We Can Trade

Buying a new piano is very easy indeed if you have an old one that you wish to dispose of. We take the old instrument in part payment of the new one, allowing all that it is worth, and agreeing to accept the balance in small sums month by month. All that we require is that you will tell us where the old piano can be seen and when it will be convenient to have us inspect it in order to make a valuation.

If there is an old instrument in your home—let it be a square piano, an organ, an upright piano or a grand piano—that you wish to get rid of, why not let us hear from you and permit us to arrange the whole matter? There are literally hundreds of square pianos and organs in almost every ward in this city that have long ceased to be useful to their owners, and should be changed off for new instruments.

It is a very easy thing exchanging an old piano for a new one. Why not let us do it now?

Bell Pianos are **exclusively** used in Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto, and Hamilton Conservatory of Music, Hamilton.

The old squares and organs that we take in exchange are put in the Basement after overhauling and sold at nominal prices—as low as $3.00 monthly.

Bell Piano WAREROOMS 146 YONGE ST

among the pioneers of that movement.

The Day's Proceedings.

Communion services in connection were held in five city churches at 7 a.m. Rev. C. T. James conducted devotional services in Holy Trinity School house at 10 a.m., and at 10.30 Bishop Sweatman presented his address of welcome to the visiting members. At noon the opening conference was begun, Rev. G. F. Davidson speaking on "Responsibility of the Brotherhood Man. In view of his Baptismal Vow," and Harley Smith, M.D., on the same subject, "In view of his Brotherhood Vow." The treasurer's statement showed general account receipts of $408.68, and expenditures on same account of $401.77. The forward movement receipts totalled $1369.77, with disbursements of $1323.01. In the sixteen Canadian dioceses of the brotherhood there were shown to be at present 112 chapters, five new ones having been added, and 23 revived during the year. The financial statement of the junior department exhibited receipts of $18.39 and expenditures of $9.50. The report also showed 12 active chapters, two having been added, with a total membership of about 100.

The business session consisted of endorsing the financial reports. At a second conference at 4 p.m. F. W. Thomas, president Toronto Local Assembly, and Rev. W. Bertal Heeney, traveling secretary, each spoke on a separate phase of the theme, "Responsibility of the Brotherhood Chapter," the former dwelling on the members' share and the latter on the responsibility involved in its opportunities, undertakings and influence. Rev. Mr. Heeney also adverted to his experiences as traveling secretary, and spoke of the progress of the various chapters.

JAPAN MORALLY DECADENT BY WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Rev. J. A. Chappell and Bishop Anderson of Chicago Address Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew held a large meeting in St. James' schoolhouse last night, at which Rev. J. A. Chappell, U. S. missionary to Japan, and the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago, gave interesting addresses on "The Responsibility of the Church." Bishop Sweatman occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. Chappell opened his address by speaking of what the Brotherhood of St. Andrew stood for—the brotherhood of man, as embodied in the Gospel, and, like the Church, endeavored to promote good-will towards men. Speaking of the condition of Japan the speaker said that thirty-five years ago Japan was a different nation. During that time they had introduced compulsory schools, a constitutional form of government had been established, a modern police force equipped and a navy built up among the largest and best in the world. But during the same period the morality of Japan had deteriorated, and this was owing to the forcing of western trade and commerce and western civilization by the United States and England upon Japan. As the Anglo-Saxon race had been the first to open Japanese ports to trade, so naturally the Anglo-Saxon influence was the first to be felt thruout Japanese life. And Anglo-Saxon civilization was not synonymous with Christianity; it had done things that Christianity had not done. In Japan a communistic system had prevailed; there was no such thing as individual rights. There had never been a moral philosopher in Japan who had championed the cause of the poorer classes. The Anglo-Saxon influence tended to individualism, greater freedom, and as a result of this, greater temptation. This had brought about the decay in morals in Japan, and the only remedy was the individualizing religion of Christianity. The old religions of Japan were no longer able to govern the people under the new order of things brought about by western civilization. They had broken away from their own religion and had adopted education as a moral force. Spencer and Stuart Mill had been read widely thruout Japan; they expected that intellectual progress would bring about moral progress, but they had failed in their experiment. So in 1898 they tried to revert to Shintoism by issuing the Imeprial Education Edict, by which a portrait of the Emperor was ordered to be hung in the school for worship. This edict was looked upon as an inspired writing. The great loyalty of the Japanese and their filial purity and devotion, however, made them good subjects for Christians to work on.

Religion Has Dropped Behind.

Bishop Anderson opened his address by conveying a greeting from the Brotherhood of the United States. He addressed his remarks specially to the laymen, who had great temptation in this age of material prosperity. The present age had called into being kings of finance, commerce, invention and science, and all this progress had tended to make men satisfied with what they could grasp with their hands. But this progress in material things that could be grasped was out of proportion to the progress in art, literature and religion. Religion had not kept pace with modern civilization. Anglo-Saxon greatness had not been founded by men of trade or wealth, nor by kings and queens. It was religious men of the early years who had laid the foundations of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

We were living now in an age which puts a query after everything: the Church was required to reproduce her credentials, the Bible must be proved again. It needed a brave man who would dare to believe in anything old or dare to disbelieve anything new.

The speaker referred to the recent time when a wave of skepticism had spread over the world, when the smartest of smart young men was the atheist. Now, however, many great men were spending their old age in expiating the heresies of their youth. He believed in the great growth and progress in all the sciences; it had brushed away ignorance and superstition and was, he thought, all a part of the divine mind. He believed that they were going to see one of the greatest spiritual awakenings of the century, and that the Brotherhood of St. Andrew if they just held on would be

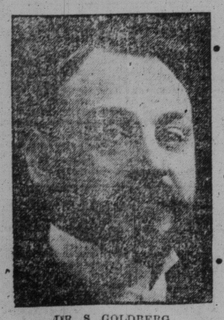
CAN POSITIVELY MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it This Is Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from colleges and medical boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own home, and so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man, that he has both



DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

the method and the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward avenue, Room R, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

COLONIES NOT SUPPLIANT DO NOT ASK A SACRIFICE

If England Rejects Their Offer She May Do an Irreparable Injury.

The British mails brought yesterday full reports of Mr. Chamberlain's address at Greenock, where he spoke of retaliation. The cabled reports were extremely meagre. The World presents this morning some verbatim extracts from that speech. He said:

"The colonies have given you an opportunity. You cannot play fast and loose with these kinsmen of yours. There is no doubt in what spirit they have made their offer to you. It is in a spirit of brotherhood and in a spirit of unselfish desire to promote the interests of the empire, of which they as well as you form an integral part. But you cannot expect them to wait on your pleasure. If you think that your interests lay in another direction, they tell you to follow your interests. They are not suppliant at your feet. They are not asking you to make any sacrifice for them. They think that something can be done, which may involve concession on both sides, but which in the long run will be good for both. If you in your wisdom come to the conclusion that what is asked from you is more than what they have to give in return, they make no complaint, and accept your decision; but they will not repeat the offer, and then, perhaps, they will seek for the reciprocal advantage which they offered to you from other countries who are not possessed with our prejudices and superstitions, and who would be ready at once to jump at any offer of the kind which is now made to us.

Retaliation.

But that being the case for the preferential arrangements with the colonies, I proceed to-night to speak a little more fully of that other branch of our policy, which is sometimes called retaliation, which is sometimes called reciprocity. I begin with a confession of faith. I was brought up in the pure doctrine of free trade. I will not say that I believe it to be inspired (hear, hear), but I believe the statement and those who preached it, and who induced the country to adopt it. I accepted it as a settled fact, and nobody would have surprised me more if twenty, still more, thirty years ago he had told me I should have been criticising the doctrine I then accepted. But thirty years is a long time. Has nothing changed in thirty years? (Cheers.) Everything has changed (loud cheers). Politics have changed, science has changed, and trade has changed. The conditions with which we have to deal now are altogether different to the conditions with which we had to deal twenty years ago, and let no man say that because you or I are in favor of retaliation, of what our opponents call protection, let no one say that it is at all inconsistent with our having been free traders under totally different conditions (hear, hear).

After showing how foreign countries made a dumping ground of England for the surplus products, he said:

What is the Remedy?

"What is it that the Prime Minister proposed at Sheffield? (Cheers.) He said, I am not quoting his exact words, let us get rid of the chains which we ourselves have forged, which have fettered our action. Let us claim the same freedom with every other civilized nation. Let us say to these foreign countries: Gentlemen, we desire to be friends with you. We are free traders in the best sense of the word. We are ready to exchange, but if you say that it is your settled policy that you will not buy from us we will tax your exports, and we look for this—No not further afield, we will look nearer at home—(cheers)—and we will go to our own friends and kinsmen who are perfectly ready to meet us on equal terms, and who ask only for a reciprocal preference. (Cheers.) Well, this we are told, if we do this the foreigners will be angry with us. (Laughter.) Has it come to that in Great Britain? (No, no, and cheers.) It is a craven argument, worthy of the Little Englander. The argument is absurd. Who is to suffer? Are we so poor that we are at the mercy of every foreign state, that we cannot hold our own, and that we fear their resentment? Are we to receive their orders with bated breath and whispering humbleness No. If that were true I should say, indeed the star of England is already set, and it would not be worth anyone's while to care to speculate on our possible future. But it is not true, there is not a word of truth in it.

Nothing to Fear.

"We have nothing to fear from the foreigner. I do not believe in a war of tariffs, but if there were a war of tariffs I know we would not come out second best. (Cheers.) Why, at present, ours is the greatest market in the whole world, we are the best customers of all these countries. There are many suitors for our market—we may reject the addresses of some, but there is no fear that we shall not be offered. It is absolutely absurd to suppose that all these countries keenly competitive among themselves, would agree among themselves to fight when they did not benefit at the expense of their neighbors. At the present time we take from Germany about twice as much as they take from us. We take from France about three times as much as they take from us. Who is it who stands to lose? (Cheers.) If there is to be a war of tariffs, there is something else we have—what none of these countries have. We have something the importance of which I am trying to impress upon my countrymen, which at the present time they have not sufficiently appreciated.

"We have a great reserve in the sons of Britain across the seas. (Cheers.) There is nothing we want that they cannot supply. There is nothing we sell that they cannot buy. (Cheers.) One great cause of the prosperity of the United States is admitted by everyone to be the fact that there is a great empire of 70,000,000 of people. The trade of these people alone, without any assistance from the rest of the world, ensures a large amount of prosperity. Yes—but the British empire is even greater than the United States. We have a population it is true not all a white population, but we have a white population of over 60,000,000 against the 70,000,000, who are not all white, by the way. We have, in addition, 350 or more millions in states under our protection, sympathizing with our rule, grateful for the benefits we accord to them, all of them more or less prospective or actual customers of this country.

Ignored Colonies.

"In times past we have in some inconceivable way ignored our colonies. We have not had imagination enough to see that, if great they are, there is no limit to what they may become (cheers). We have gone thru the time—it is a significant fact—we have gone thru the time when the men who advocated free trade in this country were at the same time absolutely indifferent to all idea of empire, who considered the colonies as an incumbrance which they would be glad to get rid of. That lasted for thirty years, and in the course of that time we tried hardly the patience of our sons across the seas; we tried hardly their love for us, their devotion to the Mother Country. They began to think never would we have any sympathy with their aspirations, but only regarded them as troublesome children, and wished to get them out of the house, and that therefore it would be their duty equally to break with all the sentiment which would otherwise have held us together, and that it would be their duty to fend exclusively for themselves, and leave out of account everything which concerned the empire of which they formed a part. That was not their fault. It was the result of our policy—our fault. Altho now we have done our best to correct that impression, altho now there is not any man who thinks, or who, if there was one, would dare to say he wished still to get rid of the colonies, that he did not desire their closer union with us—(cheers)—yet we have a great deal to make up, for we have to show whereas at one time we, or our ancestors, advocated separation, now we are prepared to do all that in reason can be asked from us in order to promote a greater and a closer union—(cheers.) The colonies are no longer in their infancy. They are growing rapidly to vigorous manhood.

Now Last Time.

"Now is the last time when you can bind them to you. If you now disregard their aspirations and wishes, if when they make you an offer not in their own interests, not specially in their interests, but in the interests of the empire of which they are all a portion—if they make you this offer you reject it, or treat it with scorn, you may do an injury which will be irreparable; and whatever you yourselves may feel in after life, be sure your descendants will scorn and denounce the cowardly and selfish policy which you will have pursued (cheers.) We can if we will make the empire mutually supporting. We can make it one for defence and one for common aid and assistance. We are face to face at this time with complications in which we may find ourselves alone. We have to face the envy of other people who have noted our success, tho I do not think that it has ever done them any harm. We have to face their envy, their jealousy. They desire, perhaps, to share the wealth which they think us to possess. I am not afraid of that isolation—yes, for our isolation will be a splendid one if this country is buttressed with affection and love of all its kinsmen in all the states of Britain thruout the world (cheers.) We shall rest secure if we continue to enjoy the affection of all our children (renewed cheers). When I was in South Africa (cheers), nothing was more inspiring, nothing more encouraging to Britain, than to find how the men who had either themselves come from these shores, or were the descendants of those, who had still retained old traditions, still remembering that their forefathers were buried in our churchyards, speaking our common language, living under the common flag, and still having in their hearts a desire to be remembered above all as British subjects. The sentiment is there, powerful, vivifying, and influential for good (cheers).

"I do not hesitate, however, to preach to them that it was not enough to shout for empire, it was not enough to beat these sentiments in their hearts, and that they and me alike must be content with them. We must make a common sacrifice, if that were necessary, to obtain a common good. To my appeal they rose, and I cannot believe that in the Mother Country their enthusiasm will not find an echo (cheers.) In the history of States once powerful, is Britain to be remembered among the decaying states, is all the glory of the past to be forgotten, are we to feel ourselves unregenerated sons of the forefathers who left us so glorious an inheritance—(cheers)—are all our efforts to be frittered away, are our sacrifices to be lost, which had made the strength and the glory of the British race? (Cheers.) That is the issue I present to you, that is a great and paramount issue. The personal issue is less important. That is the question of your employment, of your wages, and of your standard of living, of the prosperity of trade in which you are engaged. These are the questions vital to the people of Great Britain. They are not to be decided by partisan outcry or personal abuse. They are not to be decided by ridiculous appeals such as the big loaf and the little loaf—(laughter)—bogies which do not frighten a sensible people, bogies which are only addressed to the timid man or to the man who is so prejudiced that he cannot open his eyes to see. These are the issues which I present, and the decision rests with you. (Cheers.) We have, thank goodness, enjoyed a democratic constitution. Rightly or wrongly, I think rightly, the power lies with the people. (Cheers.) No dictatorship is possible, no policy can be forced on you to give a preference to the colonies, and have your manufactures protected if you choose to remain unprotected. If you do not care for your colonies, no statesman can save them for you. (Cheers.) You cannot shift the responsibility on to us. We look to you and appeal to you, we put this question fairly before you. The decision is yours.

Ready to Fight.

"I have always in my political life, all these thirty years I have had this cardinal feature in my political life, that I have trusted the people—(loud cheers), —believed in their judgment, in their good sense and in their patriotism. (Cheers.) I think that sometimes their instincts are quicker and their judgments more generous and more enlightened than that of classes who have greater education, and have greater belongings and so are more timid and cautious. (Hear, hear.) Burke, one of the greatest of our statesmen, said, I think, something to this effect: The people were generally in the right, but that they sometimes mistook their physician. Gentlemen, do not mistake your physician. (Cheers.) I met the other day a speech of a Scotch member, who, referring to this subject, said that it was matter for congratulation that in putting these views before my countrymen I shall commit political suicide—my career would certainly terminate. It was a kindly thought—(loud laughter and cheers),—graciously expressed, worthy of the man who uttered it—(renewed laughter)—but it does not alarm me. (Laughter.) I have in times past and more than once taken my political life in my hands in order to teach what I believed to be true. (Cheers.) No man, as a statesman, is worthy his salt who is not prepared to do likewise. I care nothing what the personal result may be—I beg you not to consider it for a moment—but I appeal to you to consider that in this matter the interests of your country, the interests of your children, the interests of the empire, are all at stake, and ask you to consider impartially the arguments that I have put before you, and I pray that you may give a right decision." (Loud and prolonged cheers, amid which Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat, having spoken an hour and a quarter.)

How long will it take the man to fill the sack if he does not stop the leak? To attempt to nourish the body when the stomach is diseased is like trying to fill the sack with the hole in it. When the stomach and other digestive and nutritive organs are diseased, there is a constant loss of nutrition. Enough is eaten but the body loses flesh,—plain proof that the food eaten is largely wasted because it is not digested and assimilated.

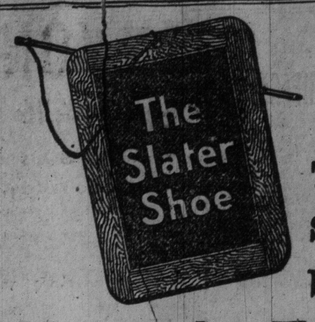
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It stops the leaks by which nutrition is lost, and enables the building up of the body by the nutrition derived from food. The gain in weight proves the cure.

"Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctor called nervousness and indigestion," writes Mrs. Warren E. Parker, of Orange Street, Nantucket, Mass. "He gave me medicine for the trouble, but I could not eat even a little toast or oatmeal without suffering severely. In a few months I began to have distressing pains right in the pit of my stomach. I called the doctor again and he said I had catarrh of stomach; gave me medicine but it did not do any good. I lost 25 pounds in three months. I then commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines and soon began to feel better. I have taken six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' two of 'Favorite Prescription' and six vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I have gained ten pounds. Can eat everything."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

IN A PAINFUL DILEMMA.

"Ten miles to the nearest doctor without a bottle of Nerviline in the house," writes Mrs. J. Smith from Regina, N.W.T.: "I hardly knew what to do with my child, which was suffering from cramps and headache. For years I have used Polson's Nerviline in my house, and found it an excellent remedy for all internal pains, stomach and bowel troubles. Nerviline is the best remedy in case of all emergency and just as good as a doctor. You can take Nerviline internally or rub it on. No house should be without Nerviline." Get a large 25c bottle from your druggist to-day.



Authentic "Slaters"

There is only one Slater Shoe. It is branded with three words, "The Slater Shoe," in a slate frame.

No other shoe by any name without the slate frame is a real

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For Men - $3.50 $5.00 - For Women

117 Yonge Street - 528 Queen St. West

THE REPOSITORY

GRANDS

Corner Simcoe and Nelson-streets, Toronto.
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Private Sales every day. The usual sale will be held on

TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 20TH,

At 11 o'clock, when the following consignments will be sold:

40 Horses

All classes, including workers and drivers, also the following splendid collection of SADDLERY, the property of an English gentleman returning this month, and having no further use for it:

Four Hunting Saddles, complete and in good condition; four Leather Numnahs, eight Riding Bridles, six Breastplates and Martingales, six Summer Sheets, five complete Suits Horse Clothing (very fine wool), three Fawn Wool Blankets; also other Blankets and Hoods, three Lead Pads, six pairs Dog Couplings and Chains complete; also Brushes, Halters, Pillar Reins, Boots, Lead Reins, etc., etc., all first-class English goods, and in excellent repair.

The property of Mr. W. W. Dundas:

JAMES M. (2.30½)—Black gelding, 10 years, winner of the 2.50 trot, Dufferin track, Aug. 26th last, where he was given the record of 2.30½; won farmers' trot at Scarboro this year; the named race at Newmarket, where he stepped halves in 1.06; won the 2.25 trot at Markham Fair and the 2.50 trot at Woodbridge; also Bike Sulky, Harness, etc. Bay gelding, 5 years, sound and kind in harness.

The property of Mr. A. F. Jackson:

Bay mare, 7 years, kind in every way; can pace a mile in three minutes or better; and highly recommended as a fast and reliable roadster.

Also many other first-class Horses, several Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, etc.

Entries will be received up to time of sale.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,
Proprietor and Auctioneer.

SUCKLING & CO.

TURKISH RUGS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE—Annual Sale of Genuine Hand-Made Eastern Rugs and Carpets, Palace Strips and Portieres

Being a consignment from Constantinople, sent through Messrs. Hicks & Co. (the largest rug importers in Canada) especially for the Toronto market, to be sold by auction without reserve. In order to show the beautiful variety and excellence of this magnificent consignment, we have secured the large warerooms,

NO. 341 YONGE STREET,
(Corner Gould Street)

Where the rugs will be exhibited in a few days. Sale will take place

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 28th AND 29th,

At 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. Parties requiring anything in high grade rugs or carpets would do well to wait for this sale.

SUCKLING & CO., Auctioneers.

WIGS AND TOUPEES

The perfection attained in the making of natural hair coverings for baldness makes it possible to wear a wig or Toupee and yet feel assured that its use will not be detected by the most critical observer. The question of health often depends upon the proper covering of the head with hair.

If you are interested in or wish to investigate the advantages of our Wigs and Toupees over all others just write asking for our circular, Baldness.

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Limited
103-105 Yonge Street

Jamieson is Selling Overcoats To-Day

$10 Cheviot Overcoats for - - $6.75
$12 Cheviot Overcoats for - - $8.50

AT THE ROUNDED CORNER, - - Queen and Yonge Sts.

Auction Sale of Saddlery.

In addition to the usual sale of horses at "The Repository" on Tuesday next a consignment of saddles, bridles, etc., the property of an English gentleman, will be sold; also the famous trotter, "James M., 2.30 1-2." Particulars will be found in another column.

The collection of pictures now on view at Matthews' Art Gallery, 95 Yonge-street, is one of unusual interest, the following well-known artists being represented, viz.: O. R. Jacobi, Daniel Fowler, J. A. Fraser, G. Harlow White, Homer Watson, F. C. V. Ede, R. H. Carter, Claude Hayes, G. S. Walters, Edwin Hayes and others. 624

Paint Manufacturers.

Ottawa is rebuilding after the fire, and every branch of the building trade is busy. Paint manufacturers and makers of all kinds of building material can get a lot of business by advertising in The Ottawa Free Press, the Liberal newspaper. With a Liberal government in power The Free Press is naturally a most profitable advertising medium.

The "Palms" Cafe

565 West Queen St.
F. W. SCOTT, - - Proprietor

MENU
Sunday Dinner, October 18, '03

Oyster Soup.
Celery. Olives.
—Fish—
Baked White Fish. Tartar Sauce,
—Boiled—
Pickled Pork and Cabbage.
—Entree—
Curried Kidney and Rice, Lobster Salad, Orange Fritters.
—Roasts—
Roast Beef and Horseradish. Dressed Pork Tenderloin.
—Vegetables—
Boiled and Mashed Potatoes, Buttered Beans. Hubbard Squash.
—Desserts—
Steamed Carrot Pudding, Tapioca Cream Apple and Pumpkin Pie, Vanilla Ice-cream and Cake.
Nuts. Raisins. Cheese.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.
—DINNER 20 CENTS.—