## London Adbertiser. [Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.] LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

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LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

### Presidents and Assassinations.

The gratifying news comes from Buffalo that President McKinley progressing so favorably that his complete recovery, in due course of time, seems now to be highly probable.

The strain of anxiety thus measrelieved, public attention among our neighbors naturally directs itself to the lessons growing out of this third lethal attack on a President of United States within the lifetime still comparatively young. Taking up a number of our exchanges at random, the opinion seems to be unanimous that, while no human forethought can always suffice to avert anarchist outrages and madmen's

and kings. The Washington Star thinks the time has come to "round up the Reds;" and, while free speech is to be preserved, that liberty and license are different things. Whatever may be the results of the President's wounds, there should be at least a greater rigidity of surviellance over poisonous agitators of the Emma Goldman type, who, on public platforms, openly advocate the assassination of rulers and men in high places. It is felt that there are always liable to be present in a crowd some persons whose natures become readily influenced as they listen to the mouthing of incendiaries.

The Windsor Record, published on the border, thinks the United States has permitted too wide a latitude to these disorderlies, and that a mad dog might as well be given the freedom of the streets in the name of liberty.

The New York Sun, referring to certain class of current sensational writing of the day, says, "It is the fact that the seed which grows into murder is not of foreign sowing alone. It is scattered in the United States every day, and it does not always fall

The New York Evening Post points out that free discussion does not mean freedom to excite violence, and that often wild speech means the risk of wilder action by the hearers. Anarchists, the Post declares, need watching with special vigilance as outlaws

of the human race. The Chicago Tribune thinks that more pains should be taken to bar out foreign Anarchists in the first instance. watched more diligently. "They are enemies of mankind that cannot perhaps be extirpated, but who should be kept under perpetual espionage."

Another journal calls for a little more safe-guarding ceremonial, and suggests there should be no more of these freefor-all, hand-shaking presidential receptions, which give an easy opportunity for a madman to change the course

of the history of the country. The New York Tribune calls upon the people to manifest a stern hatred of the crime which they lament, and an inflexible resolution to make by every lawful means within their power even the menace of its repetition impossible.

The New York Herald thinks the "time has come to settle with these reptiles," who have no proper place in a republic. It suggests an amendment by Congress defining anarchy as a crime against the United States, and subject to trial before a Federal jury. As the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, an attack upon him, it considers, should be triable by court-martial, so that swift and relentless justice would be meted

The New York Journal contends there must be organized effort to discourage organized murder

The New York World holds there is much plausibility in the suggestion made by many eminent criminologists, that every assassin should, as far as possible, have his identity effaced. If even his name were suppressed in reports of the crime, and he was hurried to trial and execution without having any personal prominence in the public eye, so that he would cut no figure at all, either at the time or in history, it is evident that the stimulus to notoriety and the love of public posing would e taken away.

The Advertiser, while not antagonizing any of the foregoing views, still regards a right public opinion as the main preventive, and on the whole the strongest thing in the world. In forming that public opinion, perhaps the newspapers could do most. Newspapers should treat men of the type Nothing could be more despicable than the conduct of President McKinley's would-be assassin. Czolgosz walks up, with his hand in a handkerchief, as if injured. The kindly President receives him with added kindness because of assassin takes his cowardly opportunity to shoot a man who had never done or thought him injury. Such a est description. And as right thinking is necessary to right action, all
responsible journals should set forth

the extreme which attempts to make upon the building of naval vessels, out that every Canadian, man or retaining only the provision that the company the party while traveling warships should not be kept in the ever the Grand Trunk.

cowardice and meanness of the assassin on the other.

## The Canadian Exhibit in Glasgow.

The step taken by the Dominion

Government in providing such an elaborate and well-ordered exhibit at happy one. No better or more legitimate means of advertising the agricultural and other industrial possibilities of Canada could have been devised than a showing of actual results. Regarding our Dominion, a British publication makes the following statement: "Among the numerous colonies which together form the Great Britsh Empire beyond the seas, none is of more interest to the average inhabitant of these isles than that of the Dominion of Canada." Britons have hitherto been accustomed, through absence of correct knowledge on the subject, to regard Canada too much as the 'Lady of the Snows' and as a country where the most comfortable garb would be that made of furs. The agricultural products on exhibition in Glasgow go to show that our climate is tempered to the liking of the most fastidious Britisher. The exhibit of Canadian minerals

forms perhaps the leading feature in connection with the Canadian section. The collection contains over 1.250 specimens illustrative of the mineral wealth of Canada. This exhibit is divided into nine subdivisions, as folfreaks, unending vigilance must be lows: Metals and their ores; materiexercised in the defense of presidents als for the production of heat and light, for example, coal, peat and petroleum; minerals applicable to chemical manufactures and mineral fertilizers; mineral pigments such as ochres and barvta; salt and brines; refractory materials and materials for pottery and chinaware, such as asbestos and fire clay; minerals for grinding and polishing; minerals applicable to fine arts and jewelry; and lastly, minerals for common and decorative construction, as granite, sandstone, marble and cements. This collection forms a mineral exhibit hitherto unequaled by that of any other country in the world. Since minerals form the basis of capitalistic investment in perhaps the majority of cases, it is a wise stroke of policy to bring such an exemplary exhibit of our mineral resources to the attention of the Brit-

ish capitalist. sents the possibilities of Canadian soil. Over 10,000 samples of grain have employed. It would necessitate the and to the cities. been contributed by 340 farmers from construction of fortified naval basins all parts of the Dominion. Along with the exhibit of farm products is a Newcastle and at Belfast, and it would noteworthy exhibit of agricultural im- be our duty to take care that, with plements. The attention devoted to the security of the treaty destroyed, of agricultural machinery in Canada is among the surest indications of the progress we have made in that kingly art of agriculture.

# Patriotism and Criticism.

In Queen's Quarterly Journal for July, Mr. J. Marshall has an article on Archibald Lampman, the Canadian Those who are already here must be poet, in which he protests against the worship of that which is Canadian, simply because it is Canadian. The protest is no doubt needed, and while Mr. Marshall is right in maintaining that we ought to measure ourselves by the highest standards, and so learn humility, without crushing aspiration, many even among thoughtful observers will think that the critic goes to the other extreme. To compare Lampman with Wordsworth or Tennyson is of course absurd; and if the admirers of the Canadian poet do this, they court such crushing retorts as those of Mr. Marshall; but on the other hand, it is well that in a new country such well-meant, and, considering the environment, successful attempt after poetic culture should be appreciated. It is quite true, however, that in the matter of literary criticism our patriotic feeling may easily lead us astray. "In these matters, unfortunately, however, patriotic feeling is not entirely to be trusted. It is apt to be a little over-enthusiastic, a shade too intent on utterance, and too impatient of form, a trifle deficient in balance and measure, a little blind in the larger vision of humanity. The patriotism, for example, which believes in forming our children's minds on

'We'll lick the Boer,

And wipe the floor With the enemies of the Queen, or that persists in attributing to 'the soldiers of the Queen' all the results of English energy, honesty and justice, however useful and necessary as a political force, is not the safest guide to calm and reasonable lit-

erary appreciation." So much as to the literature in general. Then, as to poetry in particular, we are told, "The poetry-reading public, again, is small, and not very discriminating. Excitable enough, Canadians are deficient in imagination and emotion. Part are intensely practical; while the smart set, imitating the externals of English civilization, identify culture with certain convenof Czolgosz, not as heroes, but as curs. I tional ways of speaking and behaving, with dress, equipage and manners. Neither are capable of an affection for so ideal and disinterested a thing as genuine poetry. What flatters their prejudices or prepossessions is absurd; the rest is moonshine." This seems his supposed wound, whereupon the severe, from one of ourselves, and perhaps may correctly be regarded as rather sweeping; but it is the kind of criticism that, if it is accepted in the man is no hero, but a cur of the mean- right spirit will do mere good than

brought to perfection.

### Shall Warships Be Maintained On the Great Lakes?

give elsewhere today articles, one from the Chicago Tribune the Glasgow Exhibition is proving a and the other from the Detroit Free treaty, of 1817, forbidding the building and maintenance of warships on

Our neighbors, whenever they have an interest in the repudiation of treaty obligations, always maintain that there is such a change in the circumstances as to justify the course which they think it is their interest to take. canals had been constructed; In this matter, having several shipbuilding establishments on the borders of the great lakes, they maintain that these provisions of the treaty ought no longer to be binding upon them. We entirely dissent from this view. The building of ships for warlike purposes upon the great lakes by the one party, would be certain to become a source of menace to the other, and it is because this is so that the provision in the treaty of 1817 was least as much in the interest of the United States to maintain it as it was in the interest of Great Britain and

Now, there are a few shipbuilding establishments in the near republic who tract for a torpedo boat, if the original treaty were modified. They could might have a special interest in the construction of ships for use-where? never have any share in the real work For hostile use on the great lakes. the very good reason that no cruiser And our interest in permitting our neighbors to engage in the construction of these ships, which are intended as the doubted whether the advantages they would derive from their a menace to this country, and not to shipbuilding privilege would be worth any other-for Canada is the only the trouble of drawing a pen through country against which they could be used-is not less at the present time than when the Rush-Bagot convention cates,

Government of the United States attach so little importance to their ern ships, and this could not be actreaty obligations and to what is due by them to a friendly State as to engage in shipbuilding in contravention of so important a convention. Our neighbors must bear in mind that however much such a course would be of advantage to two or three firms of of advantage to two or three firms of to play with—Buffalo, Cleveland, To-shipbuilders on the borders of the ledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago lakes, it means a very considerable expense both by their Government and The agricultural exhibit fairly repre- by that of Canada-an expenditure of moneys that could be more usefully means of protection to the shipping for the reception of gunboats built at increased menace would be a few posthe manufacture and the perfecting we should be made perfectly secure in Bagot treaty, are now free from all another way.

It was against the temptation of reciprocal armament that the treaty complained of was intended to provide. It has done so for a long time. Our neighbors are enterprising and strong, but they are not so strong as to be enabled to disregard with impunity the most sacred treaty obligations.

We append the two editorial utterances referred to above: THE RUSH-BAGOT CONVENTION

[From the Chicago Tribune.] The antiquated treaty of 1817 forbidding the building and maintaining of warships on the great lakes has engaged Congressman Boutell's attention ever since it killed his bill three years ago for giving the Chicago naval militia a modern training ship. In the North American Review of September he tells the curious story of the birth, life, death, resuscitation, and accomplishments of that outworn treaty. He

writes unde the title, "Is the

it clear that the old treaty is now doing more harm than good. The object of this convention between the United States and Great Britain was to remove a possible cause of irritation after the war of 1812. It accomplished that object. It stipulated that neither nation should maintain any naval vessels on the lakes, with exception of four small revenue cutters "not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon." At that time iron or steel ships were unknown, and steam had not yet been applied to a war vessel. The treaty has long outlived its purpose and the conditions that made its literal observance possible. Both nations tacitly admitted this fact as long ago as 1844, when the United States launched the 498-ton side-wheel bark Michigan, which still survives as an ancient curiosity. This has violated the letter of the treaty for nearly sixty years. Mr. Boutell thinks it is time both governments ceased to maintain the pious fiction that the convention

is still being observed." At the time when Mr. Rush and Mr. Bagot exchanged their notes the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals did not exist. To build a warship on the lakes then meant to maintain it Changed conditions now make it possible to build ocean vessels of moderate size in lake shipyards and convey them to salt water. Lake shipbuilders could compete with those on the sea-board in building smaller naval vesour own and foreign governments if it were not for the Rush-Bagot convention. The men who made that treaty had no idea of forbidding so legitimate an industry, yet such is the

ffect of the agreement as its stands. Mr. Boutell calls renewed attention to the fact that there are at least twelve large shipyards on the lakes at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities, which are now prevented from building naval vessels of any kind by this antiquated treaty, though they could do the work more cheaply than seaboard firms, because they are nearer the ore beds, coal mines and steel plants. The government suffers loss because it cannot accept the lower bids of the lake shipbuilders. The naval militia on the lakes are prevented from having a genuine gunboat on which to complete their training. These need-less deprivations could be removed by a simple changes in the convention. It is not desirable that the treaty should be abrogated entirely. It would be unfortunate both for Canada and for the United States if they were to begin to create rival navies on the lakes. It would be beneficial to both,

the difference between high character and courage on the one hand and the cowardice and meanness of the assasis also a fine art, and is not easily lakes after completion, save in the case of a few training ships. This is what Congressman Boutell recommends, and is advice is sound and sensible. It is not likely that Canadians would object to so reasonable a change.

ANOTHER VIEW. [From the Detroit Free Press.] Three or four years ago the abrogation of the Rush-Bagot treaty was a favorite subject of agitation for the congressman from the great lakes district, who had nothing better to agitate. We have not heard so much about it for the last two or three tate. years; but in the September number of the North American Review, Representative Henry S. Boutell, of Chi-

cago, reopens the question. Boutell is ardently in favor of the abrogation of the treaty, and discusses the question with rather more enthusiasm than logic. Like all his predecessors in the list he fails to show that there is a crying necessity for any change whatever in the status Mr. Boutell's argument venerable one. At the time the treaty was agreed upon none of the inter-lake shores were sparsely settled and nobody imagined that war vessels could be built on the lakes to be sold to other nations. Neither party has held strictly to the original agreement. There are twelve shipyards on the lakes which are shut out from bidding on the construction of vessels for the United States navy or any other navy. And lastly, the naval reserves in the lake states are deprived of any opportunity to train on a modern ship. wisest course would be to permit each government to maintain one modern boat on the upper and one on the lowagreed upon. It was at that time at er lakes for the training of naval reeach nation to be allowed to build all the naval vessels on the lakes that can be taken unarmed to the ocean.

Primarily, this is a plea, of course for the shipbuilders of the great lake who might now and then get a conor battleship could be taken through the canals to the sea.

the treaty, and it must be remembered that to modify the freaty, even t the extent that Mr. Boutell advo-American shipping on the great lakes at the mercy of the British. In the complished in a minute. Most of the commerce of the great lakes is American, and the damage that could be inflicted in a month would be incalculable. While Canada would ha not a single large city at the mercy While Canada would have the two modern American ships, there would be no fewer than six American cities for the Canadian ships At present the forts on the great lakes are absolutely worthless, it would be necessary to make them modern in order to afford some scant

All the United States could derive from this increased expenditure and contracts for shipbuilders, and a little wider opportunity for a handful

The great lakes, thanks to the Rushage on anything except themselves Millions of dollars' worth of American shipping now protects itself, and th condition is peculiarly advantageous to the United States. If there is to be any change in the Rush-Bagot treaty, provision should be made that the United States be allowed to maintain warships on the great lakes in such ratio to the Canadian warships as the American marine interests on the lakes are to the Canadian marine in As the British Government would never consent to such an arrangement, the Rush - Bagot treaty might better be left untinkered.

The name of the man who shot President McKinley is pronounced "Sholl-

gosch." Prof. J. G. McGregor, formerly of Dalhousie University, Halifax, now successor to the late Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh University, has struck the keynote of the educational situation when he says that it is not "knowledge" so much as "power" our boys Bagot convention immortal?" He makes want. Knowledge is soon forgotten, and at best is encyclopedic in its nature; power enables one to invent, to contrive. The former lacks the element originality; the latter is the chief qualification in the work of re-

### Will Niagara Ever Run Great Western?

The following is from the New York Evening Post. Will the power at Niagara Falls ever run the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk and the Canada Southern Railways? Says the Evening Post: "Sweden promises to be the first

country to substitute electricity for steam upon a large scale on railroad lines. Official announcement has been made that, at the next session of the legislative body, the Government will push a measure to this end, and the movement seems likely to carry. Sweden has no ceal mines of importance, but it has an abundance of waterfalls and cascades. Accordingly the Government, some time ago, sent out a party of experts who were to examine waterfalls and their possibilities as a source of electrical power, and their report was most favorable. engineers took into account only those falls which developed an energy of at least 1,500 horse-power at low water in midsummer, and found that sufficed in most places for all practical purposes, while in others power could be conveyed to a distance from very large falls. The projected change would result in the abandonment of long trains and the substitution of shorter ones at more frequent intervals-a reform which tourists would particularly appreciate. At present the longest electric railway in Europe is that from Como to Varese in Italy -51 kilometres (about 32 miles). The electric power is produced with the aid of steam, but as soon as possible the falls of the Ticino are to be utilized.

THE ROYAL TOUR. Montreal, Sept. 9.—When the royal train with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board returns from the trip across the continent, the Grand Trunk will assume charge of it at North Bay and carry it to Toronte and Sherbrooke, Que. G. B. Reeve, gen lakes. It would be beneficial to both, eral manager and second vice-president however, if they were to abolish the ban of the G. T. R., will meet the train at

# WEEK, 1901--5th to 15th



# The Runians, Carson, McKee Store

This store, like the great Western Fair, is rapidly becoming the center attraction, not only for the citizens of London, but for all Western Ontario. The growth of our Mail Order Department is marvelous, and is becoming a business in itself.

We hope to greet many of our Mail Order customers during Fair Week, and invite you to make our store your resting place, as every accommodation will be provided for your comfort. Everybody welcome at this store.

All Wraps and Parcels will be checked free during the Fair.

FALL GLOVES.

New Black Dress Goods.

New Crepe De Chene, black and colors.

New Black Frieze and Homespuns.

New Zibiline Colored Suitings.

New Colored Homespun and Cheviot Suitings.

New Venetian Suitings, Black and Colored.

New Black and Colored Broadcloth Suitings.

New French Flannels, Paisley designs.

New Black Dress Silks.

Bonnet's make, guaran-

New Black Cheviot Suitings, Panne finish.



# Perrin's \$1 25.

Perrin's \$1 00. EGLANTINE, two-clasp, new stitching, fall shades, fitted and guar-

RIVE, fine French id, grey, mode, brown,

Yvenne, \$1 25. Fine Suede Glove, with

# Special line White Honeycomb Towels, size 20x40; good weight, red border,

Special line Linen Huck Towels, plain borders, extra heavy; size 18x38, for each ..... 10c Special line Linen Huck Towels, red borders, extra weight; size 20x40,

for each

# all Weight Suitings widths and greatest values we have shown.

BLACKS. 54-Inch Suiting, 75c.

Heavy Black and Cheviot Suitings, smooth finish.

56-Inch Euiting, \$1. Black Meltonette Suiting,

Panne Cheviet, 95c. Black Cheviot, panne fin-ish, all wool, new and dressy for suits and dresses, per yard...... 95c

Zibiline, \$1 25. Black Zibiline dress suit-ing, very fine and dressy; also in brown, green, blue and garnet.

Perrin's 59c.

heavy embroidery, in all shades. Special ......

Perrin's \$1 50.

Perrin's \$1 75.

See this Glove, in tans

and browns, washable per pair for.....

Special line Bleached Damask Table Linen, 64 inches wide,good weight, worth regularly 40c, for, per yard Special line Half-Bleach-ed Damask Table Linen, pure flax extra weight. ed Damask Table Linen, pure flax, extra weight, good width, worth regu-larly 50c, for, per yard.. 35e Special line Full Bleach Special line Full Bleach-ed Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, fine qual-ity, neat designs; worth regularly 75c, for, per

Goods that will make up well and held their shape is what we are offering. Standard

COLORS. 56-Inch Suiting, 50c. Special Heavy Fall Suit-ing, Oxford and light gray and navy and

60-Inch Suiting, 75c. Navy and Black English Worsted Suiting, all gular \$1, for ...... 56-Inch Homespun, 7.c. All-Wool Homespun, medium weight, all shades of gray, brown, castor, navy and black. Special per yard.....75c, 85c and 900

&6-Inch Suiting, \$1. All-Wool Heavy Suitings, brown, navy, Oxford, 

# The Runians, Carson, Mckee Co.

208, 210, 2101/2 and 212 Dundas Street.

September Magazines. There are two important and dis-

inctively Canadian articles in the Sepember Canadian Magazine. "Dawson As It Is" describes the rise and growth of that city of the north-a mosquitohunted muskeg in 1896, now a town with seven or eight thousand inhabitants. This is well illustrated. "Cape Breton, Past and Present," by W. L. Grant, a son of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, is a splendid piece of descriptive writing. For centuries that island was a battle ground where the French and English struggled for supremacy, and Mr. Grant outlines that struggle in a masterly manner. This is also illustrated with pictures of historical spots about Louisbourg, and with charming bits of characteristic scenery for which the island is famous. Another article in this issue worthy of special mention is entitled, "Humming Birds of Ontaric," by C. W. Nash, one of the greatest authorities on American wild life. Prof. Adam Shortt writes of "An Early Canadian Statesman," and gives a powerful pic-ture of the work done by the Hon. Richard Cartwright and others in the early years of the century in fighting against the forcing of an established church upon the new Province of Up-per Canada. F. Clifford Smith writes an interesting sketch of L. O. David, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most trusted friend. There are some bright stories and the usual comments on men, af-

fairs and books. The discourse of the Rev. Geo. Theo Dowling, D.D., delivered a few weeks ago in Christ Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, Cal., of which he is rector, and which is published by his vestry, on "Romanizing Tendencies in the Episcopal Church," has reached its ninth thousand.

Muscular Strength.

There is this to be borne in mind in these days, when so many young men are giving so much attention to muscular development, in gymnastic and athletic exercises, that there cannot be permanent muscular strength where there is not muscular strength where the blood strength, Hodd's Barsaparilla gives blood strength, prometes digestion and assimilation, and builds up the whole system.

Within twenty miles of City Hall Park, New York city, there are more than 4,000,000 people, or more than one-twentieth of the country's popu-

IF ATTACKED with cholera or summer complaint of any kind, send at once for a bettle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dyseatery Cordial, and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

# MISS WILLARD IN NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL

Suffocated After Passing Through the Rapids.

Detailed Description of Her Foolhardy and Fatal Voyage.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 10 .- As already briefly described, Carlisle D. Graham and Miss Maud Willard kept their promises and made their voyage through the gorge on Saturday, but Miss Willard lost her life in doing it. It was just 3:40 o'clock when she was placed in the barrel, which belongs to Graham, and at 3:53 p.m. the barrel was in tow of a small boat and being pulled out to the middle of the river, where it was set adrift. When the city clock was striking 4 Miss Willard was being rushed by the current under the lower bridges into the boiling rapids. At 4:04 o'clock she had successfully pulled through the rapids and was floating across the whirlpool. Unlike other rapid navigators, she had not the good fortune to be carried straight across the pool to the Canadian side, but the harrel got caught between the up and the down currents, and there it tossed and tumbled hour after hour until people grew weary of watching it. As night approached and the barrel took a different list as it floated around it was the general opinion that the girl had become unconscious and that her body lying to one side caused the barrel to list. Before this the barrel appeared to stand somewhat upright, as though the girl on the inside was keeping on her feet, but when the strange lay away over, so that both heads were nearly in the water, people became fearful of the result.

Standing on the bare rocks on the American side of the whirlpool was Graham. With the entrance of the Graham. With the entrance of the barrel to the pool he donned his lifepreserver and put a life ring about his neck in order that his head might be supported should the waves knock He was prepared for the him out. of the barrel from the great river pocket, and ready to follow it to Lewiston, but after it had been held in the pool nearly an hour he leaped into the water at 4:45 o'clock and was on his way to Lewiston. His

trip through the waves was unevent-. He passed safely through a portion of the Niagara River never before swam by man in this way. During Miss Willard's trip through the rapids and Graham's trip from the whirlpool to Lewiston a moving picture machine was in operation on a trolley car on the American side. Graham did net swim through the whirlpool rapids where Webb lost his life.

Graham returned up the gorge it was only to find that his young girl companion was still help-lessly floating on the bosom of the whirlpool. Never before had a rapids navigator been held there so long. When Graham reached the rapids elevator he ascended to the top of the bank and hurried acress bridge to the pool. Night was fast falling. In fact, when Graham reached the water's edge at the whirlpool darkness had settled. But, watching the tumbling barrel as it occasionally appeared in the gloom, he struck out the water after it, but failed to capture it. Again it was swept out to the middle of the river. Hearing of the failure to get the barrel, Capt.
Johnson, of this city, a well-known
surf-diver, went over to the pool with
long ropes and life rings to aid in the

rescue of Miss Willard.

All hope of Miss Willard being alive was at last abandoned. Her body was brought up during the early hours this Undertaker morning and taken to Butler's rooms, where it will lie until tomorrow morning, when it will be taken over to her home at the Falls. Archie Donald, the young lad who was last week presented with the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medal for saving the life of a companion in the whirlpool about a month ago, swam out and secured the barrel and towed it ashore. The scene enacted at the whirlpool between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning told the story of the life the unfortunate woman had led of late years, when an army of her friends came over from the American side to bring the body up from water's edge. They half carried, half dragged the body of the woman up by her feet and hair of the head. Some were carrying burning embers and torches to light their way, others were falling off the rugged paths in their drunken stupor as they climbed up the narrow paths. The worst kind of blasphemy resounded through the gien at the pool, and, with the flying burning embers before the high wind, presented a weird sight, not unlike Dente's Inferno. Even the body of the weman did not escape the blasphemy and immoral language poured forth during the scene that lasted some three

Just as Good!

Perhaps! Don't you run the risk, though but always buy the well-tested and sure-pep corn cure Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe and painless.