Money Makes Money

The first hundred dollars are hardest to get. The way to get them is to open a deposit account where your money will be safe.

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W. T. WHITE, General Manager.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

AUTUMN.

Thou comest, Autumn, heralded by the rain,
With banners by great gales incessant fanned,
Brighter than the brightest silks of Samarcand,
And stately oxen harnessed to thy wain!
Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon thy bridge of gold; thy royal hand
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land,
Blessing the farms thru all thy vast domain.
Thy shield is the red harvest moon, suspended
So long beneath the heavens' o'erhanging eaves,
Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended;
Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves;
And, following thee, in thy ovation splendid,
Thine almoner, the wind, scatters the golden leaves!

The Moral Influence of Children's Reading.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, read at the recent meeting of the American Library Association, a paper on "The Children's Library, a Moral Force," saying, in part:

The state educates its youth for the sake of its own welfare, and even its existence. It shows, therefore, that it believes in the possibility of training children to be the kind of citizens it needs. The character of its citizens is the only hope of the state.

The dangerous tendencies of this day in America are due to laxness of parental authority. Old-fashioned obedience to parents has quite gone by.

If we are to have men of strong, true, honest character in the next generation, we must begin now to train the boys of this day into the ideals of principles which will produce such men.

It is a curious thing that while we all know we must carefully train plants and animals, that we can't even neglect machines without their becoming worthless, we seem to think the way to bring up children is "to let them grow spontaneously," as if mere food, clothing, shelter and good surroundings were sufficient, and that the "line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," were no longer needed.

There is dishonesty in business and politics to-day. Why not, when we call boys' robbing apple orchards a joke? Lying is a matter of course in business. Why shouldn't it be common when parents lie to their children, threatening punishment they never give, and making other similar rash statements?

The librarian's part in helping to make good men and women out of the boys and girls of to-day is in personal influence and in constantly raising the standard of books he puts on the shelves in the children's room.

They should never be satisfied with books that are "no particular harm." The books must be of some particular good.

More time and thought should be given to the study of what are the best books for children, and more time to reading books to determine which are best suited.

Sweaters the Latest for Babies.

Sweaters for babies are the newest thing that young mothers can buy for the fall wear of their little ones.

These garments, made on the same lines as those worn by grown-ups, will be most serviceable for use before it is time to put on heavy winter wraps.

The sweaters are made with simple stitches in white wool, with a narrow border of pink or blue around the cuffs and neck, or in light blue or delicate pink with white borders.

Some are made vest-like, cut quite low at the neck, with the edges bound with silk, while others have the regulation turtle neck, such as athletes wear.

These go on over the head and as they fit tight to the body need no button fastenings.

WORLD PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

Designed by Mildred Cassells.

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.—No. 1060—A woman's wardrobe is incomplete without a dressing sacque, and the design here illustrated may be made up in soft silk, or French flannel. This design has a fancy tucked yoke trimmed with edging, is shirred to the yoke and fitted at the shoulder seams. The neck can be finished with turnover collar, or cut in V shape and finished with edging. The pattern is cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44 bust measure, the medium size requiring 3 yards of material 36 inches wide.

World Pattern Department.

Please send the above-named pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

No..... Street .....

Town..... Province .....

Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....

Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to enclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figures representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order. Do not send stamps.

[Special Note.—**Always keep duplicate** of all orders sent, and **send this duplicate** in making enquiries about patterns that are not received promptly.]

Address The World Pattern Department, 83 Yonge St., Toronto.

Roman Belts.

If you wish a new and smart shirtwaist belt get Roman striped ribbon and fold it into a two-inch band, fastening with a dull gold buckle. These belts are particularly good style for a young girl, and the narrow width preferable to the wide if the waist is at all slender, as all waists are just now.

Personal Mention.

Earl Grey will be the guest of the Canadian Club at Winnipeg either Monday or Tuesday, and will give an address.

Mrs. Dr. Hanna and little son of Ottawa, and Miss Sarah Henderson, who recently resigned her position as nurse in the operating room of Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., are guests until after Thanksgiving holidays of Mrs. A. Sinkins, North Toronto.

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

O'CONNOR AT MASSEY HALL

Continued From Page 1.

ed, as we always have been, that such a measure will bring contentment and prosperity to Ireland, and prove in the best interests of the empire.

"Permit us one expression of personal delight in your visit, and of congratulation upon the results of the magnificent convention you have just attended. It is a great pleasure to us that you have come to the city of our own Hon. Edward Blake (applause), whom may God preserve for the honor which his great name has conferred upon Canada, and the untold service which we know he has given and will continue to give Ireland to the end."

Contributions to the Cause.

Mr. Blake's name received clamorous recognition, especially when his donation of $250 was announced. He communicated his regrets that he was ill and debarred from public meetings. Regrets were also received from Hon. J. J. Foy, with $50; Hon. Walter Scott, Saskatoon; Mayor Coatsworth, J. R. Stratton, Hon. Dr. Reaume, Hon. Dr. Pyne and ex-Mayor Urquhart. James Conmee contributed $50, Eugene O'Keefe $200, L. J. Cosgrave $100, G. J. Foy $50, and Dr. E. E. King $25.

Mr. O'Connor, who spoke for an hour and ten minutes, at first and at some length afterwards, rose at 9 o'clock. In appearance he might be own brother to E. Strachan Cox, and is in every way a gentlemanly easy-mannered man of the world. As an orator he seemed to keep a curb on his feelings and the moderation and restraint of his tone was very marked. The ex-premier was more of the demagog when he recommended the Irish party to be constitutional, or at least as constitutional as they can. Mr. O'Connor's appeal was less emotional than Mr. Redmond's last year, less fiery and unreflecting, but far more convincing than Irish oratory usually is. The address was clearly defined and showed Mr. O'Connor's newspaper training in the order and system with which it was developed. He left himself an opportunity for emphasis when it was required, and his denunciation of the misgovernment which led to the horrors of the Irish famine was full of passion and pathos.

Tribute to Mr. Blake.

In opening he paid a fine tribute to Hon. Edward Blake, whose residence here gave his visit its chief pleasure. Mr. Blake had offered to leave Toronto if his services were required in considering the details of the coming measure for Irish self government.

Mr. O'Connor dated the movement for home rule from a certain gray morning in 1800, when Henry Grattan closed his speech on the Act of Union, in which he anticipated the evils of the future. He was met by a number of prophecies of an entirely different character from those which he advanced. Mr. O'Connor had no doubt many statesmen were conscientious in their belief at that time that Ireland would increase in wealth and population. But there was something tragic in the result. The Act of Union had been an unmixed curse to Ireland, to England and to England's empire. How could it be otherwise?

Some were so ignorant as to think that in asking for a parliament in Ireland, a new demand was being made. Tho shackled and cribbed and confined, an Irish parliament had existed for centuries before that fatal yea of 1800. They were not asking for a new creation, but for a restoration. It had been destroyed by force first and then by fraud.

Mr. O'Connor referred to the butchery that followed the abortive rebellion of 1798.

A glimpse into the inner thought of Charles Parnell was once given him when an Irish leader told him of the influence on his life a story told by his people in Wicklow had exerted. A soldier had been sentenced to be flogged but to be flogged on the stomach instead of the back.

"Kill me, Colonel Keogh," he prayed. "Kill me and put me out of pain."

In the Irish parliament there was not a single Catholic member, yet those Protestant members, landlords and aristocrats, were so filled with the spirit of liberty and freedom that not a single honest man voted for the union. Those who voted for it were bought with place or title.

Mr. O'Connor applied the test by which all schemes and systems of government were tried—"By their fruits ye shall know them." By the test of population, from having nine millions, Ireland had lost more than half.

The Test of Prosperity.

The second test was that of prosperity. What had been the history of the last 106 years? He did not think that Irishmen themselves really understood what occurred in the great famine of 1846, 1847, and 1848. He had received the distinguished compliment from Mr. Goldwin Smith that until Mr. Smith had read Mr. O'Connor's story of the evictions of that time, he had never appreciated the situation. Along the roads one would see the corpse of an old man, then of a young man, then an old woman, then a young man, a young woman, seven or eight of a whole family that had dropped dead of hunger on the roadside.

The famine had been alled an act of God. He contested the proposition. Those same roads were being passed over by wagons carrying corn, by cows and sheep, the wealth of Ireland going to England to pay the rack rents, while the men and women were dying on the roadside for want of food.

No prophecy was more confidently uttered than that if the Parliament of Ireland was merged in the English Parliament, Ireland would be prosperous and lightly taxed. The report of the financial relation commission, of which the majority were Englishmen, showed that Ireland was overtaxed annually by $17,000,000.

Since the union the population of England had nearly quadrupled and her taxation halved. In Ireland since the Act of Union the population had halved and the taxation doubled.

The Health of Ireland.

He would not attribute all the ills of Ireland, but certainly a very large proportion of them, to the discontinuance of the Irish Parliament. In regard to the health of Ireland, he related an experience in connection with the Jubilee Nurses. Lady Dudley had been touring in Connemara. A little girl, crippled with disease, was found tehere. Her parents said she had had a stroke. The child was taken to Dublin and treated for hip disease and recovered. Lady Dudley became attached to her and was about to make a protegee of her, when she fell into a galloping consumption and died.

"I am not laying down the extreme doctrine that all the ills of Ireland are due to the want of self-government," he repeated, but the condition of ill-health which led to such an incident as he related was the result of misgovernment.

The health of Ireland was largely under the Local Government Board, which was not responsible to an Irish executive, but to an English Parliament. They were disliked by the people, and they disliked the people, he asserted.

"I do lay it down as a position which nobody can contest that if we had a government locally born we would have dragged from office any officials who allowed horrors like those of Connemara to exist."

Canada had free speech and other advantages of local government denied to Ireland, he said, and instanced the occurrences of the year 1897 when scenes of national rejoicing marked the Diamond Jubilee in England. All parts of the world sent representatives to pay their tribute. There was one country which expressed no sympathy and sent no greetings.

The Jubilee Gift.

"In the very same year of the jubilee the government passed a coercion act which differed from the previous ninety in that it was not temporary, but for ever and for ever—the jubilee gift to Ireland."

In England and Scotland and every part of the British empire a man could not be tried for a political offence unless there was an impartial judge and a jury of his peers. Under the coercion act by a stroke of his pen the lord lieutenant could destroy the British constitution in any part of Ireland. Should an Irish politician make a speech he is not brought before a judge and jury, but before two residing magistrates, who are called in Ireland "removables" because they are absolute dependents and servants of the government of the day.

Mr. O'Connor asked if the trial of a political prisoner by his political opponents was not despotism and equal to any Russian tyranny, and loud applause greeted his appeal. He told the story of the Irish Sergeant Sheridan, who obtained the conviction of one Magowan for mutilating cattle with a two years sentence. He also got a man convicted for setting fire to a hayrack, besides other cases. Mr. O'Connor had heard Chief Secretary Wyndham get up and confess that the men convicted were in every case innocent, and that Sergeant Sheridan himself had committed the crimes.

This was only possible by the system by which in a county like Sligo, 90 per cent. Catholics and 10 per cent. Protestant, a jury entirely Protestant would be selected to try a Catholic.

Trial by Partisan Jury.

"An Irish Catholic Nationalist farmer was tried by twelve Protestant Unionist landlord partisans—(A voice, "Russia.")—It was jury packing in the vilest form," declared the speaker.

"I have used the words Catholic and Protestant and in no invidious sense.

"God forbid that I shall say they gave their verdict because they were Protestants or Unionists. But in times of strife it is most dangerous to put by chicanery twelve men of opposite religious belief on a jury to try a prisoner."

Who defended the system? Australia and Canada were colonies prosperous and loyal. Was there a statesman in Canada in favor of the present system in Ireland? Four times had the Canadian parliament declared in favor of home rule. The night before in Ottawa when he spoke there in favor of home rule, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, their greatest contemporaneous statesman, sat in the front benches. They were beginning to think in England that Canada was the greatest of the colonies. Yet this greatest star in the great dome of imperial power was represented by her greatest statesman when he came up and stood by Mr. O'Connor's side and gave his money for the home rule cause.

The Cry of the Empire.

"In one grand chorus there comes from all England's colonies and daughters one united and inspiring cry to unify, to purify and ennoble the empire by giving Ireland her rights and her freedom." (Loud applause.)

Mr. O'Connor next proceeded to deal with the objections to home rule. In the late electoral campaign a poster had been circulating demanding "One Crown, One Empire, One Parliament." No one, he said, had any objection to one crown or to one empire. But he thought as a statement of fact the one parliament was absurd and as an argument stupid and fallacious. There had been two parliaments added to the empire in the last two years in Canada alone, which had nine parliaments. There were six or seven in Australia, one in New Zealand, one in the Isle of Man (laughter), and one in Jersey. With 25 parliaments the empire was all right, no disintegration. With 26 parliaments it would be dismemberment and dissolution.

The religious objection he approached with a considerable amount of reluctance. There were some principles he believed to be essential, such as an absolute regard to equality and freedom.

He asked himself what prayer was, what religion was. He answered that it was the communion of the soul of the individual with Divine Providence, and that that communion should be absolutely confined to the eye of the All-seeing. Anyone who came in between the individual soul and the All-seeing was a vulgar and sinister intruder who made politics corrupt and religion hypocritical. Therefore, to any system that gave political advancement or inflicted social or political inferiority on a man because of his religious convictions he was always opposed.

A voice: Where does the priest come in?

Another voice: Put him out. Skidoo.

These are my convictions and my answer to the interpolation from the body of the hall," continued the speaker.

Protestants Lead for Home Rule.

There had been scarcely a movement in Ireland for home rule which had not been led by Protestants. He mentioned Henry Grattan, Henry Flood, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died for Ireland; Robert Emmett (cheers), Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, John Martin, Charles Stewart Parnell.

"And to-day you have in your city one of the most powerful and most respected of Irish leaders, Edward Blake, who is also a Protestant."

He mentioned also Jeremiah McBean, whose name, he said, was like a tap on a good old Cromwellian drum, who, as a Wesleyan for nearly 20 years, had been returned by the Catholic constituency of Donegal.

"If anyone dared to raise the objection in Ireland that he was a Protestant and not a Catholic in creed, he would be turned out by the nearest door, if not by the first window (cheers)."

He had to acknowledge that in the northeast corner of Ireland a small minority, whose religion he respected, but whose prejudices he deplored, were opposed to home rule. Why should Irishmen not bury their differences, he wondered. Was there any reason why Protestant and Catholic should not work side by side in Ireland?

He did not believe that there was a single member of the party to which he belonged who would not die, were there a parliament in Ireland, rather than see injustice done to the Protestants of Ireland. There was a break-up in the old lines, as what had occurred in Belfast illustrated. Joe Devlin was member for West Belfast because 200 Independent Orangemen came up and cast their votes for him as a protest against the old regime (applause).

The Need for Funds.

"No political movement can go on without funds. Even in Canada you cannot get on without funds." (Laughter.) Mr. O'Connor said he had no intention of making any illusions to current events. The Irish members received no salary, and they were all poor men, to their honor be it said, for after all, the man who remained in politics for many years and remained poor, was better than the man who went into politics and became rich. Again, no local allusions, he observed, were intended, as the audience treated the remark as a joke.

"Ireland will never know the sacrifices these obscure soldiers have made of the altar of Irish freedom," concluded his appeal.

On resuming after the collection, he spoke of the reasons why home rule might be expected. They had now a huge Liberal majority—the largest ever possessed in England. He was quite delighted with that, altho some Irishmen thought it would be well for the Irish party to hold the balance of power. Now the Liberal ministry could say they were going to give home rule, not to remain in office, but to do justice to Ireland and give safety in England. He had known Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for thirty years, and he was an honest, truthful, straightforward and courageous statesman. He had never receded from the position that self-government was necessary for Ireland.

Where Parnell and the speaker had been hissed and spat upon in Manchester and Salford, there were now more members pledged to home rule. He relied greatly on the Labor party, not a single one of whose fifty-one members was not as pledged to and as much in favor of home rule as he was himself. The masses of the English people had at last learned the truth and reality of the Irish question.

The One Obstacle.

There was only one obstacle left—the house of lords. But with its many faults it had the great virtue of prudence, and had a very great regard for its skin. They would think twice before they rejected or mutilated a measure sent up by the commons with 190 or 200 of a majority. If the house of lords would be so foolish as to resist the popular will of the people of England it would be all the better. He would not regret to see the house of lords and Dublin Castle go down together.

For a fortnight his speeches had had one burden and refrain. He felt justified in giving them as a final message: "The hour of Ireland's deliverance is at hand."

Hon. Mr. Ross Speaks.

Hon. G. W. Ross proposed a vote of thanks. They had had a great speech from Mr. O'Connor, eloquent, forcible and temperate, as the circumstances would allow. What struck him was the undertone of sympathy that ran all thru it. It was a narrow view that Irishmen had some grievances to redress. Home rule lay at the root of all constitutional government. It gave to England her Magna Charta, Bannockburn to Scotland, and an independence she never forfeited; it gave to the thirteen colonies the greatest of republics, and to Canada the B.N.A. Act, nationhood, and the domination of half a continent. They were all home rulers. They could not be anything else in this country. The hemisphere from Yukon to Patagonia was given to home rule. Canada obtained her home rule after a struggle. Irishmen must likewise be resolute. Let them agitate by constitutional means, that was, he explained, let them be as constitutional as they could. They could not draw lines in such cases. The message he would send to the British house of commons was: "Trust Ireland." England trusted the French-Canadians and they had not done injustice to Canadian Protestants.

Joseph P. Downey could not find words adequate to express the gratification of the audience for the magnificent presentation of the Irish question which they had listened to. Their hearts went out to Mr. O'Connor as Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen. A cause even wider and dearer than the cause of Irish liberty was that of British unity. They had heard how essential to that cause was home rule. Mr. Downey dealt with the objection that the Irish people were unable to govern themselves, and in glowing phrases seconded the motion.

An Incident.

In a word or two Mr. O'Connor acknowledged the vote, which was put and carried enthusiastically. A great many of the audience had left before the close, the hour being considerably after 11. A committeeman on the platform asked the orchestra to play "God Save Ireland," but after searching their music were evidently unable to identify the American civil war ballad "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching." The platform was cleared, only a few committeemen being left, and a couple of hundred people had not yet passed out when the orchestra struck up "God Save the King." Several hisses were audible at once, and a protest was lodged with the committee, who called on the Italian orchestra to explain why all precedents were thus rudely broken. King Edward's efforts for home rule and his support of Sir Antony O'Donnell are evidently not yet fully appreciated.

Sunday in Toronto.

Mr. O'Connor was the guest of M. J. Haney, Elm-avenue, Rosedale, on Saturday night. At 1 o'clock Sunday E. J. Hearn escorted him to the Grange for luncheon with Goldwin Smith, and the two spent an hour and a half in a general conversation on literary topics. A visit was then paid to Hon. Edward Blake for half an hour. Mr. Blake seemed in better spirits than on Saturday. Returning to the King Edward, Mr. O'Connor received a number of callers, including Hon. J. J. Foy and Justice and Mrs. Anglin. At 5.20 Mr. O'Connor entrained for New York. He was escorte dto the station by the United Irish League committee. Before going he expressed himself as most agreeably impressed with Toronto and with the meeting of Saturday night.

Lord Hawke, who was the guest of George Beardmore for several days last week, left on Saturday for Chicago and the Western States.

IS YOUR TROUBLE INDIGESTION?

Then probably you know the evils of distention, fermentation and irritation that accompany digestive troubles. Next important is to know how promptly Nerviline cures. Quick as wink it relieves bloating and feeling of fulness, puts the entire digestive apparatus in perfect order, makes you feel fit and fine all over. For internal pain Polson's Nerviline surpasses every known remedy. Keep it in the house always, it's a source of comfort in the hour of emergency. Large bottles for 25c at all dealers.

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This month we offer the best

ORGAN BARGAINS

Ever Brought to Your Notice.

TAKE your choice of these extraordinary values, and we'll take it back any time within a year and allow you all you have paid on it to apply on your choice of one of our unexcelled New Pianos.

Write or call at once for first choice.

These organs are in such good condition that they are actually worth much more than we ask for them. Every instrument is guaranteed for five years. We will ship any organ you may select, and, if satisfactory, will pay all freight charges and take it back.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Organs under $40, $5 cash and $3 per month.

Organs over $40, $10 cash and $8 per month.

Ten per cent discount allowed for cash in full.

Williams—5-Octave Organ, walnut case, height 3 feet 6 inches - - **$20**

Hardy & Co.—5-Octave Organ, 4 stops, walnut case - - - **$20**

Mee & Co.—5-Octave Organ, knee swell, walnut case - - - **$20**

Darley & Haskin—6-Octave Melodeon, rosewood case - **$20**

Canada Organ Co.—5-Octave Organ, 5 stops, height 3 feet 6 inches - - walnut case, **$25**

Prince & Co.—5-Octave Organ, two full sets of reeds, oak case - **$25**

Williams—5-Octave Organ, 6 stops, knee swell, walnut case, height 4 ft. 6 in. **$25**

Alexander—5-Octave French Harmonium, 6 stops, rosewood case - - **$25**

Doherty—5-Octave Organ, 10 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 4 feet 6 inches - - - - - - **$30**

Karn—5-Octave Organ, 7 stops, knee swell, walnut case, height 4 feet 8 inches **$30**

Bell & Co.—5-Octave Organ, 9 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 4 feet 8 inches - - - - - - **$30**

Thomas—5-Octave Organ, 8 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 6 ft. **$35**

Bell & Co.—5-Octave Organ, 9 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 4 feet 8 inches - - - - - - **$35**

Peloubet & Pelton—5-Octave Organ, 10 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 4 feet - - - **$35**

Bell & Co.—5-Octave Organ, 9 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 6 feet - - - - - - - - **$45**

Dominion—5-Octave Organ, 8 stops, two knee swells, walnut case, height 6 feet 6 inches - - - - - - **$50**

Berlin—6-Octave Organ, 12 stops, two knee swells, piano case (almost new) - **$60**

Karn—6-Octave Organ, 11 stops, two knee swells, piano case (ebonized) - - **$60**

Uxbridge—6-Octave Organ, 12 stops, two knee swells, walnut case (like new) **$60**

Doherty—6-Octave Organ, 11 stops, two knee swells, piano case, rosewood finished (almost new) - - - - - - **$65**

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd. King St. E., TORONTO

Branches and Agencies in All Leading Cities of the Dominion.

LEPER COLONIES IN ALPS.

Specialist Ordered to Investigate Conditions of the Afflicted.

Geneva, Oct. 14.—The Swiss government is much exercised over the discovery that leprosy exists in a little village in the Alps which has been frequently visited by mountain climbers. The discovery was made thru a conscript presenting himself for military service the other day, who was found to be a leper. He declared that many other people in his village were similarly afflicted.

The village which harbors this scourge is called Guttet, and is about two hours distant from the railway station of Loueche, in the Haut-Valais.

So much consternation was felt over the discovery that at once the famous Professor Jadassohn, the great skin specialist, of Berne, was sent, to investigate. He reports that among the 200 inhabitants of Guttet, five have the malady in an advanced stage (one has since died), and that numerous others show suspicious symptoms.

It is reported that among the country people the disease was known to have existed in certain families in Guttet for several generations.

GRABS ENGINE'S FUNNEL.

Farmer Saves Himself From Being Run Over By Making Flying Leap.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 14.—Presence of mind in clutching and holding to the smokestack of an engine yesterday saved Morris Herbrandt of Edington, Ill., from being ground to pieces under the wheels of the train at Milan, Ill.; as it was he escaped with a bad shaking up and some cuts and bruises.

Mr. Herbrandt was driving a team hitched to a farm wagon. He did not see the train and the horses were on the tracks before the driver noticed his danger. The wagon was struck squarely and dumped to one side of the track. Herbrandt was thrown twenty feet in the air and turned over and over. He fell on top of the boiler and managed to embrace the smokestack and hold on until the train was brought to a standstill.

Mrs. James Saulter, formerly of 66 Winchester-street, will on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of this week receive for the first time at her new home, 181 Walmer-road, from 3.30 to 6 p.m. and afterwards o nthe first Friday of each month.

Thin Hair

Yes! We had noticed that your hair was looking pretty thin, and that it lacked luster and life. But we didn't like to speak of it! Of course you know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair-grower, makes the hair soft and smooth, gives it life and strength. This isn't the kind of hair that falls out! And, too, it keeps the scalp so clean and healthy.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.