LOCAL MARKET.

London, Friday, Aug. 31.

Hay sold well today, and prices were higher than on the previous day; sales were made at $9 to $10 25 per ton.

Straw sold at $5 50 per ton.

There were just two loads of old oats offered, which sold at $1 18 and $1 19 per cwt.

The millers are offering only 90c per cwt for new oats. They claim that they have contracts made at this price. A couple of loads of new oats sold at 95c to 97c per cwt.

Wheat sells at 70c per bu.

Butter, eggs, poultry and oats will be in demand at tomorrow's market.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 8,071 packages; street prices, extra creamery, 24c to 24½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 18c to 24c; western factory, common to firsts, 14½c to 18c; western imitation creamery, extras, 20½c to 21c; do, firsts, 19c to 19½c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,146 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 19c to 22c; dairies, 17c to 20½c.

Cheese—Steady, 11¾c to 12c.

MADOC.

Madoc, Ont., Aug. 30.—Eight hundred and fifty boxes of cheese boarded; all sold at 12 9-16c.

TWEED.

Tweed, Ont., Aug. 30.—Four hundred and thirty-five boxes of cheese were boared here tonight; all sold at 12 9-16c; board adjourned for two weeks.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $9 30; middling gulf, $10 05; sales, 200 bales.

Futures closed steady; closing bids: August, $8 76; September, $8 77; October, $8 94; November, $9 04; December, $9 14; January, $9 21; February, $9 26; March, $9 35; April, $9 36; May, $9 42.

New York, Aug. 31.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; September, $8 68; October, $8 89; November offered at $8 96; December, $9 15; February, $9 18 bid; March, $9 27; April, $9 29 bid; May, $9 36.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 30.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Aug. 30.—Credit balances, $1 58; shipments, 129,672 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 30.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 7-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Aug. 30.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 30.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 10s 6d; Muscovado, 9s 3d; beet sugar, August, 9s 5¼d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged, as follows: Extra granulated, $4 28; yellow, $3 98, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 22.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Baled Hay—The demand is fair; quotations unchanged, at $9 50 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $8 for No. 2, in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged, at $5 50 to $6 per ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Wheat—Ontario, 69c outside for red and 70c for white; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 78c, at lake ports.

Oats—Firm, at 30½c to 31c outside; old, 33½c to 34c outside.

Barley—Quotations are about 50c for No. 1, 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3.

Peas—68c to 69c outside.

Rye—Dull, at 59c outside.

Corn—Firm; American No. 2 yellow, 59c to 59½c at Toronto.

Flour—Ontario dull, offering at $2 75 for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, outside; Manitoba, $4 40 for first patents, $3 90 for second patents, and $3 80 for bakers.

Millfeed—Bran, $14 to $14 50 outside, with offerings light; shorts, $18 to $18 50.

Butter—Steady to firm; receipts continue light; prices unchanged.

Cheese—Firm, at 13c to 13½c.

Eggs—Unchanged, at 16½c to 17c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Aug. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; slow and steady, prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 500 head; active and steady, $4 50 to $8 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; active and a shadeh igher; heavy, $6 50 to $6 65; mixed and Yorkers, $6 60 to $6 65; pigs, $6 65; roughs, $5 15 to $5 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; sheep active, lambs slow; steady; Canada lambs, $8 25 to $8 40.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; strong; beeves, $3 90 to $6 85; cows and heifers, $1 40 to $5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 40 to $4 20; Texans, $3 65 to $4 50; westerns, $3 60 to $5 30; calves, $5 50 to $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 85 to $6 45; good heavy, $5 90 to $6 25; rough heavy, $5 25 to $5 70; light, $5 85 to $6 45; pigs, $6 25 to $6 15; bulk of sales at $5 90 to $6 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; strong; sheep, $3 60 to $5 40; lambs, $4 75 to $7 75.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—There was a fairly large run at the western cattle market this morning, the receipts being 106 cars, consisting of 1,300 cattle, 3,805 sheep and lambs, 1,435 hogs and 173 calves.

In this run there was much common and inferior stuff, which is now a drug on the market. The demand for good cattle still continues. It has not been satisfied to any extent. Trade was only fair in consequence of this.

Lambs took a drop, sheep were steady, and the price of hogs suffered no change.

Export prices remained practically the same, though the buyers are on the lookout for good export cattle.

George Dunn bought 1 load of butchers' cows, 1,000 lbs, at $2 75; 1 load, 1,125 lbs, at $3 20; 1 load, 1,150 lbs, at $3 90; 1 load of steers, 1,230 lbs, at $3 90.

C. Zeagman & Sons sold 4 loads of cattle; 2 loads of butchers heifers at $3 60, and 2 loads of stockers at $3 25.

Wesley Dunn bought 1,500 lambs at an average of $6, 200 sheep at $4 60, and 100 calves at $8.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Aug. 30.—Cattle are quoted at 10c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb; sheep, dressed, 14c to 15½c per lb.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 10d. Futures steady; September, 6s 1½d; December, 6s 3½d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 4s 10d; do, old, steady, 4s 10½d. Futures quiet; September, 4s 8¾d; December, 4s 7¾d; January, new, 4s 2½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £4 5s to £4 15s.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 66s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess western quiet, 87s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 58s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 51s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 53s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 54s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 54s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 49s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 59s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, easy, 59s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 46s; American refined, in pails, steady, 45s 3d.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 26s 6d; Australian (in London), 31s 6d.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 95s; good do, 85s.

Cheese—Strong; American finest white, 59s 6d; do, colored, 60s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 46s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 9½d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 21s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, £s 7½d.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 31. 12:30 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid
Canadian Pacific	174¼	174
Minneapolis & St. Paul	156½	153
Montreal Street Railway,	282	281
Toronto Street Railway	117	116
Twin City Electric Railway	115½	115¼
Detroit Electric Railway	96	94
Toledo Railway	34	32
Packers	79	78½
Colored Cotton	71	55
R. & O. Navigation	88	80
Montreal Power	96	95¾
Dominion Steel, com	29	28½
Dominion Steel, pfd	78	77½
Dominion Coal, com	76	73
Illinois	94¾	94
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	70	68½
Montreal Telegraph Co	175	167½
Bell Telephone Co	149½	..
Ogilvie Milling, pfd, xd	128	122
Ogilvie Milling, com	..	250
Mackay, pfd	73	72
Lake of the Woods, com	92½	90½
Laurentide Paper, pfd	112	106
Mexican Electric	57	56
Ohio Traction	31	28
Price Bonds	106	..
Montreal Cotton	131	130
Dominion Textile, pfd	102½	102
Bank of Montreal, xd	257	253½
B. N. A. Bank	..	145
Molsons Bank	228	226
Bank of Toronto	..	282
Merchants' Bank, xd	173	171
Royal Bank	..	236
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	280
Eastern Townships Bank	..	160
Quebec Bank, xd	150	141
Union Bank	155¼	153
Bank of Commerce	177½	177½
Sovereign Bank	139½	138¾
Standard Bank	247	..
Imperial Bank	..	230
Hochelaga, xd	152¼	150
Havana, pfd	90	..
Textile Bonds A	96	90
Textile Bonds B	..	90
Textile Bonds C	97	90
Dominion Cotton Bonds	97½	96
Havana Bonds	94½	91½
Montreal L., H. & P. Bonds	102⅛	99½
Halifax Tramway Bonds	110	102
Bell Telephone Bonds	109	105
Canada Colored Cotton Bonds	101	95
Dominion Coal Bonds	102	99½
Laurentide Paper	..	105
Winnipeg Railway	..	106
Dominion Steel Bonds	83¾	83
Montreal Railway	..	104½
Ogilvie Milling Bonds	118	115
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	108½
Lake of the Woods Bonds	112	105
Sao Paulo Bonds	96	94½
Mexican Electric Bonds	82	81

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Aug. 30. Morning. Ask.	Morning. Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Afternoon. Bid.
Canadian Pacific	178¾	178	178	177¼
Minn. & St. Paul	157	156½	157	156½
Montreal Railway	282	281	282	281
Toronto Railway	117½	117	117	116½
Twin City Railway	115½	115	116	115¾
Detroit Railway	96	94	96	94
Halifax Railway	110	101½	..	101
Toledo Railway	34	..	..	32
Packers	80	79	79	78½
Colored Cotton	70	51	77	52
Sao Paulo Tram	138	137	..	..
R. & O. Navigation	83	82	84	..
Dom. Steel, com	29	28⅜	..	28½
Dom. Steel, pfd	78	77½	78	77½
Dom. Coal, com	78	74	75	73
Illinois Traction	95	94¼	94¾	94¼
N. S. Steel	70	69	71	69
Montreal Telegraph	175	167½	175	167½

relaxation in time money offerings of

Bell Telephone	152	..	..	152
Ogilvie, pfd., xd	128	122	..	123
Ogilvie, com.	..	250	..	250
Mackay, com.	..	73¼	75	73½
Mackay, pfd.	..	72¼	72	..
Woods, pfd.	115	110	115	110
Woods, com.	91	89	..	89⅞
Mexican L. & P.	57	55	57	55
Ohio Traction	31	29	31	29
Northwest Land	..	..	500	..
Scotia bonds	..	100½	..	..
Rio, bonds	77	76¾	..	..
Montreal Cotton	135	128¼	135	128¼
Dom. Textile, pfd	102½	102	102½	102
Bank Montreal, xd	257	252½	..	252½
Bank B. N. A.	..	145	..	145
Molsons Bank	228	226	228	226
Bank of Toronto	..	232	..	232
Merchants' Bank, xd	173	171	173	171
Royal Bank	..	236	..	236
Bank Nova Scotia	..	280	..	280
East. Town. Bank	..	160	..	160
Quebec Bank	150	141	150	141
Union Bank	155¼	153	155¼	153
Bank of Commerce	..	177½	..	177½
Sovereign Bank	139½	138¾	139½	138¾
Standard Bank	247	..	247	..
Imperial Bank	..	230	..	230
Hochelaga Bank	153	150	152¼	151
Havana, pfd.	90	79	90	79
Textile bonds, A	96	94½	96	94½
Textile bonds, B	98	94½	98	94½
Textile bonds, D	98½	94½	98½	94½
Dom. Cotton, bds	97½	96	97½	96
Havana, bonds	95	92¼	95	92¼
Mont. Power, bds.	..	..	102⅛	99½
Price, bonds	106	..	..	..
Halifax Ry., bonds	..	..	110	102
Bell Telephone, bds.	109	105	109	105
Colored Cotton, bds.	101	95	101	95
Dom. Coal, bonds	102	99½	102	99½
Laur. Paper, bonds	..	105	..	105
Winnipeg Elec., bds.	..	106	..	106
Dom. Steel, bonds	83¾	83	83¾	83
Montreal Ry., bds.	..	104½	..	104½
Ogilvie, bonds	118	115	118	115
N. S. Steel, bonds	..	108½	..	108½
Woods, bonds	112	105	112	105
Sao Paulo, bonds	96	94½	96	94½
Mex. Electric, bds.	77¾	77	77¾	77
Mex. Power, bds.	82	80¾	82	80¾

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 10 at 177¾, 30 at 177, 100 at 177¼; Toronto Railway, 50 at 117; Mackay, common, 37 at 74; Coal, bonds, 500 at 102; do, preferred, 50 at 115½; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 72¾.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER.

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Aug. 30. Morning. Ask.	Morning. Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Afternoon. Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	254	..	254
Ontario Bank	..	134½	..	134½
Bank of Toronto	..	233	..	233
Merchants' Bank	..	172	..	172
Bank of Commerce	..	178	..	178
Imperial Bank	..	235	231½	..
Dominion Bank	270	268	270	268
Standard Bank	246½	244	246½	244
Bank of Hamilton	223½	221	223½	221
Bank Nova Scotia	300	280	300	280
Bank of Ottawa	230	228	..	229
Traders' Bank	..	142½	143¼	..
National Trust	..	155	..	..
Western Assurance	80	..	80	..
Consumers' Gas	205	..	207	205
Ont. & Qu'Appelle	..	100	..	100
Canadian Pacific	179	178	177¾	177⅛
C. P. R., new	176	174	175	..
St. Catharines	..	75	..	75
Rio Janeiro	46	..	46	..
Toronto Elec. Light	..	161	..	161
General Electric	145	..	144	..
Dom. Telegraph	120	118	120	118
Bell Telephone	150	..	150	..
R. & O. Navigation	..	..	85	82
Niagara Navigation	..	131½	133	131
Northern Nav.	105	102	105	102
St. L. & C. Nav.	150	145½	..	145
Toronto Railway	117¾	..	..	..
Twin City Railway	116	115¾	..	115½
Winnipeg Railway	180	..	..	..
Sao Paulo Tram	137½	137	137½	137
Dom. Steel, com	30	28⅛	..	28
Dom. Steel, pfd	79½	77¼	79	..
Dom. Coal, com	80	..	80	..
N. S. Steel, com	71	..	71	..
Mackay, com.	..	73½	73⅝	73½
Mackay, pfd.	72½	72	72¼	..
City Dairy, com	..	31¼	..	31¼
City Dairy, pfd	91	..	91	..
Canada Landed	..	120	..	120
Canada Permanent	127½	126	127½	126
Sao Paulo, bonds	..	94½	..	94½
Rio Janeiro, bonds	77	76½	77	76½
Elec. Dev., bonds	..	89	..	89
Bell Tel., rights	2½	..	..	..
Metropolitan Bank	200	199	200	199
Molsons Bank	224	..	..	224
Sovereign Bank	139½	..	139½	..
Dom. Savings	..	70	..	70
Union Bank	..	152	..	152
Agricultural Loan	..	123	..	123
Hamilton Provident	..	122	..	122
Huron & Erie	192	183	192	183
Landed B. & L.	..	122	..	122
London & Canada	..	108	..	108
Toronto Mortgage	112	..	112	..
London Loan	114½	110	114½	110
Ontario L. & D.	..	138	..	138
Dom. Steel, bonds	84½	82½	84½	82½

Afternoon Sales: Twin City, common, 25 and 25 at 116, 5, 75 and 20 at 115¾, 10, 5, 25 and 25 at 115½; Mackay, common, 50 and 10 at 73⅝; do, preferred, 1 at 73, 5 at 72¾, 10 at 72¼; C. P. R., 10 at 177¾, 50 at 177¼, 25 at 177¼, 75, 25 and 25 at 177; Rio, 10 at 45¾; London and Canada, 15 at 108½; Electrical Development, bonds, 2,000, 1,000 and 3,000 at 89; Bell Telephone, xr., 12 at 149; Bank of Hamilton, 1 at 223; Sovereign Bank, 20 at 138½.

FARMER AWAKES ON ENGINE PILOT

Tossed from Wagon Seat by Locomotive, Made Safe Landing.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 31.—Sleeping as peacefully as a babe on the seat of his farm wagon, as his old horse ambled slowly along, William Johnson had a surprising awakening today. From the midst of dreamland he found himself clinging to the pilot of a freight train's locomotive, with the wreck of his wagon about him.

Johnson's sleep had progressed sweetly until his horse, homeward bound, started over the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing. A heavy freight train was close to the crossing. The engineer saw the sleeping man and slow-moving horse, and sounded his whistle loud enough, he said, to awaken a graveyard. Johnson slumbered on and the horse refused to quicken its pace. The engine hit the wagon, tossing Johnson in the air, and when he came down he landed squarely on the pilot. He was wide awake then and excitedly clutched the headlight. When the train was stopped and the frightened engineer ran up to look at the supposed dead man. Johnson exclaimed:

"What did you want to wake me up that way for?"

The horse was uninjured, and put in its free moments eating grass on the roadside.

Advertiser Correspondence

MR. SOTHMANN'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir,—It is reported that the hydro-electric power commission has appointed Mr. P. W. Sothmann, a Danish engineer from New York, as chief engineer. Does not this conflict with the alien labor law? In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway some time ago a large number of foreign engineers were compelled to resign their positions by the Government and their places were filled by Canadian engineers. It must be assumed therefore, that the Government exerted every effort to secure the service of a Canadian engineer to take up this work before employing a foreign one. If so, why could they not get a Canadian. There are no doubt many Canadian engineers, possessing the necessary abilities and qualifications, so it must be because an engineer who values his reputation in this country and is familiar with the work to be undertaken would not risk becoming connected with this proposition.

ONLOOKER.

Aug. 30, 1906.

THE POWER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir,—In regard to the vital question of the hour now before the public, namely, that of electric development and distribution. In your issue of May 11, 1905, you published an article signed by the president and vice-president of the Elecetrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited, in which they make what appears to me a very fair statement of the matter from their point of view relating to the refusal of the Government to sanction the second agreement arranged with the Niagara Falls power commissioners. In that statement they state the reasons why the company applied for this extra concession and of the strenuous opposition the company made to the stipulation of the Government that 50 per cent of the power to be developed under the concession (62,500 h.-p.) should be given to the municipalities at a price to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and over which the company would have no control. However, through fear of losing the whole concession, they claim they yielded. One of the clauses stipulated that after a certain time the company were to pay "a fixed rental of $15,000 a year, and also a stated sum per h. p. for every h. p. developed and sold during the continuance of the franchise." The company also claimed that the additional water required was within its own concession, and that no other person or corporation could ever take or use it, therefore unless they were given the power to use the water a valuable asset would be thrown away, and the above revenue, amounting to possibly $100,000 a year, would be lost to the Government.

Now, it seems to me, sir, that this agreement if carried through would have given the municipalities interested all, if not more, than they could possibly receive from the hydro-electric commission, and without the expense of installing the transmission service, etc., as they would take their power from the nearest transformer station. It seems to me, as a public citizen, that if we are not very careful we shall be saddled with a heavy capital outlay, upon which the probabilities are there will be no return, but rather a considerable annual deficit to be provided for.

Thanking you for giving me space in your papeer, yours, etc., FALBA.

Aug. 30, 1906.

A FACT OVERLOOKED.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I was interested in reading in the Globe a short time ago an editorial on the Niagara Falls power franchises, and in view of the present session of the Association of Ontario Municipalities, I think the public should have brought before them a fact that in the recent discussion has been apparently overlooked by many, namely, the clause provided for in the second franchise which was to have been granted the Electrical Development Company, and which I quote herewith:

"Clause 5—It is hereby expressly provided that one-half of the power to be generated hereunder shall from time to time be available for the use of any municipality or municipalities within the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of operating a municipal system of lighting, heating or other public utilities, then owned, or which may hereafter be owned by such municipality, or municipailties, to be delivered at and taken from any of the company's transformer houses at the works of the company at Niagara Falls, and whenever the additional electrical, pneumatic or other horsepower or any part thereof to be generated under this agreement shall be available for use, then the company shall supply to such municipalities, as shall make application therefor, one-half of the said power. The price to be paid by such municipalities for the said power may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who may also fix the price every fifteen years thereafter, during the continuance of this agreement or any renewal thereof; and in determining the sale price the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may inquire as to the price paid for power by other consumers receiving electrical energy from the said company in Ontario, the price paid by private consumers, in the case of electrical energy produced by steam-power or waterpower in Ontario, and the various conditions which in the opinion of the said Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council might be necessary to determine the matter in issue.

"And it is further proved that the quantities to be supplied to each applicant municipality, the priority of use to be enjoyed by such municipality, the periods of using the same, and the fixing of a reasonable period where such muncipality, having temporarily waived or declined to use power, its right may be revived to be in accordance with any general legislation by the Legislature of Ontario, or if no such general legislation, then as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may determine."

It seems to me that in view of the above clause, which gives to the municipalities of Ontario the privilege of using electric power generated by this company, at a price to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus taking this matter entirely out of the hands of the development company altogether, and as the matter of price is the mainstay of the entire municipal campaign, the people of Ontario have, in my opinion, lost a very great benefit by this agreement not being carried through.

VOTER.

Aug. 30, 1906.

THERE'LL BE A CRUSH

Space None Too Plentiful in Some Departments of Western Fair.

In less than two weeks the Western Fair, London's great exhibition, will be in full swing. Present indications are that there will have to be some close figuring to accommodate all the exhibitors making application for space. Especially is this the case in the Manufacturers' and Arts Building, Machinery Hall, Dairy Hall and Transportation Building. The entries are coming in fast for the live stock department, and the horse barns are rapidly filling up. Entries will be received up to Thursday, Sept. 6.

The speed events of this year are a great improvement on the past, and should bring out some fast horses. On Wednesday and Thursday there will be two events.

Everyone interested in good horses should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the King's and Lord Rothschild's beautiful stock, which will be on exhibition at the Western this year.

If interested in something new by way of attractions do not miss the fair, as the airship alone will be well worth the price of admission. The Norins in their high and fancy diving, concluding each time with their sensational fire dive, should be seen to be appreciated. There will be plenty of amusement by Aldo and Amour, the gymnastic tramps; the Monte Myro troupe with their trick house, and many others. Professor Hand has been engaged to give his latest fireworks display, "The Carnival of Venice," the effect of which will surpass anything of the kind previously presented. Victor's Royal Venetian Band will be here, and will play during the entire week. Lovers of music should not miss the opportunity of hearing this famous musical organization.

INDUCTION AT LOBO

Rev. James Argo Assumes Presbyterian Pastorate.

The induction took place yesterday of Rev. James Argo as pastor of Melville Presbyterian Church, Lobo. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of a large and deeply-interested congregation. By appointment of the presbytery, Rev. T. H. Mitchell, of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon. The vows were put upon the minister-elect by Rev. J. Lindsay, who offered up the induction prayer. Rev. Dr. Munro, of London Township, addressed the newly-inducted minister, while Rev. W. H. Geddes, of Ailsa Craig, addressed the congregation. At the close of the ceremony a supper was provided by the congregation in the basement of the church.

The welcome extended by the congregation to Rev. Mr. Argo and wife was very cordial. Considerable improvement has been made in the manse, and in many other ways everything has been done to make the surroundings of the new pastor and his wife as congenial as possible.

Mrs. Argo is a sister of Rev. Dr. Wilkie, the Presbyterian missionary, who for many years did such excellent work among the natives of India. Mrs. (Rev.) J. Johnston, of Paisley, who is a sister of Mrs. Argo, occupied the Lobo manse for many years.

THE PALMA TROPHY

England, Canada and United States to Compete at Ottawa.

Seagirt, N. J., Auf. 31—The annual meeting last night of the National Rifle Association of America, the tournament of which is in progress here, was a protracted and stormy one. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the president, at the opening of the meeting announced that he was aware that a movement was on foot in favor of a reform administration, and that some of the members inclined to the belief that he had outlived his usefulness as president. He added that he was entirely willing to surrender the office to a suitable successor. A test vote shortly before midnight indicated that the opposition to him had a decided majority.

Gen. Spencer reported last night that a match for the Palma trophy with the United States, Great Britain and very likely Canada competing, will probably be held at Ottawa, Canada, next summer.

CIGARETTES CRAZE WIDOW.

New York, Aug. 30.—Miss Mary Morello, 34 years old, of Lembeck avenue, Jersey City, was taken to a sanatorium in Manhattan yesterday. It is claimed she has become deranged from smoking 100 cigarettes a day.

To ease pains in the head she first started to smoke, and finally was unable to stop. She is a widow and wealthy.

The reason women make good detectives is because they know how to detect.

USE THE SAFE, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

FIRST CRUSH THE TRUSTS

[Continued from page one.]

treaty could be made between the two great English-speaking nations and this example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost, if not entirely removed.

"I confess that my aversion to killing increases with the years. Surely the Creator did not so plan the universe as to make the progress of the race dependent upon wholesale bloodletting. I prefer to believe that war, instead of being an agency for good, is rather evidence of man's surrender to his passions and that one of the tests of civilization is man's willingness to submit his controversies to the arbitrament of reason rather than to force. Another subject connected with our foreign relations, I venture to suggest that we may not only promote peace, but also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will not be used for the collection of private debts. While protecting the lives of our citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaged in business and holding property in other lands for business purposes must be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage in business enterprises.

"Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of the smaller nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital will be made an excuse for a foreign invasion. Several times on this trip this fact has been brought to my attention, and I am convinced that for every dollar we could secure to American investors by an attempt to put the Government back of their private claims we lose many dollars by closing the door to investment. Before leaving international politics let me add that our nation has lost prestige rather than gained it by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our declaration of independence, and the scoffer has twitted us with inconsistency. A tour through the Philippine Islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration, commercial and political, leads to this conclusion.

"In several of the nations of Europe the executive department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our Congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue, the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls. Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long drawn out, which to a community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional amendment convening the first session of Congress within a few months after the election and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election? Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more prompt relief through remedial legislation, but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session which is now held after the election, and when many of the members feel less responsibility because of defeat at the polls.

Injunction Denounced.

"It is little short of a disgrace to our country that, while it is able to command the lives of its citizens in time of war, it cannot even in the most extreme emergency compel wealth to bear its share of the expenses of the Government, which protects it. I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital; in fact, it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies. It is important that we shall have peace at home, as that we shall live peaceably with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes, I believe we are defending the highest intersts of the three parties to these disputes, namely, the employers, the employes, and the public.

"No reference to the labor question is complete that does not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the writ is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system, and ought to arouse a unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury, a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike, the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of arbitration, because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely remove, the probability of a strike. The struggle to secure an eight-hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingmen's contentions.

The Money Question.

"Thus far I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partisan, but I am sure you will pardon me if in this presence I betray my interest in these policies for which the Democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a Democratic speech for nearly a year, and no one, not even a political enemy, could be so cruel as to forbid me to speak of the policies on this occasion.

"Our opponents have derived not only partisan pleasure, but also partisan advantage from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, begrudge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences, and permitted us to present a united front on present issues. The unlooked-for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetalism, the former keeping the gold standard which they wanted, and the latter securing the large volume of money for which they contended.

Scores the Trusts.

"We who favor bimetalism are satisfied with our victory if the friends of monometalism are satisfied with theirs, and we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.

"I hope that the Democratic party will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corporations and by opening the books so that any contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. Politics should be honest, and I mistake political conditions in America if they do not presage improvement in the conduct of campaigns.

"While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues and while the next congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming presidential campaign must be fought, I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue.

"I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform in every advance he has made.

Protection Fosters Trusts.

"The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice. While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into a trust if the President were empowered to put upon the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at an early day to consider the tariff question more at length, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption, as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts.

High Tariff a Menace.

"There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily entered upon, for the manufacturers, by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce, because it arouses resentment and provokes retaliation.

"The railroad question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly all the present monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railroads would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I rejoice that the President has had the courage to press this question upon Congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the Senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial. I have already reached the conclusion that the railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by