We Put Ourselves in Your Place

In other words, we talk to you in our ads. just as we'd like to be spoken to if we were reading someone else's ads. You know human nature is a great study and, as we are constantly in touch with thousands of people weekly, we had to learn and study human nature in order to meet the needs of our customers in clothing. No two persons have quite the same taste in dress; if it were so our task would be simplified greatly and we wouldn't need to carry the immense variety of cloths and styles that we now have for your choice and pleasure.

This is Overcoat Season

Our showing this season is by far the best we have ever had, and if you're thinking about overcoats

Think About Us

Neck and Shoulders above all competitors
OAK HALL
Canada's Best Clothiers
King St. East, Opp St. James Cathedral
J. Coombes & Co.

3000 TONS OF COAL ON FIRE

Continued From Page 1.

Frederick-street. The coal is thrown into the carts half burning and volumes of smoke issuing from it. The pile is about twenty feet high and is surrounded by boarded walls.

Preventive Measures Incomplete.

The enclosure is about three hundred feet long. On both sides steel pipes had been erected in the coal to allow the air to circulate underneath to avoid the occurrence of just what happened. The pipes are about six inches in diameter and perforated from top to bottom with small holes.

Besides allowing the fresh air into the body of the coal, it also answers another purpose. It permits the gases that would otherwise cause combustion to escape. The trouble with these ventilations, it is stated, is that the perforations were much too small. The moisture of the coal has caused the metal to rust and dthe small holes are almost filled up.

The Street Railway officials cannot as yet estimate the probable loss of this fire, nor will they have any idea till all the coal is removed. Up to the present, however, the coal pile has been depreciated in value many hundreds of dollars. Many tons of it are at present nothing more than coke.

The fire was first noticed about three weeks ago. Smoke was seen to be ascending from the centre of the big pile. The fire department were summoned, and it was thought they had succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration. A day or so after smoke was again noticed. The firemen were once more called. They left with the same impression as at first, that the fire was out. It broke out again, tho, and has continued to do so right along.

Caused by Spontaneous Combustion

There is not any doubt that the fire originated as a result of spontaneous combustion. There is no covering for the coal. It gets the full benefit from all the rains, and with the imperfect ventilation it was a most likely thing to happen.

According to the Century Dictionary spontaneous combustion is the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. It not infrequently takes place in heaps of rags, wool or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid oxidation of oil which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case, a similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal.

Common in Colliery Region.

Fires in coal heaps are not infrequent in the colliery localities of Pennsylvania, and one once before happened in Toronto several years ago. In the coal regions of the United States it is a common thing to see cullum heaps on fire for months at a time. The "cullum" is the refuse coal containing the slate, etc., which is separated from the commercial article as it comes from the mine. In fact, there are today these big burning heaps covering acres, with railroads running along their tops. The fire seldom becomes intense, but merely smoulders and eats up the "cullum" by degrees.

COLONIALS ALL RIGHT.

(Canadian Cable.)

London, Oct. 13.—The Post, referring to the offer by New Zealand of troops for service in Somaliland, rejoices that the reports to the effect that colonials would not come forward to help the Mother Country in a time of extreme emergency, owing to their treatment at the hands of the regular officers, are unfounded.

EMIGRATION IN SEPTEMBER.

(Canadian Cable.)

London, Oct. 13.—The September emigration statistics of the Board of Trade show 13,680 emigrated to the British possessions, 5294 to Canada, and 1661 to Australia.

City of Hamilton

Remember, The World is delivered to any address in Hamilton for 25 cents a month. The Sunday World, three months for 50 cents

THIEF AT BEAMSVILLE FAIR

Relieves E. Fry of Gold Watch and a Roll of $190 in Bills.

WORKMAN HURT BY EMERY WHEEL

Elgin Choate, Motorman Who Lost Both Legs, is Resting Comfortably.

Hamilton, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—There were exciting times at Beamsville Fair to-day. Many people from this city took in the fair. There were plenty of fakirs and crooks on the grounds. E. Fry, an elderly man from Louth, was the victim of a slick pickpocket. He lost $190 and a solid gold watch. While standing near the judge's stand he felt a tug at his vest. He looked down to find that his watch was missing. A glimpse at the back of the thief, who disappeared in the crowd, was all he got. He then felt his trouser pocket to discover that his roll of $190 was gone also.

And He May Die.

Steven Rinker, 83 York-street, was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon with what the doctors fear are fatal injuries. He was working over an emery stone in his shop that was propelled by electricity, when the stone broke in two. One part struck Rinker on the forehead. He dropped to the floor like a log. He is still unconscious.

Elgin Choate, the motorman who lost both legs in the railway accident this morning, is resting comfortably to-night. Dr. Rennie says if he lives thru the night his chances of recovery are very bright.

Shot by a Soldier.

Chief Smith has not yet received any reply to his inquiry about William Crowley from Pittsburg. A private despatch, however, says that a William Crowley was shot by a United States soldier because he refused to halt when approaching an arsenal. It is not known for certain that the dead man was from this city.

Bad Smash on Radial.

Two cars on the radial tried to pass each other on the same track about 7.30 this morning, with the usual disastrous results. Motorman Choate, Burlington, had one foot torn off and the other so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the City Hospital. He is about 50 years of age, and the shock was so great that he may not recover. Conductor Harrison of the same car had a finger cut off by flying glass. Many passengers were severely cut and bruised. The cars crashed into each other at Ghent's crossing, near the Beach-road. The officials say Motorman Choate's car, which left here at 7.10, should have waited at Ghent's Crossing to cross the other car, which left Burlington at the same hour.

$5000 for Pair of Socks.

The heirs of Miser Todd, who died here several months ago, leaving $50,000, have already lost $5000 of it. The old fellow made a call on Mrs. Yarwood, Rome, N. Y., on Christmas Eve, 1878, and she knitted him a pair of socks. He was so pleased with them that he made her write a note for $5000, payable at his death, and he signed it. She thought he was a friendless old man, but to humor him she wrote the note and preserved it. The courts have awarded her the $5000 with $150 interest.

Happenings.

Fourteen runners have entered for The Herald's twenty-mile road race, to be run on Thanksgiving Day. Their names are: Arthur Atkinson, S. A. Mellor, Wm. Schlobohm, Frank Anderson, Ernest Woods, Wallace Muirhead, D. Bennett, Wm. Le Barre, Jack Sherring, Wm. Sherring, J. A. Clark, Wm. Melody and Joe Nash.

D. N. Miller, a conductor on the Hamilton Street Railway, has been appointed divisional superintendent of the road.

Harry E. Watkins, an old Hamilton boy, has been appointed general traveling passenger and freight agent of the Great Northern Railway for the State of Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit.

Mrs. J. V. Teetzel will give a farewell tea at the Hotel Royal next Friday.

N. D. Galbraith and City Solicitor MacKelcan are figuring on a new driveway along the Mountain between Sherman-avenue and the city quarry.

Aldermen M. A. Horn, A. Groweg, Dr. J. D. Westrick and Engineer H. F. Toberen, Defiance, Ohio, are in the city to find out how tar macadam should be laid.

The horseshoers have won their fight for a Saturday afternoon holiday the whole year around.

Mrs. Filman, the Hamilton actress, whose stage name is Dorothy Hunting, says that the story connecting her with the case of J. H. Runnel is not true. The Philadelphia North American has apologized for printing the story.

R. E. Devine has been engaged as soloist at the James-street Baptist Church.

The engagement of Miss Sophie Ridley, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Ridley, and Dr. Smith, India, is announced.

The McLennan Paint Company, Buffalo, and the aldermen, have agreed on terms that will bring the company's Canadian plant here.

Rev. Hugh McDiarmid, pastor of the Wentworth-street Baptist Church, has wedded Miss Jennie E. Robertson, Villa Nova.

Want Power to Negotiate Free Trade Is a Vain Farce

Premier Balfour Suggests a Palliative, But Not a Cure for Present Evils.

English papers containing a full report of Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield are to hand, from which are taken the following extracts. After referring to the inception of the movement, which, he said, would date from May last, when Mr. Chamberlain delivered his tariff reform speech, the Premier said:

"What, then, is the reason why tariff reform has come so much to the front?

"I attribute it to more than one cause. In the first place, remember that the late war has brought us into closer and more conscious touch with the great colonial empire—(cheers)—of which this country is the centre. Remember also that the Prime Ministers and representatives of those colonies brought before this country and the empire in the most categorical and explicit terms the question of tariff reform in connection with our colonial empire, and remember also that there has been for some time past, long indeed before the recent development of this tariff controversy a great uneasiness among all parties and among men of the most varied opinions, as to the condition of British trade in its relation to the trade of the world. (Cheers.)

Growing Uneasiness.

"There has been for some years past a feeling of growing uneasiness as to the industrial place of Great Britain among the industrial nations of the world—(hear, hear). Therefore, when Mr. Chamberlain made his speech, a speech no doubt to which we date back, and naturally date back, this particular movement, the speech itself would have had no effect comparable to that which it has actually produced had it not fallen on ground prepared for it by circumstances, had it not dealt with problems to which every man conspicuously or unconspicuously had begun to apply to himself. Now that feeling was greatly intensified by what occurred in relation to Canada's Imperial effort to give preferential treatment to this country. You all have the particulars of that incident in your mind, how Canada gave preferential treatment to our manufacturers, and how thereupon Canada was threatened by at least one foreign power with some suspicion of retaliation for the efforts she had made. That brought home to many minds the consciousness of our helplessness with our existing tariff system to deal with a situation of that kind. (Hear, hear.) You cannot go to war over tariff questions.

Tariff Must Be Met by Tariff.

"Tariff attacks can only be met by tariff replies—(cheers)—and I think every Englishman felt, when he heard that there was some danger lest that colony should be penalized for her efforts after closer imperial union with England, that we were helpless with our existing tariff system to meet a situation so unexpected and so dangerous. (Hear, hear.) And that feeling of helplessness has not been diminished by a survey of the commercial history of the world during the last two generations."

Mr. Balfour, continuing, said the sixty years since the greatest step was taken in the direction of tariff reform were filled with the refutation of the prophecies made by the Reformers. He pointed out that Cobden reckoned that the world would adopt free trade. But instead foreign nations have erected high tariff walls. He said:

Free Trade a Vain Farce.

"Free trade is indeed an empty name, a vain farce, if is a fact that foreign nations are setting themselves to work to divert our industries into channels into which they would never have naturally flowed—to exclude our manufacturers from the markets and to limit as far as they could the international play of supply and demand. I say that free trade is indeed a farce if those things produce no evil effect, not merely upon the country which imposes protective duties, but on the free trade country, and there is one—(laughter and cheers)—which has to endeavor to the best of its ability to pierce them. I do not believe that the evil of a foreign protective tariff is limited to the mere exclusion of our products from their markets. There has been a development of which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Cobden's contemporaries never dreamed, the development of the trust system, under the protection of these tariffs, which inflicts an injury upon capital, and still more upon the workmen of these islands. The phenomenon is so new that I dare scarce venture to prophesy what development it is likely to take; whether it is going to expand into a great national danger, or whether it is going to be limited to the evil which I fear it has already inflicted. But of this you may be absolutely sure, that in the alliance of trusts and tariffs there is a danger to the capital and the enterprise of this country which acts and reacts, not principally upon the capitalist, for he is at liberty to go to those regions where his industry will be looked after, but which will fall with the heaviest weight upon the artisan and labor classes of this country, who have no methods, or no methods known to me, by which they are capable of protecting their interests against such a calamity—(loud laughter).

No Cure But Palliative.

"Now, if I have rightly described the dangers and the evils from which we suffer, you have a right to ask me whether I know of a cure—(hear, hear). My answer I am afraid, will be a disappointing one. I know of no cure, but I do know of a palliative. (Cheers.) I am not going to stand up here on an occasion when it is my duty to advise the great party of which for the moment I am the chief—it is not consistent with my duty to draw an imaginary picture of the blessings to flow from any remedy which I have to propose. I know of no cure. The ill has gone too far. You will not get the commercial nations of the world to abandon protection, I fear. You will not get our great self-governing colonies to retrace all the steps which we have, without remonstrance, permitted them to take. I therefore say there is no complete cure of the evils that I have described, but I think there is a palliative and it is that palliative which I am here to recommend to you to-day. (Cheers.) Remember what the situation is which I have endeavored to describe to you. Mr. Cobden supposed that the world was going to be a free trade world, in which trade would follow its natural courses unhampered by the devices of statesmen and politicians, untouched by the influence of international treaties. That is what he hoped; that is what he believed. What, in fact, we have got to deal with is a world in which the international commercial relations are regulated entirely by treaty, and are governed entirely by the arrangements come to by the different nations concerned.

Freedom of Negotiation.

"Is it common sense that in a world which is commercially governed by treaty, we, the greatest commercial nation of all, should come forward and say: 'We will endeavor to arrange treaties with you. We have nothing to give you'—(laughter)—'we have nothing to withhold from you; we throw ourselves upon your mercy and upon your consideration'? (Renewed laughter.) 'Remember, please remember, how good we are to your commerce'—(laughter)—'how we throw no impediments in its way, how we do all we can for you; and please don't forget us when you are making your next treaty.' (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I am incapable of believing that a nation which deliberately deprives itself of its power of bargaining is a nation which is likely to make very good bargaining.

"My request, therefore, to you tonight—the fundamental essential request, to which everything I have to say in the remainder of my speech is subsidiary and incidental—is that the people of this country should give to the government of this country, from whatever party that government may be drawn, that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by the force of circumstances, not by the action of overmastering forces, not by the pressure of foreign powers, but by something which I can only describe as our own pedantry and our own self-conceit.

Intricacy of the Problem.

"Well, let it be noted that I have brought before your attention two separate aspects of one great problem. I have pointed out to you that we have allowed, so to speak, the world to slide into this system of high protective duties against this country without effort and without remonstrance, but that world that is so active partly consists of our own colonies, our own self-governing dependencies, who have fiscal, and must always retain fiscal, autonomy—(hear, hear)—and partly it consists of foreign nations, properly so called. And the problem connected with the two is individually a distinct problem, tho it arises from the difficulty and springs from the same root; and as regards the first of those, our relations with our colonies, let me say that I think we have in this country been strangely blind—(hear, hear)—and strangely dull to the abnormal, and anomalous situation in which the British empire is placed in these fiscal matters. You will find many cases in which fiscal union has been the prelude to that closer and more intimate union which is the basis of national strength—(hear, hear). I may mention as a Scotchman—(laughter)—the case of England and Scotland. If any of you will consult your history you will see that what reconciled the smaller kingdom to union with the greater kingdom was no love of being under a British parliament, but the sense that it was absolutely necessary for national existence, or, at all events, for national prosperity, that England and Scotland should be fiscally one—(cheers)—and that that union, which should stand merely, so to speak, on a fiscal basis, has grown, as we all know, in a manner which has welded the two people together in an inseparable unit, which it will not be possible for any hostile force to divorce."

Mr. Balfour went on to say he did not think public opinion was ripe for the taxation of food; but he thought that the evils of the taxation of food, kept within narrow limits, had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justify.

JARVIS-ST. BAPTIST'S PASTOR.

Rev. H. Francis Perry of Inglewood Baptist Church, Chicago, has been extended a unanimous call by the congregation of Jarvis-street Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Perry, who is 42

years of age, has recently received several flattering calls, one from Epiphany Church, New York, but it is understood he will come to Toronto. The yearly stipend offered is $4000. As pastor of Inglewood, Rev. Mr. Perry's salary is $3500.

THROW THEM DOWN.

(Canadian Cable.)

London, Oct. 13.—The Morning Leader says: "No two countries in the world are more designed by nature to have free interchange of commodities than Canada and the United States. The sooner they break down the artificial barriers between them the better for us, as it would tend to extend the system to England and create an imperial free trade."

PROFITS IN RAILWAYS.

(Canadian Cable.)

London, Oct. 13.—Referring to the Canadian Pacific Railway's increased receipts The Financial News says: "We are not surprised that the Canadian government want to do some railway building on its own account."

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Chesley, Oct. 12.—A brakeman named Glover was crushed to death while coupling cars at Chesley Grand Trunk Railway Station this morning. His home is at Palmerston.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Georgetown, Oct. 12.—Miss Mary Ferguson was struck and killed by a Grand Trunk engine just west of Georgetown early last evening. While walking on the track on her way to church she was overtaken by the train. She was going thru a cutting at the time, and, in trying to scale its steep side, slipped and fell on the rails.

BATTLESHIPS ON WAY.

Port Said, Oct. 12.—The Russian battleship Czarevitch and the Russian armored cruiser Bayan, arrived here to-day, bound for Chinese waters. The Czarewitch proceeded to-day.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents (Canadian stamps accepted) to the Paris Medicine Co., St Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold Cure 26

RITCHIE EXPLAINS.

London, Oct. 13.—Mr. Ritchie, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, has written a letter in explanation of his recent speech. He says:

"Mr. Chamberlain proposed the retention of the shilling grain tax in order that it might be remitted in favor of Canada. It was not to the retention of the tax that I objected, had my colleagues desired it, but to the introduction of a fundamental change of our fiscal policy involved in preferential treatment. May I add that when I spoke of possible difficulties between the United States and Canada I was proceeding to say that the United States might punish Canada by refusing free entrance to her harbors of Canadian wheat for shipment to Great Britain if Canadian wheat enjoyed preference in our markets, but there was so much interruption that I was unable to complete my sentence. Doubtless, it would have been better to use the word penalize than punish, but, I think, had my sentence been completed, it would not have been open to the objections which have been made to that portion of my speech."

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CENSUS OF 1901 COSTLY BEAT ALL OTHER RECORDS

Richard Blain of Peel Submits Amendment Which Meets the Usual Fate.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Hon. Sydney Fisher's census enumeration was the subject of some lively criticism to-day, when Richard Blain of Peel moved an amendment to supply that the expenditure for thecensus of 1901 was excessive and extravagant. Mr. Blain's amendment was lost on a vote of 69 to 35.

Mr. Blain Heard.

When the house resumed at 3 o'clock Mr. Blain of Peel offered the following amendment to the motion to go into supply: That the expenditure in connection with the taking of the census for the year 1881 was $511,559 for a population of 4,324,811; that the expenditure in connection with the taking of the census for the year 1891 was $549,991 for a population of 4,833,239; that the expenditure in connection with the taking of the census for the year 1901 is $1,198,269 for a population of 5,371,315, and the amounts for the census year 1901 have not all been paid. That in the opinion of this house the said expenditure for the year 1901 is excessive and extravagant.

Census Cost Increases.

In support of his resolution, the member for Peel gave numerous instances in which the population of counties had decreased and the cost of taking the census had increased, notwithstanding that the Liberals in 1891 complained of so many persons being appointed census officers. He referred to the loose manner in which the amounts of commissioners were fixed up after political pressure had been brought to bear on the Minister of Agriculture. One case was that in North Hastings, where Mr. Kelly, the commissioner, put in a bill for $600, which the department protested. Then the intervention was secured of Mr. Tott, Liberal candidate for the then ensuing provincial election. Mr. Kelly wrote Mr. Fiher that Mr. Tott was the party candidate, and he intended to work hard for his election. Then Mr. Kelly's account was paid.

Moreover, he said, the taking of the census as regards the agricultural interest of the country was not up to the requirements, as had been said. The government threw up its hands and decided to pay the accounts presented, and then political influence worked its way into the department, how far the opportunity was not afforded to ascertain. The time was coming, Mr. Blain submitted, when the government should make some advancement in the way of taking advantage of the municipal machinery to some extent.

In reply, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, said:

Cost in 1901.

The increased cost of taking the census in 1901 was due to several facts. In the first place the cost of wages and living was higher than in 1891. Enumerators were paid in 1891 at the following rates: 3 cents per name, 3 cents per death, 13 cents per farm and 20 cents per factory. The rates in 1901 were 5 cents per name, 5 cents per death, 25 cents per farm and 25 cents per factory. That rate, he added, was fixed without regard to how it might work out. The cost of the enumeration in 1901 was $878,000, in 1891 the cost was $682,000, the increase having been $200,000. Again allowance was made to enumerators and other officials during the time of instruction, and as enumerators were appointed for each polling sub-division instead of for a larger area in 1891, the cost was thus increased.

Horse Hire Costs.

Another cause of increase was the allowance made in 1901 for horse hire. This was made for the purpose of getting earlier returns. The Yukon and all unorganized districts were actually enumerated in 1901, instead of being merely estimated at Ottawa, as in 1891. Another thing was that, whereas the fishery statistics in 1891 cost $2041, the cost in 1901 was $14,000, but the difference was that the latter were useful, while the former had to be thrown away, and the result estimated. As to the date of the publication of the results Mr. Fisher gave some figures which tended to show that where the information gathered in 1901 was published at a comparatively late date it contained more useful facts. The cost of the census of 1901 was nearly double the cost of the previous census, but Mr. Fisher thought the increased information and increased accuracy were worth the increased cost.

Fisher's Denial.

E. F. Clarke asked if the Minister had not asked the officer who superintended the census of 1891 to assist in the last census.

"No," replied Mr. Fisher with emphasis, "because it was so inaccurate and incomplete that I did not wish to have the census of 1901 compiled under the direction of that officer."

As a sample of this inaccuracy, Mr. Fisher mentioned that the enumerators were told to take the farm returns in Quebec by arpent and minot, and they would be converted into acre and bushel in the department, but the figures were merely transferred as they stood to the English headings so that instead of bushels of 34 pounds in the case of oats they were put down bushels of 36 pounds, and the arpent put down as an acre, whereas it is but five-sixths of an acre. The result was that the farms of the Province of Quebec were discredited in the calculation of the average yield. Another case was where a cartridge factory was put down in Montreal centre as employing 90 persons, paying $20,000 per year in wages. There was no cartridge factory in Montreal, only an office, and the factory itself was counted over again at Brownsburg in Argenteuil County, where it was located. As for the increased allowances to the enumerators and commissioners these were made under extraordinary circumstances, and the fact that not one of the accounts passed by the Department of Agriculture was objected to by the Auditor-General showed there was no unfair allowance. But as to that most of the enumerators in 1891, instead of being paid at the schedule rate, were paid at the flat rate of $3 per day, contrary to law. Mr. Fisher concluded by reaffirming that, while the last census had cost double the census of 1891, it was worth the additional money, and he asked the House to vote down the amendment.

Increase Not Warranted.

Dr. Sproule quoted the official report to show that wages had not increased much between 1891 and 1901, and that the increase in the number of enumerators was not warranted. He accused Mr. Fisher of not daring to furnish a return of the number of compilers employed in the department to make up and correct the enumerators' work. Judging by the result in his own county Dr. Sproule was convinced the census had not been accurately taken, and it was small wonder the Minister refused to allow the schedules to be examined before the Public Accounts Committee of the House.

Mr. Heyd of South Brant accused the Conservatives of sending out absolutely false information about the census in their campaign literature.

Mr. Henderson, in reply, pointed out the evidences of extravagant carelessness in the making out of the accounts, and ridiculed the argument that the increased cost of labor was accountable largely for the enhanced cost of taking the census.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Sherrit, Bell, McEwan and Clancy, and on division the amendment was defeated by 69 to 35. Messrs. Jabel Robinson and Hiram Calvin voted with the opposition, and Mr. Blair with the government.

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INFORMATION WANTED REGARDING rig hired from Cross's Livery, 77 King-street West, Toronto, on Friday, Oct. 9th; piebald pony mare, about 13½ hands high, roached mane, long white tail, Roman nose, wall eyes; buggy black box, red gear, rubber-tired. Reward at above address.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS THEATRE | Matinee TO-MORROW
MR. BRADY GREER presents the Romantic Comic Opera
THE MOCKING BIRD
60—People—60, including
MADELINE BESLEY
assisted by EDGAR ATCHISON-ELY.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, | Special Mat. Thursday
MRS. LANGTRY
Supported by PAUL ARTHUR and her Imperial Theatre Company, in
MRS. DEERING'S DIVORCE
A comedy in three acts, by PERCY FENDALL.
NEXT WEEK A CHINESE HONEYMOON

GRAND | Holiday Mat Thurs Reg Mats Wed Sat
Wilson Barrett's Religious Drama
The Sign of the Cross
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Matinees 25c: Evenings 25c and 50c
Milly Capell and her wonderful horse and dogs, Jules and Ella Garrison, Matthews and Ashley, Whitney Bros., the Marvelous Merrills, Clifford and Burke, Daniel J. Harrington, Fairyland, Katherine Bloodgood.

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ELM STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Thanksgiving Concert

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1903, At 8 o'Clock Sharp.

MRS. BURTON FLETCHER, Reader
MR. HAROLD JARVIS, Tenor.
With CHOIR and QUARTETTE of the church.
Organist, MISS PERRY.
Choirmaster, MR. CARNAHAN.
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ROWELL, REID & WOOD, BARRISters, Lawlor Building, 6 King West. N. W. Rowell, K. C., Thos. Reid, S. Casey Wood, jr. ed

E. A. FORSTER, BARRISTER, MANning Chambers, Queen and Teraulay-streets. Phone, Main 490. 26

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STRAYED—INTO THE PREMISES OF A. Ground, Victoria Square P.O., Lot 31, Con. 3, Markham, one black and white sow pig, about 125 lbs. weight.

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