

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

Do You Use It?

THE MAN FROM THE WEST

BY E. EVERETT GREEN.
Author of The Marriage of Marcia, Lady Elizabeth, The Juggernaut, etc.

"This is immensely interesting. Acryngton. You say that you knew this man under the name of Maine out in Denver city, and that there was an Anthony Gaskell also—a delicate youth—not expected to live?"

"That's so. It all came back to me when I saw Maine. I'm dead sure he was Maine and the other chap Gaskell; but since it may come to a case of hard swearing and cross-examination, which peels your skin off and gets your quills the wrong way, I'm just going to make assurance doubly sure. I've written out to a pal of mine over yonder, who knows all the Denver folks. He was mad on snapshots, too, and is a dab hand with a camera. I reckon he'll be able to send along a good many bits of postboard that maybe will be useful. One thing more I've made plum sure of. That dark-bearded, hood-nosed spook you sampled in the gallery—that was this chap Maine. He's got hold of some secret about this old shack of yours, and he came to have a spy round him, and now it's fastened up. Looks well, too—and will."

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A PRETTY DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL—NO. 8565.

The extreme simplicity of this little dress constitutes its chief charm. White linen, trimmed with bands of pink-dotted linen, was used in its construction, but pique, chambray and gingham are all adapted to the design, trimmed with bands of insertion. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4 to 10 years, and requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the 6-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement—Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent, please enclose your name, address, and the date of order. Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

keep out all unauthorized visitors. I'm only a trustee for these family heirlooms. I'm not going to have prowling spooks making free here—Gaskell or no."

"That's your style, sonny—keep 'em all out. Looks mighty well, too, all that greenery, yallery, needlework and Holy snakes—darn! having the time to do all that with your blooming needled! Glad I wasn't born a female in those kind of times!"

"Have you seen Mary since you got back?" suddenly asked Cotswold.

"No, I ain't. Mary's been sent off to Coombe Harbor with the kids. I'm going along presently to look her up, but the plot's a bit thickened—by something which is going to play your game, too. Mary's stayin' with Miss Lawley—sister to our friend over yonder, and these Gaskell-Maine folk are coming along to stop there, too. I suppose they want to begin playin' their cards, and I'll be mighty curious to see the sort of hands they hold. The lawyer skunk wants his chance to four Mary. It's a sort of three-cornered arrangement that may become mighty interesting to onlookers. I'm going to take a room at the inn yonder, and I'll be there there that I told you of. I'll not want Maine to see me as Val Acryngton, but it might serve well enough to brush up against him—what shall I say—Mr. Proby. Days are beginnin' to draw in a bit. With a big Inverness cape and a little cuteness I ought to be able to slip in and out and change togs without settin' tongues waggin'. Your folks here aren't so almighty sharp, I take it. And I wasn't born yesterday."

"I'm not sure that I won't have a room at the inn also," said Cotswold, with a brilliant light in his eyes. "Val, a good night over the shoulders with a broad palm."

"That's your style, Cotswold. You come along with me, Mary and the kids. I'll be down by the shore, and with the young fry and you can have a talk with Mary. Hilda says she's been sent off to be out of the way of the other ladies' rest her sweet eyes spoil their little show. Gee-whillikins, but this beats the bugs! Not little Hilda be crownin' when she hears the news? Up to, she's a daisy—that little girl."

Cotswold's face was rather grave and set.

"I've got to go carefully, though, Acryngton. Whilst this uncertainty lasts I ought not to—"

"Oh, all right, work it your own way. It ain't my funeral. Only remember that the Lawleys think they're got little Mary into something like a trap. I'm here to see that there's no playin' too low down; but I reckon you'd like a hand in the game, too."

"That's true, and even if things came to the worst I have something of my own."

"And I rather reckon that little Mary has the same, but I've not got to the bottom of that bit of business yet. It's the next job I'm on to. That rat-faced lawyer knows which side his bread's buttered, and I'm goin' to nose out that butter before long."

It was not long after this that Val found himself sitting beside Gaffer Tompkins, who was watching the ideas in the slow leisurely fashion that the old man liked. Val had never disordered his visits, and was particularly careful not to be always harping on one string or constantly harking back to one subject. He had immense patience and considerable power of leading up to the point he wished. So now it was Gaffer Tompkins himself who made the remark.

"Mighty curious about them there papers havin' no writing on them at all!"

"Mighty curious," assented Val and said no more.

"Old squire—he were a deep one—don't seem just like him neither. Mighty curious, too. He'd gone a bit dotty in the head; but he sometimes, you know—the best of them."

"The old man shook his head. 'Old squire were never dotty. He knew what he was about. 'Twas Lawyer Lawley himself said so, when he came to draw my bit of a will when I was downright bad, just six months after old squire died. He said: 'Why, Gaffer, you be as clear as the head as squire, was up to the last'—them was his own words."

"So you were bad, were you, and had Lawyer Lawley to make a will for you? That was wise. Did he come often?"

"Nay, nobbut once to hear what I'd got to say; and once for me to sign it safe after he'd drawn it. I did hear late as he'd abin once in between when I was too mortal bad to listen to his havers. He stopped a bit and then went away. Leastwise he told me so when he came again. He knew old squire was right in his head up to the very last."

Val rose and knocked the ashes out of his pipe.

"Well, he ought to know, and we'll take his word for it; but it's mighty queer all the same."

Val strode into the wood and there he paused and laughed softly to himself.

"Lawyer Lawley—I think I smell a rat," said he.

once told her smiling. "I think he can quite well take care of himself; and if not, then he deserves what he gets."

"Yes, that's all very well—only you don't know what a whole pack of women on the warpath are like. They do manage to twist things round so, and they make up such taradiddles, too. Why, to hear Mona go on you'd think he'd proposed that good lady to trap unwary husbands—some girls I've seen it."

Hilda was furious at Mary's banishment; but to Mary herself came almost as relief, only that she found it somewhat vexatious to be domiciled with Miss Lawley. Not that she had any grudge against that good lady herself, but she was sister to the lawyer and devoted to his interests.

The advent of the Gaskells was a matter of interest to Mary, who knew that Gaskell was the family name of the Cotswolds, and was struck by the coincidence. She was also rather glad not to be the sole adult guest in that house behind its red brick walls, and conveniently near to the tidal water which was called by courtesy "the sea."

Mrs. Gaskell made quite a set at her the very first evening, sitting beside her on the sofa—dressed much more grandly than the occasion demanded—and trying to draw from her all the local gossip which Miss Lawley was unable to furnish.

"So you know Lord Cotswold, do you? My! I just long to see a real live lord. What's he like, anyhow?"

"Why, like any other English gentleman," answered Mary, laughing, "and his grandfathers died he was not a lord at all, but just Mr. Maurice Gaskell. It is curious you should have the same name. Do you know whether you belong to same family?"

The lady got rather red and laughed, glancing across at her husband, who sat talking to Mary, and the sister, who had dropped in and the sister.

"Well, I rather guess that's what Anthony's here to see. We've got a lot of papers about this, and it's the Cotswold property. Seemed like as though his father had been mixed up with this lot before he came across West. It's mighty interesting to think that you may have a lord for your relation. I'm told it's an elegant old house. That Cotswold Chase. I'd like to think I'd claim kinship with a lord."

Fancy being a cousin to a lord!"

To Be Continued.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO

The Government Forecast of the Probable Yields This Year.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1909 show the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by an experienced staff of correspondents, embracing every township:

Wheat—663,375 acres, yielding 13,996,362 bushels, or 20.9 per acre, as compared with 759,642 acres, 16,430,476 bushels and 21.6 in 1908. The average for 27 years was 20.7.

Spring Wheat—135,161 acres, yielding 2,215,314 bushels, or 16.4 per acre, as compared with 142,124 acres, 2,197,719 bushels and 15.5 in 1908. The average for 27 years was 15.9.

Barley—695,262, yielding 18,273,285 bushels or 26.3 per acre, as compared with 734,029 acres, 20,888,569 bushels and 28.5 in 1908. The annual average was 27.7.

Oats—2,995,585 acres, yielding 87,966,527 bushels, or 29.4 per acre, as compared with 2,774,259 acres, 96,826,419 bushels and 34.8 in 1908. The annual average was 35.7.

Pears—381,609 acres, yielding 7,842,927 bushels, or 20.6 per acre, as compared with 386,842 acres, 7,401,336 bushels and 18.7 in 1908. The annual average was 10.4.

Beans—45,029 acres, yielding 857,663 bushels, or 19.0 per acre, as compared with 46,477 acres, 783,757 bushels and 16.9 in 1908. The annual average was 17.1.

Rye—94,661 acres, yielding 1,594,868 bushels, or 16.8 per acre, as compared with 87,968 acres, 1,433,616 bushels and 16.3 in 1908. The annual average was 16.4.

Hay and Clover—3,228,445 acres, yielding 3,885,145 tons, or 1.20 per acre, as compared with 3,233,141 acres, 4,635,287 tons and 1.42 in 1908. The annual average crop was 1.46.

The following are the areas in acres of crops for which the estimated yields have not yet been attempted for 1909: Buckwheat, 176,630; corn (for husking), 322,789; corn (for forage), 288,346; mixed grains, 474,530; potatoes, 169,695; mangel wurzels, 70,488; carrots, 3,506; sugar beets, 10,812; turnips, 12,406; pasture, 3,190,780; summer fallow, 231,707; orchard, 300,364; small fruits, 24,614; vineyard, 11,420.

Statistics of live stock on hand, July 1:

	1909.	1908.
Horses	728,308	726,471
Milk cows	1,075,496	1,115,374
Other cattle	1,693,088	1,711,485
Sheep and lambs	1,130,667	1,143,898
Pigs	1,551,187	1,218,763
Poultry	12,086,580	12,236,613

Live stock sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30:

	1909.	1908.
Horses	76,461	71,214
Cattle	800,228	798,062
Sheep	533,441	545,320
Pigs	1,988,432	2,129,944
Poultry	4,177,585	4,108,750

"BLANCO POSNET" IN DUBLIN

Shaw's Censored Play Stirs Up Great Applause Instead of a Riot.

Dublin, Aug. 28.—There has been considerable excitement here during the last few days in anticipation of the production of George Bernard Shaw's "Blanco Posnet." The victory called the attention of the management of the Abbey Theatre to the fact that the English censor had placed a ban on the play and hinted that, although the English censorship was inoperative in Ireland, he might if necessary exercise the viceroys' privilege and prevent the presentation.

A great much controversy in the newspapers and characteristic letters from and interviews with Shaw and others and the adoption of a few trifling modifications, the play was produced to-night before a crowded house. A large proportion of those present expected to be dreadfully shocked by the play, and so greatly had public feeling been stirred up that the Government made

elaborate police preparations to deal with a possible riot.

In anticipation of a row crowds gathered in the neighborhood of the Abbey Theatre early in the evening. The pother, however, evaporated harmlessly. None of the audience was shocked and no one protested against the play. On the contrary they found it absorbingly interesting and recorded their appreciation vociferously.

A LEGAL BLUNDER

New York Transfer Stock Tax May Be of No Use.

New York, Aug. 27.—Members of the New York Stock Exchange today learned of what they regarded as a legal blunder committed in the enactment of the new consolidated laws by the last legislature in incorporating the new laws the stock transfer tax of 1906 instead of the stock transfer tax of 1905. The former was declared unconstitutional in January, 1907, by the court of appeals.

The law of 1907, which was declared unconstitutional, imposed a tax of two cents on each share of stock regardless of whether it was of a face value of \$100 or less than that amount. The law of 1905, which was sustained by the courts, imposed a tax of 2 cents per share upon each \$100 share, or upon a group of shares aggregating \$100 in face value.

Under the 1906 law the transfer of one share of \$100, \$10 or even \$1 was 2 cents, but under the 1905 law, taxing face value and not shares as a unit, an aggregate value of \$100, making no more, namely, 2 cents, than the transfer of one \$100 share.

Consequently the stock exchange members declare they have been paying far more, apparently, for stock transfers than should be the case. It is said the difference amounts to many millions, and many lawyers have been set to work to devise a way of unravelling the tangle.

HURRICANES ON GULF

September and October Months of Maximum Frequency.

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—With all vessels today exercising caution on the gulf as a result of the fourth hurricane warning during the month of August, attention has been called to the unusually large number of storms and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico during the last month.

An examination today of the local weather bureau's records showed that September and October were the months of maximum frequency for the much-dreaded West Indian hurricanes. These hurricanes originate between the tenth and twentieth parallels, usually to the westward of 55 degrees west, although some have been traced as far east as the Cape Verde Islands.

Moving in a west-northwesterly direction at the rate of about 400 miles a day, they are expected to strike the Gulf coast of the United States and 38 degrees north and pass to the northward with increasing velocity.

During the period between 1878 and the present year, 34 West Indian hurricanes have been traced in September and 39 in October. These have wrought great damage, especially along the gulf coast, the aggregate losses amounting to many millions of dollars.

POULTRY SHOW AT WESTERN FAIR

A Fine Lot of Special Prizes To Be Given This Year.

In no department of this great exhibition is there greater interest than in the poultry. Under the able chairmanship of Ald. J. Saunders this department has increased in interest and popularity from year to year. It is expected that this year will eclipse them all. Entries are coming in freely and some extra large ones have been received. The management have this year given a third prize in cash in the form of a ribbon. This will be very much better for the exhibitors, giving them a chance to at least win their entry fee back in cash. Never in the history of the exhibition has there been such a splendid array of specials offered in this department of interest.

Adrian Poultry Review of Toronto offers a bronze medal to the exhibitor winning the most points in the Barred Plymouth Rocks. Ribbons are offered by the Canadian Leghorn Club, the Canadian White Wyandotte Club, the Canadian Game and Game Bantam Association, the Red Feather Poultry Yards, the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association and others. Several cash specials are given by individuals and a consolation prize of goods to the value of 50 cents given by Mr. A. A. Morgan to each exhibitor not winning a prize. Ten beautiful silver cups have been donated by the Poultry Association of the city to the different breeds, and the Canadian White Wyandotte Club also offers a silver challenge cup for best cockerel and pullet, to be won three times. A third prize in cash has been added to the pigeon list throughout, and a large entry will be made. All intending exhibitors should attend to making their entries at once, so that they may receive proper attention before the rush of the exhibition is on. Entry blanks and all information given on application to the secretary, A. M. Hunt.

ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Have The Advertiser follow you. Change of address will be made as often as desired. Drop a card or phone 107. In requesting change of address give old as well as new address.

Toronto Fair.

When going to the Exhibition do not forget the fair train on the C. P. R. Leaves Toronto at 12:45 p.m., arrive London at 4:55 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 8:42 p.m., 12:40 a.m., Aug. 28 to Sept. 11, 12:55 a.m., Sept. 2, 7 and 9. All tickets good to return until Sept. 14. Call for programme at C. P. R. City Ticket Office, corner Dundas and Richmond.

PLENARY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 16

Important Gathering of Roman Catholic Clergy To Be Held.

DECREE ON MODERNISM

And the Dress of Clergy Will Be Among the Matters To Be Discussed.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—On Sept. 16, the first general, or national, council of the Catholic Church ever held in Canada will be opened in the city of Quebec, with all the ceremonies befitting such an extraordinary occasion.

The importance of the gathering can be estimated when it is known that the council is only the fifth general one to be held in the western hemisphere. Three of the others were convened at Baltimore in the years 1852, 1856, and 1884. The fourth was held in South America.

Some Sessions Public. The council will last two or three weeks, it is expected. Most of the sessions will be private, but there will be a number open to the public, not in the sense, however, that the public will be admitted for the purpose of taking part in the discussion.

There have been in the past a number of ceremonies at which the "pomp and panoply" of the Catholic Church have been seen, to be admired by the adherents of that faith, and wondered at by others. Never, though, in the history of Canada has there been such a gathering as will take place in Quebec. Its like has never been witnessed before, and those who will have the opportunity will travel from near and far to be present at the opening and closing ceremonies to be held in the Basilica, one of the most gorgeous sacred edifices in America.

"It is impossible to say what matters will be discussed," said a well-known member of the Toronto clergy when spoken to about the council.

The reason of this is that a general or national council, unlike an ecumenical one, whose decrees when approved by the Pope become law, has no power to deal with dogmatic or doctrinal matters. On this account no acts or decrees can be promulgated by the council to be held at Quebec that will have a binding force on the rest of the Catholic world. No doctrinal matters will be touched on at all, but about all that remains are matters of practice and the formulation of laws for the better carrying out of the law long since laid down by Rome, as far as Canada is concerned.

Decree on Modernism. As an instance, while it is impossible to foretell, it is altogether likely that the recent papal decree on modernism will come in for a lot of discussion, and certain rules will be formulated to insure its strict carrying out in Canada.

It is probable also that, like at the councils of Baltimore, steps will be taken to unify the feast and fast days throughout Canada. At present there is a lack of unity in that regard, as in the Province of Quebec there are a number of feast and fast days which are not held as such in other parts of Canada.

The council of Baltimore decided the matter as far as the United States is concerned. The same may be done for Canada at the council to be held at Quebec, though there are certain obstacles in the way which those attending the council may find it difficult to overcome.

In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, Canada is really two separate countries as far as customs are concerned, as anyone from this province who has spent any time in Quebec will know.

For this reason it may prove a matter of no small moment to unify the feast and fast days. If the attempt is made it will evoke serious discussion.

Dress for Clergy.

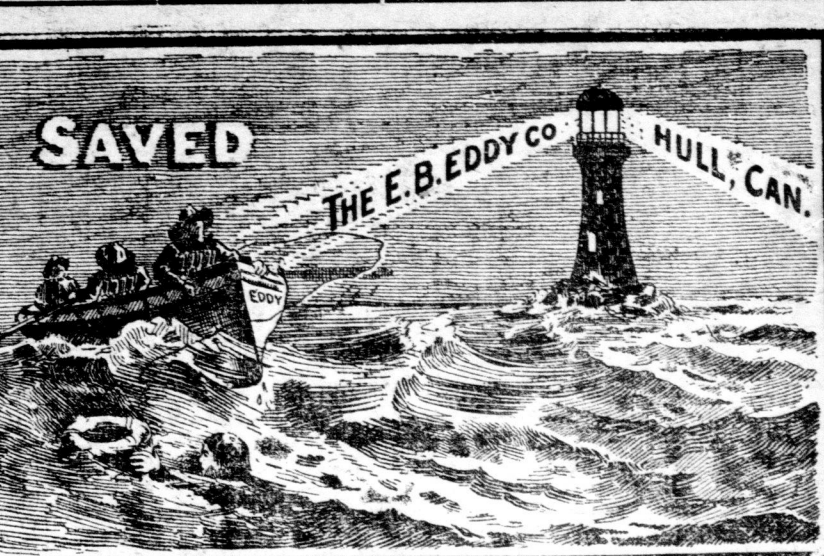
Similarly the question of dress for the clergy may be touched upon, and if so, the same difficulty will be met with. In Quebec the clergy wear the soutane at all times, and they would be just as loath to have any rule promulgated dispensing with the necessity of wearing the soutane and chapeau on the streets as the Ontario clergy would be to have a law enacted demanding that they conform to the custom at present in vogue in the lower provinces.

If the matter of dress is taken up at all, and if regulations are formulated, they will, in all probability, tend to a modification rather than a strengthening of the present rules.

Something may be done ament the wearing of the soutane by the Christian Brothers in Ontario, and other parts of Canada when the preponderance of the people are non-Catholic. In the past not a few indignities have been cast upon the Brothers, even on the streets of Toronto, by reason of their garb, and those of the order who teach in Ontario would be pleased to see a rule adopted whereby they could dispense with the wearing of the soutane in public.

The summoning of the Quebec Council recalls the last Oecumenical Council held by the church. This was in the year 1868, when the decree of the infallibility of the Pope was promulgated by what has since been called the Vatican Council. This council was never prorogued, as the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war necessitated the council coming to a sudden close.

Those who will attend the council from this city are Archbishop McEvay and Vicar-General McCann. Two theologians will accompany them who have not yet been chosen. It is likely, however, that Dr. Kidd, his grace's secretary, will be one of them.



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