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ELITE KID GLOVES AT 59 CENTS.

Almost every lady knows the excellent quality of Elite Kid Gloves. We can give you all good colors—tan, modes, myrtle, seal, brown, beavers and white, in any size from 5¾ to 7¼; perfect-fitting; splendid appearance on the hand, and great wearers; worth $1 00. On sale at 59c.

BAYLEY'S, 172-174 Dundas Street

THREE MONTHS AND $14,000 FINE FOR MILLIONARE AUTO-SCORCHER

A Grandson of W. H. Vanderbilt Heavily Fined for Death of French Peasant.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The ninth correctional tribunal of the Seine today sentenced Elliott Fitch Shepard, son of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and a grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, to three months imprisonment and $120 fine, and to pay $14,000 damages to the parents of Madeline Marduel, who was killed by Shepard's automobile at St. Ouen, April 24. The case came up upon the opening of the court at noon. Mr. Shepard was present, accompanied by his counsel. The judge, reviewing the circumstances of the accident, said the automobile exceeded the regulation speed limit of 25 to 30 kilometers per hour. Such excessive speed was a menace to the public and should be severely punished. The judge also pointed out that the girl killed was 12 years old, and a useful assistant to her family. Therefore the family was entitled to pecuniary redress for her loss. He closed with pronouncing the sentence.

Following the announcement Mr. Shepard and his counsel withdrew from the court room for the purpose of considering the question of making an appeal or adopting some other steps. The imprisonment for the present is nominal, while awaiting the future course of procedure.

Friends of Mr. Shepard later said he intended to appeal from the fine and imprisonment, but that the company insuring the automobile would not appeal from the $14,000 damages awarded to the parents. The appeal will stay the imprisonment.

Mr. Shepard deeply regrets the affair but feels that the prosecution assumed undue proportions owing to the recent popular agitations against fast automobiling.

Maitre Poincare, counsel for the prosecution, emphasized the need of making an example of Mr. Shepard, declaring that American millionaires had the habit of coming to France and running over peasants like chickens. Counsel for Mr. Shepard maintains that this plea has had the effect of making him the victim for a number of automobile accidents which have recently aroused popular indignation.

TEN LOSE LIFE AS TRAINS CRASH

Fatal Head-On Collision of passenger Trains on the Rock Island Road.

Fairfield, Iowa, Oct. 26.—In the hills half a mile south of here a head-on collision took place between two trains of the Rock Island's Kansas City passenger service, resulting in the death of four and the injury of nine or ten persons. The dead so far as known are: Engineer Milkes, of Suscane; Mail Clerk Canfield, of Murray, Ia.; Detective Griffith, of Lucas, Ia., and an unknown man. The injured have been taken to Eldon.

The accident occurred early this morning. Both rains had clear orders and the collision is believed to have been caused through a mistake of the dispatchers. Both trains were going at a rapid rate when they met. Two cars of each train were thrown off the track and both engines were locked together by the force of the collision. The engines remained on the track.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—An official statement issued by the Rock Island road gives the number of dead as four and places the number of injured at from 25 to 30. Present official information leads to the belief that the collision was caused by the failure of the operator at Fairfield to deliver an order for No. 11, westbound, to meet No. 12, eastbound, at Fairfield.

GRAIN EXPORTS BREAK RECORDS

Shipping Freight Rates Mount and Carriers Are Making Big Profit.

New York, Oct. 26.—The Journal of Commerce today says: It is probably not an over-statement that one of the most active grain purchasing periods in the history of the trade is now under way. The remarkable thing about this movement is that it is being carried on without spectacular advances in prices of any of the leading grains. So far as the port of New York is concerned the only check upon the volume of business is, exporters say, the inability of the railroads to bring forward the products in anything like the degree required. As one exporter put it, "All grain offered and all freight offered are being taken."

This is a situation that naturally indicates marked prosperity in shipping, and ocean freight rates show a greater profit to ship owners today than they have for a number of years. For instance full cargo grain steamers of say 25,00 0quarters capacity are now quoted at 3s per quarter to call for orders. A few years ago 2s per quarter was accepted as a basis on which a steamer of perhaps one-half that capacity could come forward in ballast and return with a full grain cargo without incurring a loss, if indeed there was not some slight profit in the transactions for the owners. Liverpool grain by the regular steamers is now quoted at 2½d; and London at 3d; these figures compared with 1½d, the figure for each port agreed upon as the minimum rates in the steamship continuation of 1902. Grain rates are usually the standard for the entire freight market. A significant feature of the present movement is the fact that a number of large steamers—tramp steamers—have recently been engaged to load full cargoes of grain and some of them will load at New York, a circumstance of noteworthy novelty.

The activity during the last few days has been so great that no complete statement of the sales of grain is yet available. One large transaction includes 400,000 to 450,000 bushels of No. 1 Manitoba wheat within the last day or two, which will be shipped via Boston; also 200,000 bushels of Macaroni wheat which also go via Boston. Sales of Manitoba wheat during the week past are estimated at between 600,000 and 800,000 bushels.

A GENERAL FAVORITE.—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada and other countries as a household medicine, and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

A NOBLE GRAFT IS THIS ONE

Guelph Young People Volunteer to Participate in Saving Girl's Life.

Guelph, Oct. 26.—The life of Olive Clegg, the young Hamilton girl who had her scalp torn off in one of the factories of that city, may yet be spared.

Shortly after the accident a graft of skin was made in a Hamilton hospital, several young girl friends making the necessary sacrifice. This graft failed to take and the young sufferer was then brought to St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, and placed under the care of Dr. Howitt.

A graft was made, and apparently with success, when the patient suffered an attack of appendicitis, rendering the graft again useless.

The announcement was made a short time ago that unless further assistance was offered the girl would have to be sent back to Hamilton, and that she would live only a couple of years. The necessary assistance has been volunteered and by Guelph people. A number of older people were willing to make the sacrifice, but Dr. Howitt held that the skin should be taken from children of the same age as the patient.

A number of children have now come forward, and the graft will likely be made in a few days, the patient having recovered from her recent illness.

MR. ROOSEVELT FLATTENS DAVIS

Rebukes the Governor of Arkansas for His Defense of Lynch Law.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26.—The cordial receptions which President Roosevelt has met with in all the Southern States which he has visited on his present tour were substantially repeated in Arkansas yesterday, but with variations which added zest to the journey. Not less than 60,000 persons joined in a tremendous ovation to the President at Little Rock, and when Mr. Roosevelt, with voice raised and arms lifted in repeated gestures, rebuked Governor Jeff Davis for his position on lynch law, the enormous crowd could hardly be induced to stop cheering.

The governor brought the catastrophe upon himself, as the last paragraph of his address was devoted to something between an apology for and a defense of lynching. He emphasized the heinous character of the crime by which, as the governor asserted, lynchings are usually caused, and he did not take the pains to admit that there are any good negroes.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the course of his speech, turned to the perspiring governor. "Governor," he said, "you spoke of a heinous crime that is often heinously avenged. The worst enemy of the negro race is the negro criminal, and, above all, the negro criminal of that type, for he has committed not only an unspeakably heinous and infamous crime against the victim, but he has committed a heinous crime against the people of his own color, and every reputable colored man, every colored man who wishes to see the uplifting of his race, owes it as his first duty to himself and to that race to hunt down that criminal with all his soul and strength. (Great applause.)

"Now, for the side of the white man. To avenge one heinous crime by another heinous crime is to reduce the man doing it to the bestial level of the man who committed the bestial crime. (Great applause and cheers.)

"The horrible effects of lynch law are shown in the fact that three-fourths of the lynchings are not for that crime at all, but for other crimes. And, above all other man, Governor, you and I, and all who are exponents and representatives of the law, owe it to our people; owe it to the cause of civilization and humanity, to do everything in our power, officially and unofficially, directly and indirectly, to free the United States from the menace and reproach of lynch law." (Applause.)

CHAMBERLAIN IN FIGHTING TRIM

In Splendid Shape to Lead His Cohorts.

REVIVAL OF BIG CAMPAIGN

Clergymen at Theater Show Entente Between the Church and the Stage.

London, Oct. 26. — Everybody welcomes Mr. Chamberlain home again in good health and spirits, after his well-earned holiday. During the past few weeks Radicals have had it all their own way. But soon now we may see a revival of the great campaign led by Mr. Chamberlain.

On Nov. 3 he will address a great meeting of his constituents in the Birmingham town hall, and on that occasion we shall hear his plans for the winter campaign, and the attitude which tariff reformers will assume at the general election. The Tariff Reform League and the imperial tariff committee have done little or nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's absence, and their suspension of operations has caused free traders to suppose the agitation was dead. It will now be speedily discovered that Mr. Chamberlain is full of fight, and free traders must reckon on a determined struggle with the best organizer and the best fighter in the country.

Chamberlain's Opponents.

Mr. Asquith, who is Mr. Chamberlain's most formidable opponent, has been pouring hot shot into the Government camp, as he went among his constituents in Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain is expected next month to follow his arguments. Mr. Asquith, referring to the colonial conference, said Liberals were not opposed to it, but he suggested that if it were called after the next general election, and if Mr. Balfour were again returned to power, he would be obliged to say to the colonial premiers, we are no doubt in agreement with you, but we cannot give effect to our views till elections in all the colonies and another general election in this country have taken place, thus postponing the question for many years.

Lord Hugh Cecil, at Glasgow, made a vigorous attempt to rally the Conservative free traders. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain as a Radical, who, by his genius has hynotized his followers and dragged them into an atmosphere in which Conservatives could scarcely breathe. He declared the future to be with the Unionist free traders, since the country neither wanted home rule nor protection. His most remarkable utterance was that he believed Mr. Balfour would be found to be a free traders. This fiery rhetoric will not be taken seriously either by free traders or tariff reformers. The former believe the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement, and that tariff reform will be in the programme of the next Unionist Government. They will not trust, as Lord Hugh Cecil does, in Unionist free trade policy. The tariff reformers are equally certain that Lord Hugh Cecil is leading an insignificant section of the Unionist party. It may be, however, that with the return of Lord Curzon from India, the Salisbury school of Conservatism will come to the front. With such able fighting leaders as Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Curzon, some Conservative followers of Mr. Chamberlain are of opinion that a serious split in the ranks is inevitable. Lord Hugh Cecil himself has this hope and is pushing it for all it is worth.

Church and Stage.

A remarkable sign of the entente cordiale between church and stage was witnessed at Drury Lane Theater, when, on the invitation of the management, over 1,000 clergymen of all denominations were present at the performance of Hall Caine's great play, "The Prodigal Son." They were mostly accompanied by their wives and daughters, and the elderly, white-haired vicars and smart young curates, and Nonconformist ministers of all denomiations, all alike seemed to enjoy the performance in whole-hearted fashion. Mr. George Alexander, the popular actor of the part of the Prodigal, made a graceful little speech in response to a call from the clergy, and everybody seemed to appreciate the value of the theater as a moral teacher, without seeming to teach.

Gen. Booth's Scheme.

That the Australian provincial premiers should hesitate to accept Gen. Booth's proposal for the colonization of settlers is not to be wondered at. The policy of the Labor Party is Australia is exclusive, and the authorities do not readily accept the responsibility of receiving emigrants from the old country, unless they have means. It is, perhaps, as well that caution should guide an enterprise which the generous impulse of Gen. Booth might rush too quickly. The Salvation Army will send small contingents to Australia, and perhaps Canada will receive a larger number of colonists than it was originally contemplated to send out. If Gen. Booth had done no more than bring the question of state-aided colonization to the forefront, his ambitious proposal would have deserved all the attention and sympathy which it has received.

The colonization scheme has done a further service by provoking discussion on the subject of land settlement and cultivation in England. Mr. Fels, who has generously given farms for the occupation of the unemployed in London, has this week protested as vigorously as Mr. Jesse Collings has been doing, that England ought not to let the people go unsteads on the land here have failed. Mr. Fels makes the startling offer to be one of twenty donors who will aid 1,500 families to settle on farms, and if no one joins him he will do his part by giving land on favorable conditions to 75 families. He calls upon the Government to give the £300,000 which Gen. Booth has asked to aid the settlement of families at home. There is no doubt that colonization is wanted at home, and that it may be profitably carried on concurrently with the emigration of large numbers to the colonies. To drop Gen. Booth's over-seas colonization and rely on Mr. Fels' colonizing scheme at home would be to do very little to relieve the poverty of our congested areas. Besides, in a small country like England, where industrial centers are comparatively close together, the land cannot be had in any great quantity at prices low enough to make farming on a small scale profitable. In the long run the transplanting of our surplus workers in the cheaper lands of Greater Britain will always be necessary.

The depopulation of our rural districts might be considerably checked if our landlords could be persuaded to follow the enlightened policy pursued by Lord Carrington. This generous landlord has solved the problem of housing laborers on his estates in Lincolnshire and Buckinghamshire by building excellent cottages at a cost of £156 each, and letting them to farm laborers at the nominal rent of 1 shilling a week. This, of course, is not an economic rent, but it is no less good business for the landlord, who thus secures labor for his farms by giving the laborers a home, and when he lets his farms with the security of labor attached he can get a higher rent from the farmer. Lord Carrington, relating his experience in the Times, has stated that the landlord is paid indirectly for his cheap cottage.

The "Irish People."

The republication of the "Irish People" proves that the Irish party has once more been split. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., failing to win over Mr. Redmond, has thus hung out his banner in a rival camp. The O'Brien faction, curiously enough, includes Mr. Tim Healy, a host in himself, and although the new party includes very few M. P.s, it is believed to have a great following among the electorate, who are becoming more conservative, as they are getting settled on the land as owners. Mr. O'Brien, while still an ardent Home Ruler, is all for taking occasion by the hand and being conciliatory towards Unionists, with the object of getting everything possible from a Unionist Government for the benefit of Ireland. For the past two years he has been associatd with Lord Dunraven and the Unionist "reformers," and he assisted Mr. Wyndham during the passing of the land bill in 1903. He is anxious for a conference of all parties, and the Irish parliamentary party will have none of it. Personal jealousies are always a factor in Irish politics, but this split seems to indicate something more serious.

London Traffic.

The royal commission on London traffic has for a long time been dealing with a mass of evidence, which has appeared in ponderous blue books. On Thursday the seventh volume of the report was issued, and it is of special interest, as it declares that with all our excellent police arrangements, the control of London's traffic by its 100 highway authorities ought to give place to one central authority, also that sweeping changes must be made in our streets to facilitate traffic. Wide, new thoroughfares are recommended, with two vast main avenues, four overhead tramways, two new bridges, and the linking up of the present tramways north and south, and the extension of the system. In proportion to our numbers we have less facilities for getting about than any other big city. The report states that at least two hours of every working day are wasted in London by its citizens going to and fro. It is recommended that tramways and subways should be built by a central municipal authority, and leased to private companies. Before anything so very sweeping as is suggested by the royal commission, the multitude of borough councils and highway authorities will need to be centralized by a drastic act of Parliament. It will, no doubt, have to be done some day.

Late Sir Henry Irving.

The death of Sir Henry Irving will be a painful shock to his admirers throughout the whole English-speaking world. His sudden passing, after performing in "Becket" at Bradford Theater, was, however, such as a man like Irving would most have wished. He was only 67, and was looking forward to an early retirement from the arduous and exciting work of his profession. But the prince of actors in idle retirement would hardly have been happy without the practice of the art he loved, and we may say his speedy exit, with the applause of the theater ringing in his ears was the most fitting end to a great and noble career. He was not only an actor of genius, but a great personality, and one of the most lovable of our public men. He was a great educator, and did more, perhaps, than our greatest teachers and preachers to promote culture and the love of literature and high ideals among the masses of the people. Since he left the Lyceum Theater some years ago London has seen little of Irving—not because his popularity had diminished, but because the world outside called for him, and the provinces and America delighted in the cultured and scholarly master of the Shakespearean and classic drama. And now not London alone, but the whole play-going world, mourns the irreparable loss.

Root Warns Fishermen.

Washington, D. C., Oct, 26.—While the most critical points in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy apparently have been settled, a letter from Secretary Root to Secretary Shaw, made public today, points out there is still ground for possible friction and expresses a wish that pending negotiations now in progress, American fishermen and local officials avoid any precipitate action in the assertion of what they conceive to be their rights.

The promulgation of the letter followed a conference between Secretary Root and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington.

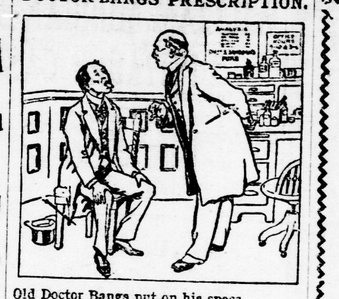
The Garter for Mikado.

London, Oct. 26.—It was officially announced that King Edward had commanded that a special mission, headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, be dispatched to Tokio early in 1906 to confer the Order of the Garter on the Emperor of Japan.

The King has also decided to immediately raise the British legation at Japan to an embassy.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, British ambassador in Paris, has recently passed his sixty-first birthday. He has been forty-one years in service.

DOCTOR BANGS' PRESCRIPTION.



Old Doctor Bangs put on his specs,
Through which he studies human wrecks,
And pursed his mouth as round's a bung,
And snapped to Jones, "Let's see your tongue!"
The doctor said, with slow head-shake,
"It looks like a piece of frosted cake.
What are you drinking, or what do you eat,
To coat like that your 'tasting meat'?"
"'Tain't nothin' I eat or drink," said Jones,
With a cough that jangled his loose-knit bones;
"I'm just as keerful as keerful can be—
Don't drink no coffee, don't drink no tea.
Coffee will kill ye, or make ye blind,
So I'm usin' the imitation kind."
Old Doctor Bangs gave an angry snort,
And Jones by his pipe-stem arm he caught.
"No wonder you're sick," he roared, "you fool,
If you've slobbered that slimy, brownbread drool.
The good earth puts the best it can
In the coffee berry, to comfort man.
If your coffee is honest, and pure, and true,
It's the stuff to put good life in you.
Now hump for home! Begin to-day,
Buy CHASE & SANBORN'S on the way.
You'll come to thank me on your knees!
Good-bye! Clearout! Two dollars, please!"

GRAY & PARKER ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST MONEY Phone 1182

A Picked Special in Ladies' Waists for Saturday $1.39

This will interest every lady in London. It will make b hours in our Mantle Department. Saturday's selling price these special waists is only $1.39. You'll not see the like elsewhere, and wh these are gone you'll not see the like here unless we strike another great barga These elegant waists are made of luster of good quality. You have a choice several pretty styles in becoming colors of cream, navy, green, cardinal a black, and sizes from 32 to 42. Be sure you get one at.....$1.3

Elegant Showing Silk Waists--$3 Our Price

This elegant lot of the new season's styles, beautifully made, nicely finished; several new makes, only shown by us; soft, serviceable Tafletas and Japanese Silk, made with new plaits, fad's newest fashions, all sizes, colors in white, ivory and black. First showing Saturday, at, for only.....$3.0

$1.00—For Saturday, Extraordinary Best Black Sateen Skirts, lined, for.....$1.0

Empire and Tourist Tweed Coats Showing at $1

These splendid coats (new ¾ and ⅞ lengths) came to us this week, and go on sale for Saturday, stylish mixed tweed effects, finely tailored, and have the right build about a coat. For this sale, price is, special.....$10.0

Brief News About Our Dress Goods

Moderately low prices for Saturday's sale. The much wanted materials in New Tartans, Drop Chiffon Broadcloths, Venetians, Dressy Tweeds and Suitings; extraordinary values; prices never were more tempting—are here this week. See special display.

150 Dundas and Carling **GRAY & PARKER,** 150 Dundas and Carling

REPUBLICANS FOR JEROME

May Nominate Him for New York District Attorney.

New York, Oct. 26.—The executive committee of the Republican county committee decided at a special meeting today to call a county convention for tomorrow evening to name a candidate for district attorney to replace Charles A. Flammer, who yesterday resigned his candidacy.

The committee also decided to advise that William Travers Jerome be named as the candidate. Every man on the committee voted for Jerome with one exception.

WITTE SEES ANARCHY

Declares That Republicanism Cannot Now Save Situation.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26. — Count Witte, even in advance of the promulgation of his formal appointment as premier, completely dominates the situation.

Interesting details have been learned by the Associated Press regarding Count Witte's interview with Emperor Nicholas last week, at which it was agreed that the time had come to limit the autocratic power and give the people a real share in the government of the empire.

His majesty asked Count Witte to speak frankly, and, after listening to the statesman's exposure of the situation, he appeared to be utterly unnerved by the deplorable state of affairs, and cried out that he was weary of the struggle, and felt like leaving and fleeing to Darmstadt, hence probably the origin of the report that the Emperor was going abroad.

Count Witte, however, told his majesty that in his opinion not even a republic could now save Russia from anarchy.

It was the Emperor's duty to the people and the country to face the situation by meeting their wishes, viz., to abrogate to autocratic power and grant a constitution by creating a ministry responsible alike to the crown and the representatives of the nation.

The Emperor finally accepted, requesting Count Witte to draft a project which later, in skeleton form, he approved last Sunday, when the count agreed to accept the premiership on condition that he could name the ministers, and that they should report to his majesty only through himself, as head of the cabinet.

ROOSEVELT FOR THIRD TERM?

Republicans and Conservative Democrats May Start a "Boom."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt's triumphal tour through the south has greatly excited friends of all the men who have been "mentioned" for the presidential nomination in 1908. They seem to be genuinely alarmed lest there should be a great popular uprising, and the nomination again thrust upon President Roosevelt in spite of the declaration he made last November, when he received news of his election, that under no circumstances would he seek or accept another term of office.

People who know the intensity and straightforwardness of the President's character do not believe for an instant he would think of violating the pledge he gave to the people at such a time. His declaration was entirely voluntary and was couched in such words as to let everyone know that the President was personally opposed to the third term principle, and he considered the years he served after the death of President McKinley as being really his first term of office.

But all this information as to the President's characteristics does not satisfy the henchment of other candidates, and they are really afraid there will be a realignment of parties in the country, and that conservative Democrats will unite with conservative Republicans, with Roosevelt as the natural compromise candidate between these two elements, leaving someone like Bryan to gather to himself all fragmentary municipal ownership cranks, single taxers, Socialists, and "long-haired" theorists generally.

SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take, and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

WEST YORK THE BANNER COUNTY.

(Continued from page 1.)

executive was approved, and Messrs. Justice MacLaren, J. A. Patterson and W. Hamilton were made a committee with power.

The question of an official organ was left in the hands of the committee, which has been considering the matter for some time.

Ex-presidents and members of the International committee residing in Toronto will in future be members of the central committee.

Other Afternoon Matters.

Besides the choosing of officials some addresses on the practical work of the Sunday school were given. "The Teacher's Responsibility" was ably set forth by Mr. Theron Gibson, of Toronto. The duties of the teacher were clearly stated. The scholar's position in regard to Christ should be ascertained at the earliest possible moment. Teachers should make frequent visitors to the scholars' homes and should look carefully after absentees. Faith in the success of their work was what most teachers needed. In the work of leading children to a personal knowledge of Christ teachers should not fail.

An open parliament on the subject of "Decision Day" was held. What it is and why used, in county and town or city schools, and its results were discussed in brief papers by Messrs. J. W. Flavelle, Toronto; J. G. Dibb, Derwent; F. F. Harrison Kingston, and W. J. Cunningham, Hamilton. Rev. H. Proctor spoke on "After Decision Day," and Mrs. Lamoreaux, who presided, briefly summarized the remarks on the subject.

Principal Scott, of Toronto Normal School, gave an address on "The Arts of Asking Questions." In the two kinds of questions, namely, those involving mere facts and those appealing to reason, questions could not be asked with the former, but should be with the latter. Pupils, by logically arranged questions, should be allowed to discover the truths for themselves.

Morning Session.

The morning sesion was devoted mainly to advanced work in the Sunday school. The teachers and superintendents learned much at this meeting.

Mrs. Lamoreaux gave a brief address on a study of the juniors, subsequent to which an open parliament was held, and "The Pastor's Responsibility for the Sunday School" discussed. A series of addresses were given by Messrs. H. P. Moore, Acton; F. C. Jarvis, Toronto; S. J. Moore, Toronto, and Revs. W. G. Clarke, B.A., Little Britain, and Randolph F. Nie, of Homer, Ont.

The chairman, Mr. Marlen Lawrence, gave a summary. The pastor was responsible for the teaching in his church. He must assume the responsibility for teaching the teachers. It had been openly stated by prominent men that clergymen were not educated for their work as well as lawyers and doctors were for theirs. Only 1 church in 100 in Canada and the United States is making an adequate attempt at teacher training. "The teacher is the highest official in the Sunday school. He is the hinge on which the Sunday school hangs."

A conference on "House to House Visitation," conducted by Mr. Yellowlees, proved of interest to the audience.

Evening Session.

President-elect Frizzell was introduced to the convention in the last session last evening in the First Methodist Church, and in some well-worded statements thanked the delegates for the honor bestowed upon him.

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Brantford, upheld the Sunday school as a missionary agency. As a means of reaching neglected children it was very useful. Christ's mission was to save mankind, and were the Sunday school to f its missionary work it would f carry out its duties as a part o church.

The fact of its work being amon youthful made it better adapted t come a missionary agency. Boys girls were reached when the reli crisis of their lives was coming them, and just at the time whe opportunity for saving them shou grasped. The children should not be saved, but they should be tra for Christ's service. The teacher they wanted to make the school effective, should be filled with a sionary zeal and should impart wherever possible.

The convention closed with Marion Lawrence's address "Wha the Future." The end of the con tion was but the beginning of the and the delegates were urged to c on the work with renewed ardor zeal when they went back to t different associations. Stress was upon helping organized Sunday sc work in every county, as the grea results were obtained in this way.

A resolution was adopted stro urging co-operation of the Sun school with temperance workers, W ever local option organizations being conducted the Sunday sch were asked to help with all t ability and power.

The date of the convention may changed. The farmers are often i at this time of the year, and it thought advisable by many to hold convention at a later date.

The watchwords "Love" and "Joy of Christianity" were left by speaker to remain in the minds of delegates for the future year.

The very successful convention en in a prayer by the retiring presid Mr. Wagner.

CHOLERA and all summer complai are so quick in their action that the c hand of death is upon the victims bef they are aware that danger is near. attacked do not delay in getting t proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you w get immediate relief. It acts with wo derful rapidity, and never fails to effe a cure.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Aches they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But if sufferers should find

ACHE

to be the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small, and very easy to take. One or two pills taken at night. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for 1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ASK FOR Labatt's PORTER (LONDON)

Proved to be the best by analysis of four chemists, and by awards of the world's great exhibitions, especially *Chicago 1893*, where it received ninety-six points out of a possible hundred, much higher than any other porter in the United States or Canada.