CONCILIATION TO THE FORE

Coal Strike Commission Adjourns Till December 3, to Give It a Chance.

ROUGH BASIS TO BE WORKED ON

Commissioners, However, Will Have the Last Say, and Must Be Satisfied.

Scranton, Nov. 22.—The anthracite coal strike commission adjourned today to meet Dec. 3, and it is the hope and expectation of all parties to the controversy that when the arbitrators again meet an agreement on all the points in dispute will be ready for submission to and to be approved by the commissioners.

Before adjourning to-day a substitute or "conciliation" committee was appointed in order that the wishes of the commission may be officially voiced with regard to any matter that might arise in the interval. The commissioners want it understood that they have the last say in the adjustment of differences; that they will carry the responsibility for whatever award, if any, they may make, and that whatever is agreed must have their full approval before the agreement can be put in operation.

Conciliation Idea.

The committee, which is made up of Commissioners Watkins, Parker and Clark, this afternoon called into conference as many attorneys, representing all the parties before the commission as could be gathered on short notice, and stated to them the attitude of the commission. After the meeting a statement was given out in order that the general public might know the position of the arbitrators regading the new turn affairs took on Friday. This statement, in full, is as follows:

"It appears that there is some misunderstanding or some lack of understanding in connection with the steps taken by the commission and the suggestion in that connection, that possibly the complainants might be able to agree upon some of the important points involved.

"The recess was desired by counsel for both sides, because authoritative statements of hours and wages which are being prepared are not as yet ready.

Perhaps an Agreement.

"The suggestion was made that perhaps some agreement might be reached between the principals which would simplify the problem and assist in reaching proper conclusions. The chairman, speaking for the commission, stated that the commission would gladly co-operate, as far as could consistently be done in furthering an effort to reach an understanding thru conciliatory means and methods.

"The idea has gone out in some quarters that the matter is to be settled without further effort or responsibility on the part of the commission. This idea is entirely wrong. The commission, will as announced, cheerfully encourage conciliatory spirit and acting between the parties to the controversy, but the commission has not surrendered and will not surrender jurisdiction of any of the matters which have been referred to it, nor responsibility for the conclusion reached. No adjustment can be made which does not, by its terms, commend itself strongly and secure the approval of the commission and its co-operation in the award.

"With a view, and for the purpose of removing any misunderstanding which might exist, the sub-committee of the commission invited such of the counsel representing the several interests involved as could be reached to meet this afternoon."

Some Object.

The individual operators are disposed to object to the way matters have been progressing. Mr. Burns, one of their attorneys, brought the matter before the commission to-day, and said the individual operators wanted to be consulted in whatever agreements regarding the proceedings between the commission may be made. Judge Ray had a long colloquy with Mr. Burns, in which he gave the independent operators to understand the commissioners will not abrogate their duty, and that whatever agreements tending towards a settlement of questions at issue have been effected were made by the parties to the agreements, and that the commission had taken no part in them. As a result of the discussion, the individual operators submitted a paper containing a statement of their position.

There were informal conferences among the attorneys during the day, but nothing definite was reached. The rough basis on which the parties in interest will work is a 10 per cent. increase, a nine-hour day, and yearly agreements between the men and the company which employs them. The matter of yearly agreements with the men, and not with the United Mine Workers as an oraganization, will possibly be left to the commission to arbitrate.

CRYING!

What for? If you ask her she will tell you she doesn't know. She just feels nervous, that's all. A man is apt to have very little sympathy with this condition in his wife. He can't see any earthly reason why she should cry. She has plenty to eat, plenty to wear, and he does everything he can, he thinks, to make her happy; and in spite of that, she sits down and cries softly to herself, apparently without any cause or reason. But there is a cause, and that cause is some disorder or disease of the delicate womanly organism. Unhealthy drains have taken away the vital force. Inflammation is fretting the nerves of the whole body. If women did but understand the intimate relation of the general health to the local health of the delicate womanly organs, they would realize that the quick way to establish the general health is to cure the local disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dries the drains that enfeeble women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a medicine that can absolutely be relied upon to make weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no alcohol, and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Women suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free* of charge. Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has in a little over thirty years treated and cured more than half a million sick and ailing women. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COULD SOARCELY WALK.

"For the sake of poor, suffering women, I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit your medicine has given me," writes Mrs. Callie Bowles, of Watts, Iredell Co., N. C. "I was in a miserable condition when I wrote to you. I had uterine disease so bad I could scarcely walk and suffered such dreadful misery I hoped to be relieved by death. You wrote to me to take your 'Favorite Prescription' and I have taken eleven bottles of it, and two of your Pleasant Pellets. I am entirely well and feel like a new woman. I feel thankful to God and to Doctor Pierce for the blessings I now enjoy. I have a fine, big boy, two months old and never got along as well in my life. I can't praise your medicines enough."

NO USE FOR DOCTORS.

"About five years ago I had very poor health," writes Mrs. S. E. Whalen, of Holden, Johnson Co., Missouri. "After doctoring four years with our town doctors they gave my case up; said they had done all they could. I had been confined to my bed half my time; the other half could hardly drag around. I had such pains in my back and abdomen I could not stand on my feet for more than a few minutes. My feet were cold or burning, and my periods came too often. The doctors said it was change of life, so, as I had heard of Dr. Pierce's medicines, my husband got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' I took it and it helped me in some ways, so I wrote to you and followed your advice. I commenced 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pleasant Pellets,' as I was so constipated all the time and pills would weaken me so that I would have to go to bed. To the great surprise of everybody I got well, and when I met my friends they would say, 'I never thought you would be here now.' But I can say it was your medicine, which no doubt is the best in the world. Have had no use for doctors since I tried your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an effective medicine for the bowels and liver. They do not re-act upon the system.

PRESIDENT'S GUARD UPSET.

Thought a Man Who Wanted to Shake Hands an Anarchist.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22.—Some excitement was caused this afternoon just after President Roosevelt left the residence of ex-Postmaster-General Smith for a reception at the home of Edward T. Stotesbury. The carriage, containing the President and Secretary Cortelyou, had just started, flanked on either side by a squadron of the Philadelphia city troop. A secret service man was on the box of the carriage. The roped-off sidewalks were packed on either side for several blocks. Suddenly, as the President's carriage arrived opposite, a man pressed thru the crowd, darted under the rope and rushed straight for the carriage. The secret service man saw him coming and shouted to the police: "Keep that man back!" At the same time Secretary Cortelyou, who is ever alert upon such occasions, caught a glimpse of him and, springing up, leaned far over to protect the President from possible harm. The man got by the mounted guards, but as it turned out he meant no mischief. "I only wanted to shake the President's hand," said he appealingly to Secretary Cortelyou, extending an open palm. Secretary Cortelyou thereupon sank back into his seat, and the President gave the man a friendly hand-shake. Meantime the carriage had stopped, and mounted police and troopers had formed a close cordon around it. The excitement caused by the incident subsided, and the procession continued on its way.

EAST END STEEL SITE ENDORSED.

Sub-Committee of Works Went Over the Ground on Saturday.

The East-end has taken very kindly to the idea of establishing a steel works at the foot of Cherry-street. The ratepayers feel that it would be a good thing for their portion of the city's geography, and consequently there was a gathering of some influential taxpayers present when a sub-comittee of the Works Committee looked over the ground on Saturday afternoon.

A bleak wind from the west and other places hard to locate supplemented by a very nasty smell greeted the inquisitive ones as they trod over the land made by the product of the city's garbage carts, but nevertheless Ald. Foster, Hall, Richardson, W. T. Stewart and Hubbard were there with upturned coat collars, hats pulled close down upon their heads and sporting blue noses, talking the matter over.

The outcome of the conversation which was carried on under such unpleasant weather conditions was to the effect that the steel company, who propose taking the dry dock property, would be quite willing to take the alternative site west of Cherry-street providing railway facilities were given. The aldermen also seemed to agree that by giving the western site to the steel company they would not be harassing the general plan for usefulness of Ashbridge's Bay.

Anecdote of Gladstone.

London, Nov. 23.—His historic likes and dislikes were one of the unexpecte and dislikes were one of the unexpected things about Mr. Gladstone. Mary Queen of Scots and Oliver Cromwell were two notable examples. In a speech on the works of Scott which he delivered years ago, he went out of his way to declare his dissent from the favorable picture of the most romantic of queens, which Scott, with his old Cavalier leanings, had drawn. He left it there, doubtless not wishing to offend the widespread sentiment of sympathy with Mary's tragic fate and magnetic personality. But his aversion to Oliver Cromwell was quite outspoken.

The Wabash Railroad,

is the great winter tourist route to the South and West, including the famous Hot Springs, Ark., Old Mexico, the Egypt of America, Texas and California, the land of sunshine and flowers. Particular attention is called to the fact that passengers going via Detroit and over the Wabash reach their destination hours in advance of other lines. The new and elegant trains on the Wabash are the finest in this country, everything is first-class in every respect. All-round trip winter tourist tickets are now on sale at lowest rates. Timetables, maps and all information about this wonderful railroad cheerfully furnished by any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 135

$1,000,000 Lot of Silk.

New York, Nov. 23.—A consignment of $1,000,000 worth of silk from China, filling thirteen freight cars, arrived in this city and was unloaded and stored in bonded warehouses yesterday. When men loaded the big boxes of silk from the cars to the trucks, few of them knew the value of the goods they were handling. The railroad company took no precautions to guard the shipment other than the care which is accorded to all cars. The silk had been specially insured for the trip, which was the only safeguard.

$5 for a Cabinet Chair.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Each member of President Roosevelt's cabinet is the possessor of one of the chairs used in the cabinet room since the administration of Gen. Grant. President Roosevelt presented them with the chairs, but asked that each member send the nominal sum of $5 to Col. Bingham as payment for the same, as he was not allowed under the law to dispose of any of the household effects of the White House.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Semi-Official Statement of Canada's Views on the Subject.

New York, Nov. 23.—F. C. T. O'Hara, secretary of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, writes to The Tribune concerning the Alaskan boundary. He says in part: All that Canada asks is that this question, year by year growing more serious, and year by year becoming more difficult to settle, be laid before an impartial tribunal, the decree of which is to be final and forever binding upon both countries. Why, does the United States refuse arbitration? Canadian statesmen, having their past sufferance in view, have made a stand for their rights, and are firmly intrenched by sound documentary evidence, and would welcome arbitration could the American government be induced to agree to such a course.

Poor Canada.

Unfortunately for Canada, Great Britain would consider long before she risked a war (which God forbid!) with the United States over the Alaskan dispute, and, unfortunately, Canada has not the strength within herself to force her right. The American government knows this well, and is playing an ungenerous waiting game, meanwhile colonizing the disputed territory. What does ex-President Cleveland say upon this point? "An extension of settlements in the disputed territory would necessarily complicate the situation and furnish a convenient pretext for the refusal of any concession respecting the territory containing such settlements." He was probably not thinking at the time that broad statements, full of sound diplomatic reason, often come home to roost. But the day must come when a settlement must take place, and Canada cannot stand by and see herself despoiled of territory which she firmly and honestly believes is part of her rightful domain. Why does the American government refuse arbitration, I ask again, to determine the boundary, as intended by the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825? For therein lies the point of difficulty. What interpretation is placed upon the action of the American government in thus refusing to Canada a course she practically forced Great Britain into during the Venezuelan trouble? The reasons for refusing are obvious.

Question at Issue.

The question at issue is plain and simple. Does the third article of the Anglo-Russian treaty mean that the line of demarcation be drawn at a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty marine miles, from the Pacific Ocean's coast, or does that line go around the headwaters of the Lynn and other canals into the Canadian interior, keeping always ten marine leagues from their waters? The former is the British contention, the latter the American.

During the negotiations over the treaty of 1825, Russia, thru Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: "We limit our requirements to a mere strip of the continent, and, so that no objection be raised, we guarantee the free navigation of the rivers." This guarantee is incorporated in the treaty. If the American contention be the correct one, there would be no need for this, as the rivers in question are taken into American territory in a body. By the British contention the headwaters of these rivers are within British territory and the Russian statement there to would hold good.

The point is: Does the line, the base line from which the ten marine leagues is measured, follow the rough coast and thereby cut across the mouth of the Lynn Canal, or does it follow the devious windings of the canal itself into the interior for seventy miles? If so, then the three mile sea limit, as recognized by the law of nations as being the possession of the adjacent country, should be measured from the headwaters of the Lynn Canal. Then why did the Russians guarantee to the British the free navigation of these inlets? Of what use would it be to the British to land upon Russian soil? No! the headwters of these inlets were recognized as being in British territory, and free passage from those waters was guaranteed thru Russian waters to the Pacific Ocean. A converse line also proves the fallacy of the American contention, for they claim sovereignty over the ocean for three miles from the mouth of the Lynn and other canals. Are there two lines? Each, I presume, is for convenience of argument.

Land in Dispute.

The British territory claimed by the United States beyond the treaty strip of coast is more than three hundred miles from north to south and from fourteen to seventy miles wide, and completely bars Great Britain's free access to the Pacific, which was guaranteed by the treaty of 1825. And again, how are these indisputable figures reconciled with the statement of Mr. Secretary Blaing in writing in 1890 to the British Ambassador: "A strip of land, at no point wider than ten marine leagues, running along the Pacific Ocean, from 30 degrees 40 minutes to 60 degrees was assigned to Russia by the IIId Article of Russia's Treaty with Great Britain." It is the same strip of land which the United States acquired in the purchase of Alaska.

In 1867 Alaska was ceded to the United States, but not until the following year did Congress enact the necessary legislation to complete the treaty. Three years elapsed, and in July, 1871, Canada became territorially a party to the boundary difficulty. Only eight months elapsed, viz., until March 12, 1872, when Canada drew attention to the question and asked the United States to join her in delineating the boundary. Mr. Secretary Fish replied in November, 1872, that the matter would be laid before Congress. From that date for several years Canada officially brought the matter to the attention of the American authorities, to be met with the same indifferent reply. In more recent years the United States has shown more interest in the matter and has entered into discussions, yet refusing any fair agreement for submission to arbitration. Wry? Canada asks that the rules of the Venezuelan boundary reference be applied, as Great Britain was practically forced by the United States into that now historic arbitration, and, rather than let the dogs of war loose, consented to it. Is it not fair to suppose that the United States should accept the same mode of settlement?

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Make Weak Hearts Strong. Make Shaky Nerves Firm.

THEY CURE

Nervousness — Sleeplessness — Palpitation of the Heart—Nervous Prostration—Faint and Dizzy Spells — Brain Fag — After Effects of La Grippe—Anæmia—And all Troubles Arising from a Run-down System.

Read what T. L. Foster, Minesing, Ont., has to say about them:—I was greatly troubled with palpitation of the heart, a sudden blindness would come over me, and floating specks before my eyes caused me great inconvenience. Often I would have to gasp for breath, and my nerves were in a terrible condition. I took MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, and they have proved a blessing to me. I cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for $1.25; all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Colds

How will your cold be tonight? Worse, probably. It's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis. Colds always tend downward. Stop them quickly with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ELOQUENT LOUIS POST

Expounds the Principles of the Late Lamented Henry George.

The Toronto Opera House was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon, when Louis F. Post of Chicago, editor of The Public, addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Single Tax Association. His subject was "The Poor Ye Have Always With You," and his remarks, which were based altogether on the underlying principle of single taxers—tax the land and not the improvements thereon—were vigorously and often applauded. Mr. Post is no stranger to Toronto. He is a fine platform speaker and his arguments strike home and carry conviction with them. Under the present system of taxation, he said, men were able to hold vast quantities of land for practically nothing, whereas, if there was a land tax, and that alone, it would be impossible to tie up large tracts of property to be handed down from generation unto generation for nobody's good but that of the owner. When a man bought a piece of land and erected a building he was immediately taxed for the improvement; this discouraged labor and enterprise. Land should not be allowed to remain idle, and it would not if it were taxed properly. He instanced the policy of the coal barons who have the control of 1000 square miles of coal land, only a very small proportion of which is being opened up, but which they are able to keep from the public, to its detriment. Present taxation encourages monopolies, and in the recent strike it was shown that the endeavor of the coal bosses is not to work the mines but to restrain others from working them.

WILD YANKEE TALE.

Niagara Falls Newspaper Says U.S. Faces War With Great Britain.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 22.—The Gazette of Niagara Falls, N.Y., publishes tonight an alleged despatch from Washington, with the startling head line, "War With Great Britain Imminent." It is stated that from certain investigations at Niagara Falls by United States government officials, the report is confirmed that Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador at Washington, has been requested by the American government to notify Great Britain that the United States will not allow to pass with a simple apology the recent bombardment at Niagara from the Dominion of Canada.

The bombardment referred to is the blasting which is taking place daily by the power companies, one of which blasts recently caused the death of two park employes on Goat Island, part of the New York State reservation.

As it is contrary to diplomatic practice for such a correspondence to be given out to the public before it has reached a more advanced stage of developments than is indicated by the despatch, no credit is attached to it here.

Several years ago, when the Gorge Electric Railway was in course of construction, much material was blasted from the American side into Canada without diplomatic complaint. Before and since the accident referred to, no debris has been known to have been sent over to the American shore, and it is thought that the writer of the despatch has been actuated by a desire to prevent or delay if possible the present active work of electric power development on the Canadian side of the river, which it is feared by Americans may result in embarrassing competition with the American works now in operation.

INTENSE COLD IN ENGLAND.

All Records for November Beaten—Deaths Due to Cold.

London, Nov. 23.—The spell of cold which has now lasted a week has beaten all records for November, ten degrees of frost being registered in many parts of England. The ice is more than an inch thick on the Lincolnshire fens, and other still waters. Already a number of deaths are attributed to the cold, and the authorities have opened the relief bureaus much earlier than usual.

The exceptional number of unemployed persons in Great Britain is partially accounted for by the army reserve men who are out of work, and who add immensely to the demands on the charity organizations. The distress already evident at this early season threatens to seriously tax London's relief resources.

Time is Money.

Saving time, especially to business men, is equivalent to saving money. The quickest time between Toronto, Buffalo and New York is made by leaving Toronto at 9.45 a.m. by the Canadian Pacific, arriving at Buffalo at 12.40, where connection is made with the famous "Empire State Express," landing passengers at the Grand Central Depot in the commercial heart of New York city at 10 p.m., making the time from Toronto to Buffalo two hours and 55 minutes, and from Toronto to New York 12 hours and 15 minutes. The train includes parlor cars and all modern equipment. For tickets and further information call on Mr. W. Maughan, City Passenger Agent, No. 1 King-street east. Phone Main 149, or Mr. J. H. Radcliffe, Agent, North Wicket, Union Station. Phone Main 201. ed

Congratulate Premier Prior.

Mercantile Lodge No. 81, S.O.E.B.S., held a most interesting meeting in the Arcade on Saturday evening. It was charter members' night, and when President J. Paterson opened the lodge he had around him, with two exceptions, all the surviving members who founded the lodge fourteen years ago. H. E. Johnson now of Ingersoll, telegraphed his regrets that sickness confined him to the house and prevented his attendance. During the evening a telegram was despatched to Col. Prior, congratulating that worthy brother on his attainment to the Premiership of that province.

Boers Were Deceived.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Poultney Bigelow, lecturing in German, before the Munich Society of Political Economy on the future of the Boers, said:

"The war would have closed seven months after its beginning had not alleged representatives of the German and French governments made the Boers believe Europe would intervene. To-day the most cordially disliked person in Boer opinion was not Lord Kitchener, but Dr. Leyds, and the men about him who deceived the Boers."

Mr. Bigelow's views naturally were violently combated by several Anglophobic members.

Be There a Will, Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Dismisses His Engineer.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Dowie has dismissed his engineer, Burton C. Ashley.

KING OF PORTUGAL IS BUSY

Rumor That Britain's Royal Guest May Sell Lands is Not Confirmed.

DIPLOMACY MIXED WITH HUNTING

England and Germany May Receive Valuable Concessions From Lisbon Government.

London, Nov. 23.—Foreign news the past week has come chiefly from English game preserves, where two sovereigns have been killing birds. Rumors have been current that the King of Portugal has been sounded respecting either the sale of his East African possessions or the acquisition by Anglo-German companies of important rights for trading, opening mines and building railways in the interior. These reports are not confirmed from any authentic source, and equally untrustworthy is the story that the Portuguese finance minister is anxious for relief from revenue perplexities by the sale of colonial properties or privileges.

German Outlook is Bad.

The German Emperor has returned to his capital, where both the political and financial situations are clouded with uncertainties. Baron Von Thielmann has intervened in the tariff debate with a weighty speech, in which he forecasted rejection by the federated governments of the minimum duties on grain and cattle decreed by the agrarians and the enforced necessity of covering, by increased taxation, the deficit in the current revenues amounting to $37,500,000.

Warnings like these ought to influence the faction that has rent the Reichstag, but there are no signs of enlightened action in favor of a tariff scheme which will allow the government to renew reciprocity treaties next year on favorable terms. The government itself seems to have lost the art of managing the numerous groups in the Reichstag.

Meanwhile, depression has increased. The shipping, mining and iron industries and the home markets have relapsed into weakness and stagnation.

Doings of Royal Guests.

The cold, crisp weather has invigorated the guests at the castles and country houses and enabled the ladies of fashion to display heavy sables and squirrel coats at the race courses. Jenkins was excluded from Lowther Castle, where the German Emperor enjoyed absolute privacy with his guests, mainly Germans. The King of Portugal has accepted invitations from Lord Iveagh at Elveden, and Lord Amherst at Didlington, where he will have unrestricted facilities for slaughtering birds, but there may be diplomatic business, as well as duck shooting, when he visits Lansdowne at Bowood. There have been large parties at Chatsworth, Cheveley, and many other places.

"GOD'S SUBJECTS" NOT WANTED

Universal Brotherhood Members Discouraged in States.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 23.—The Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood at Crowstand, Assiniboia, Canada, sought a home in this country, but has been officially notified that the community cannot settle on government domain.

The letter was referred to the interior department. Assistant Commissioner Richards, who replied, wrote in part:

"You have discovered that altho in Canada there is religious freedom, still it is not what you were in search of; that you yield obedience only to the commands of the spirit of God in your hearts, and cannot submit to any human laws or become the subjects of any sovereign. You therefore ask that you may be given refuge where you may live by the labor of your hands, and where you 'shall not be forced to obey human ordinances or be asked to become subjects of any one except the good God.' You state that you use no meat or milk, but only vegetables and fruit; that you have no domestic animals, and all your work is done by your own labor.

"The public lands of the United States are disposed of only to citizens of the United States or to those who have declared their intention to become such citizens."

SCIENTIST LEADS DOUBLE LIFE.

Revelations Brought Out in Trial of Professor John Goodfellow.

London, Nov. 23.—One of the strangest stories of double life revealed for a long time has come out at the Old Bailey. Who among his acquaintances would have dreamed that Prof. John Goodfellow, eminent scientist, analyst and author of standard works, could have been guilty of anything of the sort? At the Police Court, where he pleaded guilty of forging a cheque for £500 on Messrs. Pink, for whom he did some work as an analyst, it was stated in the evidence that he had an income of at least £1500 a year. While the professor's wife and child were lying in a small room at Westham, with hardly anything to eat, he himself was living luxuriously in a bungalow at Thames Ditton, where he had a steam launch on the river and showered money lavishly on women friends. It also transpired that for three years he had been in the clutches of money lenders. He was sent to penal servitude for three years.

Spend Thanksgiving Day in New England.

A Ten Dollar Excursion via the New York Central.

To Boston, Worcester, Palmer, Springfield or South Framingham, Tuesday, November 25th. Tickets are good ten days.

See the New York Central ticket agents for full particulars. 62361

MANY MEDICINES GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF BUT BECOME LESS EFFECTIVE EVERY DAY

THIS IS NOT TRUE OF

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Being a Tonic, they INCREASE in effectiveness; and they can be used continuously with perfect safety. They Cure Constipation and Indigestion. They Purify and Enrich the Blood.

FIFTY TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Eng. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

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Furriers to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Have a world-wide reputation for high-class furs, at strictly moderate prices, and the newest and most up-to-date styles.

Largest stock of Sealskin Jackets and Fur-lined Garments in the Dominion.

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Russian Squirrel and Mink Caperines a specialty.

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IN WOMEN'S FINE SLIPPERS FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

One would think to see our stock that we had abundance without this last lot—but they are beautiful goods and will make it that much easier to get just what you want for yourself or your friends.

THREE NEW LINES:

Women's Fine Vici Kid 8-Strap Slippers, steel rosette on vamps, 1½-inch wood heel, sizes 1½ to 7. Special 3.50

Patent Vamps, 3-strap, Vici Kid Quarter, 1 1-2-inch wood heel, 3 black bead rosettes on straps, sizes 1 1-2 to 7..... 3.00

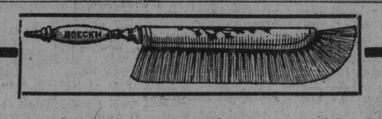
Fine Vici Kid 3-strap, Black Bead Rosette on each strap, 1 1-2-inch wood heel, sizes 1 1-2 to 7. Special 2.50

110 Pairs Women's Vici Kid and Patent One, Two and Three-Strap Slippers, broken lots, on sale Monday..... .50

Broken Lots on Sale at 210 Yonge St.

The St. Leger Shoe Co.

110, 210 Yonge St., 92, 482 Queen St. West, Toronto.



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AT 11 A.M. AND 2 P.M. EACH DAY.

Visit the exhibition, judge the quality for yourself and wait for the sale. ed-7

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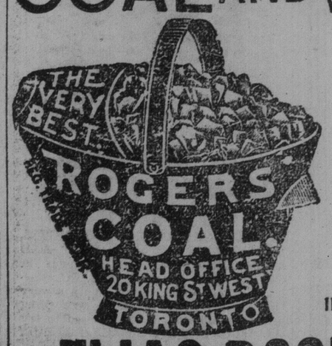

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