

Advertiser Patterns

Designed by Martha Dean.



6731—A CHARMING HOUSEGOWN.

The Princess finds no more pleasing expression than in the housegown, and a charming example is given. The gown is made of softest cashmere in an old-rose, with hand embroidery in pastel tints upon the broad collar and sleeve frills. The two buttons at the side are also embroidered, and give a smart finish. The use of tucks is most novel, those of the collar terminating far enough from the edge to allow a pretty ripple. Tucks confine the fullness of the sleeve in cuff effect and flatter the garment at the waistline. A seam down the center of the back lets in more fullness below the waistline. Any soft seasonable material may be used for the gown, six yards, 44-inch wide, being needed for the medium size.

6731—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement: Bust.....Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is past measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Pattern cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postage stamps.

Address.....

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,

ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

LONG TRAIL COMPLETED

Mounted Police Cut Road From Fort

St. John to Fort Graham.

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 24.—Captain C. Denny, one of the oldest members of the R. N. W. M. P., returned from Fort Graham on the Finlay River. Captain Denny left Edmonton in May, 1905, with the Peace-Yukon trail party, under Inspector Richards. He had charge of the pack train that forwarded supplies to the party. The trail party consisted of 20 men, and have succeeded in cutting a trail eight feet wide from Fort St. John on the Peace to Fort Graham on the Finlay River, a distance of 207 3/4 miles. Captain Denny speaks well of the country, much of it being covered with jack pine. He has several specimens of minerals which he intends to send to an assay office. Captain Denny left Fort Graham a month ago, and traveled alone by canoe to Rocky Mountain portage on the Peace River. He fastened two pine logs, one on each side of the canoe, and was able to make the journey in safety. The rapids at this point forced him to portage 15 miles across to Hudson Hope, a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. Leaving his baggage he trudged across to the port to get the loan of the factor's horse. When he reached the post he learned that the horse had been killed by wolves. On his way back he found an old wheelbarrow that had been used by a Klondike party. He used the wheelbarrow to convey his baggage, which took four days from Hudson Hope. He descended the Peace on a raft as far as Peace River crossing. From this point he crossed the country to Lesser Slave Lake, where he took one of the Reilly boats to Athabasca Landing. The members of the trail party have gone to Fort St. John, to winter their horses, and will set out again next summer, when Captain Denny again expects to join them.

Fatal Blood Poisoning

Frequently follows the use of cheap ointments and salves. The safest is the best and that's "Putnam's," which has a record of fifty years' success. Refuse substitutes for "Putnam's," which costs 25c in every drug store.

BIG LONDON SCHOOL GROWS RAPIDLY

The Polytechnic Institute, With 46,000 Students, Largest in the World.

London, Oct. 24.—The London Polytechnic Institute, familiarly called "The Polly," is the largest educational institution in the world. It has a faculty of several hundred teachers, who will teach a student anything that a person can lawfully know, from knitting and swimming to Sanscrit and archaeology. It is only necessary for him to go to the headquarters on Regent street, register his name, pay his fee, tell the registrar what he wants to learn, and that gentleman will find somebody competent to instruct him. There is a large regular faculty, and perhaps the largest community of specialists in the world in London, Oxford, Cambridge and other educational centers to draw from. To obtain the privileges of the Polytechnic a student must be at least 12 years old, but men of three score and ten may be found in several of the classes. The fees vary from 5 shillings (that is, \$1 25) to a guinea (which is \$5 25) for a course of three months in the ordinary classes. Above this, in the schools of art, architecture, engineering and other of the higher sciences the tuition is \$25 and up to \$35 a term. Everybody pays something. It is not a charity institution, although it is a great benevolence, because it enables thousands of young men and women to obtain an education and a training for a trade or a profession who could not afford to pay the fees of ordinary institutions or spend the time required by day classes. The faculty are all paid. The main staff give their entire time to the work; a few from the University of London and other institutions give a part of their time; there is a long list of lecturers, some of whom are paid, and some are given a small compensation, and a still longer list of specialists in all the lines of study that you can imagine who may be called upon whenever their services are needed, and are entitled to the fee for instruction in their particular branch.

The London Polytechnic has a peculiar interest for Americans because the late D. L. Moody was largely instrumental in building it up, and gave substantial encouragement to the men who were engaged in the work, although he never had any direct connection with it. They had many hours of discouragement, and even of despair, and afterwards, in the days of triumph and prosperity, they frequently and freely admitted their obligations to Mr. Moody.

Larkins from little acorns grow, and the London Polytechnic is an illustration of the truth of that familiar proverb. It was founded by Quintin Hogg, Scotchman from a family that has been prominent for many generations. He was born in India, where his father, a baronet, a man of wealth and learning, was a director in the East India Company, and a register-general at Calcutta. In 1858 he entered Eton, where he distinguished himself in athletics rather than in scholarship, and became an intimate friend of the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyll, who married the Princess Louise, sister of the King of England. This friendship and intimacy continued through his life. The Duke has always shown earnest zeal in promoting the interests of the Polytechnic and contributed an introduction to the biography of Quintin Hogg, which was recently published, paying a glowing tribute to his character and services to humanity, his schoolmate and friend. Leaving London in 1863 Mr. Hogg obtained a local position with a firm of tea merchants and developed remarkable business ability. Making the acquaintance of a street waltz accident, he gathered around him a small group of peevish, friendless boys to whom he offered a school for them, as he afterwards said: "With an empty beer bottle a candlestick, a tallow candle for fuel, and your humble servant as a teacher." That school prospered and developed into the present polytechnic system of London with 46,000 students.

As the school increased in numbers young Hogg started a clubroom for teaching learning and athletics; then two more, and then an entire building. During the first fifteen years he had homes for about 2,000 boys from school in Canada and Australia. His first met Mr. Moody in 1876 on a visit to Chicago. There was a mutual action. They immediately became intimate friends and remained so until the death of the latter. Originally called "The Youth's Christian Institute" moved from place to place as few in numbers until it secured its present quarters in the very center of fashionable shopping district at Regent street, and took its present form in 1889. There are now eleven branches or affiliated institutions of the same kind in different parts of the city. The Regent Street Central Institute has the largest number of students, nearly 18,000 having been enrolled this winter. It is now 33 years old, and during the first ten years the students numbered about 300 a year; during the ten years they averaged about a year; during the last fifteen years they have averaged about 15,000 a year. The total alumni now runs up over 300,000. No other institution in the world has such a record.

Mr. Hogg of apoplexy from the fumes of a stove in his room in November. His work was taken up by J. E. Studd, who had been his assistant sixteen years. Mr. Studd was of Mr. Moody's converts while he was a student at Cambridge in 1869. He was a devoted devotee of his degree decided to devote his life to the work. He was introduced to Hogg by Mr. Moody, and at once took of the institute work with energy and success. Being a man of fortune, he devoted his entire life to it without a penny of emolument. — Chicago Record-Herald.

PERHAPS KILLED MANY BY POISON

Record of Vermont Man Under Arrest Reveals Several Cases of Sudden Death.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 24.—Whether or not Vermont has a case like that of Jane Toppan is a question brought out by the trial of Ray Mullen for murder in Washington county court in this city, and the discoveries that have been made in looking up Mullen's previous history.

It is generally understood that the attorneys on both sides are practically agreed that Mullen should be confined in the state hospital for the insane at Waterbury. Mullen is charged with causing the death of Fred Batchelder, in Barre last March by administering arsenic to him. Mullen and Batchelder roomed in the same house and the man now on trial had been in the city but a short time, having gone there to seek employment as a professional nurse. He secured very little work in the city and had not made many acquaintances. He and Batchelder came to Montpelier one evening, and in the night, after their return, Batchelder was taken severely ill. The doctor who was called at first treated him for a case of indigestion. Mullen volunteered to take care of the patient. The case continued to be severe, but apparently not serious, when Batchelder suddenly died on the second morning after his illness and only a short time after the doctor had left him.

Roy Sykes, who had roomed with Mullen, had been ill a short time before, in much the same way as Batchelder, and his illness immediately followed eating a sandwich which Mullen had brought him. The similarity of the two cases resulted in an investigation by the authorities. They discovered that Mullen had bought arsenic at a Barre drug store, and had him arrested. On searching his room they found spoons on which was a white substance that proved to be arsenic. Batchelder's body was examined by three Barre doctors, and portions of it were sent to the state laboratory of hygiene at Burlington. The verdict of the chemists there was that Batchelder's death was caused by arsenical poisoning, and they found more than eighteen grains of the poison in the stomach and other organs.

The substance of the case against Batchelder was, therefore, that the man died of arsenical poisoning; that Mullen had bought arsenic in considerable quantities; that he had lied about the use for which he intended it, and that Mullen was the only person who attended Batchelder during his illness.

In the course of his investigation of Mullen's career, State Attorney S. Hollister Jackson discovered some facts that could not be brought out in the trial, since they had no direct bearing on the case, and would only be made the basis of another charge, but which, nevertheless, form the most interesting feature of the case.

The entire absence of motive was a puzzling phase of the case, and no study on the part of the state attorney could bring any motive to light. The only possible motive suggested was that Mullen poisoned the man, not for the purpose of killing him, but of making him ill enough to require attendance and thus to make work for himself.

But on investigating Mullen's history the state's attorney found that he had been connected with other cases that ended in sudden and perhaps mysterious death. Some of these he brought to light by his own investigations and others were brought to his attention by people who had known of them, but who had nothing sufficiently definite to form the basis of a charge against Mullen.

The most important case of the sort was that of John W. Currier, of North Troy, widely known in Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Currier was ill enough to require the services of a nurse, though his case was not considered dangerous, and Mullen was employed to care for him. Mr. Currier appeared to be improving, but in a very short time after Mullen took charge of the patient he died without apparent cause, but no suspicion was aroused.

Dr. C. R. Bogue, of Newport, was another victim. His death occurred mysteriously, much like that of Mr. Currier, but as his illness was of such a character that death was only a question of time no investigation was made.



RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

THIRTEEN FOOT SUBSCRIBERS' LIST

Organization of Farmers' Bank Running Smoothly, Declares the Management.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—"With a list of subscribers thirteen feet long, and over \$200,000 in cash actually subscribed, the Farmers' Bank of Canada, which expected to begin business in a month, doesn't seem to have much need to worry because of the writ issued on behalf of a few shareholders," said Mr. W. E. Travers, general manager of the bank, when seen this morning. "It would be a remarkable thing if there were not a few dissatisfied ones out of over 500 subscribers," he added. A list of subscribers—merchants, farmers, married women, and other people—was unfurled and stretched across the room. Mr. Travers measured it with an eight-inch rule—132 inches in all. "Thirteen feet," exclaimed Mr. Law, one of the defendants mentioned in the writ. "There's another foot to be added to it," observed Mr. Travers. "I'm prepared to say that the Government never saw such a list as that. Some of it is paid in full. Here's a man who is down for 90 shares, and he has actually paid his \$9,000."

Inquiries as to the actual cause of the writ being issued against the Farmers' Bank elicits the statement from several quarters that it is evidently the result of jealousy on the part of a certain interested clique. The current report is that a certain legal firm was after the solicitorship, and was unsuccessful, while certain men proposed as directors were not considered with favor, to the indignation of the parties referred to. It is also stated that a claimant for commissions on stock sales was not recognized to the extent he desired. The allegation alleged is, therefore, considered as the natural outcome of these features, which are said to have marked the bank's organization.

Mr. Travers had nothing to say in this matter this morning. He declared that he would speak at the proper time. According to Mr. Travers, there are charges in the writ which cannot be substantiated. He claims that the bank was organized entirely within the law, and he now holds a receipt from the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the receiver-general in accordance with the Banking Act of Canada for \$250,000. In not one single point had there been a deviation from the requirements of the act.

The shareholders, Mr. Travers states, had been properly called together for November 26, when they would be given an opportunity to air their grievances, if any. Mr. Travers was considerably annoyed by the fact that such a writ should be issued when the organization of the bank was proceeding smoothly. The opening had been set for about one month hence in the offices which are now being equipped at the corner of Bay and Adelaide streets. The bank's temporary office is 118 King street west. Mr. Thos. Urquhart, of Urquhart, Urquhart & MacGregor, who had acted as legal counsel for the Farmers' Bank, which pressed the writ against the bank, which was informed, had been remarkably successful in its organization. He had seen the list of shareholders and stock subscriptions, and he said he had rarely seen one that could equal it in financial substance.

Self satisfied individuals are about as inspiring as a plate of cold fried eggs.

A MEDICINE FOR THE MINER'S PACK.—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions, where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

Charles Astor Bristed is the latest man of wealth to seek an elective position in the government of the town of Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Bristed now is making a campaign for membership on the board of selectmen. The exclusive summer colony at Lenox already is represented on the board by Eustace Jacques, and upon the board of assessors by Dr. John C. Greenleaf.

Headache
Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by
Hood's Pills
The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents. Of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

"IS GOOD TEA"

So very good, that a one-pound package of Blue Label will make 200 cups of tea.

Prices, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., and 60c., in lead packets. Black, Green, and Mixed.

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WINNIPEG. TORONTO, 3 Wellington St. E.

RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

Always Good

All Household Roads Lead to Kitchen Work

NINE-TENTHS of kitchen labor and worry is caused by ill-working cook stoves and ranges; by ranges that draw poorly; that have such complicated drafts that only a skilled mechanic can manage them; whose grates are so constructed that it is a strong man's work to shake them down; ranges which work well when the wind is in a certain direction, but act like a fiend at other times; ranges whose work is so unreliable that the housekeeper is in a constant nerve-racking worry lest the meals be late or the baking spoiled.

The Pandora range is built to make work easy, a child can shake it down; its drafts are so simple that one learns them in a minute; its heat is kept in the range so effectively that you can do a big baking and hardly know there is a fire in it two feet away; it keeps the kitchen cool; it saves you worry; it saves you time and money; it saves you backaches and headaches, because it is so easy to manage and so reliable.

The Pandora makes kitchen work easy.

McClary's Pandora Range

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Good As Gold

A Simple Question.

How much money do you fritter away in non-essentials each year?

Do you know that an insurance policy in the London Life will help you to save a large part of this waste?

This Company has saved money for many in the past, and can do so for you. It has a profit-sharing record not excelled by any other Company operating in Canada.

Start to save now by taking a policy in the

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PEN-ANGLE

Pen-Angle Underwear is form-knit so it can't help fitting your figure, —it's made of long-fibred wool so it won't shrink —and it's guaranteed besides. The whole idea is to make it so good you can't afford not to buy by the trademark (in red).

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