The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1910

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.

Rarely has there been such unanimity about the qualifications of any nominee for a public office in Toronto as has attended the proposal to appoint Dr. Charles J. Hastings as medical health officer.

The medical profession have spoken with singular emphasis, and their tribute cannot be ignored by the board of control to-morrow. The press is more united on the question than is usual, and this is a fair index to public sentiment.

Dr. Hastings' mature experience, combined with powers which are still in their prime; executive ability of a high order, and a leading reputation in several of the branches of hygiene and sanitary hygiene, which a health officer finds much of his activity occupied with; all these mark him as likely to fill the office for which he has been nominated in an efficient and praiseworthy manner.

It is no enviable position, but upon the skill and judgment of its occupant depend the lives of hundreds—perhaps thousands—of the citizens. We believe that the majority of the board will not be influenced by any feelings of a personal or partisan nature, but will regard only the best interests of the whole city in making the recommendation to council. Under the circumstances we expect to see Dr. Hastings' name sent on.

THE NEW IRELAND.

In Mr. T. P. O'Connor's recital of what has been done for Ireland in the past thirty years, he had the best grounds on which to appeal for assistance to complete the work which has been carried so far. There are many who are unwilling to yield any credit to the Irish parliamentary party for having contributed in any way to securing the reforms that have made "the new Ireland" what it is. The treatment accorded Hon. Horace Plunket by certain Nationalists has been adduced as an example of the hindering rather than the helping which the regenerators of Ireland socially and economically had to expect from the regeneration of Ireland politically.

There is no doubt, however, that reforms had to be compelled from the British parliament, and however much the evils are to be deplored which afflicted Ireland thru conspiracy and criminal agitation, the evils that it was sought to remedy were of longer standing and bore more bitter fruit.

Justice may not be slow, but the sense of justice is slow, and it is only now that the sense of justice to Ireland is waking up in England. The more is the pity that it took crime and conspiracy in Ireland to wake it, when Ireland's sorrows and Ireland's wrongs made no impression.

And there are thousands in Ulster who are not awake yet to the manifest evils that overspread the other provinces as well as much of the northwest of the island. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, most of the active leaders of sedition and rebellion arose in the north.

In spite of Ulster's belief to the contrary, home rule has never been a religious issue. It has been identified with Rome rule, and not without apparent justification. But the priests of Ireland are by no means a unit in regard to the results of home rule, while stories are to be heard of those who describe themselves as Irish Catholics—Irish first and Catholics second—who are denounced for their patriotism.

Ulster has nothing to fear from home rule in the shape of local government in the Canadian sense. Ulster quite naturally did fear home rule which meant total separation from England, as Parnell declared it in his Cincinnati speech years ago. There are still home rulers of that type, but they follow a lost cause.

Ireland has a national genius and a national destiny to work out. Her urgent aspiration thruout the centuries has been for freedom to work out that destiny in her own star-guided way. She has been disciplined as few nations have during a long minority. If Mr. O'Connor's conclusions are correct, and no man knows the situation in Great Britain better, the long period of irresponsibility is nearly over. When Ireland has found herself, the British Empire will have gained an incalculable accession of strength. The Irish patriots are thus working for the peace of the world.

THE NEW NORTHWEST EXPLORATION.

Of great national interest is the report of exploration undertaken during the years 1908 and 1909 by Mr. Frank J. P. Crean, C.E., in the New Northwest, and comprising part of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to the north of the surveyed area. His journeys were made on the instructions of Mr. R. E. Young, chief Dominion geographer and superintendent of the railway lands branch of the department of the interior, and his report, with many photographs and plans and an excellent map, has just been issued by that department. The area traversed lies to the south of the parallel of latitude passing thru York Factory on Hudson Bay, and the character of the soil in exclusive districts and the agricultural prospects are frequently referred to by Mr. Crean in very favorable terms. The climate is described as not more severe than in the more southerly parts of Saskatchewan; wheat, oats and all kinds of vegetables grow freely and the natural hay crop is in many places of exceptional value.

According to Mr. Crean's own observations and the reports of other explorers, good prospects exist that considerable mineral deposits will be found. The country in the vicinity of Lac la Rouge has that appearance and many claims have been located there and also in the vicinity of Stanley. There are many points also where water powers can be developed, particularly on the Beaver River at Grand Rapids, and on Clearwater River. Specially important are the vast deposits of tar sand exposed on the banks of the Athabasca River, and extending from 30 miles south of McMurray to 40 miles north of that point. They have been estimated to contain 30,000,000,000 tons of bitumen, and form the largest of their kind in the world. They differ, however, from the European deposits, which are formed of bituminous limestone, the Athabasca mineral being bituminous sand or silicia, this sand consisting of grains of pure vitreous quartz, suitable for the manufacture of the finest white glass. Natural gas has been struck at various points and it is believed by some authorities that petroleum will also be found. Evidently the possibilities of the New Northwest are considerable, and its opening up by railroads is the one thing needed to have them thoroly investigated.

SOCIALIST INQUISITION.

It was inevitable that a man of vigorous thought and public activity like Mr. James Simpson should sooner or later break with the Socialist organization with which he had allied himself. Socialism is not dependent on organization any more than Christianity is dependent on the churches. The organizations help, but they also undoubtedly retard progress.

When, like Mr. Simpson's society, they erect an inquisition and compile an index, and establish a censorship, their best members must already be looking for freedom.

"The truth shall make you free" is not an acceptable saying to organizations, but there are always enough people independent of the truth to keep the organizations going.

There are thirty-two different kinds of Socialistic bodies in New York, it is said, so Mr. Simpson will have little difficulty in getting into another society if he desires. But he will be none the worse Socialist if he ignores the societies and devotes himself to Socialism.

BEARING THE PALM.

Sir Henry Pellatt is at his best in his military enthusiasms, and the splendid service he has done the British Empire, not to mention Canada and Toronto, by taking the Queen's Own to England, merits the heartiest appreciation from all classes.

The World has had much to say about Sir Henry's attitude towards municipal questions, and we regret that he cannot take the public spirited view of some of these questions that has warmed his interest in imperial military matters.

But let our cordial admiration of what he has done, and our appreciation of its vast importance in the work of empire-building, be an index of the intense satisfaction and gratitude the public would feel, if Sir Henry could devote similar consideration to the public matters on which Toronto feels so deeply.

Of course Sir Henry does not see it that way, or he would take such steps as would make him the most popular man of his generation.

But let us assure him that for what he has done, and for the manly way in which he has done it, for the new tie between the new land and the old, and for all that must follow from it, Sir Henry has our best wishes and good will.

The Telegram evidently got stuck with some California peaches.

"Reading, Birks Co., Eng.," is an address given by one of our great local imperialistic journals. Hon. Jefferson Brick could hardly do worse.

A SHREWD SUGGESTION.

Editor World: The report of the city engineer and city solicitor recommending certain routes for civic car lines, omitted one important link in the proposed east end line, namely, the extension westerly to Broadview-avenue. The mayor hinted at a plan by which this missing link can be supplied when he said that a belt line could be had by the purchase of a right-of-way from Danforth-avenue to Gerrard-street just east of the old city limit at Greenwood-avenue. The city is already committed to the widening of Danforth-avenue by the purchase of a twenty-foot strip along the north side of the street, which being outside the old city limit, it follows that the line could run along it without infringement of the company's territorial rights. A single track with necessary turnouts, which could be placed at street intersections, would suffice until the expiration of the franchise. Ample space for a five-foot sidewalk and a strip of grass, if desired, could be laid out and all kept north of the old city limit. It is along this part of Danforth-avenue that a street car line is most needed, and I bespeak your influence to secure it for us.

Danforth-avenue.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1910.

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COMPLIMENTS FOR C. A. P.

The deliverance of The Hague court in the fisheries dispute was covered by the Canadian Associated Press from start to finish. The award was announced on the morning of the 7th of September, and at 11.07 Hague time, the London manager of the C. A. P. cabled from The Hague the text of the award, which was received in Canada in time for the afternoon papers. The C.A.P. gave the questions and answers verbatim.

The Washington correspondent of The London Times states in his cable despatch to that paper on Sept. 11: "The better the fisheries award is understood, the greater is the satisfaction expressed by American public opinion. The early disappointment of the interests concerned appear to have been mitigated, if not entirely removed, by the fuller account of the award on question 5, with which, thanks to the enterprise of the Canadian Associated Press, we have been furnished."

The American papers contained only a general summary, which did not embody enough information to give an intelligent understanding as to the effect of the award.

SERMON TO ORANGEMEN

Rev. S. H. Pickup Refers to the Montreal Congress.

In preaching to the Orangemen of lodges 140 and 283 at the morning service yesterday, Rev. S. H. Pickup of Southside Presbyterian Church endeavored to point out some of the lessons that all Protestants might learn from the recent Eucharistic Congress. His fitting text was taken from Peter 2-17: "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the king."

The pastor considered that the congress had been a challenge to Protestantism; but rather than simply flinging it back at them, Protestants should take up the challenge, and by their continued loyalty to their belief and to their king show that their doctrine was not a soulless one.

Mr. Pickup did not consider that it was a wholesome thing for any faith to go unchallenged. He showed what a soul in religion really meant, and pointed out that, as Protestants, we have free access to our Maker, whereas the Catholics have but their confessional. We have a free altar, while they have to have their priestly miracle to bring Christ to them. We have the all sufficiency of Christ without any tremendous apparatus thru which the soul must pass like rags thru a paper mill to come out pure and white at the other end.

He emphasized the fact that an Orangeman's obligation was that he should be free to serve his king and his country, but that if he did not consider his loyalty to his Maker, all his display was like so much jingoism.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Dr. Herbert Sheppard, Aged 64, Has Been Married Three Times.

Dr. Herbert A. Sheppard of this city is upon trial before Judge Denton in the sessions without a jury upon a charge of bigamy. The doctor is 64 years of age and admits having been married three times.

The crown's case is based upon a ceremony with Lucy A. Moore in 1908, while the doctor rests his defence upon an alleged divorce and the declaration that he had not heard of his other wives for more than seven years, when he contracted the last union.

The first wife, who comes from Saskatoon to give evidence, was called. She said she was married to the doctor at Barrie, Feb. 3, 1869, and lived with him until 1884. There were six children. She left him because he refused to support her. She then taught school and supported the family. She had heard from her husband in 1887, and believed that he knew where she was. She went to the northwest eight years ago. She was never served with any divorce papers.

The case was adjourned till October 17.

TELLER ACCUSES MANAGER

Says He Had Knowledge of Peculations and Falsified Statements.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The Athens Bank case came up again Saturday before Police Magistrate Deacon. Melville Forrest, former teller of the branch at thens, gave a mass of evidence, detailing how the money had been taken from the cash from time to time. He charged the former manager, Cughan, with knowledge of the peculations and complicity in the crime. He also verified a number of weekly statements of the bank and statements of deposit ledger balances, which had been signed and certified to by Cughan, that they were false.

Before the court adjourned, Inspector Fitzgibbon of the Farmers' Bank swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cughan upon a second charge of falsifying the statements of the bank. The magistrate committed Cughan for trial on the first charge of theft, and remanded him to jail for a hearing on the other.

JEWS WILL THIS WEEK CELEBRATE NEW YEAR'S

To-morrow They Will Enter Upon Their Year 5671—Interesting Festal Observances.

The eve of the Jewish New Year 5671, the Hebrew name for which is Rosh Hashonah, will begin this year at sundown. New Yean day will be observed to-morrow and Wednesday by the orthodox Jews. There will be special services at local Synagogues. The reform wing of the Jewish faith observes one day only. The month of Tishri, the first day of which is New Year day, is really the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar, Nissan being the first month, but Tishri is the first ecclesiastical month.

The New Year day is followed ten days later by Yom Kippur or the day of atonement, the most sacred of all Jewish holy days.

Rosh Hashonah is a day of joy, a day of gladness, characterized by well wishes, the mailing of New Year cards and attendance at synagogue.

When the Israelites were a nation in Palestine it was a day of jubilee, a day when the servants were freed, but were permitted to remain in the homestead of their former masters for ten days until Yom Kippur, when the trumpets were blown as a signal for their departure.

The trumpet is used in Jewish houses of worship to this day. It is made from the horn of a ram just as it was centuries ago, and it is used at various intervals thru the New Year services, also at the close of the Yom Kippur service. In reform temples the ram's horn has been replaced by the modern cornet, but the sounds of the ram's horn are reproduced.

The orthodox believe that on Rosh Hashonah the books are opened in which the fates of the wicked and the righteous are recorded. The penitential ten days following New Year give the wicked time to repent, and if they do not, according to the psalms, "Let them be blotted out of the book of the living and not be written with the righteous."

The extreme orthodox observe the Tashlik ceremony on New Year day. They congregate near water during the afternoon of New Year and throw bread crumbs into the water. Penitential prayers are offered and verses recited.

"The deeps of the sea," one authority writes, "saw the genesis of creation, therefore to throw bread into the sea on New Year day, the anniversary of creation, is an appropriate tribute to the Creator."

Ten days after New Year day comes the day of atonement. There is scarcely a Jew in the world, unless he has severed his relations entirely with Judaism, who does not observe the day in some way. He may not fast 24 hours, he may not even attend synagogue, but at least he abstains from labor. Jewish places of business are closed.

Yom Kippur eve begins with the ancient Kol Nidre chant after sundown the day before, and the services in synagogues on Yom Kippur day are continuous from morning until the first star appears on the firmament, when the long fast of 24 hours is broken. The day is devoted entirely to things spiritual, the pious are supposed to forget the flesh and its desires, all ignoble thoughts are banished, and as a rule enemies forgive each other and become friends. In synagogues the women are dressed in white and the men are clothed in their shrouds. This feature of the service is of course entirely done away with in reform temples.

The third of this cycle of holidays commanded by Moses is Succouth or Festival of the Tabernacles or Booths, which will be observed this year Oct. 18. Succoth is the ancient harvest festival, and in modern days the orthodox celebrate it by saying their prayers and eating their meals in temporary booths decorated with twigs, flowers and fruits of the season. During this holiday, which continues a week, the orthodox say their prayers holding branches of the myrtle, the willow, and the palm in one hand and a perfect lime in the other.

WINNIPEG BOOMING

Building Permits for Nine Months Create a New Record.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Building permits for the first nine months of the year amounted to $13,132,800, easily creating a new record. For the same period last year the total was $8,369,750. The best previous season in construction work was 1906, and the total in 12 months then was only $12,625,950. The figures for the nine months in 1910 represent more building than those for the two years 1907-8 together.

ENGINE UPSET TROLLEY

Ran Down Crowded Car, But Only One Passenger Hurt.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—A Canadian Northern switching engine ran down a St. Boniface-street car in Norwood yesterday and upset it and the rear trucks of the trolley car were torn off. The car was crowded with passengers and great excitement was caused. Dr. A. Meindle of Winnipeg cut his hand by jumping thru a broken window, but the other passengers escaped injury.

"First night" Jessie Alexander new programme to-morrow, 50c, 25c.

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The regular price is $2.00 per year and The Canadian Century is sold at all news-stands and by boys for 5c. a copy. This offer, One Year for One Dollar, is good only for the month of October.
We will give $500.00 to the persons sending in the greatest number of subscriptions by October 31.
Start to-day—get subscriptions for THE CANADIAN CENTURY at this "special October offer" rate. Secure one of the large prizes—you should, you have 43 chances. Here's the list:
$150.00 to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers.
$50.00 for the second largest list.
$25.00 for the third.
$10.00 each to the next fifteen longest lists.
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Let us have your subscriptions daily on a dollar with each one. We will keep a careful tally.
The Canadian Century
MONTREAL 2647

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANS READY

Up to the City to Accept Lake Shore Route.

It is up to the city now to accept the right of way plans for the hydro-electric transmission line from High Park to the exhibition grounds.

Chief Engineer P. W. Sothman has given a final touch to the plans and sent them to the board of control. The hydro-electric are attaching conditions to the acceptance of the water and land route that the sea wall construction shall be carried on without delay to completion.

There will be nineteen towers in the water, and four of these will be within the line of the sea wall as at present constructed. Ultimately all will be within the breakwater. Instead of erecting the towers at distances of 550 feet apart, as has been the practice, the engine rs of the comm ssion, for the sake of increased safety factors, will place the towers, where in the water, 350 feet apart, thus lessening the strain.

The special cold drawn copper wire to be used over this section, will have four times the tensile strength of aluminum, and the top of the concrete piers will be fifteen feet above the high water level. It is estimated that thirty-two cubic yards of concrete will be used for each pier, making one hundred and twenty-eight for each tower. A crib work will protect the base. The three gangs working day and night will have to be steadily at work to complete the footings before cold weather sets in. At no point where the towers are placed, is the water deep.

SIOUX LOOKOUT TENDERS

First Sale of Lots on N. T. Railway Brings $9792.

The first sale of lots in the Townsite of Sioux Lookout, which will probably be known in the future as Graham, realized $9792 for the province. The number of lots offered for sale by tender was 571, of which 82 were sold. The highest price paid for any one lot was $600, and $50 the lowest price accepted.

The amount of money accompanying the accepted tenders by way of deposit was $3264.

The sale was conducted by the department of lands, forests and mines.

On the taking over of the section of the National Transcontinental from Superior Junction to St. Boniface by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the purpose of facilitating the grain movement this fall, there is likely to be an immediate appreciation of value in these lots. Sioux Lookout is three miles west of Superior Junction on the N. T. R.

TO FORM PART OF MAIN LINE

C. N. R. Branch From North Battleford Will Be Diverted to West.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—It has been learned here that the Canadian Northern line, now in course of construction northwesterly from North Battleford, will be diverted to the west to connect with the Yellowhead Pass lin at St. Albert, north of Edmonton, and will farm a section of the main Transcontinental line. The road will open up a magnificent farming country between North Battleford and St. Albert.

NOW WATCH UNCLE SAM

Will Loan Nicaragua $20,000,000 and Administer Her Finances.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—London financiers have received a cablegram from Nicaragua, stating that the United States has completed arrangements for a loan to Nicaragua of $20,000,000, the United States taking over the financial administration of the country.

DRUNK ON DUTY.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—John W. Elger, motorman on the street railway, pleaded guilty in police court yesterday to a charge of being drunk while on duty, and was fined $50 and costs or two months.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Oct. 1, 1910.

Motions set down for single court for Monday, Oct. 3, 1910:

1. Richardson v. C. P. R.
2. Chisholm v. Herkimer.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, Oct. 3, at 11 a.m.:

1. Winterberry v. Cummings.
2. Re Solomon White, a solicitor.
3. Moffatt v. Gladstone.
4. Farrow v. McPherson.
5. Dominion Carriage Co. v. Wilson.
6. Blair v. Bruce.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Burkell v. Bowsfield—J. Douglas, for defendants. Motion by defendants, on consent, for an order dismissing action withous costs. Order made.

St. Mary's and Western Ontario Railway Co. v. Township of West Zorra—Kerwin (W. M. Douglas, K.C.), for defendants. F. Aylesworth, for plaintiff. Motion by defendants to change venue from Toronto to Woodstock. Reserved.

Perim v. International Harvester Co. of Canada—Malone (Robinette & Co.), for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff, on consent, for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Murray Printing Co. v. Commercial Publishing Co.—Williams (Montgomery & Co.), for plaintiff. No one contra. Motion by plaintiff, under C. R. 603, for judgment. Order made; not to issue till 3rd inst.

Stavert v. Barton—Moore (Bicknell & Co.), for plaintiff. Davis (Kilmer & Co.), for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order for examination of defendant for discovery. Order made in terms to be agreed upon between parties.

McIntosh v. McIntosh—J. A. McIntosh for plaintiff. No one contra. Motion by plaintiff for an order for interim alimony and disbursements. Order made for $10 per week from July 28 for interim alimony, and $50 for interim disbursements.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Middleton, J.

The King v. Burkitt—A. R. Lewis, K.C., for the defendant. E. Bayly, K.C., for the crown. An application by defendant to be admitted to bail. Order made for bail, fixed at $1000 cash.

Single Court.

Before the Chancellor.

Moffatt v. Link—A. B. Morine, K.C., for plaintiff. A. MacGregor, for defendant. A question of costs reserved at the trial as to what scale should govern. Judgment: The plaintiff, in an action of slander or for malicious prosecution cannot by claiming more than $500, now since 9 Ed. VII., c. 28, get rid of the effect of C. R. 1132, which provides for the taxation of costs in cases where actions of county court competence are brought in the high court. The test as to the quantum of costs is measured by the amount recovered and not by what is claimed. If such an action of comparatively trifling importance is brought in the high court the plaintiff has to run the risk of being amerced in costs unless he can get the judge to certify that the provisions of the general order should not apply. This is clearly not a case for giving such a direction, and therefore the plaintiff has to tax only county court costs, with a setoff to the defendant of his costs on the high court scale. This setoff will apply if necessary to reduce the $110 recovered by plaintiff. Judgment stayed for a month.

Before Middleton, J.

Rowe v. Cross—G. Osler, for plaintiff. F. Aylesworth, for defendant, contra. Motion by plaintiff for an injunction restraining defendant from proceeding with a sale under power of sale, in a mortgage. Reserved.

Re Bolster—G. Waldron, for applicant. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion by applicant for an order construing the will of the late Launcelot Bolster, for an order declaring that a certain property is vested in applicant in fee simple free from any trust or restraint. Judgment: This will creates no obligation or trust and the applicant is the owner in fee. I do not discuss the question of the validity of the provision against mortgaging, as the applicant's intention is to sell. The applicant should pay the costs of the official guardian.

Writs Issued.

Jeung Hai On is plaintiff in an action at Osgoode Hall against Ho Moh Duck. He claims that the laundry business at 558 Yonge-street was to be handed over to him if a loan of $650, made on May 20, 1909, was not returned before May 20, 1910.

An action has been entered by Robert Leo Defries of Toronto, against Donald B. Maclenan of Cornwall, to recover $13,382 principal, and $4139.72 interest, alleged due on a mortgage.

Stephen Kozlowski and Wladislawa Kozlowski, with their mother, Mary Kozlowski, have entered action at Osgoode Hall, against the Deloro Mining and Reduction Co., to recover unstated damages for the death of Andrew Kozlowski in the defendants' works on August 8.

Ida Goss of Toronto sues William H. Ives, to recover damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

Francis J. Sleightholm of Toronto, sues the Coon's De Marvel Co., to recover $425, alleged due for wages as manager.

WENT OVER THE FALLS

Unknown Man Committed Suicide at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—An unknown man committed suicide by going over the American Falls late yesterday. While fully two score people watched in awestruck horror, he waded out into the rapids above the falls from Luna Island and was carried over the cataract. He was well dressed and apparently about thirty-five years old.

Single Fare for Round Trip
via Grand Trunk Railway System account "Buffalo Industrial Exhibition," Buffalo, N. Y. Tickets good going Oct. 7 to 11, valid returning Oct. 9 and 12. Trains leave Toronto 9 a.m., 4.32 p.m. and 6.10 p.m. Remember that the Grand Trunk is the only double-track line to Buffalo.
Full particulars and tickets at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

PILES
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The Globe
TORONTO.
THE BOY SCOUTS
During the last few months the Boy Scout movement has spread over the British Isles and Canada, and is now sweeping through the United States, but nowhere is it "catching on" with greater force than in Ontario. Already half a hundred troops have been organized in Toronto alone, with a total membership of over 1200. News concerning Scout activities will be found regularly in the Saturday issue of The Globe.
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MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone Main One. 712345

DO NOT FAVOR BOYCOTT OF THE ENGLISH BANKS

French-Canadians Protest Against Suggestion of Mr. Bourassa.

MONTREAL, Oct.2.—(Special.)—Hon. J. D. Rolland, the newly-elected president of the Bank of Hochelaga, fully expresses the indignation of the French-Canadian mercantile and financial community, when bitterly regretting the recent article in Le Devoir, practically advocating a boycott of the English banks. He said that nothing could be more ruinous, both financially and otherwise, to his compatriots than if such a policy were adopted as that championed by Le Devoir.

"If," he said, "the French-Canadians withdrew their money from English banks, and vice versa, there could be but one result, and he knew who would be the greater sufferers." He said, in fact, that it was a great pity that people would write such articles before understanding the financial situation of the country.

J. M. Wilson, a director of the same bank, and a French-Canadian, also spoke in the same terms, adding that if the movement now going on continued very long, the injury to French-Canadian business interests would be incalculable. It is also known here that French-Canadians away up in the business and financal world have protested to Mr. Bourassa in the strongest manner possible, on account of the article in question.

AN AUTHORITY ON DAIRYING

Prominent Brockville Citizen Dead After Long Illness.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Richard G. Murphy, a prominent resident of Brockville, has passed away, in his 68th year, after a long illness. He had been a member of the town countil and of the council of the board of trade, and officiated frequently as police magistrate. For 20 years he was connected with the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association as a director or secretary, and came into close contact with the leading dairy authorities of North America. Mr. Murphy was an ardent Liberal and a member of many fraternal societies. His widow and one son, Dr. G. B. Murphy, survive.

LUMBERMEN ALARMED

Claim Western Provinces Are Being Made Dumping Ground by U. S.

NELSON, B.C., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—That it will be necessary for the production of the mountain lumber mills to be considerably curtailed for the remaining months of 1910, that the existing prices will be maintained, and that drastic measures may be taken to meet the competition from the American lumbermen, who are enabled, owing to the unprotected Canadian market to drop common lumber in the provinces, were the decisions of greatest importance reached at the convention of the Mountain Lumbermen Manufacturers' Association held here.

City's Vital Statistics.

Births and marriages registered at the city hall for September show an increase over corresponding month of last year, particularly in marriages, which increased 102, while deaths are practically the same. The record is:

	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1909.	Aug. 1910.
Births	725	696	829
Marriages	544	452	305
Deaths	393	395	482

The following is a comparative statement of deaths from contagious diseases:

	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1909.	Aug. 1910.
Scarlet fever	1	3	9
Diphtheria	12	14	16
Measles	4	1	3
Whooping cough	2	3	7
Typhoid	11	9	12
Tuberculosis	16	24	13
Totals	46	54	59