

A BOON TO MOTHERS

When Children Are Injured!

Children are always sustaining cuts, bruises, burns, etc., and not infrequently contract ringworm, scap diseases, and similar skin troubles at school. Mothers will find Zam-Buk without equal for all these accidents and diseases.

Mrs. Thomas Allen, 156 Water street, St. Mary's, Ont., says: "My daughter Mildred, 4 years old, was severely burned by falling on a hot flat iron. She was burned on the heel, instep and on the thigh very badly. I at once applied some Zam-Buk, which eased the pain, and in the course of a few days the wounds were thoroughly healed."

Mrs. George Aldridge, 12 Louise street, Stratford, says: "While playing barefooted about the yard my son Bertram, 5 years old, stepped on a broken glass bottle, which cut very deeply into his big toe. The cut was so deep that I sent for a doctor and had the foot properly dressed, the doctor leaving a lotion to be applied daily. Under this treatment, however, the wound seemed to get no better, but on the contrary inflammation set in. A kindly neighbor then recommended Zam-Buk. We obtained a supply, and after applying it to the child seemed to rest better, and the pain was very much reduced. In a few days, under the Zam-Buk treatment, the wound assumed a better appearance, and from that time healing was very rapid. Inflammation and soreness were finally completely banished, and in ten days from the first application of Zam-Buk, we took the bandages from the foot. I feel sure that but for Zam-Buk the child would have had a very bad time, and might have had to sacrifice the toe."

Not only for cuts, burns, bruises, etc., is Zam-Buk effective, but also for various skin diseases, such as eczema, ringworm, ulcers, etc. It also cures poisoned sores, chronic wounds, bad leg, piles, festering sores, chapped hands, cold sores, frost-bite, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 2 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

INDIAN ACQUITTED.

Kootenay Frank's Story of Fight Believed by Jury.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 23.—The criminal part of the Fall Assizes closed to-night with the acquittal of Kootenay Frank, the Indian charged with murder, and of Lockart, the white man charged with the theft of \$1,000 of the Fernie fire relief funds. The accused Indian went into the box and told the priest interpreter, Father Colli, how the deceased had purchased whiskey from a Chinaman on August 15. He and the deceased drank the liquor, and the deceased picked a quarrel with him on the bank of the Columbia River. A fierce struggle ensued and he had killed his partner and life-long chum in self-defence by clubbing him with the loaded rifle he had wrested away from him to save his own life. The story was evidently believed by the jury as after two hours' deliberation they brought in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of self-defence.

SHOT AND STABBED.

A Port Arthur Italian May Be Fatally Wounded.

Port Arthur, Oct. 25.—Refusing to give the names of the men who shot and stabbed him or other particulars of the affair, Paffel Skuter, an Italian, lies in the hospital hovering between life and death with two bullets in his neck and a large knife wound under his right ear. The shooting followed a Thanksgiving Day row in an Italian boarding house on Algoma street. The boarding master, George Giovannini, and his cousin, Mike Giovannini, have been detained by the police. They disclaim any knowledge of the affair, although the former admitted that after the shooting he carried the wounded man to the sidewalk, where he was found later, presumably to get him out of the way in the belief that he was dying.

TORONTO MAN SHOT

Philip B. Hardy the Victim of a Chicago Tragedy.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Philip Barrington Hardy, who came from Toronto, Ont., was shot and killed last night, and Mrs. Anna VanEyck, twenty-eight years old, is under arrest, charged with the crime. Hardy, who was a boarder in the VanEyck home, angered the woman when he went to the kitchen to wash his clothes. According to the police, the woman ran to her room and procured a revolver. When she went into Hardy's room he exclaimed: "You won't dare use that!" Thereupon she shot him through the heart.

MILLION AND A HALF

Paid by Eastman Company For Artura Secret Formula.

Detroit, Oct. 25.—A special to The Free Press to-night from South Bend, Ind., says: Schuyler Colfax, son of the late Vice-President of South Bend, has, with Dr. L. M. Early and M. A. Yauk, of Columbus, Ohio, realized his bonanza dream, having sold his secret process, formula and right to manufacture Artura, a powerful medicine for the Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., for \$1,500,000 in cash.

The Eastman people tried in vain for years to duplicate Colfax's formula. They were unable to find something that would do as well as the discovery. With no alternative left, the Eastman interests have finally bought the Colfax business. The plant is at Columbus, Ohio, but will be removed to Rochester.

THREE DIAMONDS AWAY.

Exhibition President Tossed Valuable Rings from Car Window.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—J. E. Chilberg, President of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, is said to have accidentally thrown three diamonds worth several thousand dollars out of the car window while on his way from Portland to the Portland Exhibition last week. The diamonds belonged to Mrs. Chilberg. She had placed them in a glass of water and set them on a window sill. Then she and her husband went to breakfast.

Mr. Chilberg returned to the room first and before closing the door he picked up the diamonds and threw the water out. When Mrs. Chilberg told him of the contents of the glass he chartered a launch and drove to a nearby beach to look for the gems. They were not recovered.

RED SUCCEEDED IN FORCING BLUE,

But the Defence of Ancaster Was Gallant and Well Conducted.

Thanksgiving Day Sham Fight Was an Interesting and Successful Event.

The weather yesterday was favorable for the annual sham fight, for the sun was shining and the atmosphere clear, so that the movements of the forces could be easily followed, especially by the people who journeyed to the top of the mountain near Ancaster to see it. The rain, however, had left the ground soft and sticky and marching was tiresome. The scene was one long to be remembered as the puffs of smoke which arose when ever the attack was on gave the surrounding country the appearance of a battlefield, but without the horrors of war. The different movements were very interesting, and when the firing was least expected it broke forth.

The umpires had very little difficulty in attending to their part of the work, although on various occasions several companies gave them some hard thinking. The officers in command were well pleased with the result and expressed it as their opinion that the fight was the best that had ever been held in that vicinity. The country around about afforded numerous positions of vantage which the defending and attacking forces were not slow to make use of when the opportunity afforded itself.

The hills and valleys scattered with trees and bushes gave both sides a chance to make use of their scouts. The work of the Collegiate Cadets, who for the most part did scouting duty, was remarkable—so much so that the commanding officer made comment about their efficiency. The only disappointment was that the 7th Regiment did not turn out. However, their absence did not effect the outcome of the fight, as the attacking force was more proportionate for such manoeuvres.

THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The Thirtieth Regiment, Ninety-First Highlanders, the A. S. C. and one-half the A. M. C. composed the "red" or attacking force. They were under Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore. At 7.45, the time at which the attacking force were to leave the local armories, they were not all present and some delay was caused. After the line-up, however, the march out to the rifle ranges—the point from which they were to start at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock—was made in good time. The 13th leading, followed by the Cadets, 91st, A. S. C. and the Ambulance Corps brought up the rear, being some two hundred yards behind the main body. Upon arrival at the rifle ranges a halt was called. As the time of starting had not arrived the force was given an opportunity to rest.

THE DEFENDING FORCE.

The "blue" or defending force, under command of Lieut.-Col. Ashton, which consisted of the 38th Regiment, had for their position, Ancaster. At 10 o'clock both the defending and attacking forces despatched their scouts. Within fifteen minutes the scouts of the attacking force discovered the defence, and the attacking force on the Filman mountain road and immediately opened fire. A half company of the blue force were caught on the same road a little farther on and ordered out of action by the umpire.

THE MOVEMENT.

The blue force, before the red force arrived, had secured strong advance positions which appeared impregnable. They blocked the entrance to Ancaster and used as their main position a hill half a mile from the village while on the right toward the mountain they had a company in a good position. On the left another company acted as an outpost to keep the main body in touch with the movement. The signals from the main position to the outpost kept the different sections in touch with the movements of the enemy.

The "red" force after leaving the rifle ranges kept along the Filman road for about half a mile when the 91st and part of the 13th struck off towards the north in an endeavor to flank the defending force. The remainder of the attacking force kept on along the Filman road until the foot of the Mountain was reached, when the Cadets and a portion of the 13th followed the road for a short distance and then turned along the side of the mountain. The remainder turned towards the centre. The defending force kept the attacking force in the centre back. The firing could be heard from the centre at intervals, while the rifles of the right wing of the defence, which consisted of one company occasionally barked at some of the outposts.

Major Labatt, who was in command of the left division of the "Red" force, carried out the instructions well, although at the loss of two companies out of the three and a half he commanded. Captain Brown, who commanded the right division of the defence, secured a good position, and with his one company was able to hold them back until the position was rushed. When Major Labatt had secured the position the rest of the 38th occupied a position in a valley below, and were within reach of the guns of the attacking force.

In the centre the attacking force gradually drove the defending force back to their last position. A half company of the "Blue" force encountered Major Labatt's division, and were forced to part with their rifles, which were handed to the cadets.

The blue force were unaware of the position of the right division of the attacking force, and were taken almost entirely by surprise. The right attacking force were within easy reach of the left flank of the defence before their presence was noticed. The division of the defence was too weak to repel the much larger attacking force, and they fell back to the main position. A half company was also called from the right flank of the defence to the main position, which left but a half a company to resist Major Labatt. The result was that Labatt's division captured them.

The road from the position of the left attacking force was clear, and the umpire allowed them two companies into Ancaster.

The right of the attacking force closed in on the main position of the defence, and the defence were compelled to evacuate their position, which was their last position before retreating to the neighborhood of the village. The time being up cease fire was sounded. The "Red" force drove the enemy out of all their positions, but the enemy fell back so as to make it more instructional and prevent coming in contact. When the cease fire was sounded six companies of the 91st and three companies of the 13th were following the Blue force, which was retreating.

The right division of the Red force, which consisted of four companies, which acted as an advance column, were under command of Major McLaren. The centre attacking force was under the direction of Major Newburn, and the left division was commanded by Major Labatt. The defending force was commanded by Col. Ashton, on the left flank Captain Brown commanded. Captain Ashton had charge of the left and Major Howard that of the centre.

The umpires were:

Major de Bury, inspector of tactics at R. M. C., chief umpire.

Lieut.-Col. Logie, chief umpire for attacking party; Lieut.-Cols. Moore, Bruce, Rennie, Fraser, Majors Roberts, Knowles, Carscallen, Capt. Ross, associate umpires for the attacking party.

Col. Bertram, chief umpire for the defence; Lieut.-Cols. Ashton, Ptolemy, Stoneman, Tidwell, Major Orr, Capt. Parmenter, Munro, associate umpires for the defence.

BRANTFORD MEN WOUNDED.

Sergeant Skilton, of the 38th, was unfortunate enough to have a hole blown through his hand. He was standing with his hand over the mouth of the gun when it exploded. Private C. Sheppard was also injured in identically the same way. Col. Farmer, the surgeon for the 38th, dressed the wounds.

CAME TO THE CITY.

After the fight the men marched back to Dundas, where coffee was served. At 1.15 the local regiments, together with the 38th regiment, boarded the special train, and were soon at the station in this city. The companies then formed up, the 13th leading, the 38th in the centre, and the 91st bringing up the rear, and marched down to the armories, where they were dismissed.

DECISION GIVEN.

Major de Bury gave his decision, which was that the attacking force succeeded in driving the defence from all the positions, but he doubted if such would have been the case under service conditions.

RUSSELL HITS BACK.

His Attorney Accuses Canadian Authorities of Misrepresentation.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A charge of deliberate misrepresentation of testimony favorable to William L. Russell was made against the Canadian authorities to-day by Attorney J. W. Hall, who is representing Russell in the extradition case before United States Commissioner Walther. In presenting a deposition by J. G. Magee, a mining engineer who had been sent by the syndicate interests of Law & Company to examine the Bluebell mine, the prosecution alleged that Russell changed Magee's reports with fraudulent intent when he used them for advertising purposes. Now Mr. Hall says that before making this deposition Magee had been discharged by the Bluebell syndicate for drunkenness.

STRAY NO MORE.

Canadian Girl Sent to Rescue Home in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The latest turn in the case of Elsie Bowman, aged 19, the Canadian girl who proved a puzzle to the police after her arrest in Covington, a Kentucky suburb, took place to-day, when she was taken to the Rescue of God's Bible School in Young street, this city. The girl had wandered about the country for four years and says she will stay no more. During her police hearing she fell at the feet of the Judge in a faint for lack of food, and was taken to the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

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AS SEEN BY SCOTCHMAN.

Fine Review on Prof. Denney's Remarks on Canada

By Rev. W. H. Sedgewick at Thanksgiving Service.

Duty of the Church in Making of a Nation.

Rev. W. H. Sedgewick gave a fine address at the service held yesterday morning in Central Presbyterian Church on "Canada Through a Scotsman's Eyes."

In part he said as follows:

"Thanksgiving Day is not a holiday merely; at least it should not be so regarded. Nor is it a day for national self-laudation, for 'such boastsings as the heathen use and lesser breeds without the law.' It is the nation's acknowledgment of its dependence on God, 'beneath whose awful hand we hold dominion.' It is a day, also, for national self-scrutiny. An unexamined life is not worth living either for the individual or for the nation. Self-scrutiny, often the most unpleasant, and always the most difficult of moral actions, is, at the same time, the most salutary and necessary. Thanksgiving Day affords to the nation an opportunity of stocktaking—an opportunity of reviewing her resources, her responsibilities, her perils."

Now, it is a good thing sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. It frees us from misconceptions, from false securities and from fatal blunders. I am going to ask you, therefore, to visit Canada through the eyes of a Scotsman. He is a man of great vision and keen observation. A professor, he is far more than a mere man of books. He has had good opportunity of studying Canadian conditions, having spent months within our coasts, and travelled from Halifax to Victoria. He travelled with his eyes open, and he was at great pains to know the Canadian situation. I refer to Prof. James Denney, of the U. F. College, Glasgow. At a meeting in Glasgow on the 17th of last month a farewell to some twenty-five student missionaries who were about to sail for Canada to engage in the work of the Presbyterian Church in the West—he gave his impressions of this country. I quote the press report of his speech:

"Professor Denney said of Canada that while it was a great country, it was yet a small nation. It was a nation at the stage of development of which the Apostle's words might be used, 'first that which is natural'—Canada was a people, a people of the future, a people of the future, a people of the future. It was obeying the command to replenish the earth and subdue it. In Canada, the missionaries would find a people alert and eager in body and mind—a people the reverse of dull. But the things they were occupied with were things such as land and wheat and railways. Canada has far-flung land, mountains of wheat and railroads that cross continents. But I am not willing to concede national indifference to the pure intellectual interests. We have not done all we might or should for education; but we have done much and we are going to do more. In every province in our Dominion the university is the first of the highest influences moulding the life of the nation. Her influence is positive and constructive. In the midst of our abounding material prosperity and our headlong pursuit of wealth, she stands unmoved, exalting the finest qualities of life: the love of truth, the passion for righteousness and the fear of God. The men our universities are calling to guide their affairs are men of fine moral quality and Christian character. No, we are not indifferent to the pure intellectual interests nor to the chief end of man."

5. But we will all join with Dr. Denney in this further remark: "It was the serious work of the church to secure place in people's minds for God."

Let us analyze and estimate this statement. 1. "Canada, while it was a great country... was yet a small nation." To-day our eyes sweep over our Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we say, "Yes, Canada is a vast and vast resource, and we say that there is no country under the wide canopy of heaven more highly blessed, more richly endowed. Canada is a great country, but 'a small nation' says Dr. Denney. What shall we say to that? If he meant a nation of small population, we shall agree. But if he meant something else what shall we say? Is Canada small of soul? There is no time for argument, even if it were a question that could be decided by mere words. It will suffice if the professor's words turn our thought again to the small population, we shall agree. A nation is great only when it realizes its calling; it is great in proportion as it renders great service to man."

"What constitutes a state? Not high-raised battlements, or labor'd mound, Thick wall, or moated gate; Not cities crown'd, with spires and turrets crown'd, Nor bays and broad arm'd ports, Where, laughing at the storm, proud navies ride;

Not starry'd and spangled courts, Where low-brow'd baseness waits perfume to pride;

No! Men, high-minded men, With powers as far above dull brutes as angels, are the state."

2. "It was a nation at the stage of development of which the apostle's words might be used. First, that which is natural." This is the mere statement of a fact. It is merely stating in a terse way the fact that in Canada we are only at the beginning of things. And at the beginning of things, Canada is necessarily concerned intensely with material interests and achievements. Dr. Denney is only stating the obvious; yet it is not the least of his services. Sometimes the thing we see last is the obvious, and, always, the thing we should see first is the obvious. Canada is only at the beginning of things; but the beginning is the time of opportunity and destiny. "The beginning is the half of the whole." Let Canada see to it that she begins well!

3. "In Canada the missionaries would find a people alert and eager in body and mind—a people the reverse of dull." We are grateful for that word; we believe it is the exact word. One of our Canadian doctors has lately been in Britain, and he has brought back a haunting impression of the hopeless, bloodless, spiritless aspect of a section, and not a small section, of Britain's population. Let us be grateful that the Scottish doctor saw none such in this country, but everywhere a people alert in body and mind, a people the reverse of dull. We have a bracing climate that makes for alertness; and from many of the old world conditions we are happily free. We need, however, to be on our guard from the very beginning. Scotland there grew up in our cities conditions that blow out the light within men's brains, and crush out the spirit within men's breasts, leaving them "plundered, profaned, disinherited."

4. "A people the reverse of dull. But the things they were occupied with were things such as land and wheat and railways and questions about these left little room for the merely the pure intellectual interests, but for the question, 'what is the chief end of man?' It was to be expected, I suppose, that a learned professor coming from Scotland—a land devoted to the pure intellectual interests since the days of Knox—a land, too, where everyone is supposed, at least, to know what is the chief end of man—it was to be expected that he should have found in this land a somewhat different atmosphere. Scotland has little land, less wheat and short railways. Canada has far-flung land, mountains of wheat and railroads that cross continents. But I am not willing to concede national indifference to the pure intellectual interests. We have not done all we might or should for education; but we have done much and we are going to do more. In every province in our Dominion the university is the first of the highest influences moulding the life of the nation. Her influence is positive and constructive. In the midst of our abounding material prosperity and our headlong pursuit of wealth, she stands unmoved, exalting the finest qualities of life: the love of truth, the passion for righteousness and the fear of God. The men our universities are calling to guide their affairs are men of fine moral quality and Christian character. No, we are not indifferent to the pure intellectual interests nor to the chief end of man."

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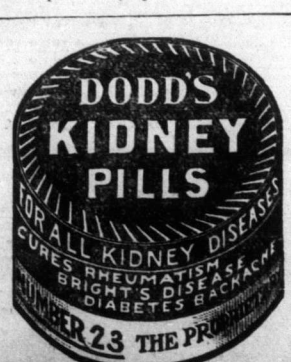
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