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WELL TAILORED COSTUME
IN FINE TWEED,
HEATHER MIXTURES.

\$9.25

**SMART STYLES FOR FALL
JUST OPENED.**

There is a shapeliness and grace about our New Costumes and Ladies' Coats that attracts attention. The tailoring is perfect. The fabrics are distinctive. See them and buy now, for now is the time to most enjoy possession of these attractive Garments.

C. L. MARCH CO., LTD.

Corner Water and Springdale Sts.



MADE OF FINE VICUNA
CLOTH, SOLID FINISH
IN NAVY & BLACK.

\$10.50



Girls' Navy Serge Sailor Dress,
Trimmed White Braid.
\$1.30 to \$2.10.



Childs' Serge Dresses, in Navy
and Cardinal.
\$1.10 to \$1.50.



Girls' Sailor Dress, in Navy
Serge, Piped White Braid and
with Cream Vest.
\$1.65 to \$2.35.

SIZES,
21
INCH
TO
30
INCH.

ORDERS
BY
MAIL
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

Water For South Side.

The new reservoir for the South Side, built of concrete, was finished yesterday and is capable of holding 800 gallons of water. The work of constructing it was under the supervision of Inspector Bambrick, and an excellent job, he and his men have made of it. The reservoir supplies a long-felt want. The water is taken from a sparkling spring situated on the hillside and brought through a 60 foot pipe to the reservoir, which is near the street, and is fitted with a proper tap for the convenience of the residents, who are delighted with it, as it saves them the labor of going up the hill for a supply for household use. The reservoir is covered to keep the water from contamination and a waste pipe is fitted to it to take off surplus water in case of an overflow. The Council is to be congratulated on this improvement on the South Side.

OFFICER VERY ILL.—Const. Fitzgerald, of the Eastern Station, who is now in hospital suffering from pneumonia, is very ill, but his friends hope that he will eventually pull through, as he is a man of good constitution.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER famous for its sureness of doing its day's work and that day's work is to keep you dry and comfortable when it rains.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEAR THE TOWER'S MARK OF THE FISH BRAND
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

United States and the Pulp Trade.—St. John's, Sept. 21.—The Government of the United States has lost no time in opening up communication with Newfoundland, with a view to a reciprocal trade treaty. Almost before the text of the Hague award in the fishery dispute had arrived in the island, Mr. Pepper, the United States tariff expert, paid a visit here to discuss the matter with Sir Edward Morris. He made himself acquainted with full details of the pulp-making resources of Newfoundland before his departure.

It is anticipated that in return for concessions in the United States tariff, the authorities at Washington will formulate proposals for the abrogation of the regulation compelling the pulp mills to manufacture their paper in this country, and allow the pulp to be exported to the States on a low tariff basis.

Export of Pulp.—The restrictions here and in Canada on the export of the raw material for paper have been severely felt in the United States, and there is no doubt that the paper merchants there are putting strong pressure on the government in order to effect a relaxation.—Standard of Empire.

Big Ore Shipments.

The s.s. Hector left Bell Island yesterday morning for Philadelphia taking 6,500 tons of ore. More is being sent to the Quaker City and also to German ports from Wabana than ever before, and taken all round the Wabana output this year, it is thought, will be the largest on record and greatly in excess of last year, which was the best in the history of the mine. The employment afforded at Bell Island is having the effect of greatly improving the condition of the people of several parts of Conception Bay and especially of those who live on the South Shore.

Could'nt Get Cargo.

The little English schooner Young Fox arrived here last night from Comfort Bight, Labrador, where she could only get 400 qts. of fish instead of the cargo which she went for. She was chartered by J. W. Hiscock, Brigus, to load at Labrador for Europe, but could not get sufficient fish to do so. She was 7 days on the run up, and had to shelter at Foggo out of the stormy weather which prevailed. She will finish her cargo here.

Itching Piles For 27 Yrs.

Despaired of ever getting relief until cured some 3 years ago with use of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.
Mr. John Johnson, Cavley, Alta., writes: "Three years ago I was cured of blind, itching piles of twenty-seven years' standing by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used to think that death would be the only relief I could ever get from the terrible misery of piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth sixty dollars a box instead of six cents. I am a different man since using it. I am farming all the time now and never miss a day. Words fail to express my gratitude for the cure this Ointment made for me. I cannot tell half as much about it as it deserves. Any one doubting this can write direct to me."
Do not accept an imitation or substitute in place of Dr. Chase's Ointment, for there has yet to be discovered a treatment which so promptly gives relief from itching and so thoroughly cures every form of piles. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

K-K-K-Komplications.

With the international complications on his mind, the Foreign Secretary, completely worn out, tumbled into bed. He was just dozing off, when the front door-bell pealed. "A reporter, Sir," announced a footman. "Will you see him?" "I suppose so!" sighed the Foreign Secretary. And, rising, he slipped on his dressing gown and slippers and descended to the library. The reporter was a mere youth; but, though shivering with cold, the Foreign Secretary dictated two columns about the reasons for the compromise he had arrived at with a neighbouring Power. Then, satisfied that he had done his duty, he showed the youthful reporter to the door. "G-g-good-night!" he said, with chattering teeth. "You might let me have half a d-d-dozen copies of the paper in the m-m-morning." "Oh, this isn't for any paper!" said the reporter. "What?" cried the Minister. "What the d-d-deuce is it for, then?" "Why, you see," explained the youth, "I belong to the new School of Journalism, and this is a test interview."

Will Be No Holiday.

The Importers Association held a meeting at Bowring's office last night to discuss the question of keeping the stores closed on October 31st, the date of the Industrial Exhibition. They decided they would not do so.

Municipal Matters.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—I hope I have made it pretty clear that whatever pollution Windsor Lake may have suffered in the past could hardly arise from the leakage of any sewage matter into its waters from any houses or farms upon the shore. But I am not satisfied to rest my case upon the inherent improbability of the theories of my opponents; I propose to undertake the affirmative of the issue and to show not only how the pollution very likely might have occurred, but how it actually did occur. A variety of circumstances contributed to produce the condition of degeneration in which Professor Starkey found our water supply two years ago, and some of these circumstances have been in operation, with more or less activity, ever since the waters of Windsor Lake were first conducted into the town. Everyone who has ever been in the habit of visiting the Pond must have observed how very variable is the level of its waters at different seasons and in different years. This variability is, of course, chiefly attributable to the different degrees of moisture or dryness occurring in different seasons, but not wholly so. For some years previous to the dry year of 1908 operations in connection with the new system of water supply had been in progress, and one effect of these operations was, now to raise and now to lower the normal level of the water in the Lake. The consequence of this continued change of level is most obvious, particularly when it is remembered that no pains have ever been taken to clear the shore between low water and high water mark of vegetation. When the level of the Pond was raised, a considerable quantity of growing vegetation would necessarily be drowned; when the level fell this lifeless vegetable matter would naturally corrupt and decay. Some portion of it would have floated into the Pond with the rise of the water, there to decompose, while the remainder would undergo its first process of decomposition on the bank and be washed into the Pond gradually by succeeding showers of rain or by successive rises in the level of the water. All this would contribute organic matter in a state of complete or partial decay to the waters we drink. Some of it would dissolve rapidly and pass through the pipes, while the more solid particles would become water-logged, sink to the bottom and, as time went on, form a body of sediment liable under favourable conditions to putrefy further and found culture-beds for the propagation of mischievous germs. This is the more rapid stage of the process of pollution, but we must not fail to take account of the more gradual but not less important stage which has been in uninterrupted activity for fifty years and more. Leaves fall into the Pond, and the droppings of birds. These supplies of organic matter seem trivial when compared with the great volume of water into which they fall, but their accumulation in the course of a long series of years is very considerable, and their gradual decay and corruption provide a source of infection which needs only the arrival of the favourable opportunity to make it breed disease. As the Lake has practically only one outlet for its waters, namely through the water-pipes, the drift or current of the Lake must be almost uniformly in the one direction, that is towards the intake of the water supply system. The consequence of this is that the accumulation of sediment gradually, in the course of years, drift down the Lake towards the reservoir, and there, where the water is shallower, they form a bed of organic matter ready to putrefy and breed germs when the opportunity arises. This is no hypothesis or theory, it must be understood; it is demonstrable and demonstrated fact. Such an accumulation of vegetable and animal matter did occur, and it assumed such large dimensions that it began to fill up the

very intake of the water system. And then, when everything was ready for the development of germs on a huge scale, along comes a season of quite unprecedented drought. The water falls lower and lower in the Pond, the mud-bank grows nearer and nearer to the surface, until at last the incumbent water becomes so shallow that every strong wind is able to stir up the mud, expose its particles to the action of the heat and the lifeless water, and soon we have a hot-bed for the culture of all the germs which Professor Starkey subsequently found there. If this were all, we still would have a sufficient explanation of the presence and activity of disease germs in our water, but there is much more than this. This accumulation of mud at the intake became so evident and so manifestly dangerous that the authorities determined, for the first time, so far as I can discover, in fifty years, to diminish the evil. It was, of course, the worst of all possible times to make a clearance of the festering mass of decaying and decayed matter, for any interference then only meant the scattering of the pollution further and exposing a larger body of matter to the process of infection. Still, it was decided that something must be done. And what was done? Hundreds of tons of this stinking, polluted matter were removed from the intake, removed in a net, dry, stagnant season when every circumstance favourable to the production and spread of bacteria was in active operation. Is it any wonder that bacteria were found in the water taken from the Lake under such conditions? It would be wonderful indeed if none were found. It is merely we cannot too gratefully appreciate that more, and more dangerous, bacteria did not breed and infect our whole water supply. Such a wholesale disturbance of this bed of fetid mud of course succeeded in disseminating the germs throughout the whole extent of the Pond, and the stagnant condition of the water, with no new influx from rains or springs to vivify the lifelessness produced from the drought, was wholly favourable to the spread of disease germs all over the Pond. And that is just what happened. But, as Professor Starkey was not informed of the prevailing drought, so he was not informed of this extraordinary removal and disturbance of the accumulated fifth of the Pond. Not knowing the abnormal circumstances existing, he was wholly justified in assuming that the condition of the water submitted to him was normal, and therefore it is that he made the report which I have been endeavouring to analyse. No man can be blamed for coming to a wrong decision if the facts have been inaccurately reported to him, and this is Professor Starkey's case. The true state of our affairs was withheld from him, and if his report does not fit the facts as we know them, it is no reproach to the man from whom the facts were concealed. If, then, this pollution did not come from sewage flowing into the Pond and if it did come from contamination within the borders of the Pond itself, how can any reserve around the Pond be any protection to the consumers of Windsor Lake water? Under such circumstances I think I am justified in declaring that the creation of this reserve does not in the least degree offer us any security from future pollution, and that the expense which is about to be incurred is, when considered in relation to the general pollution of the town, wholly indefensible. I may add one circumstance to what I said in my last letter. I refrained from mentioning it at the time because I was not certain of its truth. I am certified of it now, and I therefore state it. The land on which the house stands where the typhoid patient died, the house which nevertheless did not infect the Pond with a single typhoid germ, is part of that property which the Council proposes to purchase and throw into the Reserve. Having proved that no infection can run into the Lake from that particular house, it is only to be expected of this Council that this is the house which should immediately be purchased in order to save the town from any danger of infection. This is another vindication of the Council.

Having now stated the reasons which impelled me to the conviction that no pollution occurred to the waters of Windsor Lake at its source in the Pond which was not due to adventitious circumstances and which the creation of a Reserve cannot cure, I propose in my next letter to show how our Municipal authorities do their best to pollute our drinking supply at the very moment when it is furnished to the consumer.
Yours truly,
REFORM.

M. CONNORS.
Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

H.P. SAUCE
THE NEW SAUCE
Is the sauce of the 20th century.
Grocers all over the world are selling it freely.
Cooks prefer it, in fact, they always use it. Do You?

Here and There.

C. L. B. PARADE.—To-morrow the C. L. B. will parade to Divine Service at St. Michael's Church.

GOOD FISHING STILL.—The fishermen did well on the local grounds yesterday; some of the boats had as high as three quintals.

Cut glass and silverware at half price! See Trapnell's window for rare bargains. Now is your chance to secure a perfectly stylish article for wedding, birthday, or other gift. It.

BRANCH LINE SURVEY.—The work of surveying the Branch line of railway is now completed as far as Witless Bay.

HEALTH REPORT.—The Health Officer reported nine cases of scarlet fever and one of typhoid, at the meeting of the City Council yesterday.

The "Gospel Mission" Service, at the Temperance Hall, to-morrow afternoon, will be conducted by a band of Christian Sailors from H. M. S. Cornwall.

Come and cheer them by your presence. A welcome to all. Books provided.—oct 8/11

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The blue jacket of the Calypso who broke leave a few days ago, and was supposed to have deserted from the ship, as reported in the Telegram, returned to duty yesterday. A warrant had been sworn out for his arrest.

C. M. B. C. SERVICE.—To-morrow afternoon there will be a special service for men in the C. of E. Cathedral. The service will take the place of the usual class service, in the Synod Building. Rev. Canon White will deliver the address. All are welcome; hymn sheets provided; seats free.

WITH THE ADVENTISTS.—The Recent Eucharistic Congress (Montreal) and the Real Presence. Elder C. H. Keslake will preach upon this subject at the Adventist Church, Cookstown Road, to-morrow night, at 6.30. Seats free. All welcome.

HAD FULL PRACTICE.—The C. C. C. band had a special practice in their rooms at the Mechanics' Hall last night when some fine new music in the shape of marches, waltzes, &c., was rehearsed. The band acquitted themselves well, and the leader of H.M.S. Cornwall's band, who was present, was well pleased with the progress the Corps band is making.

GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

SURE RELIEF FOR SUFFERING WOMEN IS FOUND IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.
Miss Kathleen Murphy, tells how she suffered and how easy and complete was her cure by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tangier Mines, Halifax Co. N. S.—(Special).—There is no longer any doubt that of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their troubles to Kidney Disease. For that reason it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy of this place is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease and brought back my health. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for I have given them a thorough test and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.