

# SIXTEEN PAGES. London Advertiser

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THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BARNARDO'S GREAT WORK IN THE LONDON SLUMS

Head of the London Society Explains Splendid System of Helping the Children—Many Waifs Sent to Canada—Emigration to Solve the Great Problem.

London, Oct. 24.—The London Times of a day or two ago contained a leading article advocating the emigration to Canada of all children picked up in the streets or admitted to philanthropic institutions. The article was suggested by a circular issued by a local government board to the poor law guardians on the desirability of such a policy on the ground that it was much better for the children and much better for the state to send them out where they are needed rather than retain them in large institutions at a great expense. It was shown in the article, as Dr. Barnardo has demonstrated again and again, that a child can be shipped to Canada and placed upon a farm for less money than it costs to maintain it one year in a public institution, and the Times says:

Only an insignificant number of children out of the large number which the guardians are responsible for—some 14,000—are sent out to the colonies. They are maintained at home at great expense, and with small advantage to themselves. Why should not, asks our correspondent, a considerable proportion of the 14,000 school age be annually sent to colonies where an increase of population is most needed? Dr. Barnardo's plan, even if an annual contingent of 4,000 were dispatched, the saving to the public would be about £200,000, and the gain to the colonies and the children would be incalculable, if only because child emigration is decidedly of greater value to the children themselves and to all others concerned than the emigration of adults.

### CHILDREN BEST EMIGRANTS.

The Times also quotes from a recent report made by the inspector of the Canadian Government, who exercises supervision over Dr. Barnardo's children. He says that very few complaints have reached him, and those of a trivial nature, and he urges the government to encourage the exportation of that class of the population because they are so much in request and are so much superior to full-grown emigrants. He says: "The earlier emigrated children may have done remarkably well," he says.

"The larger number have followed the occupation of farming, many of them having become prosperous farmers, and many of them have become prosperous in commercial pursuits. The percentage turning out badly is remarkably small—even less, I believe, than the percentage of criminals in the whole population of Canada." The inspector gives figures in detail for fourteen societies or agencies. The totals show that 1,721 children were received from the old country during the year, and that 1,877 were placed or replaced. The number of applications for such children are ever reaching 4,500. The largest numbers of children emigrated were reported by Dr. Barnardo's four homes, representing 965. Then came Mrs. Pitt, Kingston, Quebec, with 139; Mr. McDermore, Halifax, 118; Mr. Feagan, Toronto, 106; Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa, 89; Rev. J. Wallace, Belleville, Ontario, 79; Church of England Society, Sherbrooke, Ontario, 73; Miss Mather, St. Catharines, Ontario, 56; Dr. T. Bowman, Stephentown, Hamilton, Ontario, 53; Liverpool Catholic Children's Protection Society, 45; Miss Rye, Chatham, Ontario, 40; Society, Niagara, 31, and Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N. B., 23.

At Dr. Barnardo's homes as many as 1,600 applications were received, at Mrs. Pitt's 1,056, and at Mr. Wallace's 785.

Dr. Barnardo did not develop his tremendous organization for the rescue of street waifs without great trials and tribulations, and he has appeared many times as a defendant in the courts. He has had to fight the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, and one suit for libel, which he brought up to vindicate his reputation, cost him \$40,000, but it was something more than a triumph, for at the close of this suit the late chief justice of England sent him a handsome subscription and contributed liberally to the work to the end of his days. In another case where he was made defendant the judge who tried the case commended him and his work in the highest terms. Although the technicalities of the law had been violated by Dr. Barnardo in rescuing a child from absolute parents, and the verdict was against him, the court declared in emphatic terms that its sympathy was entirely with the defendant, and expressed regret that it was compelled to decide that way. More than a hundred times during the 21 years he has been engaged in this rescue work has Dr. Barnardo been legally attacked. Sometimes he has been acquitted, sometimes he has been convicted of depriving parents of their children, but every case has been a great advantage to his cause by drawing public attention to his work and awakening public sympathy and encouragement. When a drunken, worthless creature comes into court to recover custody of an innocent child, which Dr. Barnardo has rescued from depravity and vice and has placed in a clean, healthy, Christian home, and the law compels him to surrender it, public opinion has supported him in every instance.

### GOSPEL OF WORKS.

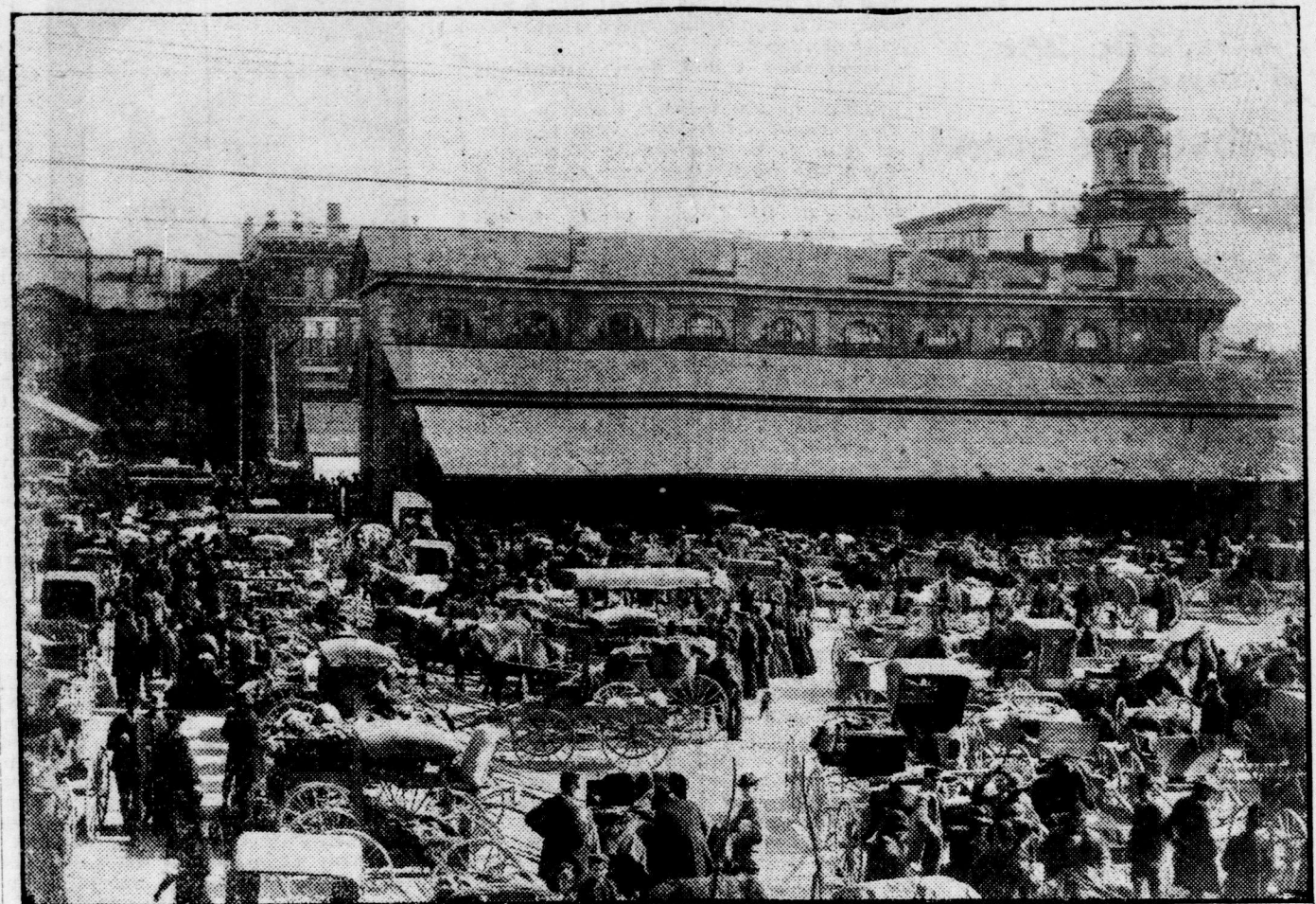
Dr. Barnardo is an Irish Protestant, a nonconformist, or an evangelist, as they are called in England. His Christianity is not of the ready-made kind, and he believes in the gospel of works. Hence, at the beginning of his career, he was denounced by the authorities of the Church of England and also by the Roman Catholics, but after a long struggle he defeated an attempt that was made to forcibly bring his institution under the supervision of the established church, and made a compromise with the Archbishop of Canterbury, under which each child receive religious instruction according to the faith in which it was supposed to have been born. Cardinal Vaughan, representing the Roman Catholic Church, made a similar compromise with him.

When a child is brought to the home an effort is made to ascertain the religion of its parents. If they were Roman Catholics, the child is sent to an asylum conducted by the sisters of that faith. If they were Methodists or Baptists or dissenters of any kind, it is so classified and receives religious instruction accordingly, and if its birth is registered in any parish it is credited to the Church of England. Hence two-thirds of the inmates of Dr. Barnardo's home are brought up according to the established church of England, and the remainder are divided among the other religions.

The arrangement is so satisfactory that now, after a long fight, Dr. Barnardo has obtained the right to place in the Church of England, and several other clergymen upon his board of managers. But his greatest triumph and vindication occurred on June 20, 1896, when the 20th anniversary of the establishment of his first home was celebrated in the Royal Albert Hall, with the Duke of Sutherland in the chair, the Princess of Wales sitting at his side, and the present King of England as the principal speaker. He gave Dr. Barnardo's work his unqualified endorsement, and made an earnest appeal to the public for contributions to its support. Queen Victoria is not only the patron of the society, but takes a personal interest in its affairs, and is one of its strongest supporters.

## London Market, Its Beginning, History, Many Changes, Business and Prosperity

Immense Sums of Money Turned Over Annually On the Square—Market House and City Hall Built Out of Same Appropriation—High Price for Land Years Ago.



A Not Infrequent Scene Upon London's Busy Market Place.

London's market place, that busy spot where each day in the week thousands of dollars change hands, and likewise caravans of produce of all kinds, is a matter of pride to the people of London, because a thriving market in a place situated like London in the midst of a farming community is an infallible barometer of the city's prosperity and business health.

Not many Londoners, however, are aware that the market place was knocked about from post to pillar in London for many years before it was finally stationed where it is at present. About 1840 the market place was situated on what is now known as the court house square, on the northwest corner of King and Rideau streets. Later the market stood where the Grand Trunk passenger station is on Waterloo street, and one enterprising citizen went so far as to build a market house on the corner of King and Wellington streets, the building standing directly in the center of the street.

In 1847, records in the possession of

house to face King street, and which would not exceed in cost £4,000, and also to build a town hall, 60x110 feet, with an arcade from the market place to Richmond street, the estimated cost of which was £7,500, or about \$7,500. Edward Adams was mayor at the time and the councilors were Messrs. Barker, Carling, Daniels, Cousins, Holmes, Hyman, Meredith, Scanlon and Oliver.

### HIGH PRICE FOR LAND.

The records do not show clearly what was paid for the land purchased, but one entry in the minute book states that a Mr. McKellar was to be paid £20 a foot for his property—a very high figure, indeed, for those days. At various times the names of Thomas, Dealey, John Scandrett, James Gibson, Thomas Heuman and Thomas Winnet appear connected with the market as clerks and weigh scales clerks and latterly Joseph Wilson and Charles Muter have been market clerks, and Messrs. Healey and James Dan, clerks of the weigh scales, and the famous market clerk, Mr. James Dean, who has been the present holder of these offices.

The market was stationed in its present site, and though it has been increased somewhat in size, it nevertheless has stood pretty much the same with its Covent Garden building, for the past half-century.

Changes have been in plenty, but through them all the market has retained its appearance, its business, and its hold upon the people of London and of the County of Middlesex. Like all other civic things, the market has suffered, and it never has been able to escape the ravages of time, but it has withstood them all. But if physical changes have not left their mark upon the old square to any very great extent, business changes have taken place, which, though hardly noticed by the people of London, have nevertheless changed to a mighty extent the market's ways.

### MARKET CHANGES

In the good old days before Manitoba wheat carried off the palm, the wheat fields of Ontario were known far and wide, and the amount of wheat that came to the London market was tremendous. Today, however, Manitoba wheat has the call, and though a fair amount of wheat is handled on the market here, it is all fall wheat, and is for the most part sold to millers to be made into pastry flour. Nowdays a load of wheat is handled on London market now, twenty loads were handled a few years ago. Then, too, the farmer who used to bring his wheat to the market here, he has now moved from time to time, but the market has withstood them all. But if physical changes have not left their mark upon the old square to any very great extent, business changes have taken place, which, though hardly noticed by the people of London, have nevertheless changed to a mighty extent the market's ways.

Photo by Falkner.  
**Mr. Charles Makar,**  
London's Market Clerk, Who Is a Popular Official.

City Clerk Edwards, show that the market was again situated on the corner of Rideau and King streets, and that a certain Anthony Gale was market clerk. It appears that Mr. Gale was anxious to go into a grocery business about this time, for which, by the way, it was necessary to obtain a license, and he resigned, his position being filled by the late Peter McCann, pro tem, his salary being \$3 per diem.

In the year 1850 there is a reference in the record to the block upon which the Grand Trunk passenger station now stands, as "the market block." About this time the Great Western Railway was projected from Hamilton to London, though it was not opened up for traffic into this city until 1853. In the minutes of the proceedings of the town council in 1850, it is recorded that it was decided to hand over the block referred to, and which had been used as a market, to the G. W. R. for a site for a depot—the present station—by a vote of 4 to 6. Later on in 1850, the present market house built, Mr. Marcus Holmes, then a town councillor of London, moved at a meeting of the council, seconded by Mr. Barker, "that the Yeare ago the hog that was fat and weighed between 200 and 300 pounds, or even more, found a ready sale on London market, but now such a hog is not wanted, dead or alive, by anybody. The buyers for the

voices at \$225,000, was filed for probate. It puts all the property in the name of the youngest son, Otto, his father's favorite, as trustee. The father gave Otto a deed to property worth \$25,000, which was in an envelope with the will. In the presence of all the heirs Otto for the first time read the deed, but,

packers will not have anything to do with fat hogs, the small, lean pig being the stamp that is in demand now. But if the dressed hog business has gone down, the live hog business has gone up on London market. It is said that Mr. Dan McIntyre alone pays out on this market in the course of a year about \$55,000 for live hogs.

### OTHER CHANGES.

There has also been a big change in the butter and egg business of London market. Fifteen or twenty years ago there was but one commission man—now there are over twenty. Fifteen or twenty years ago the farmers of the district drove into London with butter and eggs, and were able to supply the city's wants. Since that time the big cheese factories and creameries have made their appearance, and the farmer now sells the milk to such places instead of churning and coming to market with the butter, the commission men handling the products of the creameries and supplying almost all the butter to the city. Those farmers who do bring butter to London, however, are rewarded by high prices, for the golden rule of the market is to get the best price for the best quality.

**HAY BUSINESS LARGE.**  
The books of the weigh scales clerk, Mr. James Dean, show that on an average

about 5,000 loads of hay change hands on London market annually, to say nothing of about 1,000 loads of straw. This means that the people of London who keep live stock pay out for fodder each year about \$500,000 for hay and \$50,000 for straw. These are approximate figures, but they are not far from the mark.

London, as a vegetable center, is unexcelled, and an idea of the business transacted on the market may be obtained when it is stated that as high as 2,000 bags of potatoes have been sold on the square live today. It is a common occurrence to see 50 or 70 loads on the market on a Saturday.

Poultry is brought to the market in abundance, not only for local consumption, but also for shipment to Toronto, as well as to Great Britain.

### STILL PROSPEROUS.

Thus, though the London market has lost in some lines of business, it has amply made up for these losses in others, and today sets the prices for all classes of produce for miles around. Its business is tremendous, its patrons many, and its popularity general with all classes.

It is to the interests of both the people of London and the farmers of the district to not only maintain the present standard of London market, but to improve it if possible. Years since, tolls were charged, as is the case in many places outside London today, but London market has been free to farmers for many years. This freedom should be appreciated, and the advantages the market possesses should not be lost upon the farming community of the country.

The Japanese Government, the correspondent continues, is conferring with the heads of all the Japanese railways with a view of effecting the most speedy mobilization of the army whenever this becomes necessary.

The Tien Tsin correspondent to the Daily Mail says that Japan has warned China that she will accept some points in Chinese territory if Russia fails to evacuate Manchuria.

## WEAPONS FOR OCEAN SHIPS PLACED BELOW WATERLINE

War Vessels May Now Detect Attack of the Submarines and Wrecks May Be Averted—Invented to Prevent Disasters in Fog—Apparatus Tested—Was an Assured Success.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Science has found a defense for warships against submarine attack by providing them with means of hearing the approach of the submerged craft and of locating the same with absolute accuracy.

The ship's "ear" was invented primarily for another purpose. It was the work of two men, A. J. Mundy and Elisha Gray. They worked for four years on the problem of carrying and catching sound through water, and a year ago they had it solved in the abstract. They had designed a receiver which would catch the sound. There were two points missing; they had not devised any means of telling the direction from which the sound came, nor had they been able to hear with their apparatus only the sound they wished to hear. All the noises of the ocean came into the receiver. Besides that the receiver was cumbersome, looking like a cage full of the sucker pads of some gigantic octopus.

Mr. Mundy broke down under the nervous wear. He is now on his way down the world in an effort to recuperate. Then J. B. Mallet, an ex-newsman of Boston, took up the work and in a short time had the apparatus in practical shape. Last week he was able to announce the result.

"I can make a sound under water," he says, "which can be heard by a vessel equipped with our apparatus for eight miles; I could, if I chose, make it heard fifteen miles. I can prevent collisions in a fog absolutely, and I can prevent shipwreck, asking only that the vessels to be protected be equipped with submarine signaling apparatus, and be under control of their own power."

### SIGNALS UNDER WATER.

Every boy has demonstrated the ease with which sound travels through water by sticking his head under to listen to the cracking together of two stones in the hands of a companion. On the other hand, every sailor knows how a fog confuses the direction of a whistle and restricts the zone through which it can be heard. A fog-bell is even worse off. All that the whistle can do in a fog is tell a vessel that she is somewhere very near it.

Now, suppose one would ring a bell below water and let the sound travel to the direction of the submerged signal. Each had its receiver in the pilot-house, and one receiver gave a louder tone to the ear than the other. The one, of course, was the nearer to the bell signaling.

Next it developed that there is a proper place in each ship for the placing of the ears. It is computable from her lines. This place has to do with determining the sound of the submerged signal. "The method is absurdly simple," Mr.

Mallet says, "and the only wonder is that it did not occur to everybody. You see, by the comparative loudness in port or starboard receiver we can tell whether the bell is on one side or the other. By an unmistakable difference in the quality of the tone we can tell whether we are approaching or leaving the bell. The signal is in the water, clear; the receiving bell sounds like dumping a load of scrap iron. But that divides the compass only into quarters. I can tell direction down to within one compass point. Further, this requires no experience with the apparatus; much more than have had down with me have done it the first time unfailingly."

For the purpose of testing the invention Mallet obtained from the government a battleship, No. 54, six and three-quarter miles southeast of Fort on light, with a bell. This hangs overhead from a trolley and is struck by steam machinery. It is rung whenever there is a thick weather, so that the ships in the harbor can hear it. The vessels of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which ply regularly into Boston harbor, have the receivers in their ships, and so do those of the Metropolitan Outside Line to New York. And when the captain of one of these ships has run down his bell, the vessel has been rung in all weather when ships bearing the equipment may be expected. The captains were skeptical at first. But trial convinced them otherwise.

The United States lightship board has taken an interest in the invention, and has given Mr. Mallet permission to equip the lightships at Pollock Rip, Pollock Rip Shoals and Nantucket Shoals with the bells. In time it is expected to cover Long Island Sound with the apparatus.

### SUBMARINE DETECTION.

At first glimpse it does not appear how a submarine can be heard. Her screw, revolving in the water, is silent and churning no air into the water, is silent. But the dropping of a wrench inside her, even the moving about of a loaded man on her floor, or the thump of reciprocating machinery, would be transmitted through the water to any listening ear. Mr. Mallet's receiver is so delicate that a man inside the equipped ship can telephone to the pilot-house by speaking to the "ship-skip" receiver.

The invention, once perfected, all sorts of accessory apparatus became immediately possible, and all sorts of variations for use. Lightships and light-houses are the first thoughts, then automatic submerged bell buoys rung as whistling buoys are rung, and the possibility of two ships, each equipped with bell and receiver, communicating with each other under full speed and invisible in fog.

The work of perfecting this invention has been done at a cost of over \$100,000. Mr. Mallet, who has been working on it to date about \$200,000, Henry M. Whitte, and men like C. H. W. Foster, Thomas Allen, Sr., William C. Van Horn, J. M. McKim, W. C. McKim, J. M. McKim, and Henry M. Soule were sufficiently interested to stand behind it. Mr. Mallet's work was set up at Atlantic Avenue, Boston, right at the water front, an 80-foot steamboat was purchased, and a number of men were set to work experimenting.

## MURDER CHARGE AGAINST A BOY TOBACCO CURES A DUMB MAN

Toronto Lad Said to Have Died From Wounds Received During a Squabble.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Alfred Kennard, aged 15, of this city, will be placed on trial, charged with murdering William Glass, also of Toronto, before Judge Street, at the criminal sittings on Monday. Kennard is the youngest prisoner ever charged with murder in York county, and because of several unusual features, even apart from his immature age, the case will be followed with great interest.

Kennard and Glass were employees of the Wm. Davies Company at their pot factory. On Dec. 20, the lads in the trimming room commenced to throw pieces of fat at each other. A piece of flying fat struck Glass in the face, and he accused Kennard of throwing it. Kennard denied the charge and in a squabble which followed Kennard hurled a sharp knife at Glass.

Glass saw the weapon coming and turned his back. The blade penetrated below Glass' ribs and severed an artery. He was taken home and complications set in. Then he went to the hospital, where, after a long illness, he recovered sufficiently to be out. In June he died, it is claimed as a result of the knife wound, and Kennard was arrested on a charge of murder.

**JAPAN AND RUSSIA**  
Latter Mounts Guns and Former Gives a Warning.

London, Oct. 23.—In a dispatch to the Daily Mail, the correspondent of that paper at Yokohama reiterates a statement made Oct. 9 that the Russians are fortifying Yonagompho and are clear that today he has authentic information that they have built a fort and are preparing to mount heavy guns there.

The Japanese Government, the correspondent continues, is conferring with the heads of all the Japanese railways with a view of effecting the most speedy mobilization of the army whenever this becomes necessary.

The Tien Tsin correspondent to the Daily Mail says that Japan has warned China that she will accept some points in Chinese territory if Russia fails to evacuate Manchuria.

He Chewed It and the Power of Speech Was Restored to Him.

Indianapolis, Oct. 24.—P. M. Wolf, living near Ridgeville, who has been dumb for more than two years, is now able to carry on a conversation as a result of chewing tobacco for several hours. Two years ago last June Wolf was struck by lightning while sitting in the door of his farm-house, and from that time until last Saturday had not been able to utter a sound.

Some of the best specialists in the state are said to have declared that Wolf was afflicted with permanent paralysis of the vocal organs.

Last Saturday night Wolf reports that he dreamed that if he took a chew of tobacco he would be able to speak again. A few hours after he had taken the tobacco Sunday, he was able to make slight vocal sounds, and continuing chewing he was soon able to talk.

**IMPRISONED BY WIFE**  
A Woman's Novel Method to Cure Drink Habit.

Hayton, Wis., Oct. 24.—After a year's absence John Willberg, a well-to-do farmer, suddenly reappeared today and explained the mystery which attended his strange disappearance.

Willberg tells a story of voluntary imprisonment, which reveals a novel cure for the drink habit. For exactly a year he declares he has been kept a prisoner in his home by his wife, who adopted this method as a last resource to cure him of the craving for drink which had completely mastered him.

In one of his periods of fits of contrition he agreed to the plan which was proposed by his wife. She confined him in a remote room in their home, where no one could see him or aid him should he break his resolve.

Here, save for a daily visit from his wife, who served him his meals in the room, he lived in solitude for a year. He was given newspapers and books and an exercise machine. Today he emerged in the best of health, fully cured of all desire for a drink.

## A DOWIE VICTIM SEC. LYTTLETON AT SHERBROOKE WAS RE-ELECTED

15-Year-Old Boy Is Reused Medical Aid and Dies from Diphtheria.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 24.—A great deal of indignation and comment has been caused in Massachusetts and vicinity owing to the death from diphtheria of the only child of Alex. Kezar, mayor of the township of Hatley, a boy of 15 years of age, whose life was sacrificed to the religious views of his parents. The parents who are Dowieites, refused to call in medical aid, although warned to do so, and notified of the nature of the disease, they resting on the efficacy of prayer to cure their child. Shortly before his death, which occurred three days after he was attacked with illness, the parents had the boy out of bed to pray and sing. The death was reported to the authorities, and Coroner Bowen, of Magog, held an inquest. A verdict was returned by the jury to the effect that the boy died from diphtheria, and that the parents were guilty of neglect. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General's department.

**MR. WALLACE EXAMINED**  
As to Transactions in the Atlas Loan Company.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Yesterday at Osgoode Hall Mr. A. E. Wallace, manager of the Atlas Loan Company, of St. Thomas, now defunct, appeared before Master-in-Ordinary Hodgins, when the examination was continued. The National Trust Company, the liquidators, are acting as examiners, and the examination is for the purpose of discovering the ins and outs of certain transactions involving large sums. The examination is strictly private, and no one is admitted who is not directly interested.

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Toronto, Oct. 24.—Following are the members of the educational council of Ontario, appointed by the Ontario Government for 1903-4: Rev. N. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University; Prof. A. H. Baker, Toronto University; Rev. Wm. Clark, Trinity University; R. H. Cowley, B. A., inspector of schools, Carleton county; F. C. Colbeck, B. A., principal of Toronto Junction Collegiate; Principal Maurice Hutton, Toronto University; President London, Toronto University; Prof. A. H. Knight, Queen's; Prof. A. S. MacAllum, Toronto University; Rev. Father Teehey, St. Michael's; David Young, president of the Ontario Educational Association, Guelph; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, chancellor, McMaster University.

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## SEC. LYTTLETON WAS RE-ELECTED

Chamberlain's Successor Goes to House With Greatly Reduced Majority.

London, Oct. 23.—Colonial Secretary Lyttleton (Liberal-Unionist) has been re-elected a member of the House of Commons from Warwick and Leamington with a majority of 190. At the last election Mr. Lyttleton secured a majority of 831.

The reduced majority of Mr. Lyttleton in Warwick and Leamington, occurring, as it did, in Mr. Chamberlain's own district, is taken by the Unionist press as an indication that the food tax argument of free traders will figure heavily in the general election whenever the Government goes to the country.

**EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL**  
Ontario Government Makes the New Appointments.

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Toronto, Oct. 24.—Following are the members of the educational council of Ontario, appointed by the Ontario Government for 1903-4: Rev. N. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University; Prof. A. H. Baker, Toronto University; Rev. Wm. Clark, Trinity University; R. H. Cowley, B. A., inspector of schools, Carleton county; F. C. Colbeck, B. A., principal of Toronto Junction Collegiate; Principal Maurice Hutton, Toronto University; President London, Toronto University; Prof. A. H. Knight, Queen's; Prof. A. S. MacAllum, Toronto University; Rev. Father Teehey, St. Michael's; David Young, president of the Ontario Educational Association, Guelph; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, chancellor, McMaster University.

Happiness is never picked up on the bargain counter.

The best men are always looking for the best men.

## SEC. LYTTLETON WAS RE-ELECTED

Chamberlain's Successor Goes to House With Greatly Reduced Majority.

London, Oct. 23.—Colonial Secretary Lyttleton (Liberal-Unionist) has been re-elected a member of the House of Commons from Warwick and Leamington with a majority of 190. At the last election Mr. Lyttleton secured a majority of 831.

The reduced majority of Mr. Lyttleton in Warwick and Leamington, occurring, as it did, in Mr. Chamberlain's own district, is taken by the Unionist press as an indication that the food tax argument of free traders will figure heavily in the general election whenever the Government goes to the country.

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