To the Trade

September 25

Can You

Conceive of anything larger than the largest, newer than the newest, better than the best. We have the largest variety, newest designs and best value in Worsted and Tweed Suitings. Will you

See Them?

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Wellington and Front Streets East, TORONTO.

SAY THEY ROBBED BODIES

Scott and Leitch, Evans Employes, Now Held on a More Serious Charge.

EVIDENCE PURELY INFERENTIAL.

Pay Envelopes of Dead Men Found, Torn to Pieces, But Identified.

William Scott and Charles Leitch, employes of the Evans firm, have been formally charged with robbing Edward Geen's body of $5, a watch and chain, a locket and a receipt, or I.O.U., for $3. The complaint was sworn to Wednesday afternoon when the two men were arraigned on the complaints charging them with having stolen several small articles from the warehouse. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. T. C. Robinette, K.C., represented the accused. They were refused bail, but it is stated that Scott will be released to-day on bail. Manager Spencer of Evans & Sons offered to provide the bail.

This is the last stage of the developments in the sensational warehouse mystery involving the deaths of Geen and Whalley, the robbing of their bodies, the attempt to burn ad rob the building and the flight of White, one of the employes. The locket, watch and chain were taken from the body of Edward Geen by Charles Leitch. He later returned them to the parents thru Foreman Scott. At the same time $5 was taken from the corpse by somebody and has never been accounted for. It is purely circumstantial evidence that connects the two men with the case, the authorities arguing that if the other articles were found in the possession of these men, they at least had the same opportunity to take the money. Further, it is asserted that the pay envelope and the I.O.U. it contained, which was given to Geen by the cashier, have been found, torn to pieces but still can be identified. It is said by the police that the place where the pieces of this envelope were found indicates clearly that they were placed there by some one other than Geen. They argue inferentially that the same men who robbed Geen's body June 7 also robbed Whalley's body July 19, the day Whalley is supposed to have died. The men will have their preliminary trial Monday.

FORGER LIVED IN STYLE.

Kept Up a Lavish Establishment at Kingston-Upon-Thames.

London, Sept. 24.—L. H. Greig, a bookkeeper in the London offices of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was remanded at the Mansion House Police Court on Friday last on the charge of having forged cheques amounting to $9500, purporting to have been signed by Col. Millard Hunsiker, chairman of the Nickel Corporation, was again remanded to-day after a brief hearing. Counsel for the prosecution said that probably others were implicated in the case, which promised to develop largely. Their information disclosed that not only had forgeries been committed, but embezzlement and theft of correspondence from Pittsburg to the Carnegie Company.

Counsel handed in forged cheques for $96,000 and $50,000, respectively. He said the forgeries were all of great magnitude. The prisoner, he declared, kept up a lavish establishment at Kingston-upon-Thames, and steps were being taken to prevent the removal of his handsome furniture.

Counsel added that an examination of the books showed not only that Greig's forgeries were for a very large amount, but that there had been an extensive falsification of the books. The prisoner had apparently been carrying on large businesses. At various addresses in the city the police have seized a mass of documents and correspondence. They also discovered that chloride of lime had been used in erasing names from cheques.

Col. Hunsicker said subsequently that some of the money had been recovered, but that the loss would probably amount to $75,000.

ASKS CANADA'S CO-OPERATION.

U.S. Desires Representatives on the Lake Commission.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In execution of the purpose of Congress, as set out in the last River and Harbor Act, Acting Secretary Adee has invited the Canadian government, thru the British Embassy here, to name commissioners, who will co-operate with similar commissioners, to be appointed by the government of the United States, to constitute what is to be known as the Lake Commission, which is to investigate and report on questions connected with the changes of level of the great lakes.

Opening of Trinity Medical College.

A large number of physicians and friends of the college attended the opening of Trinity Medical College on Wednesday afternoon. The lecture room of the institution on Spruce-street was prettily decorated for the occasion with flags and buntings. The opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Bingham. The dean of the college, Dr. Geikie, presided. The attendance this year will be much in excess of other years. The registering has not yet been completed. During the vacation season a number of improvements have been made to the college, new seats have been placed in the lecture room and the dissecting room fitted up with all modern improvements.

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS

Stephen Long Had a Thumb Cut Off at the Wilkinson Plough Works.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT THE JUNCTION.

Program for Harvest Home Services in Davenport Methodist Church—General County News.

Toronto Junction, Sept. 24.—The return cricket match between the married and single men of Toronto Junction was played to-day in the town park, when the benedicts were again victorious by a score of 92 to 30. Rogers made the top score for the benedicts by rolling up 28. Keele did well for the single men, scoring 23. The teams were: Benedicts—Rogers, Padget, Tremble, Carter, Sanders, Addison, Harrison, Dr. Perfect, Mowat, Gable, Badgett. Single men—Keele, D'Eyre, Wright, Halley, Kelcher, Parker, Smith, Collins, H. Miller and K. Miller.

Harvest home services will be held in Davenport Methodist Church on Sunday, when Rev. J. T. Morris will officiate in the morning, Rev. Mr. Whiting of St. Paul's Church in the afternoon, and the pastor, Rev. H. S. Magee, in the evening. There will be special music and special sermons at all services.

The pupils of the Collegiate Institute have decided to give a concert on Friday, Oct. 3.

Stephen Long carries his hand in a sling, in consequence of cutting off the end of his thumb at the Wilkinson Plow Works yesterday.

Duchess of York Lodge, Loyal True Blues, will give a social and concert in Thomson Hall on Thursday evening.

Robert Srigley, conductor on a Suburban electric car, missed his footing near Frederick-street on a trip to Lambton to-night, and was so badly stunned and cut about the face and hands that he had to be carried home.

North Toronto.

Marianna, second daughter of C. J. Frogley of Glengrove Park, died on Tuesday morning after a prolonged illness. Deceased was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and the parents have the sympathy of very many in the town, altho only recent residents. The funeral will be held to-day to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Miss Alexander, who is leaving for England, was tendered a farewell by the congregation of Zion Baptist Church on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Mr. Sparling has purchased 400 feet on the north side of Merton-street, Davisville, for a future residential site.

Sherwood Lodge, S.O.E., at a meeting on Tuesday night, completed arrangements for continuing its cricket team, by raising a special room. Challenges by city lodges will be accepted by the team as soon as the room is ready for occupation.

John Hines, Glenwood avenue, Davisville, is suffering from a broken collarbone, caused by a kick from a horse, received while he was unharnessing the animal in the stable.

East Toronto.

The dust at the corner of Main-street and the Kingston-road yesterday was very bad. There was about six inches of loose dust, which blew in every direction. The regents in the vicinity think the village watering cart should come down that way oftener.

The Rev. Mr. Plummer, late of St. Thomas', Toronto, will preach in St. John's, Norway, next Sunday evening.

Scarboro's Fall Fair.

Scarboro's 58th annual fall fair will be held to-day at the Halfway House. Indications are that it will be the most successful yet held. Fine displays of horses and cattle are assured, and the other features will be of the usual excellence. The fair grounds are at the terminus of the Scarboro electric line, and are thus within easy reach of the city.

COMPETITORS TO GET PRIZES

Members of Industrial School Board Wanted Them to Be Property of School.

PUPILS ENTITLED TO ELEVEN

Won at Industrial Fair—Fees for Domestic Science, French and German Fixed.

For over an hour on Wednesday night the members of the Technical School Board discussed a motion recommending that medals and prize money won by pupils in the competitions at the Exhibition be handed over to the competitors. Some of the trustees thought that, as the board had borne the expense of the entrance fees, the medals should at least become the property of the school. The motion finally carried. Pupils are interested to the extent of two silver medals, one bronze medal, three first prizes and five second prizes.

The decision of the members of the Manufacturers' Association to give preference to applicants for positions holding certificates of attendance and fitness from the Technical School was hailed with delight by the trustees. The thanks of the board were also extended to the Copp-Clark Co., who donated $100 worth of scientific books. The fee for post-graduate work in domestic science was fixed at $30, and for special classes in French and German $5 per term. Charles N. Peake, electrician, and H. G. Wilson, mathematician, were appointed to conduct special classes in their respective lines. They will be paid $4 per night.

Accounts totalling $1036.88 were ordered to be paid, and Secretary Horwood was empowered to purchase supplies costing about $900. The tender of James H. Milne to supply soft coal screenings at $3.75 per ton was accepted.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 3.

A LINIMENT FOR THE LOGGER.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work; where wet and cold combined are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing works wonders.

"TEUTON VERSUS SLAV"

Some Lessons Drawn From the Recent Visit of Emperor William to Posen.

POLISH QUESTION MAY BECOME ACUTE

Prussian Errors in Dealing With Them—What is Austria's Position?

London, Sept. 24.—The Kaiser's visit to Posen has been watched in England, and, indeed, all over the continent with the closest attention. One hardly knows why, unless it be that both Kaiser and Poles have the knack of inspiring interest in all they may say or do. The Polish question, if there be such a thing, is no longer a practical concern of Europe's. At most it has a very indirect connection with European politics and the fortunes of the Triple Alliance. The connection, such as it is, lies thru Austria. The Poles of Galicia are nearly half the population of that province, and their representatives in the Reichsrath form the largest, best organized and most influential group that can be detected in that chaotic cockpit. Like the Clericals in the Reichstag, they hold the balance of power, they are the determining party, and their views, in consequence, cannot be wholly disregarded by the Austrian government. And on the subject of the treatment of their compatriots by the Prussians they hold, as is not unnatural, very strong views. They are satisfied with their own condition, and they see in it a proof that it is perfectly possible so to govern Poles as not to keep them seething in discontent. The only way in which they can give effect to this feeling is to press upon their government the duty of making representations to Germany in favor of the Polish subjects of the empire. This they are constantly trying to do, and at times, as, for instance, after the Wreschen affair in the fall of last year, they succeeded in placing Francis Joseph in something of a quandary. He cannot well offend his Hohenzollern ally by mentioning the matter and he cannot afford altogether to alienate the parliamentary support of the Galician Poles. Nor is this all. The Austrian government, as such, is constrained not to take sides in the undying conflict between Teuton and Slav. To do so would be to break up the dual monarchy as we now know it. But it is a question how long this difficult impartiality will continue possible. The only real separatists in the realm of the Hapsburgs are the Pan-Germans, who work for the incorporation of German-speaking Austria into the empire of the Hohenzollerns. The time may conceivably come when this movement reaches such a pitch that the Hapsburgs will be forced to throw themselves into the arms of the Slavs to save the state, or at least a large portion of it from disruption. We know that in the last resort their Slav subjects are loyal and that the Germans, or at least a noisy and influential faction of them, are loyal only so long as they see their way more clearly. There is another possibility in the distance. The Slavs of the dual monarchy may eventually find in hatred of the German a platform on which they can all unite. In in that case the dominant feeling of the Austrian Empire would be anti-German, a development that could not but profoundly influence European politics. Moreover, the contrast between the content, or at least the acquiescence of the Poles in Russia, and their palpably discontented state in Prussia, is one that the future seems likely to emphasize with some sharpness. That, too, is a contributory factor not without its importance in the event of a war between Kaiser and Czar.

But all this is obviously speculative and remote. Yet it would be hard to say what other bearing the Polish question has on the politics of Europe. The hope that the Prussian Poles have never quite abandoned of resurrecting the ancient kingdom of Poland is, of course, one that can never be realized. They cling to it with pathetic persistence; they agitate under its influence unceasingly; but the mere fact that before it can be fulfilled Russia, Germany and Austria will have to be met and conquered on the field of battle gives the measure of its impossibility. In this, the political and revolutionary sense, there is no such thing as a "Polish danger." The phrase, indeed, is hardly worth the trouble of analysis, when it is taken to bear this meaning. The real Polish danger is something very different and very much more tangible. Count von Bulow gave its essence when he compared the Poles to rabbits and the Germans to hares. The Poles are not only more prolific than their rivals, but they hang together even more closely than the French-Canadians. It is wonderful what the "racial impulse" will do for a people. When fostered and directed by such an organization as the Catholic Church there is, one might almost say, nothing it will not do for the race that comes under its influence. To the Poles it has brought not only cohesion and the spirit of self-sacrifice, but an indomitable earnestness in perfecting themselves for the struggle of modern life. Through it they have preserved, and even intensified, their wild native charm, and at the same time added thereto, a pregnant touch of Anglo-Saxon practicality. In industry, agriculture, the arts and sciences, education, wealth and numbers they are progressing, and will continue to progress. The commercial spirit has touched them, and they have welcomed it and adapted themselves to it as one more weapon wherewith to preserve the sense of racial unity and improve their position. Race, religion and the driving power of competition—these are mighty forces. By their aid the Poles year by year encroach on the German elements in the eastern provinces of Prussia just as the Czechs encroach on the German settlers in Bohemia and the French-Canadians on the British colonists in Quebec. Nothing seems able to stop them. Not only do they multiply more rapidly, but, if the two races intermarry, it is always the German husband or the German wife who is denationalized, never the Pole; and the church sees to it that all the children are brought up in the national faith. "Every village," says an official report, "in which the Poles have once firmly established themselves must be regarded as having lost its German nationality." Here, at any rate, "the tidal wave of Slav inundation" is a concrete and perplexing fact.

The Prusians, in dealing with the problem, have duplicated every one of the mistakes that the English have contrived to commit in Ireland, and all that the English would have committed did Ireland still speak Erse. They have tried coercion and they have tried concession; they have tried to buy the Poles out and instal Germans in their place. It has all been to no purpose, except the undesirable one of confirming in the Poles their detestation of German rule. It is really almost unfair to the English to compare their policy in Ireland with that of the German in Prussian Poland. For whatever else the English may be, they are not malignant and they are not petty. Germans are apt at times to be both, and in their treatment of the Poles they have been little else. One hears of laws forbidding students to speak Polish within the precincts of government schools; of other laws forbidding the sale of Polish newspapers at railway stations; of letters addressed in Polish being delayed four or five days in transmission on the pretext that a translation of the address is necessary before they can be delivered; of school children flogged for wearing the national colors of Poland; of the proprietors of public halls bullied into refusing Poles to use them for meetings and entertainments. This is the lowest depth of meanness to which one would think any government could descend. But the Germans are not yet satisfied. If the extremists had their way no Pole would be allowed to own landed property or to publish newspapers without a German translation or to graduate at the universities of technical colleges, or to be admitted into public offices. So "small" may our philosophical German friends become when provoked or thwarted, and it is this "smallness" as much as anything else that makes them so universally hated. They show too often the temperament of the bully: they like to prod and annoy those whom they have in their power. The French in Alsace-Lorraine, the Danes in Schleswig, as well as the Poles in Posen, have learned by experience the pertinacity of German pettiness. It is storing up for them a universal unpopularity, such as even England and Englishmen have not incurred. The objection to Englishmen is largely individual; to Germans it is both individual and national. At this moment among the rank and file of the common people, as well as in the heights of officialdom, there is no nation so widely and sincerely disliked.

VIEWS ON COALITION.

A chronological survey of the rumors of coalition forms interesting reading, and The World gives extracts from several papers that have, since early in July, when The Peterboro Times first sprung the idea, expressed their views. The Peterboro Times said, in a despatch from its Toronto correspondent, that coalition was in the air. For a period of a week or more politicians on both sides were given an opportunity to deny the rumor, and newspapers devoted much space to a discussion of its probability.

* * *

On Thursday of last week the proposition of a coalition government for Ontario was mooted in The Globe in an interview with Prof. Goldwin Smith on "the political situation," who argued in favor of a combination of the parties. Said he: "My personal opinion, in which probably few will agree with me, is that this is the end, or pretty nearly the end, of the party system of government in Ontario. There is no real dividing principle between the parties, he declared, and concluded by saying: "However, coalition, I presume, is out of the question. The next best course, as I have said, appears to be an early call of the legislature, followed, if necessary, by a fresh appeal to the country. In any case, we ought pretty soon to be told what the government means to do. In this interval of uncertainty, intrigue is pretty sure to be at work."

* * *

This interview is taken by those who profess to be "up" to the politics of the moment, to have been merely an excuse for The Globe to say a few words in a hinting sort of way to test public feeling on the proposal of a coalition government. Said The Globe: "We do not want to see Mr. Ross and his colleagues holding office under conditions which would be unjust to themselves. We must have some Ministry in Ontario, call it Reform or Conservative, or coalition, or by any other name, with a fair working majority."

* * *

Mr. Ross declined to make a statement. Mr. Whitney assumed the editorial to be a formal announcement and admission by Mr. Ross that the result of the elections has left the government powerless. When The Globe declared that there was no great issue between the parties worth fighting for it illustrated a remarkable feeling of friendship for the opposition. The feeling among prominent men of both parties, as publicly expressed, is adverse to a coalition.

* * *

Meanwhile, the press of the province had been threshing the matter out in a more or less vigorous fashion. On of Saturday, Sept. 13, the first flush of The Globe's "feeler" editorial, infers that it "is either becoming sensational in a political way or is looking toward a Ross-Whitney coalition," and wonders whether Mr. Ross hasn't been made the victim of such a serious hold-up on the part of someone—for "the winner by a single vote can be held up by any member of parliament, any powerful religious sect, or by a combination of corporations"—that he has become disgusted at the situation. "If so, a coalition or an appeal to the country is absolutely necessary unless the government is willing to sacrifice what the opposition would call 'its last vestige of honesty and respectability' in order to retain power. In many respects a coalition would be much better than a new election, which might result in another neck-and-neck race. If a coalition government could continue in power for a few years, both parties could resist the vultures which have not only been feeding on, but tormenting them, and the leading politicians, irrespective of party, would become committed to a policy of refusing favors to those elements which have hitherto been able to hold the balance of power. If Mr. Ross has given the best men of his party portfolios, it is evident that there are too few of them to make a proper cabinet. If Mr. Whitney has the best men of his party next to him, it is quite as evident that he has not sufficient good men to administer the affairs of the province. A combination of the best men in the two parties would improve matters not only in departmental work, but in general government, and the administration would be able to take a holiday from vote hunting and all that is involved therein and devote itself exclusively to the welfare of the province."

* * *

Since then, The Globe has made remarks such as these: "The Globe is not in the habit of speaking by inspiration. Neither Mr. Ross nor any other public man is responsible for its opinions." "The chances certainly favor an increase of the Liberal majority as the result of the bye-elections, rather than an increase of the Conservative parliamentary contingent." "This however, does not alter the fact that the present situation is full of difficulty." "The Globe did not advocate a coalition, tho it did say a condition might arise in which party government would become impossible, and some other arrangement, call it coalition or anything you please, would be necessary in order to carry on the business of the province." "A coalition is neither moral nor immoral in itself; all depends on the motive and the object for which it is organized." "We are strong believers in party government when the conditions of party government can be fulfilled. Without therefore conceding that party government in Ontario is at an end, we certainly think that there are strong arguments for suspending it until some definite issue arises, or until the people are prepared to give their confidence without reserve to one party or the other. Such an arrangement would involve no humiliation to Mr. Ross or Mr. Whitney, would give each party an equal voice in determining provincial policy for the present, would put the strongest men of each party at the head of affairs, and would ensure the existence of a government strong enough to give the province progressive administration."

* * *

News editorial, Sept. 17: A coalition government, made in the open under the strong light of public opinion, a sifting of the best and most capable men in both parties, with a view to conducting the affairs of the province upon progressive business lines, apart from Federal political issues, would be the greatest godsend Ontario could wish for. But anything short of that would be a deal, not in the best interests of a lot of greedy politicians on both sides, whose object would be to secure the spoils of office. By all means let us have an open and above-board coalition, with the sinking of party lines on both sides, and a government composed of men who bear allegiance to one party, a cosmopolitan party of both Liberals and Conservatives, which will have as its ultimate thule the making of Ontario what she ought to be, the best governed province, the brightest jewel in Confederation; but if this kind of a combination cannot be secured, then party lines ought to be adhered to, and the present fight fought to a finish.

FALL FAIRS.

Abingdon	Oct. 10—11
Alma	Oct. 7—8
Arthur	Oct. 1-2
Attwood	Oct. 7-8
Avonmore	Oct. 1—2
Assiginack and E. Manitoulin	Oct. 1—2
Alvinston	Oct. 1—2
Alliston	Oct. 3—4
Almonte	Sept. 23—25
Aylmer	Oct. 8—9
Berlin Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and opening of Sugar Refinery	Oct. 9 and 10
Beamsville	Oct. 2—3
Bonfield	Oct. 1
Blenheim	Oct. 9—10
Brantford	Sept. 23—25
Bradford	Oct. 21—22
Blackstock	Sept. 30—Oct 1
Burlington and Nelson	Oct. 8
Breton	Oct. 7—8
Binbrook, at Hall's Corners	Oct. 15—16
Blyth and Morris	Oct. 7-8
Bolton	Oct. 23-24
Brighton	Sept.
Bobcaygeon	Oct. 2-3
Burford	Oct. 7—8
Brighton	Sept. 27
Beaverton	Oct. 7—8
Belgrave	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Bracebridge	Sept. 25—26
Burford	Oct. 7—4
Burk's Falls	Sept. 29—30
Castleton	Sept. 30—Oct 1
Campbellford	Sept. 25—26
Coldwater	Oct. 2—3
Centre Wellington, at Fergus	Sept. 25—26
Caledonia	Oct. 9—10
Clarksburg	Oct. 14 and 15
Coe Hill	Oct. 2
Caradoc, Mt. Brydges	Oct. 8
Clifford	Oct. 8—9
Cookstown	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Collingwood	Sept. 23—26
Central Simcoe, Barrie	Sept. 24—26
Cooksville	Oct. 8
Dunnville	Oct. 1 and 2
Delaware	Oct. 15
Demorestville	Oct. 10-11
Drumbo	Sept. 24-5
Drayton	Sept. 29—30
Derby, at Kilsyth	Oct. 9-10
Dalhousie Tp., McDonald Corners	Sept. 25—26
Dungannon	Oct. 9—10
Derby, at Kilsyth	Oct. 9—10
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 23-25
Euphrasia, at Rocklyn	Oct. 7
Esquesing, at Georgetown	Oct. 6—7
East Nissouri and Thamesford	Oct. 10
East Durham and Cavan, at Millbrook	Oct. 2 and 3
Essex Fair	Sept. 23—25
Elmvale	Oct. 4—5
E. Hastings, Trasher's C.	Sep. 25-26
East Lambton, Watford	Oct. 2—3
East Gwillimbury, Queensville	Oct 14—15
Eugenhill	Sept. 29—30
Ennesdale	Sept. 24—25
Eastnor, Lion's Head	Oct. 1 2
Forest	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Fordwich	Oct. 4
Feversham	Oct. 2—3
Freelton	Oct. 14—15
Fort Erie	Oct. 2—3
Fenwick	Oct. 8—9
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 15—16
Glanford	Oct. 1
Flesherton	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Frankville	Sept. 25—26
Gravenhurst	Sept. 30—Oct 1
Grand Valley	Oct. 11-13
Huntsville	Sept. 22 and 25
Holstein	Sept. 30
Highgate	Oct. 10—11
Houghton, at Fair Grounds	Oct 7
Hall's Corners	Oct. 15—16
Inchinbrooke	Sept. 24—25
Hanover	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Ilderton	Oct. 3
Ingersoll	Sept. 25—26
Kemptville	Sept. 25-26
Keene	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
King, Schomberg	Oct. 9-10
Kincardine	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Lumbardy	Sept. 1
Lindsay	Sept. 26—27
Listowel	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Lyndhurst	Oct. 1—2
Lansdowne	Oct. 7—8
Lucknow	Oct. 8
Merlbourg	Aug. 27—29
Merrickville	Sept. 24—25
Marshville	Oct. 6—7
Meaford	Oct. 15—16
Merlin	Oct. 7—8
Merrickville	Sept. 24—25
Mount Hope	Oct.
Moore (Bridgen)	Sept. 30
Markham	Oct. 7-8
Mara (at Brechin)	Sept. 30
Mattawa	Oct. 1-2
Meaford	Sept. 25—26
Milton	Sept. 25—26
Markdale	Oct. 9—10
Netherby	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Nelson	Oct. 8
Neustadt	Sept. 25—26
Norwood	Oct. 14-15
Newmarket	Sept. 23—26
N. Lanark, Almonte	Sept. 23-25
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 14—16
Orangeville	Sept. 25-26
Otterville	Oct. 2—3
Osnabruck Tp. at Wales	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Port Hope	Sept. 30 and Oct. 1
Peel, Brampton	Oct. 1—2
Paircoville	Oct. 14—15
Prescott	Sept. 23—25
Priceville	Oct. 9—10
Pushlinch, at Aberfoyle	Oct. 1
Picton	Sept. 24—25
Plympton-Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 25—26
Port Elgin	Sept. 25—26
Paisley	Sept. 24-25
Paris	Sept. 25—26
Port Carling	Sept. 29
Parkhill	Oct. 6—7
Renfrew	Sept. 25—26
Beachburg	Oct. 2—3
Ridgeway	Oct. 2—3
Richard's Landing	Sept. 26
Raleigh, at Merlin	Oct. 2—3
Romney, at Wheatley	Oct. 7—8
Rockton	Oct. 7—8
Rockwood	Oct. 7
Shannonville	Sept. 27
Sunderland	Sept. 23-26
Shedden	Oct. 1
Sutton	Oct. 9—10
Stony Creek	Sept. 25—26
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 7—8
Six Nations, Ohsweken	Oct. 7—8
Springfield Union	Oct. 10-11
Scarboro, at Halfway House	Sept. 25
Sarnia Reserve	Sept. 23-25
Sarnia	Oct. 3
Simcoe	Oct. 14—16
Shannonville	Sept. 27
Strathroy	Sept. 24—26
S. Perth, St. Mary's	S.30-O.1
Tilsonburg, Desoro	Sept. 23—25
Smithville	Sept. 24—25
Stisted	Sept. 26—27
St. Catharines	Oct. 8—9
Southwold	Oct. 9—10
Seaforth	Sept. 25—26
Southern Fair, Brantford	Sep. 23—25
Thamesford	Oct. 10
Tiverton	Oct. 2—3
Thornloe	Sept. 25
Trendinaga	Sept. 27
Tweed	Oct. 2—3
Teeswater	Sept. 24—25
Tara	Sept. 29—30
Turnberry, Wingham	Sept. 25—26
Utterson	Oct. 1—2
Woodstock	Sept. 25—26
Walter's Falls	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Woodbridge	Oct. 15—16
West Zorra and Embro	Oct. 2
West Lambton, Sarnia	Oct. 8
Whitby	Sept. 23—25
Wiarton	Sept. 26—27
Wallacetown	Sept. 30—Oct 1
Wapler	Oct. 10
W. Garafraxa, Belwood	Oct. 7-8
World's Fair, Streetsville	Oct. 1
Weston	Oct. 7
Warkworth	Oct. 2—3
Wheatley	Oct. 9—10
Welland port	Oct. 3—4
Waterford	Oct. 9
Welland	Oct. 14—15
Zephyr	Oct. 9
Zurich	Sept. 24—25

A draw was the verdict of the 20-round bout between Austin Rice of New London, Ct., and Tommy Myers of New York, at Baltimore on Tuesday night. The boys were very evenly matched.

FIND OUT

What to do by finding out what not to do. Find out by experiment which soaps not to use and thereby discover what soap best suits your needs.

Take the general family wash, your own waists, linens, muslins and laces, the children's clothes, the dinner dishes, the stairs and floors, the china, cutlery and silver and give them a treatment with

HUDSON'S DRY SOAP

And Watch the Results.

The wash will be more quickly and more satisfactorily done. Your particular clothes will come forth smelling like new mown hay, the dishes and table linen will shine brilliantly, the stairs and floors will be cleaner than they ever were before, and all this will be due to your intelligent use of the GREATEST CLEANSER IN THE WORLD,

HUDSON'S DRY SOAP

See The Grocer About It.

SAYS WHEAT WAS NOT DAMAGED.

Minister Rogers Predicts Much Greater Acreage Next Year.

Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, is registered at the Queen's. He declares crop conditions are all that could be desired in Manitoba, and that in spite of the commercial conditions are excellent. "The wheat crop is not been damaged," he remarked. "The grain is not moving as readily, however, as it was in previous years, because the farmers are hurrying one work on threshing, and until the smaller farmers get this work done the grain will not move in great quantities. The wheat acreage next year promises to be much heavier, too, than this year. The ground being broken is extensive. Farther west there will be much virgin land in wheat that was not under cultivation this year. This is a factor that must be reckoned with next year, and means a largely increased small grain acreage."

Inquest Will Be Held.

Kate McCuaig, a domestic living with a family on Simcoe-street, gave birth to a child at her place of employment at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. As soon as it was possible she was driven to Grace Hospital in a carriage. Another domestic was sent along to care for her and arrange for her admission to the maternity ward of the hospital. About 7 o'clock the child died and Coroner J. H. McConnell decided to hold an inquest at 8 o'clock to-night. Kate McCuaig is 20 years of age.

Mutes Going Back to School.

Superintendent Mathison of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, was at the Union Station on Wednesday receiving the pupils who were returning to the institution after their summer holidays. About 175 arrived during the day from various points in the province and were sent down to Belleville. Many of the pupils were accompanied by their parents.

Fine Weather

Fine weather all the year round can be enjoyed in Bermuda and the Southern Islands. It is a fact, though not generally known, that the roads in these coral islands are as dry fifteen minutes after a rain shower as if there had been no rain. The ticket agent will tell you all about it. Barlow Cumberland, 72 Yonge-street. ed

Station Grows Important.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—Germany's naval station in the West Indies has grown so important that an admiralty staff officer has been attached to the squadron commanded by Commodore Scheder. The appointee is Captain Von Levetzow of the German cruiser Vineta.

Broke His Thigh.

Robert Bartlett of 57 Edward-street, while at work on the new King Edward Hotel on Wednesday, was struck by a heavy piece of timber. His left thigh was broken. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

DR. W. H. GRAHAM Late of 193 King St. West

No. 1 Clarence Square, corner Spadina Avenue, Toronto Canada, treats Chronic Diseases and makes a specialty of Skin Diseases, as Pimples, Ulcers, etc.

Private Diseases, as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele Nervous Debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), Gleet and Stricture of Long Standing, treated by galvanism, the only method without pain and all bad after effects.

Diseases of Women—Painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation, ulceration, leucorrhœa and all displacements of the womb.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays 1 to 3 p.m. 131

Fairweathers

"Hats that Wear"

For good wearing qualities—and soft felt hats the English makes cannot be beaten and they're equalled by only a few—to the gentlemen who will wear "English or nothing" we present our compliments coupled with an invitation to look in at our special display of English Felts "right 'ot from John Bull's hoven—2.00 to 4.50—special values at..... 3.00

Write for new Fur Catalogue.

84-86 Yonge

Weston's Aunt Mary's Bread

Every loaf put in a paper bag as soon as taken from the oven, ensuring the best method of delivery.

Sweet and Clean

Phone Main 329.

Model Bakery Co., Limited TORONTO.

GEORGE WESTON, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

If you want to borrow money on household goods pianos, organs, horses and wagons, call and see us. We will advance you any amount from $10 up, some day as you may desire, the money to be paid in full at any time, or in six or twelve monthly payments to suit borrower. We have an entirely new plan of lending. Call and see our terms. Phone—Main 4233.

The Toronto Security Co

"LOANS."

Room 10, Lawlor Building, 6 King St. W

The moderate prices at the jewelry Parlors, combined with taste and high quality, defy competition and deserve attentive examination.

JAMES D. BAILEY, Janes Bldg., cor. King and Yonge. Elevator. Phone 2063

Don't Get Typhoid Fever

Drink Distilled Water. It is free from the germs and microbes that abound in city Water.

5 GALLONS, 40c. DELIVERED

J. J. McLaughlin, Chemist

Score's

BUSINESS SUITS

Special $22.50 and $25.00

Genuine Scotch and English Tweeds—newest colorings and designs—Mahoney Serges—blue and black—pure indigo dye—unprecedented values.

R. SCORE & SON

Tailors and Haberdashers, - - 77 King Street West

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

Directors: J. W. Flavelle, A. E. Ames, H. H. Fudger. | Sept. 25

Store Closes Daily at 5.30 p.m.

Every Item Here a Bargain.

The list of Friday economies for this week is of special interest. The goods offered you at under-prices are all from the lines most appropriate to late September needs. The dollars to be saved will be saved on purchases you have to make right away—it isn't a case where you're storing up for the future.

This will mean a busy, bustling day in every department, and a crowd of eager buyers anxious to secure an early choice of these good offers.

Such seasonable values are unusually good. See if they don't appeal to your judgment. Such sterling bargains affect your own self interest and deserve a thoughtful reading.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

75 Men's Canadian and English Tweed Suits, good fall and winter weights, in grey and black and brown checked patterns, single and double breasted sacque style, lined with strong farmer's satin, well sewn and perfect fitting, sizes 35-42, regular 6.50, 7.50, 8.00 and 9.00, Friday 4.95

100 Men's Medium Fall Weight and Winter Overcoats, dark Oxford grey and brown cheviot finished tweeds, made in single-breasted Chesterfield and box back styles, self or velvet collars, lined with farmer's satin and well-tailored, sizes 34-44, regular 6.50 and 7.50, on sale Friday.. 4.95

Boys' Reefers and Suits

150 Boys' Navy Blue Nap Reefers, made double-breasted, with most velvet or high storm collar, checked tweed linings, strongly sewn and well finished, the correct thing for fall and winter wear, sizes 22-28, regular $2.50 and $3.00, Friday $1.98

75 only Boys' English Serge Sailor Blouse Suits, dark navy blue, made with full blouse and sailor collar, trimmed with soutach braid, pants lined with drawers, sizes 22-27, reg. $1.25 and $1.50, Friday 79c

Shirts

215 Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, both laundried and neglige, soft bosom style, made from fine cambrics, madras and zephyr cloths, in neat, stylish patterns and colors, laundried, made with cuffs attached; neglige shirts have detached cuffs, with linen reinforced bands and wrist bands, nicely made and finished, perfect fitting, sizes 14 to 17½, regular price $1.25, $1.50, on sale Friday, to clear, at 50c

Yonge-street Window.

Night Robes

Men's Night Robes, made from English flannelette, in neat pink and blue stripes, nice heavy weight materials, collars and pocket, large bodies, extra lengths, sizes 15 to 17½, regular 75c, on sale Friday at 49c

Underwear

300 Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, shirts and drawers, in jager shade, with heavy soft fleece lining, ribbed cuffs and ankles, strongly made and finished, sizes 34 to 44, regular price 50c, on sale Friday at 35c

Neckties

240 Fine Silk Neckties, in all the new colorings and patterns, lot consists of flowing ends, four-in-hands, graduated Derbys and string ties, these ties are from our regular 35c and 50c lines, on sale Friday, to clear at each 18c

Handkerchiefs

300 Men's White Linen Handkerch