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REV. G. W. KERBY ASKED TO BECOME PRINCIPAL

Board of Governors of New College Select Central Church Pastor for Calgary College—Choosing of the Site is Deferred.

Calgary, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the proposed new college last night, Rev. G. W. Kerby was asked to take the position of principal. It was also reported that no definite site had been secured for the college, which is uncertain, and is to be known as "The Calgary College," but that ten lots at the corner of Seventh avenue, facing Metawa Park, should be procured, and temporary buildings with dormitory accommodation for 200 students should be started as soon as possible.

Hon. W. H. Cushing was in the chair and C. F. Adams acted as secretary. The first item of business was the report of the charter committee, and the board adopted its suggestion that the institution be called "The Calgary College." The site committee reported that no permanent site had been decided upon, and that it would not be wise to do so until such time as the university question was settled, as it would be advantageous to have the college located near the university.

Temporary College Buildings. The executive recommended that temporary buildings be put up on ten lots at the corner of Seventh avenue, opposite Metawa Park, where there would be ample room for recreation and have a splendid view.

Plans for temporary buildings were submitted, giving accommodation for seven class rooms and several music rooms, and with dormitories for upwards of 200 resident students. The thought of the board was that these plans would give the board better opportunity to prepare more advanced plans for a permanent building on a permanent site. In the meantime splendid residential buildings would be put up, equipped in every way for practical work.

The kind offer of Dr. Blow of class rooms until such time as the temporary buildings were ready for use will be accepted. A start will be made immediately with the new buildings. The committee on the staff reported that several applications for the academic and commercial classes Government had been received, and the matter was left over for further correspondence and until advertising for other teachers had been accomplished.

Rev. Mr. Kerby for Principal. The staff committee and the executive committee brought in a simultaneous and unanimous recommendation that Rev. G. W. Kerby should be the principal. This board unanimously adopted, inviting Mr. Kerby to take the principalship. A committee was appointed to wait upon the board of the Central Methodist Church, which meets early next week, and lay the case before it.

BOOSTS THE WEST.

Austrian Consul Schwegel Speaks Highly of Canadian Provinces Which He Has Visited.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6.—Dr. J. Schwegel, of Winnipeg, Austrian consul for western Canada, stopped in Minneapolis today on his way from New York, where he had come to meet his wife. The consul said that Canada was the ideal home for the man of small means. He spoke in high terms of the fine class of settlers taking up farms in the western part of the Dominion.

Dr. Schwegel was stationed in Chicago, Ill., four years ago and still remembers the States, but said his heart was in his new country. He said that all classes of grain, vegetables and fruit are being raised, and he saw nothing but sunshine and wealth for those who are fortunate enough to go into western Canada. He added that Winnipeg, the metropolis of western Canada, was going ahead by leaps and bounds.

Harrods and Hudson's Bay Co. Canadian Associated Press. London, Nov. 6.—Operation of Harrods and the Hudson's Bay Co. have given rise to hints of even closer association between the companies.

LIVE WIRE CAUSE OF BRANDON ASYLUM FIRE

Despite Vigilance of Guards, Thirty of the Inmates Made Their Escapes—Officials Say No One Remained in Building.

Brandon, Nov. 6.—A great heap of smoldering ruins is all that remains of the Hospital for the Insane, which was destroyed by fire Friday night.

Despite the vigilance of the guards thirty of the insane people got away. The majority were men and not dangerous. With great forethought the assistants had taken care to secure all the articles among the lunatics. They were quickly hurried to jail and the others to the police cells.

During the night the city police picked up seven stragglers around the city streets.

The great conflagration was started by a live wire in the top storey of the centre building.

Hon. G. H. Caldwell said they would hold the inmates temporarily wherever accommodation could be secured. The officials declare that everybody in the building escaped.

The inmates were taken over to the winter fair buildings, being conveyed in cars, carriages and wagons.

Many Will Go to Ponoka. It is now stated that Manitoba will be relieved of the care of hundreds of homeless lunatics on the completion of the Alberta Asylum at Ponoka. The great majority of the inmates of the Brandon Asylum are from Saskatchewan and Alberta, and they will be sent to Ponoka within a few weeks. The asylum at that place will be completed by the first of the year, but it is expected that portions can be rushed to completion to provide accommodations and relieve the situation here.

Asylum Inmate Perished. Brandon, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Charles H. Hardin, aged 48, of Leckbridge, was found Saturday night on the Experimental Farm, having just expired of exposure. The deceased was a harmless inmate of the asylum who had been five years in the building which was burned on Friday night. She wandered away in the confusion and the snowstorm and perished within a mile of the town. No inquest was considered necessary.

ONLY ONE TENDER FOR SERVICE. Union Steamship Co. of Australia Submits Proposals for Canada-Australia Service.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Only one tender has been received at the department of trade and commerce for the Pacific Mail Service which expires on August 1st next. It is that of the Union Steamship Company of Australia, which has submitted a number of alternative proposals as to routes and sailings.

The Union Steamship Company will of course get the contract, but just which of the various proposals made will be accepted cannot be decided until there have been negotiations with the government of Australia. Sir James Mills, head of the Union S.S. Company, is at present in Ottawa consulting with the government in reference to service.

SUICIDE OF BEAUTIFUL GIRL. Hammond, Ont., Nov. 6.—On Wednesday night a handsome young girl, Mrs. Cornell Deane, 19 years of age, and married only one month, committed suicide by hanging herself on a small tree, holding her rosary. Her feet were barely two inches from the ground. Near her was found a bottle half full of brandy. The body was found last night by hounds. Mrs. Deane's sister, Miss Ethier, died two weeks ago, and the young girl was greatly distressed over it. She left her home at Bourget early Wednesday morning, and attended mass, after which she walked to this town. It was stated that she cried during the whole church service at Hammond.

She brought a flask of brandy and a bottle of javale water and necktie and retired to a lonely spot half a mile from human habitation. Here she sat for hours and finally committed the deed.

Officers of National Y.W.C.A. Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Officers were elected at the national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association on Saturday as follows: President, Mrs. Kilgour, Ottawa; vice-president, Mrs. R. A. Falconer, Toronto; for Ontario, Mrs. C. Leonard; for Quebec, Mrs. P. D. Adams, Montreal; for Nova Scotia, Mrs. Macdonald; for Manitoba, Mrs. C. R. Crowe, Winnipeg; for British Columbia, Mrs. J. R. Skinner, Vancouver; treasurer, Miss A. Cassels; recording secretary, Miss D. Dalton; corresponding secretary, Miss J. L. Anderson.

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores.

When the severs of the body—bowels, kidneys and skin ducts—get clogged up, the blood quickly becomes impure and frequently sore break out over the body. The way to heal them, as Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found, is to purify the blood. He writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my body. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointments, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood, and I looked about in vain for some medicine that would accomplish this."

At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and they are one of the most wonderful medicines I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished. They always have a place in my home, and are looked upon as the family remedy."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box.

WOMEN HEAD LISTS IN CIVIL SERVICE

They Attain a High Standard in the Examinations Recently Held for the Vacant Government Positions at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Competitive examinations by the civil service commission have done more than largely abolish the patronage system—they have resulted in women leading the lists of all divisions in which they may compete. Not only that, but their lowest percentage of marks have in some examinations been considerably above the highest obtained by the men.

Competitive Examinations. The amendment act of the civil service, 1908, came into effect on the first day of September in the same year. The regulations of the commission in regard to its duties in connection with appointments and promotions were later framed and approved by the governor general in council. The system of competitive examinations was arranged for, and an order in council on the 17th of September transferred the work of the board of civil service examiners to the commission. The civil service commission since then had conducted all examinations, and made all appointments, excepting those specially recommended by the governor general in council, subject to a certificate from the commission.

The competitive examinations are of a nature that will determine the qualification of candidates for the particular positions to which they may be appointed and are held twice a year in the months of May and November, five days in each month. The official notice which is published in the Canada Gazette at least four weeks before the examination. Forms may be obtained by writing to the secretary of the civil service commission, and application must be filed before the 15th of April for May examinations, and the 15th of October for that of November. In leading towns from coast to coast the examinations are conducted on the same dates.

As preparation for the November examinations for clerkships in second and third divisions of the inside service is going on, it is possible to note the perfection of the system which the civil service commission has developed. Hundreds of papers have been sent by university men and others authoritatively identified with a particular subject. These have all been printed in absolute secrecy by a reliable member of the staff, arranged in sets, and sealed in a locked room. Small trunks containing them and also the blank books in which competitors write are looked and shipped to the examining points. Before the candidates the trunks are opened, books distributed and the time allowed for each paper. At the expiration the books are collected, sealed and sent at once to the man responsible. He has passed upon and marked each, two others verify, adduce and note the various points of excellence. The books are then returned to the commission, where the names are corresponded to the numbers are attached and later the results are announced. All of this is recorded and open for inspection throughout the year. Standing in one examination does not qualify for another later. Each examination is independent and only concerns the appointments to be filled.

As women are not appointed to the outside service, frequently those who have the lists will not come to Ottawa. Upon refusal, the next in order of standing receives the appointment. In the case where only a limited number of women are required, there may be twice that number having a far higher percentage than any of the men competing.

For instance in the May examinations this year in subdivision B of the third division, in the successful list and typewriters, with salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,500, there were nine men to foot the lists of successful candidates. For clerkships in subdivision B of the third division, in the successful list of thirty-three names, the first five were those of girls. As there are some positions in the third division which a woman is physically unable to fill, a certain number of men have to be appointed. In others, where men would be preferred, women have been appointed because suitable men were not available.

Over eighteen years of age and under thirty-five years is a qualification for business training and experience; the woman who may wish to arrange her career on a more permanent basis than the constant demands of a business life will allow of. While the appointments in the first and second divisions of the service are almost entirely limited to men, a young woman has been appointed who passed the examination for the second division much ahead of the men competing. This shows that if women could fill all the positions open there would be no difficulty in their qualifying.

The second division is considered the training ground for promotion to the higher branches of the service. If women were allowed to fill these positions, it is thought, the higher branches of the service would undoubtedly suffer.

When the civil service commission began operations, all the hundreds of employees were put on the permanent basis. The system of competitive examination since introduced is proportionately small, but there are significant evidences that a rising movement of efficiency is taking place in the internal economy.



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WHEAT MOVEMENT.

More Than Thirty-Three Million Bushels Inspected at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A little over thirty-three millions of the wheat crop of 1910 has passed inspection at Winnipeg, or three and a quarter millions less than for the corresponding period of 1909. This means that approximately 63,557,460 bushels of the wheat crop of 1910 have been accounted for; that is:

Inspected at Winnipeg . . . 23,557,460
Required for seed . . . 18,000,000
Required for Interior Mills . . . 6,000,000
In store, Interior Elevators . . . 6,000,000

Presuming that the Free Press estimate of 101,000,000 bushels is correct, of these cars have been filled with 1909 oats. While the inspection of oats shows a decrease, stocks in terminals are the largest in the history of the west.

Inspections of barley have been exceptionally light, being only 632 cars, against 1,538 last year. However, movement of flax, however, shows a very notable increase, being 1,300 cars or 1,300,000 bushels as against 938 cars or 938,000 bushels last year. The stocks in terminal elevators at the close of October were 7,721,203 bushels of wheat, 5,479,271 bushels of oats, 648,917 bushels of barley and 548,940 bushels of flax, while the Canadian visible stocks were 11,030,440 bushels of wheat, 8,608,208 bushels of oats and 967,824 bushels of barley. Flax stocks are not as yet being quoted in the Canadian visible.

With thirty-three million bushels of wheat actually passed inspection, it is a natural question as to the condition of the wholesale trade, and how payments are being met. A round of wholesale houses showed that there had been a general and very gratifying expansion of trade during the year all lines showing an increase, and the quality of goods asked for high. In the matter of payments, however, the volume of money coming forward was not quite in proportion to the quantity of wheat inspected. This is no doubt accounted for by the fact that a very considerable portion of the wheat now at the lake front is held in store by farmers, and therefore no money for it is in circulation, and this applies also to the stocks in store in interior elevators. Farmers have found it comparatively easy to borrow money this year on their wheat, and seem to have availed themselves of this privilege to the full. Wholesale dealers, however, that while they are not receiving as much money September last.

During the month of October as they had hoped to do, receipts have been on the whole satisfactory, and they are looking forward to a very general settling of accounts in November.

The spring business for Christmas trade is very good, and orders placed for spring delivery are very considerably in advance of the same date last year.

JOHN A. DIX DENOUNCES COLONEL ROOSEVELT

The Democratic Nominee Says That the Ex-President is a Guilty Of Wilful Falsehood and That He is in League With Hearst.

New York, Nov. 5.—The democratic state campaign here reached a flood-tide at a meeting in Carnegie Hall, where John A. Dix, the nominee for governor, made his first public address in the city. The meeting also served as the occasion for Mayor Gaynor's long-expected formal announcement of his support of the ticket. This came in the form of a letter to the chairman of the meeting.

The rally was held under the auspices of the Independent Business Men's league, and Herman Ridder, president of that league, presided.

Mr. Dix devoted the greater part of his speech to a denunciation of Theodore Roosevelt. He charged the colonel with wilful falsehood in repeating the accusation for which Mr. Dix in his Buffalo speech demanded an apology. He declared that Colonel Roosevelt "because of what he deems to be his political necessity of the hour, struck hands and made a political alliance" with Wm. R. Hearst, whom four years ago Roosevelt had "publicly branded as responsible for the assassin's bullet which made him president."

Martin H. Glynn, devoted most of his speech to an attack upon Theodore Roosevelt and charges of Republican extravagance. He predicted that the historian of the future would refer to Colonel Roosevelt as "Theodore who may." "What he affirms today he denies tomorrow," said Mr. Glynn. "At Saratoga he spends a day fighting for what he calls decent citizenship, elsewhere he spends all his time in the indecent crusade of bearing false witness against his neighbor."

C. P. R. Official Arrested. Regina, Nov. 5.—Special Police Officer Burlington, of the C. P. R., arrested in the city tonight with R. B. Purdie, late chief freight clerk of the C. P. R. He was arrested in Spooner, Minn., on a charge of misappropriation of the sum of \$22 some time about here not received as much money September last.

NO GROUND FOR TRIAL.

In Peculiar Poison Mystery in French Capital.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The local magistrate who has been investigating the Berton case, has decided that there is no cause for trial. Some time ago servants of Mme. Pierre Francois Samuel Berton, wife of the author of "Zaza," wrote to the police, charging that they had often seen her use a white powder on a plate served to her daughter-in-law, Mme. Claude Berton, whose maiden name was Caroline Hamilton Phillips, and whose sister is a physician at Seattle, Wash. They also stated that the elder Mme. Berton had once given her daughter-in-law some soup, which was left untouched, and when it was fed to a dog the animal became violently ill.

When the younger Mme. Berton left the villa during the absence of her mother-in-law, the servants told their stories to the police. Claude Berton compelled his wife to return to his father's home, but it was said at the time that they confirmed the stories told by the servants. She declined, however, to make any charge against her mother-in-law. The prominence of the parties and the repetition of the stories by the servants compelled an investigation.



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