

A GREAT DAY AT FREELTON.

Twenty-Second Fall Fair Was a Great Success. A Record in Attendance and Number of Entries. Good Racing and Sports and a Magnificent Day.

The twenty-second annual exhibition of the West Flamboro Agricultural Society was held at Freelton on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The entries were far in excess of any previous year. The hall, wherein the exhibit of vegetables, flowers, fruit, ladies' work, paintings, home-made cookery, etc., were placed was filled as it has never been before.

The exhibit of canned fruit was not very large, but made up in quality for the lack in quantity. In the display of raw fruit there was a good showing of grapes, plums, pears and apples, and the judges found it difficult to award the prizes as there was not one poor or underserving exhibit in the lot.

Perhaps the largest exhibit was that of ladies' fancy and useful work. A space of over fifty feet was occupied by this department, and well filled with all the pretty articles belonging to needlework. The competition in this class was very strong, and some excellent work was shown.

The butter exhibit this year was greater and better than ever, and here again the judges were taxed to their utmost in the awarding of prizes. In the competition for the silver cup, donated by W. O. Sealey, M. P., the judges first awarded it to Mrs. B. Wye, but on account of her only being a ratepayer not a resident of West Flamboro, she was compelled to take second prize, although the judges stated that her exhibit was the best.

The shortest man on the grounds proved to be P. Gilne, who stood 4 feet 11 inches. The prize for the prettiest baby was awarded to Mrs. James A. Gray for her little daughter, Grace, who was well worthy of it. The best-looking couple on the grounds were Mr. Chas. Worthington and Miss Marion Harvey, who were awarded the prize.

The special events for the closing day, consisting of horse racing, foot races, etc., were of considerable interest and provided much pleasure for the society's patrons. The trials of speed resulted as follows: Trot or pace—E. Haley's Billy H. 1 1 1 A. Powell's Dolly 2 2 2 Wm. Hyde's Dynamite 3 3 3

The directors wish to thank the many judges for the eminent manner in which they carried out their work. They were: Trials of speed—J. O'Connell, T. Elliot, Writing—Rev. A. I. Snyder, Painting—Miss M. Stewart, Mrs. L. Reid.

Ladies' fancy work—Mrs. T. Cox, Mrs. E. Moffat. Ladies' useful work—Mrs. M. Elliot, Miss C. Avis, Field roses, etc.—J. Wilkinson, E. Hillborn. Road horses—Daniel Porter, R. Condy, Butter and cheese—Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.

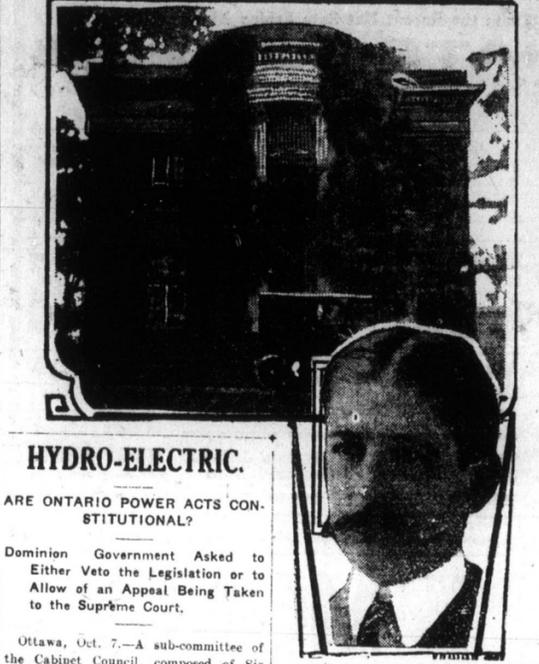
Fruit—J. Nicholson, F. Baker. Swine—J. Haw, W. Shields. Sheep—G. E. Gastle, R. J. Hamilton. Cattle—R. Paddock, J. Laking. Poultry—S. Plastow, Grain—J. Wilkinson, E. Hillborn. Carriage horses—J. Cormary, G. Miner. Agricultural horses—A. McPhatter, F. Fearmley. Bread and cakes—Mrs. Benham, Mrs. G. Nichol.

The directors of the fair are fortunate in having such a capable and courteous secretary as James A. Gray. He deserves much credit for the excellent manner in which he carried out every feature of the exhibition, and for his untiring efforts to make the fair the greatest success it was. The staff of officers who assisted him was composed of: President—Malcolm McPherson. First Vice-President—William Emman.

Second Vice-President—George Bickel, Superintendent—Robert Stewart. Auditors—Jas. L. Robertson and A. R. Cook. Directors—Ed. Hamilton, John A. McDonough, Jonathan Wingrove, B. Gunby, John O'Connell, Wm. Dwyer, James Cook, George Erwin and Peter Connor.

Committee of Management—Dr. McQueen, J. C. McDonald, J. S. A. McPhatter, John Dwyer, M. Haines, John A. Smith, William Fleming, Thos. Ford, John Robinson, J. A. Halliday, John Hall, Norman Denholm, John Nicholson, Wm. Riddle, James H. Livingstone, A. Harvey, Wm. Pearson, Thomas Jones, William Mason, Alex. Arnold, Charles Foster, A. R. Cook, Walter Johnston, Firam Flowers, John A. Bennett, Norman Jamieson, R. Attridge, R. N. Gilmore, John S. Kerr, Closson Hanes. The prize list will appear in Saturday's daily.

Harry Whitney, Millionaire Sportsman, Who Has Dr. Cook's Data, a Lover of the Wild.



HARRY WHITNEY AND HIS HOME IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MUST PAY FULL RATES. No More Privileges For Beach Children In City Schools.

Appointment and Adjustment of Salaries Made. Crowded State of Schools Causes Some Comment.

At the meeting of the Internal Management Committee of the Board of Education last evening considerable time was taken up with the discussion of matters that have recently come to the front.

The applications for vacancies on the Public Schools' staffs were considered, and, incidentally, the old matter as to whether second class teachers should be employed when first class ones could not be had, came in for considerable discussion.

It was finally explained that second class teachers started on a lower salary than first class. The teachers were to be filled by Misses: Misses K. A. Smith, C. Leitch, Ruth Macklin and J. M. McKenzie.

The advisability of appointing assistant teachers for kindergarten classes with more than fifty scholars in them was taken up, but no definite action was taken in the matter.

Inspector Ballard explained that there were two very large classes by receiving over sixty kindergarten scholars and Pictou fifty-five. Trustee Lee said his object in bringing up the matter of securing reports of the number of matriculation and entrance scholars, had been mistaken by some of the members, who apparently thought he was working against certain persons.

In that they were entirely wrong, as his object was to make it possible to make comparisons, and, by so doing, secure improvements. Principal Thompson, of the Collegiate, explained that this information was given in the Blue Book, which however, would not be issued for some time. He further pointed out that this information would not be altogether reliable, as in many instances the scholars are put up for the express purpose of making the number of matriculation students greater.

Of the total number of those in a class, thus doing away with all teachers, 27 per cent were successful. A motion was carried that the Secretary secure the necessary information. Trustee Wm. Bell sprang a surprise when he stated that he had heard it said that when a student failed in examinations all that was necessary was for him to see the Chairman of the Board, and the word would be passed along to the Principal, who would "pass him."

Principal Thompson replied that such a statement would not have been made had the person known the exact manner in which the scholars are passed. He stated that no scholars were passed during the past year—three or four who were unable to try their examinations on account of sickness having been allowed to try the work, provisionally.

During the past month an unusually large number of the teachers have been affected by influenza, and the question as to whether they should receive salaries was discussed, but no definite action was taken. W. J. Moffatt was appointed to the Collegiate staff as assistant at a salary of \$500 a year.

An offer had been made the board by a person who is issuing a map of the city that for \$75 the various schools would be marked on the map, but the members voted such a proposition down without considering it. "One thing that I cannot understand is how the number of scholars increases so much more rapidly than would be supposed by the population; is it the non-resident pupils that make up the number?" asked Trustee Bell.

Principal Thompson said there were only about a dozen more this year than last. The non-resident pupils numbered 103, and they were charged \$25 a year. The Beach scholars for a short time back have been paying the same as scholars residing in the city, but from now on will be assessed the non-resident rates.

A strong request that she be granted an increase in salary, as of late she has been doing considerable extra work, having attended the evening cooking classes. Some of the members were in favor of granting her the regular salary of \$2 per night for overtime, but the matter was finally left over.

Miss Smith, teacher of modern languages at the Collegiate Institute, was granted an increase of \$100, which makes her salary \$1,100.

J. B. Turner reached the maximum of \$2,000 salary last year, but as he is doing some additional work he was granted an increase of \$100, and will receive a like increase next year.

Secretary Foster stated that the teachers who commenced in September, October or November would not receive their first increases of \$50 until their year was up.

Miss Bedley, who was recently appointed to the staff of the Model School at a salary of \$450, will receive an increase on January 1.

It was decided that Miss Riach should not be paid for the month of September, when she was ill, but that her salary be continued from Oct. 1.

The public school report showed the following enrollment: Central School 525, Caroline Street 305, Ryerson School 690, Charlton School 163, Hess School 496, Strathcona School 754, Murray School 238, Cannon School 341, King Edward School 452, Pictou School 721, Victoria School 513, Wentworth School 705, West Avenue School 347, Barton School 267, Wellington School 149, Boyd School 529, Stinson School 467, Boyd School 529, Girls' Home 39, making a total of 7,858, which is but five in advance of the same period of last year. The total fees for the month amounted to \$785.60. During the month seven scholars died.

The Collegiate report showed the average attendance to have been 722.9, of which about 400 are boys.

The medical school report for the month has visited Wentworth School, Barton School, West Avenue School and Strathcona School, and discovered children affected as follows: Defective vision 74 teeth 463, hearing 68, mentally defective 4, nose and throat 68, glands in neck 5, conjunctivitis 7, and the following were excluded: Pneumonia 32, ringworm 3, uncleanness 4, scabies 4. She recommended that blinds be put on the west windows of Strathcona School.

"How can a boy with only two feet make all that noise?" said the impatient father as Johnny clattered down the stairs. "Never mind," said the mother. "Let us be thankful he isn't a centipede."—Washington Star.

A BRITISH VIEW.

A High Financial Authority on Whitney's Bad Faith.

The editor of the London, Eng. Financial and Bullionist, who has always taken a deep interest in things Canadian, has been giving some study to the statement made in the London Economist by Sir James Whitney, in defence of his power legislation and the breaches of faith which it involves toward British and Canadian investors and the public.

His conclusion is that Sir James' course has been a serious detriment to Canada, and that his effort at defence "has not weakened the conviction that a grievously mistaken policy has been pursued and grave injustice done—that justice to ask whether even at the eleventh hour, a basis of agreement cannot be devised, a ranking sense of wrong assuaged, and the diversion of British capital averted?"

The Provincial Government has might if not right, on its side, and it may be impregnable to attack. It may ride roughshod over opposition; but it should not be impervious to reason, justice and expediency. Surely, if the most despotic powers of Europe shrink from repudiation or confiscation—if even Central American republics realize now that honesty is the best policy—it ill becomes the Government of a free, enlightened and progressive Province like Ontario to treat the British investor in ruthless and arbitrary fashion.

Sir James Whitney complains that "reputable financial and other journals" in London have condemned the policy of his Government, and he wishes to elicit all that might be said in its favor. Well, he has now been given the opportunity of presenting his own case, but the judicial instinct of the British public perceives that he has neither explained the motives of aggression nor justified the extraordinary action of his Government.

Is it surprising under the circumstances, that "reputable financial and other journals" in London condemn the action of the Ontario Government? That the incident is regarded as the most deplorable in recent financial history? That Canadian credit has suffered in the dominating money market of the world? That unpleasant comparisons are being made between Ontario and certain Latin-American republics, that are held in odium by the British investor?

Imagine how embarrassing it must be for anyone who, like myself, has been persistently commending Canada as a field for investment, to hear the reproaches of those who acted on such advice. As editor of The Financier & Bullionist, I made my first Canadian tour of investigation in the autumn of 1906. I was so impressed by what I saw that I committed the paper to the unhesitating advocacy of Canadian investments, and in my book entitled "Canada's Century" I was still more emphatic. I contended that nowhere in the world could capital reckon on better security against loss or confiscation than in Canada. I even predicted that Ontario's Provincial loans within the scope of the Trustee Act, and I cited Ontario as par excellence the Province whose bonds were entitled to rank as gilt-edged securities! But now that the Government of Ontario has irked the good opinion of British investors, such improved status for Provincial loans in the London market no longer seems feasible.

It is a fact, however, that, during the past three years—thanks to strenuous advocacy here—there has been an enormous increase in the flow of British capital to Canada; and the great eagerness excited by Ontario's incident, the ill-effects that may ensue. Well-wishers of Canada are grieved beyond measure that the British investor has been smitten in the house of a friend—that his reliance on Canadian integrity may seem to him a broken reed, that Canadian credit has been shaken in the Homeland's estimation. It is useless to argue that only one instance of seeming repudiation has occurred. The answer is that if the Government of a Province like Ontario violates and rides roughly over property rights, and declines to play the fair game, then anything may happen in the investment market.

The whole Dominion of Canada is smirched in British estimation by the Ontario Government's treatment of the Electrical Development Co. The Ontario Government may be absolute in its own Province, and the Dominion Government, with its experience of the United States and other federal nations in mind, may conceivably shrink from raising the risky question of Federal vs. Provincial rights. I rather venture to suggest that a scheme of pacification should be devised—and that, in furtherance of such settlement, the friends co-operation or counsel of the Dominion authorities might be invaluable.

Unquestionably, till the Ontario province is closed, Canada as a whole will be prejudiced in this financial centre. It may be recalled that the prosperous Republic of Argentina, whose remarkable development has been fostered mainly by British capital, was ill-affected for years in European estimation because the Province of Buenos Ayres happened to be a contumelious defaulter. It was argued from Argentina that the federal republic was not responsible for the province's default, but that it was a day devoted to isms and certificates are eligible.

Sayings by Harriman. As I grow older I am beginning to think more of my fellow-man. I have worked hard because I like the doing of things. Great as is the work it out to a successful conclusion. That is about all there is in life for any of us. People seem to take more stock in a man who talks than in a man who acts. But this is a day devoted to isms and certificates are eligible. I have always been too busy to think much about myself. The doctors are beginning to tell me that the other fellow ought to have a chance to do something. Every tide has its rise and fall and one would be living in a fool's paradise not to take the ebb into consideration in figuring out his future requirements. The first law of all our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life. To achieve what the world calls success a man must attend strictly to business and keep a little in advance of the times. My father was a clergyman and he was a good one. He was an earnest

ALL ATE DURUM.

Scheme to Popularize the Grain in North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 7.—In compliance with a proclamation of Governor Burke, North Dakotans to-day ate durum wheat only. The proclamation was issued in compliance with a request of the grain-growers of North and South Dakota and Minnesota for the purpose of establishing durum as a bread grain.

The day was observed throughout the State. All bread and wheat foods were made of durum, and the sales of that quality of flour in consequence were heavy. A widespread interest has been taken by the farmers in pushing the sale of durum, as with the price equal to that of other varieties of wheat the income from their land would be much increased. A test to-day showed it to be equal to standard hard varieties for bread and other food products.

WAITERS' SCHOOL.

Course of Instruction Not on the Chicago University's List.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—A school for waiters is the latest innovation at the University of Chicago. Here are some bits of instruction from its text book: "Avoid appearing to slam things down on the table. Most customers desire some part of their meal first. Do not scuffle, talk or drop trays. Never take in natural and leave the milk, for in such a case the customer cannot begin with his meal till you return. Always place a drink to the right of the customer. A waiter should never leave any customer after serving till he knows he has the necessary silverware to eat with. A cereal in the morning should be served right away, whether the rest of the order be ready or not. An egg with a broken yolk should not be served at all. Good scholarship will not make up for a deficiency in service. To be a good waiter it is essential that you should be quick, but also that you should not appear to hurry. Waiters should remove dirty dishes as soon as the customer is through, but be sure that he is through and avoid giving an impression that you are in a hurry for him to finish.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

Fifteen Candidates for Advisory Council Nominated.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Nominations closed on Wednesday for the advisory council of education and elections will take place two weeks hence. The following candidates were elected: By the public school inspectors—N. W. Campbell, Durham, inspector of South Grey, W. L. Cheholm, M. A. Kinardine, inspector West Bruce; W. H. B. Collins, Chatham, inspector of East Kent. By the high school teachers—C. L. Crasweller, M. A. Sarnia; Stephen Martin, M. A. St. Mary's; Gilbert A. Smith, M. A. Toronto (Jameson). By the public school teachers—Harriet Johnston, Toronto; A. A. Jordan, Kingston; Charlotte E. Lovick, Kingston; Thos. McJanet, Ottawa; J. W. Plewes, Chatham; Thos. Agnew Reid, Owen Sound.

John J. Rogers, M. A., has been elected representative of the separate school teachers. John Matheson, M. A., representative of Queen's University. Rev. W. J. Murphy, D. D., representative of Ottawa University.

The elections will be held between October 20th and November 3rd. At the last polling there were over four thousand votes cast among the public school teachers. Only those with permanent certificates are eligible.

As I grow older I am beginning to think more of my fellow-man. I have worked hard because I like the doing of things. Great as is the work it out to a successful conclusion. That is about all there is in life for any of us. People seem to take more stock in a man who talks than in a man who acts. But this is a day devoted to isms and certificates are eligible. I have always been too busy to think much about myself. The doctors are beginning to tell me that the other fellow ought to have a chance to do something. Every tide has its rise and fall and one would be living in a fool's paradise not to take the ebb into consideration in figuring out his future requirements. The first law of all our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life. To achieve what the world calls success a man must attend strictly to business and keep a little in advance of the times. My father was a clergyman and he was a good one. He was an earnest

clergyman and he taught his boys to be earnest in everything they did. There are two things that menace the prosperity of this country—idle money and idle labor. The one is as mischievous as the other. It has always seemed wiser to me to sleep on the roof than in the basement. "Pull" can never carry a man far. It is hard work and application that count. Fifty years from now 5 per cent return on capital will be considered as good as 10 per cent now. But that need not worry you nor me. We have had monkey dinners and the idle and foolish vaporing and routes of society. Now is the time for less champagne and truffles and more roast beef and milk. The people have the get-rich-quick bacillus. It's a fearful disease. It's the only menace to this country. I truly believe that if wises were to take more interest in their husbands' affairs we would have a happier world. What sensible man doesn't believe in God? Religion saves and advances civilization.

"How do you know those people are sincere lovers of music?" "By the fact," replied Miss Quince, "that they compelled their youngest boy to stop tramping the piano."—Washington Star. Unlearned honors never wear well.—Ereos.

List of Agencies

where the Hamilton Times may be had

USED A HATCHET.

Woman Was Murdered in Her Home at Liberty, N. Y.

New York, Oct. 7.—A Liberty, New York, despatch to the World says that on returning from school at noon recess yesterday, young Horace Benton discovered his mother dead in an upper hallway of his home. The boy's shrieks brought the neighbors, who found him senseless beside his mother's body. In his grief and terror, Horace had fainted. Every indication goes to prove that Mrs. Benton was murdered, and that her assailant's weapon was a hatchet. Her head bore several deep cuts, and her face was crushed by the blunt end of the weapon. The woman's husband, Cyrus Richard Benton, was arrested by order of District Attorney Baker, pending an inquiry by the coroner on Friday. Benton is prosperous and the proprietor of a large livery stable. His home is a fine one, on Upper Main street, in the best section of the town.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC.

ARE ONTARIO POWER ACTS CONSTITUTIONAL?

Dominion Government Asked to Either Veto the Legislation or to Allow of an Appeal Being Taken to the Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A sub-committee of the Cabinet Council, composed of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Dr. Pugsley, heard to-day the arguments of Messrs. Chrysler, K. C., Moss, K. C., and German, M. P., K. C., respectively, on the alleged unconstitutionality of the electric power acts of the Ontario Legislature. It was contended, first: That the acts were unconstitutional in purporting to give the Hydro-electric Power Commission power to provide electricity from water in the Niagara River, said to be controlled by the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission, under the authority of an Ontario charter, when in fact the control of the river, as a navigable and boundary river, is vested exclusively in the Dominion Government. Secondly: That the acts were therefore unconstitutional and hence the assumption by the Province of Ontario of the power to start competition against the Electrical Development Company, in which millions of British capital are invested, was unconstitutional and invalid, and detrimental to the public credit of Canada as a whole.

Mr. German and Mr. Moss supported Mr. Chrysler's argument. Mr. German appeared also on behalf of a number of his constituents through whose property the Provincial power transmission lines run, and whose claims for compensation have not yet been settled by the Hydro-electric Power Commission.

The legal points involved in the case were presented at considerable length, and the Government was asked either to veto the Ontario legislation on the grounds set forth, or else to allow of an appeal being taken to the Supreme Court to test its validity, the Attorney-General of the Province having refused a fiat to Major Murray to allow the case to come before the Ontario courts.

Sir Wilfrid and Dr. Pugsley promised that the arguments advanced by the Provincial power transmission lines, A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, is expected back in the capital from London to-morrow, and his opinion on the constitutional points at issue will be asked. The Federal Government, under the British North America Act, is allowed one year's time in which to veto any Provincial act deemed to be unconstitutional.

RUSTON ACQUITTED.

Jury, After One Hour, Free Him of Arson Charge.

Brampton, Oct. 7.—After exactly one hour's deliberation, the jury at 11 o'clock to-night returned a verdict of "not guilty" of the charge against Frank Ruston of burning his house for the insurance. The charge of Justice MacMahon was favorable to the prisoner on nearly all points.

Ruston, in his own behalf told the whole story of the fire, saying that when he was awakened the kitchen, parlor and hall were all on fire. He caught up his child, rolled her in quilts, and with one blow from a chair, smashed the window. The room was thick with smoke. The child was partly stupified. He carried her to a cutter, some distance from the house, returned to the room and gathered up the remainder of the bedding, the feather tick and mattress, together with his clothing and the valise which contained his child's clothes. He then rushed to a closet off the room, took out a box of 20 inches square, which was full of heavy china, and got it out.

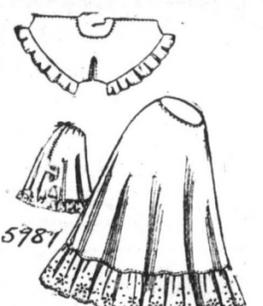
He said Dixon Rutherford was mistaken in saying that there was no cutter there, and that the child was seated on a mattress, and that he also was in error when he said Ruston told him he smashed in the cellar door and took china out that way.

Hotelkeeper Killed. Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 7.—While duck-shooting twenty-five miles north of here yesterday, Alphonse Lapointe, proprietor of the Saskatchewan Hotel, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. He died five minutes after the accident.

Prairie Fire Quenched. Wainwright, Alta., Oct. 7.—A heavy downpour of rain last night quenched all the prairie fires in this district. The reports of damage done have been greatly exaggerated.

There Was an Obstacle. Sociologist—Why don't you do like the prodigal son, my man, and return home to your father? Wanderer—Bah, where would they keep a fatted calf in a city flat!

TIMES PATTERNS.



CIRCULAR ONE-PIECE DRAWERS.

No. 5987.—Perfection in the fit of underwear is most essential in these days of close-fitting skirts. The drawers pattern shown is to be commended for its excellent shaping. It is quite the simplest of garments to make, as the only seams are the short ones that close the leg, after the trimming has been applied. The top is finished by a draw-string inserted in a casing, thus doing away with all fullness around the waist. Nainsook, cambric, nainsook and linen will all be used in the development. For 26 inch waist measure 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes 20 to 34 inches waist measure.

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

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

CHINESE PORK.

Tuberculosis in Hog Carcasses Imported into Britain.

London, Oct. 7.—No fewer than nine per cent of the carcasses of Chinese hogs recently imported into England and thus far inspected by the sanitary committee of the city of London have been found to be affected with tuberculosis. This remarkable outcome of the inspection has occurred in spite of the fact that the carcasses were labelled at the port of shipment in China "medically examined and certified to be free from disease."

The first shipment of 5,000 hogs was brought from China in a refrigerator ship. They arrived here on August 7, and sold well in the wholesale market. Although they were offered by the retail butchers at 25 per cent below the prices charged for other imported hogs, they did not find favor with the public, who displayed great prejudice against them. The butchers were then obliged to raise the prices of American and European pork in order to dispose of their Chinese stock.

The steamship company which endeavored to introduce the Chinese pork was of the opinion that it would prove, owing to its cheapness, a strong competitor with frozen beef and mutton.

All That's Necessary. "That boy's a musical genius." "How do you know?" "He remembers every tune he hears."

"What good will that do him?" "When he grows up, he can compose a musical-comedy."—Cleveland Leader.

Many a fellow builds castles in Spain who has never been farther in that direction than Hoboken.



How can a boy with only two feet make all that noise? said the impatient father as Johnny clattered down the stairs. "Never mind," said the mother. "Let us be thankful he isn't a centipede."—Washington Star.