

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1855.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134 and 135
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

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MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1907.

THE METER AS A PREVENTER OF WATER WASTE.

Halifax, N. S., a city of some 42,000
population, has, like London, a water
problem. The trouble there seems to
be an abnormal wastage rather than
an insufficient supply. The greater
part of the city, including the com-
mercial and manufacturing districts,
is supplied by gravity through two
large conduits, one 24 inches and the
other 27 inches in diameter, from
Chain and Long Lakes, which stand
at an elevation of 207 feet above
tide. This is the low service sys-
tem, and yields 10,000,000 gallons per
day in an ordinary dry season. The
higher portions of the city principal-
ly residential, are supplied from a lake
having an elevation of 363 feet above
the sea, and yielding 2,000,000 gallons
per day. The consumers number some
55,000, leaving 4,500 unsupplied. Ser-
vice pipes are being laid at the rate
of 100 per day, and it has been found
that the supply which passes through
the mains is steadily diminishing, and
is now scarcely adequate to meet re-
quirements.

From time to time statements have
appeared in the reports of the city
engineer, as to the enormous con-
sumption, and finally Mr. Willis Chip-
man, the well-known expert engineer
of Toronto, was engaged to investi-
gate and report. Mr. Chipman's re-
port is now in the hands of the city
council. He states that the maximum
domestic supply during extreme hot,
dry weather or extreme cold weather,
probably exceeds 14,000,000 gallons
per 24 hours, or say 10,000 gallons per
minute; that instead of getting on
comfortably with 4,000,000 gallons per
day, the city is consuming about three
times that quantity, two-thirds of
which is probably wasted. The per
capita consumption is 262 gallons per
day, which is by long odds, the great-
est of any city on the continent, the
only city in any way approaching it be-
ing Saginaw, Mich., where it is 200 gal-
lons. Mr. Chipman finds that the leak-
age and waste in the high level dis-
trict is double what it should be, but
in the low level district the loss is
twelve times the average. "The city
of Halifax," reports the engineer, "has
today the largest per capita consumption,
the lowest pressure, and the
weakest fire supply of any Canadian
city with which I am acquainted, and
considering that a large percentage
of the buildings are of wood, your
preservation from a disastrous con-
flagration has been nothing less than
miraculous." There is only one way,
he says, to stop this waste—that is
by metering the services, and thus
demonstrate to every consumer the
exact quantity of water he is using.

The claim that meters restrict the
use of water and in this way fosters
unsanitary conditions has, he says,
been proven erroneous by actual ex-
perience in many places within the last
few years. The report makes the im-
portant statement that as a general
rule the per capita consumption in the
unmetered cities in Canada and the
United States is fully double the con-
sumption in metered cities. In a
gravity system this means double the
outlay for collecting and conserving
the water and double the expenditure
for conduits and mains.

Mr. Chipman mentions some recent
examples of what has been accom-
plished in United States cities in re-
stricting waste through the introduc-
tion of meters, instancing the experi-
ence of Atlantic City, Milwaukee,
Cleveland and Richmond, Va., to de-
monstrate the efficacy of metering.

The case of the last named city is
one worth studying. In 1885 the popu-
lation was 70,000 and the consumption
24,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. This
would be at the rate of 12,000,000
gallons per day for a city of 25,000,
about the same as the consumption at
Halifax. It finally became a case of
mains or meters, and in the spring of
1897 the city council appropriated \$15,-
000 for the purchase of meters. The
work of setting them began in June
and they were placed in the low dis-
trict of the city where the pressure was
greatest. Nearly all the taps in this
section supplied premises having two
fixtures, a hydrant and a closet. The
average consumption at each tap per
month was nearly 30,000 gallons, and
in a few instances reached as high
as 140,000 gallons per month. This
great waste was at once checked by
the meter, and at the end of the year
the pressure at the high points had
increased 40 per cent. In 1898 an-
other appropriation of \$5,000 for
meters was made. They were not in
the low district, and at the end of the
year the pressure had increased 100
per cent at the high points. All com-
plaint of want of water had ceased

and there was the same pressure at
these points that would have been ob-
tained by an expenditure of \$175,000,
000 on mains, which would have en-
tailed an annual expense of \$17,000.
Prior to placing the meters the water-
power pumps were insufficient to keep
up the water supply, and it was often
found necessary to run the steam
pump, which increased the cost of
pumping \$2,500 per annum. At the
time of the superintendent's report this
pump had not been run for eighteen
months. It will thus be seen that the
annual saving amounts to \$19,500,
nearly equal to the entire outlay for
meters. The reduction in the per cap-
ita consumption for 1898 was 41 per
cent from that of 1890, and the quan-
tity of water used in 1899 was 27 per
cent less than used in 1890, while the
population had increased 20 per cent.
In 1904, with 41 per cent of the ser-
vices metered the consumption per
capita at Richmond was 129 gallons.

Other examples cited are Atlanta,
Ga., where the consumption was re-
duced 60 per cent in four years as a
result of the adoption of meters. Har-
risburg, Pa., 32 per cent, in six years;
Lowell, Mass., 39 per cent in three
years; Madison, Wis., 60 per cent in
thirteen years, and Hartford, Conn., 35
per cent in five years.

There can be no reasonable doubt,
says Mr. Chipman, that by metering
the services in the city of Halifax, the
consumption could be reduced from
14,000,000 gallons, as at present, to 3,-
000,000 gallons per day. He disposes
of the more or less plausible objections
to meters, and declares that it has been
proven beyond question that meters
do not in any way restrict the legiti-
mate use of water, neither have they
any effect upon the health rate. Whether
the revenue be effected or not de-
pends upon the tariff adopted.

The recommendations of Mr. Chip-
man have been adopted by the City
of Halifax. The City of London would
be wise to listen to the same authority
on the same subject. He has advo-
cated the installation of meters in this
city in combination with a high-pres-
sure fire-fighting system, as the most
sensible and economical method of
conserving spring water for domestic
consumption. It is too late in the day
to object to the meter system. When
cities with unlimited water supplies
are adopting it as a means of saving
waterworks expenses, how much
stronger are the reasons for adopting
it in a city like London which has a
limited water supply?

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVEN- TION.

Now that the text of the Anglo-
Russian convention, which was rat-
ified at St. Petersburg on the 23rd
inst., has been made public, specu-
lation is rife as to whether there is
not connected with it some secret
agreement. The consensus of opinion
seems to be that the treaty makes
for peace, and that Great Britain gets
the better of the bargain.

In the first place she gains an im-
portant point in Afghanistan by Rus-
sia's formal recognition of Britain as
the sole intermediary of the Ameer in
all political negotiations, which is
simply confirmation of rights hith-
erto claimed. True, Britain, by the con-
vention, must take no part in the in-
ternal administration of the country;
but as her great purpose is the de-
fense of India, her present influence,
which is based partly on an annual
subsidy to the Ameer, will doubtless
prove sufficient for that.

As regards Tibet, Chinese suzer-
ainty is recognized by the signatory
powers, who agree to keep their hands
off, and neither will be represented at
Lhasa. At the same time direct re-
lations between British commercial
agents and Tibetan authorities are
permitted on the basis of the con-
ventions of 1904 and 1906, which enables
Britain to retain the advantage she
secured as a result of the campaign
in Tibet led by Col. Younghusband.

An important feature of the con-
vention is as it applies to Persia,
which is in a different position from
either Afghanistan or Tibet, in that
it is a full-fledged nation, having re-
cently assumed constitutional govern-
ment. Here an agreement has been
reached as to the spheres of influence
of the two great powers. Russia's
sphere will be in the north, compris-
ing over one-third of the entire em-
pire, within which lies the capital
city, Teheran, and other important
towns, while Britain will be permitted
to pursue, unopposed, commercial
activity in a smaller yet still vast
territory in the southeast and along
the frontier of Afghanistan. No pro-
vision is made for the extensive mid-
dle zone. The Shah, meanwhile, will
be kept on his good behavior, for in
the event of his government falling to
pay interest on its foreign loans, Brit-
ain and Russia may assume control
of the sources of revenue in their
respective spheres.

The treaty, of course, removes all
danger of a Russian invasion of In-
dia, and in that respect alone is of
such value to Great Britain as to
suggest the possibility of a secret
quid pro quo. It is suspected that
Russia has received assurances that
there will be no opposition from Great
Britain if she should, in furtherance
of her historic ambition, encroach
on Turkey in Europe.

Mr. Borden in British Columbia con-
sidered the Anglo-Japanese treaty and
peace Premier McBride's fight for
better terms from the Federal Gov-
ernment. Mr. Borden had no word of
criticism for the Anglo-Japanese treaty
when it came before Parliament. As to
Premier McBride, his demands were
opposed by every other Provincial
Government, including the Conserva-
tive Governments of Manitoba and On-
tario. Mr. Borden is showing a cham-
eleon-like faculty for taking on the
color of the ground he happens to
stand on. He is making speeches
which would not be acceptable outside
of British Columbia. This is not the
role of a federal leader.

WHY WORRY?

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Of course," said the earl, "everybody
will say that you married me for my
title."
"Well," replied the beautiful heiress,
"what do we care? I get it, don't I?"

NO CHANCE TO FIND OUT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Did you know that Manning spoke six
languages?"
"No. I've never seen him except when
he was accompanied by his wife."

IT WAS LOST, ANYWAY!

[Bohemian.]
Funny (fumbling in his pockets)—Ish
tunny—hic—but I can't remember in just
what pocket—hic—I put that key-hole.

MAIDENLY WISDOM.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"George, I think we had better be mar-
ried at once."
"Very well, darling, I'm ready. But I
thought you wanted to wait till late in the
fall."
"I did; but I see that Platem & Tinker
have marked their silverware away down,
and if we have the wedding now our
friends will be able to make a much bet-
ter showing than they might later on."

HIS NEGLECT.

[S. E. Kiser.]
He used to tell her she was fair,
And she was glad to hear his praise;
He guarded her from danger where
They used to cross the crowded ways;
He used to tenderly assist
Her from the carriage or the car;
But now his gallantry is missed—
How brief such favors often are!
He never tells her she is sweet,
He never offers her an arm,
Or guards her in the crowded street
From anything that offers harm.

He used to praise her soulful eyes,
But many years have passed since then;
She used to listen with glad sighs
To hear him say the words again.
He never tells her now that she
Possesses charms that make him glad;
He never lifts her gallantly
Across the places that are bad;
Yet do not blame him, or declare
With thoughtless haste that such is life;
He has no right to call her fair,
The lady is another's wife.

PLENTY FOR HIM.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Initiative is the great thing that we all
need and that most of us lack."
"Well, my husband has lots of it," re-
plied Mrs. Grootawadde. "He's initiated
in something nearly every night."

GUESTS PROTECTED.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"I suppose it's always hog killing time
in your town, Miss Packer," sneered the
New Yorker.
"Oh, yes," replied the fair visitor from
Chicago, "but don't let that keep you from
visiting us. We always protect our guests."

THE WAY OF IT.

[New York Sun.]
Stella—How do you know Jack is going
to propose?
Bella—His speech leaked the last time I
was with him.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

[New York Sun.]
Mrs. Knicker—Could you keep the
cook.
Mrs. Bocker—No; our bridge afterwards
were the same.

AUNTY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
Aunt's voice is soft and pleasing
When he comes at night to call;
Aunt sweetly calls me "dearie"
When his hat hangs in the hall;
Aunt's ways are always lovely
While he hangs about the place;
You would think she was an angel
By the look upon her face.

Aunt says things that are awful
When she knows he isn't near;
If he might slip in and hear her
He would run away in fear.
Aunt's always fixed up nicely
When it's time to see her beau;
Gee! but Aunt does look sloppy
When he isn't coming, though.

Aunt's going to get married,
'Cause he loves her so, I guess;
I was hidin' in the parlor
When he kissed her good-bye yes.
He had better get for half an hour,
And was kneelin' on the floor—
She told me she hoped she'd get him
Just a day or two before.

SPURGEON AND HIS PIPE.

[The Philistine.]
Mr. Spurgeon was once censured by
someone for smoking. In 1874 he wrote
defending himself as follows: "I demur
altogether, and most positively, to the
statement that to smoke tobacco is wrong.
There is growing up in society a Pharisaic
system which adds to the precepts of God
the commandments of men. To that sys-
tem I will not yield for one hour. The
preservation of my liberty may bring upon
me the upbraidings of many of the good
and the sneers of the self-righteous, but I
shall endure both with meekness so long as
I feel clear in my conscience. When I
have found intense pain relieved, a weary
brain soothed, and calm and refreshing
sleep obtained by smoking a cigar, I have
felt grateful to God."

A PATRIOTIC CENTIMENT.

[Ottawa Journal.]
A London, Ontario, child swallows a
cent. As the up-to-date monologist would
say, the question is as to whether the child
is a cent out or a cent in. Meantime there
are some people who will complain that
the rate of the spendthrift awaits the
parent who will leave a whole cent lying
around where even a baby can get it. It
turns out, however—upon the testimony of
the parents, since the cent has not yet
been recovered—that it is only an "Ameri-
can penny," anyway. The real moral is,
we suppose, that we should take more
stringent measures against the import-
ation of United States coin to our midst
and to our babies' midst.

AMERICAN

Marcellus T. Hayes, of New York,
has offered the state land board
\$50,000 for Fire Island.

A general strike of the employees
of the United Railroads and the
Havana Central, has been declared in
Havana.

Six Albanians were arrested on the
New York Central Railroad, near
Albany, charged with burglary and
larceny.

Bubonic plague deaths in San Fran-
cisco have reached 26. The state board
of health has appropriated \$1,500 to
fight the epidemic.

Pleasant Gee, said to be the first
Chinese ever indicted in Cook County,
was brought before a Chicago court
on a charge of murder.

Mme. Emma Eames' only appear-
ance in concert this season will be
made with the New York Symphony
Orchestra, on Nov. 23.

Paul Mellege, a miner at Chisholm,
Maine, was rescued alive after being
buried 265 feet below the surface by
a depression of 115 feet.

All the tailors having exhibits in
the dress show being held in Chicago
have placed a ban on green and
white dress suits for men.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes, the Quakeress
who gave \$1,000,000 for negro educa-
tion, died yesterday in Philadelphia,
aged 55. She leaves a fortune of \$5,-
000,000.

Patrons of a restaurant in Chicago
were driven from their breakfasts and
a big down-town fire was threatened
when crossed wires caused a blaze in
the building.

Thirty minutes as a bookmaker
cost George King, a Chicago bar-
tender, \$100 and costs. King said he
was watching a friend's business
when he took the bet.

The Rev. Charles Carter, a Baptist
minister, of South Bend, Ind., has
suddenly and mysteriously disappeared
and the police of the city have been
asked to hunt for him.

Benjamin F. Graf, a deposed min-
ister, arrested in Michigan, was taken
to Joliet, Ill., last night, charged with
working a confidence game. He was
unable to secure \$1,000 bail.

Mrs. Lucy Kelly, aged 42, went to a
morgue in Columbus, O., and throw-
ing herself upon the body of Howard
Rhodes, swallowed a dose of carbolic
acid and died in a few minutes.

Harry B. Clow, son-in-law of the
late Andrew McNally, has been chosen
as the successor of Fred G. McNally,
who died recently, as the head of
Rand, McNally & Co., publishers.

Mr. Alfred Vischer, of New York,
has a plan to tap the underground
rivers which, he says, are located on
Manhattan Island, thereby dispens-
ing with the projected \$162,000,000
Catskill water scheme.

George Gehring, a seaman of the
battleship New Jersey, off Boston,
while engaged in gymnastics, fell,
breaking his neck. For 36 hours he
was kept alive by his comrades
through artificial respiration.

There has arrived in New York a
party of 30 prominent Brazilian busi-
ness men, who will visit the city and
the larger cities of the United States,
and meet President Roosevelt in
Washington.

Eighteen thousand persons attended
the 25th annual reunion of Southern
Illinois soldiers and sailors at Anna,
Ill. Governor Deneen, Senator O. F.
Berry and Attorney-General Stead
made addresses.

The Pennsylvania mail train, east-
bound, struck a buggy containing
Edward Robinson, aged 52, and El-
mer Bodew, aged 27, at Columbia
City Friday night, and both were
killed.

Tobe Gaddy early today met a
would-be whitecap mob at his
front door, near Bloomington, Ind.,
with a shotgun and, firing into the
retreating men, killed Jefferson Rob-
inson, one of the whitecappers.

A hamburger steak or a can of
condensed milk was responsible for
the poisoning of Mrs. John Ritchie,
60 years old; her daughter, Mrs. John
Eaton, 27 years old, and the latter's
two children, at their home in Chi-
cago.

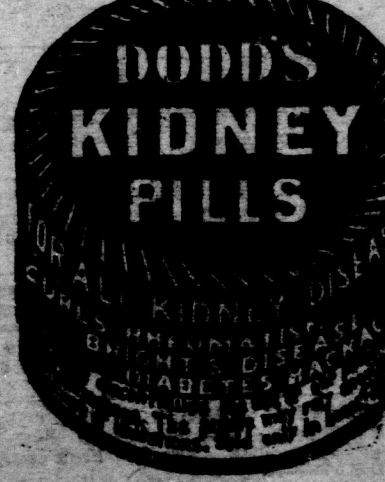
One person was killed and thirteen
others faced death in a series of do-
mestic accidents in Chicago and its
environs yesterday. Gas caused the
one death, and the serious injury of
five people, while ptomaine poisoning
was responsible in one incident.

A posse headed by Sheriff Lenant
and his deputies in St. Joseph, Mich.,
is hunting Max Minnie, who is
charged with having cut out the
tongues of eight horses. Minnie has
been sighted and shot at twice, but
escaped. It is feared he will be lynched
if caught.

Mrs. Mary Hardeman, 36 years old,
made her husband, Otis Hardeman, 27
years old, stand against a door in
their home in Chicago, and then, in
true western style, she began shoot-
ing at him. She was arrested after
firing three shots, none of which hit
her mark.

Cone Hagan, a farmer living near
Statesboro, Ga., and eight children
are unconscious as the result of eat-
ing ice cream in which condensed
milk had been used. A physician found
all of them unconscious from pto-
maine poisoning. It is feared that
none of them will survive.

As many as 1,310 metric weights and
measures were submitted for verifi-
cation in the city of London during
last year.



"The Best at the Price, No Matter What the Price."

J. CHAPMAN & Co.

DRESS GOODS and SILKS

EXPRESSIVE OF THE SEASON'S LATEST VOGUE

That you may select from a stock so broad as to encompass every new
dress goods idea for fall is our first reason for feeling confident of your approval.
The Chapman store today contains probably the best-selected stock of dress
goods, silks, etc., in Western Ontario, many exclusive effects being shown that one
would find it impossible to duplicate elsewhere.



FRENCH VENETIANS

At \$1.00 Per Yard

Cloths from France, shown in a complete range

of colorings for making of fashionable fall gowns

for women.

We think it impossible to find any "Dollar Venetian" just as perfect, and certainly to women
who desire not to go beyond this price, we say emphatically—if it's for tailored gowns—choose the
French Venetian. A firm, closely-woven fabric—ideal for tailoring—with a velvet-like finish. At,
per yard..... **\$1.00**

A very complete range of lovely Broadcloths for Tailored Costumes, up to, a yard..... **\$3.50**

MOIRETTE SILK

For Fall and Winter Underskirts and Coat

Linings. Moirette Silk, the latest thing for underskirts,
and equally as desirable for coat linings; heavy-
bodied silk that will not cut, and yet has the rustic
and swish of taffeta.

In black and colors, 23 inches wide. Easily
worth 65c a yard. At (note the price), per yard 50c

VELVETS

Ask to see our New Novelty Costume Vel-

vets. Suitable for tailor-made gowns and fancy
dresses; nice finish; guaranteed waterproof, Lyons
best dye. In following shades: Green and black,
stripe, wine and black check, and light blue and
black check. Three leading shades for fall. At, per
yard **60c**

Our strongest argument is a sample. Ask for one, and we'll gladly give it to you. Examine
it, compare it, and if it doesn't come up to all we say, we can't expect your patronage. But we want
it, and we're giving you the best we can procure for you for the money. Come and see our dress goods.

JEWS' SALVATION LIES IN THE FARM

Ghetto Is a Big Mistake—Teach
Immigrants to Go to
the Land.

New York, Sept. 30.—Rabbi Joseph Kraus-
kopf, of Philadelphia, spoke in the Free
Synagogue in this city on "The Way Out
of the Ghetto." He detailed the successes
of the various farm schools run by Jews in
the United States as an argument against
those who say that the Jews are too thor-
oughly commercialized ever to make farm-
ers. Dr. Krauskopf said in part:

Immigration increasing each day and the
appalling congestion becoming daily yet
more congested, the need of bread forcing
the newly-arrived immigrant to sell his
labor at the lowest possible price, there
have arisen problems which, together with
the slum-bred, physical and moral degener-
acy, alarm the nation. "Let down the
bars! We have had enough of foreign
competition and filth and vice and crime!
We are tired being burdened with the
refuse of foreign shores!" is now the cry.
Others, however, are in favor of keep-
ing the gates open wide enough to admit
those of good moral and physical health,
who are willing to go inland, willing to
soil their hands as tillers of the soil. "Instead
of breeding evil in our cities by congestion,"
these say, "you can become a blessing in
the country. We have land enough and
work enough for the whole of Europe, and
for a continent or two besides, if, coming
here, they will settle where they are need-
ed, where peace and prosperity await
them, and where in the course of but a
little time they can become of that type
of sturdy and excellent American citizen-
ship that characterized the original agri-
cultural settlers and founders of our na-
tion."

It was a blunder to have suffered the
building up of your Ghetto. It was a blun-
der to have discouraged agricultural col-
onization by misdirected effort. It is a
crime not to profit by past mistakes and
blunder and permit the evil to root itself
yet deeper and to lay the foundation of a
serious Jewish problem in the United
States. Refugees are continuing to come
to our shores by the thousands. No sooner
do they arrive than the overwhelming
majority of them make a beeline for the
Ghetto. What if hard times come? What
if the needy industry of the Ghetto stagn-
ates? What if for the want of sweatshop
labor, push carters and peddlers lose their
means of livelihood? What then?

You must scatter them by well-organized
and well-directed effort. You must call
into convention the heads of your chari-
ties. From the funds at their command
labor camps where you must set aside
annually a sum sufficient for part pay-
ment of large tracts of arable and suit-
ably located lands, and for the expense
involved in the proper starting of agri-
cultural settlements. On these lands you
must provide homes and the requisite farm
equipment, and you must so locate them
as to form communal centers to satisfy the
social and religious and educational needs
of the settlers, and to content both the
young and the old.

In addition to farm equipment you must
provide industrial shops, so that field
factory may supplement each other, may
afford work and wages winter and sum-
mer, for women as well as for men, and
provide an outlet for different talents and
different skill in labor. Once the settle-
ment is fairly successful, opportunity must
be given to the colonists to acquire their
own homesteads, on terms which, while
reimbursing the organization's original in-
vestment.

Though involving a large expense at
first, it will be the cheapest in the end. It
will make bread producers instead of
bread beggars. It will build up physical
and mental and moral health, instead of
Ghetto degeneracy and disease. It will
create anew within the Jew that moral
and virile fiber that made of him in the
past a leader in the spiritual world. It
will make of the Jew not only a desirable
but also a most respected citizen, for peo-
ple almost instinctively bow to them who
by the sweat of their brow give to the
nation its bread.

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29.—Up: Mary

Boyes, Robert Wallace, 9 Saturday
night; Mack, 9:40; Squier, Lycoming
and barge, 11:20; Holden, Calumet,
11:40; McIntosh, midnight; Naples,
12:30 Sunday morning; Buell and
barges, 2; Tolga, 2:30; Morrell, 4:30;
Turret Chief, 5; Murphy, 5:40; Wells,
7; Wood, 7:15; Samuel Morse, 7:30;
Cambria, 8; Hawgood, Hoover & Mas-
son, 10; Columbia, 10:40; Turret Court,
W. A. Rogers, 11; James, Isabella
Boyes and barge, Glasgow, noon; Ver-
onica, Selwyn Eddy, 12:40 p.m.; Gil-
christ, 1; Carnegie, Kennedy, 1:40;
Snyder, Canadian, 2; Binghamton,
Delaware, 2:30; Bethlehem, 4; Warner,
Warriner, 4:30; Mack, 4:30; Nye, Grif-
fin, 6:20; Roman, Sultana, Shaw, 7;
Baker, 7:30; Watt, Martha, George
Peavey, Coralia, Krupp, 3.

Down: Howe, 10 Saturday night;
Zenith City, Averell, 12:30 Sunday
morning; Superior City, Jenney, 2:40;
Rend, 3:40; Mariposa, Australia, Poly-
nesia, 4:40; Waldo, 9:15; Hall and
barges, 9:40; Nipigon and barge, Smith,
Thompson, noon; Palmer and whale-
back, 1 p.m.; C. M. Wagner, 1:15 Mo-
hawk, 1:30; Pringle and barge, 1:45;
Lagoda, Rosedale, 3:30; Van Hise,
Thomas, 4; James Wallace, 5; Hoyt,
5:40; Maruba and whaleback, 7;
Brammer, 8:15.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Sept. 29.—Up:
Lehigh, 9:50 Saturday night; Pen-
dennis White, 11; Republic, 12:10 Sunday
morning; Culligan, 3; Emma Thomp-
son, 7:30; Falkit and consort, 8:20
p.m.; England, 4; Gary, 5:50; St.
Paul, 6; Packer, Moore, 7:40.

Down: Ream, 8:40 Saturday night;
Starrucca, 9:10; Maryland, 1 Sunday
morning; Tacoma, 5:10; Nielson and
consort, 7:15; Orion, Scranton, 10:30;
Minneapolis, Alva, 12:10 p.m.; Stearn,
12:50; Henry B. Hawgood, 1:50; Bras-
ill, 5; Wolf, 6:40.

Wind west, light; clear.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 29.—
Up: Geo. King, Teutonia, Gawn, Sar-
onic, 9 Saturday night; Plummer, Ice-
land, An