London Advertiser.
Founded in 1863.

ADVERTISER BUILDING,
Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One week by carrier	10c
One year by carrier	$5.00
One year by mail, outside city	$2.00
One year, delivered outside city	$3.00
Weekly Edition	75c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
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[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

MR. ROWELL AND THE WORKMEN.

If there is one thing that distinguishes modern, progressive Liberalism from the position of the reactionists on both sides of the ocean, it is a growing concern for the interests of human life, health and welfare as superior in importance even to the claims of property or "vested interests." Property must be preserved, but the Conservative is eager to protect property at the expense of the human machine. The Liberal, whether it be Lloyd George or N. W. Rowell, stands first for the bodies and the minds of men.

Mr. Rowell, like Mr. Mackenzie King, realizes the new, vast field for Liberal endeavor and is leaping enthusiastically forward to attack the outworks of the reactionist fortress at Toronto. He has raised the banner of social reform and reasons with thinking men to draw them after him. The abolition of the bar is one step for humanity against the "vested interest" which does not justify itself. Mr. Rowell has a number of interesting ideas for the improvement of public health, and is preparing to advance on other progressive lines. He is taking exceptional interest in the inadequate Workmen's Compensation Act of 1885 and working for its radical amendment.

Mr. Rowell has charged against the Whitney Government that it has shillyshallied with this workmen's compensation question now for seven long years. Mr. Studholme, the Labor member from Hamilton, and the Liberal party in the Legislature have striven to push and butt the Government along, but without success. The Government has shown itself both ignorant and listless. In that period of seven years about 4,000 Ontario breadwinners have lost their lives and 20,000 suffered injury, at their employments, while it is calculated that only a little over 20 per cent. of industrial accidents can be brought under the present law of compensation and when the employers do have to pay, only 20 to 30 per cent. of the sums paid actually reach the injured employees or their families; lawyers and insurance companies get the rest.

Charity is still a main recourse of workmen's families in mediaeval Ontario under the Whitney regime. Spain and Russia have better laws. Most of the other Canadian provinces, including Quebec, the Australian states, etc., have followed the lead of Great Britain and Germany in passing modern legislation for workmen's accidents. Ontario occupies a bad eminence in this matter. We stand for stupidity and do-nothing in high places.

Mr. Rowell pledges the Liberal party to vigorous and radical reform. A new department of labor and public health is indicated for the administration of this province. As for workmen's compensation, Mr. Rowell promises to do something and at once, along the British and German lines with improvements. Accident of whatever sort, whether due to the workman's negligence or not must be made a charge on industry, like any wear and tear of machinery. The principle of employers' collective liability must be adopted. Cost of litigation must be reduced to nil for both employers and employees, by some degree of governmental management and operation.

Mr. Rowell and the Liberals have laid down a definite program on this and other questions. Elect Mr. Rowell and something is sure to be done. Why wait for ever on the off chance of something from Sir James Whitney, the greatest of all the Sleepers?

THE BARROOM ISSUE.

Mr. Neely and his spokesmen are making an elaborate pose as the true custodians of the temperance cause.

A good deal of impudence is exhibited by members of the Whitney Government and their followers in going into East Middlesex at this juncture to ask for temperance votes.

But for the Whitney Government, there would not be a single barroom in the constituency.

The majority of the electors of London Township voted three years ago to wipe out the bars left in the riding. But the three-fifths clause saved these precious institutions, which are now potent agencies for the Government candidate.

The officials of the Government—the license commissioners—only a few weeks ago renewed the licenses of two of these places, where happenings had scandalized the riding. Mr. Neely could have prevented the renewal by a word. It could have been prevented also by Mr. Hanna, who has come to East Middlesex to boast of his services to temperance.

The temperance worker has a perfectly clear duty in this campaign. A vote for Mr. Neely is a vote against Mr. Rowell's policy. The election of Mr. Neely would be heralded throughout the Province as a victory for the liquor interests. It would encourage the Government to continue its alliance with the "trade," and to refuse any relaxation of the disabilities now imposed on the enemies of the barroom.

A vote for Neely is a vote for every licensed bar in the Province.

A vote for Sutherland is a vote against every licensed bar in the Province.

That is how the Province will regard it.

The Roblin Government regards the administration of justice as a cog in the party machine.

No doubt the license commissioners of East Middlesex are also posing as temperance workers.

Mr. Monk's resignation is in the Premier's hand. Messrs. Nantel and Pelletier prefer to eat out of his hand.

It is to be hoped none of the temperance people in East Middlesex are still in doubt as to how to vote. The liquor people aren't.

Mayor Graham also says that the city is paying too much for electric lighting. Does anyone accuse the mayor of looking at the thing through Grit spectacles?

The scenery for the new political farce, "The German Peril," is receiving the finishing touches at Ottawa. The leading comedy role will be played by Colonel Hughes.

The decision against the shoe machinery combine is one of the first fruits of the Laurier Government's anti-combine law. Under the present Government it may be the last.

Colonel Hugh Clark, M. P., says that local option is better than the abolition of the bar. In other words, the half is greater than the whole. But Hugh is a professional humorist.

Mr. L. G. Chiozza-Money, M. P., reports, as a result of inquiries, that in 1907 the British people spent £9,000,000 on motor cars, and rather less than £9,500,000 on wooden furniture. The contrast of wealth and poverty in the old land could not be more bitingly illustrated.

CANADA OR RUSSIA?

Here is a plain, unvarnished narrative of election campaign episodes in Macdonald, Man.:

Two personators were caught redhanded by Opposition scrutineers and arrested on informations sworn out on the spot. They were charged with an offence carrying with it fine AND imprisonment—not fine OR imprisonment. Within three hours of the close of the poll they were at liberty. They were given bail at $250 each by a justice of the peace, who was the chief organizer of the Government forces in the district where the personators were operating. The two culprits upon being let out on bail were remanded for trial at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning last in the provincial police court. At that hour the complainants, their lawyers and witnesses were present in the courtroom to proceed with the case. They were met by the magistrate with the astounding information that he had an hour earlier heard the men privately and imposed a fine of $50 upon them! And the election law clearly provides for a fine and not less than three months' imprisonment!

Mr. D. H. Walkinshaw, aged 26, a graduate of Toronto University, went West in September last and was engaged as organizing superintendent of a fire insurance company. He had worked for reciprocity in Ontario and volunteered his services, free of charge, to Mr. Richardson in Macdonald. He went to Rothwell and canvassed for votes in company with Mr. Adam Forbes, a merchant of the town. On Oct. 9 he was arrested at Rothwell by a provincial policeman who produced a warrant sworn before a local justice of the peace, charging him with violating section 269 of the Dominion Election Act, but giving no particulars. He was searched and his money, papers and everything belonging to him taken from him. He was then escorted to the railway station—kidnapped—by the policemen, who accompanied him to Winnipeg. On arrival there he was hurried into an automobile and rushed to the provincial jail, his solicitor, who had been wired by friends to meet the train, being ordered to keep away under threat.

At the jail, Mr. Walkinshaw was again searched and again denied permission to see his counsel that night. He was ordered to undress and was locked in a cell all night. In the morning he was given a pot of porridge without milk, a portion of dry bread and a tin cup of tea without sugar or milk. He was taken into another ward, locked in a cell again and then taken to the C. N. R. station in a taxicab. His solicitor tried to enter the taxicab, but was ordered away.

Mr. Walkinshaw was rushed to Portage la Prairie—kidnapped again—locked up in the provincial jail, given a dinner of thin, greasy soup, one baked potato, dry bread and a tin cup of rank tea without sugar or milk. After dinner he was brought before Magistrate Marshall, still without a lawyer, was denied bail by the crown prosecutor, was remanded to jail till Saturday, Oct. 12, was taken back to the jail, locked in the cell like a common criminal, and subjected to the same treatment with regard to meals, sleeping accommodation and confinement as he had been previously. Then for the first time he was allowed to see a solicitor.

On the Saturday, the crown prosecutor said the documents in the case had not been forwarded. Bail was granted in two sureties of $1,000 each, and one personal surety of $2,000—$4,000 in all. When the case came before the magistrate on the following Thursday, Oct. 17, the crown offered no evidence whatever, and Mr. Walkinshaw was given a certificate of dismissal!

Capt. W. B. Sifton, of Minitonas, Man., was asked by Mr. Richardson to go to St. Laurent, where the former was particularly well known, in order to check the operations of a gang of Government election workers, who had been scattered over the district. Their activities were unbridled because of the fact that St. Laurent had shown a pronounced Liberal tendency in the reciprocity campaign.

Capt. Sifton was shadowed from the moment he entered the district and 24 hours before the poll opened he was arrested charged with buying votes for Richardson. He denounced his accusers, and, as bail was refused, was given a hearing in the infamous court of Magistrate McMicken. The information stated that Capt. Sifton had been using his influence for the Opposition candidate, which, he agreed, was precisely what he had been doing. The case was put over, Capt. Sifton being ordered to keep to his house, and do no more election work. During the same day he was informed by the deputy attorney-general that there was no case against him, and he was honorably acquitted. Subsequently it was proved that the information against him was sworn out on Oct. 7, before he went into the constituency. The offence was not supposed to have been committed until Oct. 10!

Mr. Sifton was arrested at 2 o'clock on a Friday afternoon. In company with Constable Jarvis he proceeded to the C. N. R. station, where he wrote a message to the Richardson headquarters in Winnipeg advising them of his arrest, and notifying them that it would be necessary to take other steps to protect the poll. He tendered the money for the payment of this telegram, and it was accepted.

Before the agent could send the telegram, the other member of the arresting party, Constable T. Steadman, came on the scene. He declared that as Mr. Sifton was in custody, he had no right to send the telegram, and ordered the telegraph operator not to send it; whereupon the operator handed the money for the message back to Mr. Sifton.

Subsequently, however, late at night, the agent sent forward the telegram, which was received at the Richardson headquarters at about half-past ten. An attempt was made, even at that late hour, to reach parties at Lake St. Francis by telephone, but it was found impossible to raise the office.

The result was that the executive committee had no representative at the poll during election day, and a Conservative majority of 58 was secured, where, in September, 1911, the majority had been only 13.

Contrast the treatment of the two personators—self-confessed culprits—who worked for the Government candidate, with the treatment accorded to the two innocent men who worked for the Opposition candidate! Is Manitoba in Canada or Russia?

Old Irish Poets Great Singers

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

There was a time when the poets of Ireland were a proud and privileged class. This was in the golden age of Celtic poetry between the eighth and twelfth centuries. A poet laureate in that happy time was no Alfred Austin; for he was lifted high above the clamors of contemporary criticism and could in reality call the king his uncle. The fiercest warrior had to fall behind him in the procession, and no matter how much his enemies hated him they did not dare lay hands upon the man whom the king delighted to honor. He was such a favored person that the king himself could not refuse to give him any reward he asked in return for a brand new poem of praise or mourning. Naturally the laureates of those far-off, golden days had an exalted opinion of their own greatness. Poets are born egotists; they would not put pen to paper unless they were, but nowadays poverty and popular disregard contrive to keep them fairly humble. But in Ireland about 1000 A.D., the poet's head was too large for his hat. It is related of one laureate, who had grown tired of asking for raiment and money, that after he had sung a new song and was asked by the king what he desired as a reward, he said, "Your majesty, your eye!" It was an embarrassing request, for the king had only one eye. But the king was a true lover of poetry, if not of the poet, and he gave up his sole optic rather than be considered a traitor to the Muses. Hence we are told that a sheet of water in Ireland, Lough Derg, received its name, "The Lake of the Red Eye." The eye was probably red with anger just after the laureate made his insolent request. Ah, 'twas a fine time for poets when they could pluck out kings' eyes!

But if we are to believe Mr. Shane Leslie, who has been telling this story in the New York "Outlook," those old Irish poets were great singers in spite of their swollen heads. Mr. Leslie praises their peculiar and wonderful sense of nature. It is this natural magic which "fills Irish poetry with so many quaint and personifying expressions, which speaks of the robin's cry as 'the music of the red-breasted men' and the bees and chafers as 'the little musicians of the world,' which trembles with the horror and dreariness and silences of winter scenes, and yet rises to a wild frenzy when the talk of the rushes' is heard and all nature finds so many voices that even 'the stuttering quagmire prattles.' Here is a winter song dating from the ninth century:

"These are my tidings for you—that the forest stags bell,
And that summer has gone and left snow upon flood and on fell,
That the winds leap up cold and the sun sinketh low in the sky,
And shorter of course are the tides of the sea running high.

"Blood red is the bracken, the flower of its beauty is gone,
And the wild geese are raising their cry, oh, so weary and wan,
For the fingers of winter have cluched the bright wings of the bird,
And the season of ice is at hand—such tidings I heard."

Mr. Leslie also finds that the old Irish poets have a richer sense of color than is usual with any but the Oriental mind. This, he thinks, is perhaps an indication that the earliest Irishman came from Palestine or the east. Another prominent characteristic of Celtic poetry is the note of melancholy. "Unhappy Ireland" has produced unhappy singers. But today, as always in her troubled history, Ireland's sorrows have been reflected in lines whose haunting sadness invests them with immortal loveliness. "In all his literature," says Mr. Leslie in eloquent words, "the Celt was haunted by the riddling terror of the after-life. He watched, or rather felt, his life moving swiftly under its burden of love and beauty into the gulf of the unknown.

"Death he recognized as supreme. This supremacy seemed only the stronger for the momentary presence of light and love. All the thousands of transient colors that delighted his eye went only to enrich and darken the ultimate shadow towards which his creation moved.

"It is only the pessimist, perhaps, who can really enjoy the passing glory of the world. Certainly of the ancient races none showed a more persistent pleasure in the pageant of nature and life than the Celtic people, whom Melancholy is thought to have most avowedly made her own."

This last paragraph is specially interesting at this time when Ireland is once more passing through anxious days.

Ivanhoe.

THE PRICE.

[Boston Transcript.]

Guest—That's a beautiful rug, May. I ask you how much it cost you?

Host — Five hundred dollars. A hundred and fifty for it, and the rest for furniture to match.

A DEADLY PARALLEL.

[Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.]

Greene, '15—Why do you study Latin when it's a dead language?

Beane, '13—Why do you study English when it's been murdered so often?

"SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY."

[Exchange.]

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with:

"Hello, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied our hero, moodily. "Tomorrow's my wife's birthday and I am thinking o' the present."

BETTING ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTON.

[Springfield Republican.]

The betting odds in Wall street yesterday reflected the feeling that Taft rather than Wilson will be the victim of whatever shifting of votes may come from the shooting of Mr. Rosevelt. The odds of 3 to 1 in favor of Wilson held strong, in spite of the Milwaukee episode. But as between Roosevelt and Taft for second place in the popular vote, betting was recorded at even money, although the betting recently had been in Taft's favor. Presumably, the theory of gamblers is that the Wilson strength, being so overwhelmingly democratic in party affiliations, cannot be so easily affected by the attempted assassination as the Taft strength. Mr. Taft had been coming up rather rapidly in the past fortnight, "on the curb," by reason of the business prosperity of the country under his administration. If the occurrence in Milwaukee should bear heaviest upon him, in a political sense, his ill-luck would appear to be more than any mortal ought to be made to endure.

OUR NEEDS.

[Life.]

"Steadfast men are needed in public life," says Supreme Court Justice Pitney, "men able to resist the tumult of the crowd." And we also need a steadfast crowd—a crowd able to resist the encroachments of steadfast men.

WHAT SHE GAINED.

[Boston Transcript.]

Hub—Well, do you think you've gained anything from your two weeks in this country?

Wife — Indeed, yes. I've learned more about the different brands of canned goods than I could pick up in a year at home.

THEY JUST HAD TO WIN.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

A prominent grain man's remark on the Macdonald election this morning was:

"The Roblin-Rogers combination would have beaten the Duke of Connaught even worse, and they'd probably have worked a loyalty cry against him, to boot."

HE WILL.

[Chatham News.]

Sir Wilfrid was great in victory, he is greater in defeat. His supporters intend to find out by actual experiment if he won't be still greater in another victory.

DANGEROUS GROUND.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

It was in the churchyard. The morning sun shone brightly, and the dew was still on the grass. "Ah, this is the weather that makes things spring up," remarked the passer-by casually, to an old gentleman seated on a bench.

"Hush," replied the old gentleman. "I've got three wives buried here."

Women's Suits Tailored-to-Order

In Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Whipcords and Other Fashionable Suitings.

OUR LADIES' TAILORING Dept. will make a coat and skirt suit tailored to your order of high-grade Blue or Black Worsted at the moderate prices of

$25.00 to $40.00

Scotch Tweed Suits, tailored to order. Prices, complete, $22.00 to $30.00.

Whipcord Suits, tailored to order. Prices, $24.50 to $26.75.

The suit will be fashioned in any style that the customer may select, the choice of materials is very large, including the newest and most fashionable suitings. The work of our man-tailor stands every test of high-grade tailoring.

Now is the time to engage an appointment with him.

Full particulars will be supplied in the Dress Goods Dept. in our 243 Dundas street store.

CHAPMAN'S

Women's Raincoats, $7.00

Full length Rubber Raincoats, fawn color, made with raglan sleeves, high neck and close-fitting collar. Women's sizes.

Misses' Raincoats, $5.00

Fawn color, rubberized rep, full length, with raglan sleeve, close-fitting collar. Sizes for misses, 14, 16 and 18 years.

WARMLY LINED PETTICOATS.
Women's Black Sateen Petticoats, lined to the flounce with red shaker flannel. Price **$1.25**

KNITTED WOOL PETTICOATS.
Plain colors and stripes. A warm, snug-fitting petticoat for elderly ladies' wear. Price **$1.50**

(Garment Section in Our 243 Dundas Street Store).

72-Inch Unbleached Sheeting

Plain Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide. Nice firm quality. On sale Wednesday, at a yard..... **22¢**

TYPE TOWELS — Heavy, pure linen, quick drying cloth. Sizes 20x28 inches, at..... **10¢ each (six for 50¢)**

TOWELLING, for roller and hand towels, 17-inch, at..... **14 yards $1.00**

BATH TOWELS — Large size Turkish Bath Towels, red stripes. Special value, at each ..... **12½¢**

LINFIN BATH TOWELS, gray and white stripes. Size 20x40 inches. Each.... **15¢**

(In Our 243 Dundas Street Store.)

Holeproof Cashmere Hosiery

Specially made for the Canadian trade. Six pairs are guaranteed for six months. Fine all-wool cashmere, in black or tan; women's and misses' sizes. At a pair..... **50¢**

Children's Holeproof Cashmere Hose, **35¢** a pair, 3 pairs $1.00; **50¢** a pair, 3 pairs $1.50.

(239 Dundas Street, West Door.)

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239 and 243 Dundas Street

HOPE HAS NOT DIED IN BREAST OF ALD. WRIGHT

With Spartan Courage He Still Urges Fight for "V" Site.

Ald. W. D. J. Wright has not given up hope of building the city hall on the "V" site, and is planning to have a vote taken on the proposition at the coming municipal elections. Just what his scheme is cannot be learned at this time, but he maintains that he will persist in his efforts to have an expression of opinion on the question.

He made an effort to have the council favor his project on Monday night, but without success. He first moved that the council exercise the options now held on the "V" property, and submit it and the Spencer Block to the ratepayers. Mayor Graham ruled the motion out of order, and Ald. Wright also moved to reconsider the whole question. However, the mayor ruled this motion out of order, and Ald. Wright subsided.

He has not given up the fight by any means, but at the next meeting of the council he will bring the matter up again.

"The hall has not been built on the Spencer Block," he stated. "I am positive it will never be. I am not going to give up the fight yet."

G. K. C. ON DICKENS.

[G. K. Chesterton.]

Mr. G. K. Chesterton presided on Saturday night at the Dickens Fellowship dinner held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford street, and in proposing "The Immortal Memory of Charles Dickens," said the expression was rather an under-statement of his glory. There were a great many writers whom they could never forget, but there were few like Dickens, whom they perpetually remembered. Every man who read Charles Dickens was a haunted man. They could not get away from him. Dickens surrounded mankind with a mythology. He turned the world into an extraordinary world. The more they looked at modern politics and modern affairs, the more they would see that the Dickens hero and the Dickens villain were coming more into conflict.

MR. MONK'S PRINCIPLE.

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Monk's reply is convincing. He resigns. It is understood that he does so because of his inability to agree with his colleagues on the naval policy. It is not often that a Canadian cabinet minister resigns on a question of policy and resumes his seat as a private member. Whether we agree or not with the opinions of Mr. Monk, there will be a general impulse throughout the country to give him credit for choosing to stand by the principles he advocates.

THE BAR.

[T. Watson, Iona Station.]

Who as a statesman
Pleads for the Bar?
Who says, "To keep it
Anxious we are?"

Who, to defend it
Says, "I will try?"
Each faithful mother
Answers, "Not I."

Who says, "It always
Licensed shall be?"
Tradesmen and merchants
Answer, "Not we."

What true advantage
Comes from its sway?
Toilers are crying,
"Take it away."

Who in its presence
Safety can see?
All large employers
Answer, "Not we."

Wisest of people,
Distant and far,
Say with decision,
"Banish the Bar."

None to defend it
Now are disposed;
Clear is the mandate,
"Bars must be closed."

Essay Contest, Win a Prize

Boys and girls in the public and separate schools of London (not the Collegiate), are eligible to enter this contest. Write an essay on Fort Fraser, Macleod or Swift Current. Information can be had at our office.

NO ENTRANCE FEE AT ALL,

But free entry blanks now ready at

WESTERN CANADA REALTY CO. 169 Dundas St. London

MOTHER OF SEVEN FEARED HER BOY MUST STOP WORK

Hard to Send Lad to School Till 16 With Living High, She Writes.

BUT ACT SEEKS ONLY TO GET AT LOAFERS

Advertiser Subscriber Disturbed by New Act Need Not Worry Longer.

A mother, misunderstanding the import of the adolescent act, to be enacted by the board of education here, raising the school age from 14 to 16 years, has written to The Advertiser, asking whether or not the family will be compelled to take her boy from his work and send him to school for another year.

The letter explains her anxiety:

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Will you kindly answer the following. If a boy left school under the old law at 14 years of age, and has been working for one year, can the parents be compelled to take him away from his work and send him to school? I have a boy, the oldest of seven children. He is working in the daytime, and is going to night school. He is doing well. The boy is the only help of his father, who is a workingman. It is hard for working people, when there is a large family, to send a boy to school until he is 16 years of age, now that living is so high. It is all right for the gentry. Please answer an old subscriber.

(Signed) A MOTHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN.

No Effect in Her Case.

The letter was shown Secretary R. M. McElheran, of the board of education, who stated emphatically that the new law would have no effect whatever on such cases as the woman writes about.

"The law was framed to get hold of the boys who are not working and who are not attending school," said Mr. McElheran. "It has been shown on investigation that in every city there are a large number of boys who idle away their time until they are fourteen and then go to work, badly equipped for any labor. The adolescent act is aimed to get at these idlers, and compel them to go to school. They must attend night classes, where they will receive instruction in useful knowledge.

After the Idlers.

"Such a boy as is mentioned in the letter is absolutely free from the influence of such legislation. He is doing exactly what the act wants to do with the idlers. The act gives the board power to deal with special cases. If any parent considers the act working to his disadvantage, he may appeal to the board, and on explaining the case, I am sure the board will act with discretion. We want to get at the boys from 14 to 16 years, who are spending their time in pool rooms and such places, particularly in the evenings. They are learning no good, and if they can be forced to go to school, good results are certain to follow. The mother who wrote that letter need not worry, nor need any parent similarly situated."

The adolescent act has not become law in the city as yet. The board of education have recommended that it be enacted, but this will not be done until the beginning of the winter term.

CASCARETS CLEANSE LIVER AND BOWELS

No Headache, Bad Taste, Sour Stomach or Coated Tongue By Morning.

It is more necessary that you keep your Bowels, Liver and Stomach clean, pure and fresh than it is to keep the sewers and drainage of a large city free from obstruction.

Are you keeping clean inside with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system the constipated waste matter and poison in the intestines and bowels.

No odds how badly and upset you feel, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

SHOOTING PARTIES WILL BE PROSECUTED

Denfield People Complain of Damage Done by Reckless Youths.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Denfield, Oct. 22.—Farmers in this district intend taking some measures this year to prevent parties of young men from going over their premises shooting on Thanksgiving Day. For the past few years they have been annoyed greatly by parties of youths, who would come out from London and spend the holiday shooting at everything in sight. In this way many have lost hens, turkeys, cats and other animals, and not a few have had close calls from being shot themselves by reckless marksmen. This year all trespassers will be promptly prosecuted.

While picking apples recently Mr. Charles Roberts had a bad fall and sustained a very severe shaking up.

Mr. James Cleghorn visited with his parents at Bluevale recently.

Most of the farmers in this district have completed their threshing, and the grain will average high, and is of splendid quality. In many places it is reported that barley and oats are badly discolored by the wet.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Oct. 21.	Reported at	From
Hesperian	Montreal	Glasgow
Ascania	Montreal	Southampton
Manxman	Quebec	Bristol
Man. Trader	Quebec	Monchester
Athenia	Quebec	Glasgow
Sant' Anna	New York	Marseilles
Columbia	New York	Glasgow
Haverford	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Prinz Adalbert	Philadelphia	Hamburg
Bulgaria	Baltimore	Hamburg
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	New York
Cameronia	Glasgow	New York
Grampian	Glasgow	Montreal
Saturnia	Glasgow	Montreal
Rochambeau	Havre	New York
Ivernia	Madeira	New York
Calabria	Genoa	New York
Duca di Genova	Naples	New York
K. P. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	New York
Pres. Lincoln	Plymouth	New York