THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

A Complete Clothing Store for Men.

This is as much a store for men as it is for women and homeowners. Our preparations for the one are just as extensive and complete and made with the same care as for the others. Everything a man can need for personal use has been thought of, and is provided here, with variety enough to suit any and every taste, fancy or purse.

In Men's Clothing we stand pre-eminent as having the most complete stock in Canada. We make our own Clothing and guarantee it to be strictly up-to-date in style and finish. The great variety of our stock enables us to fit most any figure. The Ready-to-wear Clothing as made by us has conquered the time-worn prejudice that "Nothing fits unless made to order." Our clothing does fit, and, what is more, it is fashionable.

In Men's Furnishings we are supreme. Ours is the best and largest stock within your reach. Buying, as we do, in such large quantities, we can afford to sell for less than usual prices. Any new novelties or styles must needs get first showing here, and the latest notions always find a place in our stock.

As for Hats and Caps, our stock never fails to please. With such a large assortment of the best English and American makes, purchasers find no difficulty in getting the style or shape that is most becoming as well as fashionable.

The following prices give a good idea of our way of fixing values:

Men's Suits—Made of imported dark colored Worsteds, in neat check patterns, pure all-wool English materials, some with silk serge lining, others have Italian cloth, the style is 4-button, single-breasted sack, sizes 34 to 44. Regular price $15 and $18, Saturday for **8.95**

Men's Underwear—Fine imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, fall weight, full-fashioned fine beige trimmings, close ribbed skirt and cuffs unshrinkable, very soft and comfortable, sizes 34 to 42, regular $1.50 each. Saturday..... **.97**

Men's Overcoats

Men's Fall Weight Overcoats, in Oxford grey or black cheviot cloth, single-breasted box back style, velvet collars, Italian linings..... **5.00**

Oxford grey or black cheviot cloth Overcoats, in single-breasted box back style, velvet collars, good lining..... **7.50**

Men's Overcoats, made of Harris' Rockwood cheviots, dark Oxford grey, medium length, box back style, good trimmings and linings..... **10.50**

Men's Black English beaver cloth Overcoats, in single-breasted Chesterfield and box back style, velvet collars, double stitched edges, good linings..... **10.00**

Men's Box Back Overcoats, medium length, made from imported black beaver cloth, silk velvet collars, choice Italian cloth linings..... **12.50**

Men's imported cheviot cloth Overcoats, medium length, box back style, silk velvet collars, choice lining and trimmings..... **15.00**

Men's navy blue and black imported English beaver cloth Overcoats, box back style, shoulders lined with satin, checked worsted body linings, silk velvet collar and silk stitching..... **15.00**

Men's Talma Overcoats, long loose box back, with Raglan pockets, made of pure all-wool Oxford grey cheviot cloth, best Italian linings, good interlinings, silk velvet collars, cuff on sleeve..... **18.00**

Men's imported black Thibet Cloth box back Overcoats, with silk velvet collars, black satin sleeve lining, Beatrice twill body linings..... **20.00**

Men's long loose box back Overcoats, made of pure all-wool English Thibet Cloth and lined throughout with black satin, silk sewings, perfect fitting and stylish..... **20.00**

Men's box cloth Waterproof Coats, in navy blue and fawn, double-breasted paddock style, pearl buttons, checked wool linings, sewn seams, stitched edges..... **15.00**

Men's Fine Suits

Men's Fine Black Suits in single-breasted sack and three-buttoned cutaway styles, made from English worsteds, clay twill and venetian finished goods, unbound silk stitched edges, best trimmings and linings..... **15.00**

Men's Fine Clay Twill Worsted Suits, in double-breasted sack shape, navy blue and black, silk-stitched edges, good Italian linings..... **12.50**

Men's Tweed Suits, pure all-wool, brown and grey mixed pattern, single-breasted sack with double-breasted vest, best Italian cloth linings..... **10.00**

Men's Heavy All-Wool Domestic Tweed Suits, dark brown neat check pattern, single and double-breasted sack shape, best trimmings, bottom facings..... **8.50**

Men's Suits, single and double-breasted sack shape, dark Canadian Tweeds in neat patterns, lined with Italian cloth..... **5.00**

Youths' Suits.

Youths' 3-piece Suits, short pants, single and double-breasted shapes, some have double-breasted vests, in neat select patterns of medium and dark all-wool tweeds, Italian linings, sizes 27 to 33..... **5.00**

Youth's 3-piece Suits, heavy all-wool Campbell serge, hard finish, made in navy blue and black shades, good lining of Italian cloth with stitched edges..... **6.00**

Youths' 3-piece Suits, short pants, single and double-breasted, all-wool, dark checked Canadian tweeds, good strong linings..... **3.50**

Men's Hats

Men's Fine English Fur Felt Alpine or Fedora Hats in all the latest styles for fall wear; calf leather sweats, silk bands and binding, colors black and brown..... **2.00**

Men's English and American Fur Felt Stiff Hats, newest blocks, medium and full high crown, narrow and wide roll brims, Russian leather sweats and silk trimmings, black, tobac, coffee and California brown **2.50**

Silk Hats

Men's Silk Hats, latest fall styles, manufactured by Tress & Co., London, Eng., best quality silk plush, straight and medium bell crown, India silk lining, Russian and calf leather sweats and silk trimmings...5.00 and 6.00

Men's Furnishings

Men's up-to-date Neckwear, in fine imported silk or satin, made in narrow string shape for bow or the new shield knot to wear with the high band collar. This is very neat, exactly representing the narrow Derby ties. It comes in plain black, self colors, stripes, polka dots and fancy patterns at ... **.25**

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Men's Fine White Laundried Shirts, open back, pure linen bosom and cuffs or wristbands, reinforced fronts, continuous facings, fine cotton, all sizes 14 to 18 in. collar, all the large sizes are made with extra large bodies **.75**

Men's Fine Colored Cambric Laundried Shirts, open front and back, detached link cuffs and large bodies, best finish with perfectly matched bosom, latest stripes and colorings, sizes 14 to 17½..... **1.00**

Men's Fine Colored Cambric Shirts, open front and back, latest American goods for fall, choice stripes in blue and black and blue and white combinations, best make and finish, all sizes..... **1.25**

Boy's Reefers

Boys' Norway Reefers, double-breasted, high collars, tab for throat, check linings, navy blue beaver, also black and grey frieze..... **1.98**

Boys' Fall Weight Reefers, navy blue all-wool serge, double-breasted box back, brass buttons, Italian linings, sizes 21 to 28..... **1.90**

Men's Underwear

Men's Heavy Arctic Fleece-Lined Underwear, shirts and drawers, shirts double back and double front, pearl buttons, overlocked seams, double-ribbed cuffs and ankles, sizes 34 to 46 inch..... **.50**

Men's Heavy Scotch Wool Underwear, shirts and drawers, shirts double breasted, ribbed skirt and cuffs, overlocked seams, natural trimmings, in small, medium and large sizes..... **.75**

Men's Arctic Fleece-Lined Underwear, shirts and drawers, fleece is a mixture of silk and wool, non-irritating, French neck, pearl buttons, overlocked seams, silk trimmed, sizes 34 to 46..... **1.00**

Men's Heavy Shetland Wool Underwear, shirts and drawers, shirts double breasted, ribbed skirt and cuffs, pearl buttons, fine beige trimmings, very soft finish, sizes 34 to 42..... **1.00**

"Turnbull's" Unshrinkable Scotch Wool Underwear, shirts and drawers, extra heavy weight, shirts double breasted, ribbed skirt and cuffs, full fashioned, pearl buttons, sateen trimmed, sizes 34 to 44..... **1.50**

Men's Heavy Imported Sanitary Wool Underwear, shirts and drawers, "Stuttgarter" make, shirts double breasted, buttoning on shoulder, overlocked seams, ribbed cuffs and ankles, natural trimmings, sizes 34 to 44..... **2.00**

Men's Imported Silk and Wool Undershirts and drawers, winter weight, shirts double breasted, pearl buttons, ribbed skirt and cuffs, full fashioned, drawers spliced seats, sizes 34 to 44.....**3.00**

Caps and Tams

Men's and Youths' Fine Navy Blue Worsted Serge and Assorted Pattern Tweed Hookdown Caps, neat full shape crown and good quality lining.... **.25**

Youths' and Boys' Fine English Felt Fedora Hats, neat stylish shape for fall wear, silk trimmings and leather sweats, in colors black and brown **.75**

Youths' and Boys' Plain or Fancy Pattern Tweed Hookdown Caps, also navy blue serge or corduroy, in varsity shape, full front and silk serge lining..... **.25**

Children's Navy Blue Cloth Tam o'Shanters, wired or soft top, plain or name on band, streamers on side and good lining..... **.50**

Children's Tan Leather Tam o'Shanters, soft crown, name on band and silk serge lining..... **.75**

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ROYAL HONORS.

There is considerable discussion in the press these days over the matter of the honors conferred in connection with the Duke of York's visit. Apparently an issue has arisen between the Governor-General and the Premier of Canada. From what we read of what the authorities and what Mr. L. O. David of Montreal have to say in the matter, it is apparently clear that the Governor-General can recommend people in Canada for Imperial honors without consulting any of his Cabinet, and that, as a matter of fact, he has recently so done. This is held to be well within his right. It has also come out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier recommended certain names to the Governor-General for Imperial recognition, and that his recommendations were passed over. The issue then turns upon what the rights of the Prime Minister are, and whether he exceeded his rights in recommending names and, if his recognitions were passed over, what his action ought now to be. We all know that in England, outside of the honors that the Sovereign accords to his own family or relatives, or to personal friends, all the elevations to and promotions in the peerage emanate from and are recommended to the Sovereign by the Prime Minister of the day. If that happens to be the rule in England, as it is, why does it not prevail in Canada? Where Mr. David's arguments fall to the ground is that he does not make sufficient consideration for the position of Prime Minister, for if anything follows it is that the Prime Minister of Canada hereafter will keep himself clear of all such matters, and if that is the case his position is then inferior to that of the Prime Minister of England. Should that be so? As it now is, the Prime Minister of Canada has either made a mistake or is placed in a false position.

CERTIFYING OVER-DRAFT CHEQUES.

The Seventh National Bank of New York, it oppears, was wrecked thru the speculative craze in Wall-street. An investigation has been held, and two officials of the bank and one customer have been indicted. The important thing disclosed in the inquiry was that it had been a common practice of the president of the bank, Mr. William H. Kimball, to certify cheques of overdraft, the understanding being that the account would be evened up the next day. It seems that a cheque for the large sum of $1,150,000 was passed by the President when the customer's funds were practically exhausted, but the firm made good the next day; so it went on for weeks. Large cheques were initialled each day, but at last there came a day when the borrowing firm could not raise the necessary funds, and down went the firm and the bank together. Now, the president and paying teller of the bank are under indictment and liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

It is a gratification to know that the top-notchers among the officials are taken in hand. An unfortunate or misguided under-strapper who "borrows" in small amounts is, if caught, speedily consigned to punishment. He took the bank's money, intending to put it back. The president of the bank took business people's money to loan to a speculator, and he will put up a defence to the effect that the practice of certifying cheques is a common and justifiable one, beneficial to the business community, because it often tides a firm over a squeeze and sets it on its feet again. All that may be true, but it seems strange that the smaller offender is severely dealt with, while the magnate is given a chance to defend himself, and may secure acquittal because his offence is "common." The clerk "unlawfully" takes the bank's money, and the president, according to his view of it, "lawfully" takes the money of the depositors. The minor offender "steals" from an incorporated body, and the major offender "uses" the money of individuals who hand it to him for safe keeping. That is a distinction with but little difference.

An intense feeling has been stirred up in New York business circles over this case, and there is a feeling, according to the newspapers, that the certification of cheques, where the account does not warrant it, is a peril to the depositors, and that the practice must be stopped. Business men, whoe banking is based on genuine and legitimate transactions, have taken up the matter, and are arrayed against the speculators, who, when their money is gone and the banks close against them, have nothing left to satisfy any claim whatever. The law should provide that when a bank president certifies a cheque for overdraft he should be held responsible. Deposits should be amply safeguarded, else banking is a sham and a fraud. Fortunately here in Canada bank directors are subject to double liability in case of a failure, and this law no doubt has much to do with the stability of our banking institutions.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding The World's recent proclamation that all wrangles arising out of the presence of the Duke of York in this country should be held over until his departure, they continue to crop up. For instance, the Ministers of the Crown at Ottawa think they have not been fairly treated in the matter of honors, and the ministers of the Gospel at the Capital, excepting those of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, think they have been unfairly treated in the matter of recognition at the royal receptions. We agree with our Methodist, Presbyterian and other dissenting brethren, if we may use the term, but they themselves have the cure in their own hands. They would be quite within their rights if they make bishops of their own, giving them territorial names, and adopting terms of respect borrowed from the English nobility, such as "Your Grace," "Your Lordship" and the like. If they do this they will find themselves recognized in the order of precedence and given a front seat at all State functions in this country.

There is no reason why the Methodists should not have bishops and archbishops. And, speaking of archbishops, our eye is immediately filled with a vision of John Potts, one of the most respected men in this country. The Rev. John, with a crozier in his hand, would make one of the finest archbishops we know of in these wide domains. When introduced as "His Grace the Bishop of Ontario," he would, in our mind, be the equal of any prelate in the Dominion. And there is Principal Caven of Knox College, who would make a prelate equal in rank to any mitred personage in either the Roman Catholic or Anglican communities. All our friends have to do, as we said before, is to appoint bishops, give them territorial titles, and address them with such high sounding words of approach, as "Your Eminence," "Your Grace," "Your Holiness," or the like. They are just as much entitled to these titles as are the Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Any church is free to make any grade of prelates and give them any kind of titles. When this is done they will get into the order of precedence as well as any of the other denominations. This seems to us an easy way of settling the grievance.

The Canada Life; Millions for Shareholders

To the Editor of The World:

The Canada Life, in its usual aggressive manner, has issued to its agents a circular, headed "Which is the Best? How the Canada Life Compares with the Sun Life for Twenty Years—1880 to 1899, Inclusive." It is an abortive attempt to resuscitate its old-time leadership by decrying a much younger but more successful sister company. The challenge was wholly unprovoked, and is, in effect, a challenge to compare the two administrations, in the vain hope that its own agents and an injured public will be induced to accredit the new management of the Canada Life with being the most just and most equitable of administrators! Vain hope! An ill-used constituency is not to be won over by buncombe speeches, nor by illusory comparisons. Notwithstanding the amendment of 1899, the administration of the Canada Life is by shareholders, and, as I shall show, is chiefly for shareholders—policyholders not only getting the go-by purposely, in a transaction netting $3,718,750 to the shareholders, but Parliament was actually petitioned for power to override both policyholders and policy-holding directors; and that is now being done by excluding them from any participation in that large fortune of $3,718,750, which their own money had been the chief, if not the only, means of earning.

In reply, I have had printed a lengthy pamphlet—too lengthy for publication in the daily press, but copies have been placed with our local managers. In it I have confined myself to the inquiry: Is the administration of the Canada Life the BEST for policyholders? That is the question raised in that company's pamphlet. Among other matters, I have discussed:

1. That the outgoing management of the Canada Life, at 31st December, 1899, left a surplus along the lines of that management, of about $2,218,712, that was available for distribution as profits; whereas, the new management showed only $1,468,712.85 to be so available. Of the latter sum only $1,381,132 was "set apart for policyholders," and, after paying a stock dividend of 20 per cent. in cash, $87,580.80 was set to the credit of the shareholders.

2. Of the $1,381,132 "set apart for policyholders," only $865,880.75 is shown to have been vested up to the 31st December, 1900—a year later. The balance will likely be floating in subsequent surpluses.

3. That, while the new business, said to have been paid for in 1900, is $6,397,943, only $739,394 is claimed to have been added to assurances in force. Not a killing amount, with general expenses at $643,451.83.

4. That, while $739,394 is said to have been added to assurances in force, we must not overlook that, in 1900, they must have added to assurances in force about $1,250,000, from the bonus additions of the previous quinquennium. A fortunate thing for that company that bonus additions were chosen by the majority of its policyholders, otherwise, in place of an increase of even $739,394, there would have been a decrease of, perhaps, $510,606; i. e., the total assurances at 31st December, 1900, would be about that much—$510,606—less than at 31st December, 1899.

5. That, while boasting of great economy and conservative administration, their general expenses for the year—$643,451.83—must be confessed to be a fairly large expenditure for a business that, if not retrograding, seems, at all events, to be non-progressive. That, too, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to secure and hold business. All the speakers at their last annual meeting spoke apologetically of the great difficulty experienced by the Canada's agents in securing new business. Does anyone wonder at that experience?

6. That, while they have indulged, as usual, in much untimely and unwarrantable self-glorification regarding the great increase of $865,643 in the year's premium income, that boasted increase is nearly all misty moonshine. About $750,000, perhaps $800,000, was cash profits of 1899, on old policies, used in 1900 as single premiums to purchase bonus additions to those old policies! Had the policyholders all chosen cash in place of bonus additions, the premium income for 1900, in place of showing an increase, would be about $20,400 less than that reported for 1899! They must indeed be hard up for reasons to offer insurers for preferring the Canada, when found indulging in such balderdash.

7. At this point, the following digression may be pardoned, in reference to that company's flaring advertisements in the daily press. It boastfully claims to have "less expense ratios and a larger gain in surplus than any other company." Plausible at first sight, but really silly, and even reactionary, when examined. These same features, in place of commending that company, actually confirm my worst criticism, thus:

a. It needs neither argument nor specific proof to show that a non-progressive business like that of the Canada's is expected to, and should be conducted at a very much lower "expense ratio" than that of a vigorous and world-wide successful institution like the Sun Life, which, last year, added $5,195,599 to its effective business, while the Canada added only $739,394 from bonuses on old policies.

b. And a loose, disjointed surplus like that of the Canada Life, which, besides the year's gain, contains nearly a half-million dollars of Tontine unvested profits from the apportionment of 1899; a surplus so formed would, to the uninitiated, evidence large gains. But, when used to designate one year's gains, it is misleading. Of the $1,381,132 set apart for policyholders in 1899, only $868,098 had been vested, or was "in course of payment" at 31st Dec., 1900. Therefore, the difference—$468,034—should be floating in the General Surplus, and, as that surplus, by its report, is only $621,613.53, the gain for 1900 would only be about $128,579. Nothing phenomenal.

8. That the president, in his laudatory speech, claims that the company last year had an unprecedentedly large patronage in annuity premiums, amounting to $104,218, meaning to show, of course, that the Canada was gaining rapidly the confidence of wealthy investors. Buncombe again; worse even than stump oratory! In the Interim Blue Book, they as much as admit that $101,908 was taken from surplus, debited to expenses and credited to annuities, to provide a fund out of which to pay "pensions"—presumably that of their late president! Wonderful patronage, wasn't it? Like the bonus additions, old clothes made over again, and made to do duty a second season.

9. That the "calling in" of $875,000, the unpaid capital, is a clever process whereby the shareholders of that company will reap the handsome fortune of $3,718,750. It is well known that making calls upon old stock is identical in effect with placing new stock at par; but, as the Canada's stock is quoted at 525 per cent. in the prices current, it follows that every dollar paid in to the company in cash represents a market value of $5.25. Shareholders' lone banquet! Poor policyholders not invited to the great feast! The president, as surgeon-in-chief, salves their wounded feelings with "You cannot suffer by the transaction." Very gracious, wasn't it?

10. That, while the amendment to the company's charter in 1899 professed to liberalize the administration in policyholders' best interests, by granting six policyholding directors, they succeeded, in that same bill, by a clever manipulation of words, in vesting in the shareholders the "exclusive control of all matters relating to capital stock." (Removed it wholly from the jurisdiction of the policyholding directors.) And now, under that arbitrary power so lately obtained, the company is being compelled—evidently without requiring, or having, the sanction of the Board, there being no reference thereto whatever in the Directors' Report—to receive in cash $875,000, in full for a security worth $4,593,750 in the security market! Edward VII. may be reigning in Britain, but is not a modern Augustus ruling at Ottawa and Toronto?

11. That, while the president assures us that the policyholders cannot "possibly suffer in any way whatever by the calling in of the unpaid capital," he carefully omits to say that they will benefit as much as one cent by the transaction. Therefore, the conclusion is forced upon us that the already wealthy shareholders will reap the entire premium of $3,718,750, over three million and a half dollars!

12. That, notwithstanding the strong assurances of President Cox that the policyholders cannot suffer in any way whatever by the calling in of the unpaid capital, the facts point wholly the other way, thus:

a. Formerly, policyholders received 93 1-3 per cent. of surplus, shareholders getting only 6 2-3 per cent. of it. In 1899, the amendment to the charter makes the proportions 90 per cent. and 10 per cent., thereby lessening by 3 1-3 per cent. policyholders' share of profits, and to the same extent increasing stockholders' share. Now, if that be not directly due to the calling in of the unpaid capital, to what else may it be due? It is directly connected with and actually forms a part of the clause conferring the power on shareholders to call in the capital.

The former rate of stock dividend was 20 per cent., reduced last year to 8 per cent., and President Cox was very anxious that the public should be made aware of that fact; but, even at 8 per cent., the $1,000,000, in ordinary course, will burden the policyholders with $35,000, more stock dividend yearly than the $125,000 required. And if the old dividend rate, 20 per cent be restored, the yearly burden thus thrown on to policyholders' earnings will be $175,000. Did the President say there would be no loss to policyholders?

13. That having been in the committee room during the whole time that the Canadia Life's Bill was under discussion by Banking and Commerce, I am convinced that neither the policyholders nor members of Legislature had the faintest idea that in the few artless words "All other matters relating to Capital Stock," there lurked the arbitrary oppressive power which these words are now held to import in favor of shareholders. Their ulterior function was veiled.

14. As would now appear that exclusive power is being used for the benefit of shareholders, policyholders getting no share of the profits of the big deal, although their premiums, and the big dividends drawn from their investment alone conferred the 525 per cent. market value upon the stock. But then we must not forget that it "becomes at times the bounden duty of those charged with the administration of a great trust to maintain people's interests even against their opinions!" What generous—what noble sentiments — "maintaining people's interests," by excluding them from benefits derived from their own earnings, and by burdening them with vexatious taxation.

How true it must be "against their opinions!"

15. The $875,000, when paid in will stand the shareholders about $4,593,750 in the securities market, yielding a net gain of $3,718,750. Had need existed for more capital, in place of the "exclusive power" complained of, they should have got power to issue new stock, and by placing it with shareholders at the market price of the old, the policyholders should have got 90 per cent. of $4,593,750, or $4,134,375, and the shareholders 10 per cent., or $459,375. As it is, however, the grabbing shareholders will bag the whole $4,134,375. Their "great trust" is obviously shareholders' interests. Policyholders are not in it.

In similar circumstances the Sun Life issued 2,000 shares at 300 per cent. premium, netting a profit of $60,000, every dollar of which went into the general funds, the policyholders receiving 95 per cent., or $57,000, and the shareholders getting only 5 per cent., or $3000.

Is it necessary to say which of the two companies is administering its great public Trust most in the interests of policyholders?

Does the Canada Life show up to be the best company for participating members to insure in?

When it replies I may have something more to say.

R. MACAULAY.

Montreal, Sept. 24th.

Gray Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor doesn't suddenly restore color to your gray hair; but gradually the old color comes back—all the dark, rich color it used to have. It stops falling of the hair, too, and will often make the hair grow to be very long and heavy.

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Square, waterproof, canvas-covered trunk, with sheet steel bottom, hardwood slats, good brass lock, deep tray and hat box, corner rollers, regular $3.50, for $2.75 on Friday.

EAST'S, 300 Yonge, Cor. Agnes.

TERRIBLE LEAP TO DEATH.

Patient Jumps From Third Storey and Dies 15 Minutes After.

Frederick Cookman, who had been suffering from typhoid fever, jumped yesterday morning from the third storey window of a house at 29 Phoebe-street, while delirious, and sustained such terrible injuries that he died shortly afterwards. Cookman, who was 28 years of age, had been living at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Hugh Chisholm, and for some time past had been employed at the J. D. King shoe factory. Last Saturday he was taken ill and was compelled to take to his bed. Dr. Walter Hamilton, who was called in, diagnosed the case as a mild attack of typhoid fever. When the physician called yesterday morning he reported that his patient was progressing nicely, altho he was somewhat delirious.

Jumped From Piazza.

After the doctor left, Cookman complained to Mrs. Chisholm of feeling dizzy, and that he could not hear well. Mrs. Chisholm left her patient to prepare his bath. On returning to the room, she found the bed empty and the windows leading to a small piazza were open. She hurried to the street below, and found Cookman lying in front of the basement in an unconscious condition. He was carried into the house. Dr. Harley Smith was summoned.

On examination it was found that Cookman had sustained a fracture of the skull and was otherwise badly bruised. Despite all aid, he passed away 15 minutes after he made the leap. Coroner Aikins was notified, but an inquest was decided unnecessary. Deceased came here from Huntsville, where his father now resides.

A Pill For Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion, who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the ailment, and, used according to direction, will restore healthy digestion.

Hudson's Soap. Leaves no Smell. Hudson's Soap. Removes obstinate dirt. Hudson's Soap. Makes grease fly. 135

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Father Taught to Refuse Medicine to His Children Convicted.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 26.—John Rogers, a member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, was to-day adjudged guilty of manslaughter by Justice Walker on the charge that he caused the death of his two children by failing to provide them with medical attendance, which in the trial the judge held was one of the necessaries of life, which the criminal code provides for, saying that a father or guardian shall provide for his children.

The prisoner was remanded to jail, and to-morrow will be allowed out to appear for sentence when called, upon his furnishing bonds to the satisfaction of the Attorney General.

Rogers admitted that the teachings of Eugene Brooks, who is also charged with causing the death of the children, led him not to call in a doctor when his family were suffering from diphtheria. Brooks will not be tried until Nov. 4.

TWELVE SEATS ARE VACANT.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—There are now 12 vacancies in the House of Commons, the three last added being thru the elevation of three M.P.'s to the bench—Sir Louis Davies, Mr. B. M. Britton and Mr. Thomas Fortin. There are also three vacancies in the Senate, one each in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia, caused by the death of Senators Villeneuve, Allan and Almon, respectively.

The Lovely Lass of Inverness was not more charming than many Toronto girls who use Campana's Italian Balm for their complexion. If your druggist cannot supply you, send 27c to Hutchings Medicine Company, Toronto, and it will be mailed to your address. 1357

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

CORNER STONE LAID.

Great Progress Made Daily on the New Hotel.

Yesterday the corner stone of the new hotel was laid without speech-making or ceremony. Edward Graham, superintendent of construction, set the stone in position at the northeast corner, and before it was lowered a number of coins and a copy of The World were buried in a cement pocket. Those present were Mr. Ilsey, senior contractor; Mr. McBeth, contractor for the stone work; Foremen Kennedy and Hogan, E. J. Lennox, architect; Mr. Wickrow, bookkeeper; Mr. Marshall, clerk of works, and Thomas Moffat, timekeeper.

During the last few days the progress made on the construction has been considerable. Steel columns are going up for the second storey; the south wall is up to the top of the 30-foot columns, and the stone for the facings is being laid on the Victoria-street side. In order to rush the work on the building as fast as possible, night work will be done as long as the materials are available. All classes of material are being delivered in good shape, and there is no fear of any delay from this cause.

A Gorge for the Bookworms.

These new books have lately been received at the Public Library: Fink, A Brief History of Mathematics; Crozier, History of Intellectual Development, on the Lines of Modern Evolution, Vol. III.; Rijnhart, M.D., With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple; Snow, Furnace Heating; Williamson, The British Gardener; Lawless, A Garden Diary; Herbert, The Telephone System of the British Postoffice; Lucas, A Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. V., Canada, Part. I.; Moore, To the Mountains of the Moon; Stafford, Medicine, Surgery, Hygiene in the Century; Peel, Trooper 8008, I.Y.; Oliphant, A Diary of the Siege of the Legations at Peking; Bron, Diary of a Nurse in South Africa; Brown, Latin America; Cook, Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War; Henry Drummond, A Biographical Sketch, With Bibliography, by Cuthbert Lennox; Bloundelle-Burton, A Vanished Rival; Francis, Flander's Widow; Creed, Vicar of St. Luke's; Kingston, The Cruise of the Mary Rose.

JOHN LEE'S FEAR

Was averted by the timely use of South American Nervine—Doctors did their best but were powerless.

Mr. John Lee, of Pembroke, says:—"I had indigestion. I had lost my appetite. I was run down in flesh. I was so sick that I feared fatal results, and was almost in despair because my physician seemed powerless to cope with the disease. I was induced to try South American Nervine. I received so much benefit from one bottle that I persevered in the treatment, and to-day I am a new man and am cured completely." 66

Livery Stock Sale To-Day.

An immense stock of horses, carriages, harness, etc., will be sold at Grand's Repository, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning. The catalogue will include about 50 horses, a most useful and good-looking lot of drivers and general purpose horses. All will be sold with the usual warranty and without reserve. The carriages consist of landaus, Victorias, brougham, vis-a-vis, rockaways, extension top carriages, wagonettes, gypsy wagons, top buggies, top phaetons, runabouts, delivery wagons, democrat wagons, road wagons, single and double brass and silver mounted carriage harness, single and double light driving harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, blankets, rugs, whips, halters, etc.

Cheap Excursion to Chicago.

On Sept. 26, 27 and 28 the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at the lowest single first-class fare for the round trip; tickets good to return until Oct. 14, 1901. Tickets should read via Detroit and over the Wabash, the short and true route from Canada to Chicago.

All Wabash trains have free reclining chair cars, and are solid wide vestibuled from headlight to rear platform. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. ed

Remarkable disappearance of all dirt from everything by using Hudson's Soap. Reward! Purity, Health, Perfect Satisfaction by its regular daily use. 135