QUAKERS EXPOUND FAITH INNER LIGHT GUIDES LIFE

Devout Friends Repudiate Agnosticism and Hold Simple Services in Massey Hall.

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning the first of the three "First Day Meetings" was held in the Massey Hall. The first 20 minutes were occupied in prayer, both silent and audible. The thought most dwelt upon was the illuminating power of the inward light "so fully manifested in Jesus of Nazareth," and which was "able to illuminate every waking mind." In securing outward attainments men overlooked the great secret of life, the knowledge how to live. Joel Borton spoke on this theme, and of the development of the spiritual life.

"This outward form is not me, but only the house in which I live." We should live becomingly in the body, and be attractive to one another, and the mind should always be open, receptive and willing to learn.

Miss Lloyd advised to "do the daily duties given into your hands. Whoever does this will know that he is a child of God, and know what it is to walk with Christ."

Other ladies spoke of the basis of Friends' worship, which is "the silent waiting upon God." Reference was made to "the great city with its Sabbath hush and peace, and your great welcome descending about us."

"Thou shalt not want for company,
Nor pitch thy tent alone;
Th' indwelling God shall go with thee,
And show thee of His own."

Henry W. Wilbur made a fine address. They had passed beyond the point where men were frightened with theological propositions. Nature in her operations was an economist. She was prodigal at one point to be conservative at another. The wasteful ooze of the carboniferous seas gave us the coal of to-day. The same economy prevailed in the spiritual as in the natural world. We need not trouble so much as to what shall be done with us after we shuffle off this mortal soil, as to find out what we should do now. Not by saving but by using did Nature conserve, and we are spiritually rich, not by what we get, but by what we give. What the world needs in its rush and roar and competition, and amid the clash of creeds, was to have the things of the spiritual life made rational. For every ten people that needed to be instructed, there were a thousand who needed to be inspired with the joy of life. We belittled ourselves too much, but every part of us from our outer features to our inmost thought was divine in inception. It was seldom that we got our inspiration from the clouds; oftener from the loving wholesome contact with our fellow men. We needed to realize the dignity and divinity of our birthright.

What the Inner Light Is.

The afternoon meeting at 2.30 was arranged by the Young People's Association, but the older people members took so much time Dr. Janney appealed to them to give the juniors a chance. Edward C. Willson described the Inner Light as "another sense, as real and reliable as our physical senses."

This speaking voice in the heart is the basis of all mystical religion and seems to be as incredible to those who have not experienced it as it is natural to those who have. There is no doubt that if any one questions himself as to his actions or conduct he will get a mental reply, sometimes apparently in an audible voice. If he faithfully follows and obeys this guide, "if he delivers his message," he gradually develops a more or less reliable counsellor. The trustworthiness depends on a man's own truth and integrity.

Nearly a score of speakers addressed the meeting, some young ladies giving clear utterance to strong thoughts. One dwelt on the success which followed unity. Each was necessary, and the success of the meeting "was due to the thought of each one in communion with God." "When we are timid we are not willing enough."

Agnosticism Repudiated.

The Sunday evening meeting was the largest gathering so far of the conference, about 1500 being present. As at the previous meetings, no prearranged program was set forth, and the 90 minutes of these services pass with a strong interest, contrasting with many more formal services. As a concession to the strangers present, Dr. Janney outlined some of the doctrines held by the Friends.

A portion of the press of the city, he said, had stated that the beliefs of the Quakers verged on agnosticism, and he thought it right to give brief expression to what he understood of its teaching. There were four cardinal points, the first of which was belief in God, to whom they bore the relation of children to a loving Father. They believed in the Bible, a record of Hebrew history on whose stem was borne the wonderful flower, Jesus of Nazareth. They believed that they should order their lives in accord with His teaching, the Sermon on the Mount being accepted as an exposition of those precepts. They believed that Jesus was sent as the Messiah, and His mission was to reconcile men with God. As they followed Jesus, the founder of Christianity, they thought they had a right to the title of Christians. A Christian was one who tried to follow Christ. It might be a long way in the rear, and with staggering gait and uncertain tread, but while they tried to follow the Master they were Christians. They believed in the spirit of God working in their hearts, and in the immediate revelation of God to men with nothing coming between. The veil had been rent in twain and they had assured and direct access to the divine source of life and light.

THREE QUAKERS

The abolition of the ministry followed from this, for each one as he sat might receive a message from God, and communicate it to the meeting.

Isaac Wilson believed that if men prepared themselves to live rightly they already possessed the necessary equipment for death. He thought no organization had a monopoly of Christianity, and that it belonged to all who were willing to believe in it, and its simple application to human needs. It had not begun at any particular time, but existed from the foundation of the world. It was the Christ life lived by a man, rather than any belief in Christ's death, that constituted the Christian.

Love the Best Thing in the World.

John William Graham then spoke. "Looking into my heart to know what of the products of my soul might be worthy to occupy a meeting like this there occur the words: 'Give all thou canst; high heaven rejects the law of nicely calculated less and more.'" At 11 years of age, after reading a series of narratives illustrating the Beatitudes, one First Day evening "the flood of the Lord's love and the glorious standard of Christian conduct there laid down took possession of him." With falls and liftings again, he had continued until the age of 21, but never with any loss of the sense of God's power. For four years of university life afterwards he was bereft of faith, and was silent in meeting, having to fight out his own battle. The memory of those four years, after which his health broke down under the strain of work and doubt, closed with the experience that came to him when he realized that love was the best thing in the world, the sunshine of life and its consolation. Then, he said, there never was such love embodied as in Jesus Christ. "I am the man henceforth,' he resolved, "of the Lord 'Jesus Christ. He is my master." Since that time theology had been a thing of interest to him, but not vital, and he turned "to that dear human life, in whom we see the love of God made perfect."

To-Day's Program.

At 8.30 this morning a young people's meeting will be conducted by Mr. Graham. President Swain of Swarthmore will preside at 9.30, when "Education" will be taken up as the subject of the day. At 2.30 a paper on "Parental Responsibility" by Elizabeth Stover, New York, will be presented, and at 8 Rufus M. Jones, Haverford, Pa., will speak.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The second day of the Friends' conference opened in Massey Hall Saturday morning, and business was taken up in the prompt and brisk manner that character- morning, and business was taken up in the program brought Mrs. Anna M. Jackson's paper from its place on Tuesday afternoon, leaving that date free for proposed excursions to St. Catharines, the Guelph Agricultural College and Hamilton. Miss Florence Kelly of New York presented an able review of the work done among neglected children, and the women of the conference were much in evidence all day. Mrs. Shortledge in the afternoon made a strong speech on the temperance question.

Various committee sit between the sessions, and there is an immense amount of business transacted in the orderly and steady way of the body. Very little in outward manner or speech distinguishes these Friends from other people, and "thee" and "thou" are not so frequent as might be expected. "Thou," indeed, is less frequent than it ought, as the form, "Will thee do so?" or "Will thee tell me?" is quite common. It is impossible to say whether religion here prevails over grammar. "Fifth day afternoon," "sixth day morning," "first day evening," "next 11th month," are forms that sound artificial, even from the varacious lips ofa Friend.

The Cry of the Children.

Edward Clarkson Wilson of Baltimore presided in the morning. Miss Kelly showed how the introduction of machinery had rendered child labor available in many ways not previously possible. Even in the stock yards they were employed, but when an eight-hour day was insisted upon over 700 were discharged as unprofitable. In the garment trade, in silk and cotton mills, and in the capacity of messenger boys, the children engaged presented a grave responsibility to their body. It was shown that one-third of the children brought to the criminal courts in New York were from the messenger-class. Owners of stocks and bonds in the Southern States were responsible for the child labor from which the profits were derived, and Miss Kelly reminded them of the anti-slavery women who wore linen to free their consciences from the cotton slavery. Colorado and New York had the best factory laws, and they were fairly enforced in Colorado, where the children must have eight years' public school education. In New York a common school education was required, but, as they might go either morning or afternoon, when children were caught absent they always belonged to the other class.

Canada not being a manufacturing country had not yet the same temptations. There were many ways in which people might help, as by making an effort not to buy things made by factory labor. She thought they might engage in legislative work, and combine to enforce the factory laws. She also commended the work of the Consumers' League, which had these objects. If the saloons could be suppressed, many other difficulties would be rectified, it was said, but she had found that among the poor foreigners, in the Ghetto, among the Italians and elsewhere they never drank to excess, but the children were employed, and she attributed that to the greed of the manufacturer.

I. J. Kelso, superintendent of the department of neglected children, explained the working of the Ontario act.

The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to temperance, and the attendance was about the same as before, the many of the visitors had gone sight-seeing. At 4 o'clock the hall darkened down with the thunderstorm and the electric lights had to be turned on.

"The Saloon Must Go."

Wilson Doane, Indianapolis, introduced the subject. Shot and shell and the sweatshops, he said, were less deadly than the saloon

Benjamin Hallowell Miller of Sandy Spring, Md., read the first paper. The W. C.T.U. was second only to the Anti-Saloon League in effective work. The National League had 40 states organized since its establishment nine years ago. Over $250,000 were raised each year for the work. The churches could not do the work of the league, which went into caucuses and primaries. Strictly non-partisan and undenominational, it united men of all classes on the principle that "the saloon must go."

In Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, restricted legislation had been adopted. Ohio was better organized than any other state, and three counties, four cities and hundreds of townships with 400 incorporated towns were dry. Seventy-six members of the assembly had been defeated for a second term on account of their failure as temperance candidates. In Maryland the laws were more strictly observed under the supervision of the league, and maximum instead of minimum fines were imposed. It has more nearly succeeded in awakening the organizing forces of the churches than any other agency, and Mr. Miller commended it to all interested in active temperance work. The annual meeting will be held in Columbus, O., November next.

Saloon Only an Incident.

Henry W. Wilbur, New York, thought the mistake had been made of considering only one factor in a most intricate problem. The appetite of the drinker, the drink itself, the effects of liquor, the place where it was sold, the character of the place, all these had to be considered. The problem would not be solved when the last saloon above ground was closed. All the questions that arose between the mouth of the guzzler and the mouth of the distiller had to be met. The saloon was only an incident of the problem. The drunkard, the finished problem of the gin-mill, was another incident which he would leave to the hospital physician and the religious enthusiast.

The problem was not to be solved except by the steady and persistent employment of all means. The individual appetite, the civic conscience, the commonwealth, all had to be educated. Consecrated zeal combined with patience was necessary. There was no consistency in government permitting the grog-shop to debase the employes of the captains of industry who forbade them to drink.

The drink commodity differed from others Food satisfied the appetite, and a man, when he had eaten his dinner, did not immediately want another dinner. The cumulative character of the drink appetite distinguished it from all others.

"Sentiment lying around loose did not count for much," said the speaker. There was lots of steam lying around loose at the nozzles of Canadian tea-kettles, enough to run a steamer if it were economized, and they needed to organize their political sentiment on distinct, concrete, persistent lines if it were to do any good. He was glad of the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Fig-Leaf Better Than Nothing.

He was glad of a fig-leaf, when that was the only thing at hand, and he was thankful for anything that was done politically. But they had had a majority in the plebiscite in Canada, and their premier had merely turned a somersault and come up dancing on both feet, because, forsooth, a majority of the voters had not voted, altho he himself remained in power with a minority of the electors behind him. The speaker was reminded of a Limerick, which he quoted:

"There was a young lady of Niger,
Who went out for a ride on a tiger,
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger."

It was always like that when the temperance people went out riding with the political tiger. They came back inside.

Barring that they bowed the knee and crooked the elbow to King Edward, they were as free in Canada as in the States, and in some things much freer. The enforcement of law was more important than the enactment of law. This involved the control of the executive department of government in all its branches.

It was the jingling of the dollar in the coffer of the commonwealth, wrung from this traffic, that blinded the public eye and blunted them to the sense of the evil. In Canada and the United States there was such intense loyalty, and he thanked God for that loyalty, whatever the government did the citizens condoned. The mightiest educator in the world was law.

Clean Citizens, Clean Government.

He would enter a plea for sweetness. He had not sat on judgment on anyone, politically or otherwise. But it was a matter for conscience, and he invited them to give it their attention and concern with pure hearts and clear heads, and kindly feelings. There were more human hopes and more human happiness wrapped up in the question than in any other human problem. The foundation of government was laid on citizenship, and government could not rise one inch higher than the character of the citizens. Nothing tended so much to debase character as the drink traffic.

Mr. Miller's eloquent and racy speech was greeted with applause, and evidently made a strong impression.

Dr. Jesse Holmes said: "It was almost a disgrace to acknowledge that you were a voter in Pennsylvania." He doubted the advantage of the work of the Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Thomas declared one reason for selecting Toronto for the conference was the easy access it presented, so many trunk lines and waterways leading here. The more way the better, and the Citizens' League and the Anti-Saloon League were two trunk roads.

Edward Rawson said there used to be such rivalry among the old fire companies in New York that they used to wreck each other's machines. He thought the temperance people should not quarrel about different means, but use all against the common danger.

Anna M. Jackson thought that Toronto provided an object lesson of what could be done in a pretty good-sized place, there being no saloons as they knew.

The ballot for women was the greatest temperance machine they could have, was the opinion of Emma Danforth.

"Strike at this evil entrenched in our government," said Mrs. Isabel Shortledge. "We women, sisters, are more interested in the question than men possibly can be. What we want to do is to strike at the evil where it belongs. The governments must eliminate drink from the parties and the offices and every phase of politics."

She did not know that all women in the States would vote for temperance, or that woman's suffrage was likely to remedy the drink evil. She believed she had struck one of the garden spots of the world in Toronto, and she knew not how it was here; but in the United States not all women were in favor of temperance, and the inborn son could not be a temperance man when the mother was a drinker.

Mr. Miller, in reply, disagreed with Dr. Holmes, who wanted the temperance vote made liquid. He wanted it made solid. Perhaps they meant the same thing in the doctor's dictionary. He had been in Dr. Potter's saloon, dedicated with doxologies, in New York, and it was just as bad as any saloon, and worse than half a dozen near it.

The discussion was prolonged till 4.30.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY."

9.50

The serious part of the selling out of these 50 two-piece suits that are left—apart from the "serious loss" to us—is that some men will be disappointed that they put off coming till it was too late for just the suit they'd like—or just the size they must have—but go the suits must, and there'll not be as many to choose from when you read this as there are as we write you about them—drop in on your way down town and pick from fine flannels — cheviots — hopsacks—homespuns and serges—single and double breasted styles—were 14.00, 15.00 and 16.00—for 9.50

15.00 Raincoats—three-quarters and full length West of England covert cloths—olive and fawn only—selling at.... 9.50

3.00 Christy Soft Felts—pearl shades—for..2.00

Broken lots of pearl fedoras—good summer styles and weights—were 2.50 to 3.50—for..1.60

Fairweathers

84-86 YONGE STREET

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS S.O.E. AT CHURCH SERVICE

Worcester Lodge at St. John's—John Morton Arrested as a Disorderly.

Toronto Junction, Aug. 14.—Lodge Worcester, Sons of England Benevolent Society, held their annual church parade this afternoon to St. John's Church, where they were addressed by Rev. Marmaduke Hare of St. George's Church, and chaplain of St. George's Society. The reverend gentleman based his remarks on the sermon on the mount, showing what Christ had done for the world, and the transformation brought about by His death. A collection towards a hospital cot was taken up.

The Shamrocks won a victory over the Elms on Saturday afternoon, which places the Shamrocks head of their division in the Junior C. L. A., and places the Elms irretrievably out of the running. In the first twelve minutes the score was 2-0 in favor of the Shamrocks. Then rain came on, and the players played thru it all, the Shamrocks again scoring . Hobart scored 3 and King 1. For the Shamrocks, Graw, Hazzard, Brown and Hobart played a star game. For the Elms, Johnston, Mitchel and Hawes did the best work.

Henry Morton was taken to the police cells, charged with assault on John Anthony at 31 Victoria-street. During the afternoon he was disorderly at the postoffice, and in the evening was quite talkative after an afternoon's carouse. Throwing off his coat, he picked up a knife and threatened to cut Anthony's throat. When the police arrived Morton resisted arrest, but was finally lodged in the cells.

The electric storm on Saturday did little damage. Trees at the corner of Midland and Dundas-streets and Cawthra and Grove-avenues were struck, and the incandescent lights in town were put out of business.

S. Irwin, for being disorderly, was taken in charge and let out on bail today.

Council meets on Monday night to consider amendments to be made to the fire limit bylaw.

There were received at the Union Stock Yards this afternoon 106 carloads of live stock.

The cause of a number of men being laid off work at the Canada Cycle and Motor Company's factory is due to alterations being made, which interferes with the progress of work for the present. The factory will be running as usual by the 22nd inst.

North Toronto.

P. Pratt has commenced the erection of a brick residence at the corner of Yonge and Merton-streets.

The wife of J. J. Davis, the Davisville postmaster, is making slow but satisfactory recovery from a serious illness.

A. J. Brown, wor. master, and the brethren of York Lodge A. F. and A. M., will pay a fraternal visit to Acacia Lodge, East Toronto, to-night. The brethren will leave in conveyances from the Davisville Hotel at 7.15 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Griffiths has taken up residence at Eglinton, and will assist Rev. T. W. Powell in the work of St. Clement's parish, and at the day school in connection with the church.

The regular meeting of the town council will be held to-night to facilitate the laying of a sidewalk on Eglinton-avenue west.

Mimico.

A change has recently been made in the management of the Mimico Electric Railway which is very satisfactory to the traveling public.

Mr. Waites is erecting a new house on Station-road.

The Misses Kate and Ivy Ormsby have returned from a pleasant visit in Orillia.

There is quite a demand for permanent dwelling houses here.

Given Two Years.

Windsor, Aug. 14.—Owen McCann was given a trial yesterday morning at Sandwich before Judge Horn and sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary. McCann was shot by George Richmond of Harrow while entering the latter's house on June 22. Mr. Richmond, it will be remembered, took the wounded man in and nursed him. McCann is a notorious criminal, this being his third sentence.

GOT IT

Got Something Else, Too.

"I liked my coffee strong, and I drank it strong," says a Pennsylvania woman, telling a good story, "and although I had headaches nearly every day I just wouldn't believe there was any connection between the two. I had weak and heavy spells and palpitation of the heart, too, and although husband told me he thought it was coffee that made me so poorly, and did not drink it himself for he said it did not agree with him, yet I loved my coffee and thought I just couldn't do without it.

"One day a friend called at my home—that was a year ago. I spoke about how well she was looking, and she said:

"'Yes, and I feel well, too. It's because I am drinking Postum in place of ordinary coffee.'

"I said, what is Postum?

"Then she told me how it was a food-drink and how much better she felt since using it in place of coffee or tea, so I sent to the store and bought a package and when it was made according to directions it was so good I have never bought a pound of coffee since. I began to improve immediately.

"I cannot begin to tell you how much better I feel since using Postum and leaving coffee alone. My health is better than it has been for years, and I cannot say enough in praise of this delicious food drink." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Take away the destroyer and put a rebuilder to work and Nature will do the rest. That's what you do when Postum takes coffee's place in your diet. "There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

H. H. Fudger, President
J. Wood, Manager

STORE CLOSES AT 5.30 P.M.

Monday, Aug. 15th

Tweed Trousers and Boys' Odd Coats

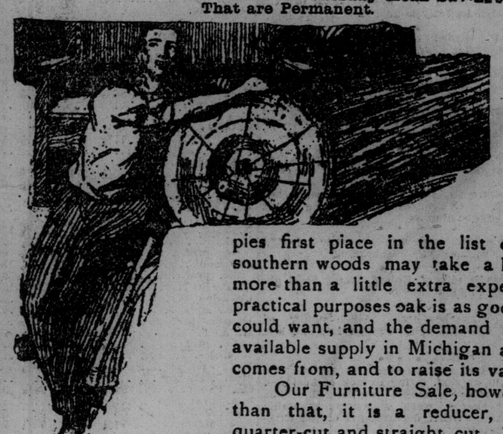
Two particularly interesting details about to-morrow's arrangements in the Men's Store are detailed below—$2.00 and $2.25 Trousers for men at $1.49 and Odd Coats and Blouses for boys at $1.25.

250 pairs Men's All-wool Tweed Pants, English and Canadian cloths, in neat dressy patterns, medium, light and dark shades of grey and grey and black stripes, made with good durable trimmings and pocketings, well tailored and cut, medium width in legs, sizes 31-42, regular $2.00 and $2.25, on sale Tuesday..... 1.49

82 Boys' Odd Coats and Blouses, consisting of fine tweeds, serges and clay worsteds, single and double-breasted and Norfolk coats, sailor and Russian blouses and fancy brownie coats, fine garments, all nicely tailored and suitably trimmed, size 21-28, odd from $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00 suits, Tuesday..... 1.25

The Fall of the Oak in the Furniture Sale

Taken Furniture Prices for Tuesday Mean Savings That are Permanent.



No tree is so important to the furniture industry as the oak. The wood from the oak tree has been a favorite among English-speaking people from the earliest times. In this country it occupies first place in the list of cabinet woods. Imported southern woods may take a little richer finish, but it takes more than a little extra expenditure to buy them. For all practical purposes oak is as good as the average man or woman could want, and the demand from it threatens to reduce the available supply in Michigan and Illinois, where the best of it comes from, and to raise its value correspondingly.

Our Furniture Sale, however, is a great leveller. More than that, it is a reducer, for prices in oak furniture—quarter-cut and straight cut—have suffered most remarkable reductions. Glance your eye over this list for to-morrow, and if you admire oak furniture be sure and attend Tuesday's Furniture Sale.

	Regular Price.	August Sale Price.
Parlor Tables.		
Solid oak, golden finish, 16x16-inch top	$ 1.20	$ .93
Solid oak, golden finish, 24x24-inch top	1.50	1.23
Quarter-cut oak, tops polished, 20x20-inch	2.00	1.67
Quarter-cut oak, tops polished, 24x24-inch	2.50	2.17
Quarter-cut oak, tops polished, brass claw feet	3.50	2.97
Quarter-cut oak, shaped tops, brass claw feet	4.50	3.95
Quarter-cut oak, shaped tops, brass claw feet	5.25	4.67
Quarter-cut oak, shaped top and legs	8.00	5.90
Extension Tables.		
Solid oak, 5 turned legs, extend 6 ft. long	8.50	6.90
Solid oak, 5 turned legs, extend 8 ft. long	10.00	8.40
Solid oak, 5 turned legs, extend 8 ft. long	12.00	9.85
Solid oak, extra heavy legs, extend 8 ft. long	14.50	11.75
Quarter-cut oak top, heavy legs, extend 8 ft. long	20.00	15.90
Quarter-cut oak top, heavy legs, extend 8 ft. long	25.00	21.75
Sideboards		
Solid oak, golden finish, with bevel-plate mirror	17.50	14.90
Solid oak, golden finish, with bevel-plate mirror	19.00	16.65
Solid oak, golden finish, with bevel-plate mirror	20.00	17.35
Solid oak, golden finish, with bevel-plate mirror	25.00	21.90
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirrors	33.50	25.00
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirrors	35.00	28.95
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirror	43.50	32.90
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirror	45.00	34.75
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirror	55.00	43.50
Solid quarter-cut oak, polish shaped plate mirrors	65.00	46.90
Dining-room Chairs, in sets of 6	75.00	56.75
Solid oak chairs, wood shaped seats, set	8.00	5.90
Solid oak chairs, wood shaped seats, set	11.50	8.90
Solid oak chairs, upholstered	14.50	12.25
Solid oak chairs, solid leather seats	20.00	16.90
Solid oak chairs, solid leather seats	23.50	19.50
Solid oak chairs, solid leather seats	31.50	25.00
Solid oak chairs, solid leather seats	36.50	30.00
Bedroom Suites.		
Solid oak, golden finish, 3 drawer bureau, 3 pieces	25.00	20.65
Solid oak, golden finish, 3 drawer bureau, 3 pieces	28.00	22.50
Solid oak, golden finish, 3 drawer bureau, 3 pieces	31.50	26.75
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished	39.50	29.00
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished	40.00	34.75
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished	45.00	37.50
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished	75.00	54.50
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished	85.00	66.50
Odd Dressers and Stands.		
Solid oak, golden polished finish	20.00	15.75
Solid oak, golden polish finish	27.50	21.90
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished finish	32.50	25.00
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished finish	35.00	29.85
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished finish	42.50	32.90
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished finish	50.00	38.75
Solid quarter-cut oak, polished finish	53.00	43.50

MISS BOOTH TO LEAVE CANADA?

Report Says That She is to Succeed Booth-Tucker in U.S.

Yesterday's New York American said:

"The departure of Commander Booth-Tucker for England in November, where he goes to fill a high office in the international body of the Salvation Army, will leave the post of commander of the army in the United States vacant. It is generally understood that Commissioner Eva Booth, the youngest daughter of General Booth, now at the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, will be appointed the successor of Commander Booth-Tucker.

"The selection of Eva Booth to supreme command in America, succeeding her sister, Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, who met a tragic death in a railroad accident last fall, as the representative of the Booth family in America, will prove pleasing to the officers and members of the army here.

"Her probable appointment has been spoken of ever since the death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, after which it was known that Commander Booth-Tucker would probably be recalled to England to fill a place close in rank to that of General Booth in international headquarters. It is now stated that Commander Booth-Tucker will probably become chief of staff."

Miss Booth could not be seen last night, but on Friday evening last The World was informed that her future headquarters would continue in Toronto.

MARCUS SMITH DEAD.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Marcus Smith, in his lifetime a noted surveyor and mining engineer, died here to-day, aged 93 years. He surveyed for the I.C.R., also the C.P.R. He planned the sites of St. Catharines, Brantford and Galt, and was one of the best men in his profession.

His son, now of Dawson City, was formerly deputy attorney general.

DISCHARGED GUN IN FACE.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—A most unfortunate accident took place at the Valois regatta yesterday.

This was the discharge of the starting gun, almost point blank, into the right cheek and ear of Gilbert McGibbon, the 19-year-old son of R. D. McGibbon, K.C.

The cartridge being a blank one, the result will not be fatal, but the injuries are likely to be serious.

Hill of Silver Lead.

What a correspondent described as one of the grandest sights in the world is to be witnessed in Uyassaland, in the British Central African Protectorate.

This is a hill of solid galena—sulphide of lead, containing silver and sometimes copper and iron. "The hill is being cut into terraces," writes our correspondent, "like the pyramids of Egypt, and the precious metals is being stacked up in long slabs waiting for the railway which is being constructed to Broken Hill.

"Thousands of tons of metal are piled up, dazzling the eye with its scintillations."

Broke River Record.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The Allan Line steamer Parisian established another record for the St. Lawrence route yesterday, when she made the voyage from Quebec to Montreal in 10 hours. The previous record for the quickest passage from Quebec to Montreal was 10 hours and 15 minutes.

Important?

Do You Need

$1,000

Or Any Amount Down to

$10.00

If you do, we are prepared to advance you the money on household goods, horses and wagons, pianos, etc. No advance charges of any kind. Loans made in Toronto and vicinity. All transactions absolutely private. Parties owing loaning companies furniture, houses or bills of any kind will find our charges and celebrated easy payment plans the solution of financial difficulties. Payments can be made weekly or monthly, time or terms to suit your income. If you cannot call, write or phone Main 5013 and our representative will call.

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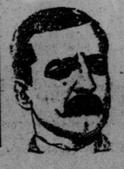

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