THE COST

Of a Typewriter is not merely the price. Consider the quality and amount of work it does; the time it saves or loses; how it economizes or wastes Ribbons and Supplies, and how well it wears. The lowest-price machine may be mighty expensive in the end, while a higher-price one may pay dividends. Investigation will show that

"THE SMITH PREMIER"

THE WORLD'S BEST TYPEWRITER,

Is the most economical writing machine ever made. It not only does the best and speediest work, but it wears far longer, and in the end costs less money, than any other make of writing machine.

Write to-day for our little book which explains why. High-Grade Typewriter Supplies. Machines Rented. Stenographers Furnished.

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED.

78 Victoria-st., Toronto, Ont.

"The tone of the Heintzman & Co. Piano is delightful. The elasticity of action marvelous, every note ringing out in clear, pearly and limped quality. It excels any piano I have ever used."

MADAM ALBANI

The points of excellence and the lines of beauty in the exquisitely designed and finished exterior of the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

are fully equalled by its tonal brilliancy and responsiveness. It represents the highest achievement in 20th century piano building.

Ye olde firme of

HEINTZMAN & Co.,

115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

MANY FOREIGN MISSIONS RECONCILE US TO TARIFF

Immense Sums Invested in Canadian Factories Split People on Reciprocity.

John M. Raftery, special correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, writes from Montreal as follows:

From Montreal, the busiest, the most populous, and in every way the most influential city in the Dominion of Canada, it is well to write a letter bearing closely upon the fact that the tariff wall between the United States and Canada is the corner stone of the recent growth, expansion, and prosperity of manufacturing industries in this part of the country.

In seven years more than $20,000,000 of American money has been invested at Montreal in factories. An equal sum of Canadian money has been put into enterprises which originated in the United States, but which have been brought hither and installed for the original and final purpose of capturing the Canadian market by evading the tariff.

Keen for Foreign Capital.

The province of Quebec, Moutreal especially, is keen for the induction of foreign capital. Nothing could have better nourished this desire than the Canadian port duty on articles of foreign manufacture and the prohibitive American import on stuffs made in Canada. Within seven years a total of nearly $50,000,000 has been invested in manufacturing businesses here to the end that this province and its tributary territory is no longer dependent upon or subservient to American factories in the lines included.

In Montreal, if anywhere in Canada, you will find that the Dominion manufacturer is pleased with the tariff obstruction that the public dislikes. One-half the factories of this great city of half a million population are of American origin, energized chiefly by American money and devoted to nothing but the "main chance."

The Canadian capitalists associated with these American born industries are innocent of all sentiment. American models, American methods, American policies are used here to the end that Montreal threatens to become the fountain head and focal point of Canadian manufacturing industries.

Not Friendly to Reciprocity.

The manufacturer here is no advocate of reciprocity. American as many of the Montreal manufacturers are, they are making no outcry for reciprocity or free trade. The Canadian branch of the American factory here has an advantage in tariff conditions as they exist that works most successfully.

England, in spite of the preferential discount, is at a disadvantage as compared with the local factor. For the British factory exporting to Canada is not exempt, while the American-Canadian rival, operating here so as to evade the tariff, has the "call" both in resident labor and in contiguity to the vast market at stake.

Bear in mind that Montreal is the woolen and cotton manufacturing centre of the Dominion. It buys all of its raw material from the United States, for raw material is free of impost in these lines, and the States furnish the natural market. Labor, skilled and unskilled, is cheaper here than in the United States, altho not cheaper that that of Britain. But the Canadian tariff and the long water haul from Liverpool, Glasgow and London leave the advantages wholly with the local makers of garments, contrivances, and woven material.

Are Doing Well Enough.

Now, you go to the Montreal manufacturer and ask him what sort of international arrangement he wants, and he will tell you that he is doing well enough, thank you. The chances are nine to ten that you will find an American superintendent, an American manager, or an American proprietor in the factories of Montreal. If you go thru the factory itself, you will find a preponderance of skilled laborers from the United States. Here now are money, brains, labor—all inducted from Uncle Sam's domain to develop and realize upon the resources of Canada and induced to come here by what? The desire, and, perhaps, the necessity to evade the tariff wall which separates the two countries.

Reconciled to Their Tariff.

It is fit here and now to say judiciously that the advent of American money, American ingenuity, and American industry is doing more than anything else to reconcile Canada, and especially Quebec Province, to the restrictive conditions of the tariffs of the two countries.

The American manufacturer who comes here, forced to do so by apparently insurmountable requisites of our international trade relations, becomes at once a friend of those circumstances which induced him to establish a "Canadian branch."

The big factories started here by American capital have had, so far as the city and provinces are concerned, a beneficial effect. They give work to the natives; they help to stop emigration to the States; they circulate money; they enhance all activities, whether civic or provincial. In a word, Montreal and Quebec are pleased with the incursion of American money, American industry, American methods of manufacture and trade. Being pleased and looking for the initial cause of the happy conditions, they say: "It is the tariff."

Not All Friedly to Embargo.

Here, then, is a phase of the situation which, to an American, does not present itself in any of the maritime provinces:

Visiting to-day, say fifty of the manufacturers and jobbers of Montreal, I find the former uniformly favorable to the existing tariff embargoes. What could be more logical or, for that matter, more selfish? But with the jobber, the wholesaler, it is different. He would like to have an open market. He wants reciprocity, and he is in the majority, of course. He would wish to buy in New York, in Boston, in Chicago, in open competition for low prices and equal values if there were no intervening tariff.

The consumer, more numerous still, also wants his wares at the lowest price consistent with staple values. So that the retail dealer, the jobber, and the consumer of Montreal and Quebec are, for selfish or sequential reasons, favorable to reciprocity with the States.

But the manufacturing element in politics, in influence, in weight of invested interests outweighs public opinion and has better access to the dominant parties of politics. You may walk the streets of Montreal asking questions of shopkeepers, buyers, mechanics, and idlers and gain the impression that free trade in the continent is the wish and purpose of the people. But an hour's talk with the invested manufacturing chiefs will prove to you that the rich minority is more powerful at Ottawa and more effective at the polls than public sentiment.

And it may edify American readers to know that this overshadowing, preponderant pro-tariff dogmatism in Quebec, and especially in Montreal, is exercised by manufacturers of American origin and of American methods. In the lines described thus briefly it is evident that Canada is not "getting the worst" of the existing tariff regulation between the two countries.

Opposed to Imperialism.

So far as Montreal itself is concerned, there is no British imperial sentiment at work. If there is any sentimentalism active it is wholly religious, and dominantly Roman Catholic and therefore anti-English. I have in my hand the report of a speech made by a liberal "spellbinder" in which the orator told his audience of French habitants that Queen Victoria, with her own hand, murdered Sir John Thompson because he had changed his religion from Anglican Protestantism to Roman Catholicism. And the audience believed its orator. The rural districts of Quebec offer the most illiterate electorate to be found in all of this continent outside of Old Mexico. They are French by extraction, Canadians by necessity, English by tolerance, and American in desire.

People Favor Reciprocity.

The province of Quebec, in which Montreal is at the head of tide water navigation, has no winter port. With its shipments it cannot reach the outside world except by a long rail haul to Halifax and a shorter rail haul to Portland, Me. Its winter commerce, therefore, trends logically and unavoidably towards the United States, but the American tariff disbars considerable commerce and the traffic from Montreal and Quebec thru the ports of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York is all in bond, bound for the British ports and the free harbors of the West Indies.

The preponderance of sentiment in favor of reciprocity with the United States is an inevitable and evident result of the conditions here set forth with regard to Montreal and this province. But it must be remembered that the manufacturing interest, which is in the ascendancy as to political influence, and which basically is largely American, is in favor of the existing tariffs.

THE ORIGINAL CORN CURE

Nearly fifty years ago Putnam's Corn Extractor was first manufactured. It has been wonderfully successful. Wherever used it cures permanently. Putnam's has magic unknown in ordinary remedies; it's the best.

Capital Authorized $2,000,000.00

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

TORONTO BRANCH.

J. A. READY, - - Manager.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited to accounts quarterly without the formality of depositors presenting their pass books.

Withdrawals are allowed by cheque if desired.

MYSTERIOUS WONDER WORKER PERFORMS MIRACLES OF HEALING

Restores Health to Hopeless Invalids Given Up to Die by Doctors.

STRANGE STORY OF A WOMAN.

Says Phenomenal Power of Panopathic Professor Brought Her Back to Life When Prepared for the Grave.

HUMAN HEART MADE TO BEAT AGAIN.

Hundreds Healed by This Man, Who Has Discarded Useless Drugs and Medicines Since He Has Made Wonderful Discovery of Life's Law.

NO DISEASE HE MAY NOT CURE.

Yet He Offers Services Free of Charge to All Who Are Sick and Afflicted. Cures Them in Their Own Homes. Believes it His Duty to God and to Man to Help All Who Stand in Need.

New York, Sept. 1.—(Special Correspondence.) — The seeming miracles of healing performed by that famous scientist and panopath of this city, Dr. Wallace Hadley, his startling cures of men and women given up to die by doctors, have been so wonderful in both method and results that they have awakened universal praise, astonishment and mystery among professional men and the general public alike.

In the face of doctors' verdicts and apparent impossibilities, this man has taken invalids pronounced hopelessly incurable and restored them to life and health when all other means had failed.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused by these phenomenal cures, both because they are so wonderful in themselves and also that this worker of wonders proclaims the fact that he has discarded the useless drugs and medicines usually prescribed by physicians. In partial explanation he states that he has discovered the greatest of life's laws, that apparently has been overlooked by previous searchers after the secrets of nature. And it is evident beyond doubt that this discovery gives him a power over disease and death not possessed by ordinary mortals. So certain is he of his ability that he claims and offers to prove that there is no disease he may not cure. Astounding as that assertion appears to be, there is plenty of evidence to support it. In one case, if not in more, by means of the mysterious power he possesses, he is stated to have made the human heart beat again in a body prepared for the grave, reviving the flickering spark of life when all but extinguished, and curing diseases that baffled the skill of the best doctors and specialists. He appears to have complete control and mastery over the hydra-headed monster, Disease, under whatever form or name it may be known.

Yet, strange as it may seem in this day and age, with all this supreme power and command over the ills that human flesh is heir to, he does not use his discovery to fill his own pockets at the expense of the thousands of suffering men and women who appeal to him for the aid he gives so gladly and so freely, as he might so easily do, saying during a recent interview: "I believe it is my duty to God and man to help all who stand in need, without regard to any reward. I believe this power was given to me that I might be an instrument to cure the sick and afflicted. This being my earnest belief, I feel that I must give freely of my services to all who are ill. I do not want to pose as a philanthropist, but I have my own ideas as to the best use to make of the money I have, and I know of no better way to spend it than to make life easier for those that are in the grasp of pain and disease. I have made both my money and my discovery unaided, and if I choose to use both in laboring for the health of mankind, I am sure that it is nobody's business how or why I do it. True, there is almost no limit to the money I make if I choose to keep this wonderful secret to myself, as you can readily understand, but I feel that it belongs to humanity as much as it does to me. What right have I to grow wealthy out of my fellow man's miseries. Just think of what it means when I am able to say that there is no disease I may not cure. Just think of what a message of hope and salvation that is to hundreds and thousands of invalids throughout the length and breadth of the land, who have given up hope of ever being well again.

"I do not care what doctors may say. I do not care what the disease is called. I am just as ready to make the deaf hear, the lame walk, to cure consumption, cancer, tumors, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, Bright's disease, organic weakness or any one of the so-called incurable diseases, as I am to cure stomach trouble, blood disorders, rheumatism, catarrh, or any other ill that human flesh is heir to. I do not care or want to show how much or how little money a man has, but only that he has been attacked by disease in any one of its many forms. No matter what it may cost me, I mean to go on curing any one who asks me of any disease they may have, just as long as I am willing and able. When I have this power to save life and restore health, I could not let men and women, human beings like myself, go on suffering and dying for the want of that which I have to give. I know what I can do, because my power has been tested in thousands of cases.

"One case, a 'miraculous cure,' as the patient himself called it, was that of a Mr. Harry Williams, of Traverse City, Mich. He had a terrible disease that threatened to rot his bones, make his teeth and hair fall out, destroy sight, taste, smell and hearing, and cover his body with ulcerous sores, a disease that makes man a living corpse, like leprosy. He also failed to get help from his home doctors, and was in such misery of body and mind that he looked upon suicide as his only chance of escaping a more frightful death, was actually thinking of killing himself, when luckily for him his case was brought to my attention. I saved his life. I cured him. My treatment drove the poison out of his body, cleansed his blood of the loathsome disease germs, reached to the very root of the disease and restored the man to perfect health. And another was that of Mr. B. R. Hall of Snowville, Va. His physicians pronounced him beyond medical aid and wanted to saw an opening through his skull as a last chance. Pieces of bone as big as my finger and half an inch long came out from above his eye. His agony was terrible. He had abandoned all hope and thought nothing but the grave awaited him. All he expected was to have his last dying hours made as comfortable as possible, but I saved his life and cured him completely.

"Sometimes I myself would be inclined to doubt the reports that come from my patients, if I did not know the facts in each case. It is not long ago that I received a letter from one of them, a Mrs. Hattie McCully of San Pedro, Cal., in which she says: 'I was prepared for the grave, my body dead and lifeless, but you made my heart beat again and the blood flow through my veins once more. Doctors said that the end had come, but you proved that they were wrong by restoring me to life and health, reviving the vital spark, and bringing back warmth to my wasted body. Is it any wonder that I was on the verge of the grave when I had heart, kidney and liver disease, rheumatism, bronchitis and catarrh? Isn't that enough to kill anybody? But when I heard of the wonderful work you were doing I said to myself: "Here is a man that can cure me by the help of God,' and you did, blessed be His name! With your wonderful discovery you cured me, made me well and strong, free from the chains and pains of disease. You are a worker of miracles that rival those of the prophets, and I am your witness to all who are ill as I was, but am no more.' These are only random examples, but you see that they prove my power to cure even in the face of what seems certain death. But these and the other so-called 'miracles' that I am credited with performing are not miracles in the same way as those described in the Bible. They may seem just as wonderful to the witnesses and to the men and women whose lives are saved and health restored, but they are in truth simply scientific phenomena that demonstrate and prove the power given me by the discovery I have made of life's law, the secret of what creates and maintains life, and overcomes disease and death."

"But how do you find time to visit patients all over the country and yet treat so many thousands?"

"While it is true that I have patients in every state of the Union, in Canada, Mexico and foreign countries, I do not have to visit them in order to cure them. One of the peculiarities of my power is that I can and do cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me."

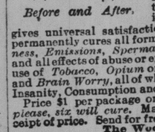
"Then how—"

"All that anyone who is ill in any way and wants to be cured has to do is to write to me, addressing Wm. Wallace Hadley, M.D., Office 1219L, 708 Madison-avenue, New York, telling me the name of the disease they suffer from most, their principal symptoms, age, sex, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge. I believe that does just as much good as a personal visit."

"Surely you do not mean that any one who is sick can write you to be cured without paying you any money?"

"But I do mean just that. Both my services and the treatment I send are entirely free to any one who needs treatment. And I am especially anxious to cure those who think or have been told that their case is incurable, that there is no hope for them to regain their lost health and strength. If they will write to me there is not only hope but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer."

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium* or *Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Toronto by all druggists. 246

Still Unsettled.

From the Chicago News.

Jack: Was that your sister I saw you walking with last evening?

Tom: I don't know yet, but I intend to find out for sure to-night.

The Repair Bill.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Jones: You say they're poor? Why, they have the finest automobile in town.

Johnson: That's what makes them poor.

Yes, Indeed.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Staylate: After all, society is a deuced bore, don't you know.

Miss Weery (yawning): Yes, some people's society.

Modern Patriotism.

From Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Johnny: Papa, what's a patriot?

"A patriot, my son, is a man who loves his country so that he will do everything to get it to do everything for him."

Stern Parent.

From the Chicago News.

"Yes," said Harker, "it's leap year. Did Estelle propose to you?"

"No," sighed young Larker.

"But I heard you say: 'This is so sudden!'"

"Yes, that was when her father made his appearance with a club.."

Easy to Rhyme.

From the Chicago News.

Friend: Are you for Roosevelt or Parker?

Poet: Parker.

Friend: Why not Roosevelt?

Poet: Oh, Parker helps my business during the campaign. There are more rhymes than for Roosevelt.

That's Always Attractive.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Well," remarked the man who was fond of uttering platitudes, "there's certainly nothing attractive in poverty."

"Oh, I don't know," replied Burroughs, "there's a 'v' in it."

Mere Trifles.

From the Chicago News.

Huggins: My wife is always worrying over trifles.

Muggins: So? What particular trifle is worrying her now?

Huggins: Her bathing suit.

NOTICE—It is of interest to many to know that they may visit this new eight-story palace Monday. Every floor will put forward a great display—every department will be seen at its best.

FURNITURE—In every grade of wood and finish for every room in the house.

CARPETS—Of every weave, color and pattern worth the buying.

STOVES—Cooking Stoves and Ranges—for coal, wood, gas and oil. Heaters—all the standard makes.

CURTAINS and Draperies. No other store shows so many. No other prices are so universally low.

CHINAWARE—The prettiest department in all the store. Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Art Pottery, Lamps of every description, Electric and Gas Fixtures, etc., etc.

Ready-Made Clothing Department

THE NEWEST THING IN TORONTO

Don't fail to visit the immense Clothing Department on the fifth floor. It's strictly new—opened this morning.

Here you will find everything that a boy or a man need wear in the way of clothing. And here you may buy clothing from the widest choice for the littlest prices ever—and get credit into the bargain—a new idea altogether.

The materials—the tailoring—the fit—the style—everything is guaranteed.

We extend the heartiest invitation to you to visit this new department on Monday. The store will be open all day.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD—OUR SYSTEM IS PRIVATE—OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH THE NEWEST BIG STORE.

The J. F. Brown Co., Limited,

193, 195 and 197 Yonge Street - - TORONTO.

CHINKS INTO THE U.S.

Niagara Falls Gazette: William Kraemer, night watchman at the Ramapo Iron Works, was witness to the smuggling of a number of Chinamen into the States early this morning, at least he is of the opinion that such was the case. About 2 o'clock this morning, when Kraemer was making his rounds, he went to the river side of the plant and his attention was attracted by the noise of a launch coming down the river. He listened and found that it was heading for the dock at the foot of Iroquois-street. That a launch should be landing at such an unseemly hour of the morning seemed strange to Kraemer and he watched it. When the boat tied up at the foot of Iroquois-street four Chinamen stepped out. A moment later a carriage drawn by a single horse drove up and the Chinamen got into it. They were then driven away toward this city. Kraemer does not know in what direction they continued as he soon lost sight of the carriage in the darkness. The launch left the dock immediately and went out into the river in the direction of Buffalo. It was too dark for Kraemer to ascertain the name of the launch. He could see, however, that it was painted white.

Conference of Charities.

The seventh Canadian conference of Charities and Correction will meet at London on Oct. 5 to 7 next, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of philanthropic workers. In view of the benevolent character of the movement, the railways have granted a single fare rate and the ladies' committee of London have generously offered to provide for delegates in private homes. Among the subjects to be considered are child saving, institution and prison management, poor relief, care of the insane, feeble-minded, etc. There will be very few if any long papers, most of the time being given up to general discussion. Anyone interested is welcome to attend these meetings. One way tickets should be purchased and a certificate obtained.

Details of To-Day's Judging.

8.00 a.m.—Classes 220-228—Poultry and pet stock. 9.00 a.m.—Class 209—Lincolns. Class 210—Hampshires and Suffolk downs. Class 211—Fat sheep. Class 217—Chester whites. Class 218—Other distinct breeds. 9.00 a.m.—Class 195—Fat cattle (beef). Class 194—Grade cattle (beef). Class 201—Grade cattle (dairy). 10.30 a.m.—Class 231—Butter-making competition.

Died at Chicago.

Belleville, Sept. 2.—The death is announced in Chicago of James T. Baton, a former resident of this city, and of late an accountant in the First National Bank of Chicago. He was prominent in Windy City municipal affairs.

Doing Good by Stealth.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Wigg: Deacon Buncomb is fond of doing good deeds on the sly.

Wagg: Yes, but he's terribly cut up if other people don't find out about it.

Most Painful of Ailments

Stone or Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder—Suffering Indescribable—Doctors Failed.

Mr. W. Smith, Port Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "For some years I was afflicted with kidney disease and gravel in its most severe form, having often a stoppage of water, accompanied by the most dreadful agony. As the disease wore on me I became reduced in flesh and passed sleepless nights. No doctor was able to do much for me, and I used many medicines without obtaining more than temporary relief. My attention was directed to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and by using this treatment the disease was eradicated from my system in less than six months. I have gained in weight, sleep well and feel better than I have for twenty years. These pills have fully restored me to good and perfect health."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

FALL FAIRS.

Scott, at Udora	Oct. 7
Bolton	Sept. 27-28
Eldon, at Woodville	Sept. 15-16
Coldwater	Sept. 20-21
East Durham, at Millbrook	Oct. 6-7
Boiscaygeon	Sept. 29-30
W.Manitoba, Brandon, Man.,	Aug. 29-Sept.10
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 29-Sept. 12
Dundas, Morrisburg	Aug. 31-Sept. 2
Eastern, Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 27-Sept. 3
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept 5-9
Alexandria	Sept. 6
Brome, Brome Centre, Que	Sept. 6-7
Winchester Fair	Sept. 3-7
Williamstown	Sept. 8
Grenville Agri. Fair, Prescott	Sept. 8-10
Kingston Dis. Fair, Kingston	Sept. 8-11
Cornwall	Sept. 9
Western Fair, London	Sept.9-17
Brockville	Sept. 13
Russell	Sept. 13
Iroquois	Sept. 14
Newington	Sept. 14
Wellesley	Sept. 15
Northern Exhibition, Mekerton	Sept. 14-15
Fort Arthur	Sept. 15-16
Hamilton	Sept. 15-17
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 15-17
Perth	Sept. 16
Metcalfe	Sept. 16
Cen. Can. Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16-24
Thrasher's Corners	Sept. 17
Tavistock	Sept. 19-20
Clark Township, at Orono	Sept. 19-20
Strathroy	Sept. 19-21
Niagara Falls South	Sept. 20
Maxville	Sept. 20
N. Victoria, Victoria Road	Sept. 20-21
Central, Guelph	Sept. 20-22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 20-22
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20-23
Merrickville	Sept. 21
Prescott	Sept. 21
Dunnville	Sept. 21
Palmerston	Sept. 21
Stirling	Sept. 21
Port Carling	Sept. 21
N.R. of Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 21-22
Chesley	Sept. 21-22
Ainsdale	Sept. 22
Burlington	Sept. 22
North Bay	Sept. 22
Amherstburg	Sept. 22
Durham	Sept. 22
Cobourg	Sept. 22
Peel at Brampton	Sept. 22-3
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 22-24
Petrolea	Sept. 22-24
Rosseau	Sept. 23
Lansdowne	Sept. 23
Springfield	Sept. 23
Owen Sound	Sept. 23
Emo	Sept. 23
Frankford	Sept. 23
Harriston	Sept. 23
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 23
Orillia	Sept. 24
Berlin	Sept. 24
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24-25
Mono	Sept. 27
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Richard's Landing	Sept. 27
Murillo	Sept. 27
Toronto Township, Streetsville	Sept. 27
Barrie	Sept. 27
Smithville	Sept. 27
Almonte	Sept. 27
Peterboro Industrial, Peterboro	Sept. 26-28
Goderich	Sept. 27-28
Teeswater	Sept. 27-28
Northern Fair, Ailsa Craig	Sept. 27-28
Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 27-28
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27-28
Sunderland	Sept. 27-28
Bolton	Sept. 27-28
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27-30
Wiarton	Sept. 28
Bosanquet	Sept. 28
Cayuga	Sept. 28
Lucaster	Sept. 28
Bruce Mines	Sept. 28
Drumbo	Sept. 28
Huntsville	Sept. 28
Teeswater	Sept. 28
Shelburne	Sept. 28
Bowmanville	Sept. 28
Delta	Sept. 28
Carleton County, Richmond	Sept. 28-30
Listowel	Sept. 29
Parkhill	Sept. 29
Ashworth	Sept. 29
Campbellford	Sept. 29
Renfrew	Sept. 29
Port Erie	Sept. 29
Scarboro, Halfway House	Sept. 29
Watford	Sept. 29-30
Wingham	Sept. 29-30
North Bruce at Port Elgin	Sept. 29-30
Centre Wellington, Fergus	Sept. 29-30
Halton Co. at Milton	Sept. 29-30
Streetsville	Sept. 27
Jarvis	Sept. 30
L'Amable	Sept. 30
Beamsville	Sept. 30
Wingham	Sept. 30
Parry Sound	Sept. 30
Paris	Sept. 30
Meaford	Sept. 30
Bracebridge	Sept. 30
Little Current	Sept. 30
Midland	Sept. 30
South Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
S. Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
York Township, Weston	Oct. 1
Fordwich	Oct. 1
Sundridge	Oct. 1
Coe Hill	Oct. 1
Brigden	Oct. 4
Houghton	Oct. 4
Magnetawan	Oct. 4
Waterdown	Oct. 4
Mattawa	Oct. 4
Alvinston	Oct. 4-5
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 4-5
Port Hope	Oct. 4-5
Wilmot at New Hamburh	Oct. 4-5
Glenelg at Markdale	Oct. 4-5
Beachburg	Oct. 5
Colborne	Oct. 5
Elmvale	Oct. 5
Utterson	Oct. 5
Manitowaning	Oct. 5
Tara	Oct. 5
Lucknow	Oct. 5
Burford	Oct. 5
South River	Oct. 5
Wallacetown	Oct. 5
Cookville	Oct. 5
Markham	Oct. 5-6-7
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N.S.	Oct. 5-6
Tossorontio and Alliston, at Alliston	Oct. 6 and 7
Kemble	Oct. 6
Clarksburg	Oct. 6
Carp	Oct. 6
Gravenhurst	Oct. 6
Thessalon	Oct. 6
Arthur	Oct. 6
Wallaceburg	Oct. 6
Onondaga	Oct. 6
Pevensen	Oct. 6
Sarnia	Oct. 6-7
Warkworth	Oct. 7
Feversham	Oct. 7
Burk's Falls	Oct. 7
Gore Bay	Oct. 7
Lion's Head	Oct. 7
Highgate	Oct. 7
Providence Bay	Oct. 8
Otterville	Oct. 8
Langton	Oct. 8
Kagawong	Oct. 11
Rodney	Oct. 11
Blyth and Morris	Oct. 11-12
Forest	Oct. 11-12
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11-12
Grand Valley	Oct. 12
Ridgetown	Oct. 12
Blenheim	Oct. 12
Norwood	Oct. 12
East Gwillimbury at Queensville	Oct. 12-13
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 12-13
Caledonia	Oct. 13-14
Thedford	Oct. 13-14
Wooler	Oct. 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18-20
Woodbridge	Oct. 19-20
Walkerton	Sept. 14-15
Centre Simcoe, at Barrie	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Listowel	Sept. 28-29
South Simcoe, at Cookstown	Oct. 11, 12

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WENT FROM TORONTO.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Anna Starkman and Morris Schwartz appeared before Judge Whelan Friday. The girl is not yet out of her teens, the man is 25. The husband of Anna Starkman appeared against them. He said he had lived happily with his wife in Toronto, Ont., until Schwartz made her acquaintance. Two weeks ago Schwartz left Toronto and came to Cleveland. He wrote to Mrs. Starkman and she came to meet him. Starkman followed. He testified that he found his wife and Schwartz on Cherry-street. Judge Whelan sent Schwartz to the workhouse for three years. The girl was given a sentence of two years.

Before Midnight.

Every Saturday night the last edition of The Sunday World will be delivered to any address in the city or suburbs. It always contains the latest sporting, telegraph and local news. Three months for fifty cents.

He Has Returned.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—John A. Robertson has returned from River Ouelle.

RESULTED FROM A CHILL

How often we hear this said when the sufferer is beyond earthly hope! Every home should have a bottle of Nerviline on hand, which prevents the evil effects of chills. Polson's Nerviline given real hot will break up any cold in one night. Good to rub on, splendid to take inside. You can't beat Nerviline's record in relieving colds, pains and aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold, but sold in 25c. bottles everywhere; try Nerviline.

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