TO LINK LAKES AND SEA.

800 DELEGATES AT THE DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

Manitoba and the Northwest Greatly Interested in the Project—Practical Papers Read on How Various Interests Would be Benefitted Read and Discussed—Cheap Transportation a Necessity.

Cleveland, Sept. 25.—At this morning's session of the Deep Waterways Convention, Mr. Richard R. Dobell, of Quebec, read a short address on the effect of deep water between the great lakes and the sea, upon the export lumber and timber trade.

Mr. Dobell said:

"One of the greatest drawbacks in handling western lumber is that the large barges which carry the lumber to Kingston have there to discharge into smaller barges, which is more or less injurious to the lumber, and very often necessitates leaving portions of a barge-load for some craft to carry down to Montreal.

A Deeper Channel.

Here arises the necessity for a continuous deep channel from the lakes to salt water. A considerable saving would be effected in the cost if there were unbroken deep navigation out of the lakes, as lumber can be floated from any port in the vicinity in Michigan to Kingston at $3.50 per M. feet, while the charge for the short distance from Kingston to Montreal, in small barges is $1.75 per M. feet.

If the large barge could go through direct, the bulk of this $1.75 would be saved to the shipper of the lumber and to the consumer, ultimately.

With this, as well as in square timber, there is a falling off in the export trade, and it is not now of such importance as would make it alone a feature to influence the carrying out of this work of providing deeper channels.

For some years, no doubt, a certain quantity of western manufactured lumber will be sent to Europe, and it would probably stimulate this trade a little, and certainly cheapen the cost, could it be sent through without breaking bulk at Kingston; but the whole volume at present is not sufficient to make it much of an argument in favor of the expensive work required.

Cheap Transportation.

Another paper, by Mr. Alexander Smith, representing the New York interests, related to the constituency of the speaker:

"Cheap transportation is an irresistible commercial magnet. For three thousand miles of unbroken coast line such a magnet extends along the boundary of the great lakes," he said. "Cheap transportation not only attracts traffic—it creates it. Its vacum draws the wind of trade steadily in its wake, and the freedom of the lake navigation is a potential element in reducing its cost."

"Where forty millions of tons of freight are now moved on the great lakes, at an average rate of a dollar a ton, as soon as your lake ports are deepened to conform to your deepened channels, sixty millions of tons of freight will be carried for forty millions of dollars, for I believe that the increased facilities of lake navigation will augment the traffic 50 per cent, bp reducing the cost of its transportation 33 per cent."

Mr. Smith went on to say that the people of New York were deeply interested in the deepening of the lake ports. New York's great point of superiority commercially was its canal to the great lakes.

"The people of New York, containing one-tenth the population, and probably one-fifth the wealth of the Union, are willing to spend nine millions of dollars, wisely, economically, conservatively, and, they believe, sufficiently, for the needs of commerce requiring an outlet from the lakes to the sea, and if, in the course of half a century, the improved canal should be found inadequate, an expenditure of another nine millions of dollars or so for additional improvements might be justified," was Mr. Smith's conclusion.

A Cheap Route.

"New York and Deep Water to the Great Lakes" was the theme expounded by Mr. Thomas Curtis Clarke, C.E., M.A., S.C.E., of New York. He said:

"The reason why so much more freight goes to New York than by the cheaper route to Montreal is because the greater part is intended for domestic consumption, and New York is a better market than Montreal.

"Hence, it is agreed by Americans at least, that New York is the port to be aimed at, and the question is how to cheapen transportation thither.

"The cost of transportation can be lessened either by very deep ship canals or by canals deeper than those at present in use, connecting with lake vessels and requiring trans-shipment.

Must Be 27 Feet Deep.

"If a ship canal is built at all it must be deep. The Suez canal is twenty-seven feet deep, and the ships passing through it draw so much water that there is seldom over two feet of water under their keels. The best speed they can make is four and a half miles an hour.

"A ship canal between our lakes and the ocean should at least provide for a vessel like the new steamer, Victory, 380 by 48, and carrying on twenty feet draught 7,000 net tons, or 233,000 bushels of grain. The prism of the canal should have a bottom width of 150 feet and a depth of not less than 25 feet.

"The economical speed of a steamer like the Victory in deep water is thirteen miles an hour; and in such a canal, with five or six feet of water under her keel, she should make seven miles an hour. With modern improved locks the time of lockage, including slowing, should not exceed half an hour.

"Unless the ship canal is given these dimensions, transportation through it will not be as economical as by a canal of nine feet deep, including cost of transferring into barges."

Mr. L. R. Hurd, general manager of the Daisy Roller mills at West Superior, Wis., spoke on the ultimate effect deep water from the great lakes to the sea had on the grain and flour business. He said:

"I estimate that were it possible for a vessel of 20 feet draught to penetrate the heart of our American continent and take a cargo of wheat or flour, as the case may be, and return with it direct to the Atlantic seaboard or to Europe, that from four to five cents per bushel could be saved in wheat freights, and from 20 to 25 cents per barrel on the cost of flour transportation.

"The effect of greater despatch in the carrying of freight is almost equal in importance to the reduced cost of transportation which would be secured.

"Time is a mightly element in our trade with foreign nations.

"Were it possible for the shipper to guarantee a 'Certain Delivery,' all his wheat and flour trade would be greatly stimulated, and his commodity would be more readily saleable.

"Markets are uncertain and capricious, and with so great a distance intervening between ourselves and foreign nations, and the routes of commerce interrupted by so many obstacles, it is not strange that our foreign trade relations are more or less restricted."

Canal to the Wheat Fields.

A. L. Crocker read a paper with statistics to show the importance of the lumber interests in the Northwest. He believed it would be greatly benefitted by a channel to the ocean.

George H. Anderson of Pittsburg, said that the advocates of the Lake Erie and Pittsburg ship canal were heartily in favor of the deep waterway to the sea.

James Fisher, Q.C., of Winnipeg, in addition to the deep waterway, advocated a government inquiry as to the feasibility of constructing a canal from the head of Lake Superior to the head of the Red River Valley in the Northwest.

Col. E. C. Gridley of Duluth, announced that plans were under considrration for the construction of a canal from Duluth to the wheat fields of Dakota and Manitoba.

Railways and Canals.

Prof. Haupt said in the paper that the opposition to the Hennepin and the Chicago sanitary and ship canal was engineered by the railroad companies. He added: "The most prosperous and successful railroads of the country are those which parallel the cheapest water routes, yet railroad managers apparently fail to appreciate this paradox, and since they cannot control the canal rates they wage a war of extermination against them. The superiority of the waterway to provide cheap transporttion is clearly recognized by the railroad managers, who, like the woman in the fable, would like to kill the goose to get the golden egg, not discerning the mistake which they are making in attempting to usurp the functions of the canals by carrying low grade raw materials at ruinous rates and which consequently wear and tear rather than foster their movement by water at profit for the benefit of all parties at interest, themselves included. It is well known that during the close of navigation the rail traffics are about double between the lakes and the tide water."

An important paper on the regulations of the lake level was read by George I. Wisner of Detroit. Among other things, he said until some radical change is made in the methods of improving the waterways of the lakes, vessels loaded for the full navigable depths of the ship canal will be badly handicapped when chartered for ports beyond the western terminus of the canal during the low waterways season.

Pure Water for Toronto.

Now is the time to use Saugeen Magnetic Mineral Water, flowing from an artesian well 1500 feet deep, and bottled as it flows from natural spring. Every household during the present waterworks mishap should not be without it. No danger of typhoid or malaria while using this water. All leading hotels keep it. In Toronto, C. H. Saunders of the Silver Creek Brewery is the agent, or for further particulars address Saugeen Mineral Water Company, Southampton, Ont.

Clarke-Murray.

Miss Mary Stewart Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. James Murray of 71 Lowther-avenue, was last night married to Mr. R. S. Clarke. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride by Rev. W. G. Wallace. Among the guests the printing and publishing interests were largely represented. They included: Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnet, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Apted, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Miss R. L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Diver, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. William McLeish, Mr. and Mrs. George McLeish, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and Misses Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray, jr., Miss Morrell, Miss Kelly, Miss Spence, Miss Greig. The happy couple left for New York.

Miss Georgina A. Broughall, daughter of the Rev. A. J. Broughall of St. Stephens, was married yesterday to the Rev. Edward Cayley, professor of Trinity University and son of the Rev. Canon Cayley of St. George's Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Madeline Cayley, Maude Skell of Cobourg, Miss Minnie Temple and Miss Helen Fuller, of this city. The best man was the Rev. H. H. Bedford Jones of this city.

Another pretty wedding took place in St. Stephen's, when Miss Charlotte Ross, second daughter of Mr. William Wedd, M.A., formerly of Upper Canada College, and Dr. Thomas Haran Ellis of New York City, were made one. The bride was attired in a travelling gown of seal brown material. She wore a velvet hat to match the costume. Miss Edith Clarke was bridesmaid, while Mr. M. de S. Wedd supported the groom. The Rev. A. J. Broughall tied the nuptial knot, after which the couple left for the New England States.

St. Simon's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Evelyn Jane Harvey, daughter of Mr. Arthur Harvey, president of the Toronto Land and Loan Company, and Mr. Robert Swan Galbraith of the Imperial Bank, were joined by Rev. Street Macklem. Miss Harvey was gowned in a dress of white duchesse satin, trimmed with old point lace and pearls. The bridesmaid, Miss Gypsy Harvey, wore a dress of lace with Nile green trimming, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. George D. Fisher was best man.

A very pretty house wedding took place yesterday evening at 219 Beverley-street, the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Havelock Walsh, when Mr. Robert Stephenson Unwin of Grimsby, was united to Mabelle Gertrude, fourth daughter of the late Mr. George Ruthven of Montreal. The drawing-room was prettily decorated with wreaths of evergreen. At one end was a floral canopy, from which was suspended a bel lof flowers. Underneath this canopy the ceremony took place. Rev. C. Russell Lee, rector of Grimsby, officiated. The bride's dress was of white satin brocade and she wore a tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of carnations. The bridesmaids were Misses Tiny and Clare Ruthven, sister and niece of the bride, and her cousin Kathleen Ball. They were respectively attired in pale blue crepon, cream China silk and pink Organdie muslin. The presents numbered more than one hundred, some of them most valuable, and all useful. There was a large and fashionable attendance of friends and relatives. Mr. Bert Winans was the groom's best man.

Odoroma removes discoloration from the teeth.

Personal.

Mr. C. D. McKendry has just returned from a tour through Boston, Rochester and Montreal. He looks all the better for his trip.

Mr. Philip Jamieson sailed from New York yesterday on the steamship Germanic.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

The Cure For Diarrhœa.

Dear Sirs,—I was suffering very much from Diarrhœa, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man. 246

In our report of the York Township Council meeting of Sept. 16, it was stated that the taxes still unpaid by colllectors in Div. 4 amounted to $3,247.30. This was an error; the correct sum would have been $787.

The first assembly for the season of the Broadview Social Club took place last night in Dingman's Hall. There were about 150 young people present. Dancing commenced at 8.30, and was continued with great spirit until after midnight. Fred Amor acted as M.C.

To remove bad breath from catarrh, bad teeth, etc., use Odoroma.

FILLED COINS PLENTIFUL.

ANOTHER BOGUS $20 GOLD PIECE PASSED IN THE CITY.

The Filling So Cleverly Done That the Coin Passed Into the Bank of Commerce Was Not Discovered Until the Following Day—The Police Endeavoring to Locate the Perpetrators.

It would appear that a large numebr of "filled" gold coins such as the one described as having been passed on the Bank of Hamilton on Monday are in circulation in the city.

A day or so ago a $20 gold piece with a middle layer of base metal was tendered to Mr. Manning of the People's Supply Co. in payment for a $2 pair of boots. It was a young man who tendered the coin, and he received $18 change and went away. Mr. Manning was totally unaware of the fraud and deposited the coin in the Bank of Commerce, where it was taken also. Next day the fraud was discovered and the coin returned to Mr. Manning and he is looking for the young man who worked it off on him.

Silver Coins Also Filled.

The clever manipulators who fix up these spurious coins do not confine their operations to gold. They are equally skilled in filling silver coins. On Tuesday a "filled" quarter, the faces of which had been cemented to a plate of base metal in precisely the same manner as with the gold coins wa stendered at the bar of Brunskill's Hotel, Eglinton, and accepted. So delicate is the workmanship that the 15 cents' worth of silver that can be taken out of a quarter would seemingly pay the operator but poorly for his trouble. The filling of gold coins, however, is an immensely profitable business so long as it goes undetected.

Away Ahead of Other Schemes.

There are various methods of fraudulently manipulating gold coin. The good old method of sweating much beloved by the Chinese of San Francisco and some of the lower class foreigners of New York and Chicago is the most familiar. The trick is to roll the coins for hours in a barrel of sand and then wash the gold dust out of the sand after the manner of the "placer" miner. Plugging is another familiar method, the cutting of a hole through the coin and of filling it up with base metal, is easily detected, since it scars the face of the coin. The "filling" game is the latest and most profitable scheme.

Mr. W. Gorfinkel, the York-street pawnbroker who deposited the $20 gold piece in the Bank of Hamilton, has an account of several thousands there, and handed in the coin with other cash. Mr. Gorfinkel got the coin from R. B. Burkeel, milkman, 175 Palmerston-avenue, having acceded to the latter's request to exchange it for him. He charged Burkell 10 cents for the trouble of changing it. To-day Gorfinkel hunted up Burkell. The latter, Gorfinkel says, explained that he had received it from Mrs. McPherson, 362 Adelaide-street west. As a matter of fact, 362 Adelaide-street west is vacant, and has been for two months. Graham Macpherson and his wife did live there, but they moved to the States in July.

The World hunted up Burkell late last night and pointed out this fact, and was told to go to the devil.

The Perpetrator Arrested.

Our Hamilton correspondent writes: Following the attempt to defraud the Bank of Hamilton at Toronto yesterday by passing a bogus $20 gold piece, the arrest of two men here attempting to play the same game, looks as if there is an organized band of counterfeiters working in Canada. Yesterday afternoon a tall man about 40 years old, with black hair and whiskers the same color, trimmed almost to a point at the chin, accompanied by a young fellow about 25 years old, clean-shaved and thin, went into J. K. Applegath's store, King-street west, and asked to look at gents' furnishings. They purchased a shirt and other wearing articles, tendering a $20 gold piece for payment. The storekeeper was suspicious of the coin, and, going out on the pretence of changing it, went to the Traders' Bank to have it examined. There the coin was tested, the result of which was that it was discovered the coin consisted of gold on the outside and a heavy composition outside. The head, tail and rim had been taken off the original gold coin, and placed on the composition metal. Applegath informed Sergeant McKenzie, who went into the store and arrested McKague. Detective Reid arrested the young man a few minutes later. Both men are strangers in the city and at the Police Court this morning were remanded till next Monday.

Children like using Odoroma, thus forming habits that will ensure them good sound teeth the rest of their lives.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Sensible Letter From Goldwin Smith on a Live Topic.

Sir: The City Council has done the right thing in determining to take the advice of the first expert of the day on the question of our water supply. It only remains for us to make up our minds resolutely to follow his advice. There can be little use in the discussion of a scientific question at a public meeting or elsewhere by us who are not experts. What we may with the greatest advantage discuss is the form of municipal government which has brought our affairs to the present pass. It has been reckoned that property in this city is now burdened with taxation to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of its value. We only delude ourselves by raising the assessments, instead of increasing the nominal rate. We have a debt of twenty millions for a hundred and sixty-seven thousand people. Yet our drinking water is being supplied in carts; we have no good system of drainage, but are emptying all our filth into the bay under our noses; and we have narrowly escaped the destruction of a great part of our city from lack of fire engines which would reach the tops of the buildings. Instead of the influx of population into the city, the expectation of which gave rise to the "boom," we are now in some danger of an exodus, facilitated by the extension of the trolleys. That we have suffered in some degree from corruption or jobbery it would unfortunately be difficult, after recent exposures, to deny. But this is not the main root of the evil. The main root of the evil is the want of system and foresight almost inevitably attendant on a government annually elected, and consisting of men devoid of the scientific knowledge now necessary to the administration of great cities. The two vital necessities of a great city are water and drainage. These two objects ought first to have been secured. Instead of that money has been spent on objects, such as the improvement of the Don and the building of the great court house, which might be good in themselves (though the improvement of the Don has borne little fruit), but which were entirely secondary to water and drainage. Had the drainage received attention in the first instance, the water in the bay would not have been polluted, and we might have drawn from it with comparative safety.

The substitution of a stable, skilled and systematic government for that under which we have got into our present position would, of course, involve our resignation of a part of the power which, as annual electors, we now exercise, and nobody particularly likes to part with any portion of his power. But municipal questions do not, like political questions, concern our rights and liberties as citizens; they concern only our health and convenience. It is surely better to part with the privilege of casting an annual vote than to drink or inhale typhoid, to be in danger of having your house burnt over your head, or to have your estate, by a gradual and certain process, transferred from yourself to the tax-gatherer.

Yours faithfully,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

To know "Odoroma" and use it is evidence of good taste.

It is Splendid.

Allan & Co., 53 Front-street, east, Toronto, have put on the market a preparation for cleaning silverware called silver cream. We believe this to be the best thing ever offered the public in that line. No dirt or trouble in using and makes old silver bright as new. Sold everywhere, 25c a bottle.

IRVING'S GREAT SHYLOCK.

An Intensely Human Picture of Shakespeare's Jew—Miss Terry's Delightful Portia—A Gorgeous Setting.

There is a tradition that the actor who first represented Shylock played the role as a comic one. Supposedly, it was with Shakespeare's acquiesence that he donned a red wig and a false nose for the part, and there are critics who yet, for the sake of the fancy, ask themselves whether Shylock's rapacity and his undoing were not intended to make us laugh. On the modern stage, however, the Jew has always been considered a tragic figure to be assumed only by tragedians. It was for an actor of Henry Irving's genius and originality to ferret out the human elements of the man and make him both comic and tragic. About the shylock that was presented at the Grand last night there was a strange human complexity that distinguishes it from any dramatic Jew, either of present experience or tradition.

He was not a monster of rapacity as Edwin Booth represented him in his later years; and yet he was glitteringly rapacious. He was not the humorous figure of the Elizabethan stage; and yet his wit made one's risibilities tingle. He was the "literary" Shylock of the sympathetic undergraduates conception, and yet his abjectness excited one's sympathy. He was not the princely central embodiment of all the wrongs of the Jewish people, such as he was once at Irving's hands; and yet he bore the imprint of a nation's wrongs upon his countenance. He was simply an acutely human figure, full of human sins and human sorrows, human revengefulness, human meanness, human affection and human weakness.

Rarely has the stage seen a more picturesque figure than this cadaverous Jew, with fallen cheeks, grizzled hair, unkempt beard, small glittering eyes and a pathetic mouth. As he walked his gaberdine flapped about his lean shanks and yet he had the dignity that befitted a man of so much wit and keenness. Bitterness and contempt were written on his face in all his dealings with the Christians, and when he thought the time of his revenge had arrived, a baleful fire lit his eye. In the first part of the trial scene his mood was one of calm contempt in that he had the Christian dog at his mercy at last; his desire to kill would burst out in quick transitory gleams at certain moments and then subside. When the crushing blow to his designs came and the money was taken from him his break-down was absolute. His abjectness was so keen that everyone pitied him and he staggegred out as broken and sorrowful a picture as ever the mind of man pictured.

The Shylock of Henry Irving has been in a measure familiar to Torontonians, but not as presented last night. Creeping years seem to mellow and deepen Irving's grasp of character and insight into the complexities of life. The human knowledge and thoughtfulness of the impersonation impressed one more keenly than in his previous appearance in the part. It had the minor faults of Irving's style, an occasional moment when the effort at the picturesque seemed to be carried to the straining point, and many incidents of peculiar elocution when one line was run into another without regard for the ideas expressed. As a concrete whole, however,—a sympathetic creation which ran the gamut of human temper, the performance was remarkable.

The scenic felicities of the Irving production of the "Merchant of Venice" are a byword. Exquisite, gorgeous, the setting is; in keeping with the lovellest of cities and its most luxurious time. The atmosphere of gaiety and color and song, such as Venice wears in the dreams of Browning and Byron and all the poets, glows in the background, and Miss Ellen Terry's Portia is the embodiment of the Venetian ideals of grace and gaiety. Her elocution is not good, and for this reason the "mercy" speech is her very weakest moment. Last night she was hoarse also, but her delicate mercurial spirit was all prevailing. Continually she sparkled and laughed and was full of sweet dignity, too. She has infinite resources as a comedienne, and one might echo Irving's words about her that she would have delighted the heart of Shakespeare.

After the play was over there was a cry for a speech from the great actor. In the interval since the trial scene he had had time to change and came forward to thank his auditors as a middle-aged, distinguished gentleman with overcoat and eye glasses, very different from the lean and broken Shylock who had left the stage.

Island Delivery of the World.

The World will discontinue delivery on the Island after Saturday, the 28th inst. Subscribers can have the paper changed by sending city address to The World office. Tel. 1734.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

Looking After Truants.

The truant officers of the Public School Board, of which there are only two for the entire city, find it impossible to visit every street to enquire if all children are attending school, and they are desirous that any citizen knowing of cases where parents are improperly keeping their children home and neglecting to give them a proper education, would do a kindness to the children so neglected by sending the addresses of the parents to the truant officer, Inspectors' Department, Public School Board offices, Toronto. Such notification need not be signed by the party sending it.

How To Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day nor night, until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P.Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for bilious headache."

Crew of an Abandoned Boat Rescued.

London, Sept. 25.—The remaining nine members of the crew of the British ship Hartfield, from the Clyde for Table Bay, previously reported on fire at sea and abandoned, have landed at Lambert Bay on the west coast of Cape Colony. The other members of the crew were picked up by the British brig Invercauld and lander at Capetown.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE CLAPP SHOE CO.
212 Yonge-street.

Friday Bargains SHOES are never retailed as low as we retail them on Fridays. There's method in our way of handling Friday Bargains. Distinct lines, from the best stocks, are laid out for that particular day. A few of Friday's offerings:

Men's Wear:
Half dozen styles High Grade Goodyear welt bals and Congress, all by celebrated makers like J. D. King & Co., Slater and others, worth $4 and $5, any pair Friday for $2.00
Men's Razor Toe tip Bals, the celebrated Slater Shoe, Friday at 1.95
Our $1.50 Bargain Table contains some great snaps for men 1.50

Ladies' Wear:
American Kid Button Boots, opera and razor toe, regular price $1.50, Friday $1.00
Swiss Kid, large buttons, razor toe, regular price $1.75, Friday 1.25
French Dongola, hand-sewn welt, button boot, regular price $2.50, Friday 1.25
Grey Juliet Russian Calf, reg. price $4, Friday 1.45
Bargain Tables run full length of store and contain many specially good shoes sold regularly for $5.00, $4.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00—all go Friday at half-price.

Boys' and Youths':
Boys' Casco Calf and Buff Extension sole, in black and tan Shoes, worth $1.50, Friday 50c
Boys' Tan Bals, seamless sides, extra neat, formerly $1.75, Friday $1.00
Youths' Tan Lace Boots, were big value at $1.25, go Friday at 65c

Misses' and Childs':
Misses' Peeble and Calf Button Boots, hand-made, sizes 13 1 and 2, regular $1.25, Friday 75c
Misses' Dongola and Calf Oxford Shoes, tip or plain, sizes 11 to 2, regular price $1, Friday 50c
Child's Tan Goat Button Boots, spring heels, sizes 5 to 10 1-2, regular $1.25, Friday 75c

The store is large, roomy and a pleasant place to look around. And besides you'll think your dollar pretty large after being here

THE CLAPP SHOE CO. NOTED FOR RELIABLE FOOTWEAR.

John Miller & Co.
75, 77, 79, 81 Queen W.

STRONG WORDS TO
SAVING HOUSEWIVES

Our Building Sale Will End With This Week,

So you had better get a hustle on if you want any more of our tremendous bargains. Below we quote a few prices of thousands and thousands, while with the discount off brings the price down to mere nothing. It is in everybody's mouth—keen—we have none; they're not in it with us. You will notice it when comparing prices. We must say our competitors are not born yet. It is time now for buying winter potatoes; of course large dry and mealy ones will only do We sell them.

90 lb. bag at 29c.
Extra granulated sugar, 7 lbs for 25c.
3-lb package soda biscuits at 17c.
Our Ceylon Teas at 23c beat anything at 60c elsewhere.
Laundry Starch, 4c per lb., worth 10c.
Imported Mustard in tins, 5c, worth 12 1-2c.
Cheese, 7c per lb., worth 14c.
Fine Jersey Butter, 16c per lb., worth 22c.
Fresh Oysters, 30c quart, worth 50c.
Smoked Finnan Haddie, 6c, worth 10c.
Fresh Herring, 8c tin.
Red Salmon, 9c.
Bananas, 5c dozen.
Grapes, 3c per lb.

We allow for purchases of $2.00 worth 2½ Discount
We allow for purchases of 3.00 " 3 "
We allow for purchases of 4.00 " 4 "
We allow for purchases of 5.00 " 5 "
We allow for purchases of 10.00 " 6 "

Shop Early—Who Comes First Gets Served First.

John Miller & Co.
75, 77, 79, 81 Queen W.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, permanently cured by

Hazelton's Vitalizer

Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Dyspepsia, Seminal Losses, Excessive Indulgence, Drain in Urine and all ailments brought on by Youthful Folly. Every bottle guaranteed. Call or address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise.

J. E. HAZELTON,
Graduated Pharmacist, 303 Yonge-street, Toronto, Ont.

Chicago and Return.

On October 3rd, 4th and 5th ticket agents in Canada will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at the lowest rate ever made to the Windy City. Tickets must read via Detroit, Wabash Railway. All tickets are good to return up to October 21; solid through trains. Diagrams of sleepers now open. Full particulars from any R.R. agent or J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. ed

Postoffice Robbers Caught Down East.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 25.—Two men, giving their names as James McDonold, St. John, and Fred Walker, Boston, supopsed safe crackers, were arrested this afternoon by a detective. They are known to be crooks that are wanted in Montreal and St. John for safe cracking. A map of Nova Scotia, showing postoffices, etc., also burglars' tools were found on them.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 50 years. 246

Odoroma, a botanical preparation of wonderful efficacy, perfectly harmless.

The Canal "Coup" a Canard.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A telegram was received in this city stating that Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railway, has positively denied the report that his road had secured control of the canal business. Mr. Depew said there was not a word of truth in the story.

Odoroma is the peer over all other tooth powders; none better, none so good—Druggists.

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HOTEL DE WINDSOR, GRAVENHURST—This hotel is only 5 minutes' walk from the G.T.R. Depot and about the same from Muskoka Wharf, making it a delightful home for summer tourists. There are also large and airy bedrooms and the best sample rooms for travelers north of Toronto. The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity. Rates $1.50 to $2 per day. D. B. LaFramiere, Prop.

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Every accommodation for families visiting the city; take Winchester car from Union Station to the door. Terms moderate.
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French Spies in German Forts.

London, Sept. 25.—A despatch to The Central News from Berlin says an exofficer of the Bavarian army named Pfaiffer has been taken into custody in connection with the recent arrest of a Frenchman and woman in Cologne for espionage. The progress of the inquiry in the cases of the Cologne prisoners has revealed a spy system having agencies in every great German fortress and Pfaiffer is alleged to have been one of the agents.

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