

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1852.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS
Business Department..... 197
Editorial Rooms..... 124 and 125
Job Printing Department..... 176

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered in City: 10
One week..... \$5.00
One year..... \$50.00

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 5.

SOLVING THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

One of the most important problems confronting the Liberals on assuming office in 1896 was that of transportation. They grasped the fact that Canada's geographical position gave it a great advantage in the grain-carrying trade of the continent. The Government adopted, and has steadily followed, a bold and progressive policy. While much has been done, a great deal still remains to be accomplished, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are allowed to complete their plans — of that there does not appear any doubt — before many years pass the great bulk of the grain exports of the American continent will be going through Canadian channels.

The present Government has endeavored to make the waterways perform a large share in the movement of products. It has rushed to completion the St. Lawrence Canal system, a work which had been progressing very slowly under the Conservatives, making available a clear channel of 14 feet from the great lakes to Canadian ocean ports. It has devoted special and energetic attention towards improving the conditions of harbors, etc.; extended the Government telegraph systems down the St. Lawrence; provided aids to navigation in the shape of light-houses, range lights, fog horns and alarms and lightships; abolished canal tolls and tonnage dues, and been the means of reducing marine insurance by \$22,000 in one year.

Equally progressive has been the Government's railway policy. By granting a subsidy of \$3,630,000 to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway it has secured the opening up of the rich Kootenay country, and the diversion of the trade connected therewith from the United States to Canadian channels, besides securing large reductions in freight rates on the western division of the C. P. R. It has thoroughly equipped the Intercolonial and extended that Government-owned road from Levis to Montreal, a distance of 300 miles. To many other railway projects, all tending to the development of the country, the Government has given substantial aid. But the crowning enterprise is the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, which is now well under way, and if the calculations of the chief engineer are borne out, will be completed by December, 1911.

This great national highway, when completed, will be the shortest all-Canadian line from tide-water to tide-water across the continent; will give development and competition in transportation to 1,200 miles of grain-growing country in the west; will open up vast coal fields; will develop mining and lumbering in Northern British Columbia; will insure a third railway outlet from and through the wheat fields to the great lakes; will traverse 1,000 miles of Northern Ontario and Quebec, at present unknown and inaccessible; induce the investment of one hundred millions of British capital in Canada and correspondingly interest the British public in Canada's welfare, and will transfer the through-traffic interests of the Grand Trunk from the Western States to Western Canada.

Finally, the Government has decided to undertake the work of building a railway to Hudson Bay which will open to the Canadian West a new outlet to the sea, and a much shorter route to the markets of the old country.

WHAT ABOUT THE POWER LINE?

The power litigation has already made some points clear. Mr. Beck, by the bylaws he submitted to the freeholders in the cities and towns of Western Ontario, agreed on behalf of the power commission to supply the cities and towns with power not costing more than a certain fixed sum at the respective municipal limits. If the power happened to cost more than the fixed sum at the limits, the commission, according to the bylaws, would bear the extra cost for the 30 years of the contract.

Mr. Beck, by the contract which he procured, or is trying to procure, from the councils of the same cities and towns, does not agree to supply power at the city limits, but to cost more than a fixed sum, but he agrees to supply power at Niagara Falls at a fixed sum, and he does not agree to pay anything for the cost at the municipal limits, over and above the amount fixed in the bylaws, for the 30 years of the contract, no matter if the price should be twice that agreed to by the rates of the people in the bylaws.

What is accomplished by this shuffle? Just this: Under the bylaws as carried by the people the commission took the risk as to whether or not the

transmission line would be a permanent commercial success. Under the contract, which the municipal councils are asked to make, the cities and towns take the risk as to whether or not the transmission line will be a permanent commercial success.

How was this shuffle accomplished? By first securing the people to vote for the bylaws wherein the Beck commission took the risk. By then allowing the time to pass during which the bylaw under the statutes might be quashed, without during that time presenting or making public the proposed contract wherein the municipalities took the risk. By presenting to the councils of the cities and towns, after the time for quashing the bylaws had passed, the contract wherein the municipalities took the risk, and representing to them that this contract was what the voters authorized the councils to sign. By placing in the power act a provision that no matter how much deception was practiced in bringing about this state of affairs, the Beck commission can only be sued to prevent these wrongs by the leave of Mr. Beck or his colleagues.

The astounding thing is how a large section of the press of the Province continues to look upon this double-dealing with equanimity.

The result of the devious course taken by the hydro-electric commission has been to tie up the power project indefinitely. There is no sense in placing the responsibility upon individuals who have issued injunctions. These proceedings have demonstrated that the contracts are vulnerable, and it is well that this has been discovered before large financial obligations have been assumed.

WHY BORDEN "CUT LOOSE."

Toronto Saturday Night endeavors to account for the surprising nature of the Borden platform campaign. In the west where the weather is cold they like their politics hot, and Mr. Borden's frigid mode of speaking was a disappointment. Some of his friends decided to advise him that he ought to "cut loose," oftener and "looser" in his western addresses. The only person who had the temerity to tell him so to his face was Mr. Roblin. Mr. Borden must have taken it in good part, as he asked Mr. Roblin to join him in his present stumping tour. So Mr. Roblin came to give easterners a taste of prairie oratory. In Saturday Night's opinion Mr. Roblin overdid the part, and committed serious indiscretions. It is a fact that Mr. Borden has endeavored to follow the counsel of his western friends and has "cut loose" in this campaign as never before.

Whether this is the real explanation or not, the performances of Mr. Borden and his companions have not been worthy of men of their position. Mr. Roblin and Mr. Bower impressed Ontario audiences as a pair of political barn-stormers. They made no pretence of seriously discussing public questions, and it looked as though their sound and fury were a part of the programme purposely introduced to counteract the soporific tendencies of Mr. Borden's speeches. Mr. Borden himself made the mistake of imagining that he could atone for his deficiencies by becoming abusive like his companions. His addresses were different from theirs more in manner than in matter. He was sometimes coarse and nearly always abusive. This new role was not becoming to him.

Mr. Ames should turn his lantern upon Roblin's land deals.

Has lightning come out of the Balkan war cloud at last?

Mr. Borden's speeches are another proof that evil communications corrupt good manners.

Mackenzie King is running in North Waterloo against his old school teacher. The tables are turned, as the teacher is now in for a licking from the pupil.

Mr. W. F. Maclean is again the Conservative candidate in Centre York. His last appearance on a public platform was in this city, as an opponent of Major Beattie. What a consistent and united party!

Ashamed to travel with his own lieutenants in the House of Commons, Mr. Borden sent to Manitoba and British Columbia for help. The result shows that he leaped out of the frying pan into the fire.

The Opposition press is making much ado over a timber deal in which Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, was interested. Mr. Fraser's withdrawal from the field as Liberal candidate had nothing to do with this transaction, which was a perfectly honorable one. His letter of explanation shows that the scandal-talk is baseless.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON THE COST OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL.

"You have heard the Conservative leaders say that I, when introducing the question to the House of Commons, misled the House. That I stated that it would cost \$125,000,000, whereas it is going to cost some \$200,000,000. Sir, that is very small potatoes. It is very small potatoes indeed. What I stated was this: That we were going to build the railway from Winnipeg to Montreal, but leave it to the Grand Trunk, Pacific Company, which was to pay interest upon it, except for seven years. Well,

if we build the railway and borrow the money to do so at 2 per cent interest, that will be covered by the payment of interest we receive from the Grand Trunk Pacific under the lease. If a road cost one million or two million, the interest you pay out with one hand you put into your pocket with the other. If we had made the condition that the company should commence payment as soon as the road was completed, not a dollar would you have to pay, but for seven years the interest is to be paid by the Canadian people, and after seven years it will be borne by the G. T. P. I estimated that the cost to us for seven years of interest would be \$13,000,000. Perhaps in this I have been too generous. I didn't expect that times would be so good as they have been since. I did not expect that the cost of labor would increase 25 per cent, and materials 35 per cent or more."

THE LACK.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Knicker—There are plenty of books telling how to save life while waiting for the doctor.

Boeker—Yes. What we need is one telling the young doctor how to save life while waiting for the patient.

JUST A BARKER.

[Toronto Globe.]
Judging from the tone of Mr. Bower's speeches, a syllable must have been dropped from his name. In amendment it is moved that it be Bow-wow-sir.

PART OF HIS JOB.

[Baltimore American.]
"He talks well, doesn't he?"
"Yes, he has to. He's employed in the artesian company."

STRENGTHENED HIS VOCABULARY.

[Toronto Star.]
Great things are expected of Premier Whitney at the next session, rumor having it that he swapped a few adjectives with some of England's ablest dictionaries while in the old country.

A POOR MEDICO.

[London Opinion.]
"I don't believe in that doctor."
"Why?"
"He didn't tell me everything I wanted to eat was bad for me."

A KNOCK.

[Philadelphia Press.]
To carry out the order of a la mode, sir?
Grouch (impatiently)—Yes. What's the matter? Are you waiting for the styles to change?

A GOOD PLAYER.

[Toronto Star.]
And now that the finance minister has entered the game in Ontario we may expect to see some good fielding.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

[J. W. Foley in New York Times.]
If anybody comes in late to dinner and doesn't shut the grate, or doesn't sweep the porch, or go Right out and shovel off the snow, or bring in wood, or wipe his feet, or leave the woodshed nice and neat—It's me!

If anybody doesn't think To carry out the order of a la mode, sir?
Or tracks mud on the kitchen floor, Or doesn't shut the cellar door, Or leaves the broom out on the stoop, Or doesn't close the chicken coop—It's me!

If anybody doesn't bring The hammer or the saw, or a thing, Or dulls the axe, or doesn't know What has become of so-and-so, Or that's lost for maybe six weeks past, Or anybody had—It's me!

BORDEN HAS NO HOPE.

[Saturday Night.]
I do not believe that Mr. Borden ever entertained the idea, from the first moment of his entry on the Conservative leadership, that he could possibly reach office until Sir Wilfrid Laurier had run his course. Nor would it be strange if he harbored the expectation that when he does finally resign—say five years hence—he may count upon ruling the country for the balance of his days.

EAST ELGIN'S COMING MAN.

[St. Thomas Journal.]
No independent minded man could have heard Mr. Rutherford at Aymer Tuesday evening without coming to the conclusion that in the principal of the Aymer high school the community had a man of whom it should be proud and proud to send him to Parliament to represent the riding worthy to be heard from in the councils of the nation.

A POOR POLICY.

[Toronto Star.]
In big-fact, double-loaded type are made declarations of an uprising of the people against the Government, and reiterations of the famous assertion that "all the signs point to a Conservative victory." Of course, Conservative meetings are largely attended. In those meetings there is a great deal of the entertainment character, and the element that is out only for a good time enjoys bluster and denunciation. There is a kind of excitement in listening to reckless and unfounded charges, and watching for expressions that are usually not part of serious and decent discussions.

Messrs. Roblin, Bower & Co. also seem to be enjoying the racket, but it is hard to believe that they really convince themselves that the Conservative policy is and is not pressed by either the reckless statements made or the extravagant language in which they are couched. Distortion of fact, exaggeration, unproved assertions and premature exultation over hoped-for victories do not produce much effect upon the average hard-headed Canadian elector.

SLANDER.

[Hamilton Times.]
To stain your cousin with. One doth not know.
How much an ill word may embolism liking.

That expresses beautifully the idea and object of Borden and his friends. But they under-estimate the intelligence and manliness of the people of Canada. The people do not like to be lied to. They do not reward organized lying with their confidence.

LAURIER AS AN ASSET.

[Toronto Star.]
Finance Minister Fielding says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personality is a great asset. The poet has phrased the same sentiment: "His strength was as the strength of ten men, because his heart was pure."

A HUMOROUS SLOGAN.

[Toronto Globe.]
The Mail and Empire, without intending to be humorous, has an election slogan: "Better men—better times." The better men are Foster, Fowler, Bennett, Rufus Pope and my dear Lefruey. The better times we had in 1896. Look on the picture, then, at this.

JACK THE KIPPER LEFT SOME CLUES

But Careless Persons Spoiled Them, to Chagrin of the Police.

London, Oct. 4.—England's excitement over several recent murders in which the murderers escaped detection has caused Sir Robert Anderson, the former commissioner of police, to mention some of the difficulties which hinder crime investigation in England. He spoke of the difference between the legal powers and status of the English police force as compared with the French.

"In Paris," he remarked, "if a murderer were to take place the house would be at once surrounded by a cordon of officers, the doors would be all sealed, the chief of police would be at once informed, and no one would be allowed to touch anything until he had completed his investigation. Everything would be left just as it was found; the most skilled police officers would see everything as the criminal left it; they would note the methods of his work by the evidences remaining, and would have placed before them all that would help to unravel the story."

"See the difference," an Englishman's home is his castle, as we know, and when the crime investigator desires to enter a house he has to take off his cap, ceremoniously and say, 'If you please.'"

Two notable cases that I had to deal with. There was the murder of that unfortunate young lady, Miss Camp, in the carriage on the Southwestern Railway.

"She was brought into Waterloo and was then taken to St. Thomas' Hospital. No one there, it is necessary to inform the head of the criminal investigation department, and it was only by accident that I heard of it several hours after it occurred. Meanwhile all the evidence had been destroyed."

"France the doors of the carriage would have been closed, it would have been run into a siding or an engine shed, and a guard would have been placed there to see that no one disturbed the body or anything else."

"Something of the same kind happened in the Ripper crimes. In two cases of that terrible crime and the two distinct clues destroyed, wiped out absolutely, clues that might very easily have secured for us proof of the identity of the assassin."

"In one case it was a clay pipe. Before we could get to the scene of the murder the doctor had taken it and thrown it into the fireplace and smashed it beyond recognition."

"In another case there was writing in chalk on the wall—a most valuable clue; handwriting that might have been at once recognized as belonging to a certain individual. But before we could secure a copy or get it protected it had been entirely obliterated."

"No law hinders a police officer from going into a private house or private grounds to arrest a criminal. But the law gives him no right to enter for the investigation of a crime and the securing of evidence that may lead to the detection of the criminal."

"That brings me, of course, to the question of an alteration of the law and the reconstitution (if that be necessary) of the criminal investigation department, and that is too big a question to be settled, or even discussed profitably here."

A BOLD STEP

The C. P. R. Forces Hands of American Roads for Oriental Freight.

New York, Oct. 4.—The initial step in what may prove to be a sharp difference in freight policies between the Canadian Pacific and all American transcontinental lines carrying freight to the Pacific seaboard for trans-shipment to the open ports of Japan and China, was taken yesterday by the Canadian company, which filed with the interstate commission in Washington its preliminary through rates on cotton piece goods between points in the United States and ports in the Orient, such rates showing the proportionate charges for carrying across the continent.

The Canadian Pacific filed this rate and will shortly file other rates in compliance with the strict letter of the tariff commission's regulations.

This ruling of the interstate commission, against which there has been great protest on the part of the American freight carriers through shipments to the Orient, provides that all railroads receiving through freight for a foreign port shall publish their through rates to such a port with the distinct specification of what it costs to move such freight through the territories of the United States. Since the interstate commission has no purview over ocean-carrying rates, the American roads which compete with the Canadian Pacific out of the ports of San Francisco, Seattle and Portland more particularly, have declared so it was announced by the New York freight agents of three of them yesterday, to suspend their present through Oriental rates after Nov. 1, and thereafter to publish only the rates to the seaboard ports.

Both the Canadian Pacific officials and the representatives of the competing American roads admit that upon the interpretation of the interstate commission ruling may depend in a great measure future trade between the United States and the Orient. The Canadian Pacific officials maintain that the exigencies of domestic trade forbid their complying with the statute in its spirit, and that the expedient they have adopted is the only one which will be practicable, even though eventually disastrous, under the circumstances.

A new letter-carrier has been installed in the Paris postoffice. The device is attached to the letter boxes, and as soon as a certain number of letters have been posted the tray on which they fall is started by their weight and carries them to the sorting table.

MR. FRASER UPSETS STAR CRITICISM

Shows Withdrawal From Liberal Candidacy Not Due to Timber Transactions.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—Replying to an editorial in the Montreal Star, commenting on his withdrawal from the Liberal candidacy at Ottawa, Mr. Angus W. Fraser, K.C., has addressed a letter to the paper on the matter.

The Star assumed (probably because of the misrepresentations of some Conservative papers) that Mr. Fraser was forced out of the field because of his connection with certain timber transactions. Mr. Fraser emphatically denies this, and at the same time enters pretty fully into an explanation of the transaction which effectively upsets the arguments of his critics.

Following is the text of the letter: "Dear Sir,—In your leading editorial of yesterday you dealt with my resignation and attributed same to certain timber transactions which you discussed."

In the first place, permit me to say that I was not asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to resign, and my retirement was not because of those timber transactions, but because of the lack of harmony among the workers, due to the close vote at the nominating convention.

In the second place, I desire to point out that your article, in so far as it relates to the timber transactions, was inaccurate and unfairly attributed to me improper dealings in respect therewith.

Let me point out that the policy of every Government in Canada, whether Dominion or Provincial, in selling timber has been to impose an annual ground rent and to sell subject to certain dues. In the case referred to, of timber berth 958, which was purchased seven years ago by a syndicate of which I was a member, the sale was made subject to an annual ground rent of \$5 per mile, and timber dues of 50 cents per thousand feet board measure.

We had not asked that this berth should be put up for sale. We saw and we decided to bid. There were three bidders and our tender was the highest, viz., \$1,650. Subsequently we purchased another limit adjoining for about \$3,750. These two limits were sold for the amount mentioned."

Now let us examine the transaction and see what the country will actually receive:

Bonus on \$58	\$ 1,650
Bonus on \$88	2,750
Ground rent for say 20 years, estimated life of limit	6,000
Timber dues on the total cut of timber at 50 cents, estimated number of feet being 120,000,000	60,000
(This latter item to be paid as timber is cut from year to year.)	

Total amount paid or to be paid to the Government .. \$71,400

At the time of the sale the market value of lumber was barely equal to the cost of manufacturing, and the timber dues to be paid. We, however, believed that the value of lumber could increase, and the limit being publicly advertised for sale, we considered we had a right to bid. No advantage in any shape or form was given to us.

Shortly after we acquired the limit the value of lumber began to increase, and in a short time increased in the west some \$2 or \$3 per 1,000 feet.

We interested some American lumbermen who had experienced the rapid rise of lumber values in the Western States, and anticipating that a similar rise in values would occur in Canada, they decided to join hands and form a company to operate in Canada. Our two limits were estimated to contain 120,000,000 feet and were taken over at \$100,000, or a little over 80 cents per thousand.

At the same time they acquired another limit, which was given by the Government without competition and without bonus. This latter limit was estimated to contain 100,000,000 feet, and they paid \$100,000 for same, or \$1 per thousand.

This company has put up large mills and subsequently branched out into a large number of Canada, and is giving employment to a large number of men.

At the time we purchased, the ground rent, dues and bonus paid was evidently the full value, as we acquired it by public competition. The increase in value is only the common experience elsewhere throughout Canada. I can from my own professional experience cite numerous instances. In one case a sale was made in the Ottawa Valley between private individuals at about \$150,000. It was worked for three years and a large profit made. At the end of three years the price asked was about \$300,000.

In another case a limit was purchased for sale by private parties at about \$100,000. It was worked for two years and a large profit made, and at the end of two years one of the owners told me they would not sell for \$1,000,000.

In another case in British Columbia limits were acquired by simply staking out, surveying, and paying the annual ground rent, and in about three years the limits were sold for over \$1,000,000, the total cost originally for surveying, ground rent, etc., being less than \$25,000.

But why should I multiply instances? We all know that this has been the experience from one end of Canada to the other. Why, then, should I be blamed for benefiting by the increase in value? I received no advantage. I bid in open public competition. No one in all the years and history of these sales were being made ever complained that they were not properly advertised. No criticism was made by anyone until years after, when the rapid rise in lumber had given an increased value to them.

As one of your readers for many years, and one who values public opinion, I feel justified in so fully explaining this matter.

I trust your sense of honor will

enable you to remedy the injustice done me in your editorial last evening. Yours truly, A. W. FRASER.

Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1908.

The Rogers Brothers.

Few indeed have been the attractions that have given as much satisfaction to local theatregoers as the "Rogers Brothers in Panama," the attraction at the Grand on Saturday night. There was a good house, not so large as it might have been, but nevertheless a fine audience. The show pleased immensely, not an adverse criticism being heard.

It is a musical comedy, with no plot to speak of, but furnishing enough to display the talents of the principals, and some who were not principals.

"While the play is pretty much a collection of songs, it is well worth the stage as much as many other stars have under similar circumstances, but on the contrary they were conspicuous by their absence for considerable periods. Not that it hurt the show any, but gave many opportunities for pretty stunts, and in the artistic settings. When they did come on they were the more appreciated."

Gus Rogers was not in the cast on Saturday night. His role, that of Hugo Klisser, was taken by Bert King. The latter will be remembered as being the German comedian in "The Belle of New York," and he was also with "The Telephone Girl." Gus Rogers was taken ill in New York some weeks ago with pneumonia, but is now convalescing. He came to London, but on the advice of his physician he did not play. He will play in Toronto on Wednesday evening. Bert King assumed the role and played it with great success. He was perfectly master of the German dialect, and worked opposite to Max Rogers very cleverly. They were certainly a funny pair with a surfeit of quaint witticism and funny sayings. When they are on the stage it is one air-splitting roar. They were in particularly good fettle Saturday evening, and made a fine impression. They were excruciatingly funny in their burlesques and parodies.

The Rogers Brothers have surrounded themselves with a very strong company. The premier place belongs to Miss Marion Stanley, as charming a young lady as ever visited this city. Possessing a fine voice, with a marked ability as a comedienne, handsome and with a most bewitching smile, she was a great favorite with the audience, and they could scarcely get enough of her. She sang beautifully, her song hit being "Each One Has a Way of His Own," in which she introduced some really clever imitations.

Miss Avita Sanchez, a Spanish girl of fine appearance, was suffering from a very severe cold, and could scarcely sing a note. However, she recited "My Cigarette" most effectively. It is a very pretty song.

The male roles are very capably handled. Mr. Lydecker, as the matorador, Mendoza, possesses a fine stage appearance and can sing. His was the best work of the male singers. The other roles were capably taken.

And the chorus. There were 23 girls in it, and all could do something. There was no excess baggage at all. Ned Weyburn, the peer of all chorus trainers, showed his master hand in this, and it is doubtful if more effective stage groupings have ever been seen in London. The coloring was rich, but not loud, and was most effective.

And the girls could sing. Six of them gave imitations during the song "Neath the Old Palm Tree." The girls had good voices and showed ability as imitators.

As stated before, there was as fine a collection of catchy songs as one could desire to listen to. Every one seemed better than the one before.

If the Rogers Brothers ever come to London again, the Grand will not be big enough to hold the crowd.

"The Gay Musician" Tonight.
Amelia Stone, the dainty prima donna, who will be heard in the new comic opera, "The Gay Musician," at the Grand tonight, has a number of songs in the opera that will surely become immensely popular in this city. In New York, where she has been for one hundred nights at Wallack's Theatre this summer, Miss Stone captivated the town by her artistic rendition of "A Cup of Tea" and "My Dashing Soldier Boy."

"The Gay Musician" is one of the best comic operas produced in many seasons, and is guaranteed by the management of the Grand.

Bennett's Bill.
Opening with a matinee today, Bennett's will offer one of the strongest vaudeville bills ever seen in this city. It is headed by Jack Wilson and Company, one of the best dancing and singing novelties in vaudeville, and ably assisted by the following well-known acts: "Al Lawrence, who is well known in London; Blinn, Bonn, Brn, a very novel and pleasing musical number; Lucy and Lucier Company, in a very amusing sketch; Norton and Russell, quick-change artists; Bertische, strong man, and Barthold's Birds. This bill is deserving capacity houses during the entire week.

Successful "Teddy Bear" Matinee.
An unqualified success was the Bennett's matinee Saturday at the Grand. It was well worth the afternoon small price of admission to this popular theatre, in addition to the splendid programme, to see the smiling countenances of the pretty children, the anxious mothers and the enthusiasm when each child was presented with their teddy. Never in the history of any local theatre were there so many children in attendance at one performance. All ages were there to applaud their little friends who were fortunate enough in securing a "Teddy Bear." Next Saturday management have arranged to hold another "Teddy Bear" matinee by special request. The following were the winners of "Teddy Bears": May Baynes, 207 Horton street, No. 5078; Lena

HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, trifling along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing. It did Mrs. W. Barrett, of 602 Foreau St., Montreal, who writes Mrs. Pinkham:

"For years I was a great sufferer from female weakness, and despite very remedy given me by doctors for his trouble, I grew worse."

"One day a friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and am thankful to say that it made me strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Dunn, 73 Stanley street, No. 4194; Mabel Carter, 506 Talbot street, No. 4028; Iva Nell, 76 Nelson street, No. 922; Tommy Hussey, Colborne and Horton, No. 2718; Alton Keyes, 762 Waterloo street, No. 2731; Edith Killey, 855 Matilda street, No. 22