning which he said: "A new idea of Christianity is taking root in the twentieth century mind. While only in its inception as yet, it is destined to become the accepted religious thought of all sects and all denominations. It is dominated by two ideas. The old Gospel insists on 'belief,' whether blind or without understanding it matters not. It tells men to 'believe,' and discourages attempts to probe into things spiritual and to gain personal understanding. The new thought will make a man a seeker after truth and knowledge; it will not make the hereafter a synonym for horror and anguish, torture and revenge; on the other hand, it will instil in men's minds a belief in God's justice and mercy. It will change religion from a sad thing to a glad thing, from a wail to a song. It will banish superstition, ignorance and blindness, and implant in their stead common-sense knowledge and spiritual clear-sightedness. It will do away with the selfish efforts of individuals directed to the end of securing personal salvation, by giving mankind broader views and a more enlightened conception of how life should be lived on earth. It will be a potent agent in the material things of life, will make for civic reform, and improvement will enter into political life and pervade all fields of industry and human endeavor.

The Broken Down Nervous System

Often Found in Persons Who Are Apparently in Good Health—Extraordinary Effects of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is not always the pale and bloodless who suffer from nervous exhaustion, and when a person of apparent good health finds himself almost helpless he gets little sympathy from physician or friends and not infrequently his ills are attributed to the imagination.

A tendency to put off the duties of the day, indisposition for exertion or concentration of the mind, depressed spirits, wakefulness at night, indigestion, headache, feelings of fatigue and lassitude, dizziness, specks before the eyes, noises in the ears, and irregularities and derangement of the sexual organs are among the most common symptoms of nervous exhaustion and prostration.

Nervous diseases are slow in coming on and patience is necessary in their treatment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is absolutely certain to be of benefit to any one suffering from exhausted nerves, for it supplies the very elements of nature which go to create new nerve cells and instil new vigor and energy into the nervous system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmandson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Carving 1000 Years Old Found.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 15.—A remarkable piece of antique Indian carving, which must be nearly a thousand years old, was dug up to-day in making an excavation in the centre of Vancouver. The carving is of brown sandstone, and the work must have been done with a sharp piece of flint or slate. It is in two sections, one being a bowl and the other a bear's head. It was found under the decayed stump of an immense cedar tree, and may have been placed there before the tree began to grow and long before Columbus had any thought of discovering America.

GOES TO THE YANKEES.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says the Pennsylvania Steel Company has been awarded the contract for 20,000 tons of steel rails for the Mecca Railway, in competition with the Krupps and several other German and Belgian establishments. The price is $22.88 per ton, delivered at Beirut.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 135

Died in Germany.

Brussels, Nov. 15.—The death is announced of Duc d'Ursel, president of the Senate.

Toronto Horses at Washington.

Kirkfield stable's Maiden and Scottie, J. E. Seagram's Drummond, and J. A. Caesar's April Shower, are the Toronto horses entered to start at Washington to-day.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL UPHEAVAL

Continued From Page 1.

Ellis Island by the thousands are shortly gathered in large numbers here. They seek union protection before they have mastered enough English to sign the membership roll. It is this large population, so Chicago people declare, that are most dangerous in times of riot. The police, however, assert that for pure cussedness and unadulterated destructive meanness the thugs that are indigenous to the soil of the city are infinitely more to be dreaded than these foreigners.

Knows His Power.

To The World Chief of Police O'Neill observed that these foreigners have been accustomed to such severe laws in continental countries that they do not at first understand the immunity enjoyed by the thug element in Chicago, and if not encouraged by the roughs who have been taught from childhood to defy and despise the police authorities, would not be a dangerous factor in such cases as these. But the Chicago tough knows his political power and understands that the Harrison machine, modeled much after the lines of Tammany Hall, must grant him license in return for the votes he polls on election day. Therefore, the foreigners are drawn into the spirit of the disorder by this crowd, which forms the nucleus for the big mobs that gather on such slight provocation during strikes. Probably nowhere else in the States can such a violent crowd be assembled on such short notice as in this city. This is the testimony of the police authorities. The casual observer along State-street, Wentworth-avenue and other thorofares just now is not inclined to dispute this assertion.

Riotous Scenes.

Toronto people who witnessed the riotous gathering a little east end barns a year ago when the Toronto company enjoyed its little seance with the strikers, can understand the situation here when told that the scenes of that morning are duplicated here every half hour in dozens of different parts of the city. Where there was one patrol wagon and a handful of police trying to suppress a cheering crowd and a few stone-throwers then, there are 2400 here, and for every brick and stone thrown that Sunday morning in Toronto there are a thousand shied into the streets here hourly.

Here is a scene witnessed by the writer, typical of dozens that occurred in Chicago Saturday: The company prepared to run two cars out of the Wentworth-avenue barns. That point bears about the same relation to Chicago that the King and Church-street offices do to Toronto. There were probably a hundred cars on side tracks. It was four in the afternoon. A line of strikers, designated as "pickets," fifty feet apart, surrounded the entire property. There were probably a hundred of these alert representatives of the strikers. They were peaceful, and except for accosting and talking with an occasional individual whom they suspected of being a strike breaker, were standing quietly around. Suddenly six patrol wagons full of police came down the street on the double quick. The gongs were sounding, tho there was no crowd around. Two ambulances brought up the rear. There was a cavalcade of twenty police strung out up the street for half a mile and several platoons on foot. Two cars poked their noses slowly out of the barn. There was no more sign of a crowd than of disorder than might be witnessed in front of the City Hall in Toronto. The street urchins made their appearance first. They began to "guy" the police. Then a window went up here and there and women stuck their heads out. People walking along stopped and glanced curiously in the direction of the noise. The pickets rushed in the direction of the cars, but did not offer to molest them. Within the motor and trailer of each train were probably thirty officers. All glass had been removed. They had taken no chances before that flying glass splinters did more damage than stones and sticks. A net work of heavy screen wire surrounded the cars. The mesh was small enough to keep out any missile, but bullets. The cheering street gamins continued to form the greater part of the crowd. Several women stepped onto the sidewalk and encouraged the boys. They yelled "scabs" and manifested even more spirit than their husbands standing around. The police circulated among them. "Keep moving, keep moving" they shouted and their clubs were swinging suggestively from the wrist bands.

Closed in Behind Car.

As the cars moved out, men, women and boys closed in behind them. No stones were yet thrown, and none were exhibited in the hands of the gathering crowd. A coal wagon, driven by a union driver, a member of the teamsters' union, crawled conveniently in front of a car. Out jumped the police and attempted to pull the horses to one side. They reared up and plunged around. The crowd cheered. A few small clods were hurled by the boys. The police rushed for the youngsters, who scampered away. One little fellow was caught and fought like a demon. A big policeman cuffed him, none too lightly, but not sufficient to hurt. The women cried "You brute." In about a second the air was full of things. Some men on an adjoining roof pulled the chimney to pieces and hurled the brick at the police below. Everybody seemed to be yelling. Several of the officers had men by the collar and held their clubs threateningly. The more excited had their big revolvers out of their holsters and were preparing to shoot at the men on the roof. The men dodged from the roof and others rushed to the coal wagon and grabbed lumps to hurl at the officers. Within ten minutes a mass of a thousand excited individuals surged around the cars with a roar that could be heard a mile. Away up the avenue crowds began to gather, and as rapidly as one wagon was removed others were backed up in front of the slowly moving cars. As rapidly as one ambulance was filled with prisoners it would dash off and others would roll in.

The real singular part of it to the critical observer was that more persons were not hurt. Many were knocked down with rocks and by clubs of the police. Some were thrust into the patrol wagons bleeding and with clothes torn, but others took their places.

Strike Breakers Deserted.

After a dozen blocks were thus covered the strike-breakers running the cars deserted. They had all they wanted. The crowd cheered madly, and the police moved off where cars were being manned by new strike-breakers. The netting had been torn almost wholly from the cars, and everything breakable had been destroyed. This is a spectacle that is being witnessed in Chicago hourly now. Yet the troops have not been called out, and the police force is still supposed to be maintaining the peaceful appearance of things.

The women are powerful factors in most of these scenes of violence. They stand in front of the cars and denounce the motormen and conductors as scabs, utterly regardless of the danger from flying missiles and threats of the police. The strike-breakers really appear to fear the women more than the men. In spite of the danger incident to replacing strikers, crowds of men are coming into Chicago from all parts of the country. The greatest difficulty the company is experiencing is in securing engineers to man the big machinery halls.

Company Must Win.

Altogether it seems as if the company must win, providing anything like support is given it by the authorities. The public does not seem as actively sympathetic as in the past strikes of recent date. It is said the masses have been inconvenienced so much this year by strikes that they are resenting the interference. Altogether it is plain people that seem to be getting the worst of it in Chicago. There are laws for the union and laws for the company, and all kinds of arguments are being advanced in the interest of these two parties to the agreement, but in the meantime the million people in the city who must be transported over a matter of 10 miles a day are being forced to enormous expense and inconvenience.

Nearly Everybody Walks.

The extremities to which the masses have been reduced for transportation is almost lapitful. Chicago spreads out over some thing like a hundred square miles. Three-fourths of the people patronize the surface cars, in many sections these are the only cars available. The service is poor at best. The cars are not more than half the size of the fine coaches Toronto is familiar with. The crowding is more in normal times so much worse in Chicago than in Toronto that the contrast makes a Canadian feel as if he has much to be thankful for. The cars are small; they are heated when it pleases the company and when the mercury gets down to the bottom of the tube and only a hundred cars on side tracks. It was four in the afternoon. A line of cars of Toronto, the public is greeted in Chicago with motormen who swear like pirates at a passing teamster who fails to give them the road, the conductors are rough and inclined to take a passenger by the throat in a dispute, and the cars are an abomination. The transfers are a hopeless puzzle and it is an old campaigner indeed who can cross the city for one fare. But in spite of all this, just at present the public would regard these poor facilities as a godsend in comparison with the primitive convenences they are forced to make the best of. The cabbies have put their fares up to whatever they need and their needs seem to be prodigious. They won't consider any kind of a fare under a five dollar note. Every bicycle in Chicago brings a dollar a day rental and the roughest wagon receives a ten cent fare for any kind of a seat. A few of the companies have put the most miscellaneous assortment ever gathered, may be seen in an endless chain on the South Side.

Suburban Service Good.

The vast majority walk or patronize the suburban service. This is the real crack transportation service of the city. Where it is available, it is superior to the elevated or surface lines. The trains are fast and the coaches big enough to afford every ticket holder a seat. These trains run every 20 minutes on the principal lines in the city, but, naturally, only those who reside 15 and 20 miles in the suburbs can avail themselves of this convenience.

The new aspect of the situation here is the agitation for municipal ownership of all street railways in Chicago. This is the bogey man that the strikers use to alarm the holders of street railway franchises every time there is trouble. The franchises represent millions in boodle, and the holders know it. In fact, there is no secret made of it in Chicago. The "graft" investigation now being conducted here is uncovering lines of investigation that may readily be used to switch public opinion in this direction. Hence the street railway franchise holders are in a pardonable state of unrestlessness. The strike leaders have secured public speakers to carry on this end of the campaign, and it is proving most effective. It will be the railway officials more than all the mobs that can be gathered around their car barns. This shrewd move shows just how astutely the strike is being conducted. G. C. Porter.

CARS RUN ON TWELVE MILES

Continued From Page 1.

tend that session of the Council in a body and to become "a petition in boots" against what is claimed to be one of the biggest boodle jobs ever at-

Going to Work.

tempted in Chicago. This is saying much, for grafting of public officials has been reduced to a recognized science for decades. It is commonly said immense fortunes have been promised City Council members for again giving the companies new franchises. The only reason the vote has not been given already is the openly expressed fear of the councilmen being hanged. Wrath is rising among Chicago people. These

How Police Guarded Cars.

franchises are believed to be worth a hundred million dollars. For years a regular schedule of prices has been charged by Council rings for aldermanic favors. Just at present a committee is investigating public graft, and the plunderers are aldermen. Already suspects are taking vacations, which is another name for starting for Mexico or Canada, in official parlance. Out of this curious situation has come the strike, the men claiming the company provoked it deliberately to secure public sympathy. The company claims the men struck because they knew the danger the company would be in at this critical moment of losing its franchise.

1600 MEN THROWN OUT.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The men employed in the bar mill of the Inland Steel Company at Indiana Harbor, to-day refused to accept a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. in their wages, and the entire plant was shut down. About 1600 men are thrown out of work.

10 PER CENT. WAGE REDUCTION.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 14.—A general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, taking effect Monday, has been posted in the mills here. Ten thousand hands are affected. Notices were also posted at the cotton mills of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, ordering a 10 per cent. cut down on Nov. 30.—These mills employ 700 hands. Similar action is expected in various other towns in the Blackstone Valley.

3000 MADE IDLE.

Pueblo, Col., Nov. 15.—The anticipated partial closing of the Minnequa Steel Works, the plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in this city, took place yesterday, throwing 3000 men out of work. Shortage of fuel is the cause of the shut-down.

900 MEN OUT OF WORK.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 15.—The furnace mills of the Tennessee Iron, Coal and Railway Company, at Ensley, shut down yesterday for lack of orders, throwing 900 men out of work.

Good food promotes good health, and good health is the forerunner of good work. If you would have both your health and your work at their best, then eat the thoroughly good food

Life Chips

Perfectly cooked, ready for your immediate use, it is delicious in taste, rich in nutriment and remarkably easy to digest. It is sold by all leading grocers, a large package

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AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS TO-NIGHT and all Week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Henry W. SAVAGE offers The Sparkling Musical Comedy THE PRINCE OF PILSEN by Pixley and Luders, authors of "King Dodo." Next Week—Aubrey Boucicault, in Captain Charlie.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATS—WED. & SAT. Isabelle Evesson in Viola Allen's New York Production IN THE PALACE OF THE KING. Next Week The GIRL & The JUDGE

MAJESTIC. MATINEE EVERY DAY. EVGS—15, 25, 35, 50. MATS—10, 15, and 25. SELMA HERMAN in the New Melodrama —THE— CHARITY NURSE. Next—A Little Outcast

SHEA'S THEATRE. Week of Nov. 16. Matinee Daily. Matinees 25c: Evenings 25c and 50c. Fadettes of Boston, Ward and Curran Hayes and Hanlon, Bennett Thornton, Pete Baker, Frank O'Brien, The Kinetograph and the Werner-Amoros Troupe.

STAR. Matinee Every Day. ALL THIS WEEK. HURTIG & SEAMON'S BOWERY BURLESQUERS. Next—WATSON'S AMERICANS.

TWO WEEKS FROM NEXT THURSDAY. MASSEY HALL. FAREWELL CONCERT. DEC. 3rd. MADAME ADELINA PATTI. Prices (all seats reserved) $1, $2, $3, $4, $5. Subscriber's list at Nordheimers'.

Toronto Horticultural Society. CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW. St. George's Hall, Elm Street. Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoon & Evening NOVEMBER 17th and 18th. Glionna's Orchestra.

Pianos That Stand

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