$41.00 TO $49.00

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Direct Factory Price in Canada

...tory kitchen range made, write ...t from $41 to $49. ...dealer, you would have to pay ...and retailer—which would add ...nge, but absolutely nothing to ...

...other ranges in its class, the ...satisfactory. It is made of tough, ...polished steel—materials which will ...

...blacking—simply rub it over with a ...oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, ...ed flues lined with asbestos—the ...conical range you can buy. Actual ...30% of fuel, burning either wood ...

...E FREIGHT ...with high closet shelf and elevated ...t to go under range, 8 sections pipe ...e delivered to any station in Ontario, ...$41, or to any station in the four ...nt with order and the balance to be ...r station. If not convenient to pay ...

...Limited, Oshawa, Ont. ...is paper

MAYPOLE SOAP

Is a Clean Dye

Being in cake form, Maypole Soap does not scatter, waste or make a muss as powder dyes do. Does not stain hands or kettle. Being a soap dye, it gives the cleanest, freshest, most brilliant colors. No streaks. Just satisfaction. 24 colors to select from. Colors 10c—black 15c—at your dealer's or postpaid, with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

...eet, valued at $1,650,000, and the Hotel ...aissance, a $2,500,000 parcel, at Forty-...d street and Fifth avenue. The Bry-... Arcade, at Sixth avenue and Forty-...nd street and the big improvement ...g made by Stern Bros. are on land ...ed by the Gerry estate. As a matter ...fact very few pieces in the block ...nded by Fifth and Sixth avenues, ...ty-second and Forty-third streets are ... owned by this estate. ...he plot on which the Bristol Building ...ds was bought at auction for $625 not ...y years ago. About the same time ... Gerry family bought their other hold-... in this block. Three hundred and ... hundred dollars would have bought ... lot in the block then. ...he Hoffmans, who are related to the ...rys by marriage, are another family ... hold large property interests in this ...n. Dean Hoffman of the General ...ological Seminary was the founder of ... estate, which owns many millions ...ollars in choice realty in various parts ...the active centres of the town. The ...mans own in Broadway, the Chelsea ...rict, around the Pennsylvania station, ...ugh Sixth avenue and in the apart-...t centres of the West Side and up in ...hington Heights. ...an Hoffman's operations have left ... descendants extremely wealthy. Sur-...ding the seminary, which stands on ...erty acquired by him for the purpose, ...the holdings of the Clement C. Moore ...ly. The Moores own the greater ... of Chelsea Village. It is estimated ... they hold about 150 parcels in that ... of town. The Moores spend most ...heir time in the American colony in ...e. Like the Astors this family rare-...makes improvements. They rent the ...the tenant makes the improvement ... pays the taxes. The rest of the in-... from this property goes to Paris to ...pend. London Terrace, on the north ... of Twenty-third street, from Ninth ...enth avenue, is one of the holdings ...is estate. They are considered land-...s in "Yankee Town," as the Chelsea ...ct is called. ...was in one of these houses that ...ent Moore, founder of the Moore ...nes, wrote the poem of "The Night ...e Christmas." Besides dwellings the ...e holdings are covered with fine ...ments, moderate price flats, tene-..., office buildings, factories, ware-...s and steamship piers. ...se are only a few of the big land-...s in this city. It is surprising to ... the extent of the holdings of fami-...that are rarely heard of. To own ...a hundred parcels is nothing remark-... among these old families. Every ...f them seems to have grown wealthy ...olding on to every inch of land they ... ever possessed. Where this doc-... of "having and holding real estate" ...ated has never been explained, but ...s proved its worth, for it is the ... of every one of the leading estates ...e city. The practices of the present ...perator in real estate would not have ...d much in the former days, because ... was no active market then, and ...e had not learned to adapt stock ...t methods to the realty business. It ...ned for Ira Weinberg to bring about ...hange in methods of trading. His ...ds have made many men wealthy ...ew years. He educated the market ...e value of small and quick profits. ...hange has been the making of many ...ns. It has attracted people to real-...d in that way many vacant stretches ... been improved. ...he policy of the Astors, the Moores ...thers who hold and rarely improve ... pursued localities would be held ...the city's credit would be lower and ...uld have to do without many of the ... improvements that have made ...York a big city. It is a truth that ...tates hold back the developments ...ions because of their policy neither ... or improve. Development is scared ... Finally when a section is improv-...se estates lease their holdings for ...ntals and make profits they really ... earn.

Gett-Thayer—"Do you know, Mr. ..., you remind me of Venus de ... Mr. Slowboy—"But I've got ... Miss Gett-Thayer—"Have you ...

ROOSEVELT NOT OUT OF DANGER AS YET

Bullet Fractured One of His Ribs

Physicians Expect By Friday Crisis Will Be Reached

No Symptom of Blood Poisoning Has Yet Shown Itself—Mrs. Roosevelt Takes Charge and Bars Visitors—Man Who Shot Him Says He Has Been Trailing Colonel Long Time.

Chicago, Oct. 16—After a day of ceaseless vigil Colonel Roosevelt's physicans tonight could say no more than that his condition was virtually unchanged. Indications, they said, favored the speedy recovery of the ex-president from the effects of the bullet which struck him down in Milwaukee on Monday night.

A rise in temperature and pulse late today, however, made his condition for the time being somewhat less favorable. The colonel's temperature went to 99, but soon receded to 98. The fact that a rib was fractured, which was not disclosed until today, and that the precise location of the bullet had not been discovered, added to the feeling of uncertainty. Not before Friday, if all goes well, will the physicians be prepared to say that their patient is out of danger. The intervening period will be required to determine whether blood poisoning or other complications are to be feared.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a quiet and apparently care-free day, seemingly the least concerned of all. He was cheered by the appearance of Mrs. Roosevelt, who arrived early in the day from New York, and remained with him constantly. He felt no pain, he said, and moved about at will on his bed, reading or dictating telegrams or talking with members of his family. In the afternoon he slept for a time.

Mrs. Roosevelt's first move was to decree that the colonel must see no visitors except the members of his family. Once or twice during the day she made exceptions, but otherwise she adhered firmly to her resolution. The colonel was "feeling fine," and ready to receive visitors, but Mrs. Roosevelt gave him no opportunity to pass upon her ruling, for she made it on her own authority and saw to it that it was enforced. She received the cards and messages for her husband and sent her replies, with the result that the colonel himself did not know who wished to see him.

Schrank Long Trailed Roosevelt.

This is the story told by John Schrank, of 370 East Tenth street, New York, of his often frustrated plan to shoot Theodore Roosevelt. Schrank said:

"I formerly ran a saloon at 10 East Tenth street, between avenues D and C, New York city. I was born in Erding, Bavaria, two hours out of Munich, the capital. I am thirty-six years old, and came to this country when nine years old, with my parents. I have been engaged in the saloon business, as proprietor and as an employe of members of my family, nearly all my life, until I decided it was my duty to kill Colonel Roosevelt. I have been personally acquainted with Roosevelt since the former president was police commissioner of New York in 1895. I was first attracted to him as a politician during the convention in Chicago. Then I began to think seriously of him as a menace to the country, when he cried 'thief' at that convention.

"I looked upon his plan to start a third party as a danger to the country. My knowledge of history, gained through much reading, convinced me tnat Roosevelt was engaged in a dangerous undertaking. I was convinced that if he was defeated at the fall election he would again cry 'thief' and that his action would plunge the country into a bloody civil war. I deemed it my duty, after much consideration, to put him out of the way. I was living at my home address at the time, but soon after I had a dream in which former President McKinley appeared to me. I was told by McKinley in this dream that it was not Czolgosz who murdered him, but Roosevelt. McKinley, in this dream, told me that his blood was on Roosevelt's hand, and that Roosevelt had killed him so that he might become president.

"I was more deeply impressed by what I read in the newspapers than others, and, after having dreamed, was more convinced than ever that I should free the country from the menace of Roosevelt's ambition. On Sept. 21 I removed to the White hotel, at 156 Canal street, near the Bowery. I did this as my first step in a plan to kill Roosevelt. I went soon afterwards to a gun store on Broadway and purchased a revolver. I then purchased a ticket to Charleston (S. C.) and went to that city by steamer. My first plan was to catch the Roosevelt party in New Orleans, but I found that to be impossible.

"I accordingly went to Charleston, and upon my arrival there had $300 left. I left a bag at the Hosley House in that city which contained, besides the box in which the revolver I had purchased had been packed, a deed to property on Eighty-first street in New York worth $25,000, and my naturalization papers. That bag is there now. Not being able to carry out my plan in Charleston, I proceeded to Atlanta (Ga.), then to Chattanooga (Tenn.), and from there to Evansville and Indianapolis (Ind.), and to Chicago. In each one of these cities I tried to shoot Roosevelt, but was unable to waylay him. I decided to shoot him as he arrived in Chicago, and waited for him at the Chicago & Northwestern station, but the intended victim did not arrive there. I then decided to do the shooting at the Coliseum, but in this case, as in others, Roosevelt left the building by an entrance other than the one at which I had stationed myself.

"During all this time I had traveled under the name of Walter Roos, except at Charleston, where I gave my right name. While in Chicago on Saturday I was at the Jackson hotel, and decided after my failure at the Coliseum to come to Milwaukee in advance of the party and lay my plans so carefully that I could not fail.

"I came to Milwaukee Sunday morning and went to the Argyle, a lodging house on Third street. I then purchased newspapers to inform myself as to Roosevelt's whereabouts, and learned that on Monday he was to arrive at 5 o'clock.

"I learned, also, that he was to be a guest at the Gilpatrick, and managed to gain a position near the entrance where I could shoot to kill when Roosevelt appeared. I am sorry I have caused all this trouble for the good people of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, but I am not sorry that I carried out my plan."

POTATOES 80 CENTS A BARREL IN CARLETON CO.

Little Demand at That Price—Two Men Indicted for Assault by Grand Jury—One of Them Not to Be Found.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 15—In the supreme court today the grand jury found true bills against George Green, for assault on a constable, and Raymond Jones for criminal assault. Green pleaded guilty and Judge Landry suspended sentence. Jones escaped from jail some time ago and is still at large. A bench warrant will be issued for his arrest. The civil cases will be taken up tomorrow.

Potatoes sold today at eighty cents at Hartland, a few dealers buying at this price. The best offer from Montreal to dealers is $1.25 a barrel delivered there. A prominent dealer said today:

"There is no money in shipping at this price, the freight is thirty-one cents, the difference in barrels ten cents, and we will not get rich on a profit of four cents, as it is worth much more to handle the barrels.

"The farmers who have raised big crops are experiencing much difficulty in getting help. Those who make a business of picking have gone to Aroostook county, where they are paid $4 a day and board. No farmer in Carleton county can pay these wages and sell at eighty or ninety cents a barrel. The farmers used the most improved machinery and utensils, adopted the improved methods and have achieved gratifying results and should be given the markets to which they are entitled."

PAPER MILLS FIGHT INCREASED RATE ON PULP WOOD

Railway Commission Asked to Disallow Boost in Freight Charges by Canadian Roads.

Ottawa, Oct. 15—Argument was heard before the Dominion Railway Commission this morning in the application of the International Paper Company, of New York, and a large number of Canadian firms, to have the railways justify their recent increase of approximately one and a half cents from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick points to New York state on pulpwood.

The Canadian Pacific railway, Grand Trunk railway, and Canadian Northern railway were represented and urged that the new rate was a substitution for a blanket rate which had originally covered a very large territory. On account of the extra haul a line through Richmond (Que.) had been taken as a dividing point and rates increased beyond that, the advance chiefly affecting American mills. Warning had been given shippers so as to allow them to take the increase into their contracts.

The pulpwood interests, on the other hand, urged that the present rates are high enough.

NEW GLASGOW STREET FOREMAN KILLED AT CROSSING

New Glasgow, N. S., Oct. 14—(Special)—John McKay, foreman of the streets of New Glasgow, was instantly killed here this afternoon by the incoming Sydney express. McKay was driving over Kempt street crossing, and, being a little deaf, did not hear the train approaching. The horse, wagon and driver were carried along the cowcatcher of the engine, the horse rolling off uninjured, while McKay was instantly killed. He was sixty years of age and had been in the employ of the town for twelve years. The crossing, where the accident happened, is in the heart of the town and without protection.

Gift to Mission.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

An interesting relic of old-time days in St. John, when the industry of ship-building was flourishing, has been presented to the Seamen's Institute to decorate the walls of the building. It is the model of a vessel which in her prime was one of the best known sailers from this port, the "New Lampedo." She was built in the early sixties in Carleton by the McLeods and was given in command of the late David W. Cronk, who sailed her for several years, making a record of thirteen days and six hours from Partridge Island to Liverpool at one time. The ship, which was full rigged, carried the English mails overseas and was recognized as one of the fastest of her time.

The model, which was yesterday given to the institute, has been in the possession of Mrs. Cronk since the death of her husband, and at her death recently, she directed her sisters, Mrs. A. Fuller and Mrs. E. Spears to give it as has been done. Needless to say, the gift has been greatly appreciated.

HELPING THE FARMER PAY FOR HIS LAND

Savings and Loan Associations Doing Good Work in New York State

EASY BORROWING TERMS

Old Spectre of the Overdue Mortgage Removed by Systematic Saving.

(New York Sun).

Investigation being made by the state department into the various European plans for helping out farmers with small loans that can be amortized over a long period of years is interesting to students of political economy and sociology. President Taft and the state department are studying the question from all angles and hope to evolve some plan which will suit conditions in the United States. Farmers are handicapped in many ways in getting mortgages when they are temporarily pressed for money, more so, in fact, than other persons. The interest is generally more than 6 per cent (recent statistics show 8 1-2 per cent the average), and the menace of foreclosure hangs over their heads through short time mortgages. Many investors hesitate to lend money on farm mortgages, and the tiller of the soil who finds himself in the predicament of needing cash to carry him over a poor season often pays a bonus for his money, if he gets it at all.

Under certain helpful sections of the banking law of the state of New York a great deal can be done to keep the farmer on his feet. The savings and loan association sections of the banking law are liberal and at the same time surrounded with safeguards. Associations can be organized in farming sections and be of great advantage both for lending money on mortgages and for small savings. There are several towns and villages in the state where associations are doing good work in this direction. All this seems to have been undiscovered by men who are looking for a way to get easier and long term mortgages for the farmer.

The town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county (N. Y.), has a population of a little more than 4,000. It is the centre of a farming community with considerable dairying interests. There is a savings and loan association in the town which was organized in 1892, and year by year has increased its assets until these have reached in round numbers $925,000. It makes many mortgage loans to farmers within the radius of thirty miles of its office. This association furnishes a good illustration of what can be done for the farmer through the New York banking law.

The farmer is naturally thrifty, and many of these men and their families are also depositors in the association. There are many cases where the ambitious man lived on a rented farm, accumulated tools and some money, and naturally when he bought a place came for his mortgage to the institution which is taking his savings. Again, many farmers in St. Lawrence county are paying for their homes through this institution who started with practically nothing in the shape of money and little collateral of any kind.

Under the banking law of New York savings and loan associations can lend 80 per cent on first mortgage. No money can be loaned more than fifty miles from an association's office. Farm mortgages are considered good loans in the St. Lawrence section of the country by private lenders, it is stated, but the lender may not be willing to lend on such terms as the borrower desires. The private mortgage is made for three or five years and at the end of the period the mortgagee may want his money. Or the mortgage may fall into the hands of some person who is sharp in business matters and ready to take advantage of any trifling technicality that may come up. Often the lender may live a long distance away from the borrower and it is difficult to get in touch with him. The farmer is harassed by doubt and anxiety when the lending period approaches expiration. Will the mortgagee renew or want his money?

The savings and loan association at Gouverneur lends the neighborhood farmer from 60 to 75 per cent of the purchase price of his farm.

The mortgage is a first lien and the term is usually for three years (it can, however, be made for any number of years), with interest at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent for the first year and 5 per cent thereafter. The extra 1-2 of 1 per cent interest changed the first year takes care of the mortgage tax. The borrower always has the option of paying off small amounts on his principal on interest days. At the end of three years the association is in a position, of course, to demand payment of its mortgage, but it has never called in any mortgage on account of insufficient security, and the farm mortgages run on indefinitely. It has not made a loss in its twenty years of existence. More than once the farmer had only a small amount money to pay down; in that case the association took the first mortgage and the man making the sale a second mortgage repayable in small instalments from time to time. There are never any renewal charges.

THE PRICE OF POTATOES

Potatoes sold at Hartland this week for 80 cents a barrel. The best offer from Montreal was $1.25 landed there, which would leave, after paying freight and expenses, a profit of four cents to the dealers. Farmers are finding great difficulty in harvesting their potatoes as most of the available labor has been attracted to Maine where they receive $4 a day and board.

The Woodstock Press is a Conservative newspaper. In its issue of Tuesday it has a letter from Canterbury, dated Oct. 9, which says:

Potatoes are being rapidly harvested. They are coming to the track freely for seventy cents per barrel.

Little Elsie—"What is the Dead Letter Office, mamma?" Mother—"Your father's pocket."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated—when their kidneys are out of order—when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They $1

Keep the Children Well

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used 102 years for internal and external ills.

It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises.

25c and 50c everywhere

I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills For Constipation

NEW YORK SLEUTH, WHO KNEW 15,000 CROOKS, IS DEAD

Seymour Bentler Could Nab a Thief from Description, and Seldom Made a Mistake.

New York, Oct. 14—Seymour Beutler for years the identifier for the Pinkerton Detective Agnecy, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. David Friedman, 808 West End avenue. He had been ill with pneumonia since last Thursday.

It was said of Beutler that he had a knowledge of 15,000 crooks of various sorts and that those whom he knew would have to put on very effective disguises to keep him from recognizing them again.

For years he went to state and national conventions to look over the crowd that entered the halls for familiar faces; in the racetrack days his post was outside the track to see that no pickpockets got past the gatekeeper.

Most of the crooks whom he knew well enough to pick out of a crowd he had never seen, but his memory for descriptions was so good that he seldom made a mistake. Besides descriptions he made it a part of his work to memorize the records of those he needed to know.

For the past thirty years he had been in demand for the entrances to important meeting of all sorts. He had travelled from one end of the country to the other identifying criminals who had never seen him. The ears, Beutler said, were his principal means of identification; they never change and cannot be disguised.

Mr. Beutler was a slender, gray haired, gray mustached man, but he had great powers of endurance. He was at work on a forgery case one time, where a firm of pork packers had lost $40,000. He traced an employe of the firm to Canada and then decided to put him under surveillance.

Beutler hired an adjoining room and went two days without food or sleep, keeping a constant watch on his man. He wanted to see if his man had certain papers necessary for the case and Beutler didn't leave the door until he made certain that the man had these. An arrest followed and the forger settled with the firm by giving back $35,000.

One of Beutler's famous cases was the arrest Sophie Lyons, the most notorious and clever woman thief in the United States. He had caught her once in Springfield (Mass.), picking a pocket and tried to arrest her. The outcry she raised brought a crowd down on Beutler and he was badly beaten.

His identification of Billy Coleman, who stole $50,000 from the Cooperstown (N. Y.), office of Ambrose Clark son-in-law of Bishop Potter, was considered remarkable. Coleman was taken in New York with some of the jewels, but the headquarters detectives could not say who he was. Beutler, who had never seen him, but had seen a photograph of the crook once, accosted Coleman as if he had known him well and the prisoner admitted his identity.

To Pat Sheedy has generally been given credit for recovering the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, but the story has been told that it was Beutler who first learned where the picture was. A convict sentenced to Dannemora, to whom Adam Worth had confided the hiding place of the picture, told Beutler, and after Sheedy had conducted the negotiations for the return of the picture Robert Pinkerton delivered it to the Agnews in London, the original owners. Beutler has the first copy of the picture ever made.

He had a wide acquaintance with racing men through his own connection with the track and was very popular. Barney Schreiber once named a horse after Beutler. Beutler had charge of the Pinkerton work at the Polo Grounds. Three years ago he left the Pinkertons and started the Greater New York Detective Agency.

Married Half-Century.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Kilpatrick was celebrated on the evening of October 9 at the old Kilpatrick homestead at Upham, Kings county (N. B.), well known in days gone by as the 24-mile house.

The happy pair were presented with a purse of gold by Frank Sherwood, their son-in-law on behalf of their sons and daughters who had assembled with relatives and friends to assist in celebrating the occasion.

The groom of fifty years ago will be eighty years of age his next birthday, and his wife is about ten years younger. They are both hale and hearty, and Mr. Kilpatrick comes to market his farm produce at St. John regularly every month.

Their two sons, Alfred Kilpatrick, of St. John, and Nelson Kilpatrick, of Upham, with their wives, and their eight daughters were present, in addition to eleven of their twelve grandchildren.

The daughters, accompanied by their husbands, present were: Mrs. Boyd Kilpatrick, of Upham; Mrs. Harry Fowler, Upham; Mrs. Robert Lackie, Salt Springs; Mrs. Frank Sherwood, Upham; Mrs. Byron DeBow, Upperton, and unmarried daughters, Miss Adeline, of Dorchester (Mass.), and the Misses Elizabeth and Letitia of St. John.

Clara—"You lose money on your charity bazaar, didn't you?" Sarah—"Yes; but did you ever see such lovely costumes?"

A LIVING FROM AN ACRE OF LAND

Twenty Families Are Getting It at the Colony of Littlelands.

In order to understand the Littlelands movement, says a writer in the Craftsman, you must disabuse your mind of almost every preconceived idea of farming and lay yourself open to an astounding proposition. It is that no living man is capable of producing from one acre the utmost which it is capable of yielding.

It will be remembered that several years ago Bolton Hall in advancing his propaganda of "a little land and a living" set three acres as the minimum tract from which a man might be expected to support himself and a family. Since then several illustrations of accomplishment in the eastern states have proved that half as much land or less, under intensive cultivation, will suffice for the purpose.

On the Pacific coast, where the tiller of the soil has the added advantage of constant summer, it has been demonstrated time and again that two acres or less, if intelligently handled, are quite enough to maintain five persons in comfort and leave them at the end of each year with a surplus of profit.

To return to the Littlelanders: the colony in the Valley of San Ysidro, near San Diego, was established with deliberate design. The founders deemed it essential for the success of their experiment that the land occupied should be in the vicinity of a city. Perhaps the success which has attended this departure from the usual lines of farming in the three years of its life has been due largely to the location of the colony.

The fact that the Littlelander has found it possible to support himself and his family upon one acre of land is less significant than that he has been able at the same time to secure for them contentment and happiness. His wife might not find happiness in sharing his work if it were not for the fact that the whole family may without great trouble or expense find diversion and relaxation in the nearby city.

The Littlelander is not necessarily limited to one acre of land. In a few cases newcomers have purchased more, but invariably they have found that one acre was as much as they could cultivate thoroughly without assistance. The hiring of help is not within the Littleland theory, because it is believed that the man working for wages will not devote himself whole heartedly to his task, or if he should do so will soon break loose and become an independent cultivator.

There are at present in the San Ysidro Valley upward of twenty families who are living more comfortable lives and enjoying greater happiness than they had ever known before; in the past these men, among whom are merchants, bookkeepers and cashiers, had had salaries averaging $100 a month or more. The present state of independence, abundance and confidence as to the future is derived from one acre of land and a house which is much more comfortable and attractive than their former homes.

The first object of the Littlelander is to supply his personal wants, and frequently everything eaten at his table is produced upon his own ground. Ducks, chickens, Belgian hares and of course every kind of vegetable can be raised upon one acre of ground, leaving a considerable surplus for sale. At San Ysidro a one acre tract has yielded 60,000 heads of lettuce. On the other hand, the same area of ground is in many cases devoted to fifteen or twenty kinds of vegetables in marketable quantities or to raising a flock of chickens or other fowl.

To take a specific illustration, a man who until he approached his sixtieth year was a bookkeeper in the Chicago stockyards came out to San Ysidro three years ago, and he declares that although he lived for a long time in constant dread of losing his position he now wishes that he had been discharged before his hair turned white.

With a salary of $25 a week he was constantly in debt. After three seasons in San Ysidro, representing in their yield eight hours daily work in the open air, he sums up as his assets greatly improved health, mental ease, absolute independence and a surplus of $200 or $200 at the end of each year.

While the Littleland colony is in no sense communistic, co-operation is an important factor in its success. The profits accruing from the sale of land and water are devoted to the benefit of the settlers in general and are expended upon road and park improvements, lighting, school and library maintenance, etc. All such matters are discussed and voted upon at the regular Monday night weekly meetings, when women have an equal voice with the men in the decisions.

Marketing is also done co-operatively. The Littlelander is his own best customer. None of his produce goes to waste. The community cart calls at his place daily and takes up anything that he may have to offer, even though it may be only twenty-five cents worth. Combined with similar small quantities contributed by his neighbors an amount is secured which is salable in San Diego, where the dealers are eager to obtain the fresh and unusually fine vegetables grown in the Valley of San Ysidro.

In several instances the Littlelanders are making a living from one-half acre and less. It has been found that 300 chickens and a house can be placed upon two town lots, leaving room for a small vegetable garden and a strip of lawn. Some of the results achieved have astonished the agricultural experts. After spending a few days at the colony a director of one of the government's experiment stations said:

"If this system could be extended throughout our western states it would support two billion inhabitants in comfort without infringing on our forest and mineral reserves."

Gibbs—"And so your wife gets along on comparatively little, does she?" Dibbs—"Yes—that is, on little compared with what she thinks she ought to have."

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To all women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only 12 cents a week. My book, "Women's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 70, Windsor, Ont.

NATIONALISTS BALK AT NAVY POLICY

ANDREW STEVES OF YARMOUTH KILLED BY AUTO

Dominion Express Agent Crushed to Death When Machine Turned Turtle—W. F. Branscombe Jumped Safely.

Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 16—The saddest accident which has occurred in Yarmouth in years, happened tonight when Andrew Steeves was instantly killed by the turning over of his auto in Hartford, about six miles from town.

As far as it can be learned, the machine was going at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour when a team loomed up in front, and in steering to one side, the machine turned turtle, pinning Mr. Steeves underneath, just where he sat at the wheel.

W. F. Branscombe, manager of the Dominion Express Company, who was with him, jumped and escaped injury. Dr. Williamson was called, but on arriving found life extinct, and had the body removed home.

Mr. Steeves was the Dominion Express agent of the town, and was a very popular and obliging official. He is survived by a widow.

BLAMES DEFECTIVE BRIDGE FOR BATHURST MAN'S TRAGIC END

Coroner's Jury Finds E. J. Roy Rode Off Structure Because Protecting Rail Was Broken and Had Been for a Long Time.

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 10—An inquest was held today on the body of E. J. Roy, restaurant keeper, Bathurst, by Coroner Dr. Meahan.

It was shown that Roy had gone to the hospital with some oysters about 8 p. m. at which time it was a downpour of rain and blowing a gale. He was returning to his home when he met his tragic end. Search had been made all night, but it was not until noon the following day when his bicycle was seen in the water at the span next the village, and near it the body. On being taken to the undertaker's, no marks of violence were noticed.

A jury having been empanelled, a great deal of evidence was given, showing that the protecting rail at that span had been off for more than a year and that the bridge, half a mile long, was insufficiently lighted, there being at the public wharf one light, and a poor one at that.

The evidence also showed that the roadway of the bridge was a mass of mud and that probably Roy was crossing on the sidewalk. As to how the accident occurred there was no evidence. The jury brought in the following verdict:

Accidental drowning, and found that the top rail, ten feet long, under the arch of the first span on the north end of the bridge leading from Bathurst town to village, was off and had been for over a year, as proved by the evidence; also that the bridge was inadequately lighted, there being only one light on it, which showed extreme slackness on the part of the officials who were supposed to look after the lighting and repairs of the bridge.

MONCTON YOUTH SHOT HIMSELF

John Casil Was Cleaning Revolver and Weapon Discharged Bullet Into His Lungs—Fiance Witnessed the Shooting.

Moncton, Oct. 15—John Casill, aged about eighteen, was shot through the lungs and dangerously wounded while cleaning a revolver at his boarding house, King street, last night. The young man was at the time in company with his fiance. According to the girl's story, he was cleaning the revolver, which was of 22 calibre. This morning Chief of Police Rideout interviewed the young lady, who said she and Casill had always been on the most friendly terms. She said she "did not go back on him," and they were talking and laughing when the accident occurred.

The proprietor of the house also stated that the shooting was accidental, and that, so far as he knew, the man had no cause to make an attempt on his life. Immediately after the accident, the wounded man was rushed to the City Hospital, only about 100 yards from the house, and Dr. F. J. White summoned. It was found the wound, although serious, was not necessarily fatal, and there is every prospect that the injured man will recover. The young man had just arrived from a trip to Newfoundland, where he had been for his health.

WOODSTOCK BOY HAS FINGERS SHATTERED BY CARTRIDGE EXPLODING

Woodstock, Oct. 16—Walter Estabrooks, aged seven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Estabrooks, was with some companions playing in the barn yesterday afternoon with some rifle cartridges, when one exploded, badly mangling the fingers of his left hand. The wound was dressed by Drs. Rankin and Grant.

Monk and Nantel Are in Revolt

Borden Hesitates to Call Parliament With a Divided Cabinet

Premier's Quebec Allies Want Plebiscite Taken on "Emergency" Contribution of $30,000,000 to the British Navy — House May Not Meet Till January in View of Dissensions.

Ottawa, Oct. 16—Conflicting counsels and ambitions within the cabinet, too much ministerial junketing, and too frequent absences of ministers from the capital during the past six months, together with the lack of firm and bold leadership, have produced a most unedifying political situation on Parliament Hill.

Today the vacillation and hesitation of the government with regard to the naval question and the calling of parliament is more pronounced than ever. Two days ago the ministry promised to announce at once the date of the assembling of parliament, and hints at Nov. 21 as the date of opening were given out.

Since then the cabinet has met twice and now the indications are that a further breathing space will be found necessary and the calling of parliament will be delayed until January. Outside of the fact that even the routine business of departmental administration, the preparation of estimates for the coming season, and the deciding of many matters of state now pending in connection with the various departments are away in arrears, the vital question of the naval proposals for the coming session is still unsolved.

The "emergency" is political rather than naval, and the "immediate contribution" first desired is Mr. Monk's quiet resignation.

A Divided Cabinet.

The facts of the situation are illuminative, if not edifying. A majority of the cabinet have agreed to the proposal which Mr. Borden brought back from England, namely a direct cash contribution to the admiralty to help out in the alleged "crisis." This contribution has been fixed at $30,000,000.

Then to influence the Nationalist wing, it has been agreed to repeal the Laurier naval act and to return, temporarily at least, the Niobe and the Rainbow to England. The naval college at Halifax is, however, to be continued, the cadets being sent to British cruisers as occasion requires. The permanent policy is, of course, to be left over for mature consideration next summer or later. There is also the supplementary proposal for this session to subsidize fast Atlantic steamers of the convertible cruiser type.

Nationalists Rebel.

The cabinet, however, is not a unit on the policy outlined above. Hon. Mr. Monk and Hon. Mr. Nantel are reluctant to support an emergency contribution at all, since nothing has yet been adduced to prove that there is any real emergency or that the imperial government has declared the need of any such contribution.

The chief cause of dissension with Messrs. Monk and Nantel, however, is with regard to their demand that even on the question of an emergency contribution the original demand of the Nationalists for a plebiscite before any policy is embarked upon, must be adhered to.

It had been hoped that Mr. Monk, with his prospective retirement to accept a Quebec judgeship in view, would quietly wash his hands of the whole affair and not embarrass the government by any open revolt. This hope is, however, apparently now doomed. Mr. Monk is both courageous and firm in upholding his pre-election stand on the naval question. He wants to publicly vindicate himself and his policy. And he is standing by his guns. He will not quietly resign and go into retirement. He may leave the government, but his voice in opposition to it will then be heard. Hon. Mr. Nantel will, it is understood, follow the lead of Mr. Monk.

That is the present situation and that explains the reason of the government's hesitation to call parliament. With a ministerial crisis precipitated by the retirement of Messrs. Monk and Nantel at the opening of the house and with no safe Quebec seats ready to be opened for new ministers, the government rightly fears the attack of the opposition, consequently strong efforts are being made now to bring the recalcitrants into line and secure the quiet retirement of Mr. Monk to the bench. Failing this within the next few days, it is altogether probable that the calling of parliament will be postponed until January in the hope that meanwhile present differences may be patched up, a silent exit arranged with Mr. Monk, and a semblance of harmony and unity evolved out of the present discord and conflict.

Funeral of Capt. John L. Colwell.

The funeral of the late Captain John L. Colwell, who passed away suddenly on Sunday last, took place at Upper Jemseg (N. B.) on Tuesday afternoon, interment being in the family lot. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Captain Fred. and B. L., and two daughters, Mrs. W. S. Ferriss, of St. John, and Mrs. Howard Springer, of Jemseg; also two brothers, William, in New Zealand, and Jacob, of St. John, and three sisters, Mrs. N. Elgee, of Jemseg; Mrs. Mary J. Mott, of St. John, and Mrs. Charlotte McClaggin, of Mars Hill (Me.) One son, Captain Fred., is at sea. Among the beautiful floral tributes was one from the deceased children, composed of white roses encircling the word "Father." The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. G. Pincombe, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Wetmore, of St. John. Miss Grace Pincombe presided at the organ, and Mr. Pincombe sang Sleep on, Beloved, as a solo.

Chapley—"How did she happen to refuse you? I thought you were her favorite." Washley—"Well, the favorite didn't win, that's all."