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LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 13.
BISHOP FALLON AND THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Some Ontario newspapers are pretending to find a sensation in a letter written by Hon. Mr. Hanna to Dr. Pyne in May last, which was published in a French-Canadian journal of Quebec a week ago. The only sensational feature is the circumstance that confidential correspondence between members of the Ontario cabinet should have been given to the public. How did the Quebec Franco-American come by it? Mr. Hanna says the leak was not in his department. The Minister of Education will not discuss the matter.

Mr. Hanna's letter is a version of a long conversation with Bishop Fallon on the subject of bi-lingual teaching in the schools of the Diocese of London. The bishop, according to Mr. Hanna, declared that he had no objection to French, Italian, Polish, or any other language being taught in addition to English, but he insisted that English should be the basis of education. This is a different thing from prohibiting French, as he has been accused of doing.

A Western Ontario French-Canadian, speaking to The Advertiser on this subject, heartily supported the bishop's attitude as conducive to the interests of the French-Canadians themselves. He complained that the French-Canadians were not getting their share of the prizes of life, because of the inadequate teaching of English in the bi-lingual schools. Go to a French-Canadian town or settlement in Essex, he said, and you will find that the lawyers, the doctors, the merchants, and the other leaders of the community, are, with few exceptions, not of French blood. If the French-Canadians are to take their rightful place in an English-speaking region, they must, he said, master the English tongue.

It is certain that children who grow up in an English-speaking province are greatly handicapped in their battle of life if they are not "armed with the English language," to use the bishop's words.

PORTUGAL.

The revolution just completed is interesting to Britons in a number of ways. Portugal is, like Greece, fascinating for its brilliant record and contributions to civilization. It is England's oldest and perhaps only fast friend among modern states, bound up with our greatest war story, the heroic document of Torres Vedras and the Iron Duke. Only the Portuguese stood by England in 1900 when Mafeking hung in the balance, and the nations were snarling in hate that hoped against hope for a British disaster. Will the republic make a difference to the old alliance? It is a suggestive spectacle, too, this easy and comparatively bloodless transition from a constitutional monarchy, which has always been storm-tossed since its inauguration in 1820, to a kingless commonwealth.

In an interesting work, "The Lost Empires of the Modern World," published several years ago, Walter Freeman says that the past greatness of Portugal was due to her kings, the Braganza House having produced few really incapable rulers since it came to power in the fourteenth century. The writer admits, however, the peculiarly rugged character of the Portuguese people, especially in former days. They may be compared to the Dutch. The ancient Lusitanians were as difficult for the Romans to subdue as the Batavians of the Rhine mouth. When with the Lusitanian blood was mingled the Latin, the Visigothic and the Saracen, the resultant Portuguese must be as mongrel, in the best sense of that word, as the Englishman. This breed got a backbone in the death-grapple with the Moors, and aided by thousands of Crusaders from Northern Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it received this fresh infusion of Germanic blood. In the fifteenth century opens the glorious age of Portugal, when King John the Perfect and Prince Henry the Navigator laid the foundations of a short-lived empire. Portuguese explorers ranged both southern and northern seas. While Vasco da Gama reached India by the Cape, Martin Lopez discovered Nova Zembla in an attempt to arrive at China by a northerly passage. Cabral was the discoverer of Brazil, destined to be the greatest of European colonies in South America. The Pope had before this divided the new lands of promise between Portugal and Spain, allotting the western world to the kingdom which had adopted

Columbus; but even so august a decree could not prevent Portugal from appropriating and settling Brazil.

The rule of Portugal over her Asiatic and African subjects contrasted by its comparative humanity with the frightful cruelties of the Spaniards and the mean money-grubbing despotism of the Dutch empire which later arose on the wreck of Portuguese achievement. This humanity was sullied, however, by the prosecution of the slave trade. Her sins found Portugal out. Her population, never too great, was drained not only by foreign garrisons, but by the continual emigration to Brazil of farmers unable to compete with the black labor introduced at home and willing to find a freer land overseas. The considerable black population in Southern Portugal also affected the blood and stamina of the white stock.

Conquered by the Spaniards in 1580 and held in captivity for eighty years, the state emerged in 1660 shorn of almost all its eastern and African possessions by the Dutch. The Portuguese might have been the allies of Holland and England, and the gainers rather than the losers from the struggle with the Spanish colossus. Unfortunately the old alliance with England had lapsed at the most critical moment in Portuguese history, and Drake burnt Portuguese shipping in the Tagus when he might have been a powerful ally.

In the eighteenth century none were so poor to do the Braganza reverence, except the loyal but far-off Brazilians. In Robinson Crusoe it is noticeable that Defoe has never a good word for the Portuguese, while he does show a respect for the Spaniard. A French writer says that an English ambassador at Lisbon, being asked what was the difference between a Spaniard and a Portuguese, replied, "If you take away all a Spaniard's good qualities, what is left is a Portuguese." It would be truer to say that the Portuguese lacks both the good and the bad qualities of the Spaniard: the race is less distinctively stamped than some others, a gentler, less forceful type perhaps.

But the ancient friendship of England and Portugal revives as early as 1661. The races of Shakespeare and Camoens clasped hands. The Peninsular War poured out brave blood of islanders and Estremadurans in one stream. A high tribute was paid by Wellington to his Portuguese contingents, more than could be said for the Spaniards. Portuguese fought well at Waterloo. Port wine was long the patriotic drink of English squires. In the Boer War England benefited from the sympathy of Portuguese West Africa.

There is a feeling, however, that the Portuguese character has not improved proportionately to the times. The constant turmoil of politics suggests a comparison with the unruly states of Central America rather than with the better evolved states like Argentina or Brazil. Has not old Portugal fallen behind her offspring in America? Perhaps we may hope at any rate that the republic may succeed in arriving at stability and serenity, if it was impossible for constitutional monarchy to work itself out in Portugal.

LONDON AND THE HARBOR.

Our local contemporary is trying to make a party issue of the petition for improvements at Port Stanley harbor. Its conduct is wanting in local patriotism.

St. Thomas and Port Stanley will swell the deputation which will shortly wait upon the Minister of Public Works. The presence of delegates from these sister municipalities ought to be a sufficient answer to the assertion of the Free Press that they care nothing about the harbor. It is most unfortunate that a London newspaper should have published so erroneous a statement at this juncture. It is necessary that the Minister of Public Works be made aware of the full strength of the demand for the improvements. The village of Port Stanley depends for its existence mainly on the harbor traffic, and the city of St. Thomas has relatively as much interest in it as the city of London. The Township of Yarmouth is also directly concerned, and will be well represented on the Ottawa deputation. The co-operation of these municipalities is cordially welcomed by the city of London, and ought to weigh heavily with the Minister of Public Works. It ought to at least efface the impression, which the Free Press has tried to create, that London stands alone in this matter. When our contemporary professes to know that the Government will do nothing because London elects a Conservative, and that sister municipalities care nothing about the harbor, it exposes itself to the suspicion that it would be happy to see the petition fail in order to have a bone to pick with Ottawa.

The activity of the C. P. R. in the electric traction field in Western Ontario may account for the interest Mackenzie & Mann have been displaying in this city and vicinity. Let them all come. The more the merrier.

The worst is over in the forest fire district. Is this lesson, like so many others, to be lost on both countries? They have allowed the future of the continent to be literally burned away, without efforts at prevention commensurate with the vital interests at stake.

Sir James Whitney says the city of Toronto and the Toronto Electric Light Company must settle their differences, or the Government will compel them to agree. Most of us sup-

posed, that a municipal council had a legal right to squabble with a local concern. But the Provincial Government has claimed unwonted powers in recent years.

French-Canadian children who are not taught English thoroughly are not given a fair show in a country where the language of business is English. At the same time it would conduce to harmony if a knowledge of French were more widely diffused among Canadians of British descent. Switzerland and Belgium are bilingual countries in which the spirit of nationality is intense, and the races live in perfect harmony.

In an article in the Canadian Courier, Mr. Roden Kingsmill calls attention to an odd expression used in the oath of allegiance administered recently to Canadian officials. Canada is described as "dependent on and belonging to the said kingdom," that is, Great Britain and Ireland. The phrase is used in the constitutional act of 1791, and in the union act of 1840, but it is not found in the confederation act of 1867. Such a form is now an anachronism. So is the man who is responsible for reviving it. Canada is a partner, not a peon.

STUFF AND NONSENSE.

(Toronto World.)
The Hamilton Spectator, the Hamilton Times, the London Advertiser, the Toronto Globe, the Toronto Star, have all tried to hang Adam Beck's dog. And what an awful yellow dog they think Public Ownership to be!

IRONICALLY NAMED.

(Toronto Star.)
"God with us" is the interpretation of Manuel. "Lover of God" is the translation of Theophile, and Theophile Braga is the head of one of the Portuguese Republic. Another Manuel is reigning in Italy, and Theodore, "Gift of God," is next thing to King of the United States. But the most ironical of names is that of Frederick, who is the emperor of the German Empire. Frederick is the name of a resolution, and Victor (conqueror).

TARIFF PREFERENCES.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
The Westminster Gazette puts in striking comparison the difference between tariff preference as it exists in Canada and tariff preference as the Tories would have it in England. The Canadian preference is an advance to free trade, and, therefore, in instrument of tariff reduction. A British preference would mean the imposition of duties upon goods now free of duty, and would be, therefore, an increase of taxation.

The difference is one which is not sufficiently appreciated in Canada or in England. The maintenance of an increase in the Canadian preference given to Great Britain is irreconcilable with "adequate protection" such as the Canadian and British Tories alike advocate.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

(London Daily News.)
A return issued by the board of trade yesterday contains figures relating to the trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions, including a comparison of the total figures for the seven months ended July 31 for the following countries:

| | 1909. | 1910. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom..... | £28,021,000 | £30,241,000 |
| Germany..... | 21,721,000 | 22,391,000 |
| United States..... | 17,319,000 | 17,319,000 |
| France..... | 15,177,000 | 15,180,000 |
| Exports..... | 1909. | 1910. |
| United Kingdom..... | £21,422,000 | £22,374,000 |
| Germany..... | 17,817,000 | 20,550,000 |
| United States..... | 13,869,000 | 13,825,000 |
| France..... | 12,574,000 | 12,785,000 |

This indicates a better improvement in the English figures than in those of the other countries.

THE TYRANNY OF GOLF.

(London Daily Mail.)
To the returning traveller who has spent some weeks under foreign skies, England appears a land of peace and the country where they play golf. Everywhere the tyranny of the game is visible. The railway stations are packed with golfers, and the golfers are not journeying miles from their home unaccompanied by the necessary clubs. As you look out from the window of the train you see a man with a golf bag, and you see with some pause or intermission the same sight. The pursuit of the white ball is universal. It is undertaken in a spirit of solemn sacrifice. The laughter of merriment must not approach the green. There is no sign of light-hearted joy in this serious profession. The first rule of golf etiquette is that "no player, caddy or onlooker shall move or talk during a stroke." And though I believe that after the stroke the worst blasphemies are excused, a studied alternation of smiles and self-reproach is not the best encouragement of hilarity. However, it is not the grimness of golf that I would condemn, but its tyranny. None can escape it. It leaves no corner of the land inviolate. The whole of Great Britain is now mapped out into golf links, from north to south, from east to west.

CATS DRIVE OFF SNAKES.

(London Spectator.)
For many years I have been running a cattle station in Queensland, where snakes are tolerably numerous. At the head station we have always kept up a standing army of from fifteen to twenty cats, and have been practically free from the presence of snakes about the buildings and yards.

That this was owing to the presence of our cats I have no doubt whatever. They were always on the lookout, and I have often seen members of our feline body-guard growling over dead or dying snakes, and have more than once witnessed savage encounters between them and their victims. On the other hand, martyrs to their duty were from time to time found dead in the morning, with all the evidence of a fight and their defeat in the shape of snake bite on their bodies.

RAILWAYS 70 YEARS AGO.

(London Daily News.)
Today is the 9th anniversary of the establishment of a train service between London and Brighton. The first train, by the way, started from Brighton, where the day was observed as a public holiday, at 9:45 a.m., and accomplished the journey in an hour and three-quarters. From that day to this the 9:45 from London by the Sea has run regularly up to town, and is still the most popular morning express on the line. The total revenue of the railway in 1841 was £450,000; last year it was £2,445,522.

During the early years of the railway the guard of passenger trains was provided with a sort of box seat on the roof of the first carriage. There he sat wearing a high hat, giving directions to the engine driver. The first class carriages were divided into four compartments, and were exactly like the bodies of four stage coaches joined together. There was a roof over the second class carriages, but otherwise they were open to all the winds that blow, and third class passengers, seated in their open truck, had no

sort of protection from the elements. Peers of superior station who wished to travel in the greatest comfort, used to make the journey to Brighton in their private coaches, which were hoisted on to railway trucks.

FOUR MASKED MEN SHOOT UP TOWN

Bandits Dynamite Bank But Escape Without Any Booty.

Proctor, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Four masked men, heavily armed, rode into Proctor last night, shot up the town, dynamited the state bank, and escaped after a running fight with citizens. They got no money. The first intimation of the bandits' presence was given by an explosion of dynamite that wrecked the outer door of the bank. For an hour thereafter, every man who ventured into Main street was shot at by one of the bandits, who stood at the corner. The other worked steadily trying to drill the inner door of the safe, but finally gave it up. The four mounted and rode towards Sterling, shooting up the town as they left.

DELAWARE'S FAIR FINE EXHIBITION

Ideal Weather, Big Crowds and Splendid Exhibits Make Show a Success.

[By Our Own Man.]
Delaware, Oct. 12.—It is not an exaggeration to say that the Delaware fair today eclipsed all records, both as to exhibits and attendance. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 people were on the grounds, and they came from all directions, London, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Glenora, and from the score of villages near by.

Perfect weather made it an ideal day for an outdoor party, and the attendance of Londoners was larger than usual, and all report an enjoyable time. The exhibits would do credit to any locality, or any show. The township of Delaware is noted for being a wealthy township, and its wealth was never more in evidence than yesterday.

Five Horses.
There was a particularly fine exhibit of horses. The carriage outfits were extremely fine, and elicited much praise from the visitors. Dr. George A. Routledge, Lambeth; A. Blakie, Westminster; J. MacCartney, London; the Jurdum Hardware Company, London; J. McEwan, Henry Hardy, Delaware, and many others exhibited horses that were very fine.

The best breeds of cattle were good, and the exhibits large. In Shorthorn Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, had his prize herd, and in the Shorthorn classes won the majority of prizes. McEwan Bros., of Glenora, also won some prizes in these classes. Mr. J. McEwan won many prizes on his fine Holsteins.

In the sheep show the quality was above the ordinary. In short wools, Mr. Richard Gibson exhibited his famous flock of prize-winning Shropshires, winners at Chicago, Guelph and elsewhere. He won the bulk of the prizes. In long wools, Mr. T. Hardy Shore took the majority of prizes. With his famous flock, McEwan Bros., of Glenora, also showed some great short wools, and won in their classes. The pigs and chickens were fine in quality. David Bogues, of Lambeth, always has some poultry, and he won a big bunch of prizes.

The bread and butter exhibits were better than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Some of the prize cakes were of the highest quality, and it was worth while yesterday.

Special Features.
The special features were always interesting. In the racing, Red Bars, Uri Pearce's great horse, had an exciting duel with Nellie Mac, a real race horse, and there was plenty of fun to keep the crowd on edge. The other race was close. In the first heat King John came a cropper when he was being legs. His driver, Archie Campbell, was thrown, but both horse and driver escaped without injury. The results were as follows:

Free-for-All Drivers of Lambeth.
Red Bars, Uri Pearce, Falconbridge.....1 1 1
Nellie Mac, J. N. Boyd, Belmonts 2 2 2
Lady Brino, F. Parker, Sparta 3 3 3
Time: 2:30, 2:21, 2:23.
Donny Bars, F. Cole, Mount Brydges.....1 1 1
Lady Brino, J. Parker, Sparta 2 2 2
Annie Mac, A. Cornelle, Melbourne.....3 3 3
King John, A. Campbell, Glenora 4 4 4
The judges were Ed. Douglas, Ilderton; William Collins, London, and Wes. Pringle, Strathroy.

In the lady drivers' competition, there were many contestants. It was won by Mrs. De Gex, Kerwood; Miss Ryckman, second, and Mrs. Ed. Henderson, third.

The 100-yard foot race was won by Ewart Ryckman, E. Eastman second, and Thomas Day third.

"We are well pleased with the show," said Mr. Edgar Weld, the secretary. "It is the best we have yet held, and has been successful in every particular."

The officers were as follows: President, A. Ryckman; first vice-president, W. S. Weld; second vice-president, J. Switzer; secretary, Edgar Weld; treasurer, H. C. Johnstone. Directors—J. R. Hammond, J. Jones, S. Sutherland, Thos. Johnstone, C. Weyler, G. Tilden, Alton Stevens, John Switzer, J. H. Matthews.

MAY CHANGE NAME

Protestant Episcopalians in Convention To Consider Matter.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The question of changing the name of the church to the Holy Catholic Church is on the programme to be brought before the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church today. It was expected the matter would come before the house of deputies during the report of the committee of the title page of the prayer book of the church, which was scheduled to make its report.

CHAPMAN'S

High Time to Select the Material for Your Tailored Suit

The chill of October days reminds many women very forcibly that summer suits are quite inadequate for the weather. Reminds them, too, that tailors and dressmakers are getting very busy, and that it is time they were making selections of materials.

Just now the assortment of Autumn and Winter Suitings is very wide. There is an abundance of choice in the newest weaves and the range of colors is very great.

Mannish Tweeds, rough and novelty weaves, are in the foreground this season, and the two-toned fabrics are very smart.

English Cheviots are very much in demand.

Prices 75¢ to \$2.00 yard.
Elegant Chiffon BROADCLOTHS, in all colors and black. Per yard.....\$1.00 to \$2.75

NEW TRIMMINGS ARE HERE

We may say they are here in full force now. The latest French novelties, in Appliques, Bandings, Insertions, Garnitures and other trimmings shown in all the newest shades and blendings, many of which are the most exquisite colorings we have ever seen.

Ninon Chiffons, for evening gowns, in sky, pink, black and ivory, 45 inches wide. At, per yard, \$1.00 and.....\$1.25
Paisley Ninon Chiffons, 28 inches wide. At, per yard.....\$1.50
Inexpensive Colored Bandings, in all the new shades, ranging in price from, per yard.....30¢ to 80¢

This is an entirely new assortment and very popular. A full range of Black Silk Nets, from the finest to very coarse Hexagon Mesh, 44 inches wide. A yard, \$1.25
White Point d'Esprit Net, dots in all sizes, 36 inches wide. A yard.....40¢
Ask to see the Semi-Made Corset Covers, hand embroidery. At, each, \$1.25

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

WEEDMARK HANGS ON DECEMBER 14

Smith's Falls Murderer to Pay Penalty For Killing Wife.

Perth, Oct. 12.—Rufus Weedmark, of Smith's Falls, was found guilty this afternoon of murdering his wife on April 30, and sentenced to hang on Dec. 14. Chancellor Boyd passed sentence on Weedmark. The jury was out for 45 minutes. The murder was the culmination of many years of domestic unhappiness. Weedmark was possessed of an unmanageable temper, and his wife seemed to aggravate rather than appease him. On the night of April 30 they had a bitter fight, and the prisoner in a frenzy strangled her to death with his hands. The next morning he appeared on the streets, and to friends he said: "I killed her; I meant to do it, and I've done it." The police found the woman's body in the house. The defence endeavored to prove insanity.

FOREST FIRES

Fire Blazes in Rocky Mountains Does Great Damage to Property.
Pueblo, Col., Oct. 13.—Forest fires are raging on both sides of Marshall Pass, according to reports brought from the western slope of the Rocky Mountains by hunting parties. Meadows and forests on both sides of the town of Sargents are burning fiercely. Every available man has been pressed into service, and Denver and Rio Grande trains are loaded with fire-fighters.

FIRST BOX CURED HIS LAME BACK

High Praise For GIN PILLS.
Smithville, Ont.
"I suffered for three years with a pain in my back. I am now taking GIN PILLS and a great relief after taking only one box."
W. J. BALDWIN.
Is it any wonder that we sell GIN PILLS with an iron-clad guarantee of money back if they fail to give relief? We know that GIN PILLS will stop the pain in the back—relieve the bladder—and cure every trace of Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism. GIN PILLS have cured thousands of cases of Kidney Trouble that were regarded as hopeless. Write to us to find out what they will do for you. Simply write us, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a sample box free. Then, if you are unable to get the regular size boxes at your dealer's, write us, and we will supply you at the retail price—50¢ a box, 6 for \$2.50. GIN PILLS are made and guaranteed by the Hardest wholesale drug house in the British Empire. National Drug and Chemical Company, Dept. G, Toronto.

The city of Galveston is spending \$1,500,000 on a protected roadway, a concrete arch bridge and a lift draw-bridge to connect it with the Texas mainland.

KID GLOVES

Fitted and Guaranteed at 79c a Pair

Some weeks ago a fortunate circumstance enabled us to secure these Kid Gloves under their usual price, and since then we have sold many hundreds of pairs. There's still plenty for another week or so, and we advise you to buy a pair on our recommendation. They are ideal for fall wear, made of heavy kid, but of soft and pliable quality; seams are pique sewn, gusset fingers and one-clasp; colors are brown, gray, green, navy and black. Every pair fitted and guaranteed. Special price, a pair.....79c

A MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS

STOCK OF LADIES' FALL SUITS IN A GREAT SALE HERE SATURDAY, SEE TOMORROW'S PAPER FOR FULL PARTICULARS, AND REMEMBER THE SALE WILL BE SATURDAY. WINDOW DISPLAY READY TODAY.

Watch these columns for Embroidery Sale, to be announced in a few days.

ANOTHER STORY OF DYNAMITE OUTRAGE

Los Angeles Woman Thinks Two Dynamiters Stayed at Her House.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Further information regarding the movements of two of three suspects who purchased the dynamite at Glant, which is believed to have been used in blowing up the Los Angeles Times' building has been secured by Los Angeles detectives at work in this city. The two men, James D. Bryce and F. E. Perry, are known to have been guests for about ten days at the Argonaut Hotel here, and it now develops that prior to registering at the Argonaut, Bryce was a lodger at the home of Mrs. D. H. Ingersoll, having secured a room there Sept. 4.

While at that place, according to Mrs. Ingersoll, Perry called on him, sometimes as often as three times a day. Loud talk issuing from Bryce's room, said Mrs. Ingersoll, led her to believe that the two men were plotting against someone. She says they frequently mentioned dynamite. Mrs. Ingersoll also stated that she was acquainted with a sister of Bryce, and it was through this young woman that he happened to go to the Ingersoll house to room.

Mrs. Ingersoll refused to give the young woman's name. Bryce told Mrs. Ingersoll that he was a printer from Chicago, but that he had just come from Los Angeles, where he had been for two or three days. Bryce greeted Perry, who the latter called, as the "Smithy." Mrs. Ingersoll said that the two men left San Francisco some time after Sept. 24, going in different directions.

Perry, the spunk-eyed man, is thought to be the man who rented the launch Peerless in which the dynamite was transported from Glant.

LET IN FREE.
Washington, Oct. 13.—The United States treasury department has ordered the free entry of all articles from Canada donated for the relief of the forest fire sufferers in the Northwest.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED.
Guelph, Oct. 12.—That George Edgar Clarke, who disappeared from the Argonaut Hotel, Toronto, on the eve of his marriage to a Guelph young lady, and who was found yesterday at Bradford, was sandbagged and robbed of \$100, is the opinion of his mother, Mrs. W. R. Clarke.

