

London Advertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.]

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
(Limited),
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Thursday, Sept. 12.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

Dangers of Rapid Growth.

Some are disposed to be downcast because the census shows comparatively slow numerical progress in Canada, and we would all have been glad to see more substantial additions to our numbers. But it is well to remember that there are advantages in a growth that is slow and steady. Nations, like men, cannot by taking thought add one cubit to their stature. Increase runs along certain natural lines. In some cases it is rapid, and in others slow. Our neighbors to the south have had a very rapid development, and their statesmen know that the very quickness has brought difficulty and danger. It is wonderful, on the whole, what has been done with raw, unpromising material; but when it is cordially admitted, we must still concede that it is difficult even for a young robust nation to handle immense masses of foreign material. The immigrants have to be turned into intelligent, useful citizens; and with people of different races, uneducated, undisciplined, that is a slow business. The better elements in the United States have exerted great influence, and will continue to do so, but the task is not easy. Before it is solved there will be much unrest and many fierce struggles. In Canada, the growth is largely in the West, and it will need all the political wisdom that we possess to bring the varied elements into a healthful harmony. If the advance is slow, it gives us more time and a better chance to do this work well.

Another Lesson From the Attempt at Assassination.

One of our best surgeons, when speaking of the assassination a day or two after it occurred, said, "Dr. Park, of Buffalo, has acted very wisely. He is one of the best surgeons in America. He has not played to the gallery. The wound in the breast was of little importance; and after satisfying himself as to the position of the other bullet, he did not weaken the patient by probing for the bullet, as some would have done, thereby probably causing the patient to die on the operating table. Brains are valuable in an emergency like that."

The surgeon's remarks, when one comes to think them over, contain a valuable lesson. Dr. Park's course will probably save the President's life. Another course might not have done so.

What other profession has our lives so often in its keeping? We have here in London a medical school from which annually a number of young men are given certificates entitling them to operate. Is the standard high enough? Do the men who become surgeons and physicians realize that "brains," as the surgeon put it, are valuable, that knowledge on their part may save and prolong lives, while carelessness and ignorance may cut them short? The President's life is valuable to the nation and to the whole world. Other lives are valuable, in a lesser degree, perhaps, but nearly all are of value to some. Young doctors there must be; but they should be well prepared, and possess the highest ideals of the sacredness of their profession. To this much the public have a right.

The Municipal Convention and Municipal Borrowing.

The Monetary Times, commenting on the Municipal Convention, says: "That the municipalities can do anything like borrowing for one another, so as to make the credit of the weak corporations equal to that of the strong, would seem to be a delusion, in the light of the experience obtained from the working of the old Municipal Loan Fund, now no more."

At the time of the distribution of the old Municipal Loan Fund, we thought London should have been recognized to a greater extent on account of its expenditures in the London and Port Stanley Railway; but it is difficult to reach exact justice in questions of that kind. The Monetary Times would seem to be struggling with the idea that it is unjust to let a weak corporation borrow at as low a rate as a strong one.

The old Municipal Loan Fund does not affect the question as it presents itself today. Municipal law is much better settled. The rules for borrowing are well established, and municipal accounts are audited by the provincial auditor, if necessary.

Are the debentures of the weakest municipality safe? would be the question to which either Mr. Howland's trust or the Provincial Government would have to direct its attention; and if they are, what better is wanted than "safety"? They ought to be safe now, or they ought not to be allowed to be issued, that power being derived from the Legislature. We say, then, reduce the borrowing power of every municipality to that point that there can be

no doubt as to safety, and there would then be no unfairness, in either having the debentures indorsed by the Provincial Government or floated by the Municipal Trust.

We still favor the course we have previously suggested. Let all municipalities borrow through the Provincial Government. There need be no combination or trust. There need not be one dollar issued of the payment of which there is the slightest doubt, and there will be a saving to every municipality of much money, and to London alone of over \$40,000. Mr. Mayor, wake up!

The Folly of Anarchy.

The dastardly insane attack upon President McKinley shows once more in a lurid light the absurdity of the anarchist position. Anarchy of that kind is pure folly. You cannot argue with it; evidently it is not safe to ignore it; and yet it is very difficult to crush it. Such methods of violence cannot lead to good anywhere; at least, they cannot prosper the cause that uses them. In a free country, where every man has the power and privilege of using his vote and personal influence in political life, they have not the slightest excuse. They are supposed to be on the behalf of liberty, and their only effect is to restrict freedom. In despotic countries, they lead to coercive measures; and in countries where the government rests on a popular basis, they provoke an outburst of popular indignation, and lead the people to declare their while standing by liberty they will crush license.

What can be more absurd than for men to think they achieve any good by killing kings and presidents, when they cannot for one moment imagine that the system against which they protest will be in the slightest degree modified by these murders. There is only one thing more absurd, and that is men thinking that if you could in one spasmodic effort pull to pieces the present system of society, you would not soon have to deal with precisely the same social problems, perhaps in a worse form. Anyone who has sense, who studies life, who knows history, understands clearly that political problems and social questions can only receive a satisfactory settlement through reasonable discussion and peaceful reform. Those who do not see these elementary truths are lacking in sanity, and political insanity is a difficult thing to deal with.

The Races Changed Places.

The reports state that Rev. De Witt Talmage expressed the wish at Ocean Grove, before 10,000 people, that the policeman who took the pistol from the assassin's hand had then taken the butt end of it and dashed out the brains of the assassin.

Big Jim Parker, the negro who grabbed the assassin by the throat, says:

"The hold I had on his throat caused him to throw up the hand with the revolver. If it hadn't been for that action he would have fired the other three shots. As soon as his hand went up, Foster grabbed the revolver."

"An artilleryman grabbed the weapon out of Secret Service Officer Foster's hand and drew a big knife on him. He must have thought Foster looked like an anarchist. He did look more like one than the other did, because he had glasses and a three days' growth of beard."

"Just then a big, fleshy officer struck the man that fired the shot a heavy blow on the face. It knocked us both down. The murderer tried to get up, but I held him down by that elbow clasp of his throat. If he had got up he would have escaped, because the struggle was all about Foster, who kept crying: 'It ain't me! It ain't me!' There he is! In spite of that he got pummeled up by the artillerymen and the guards."

It will be seen that Talmage advises dashing the offender's brains out; but the negro risked his life to hold the assassin down.

If advice such as Talmage gave were taken, often the wrong man's brains might be knocked out. The big negro was right. The artilleryman, thinking to kill the assassin, drew a knife to kill the detective, who kept crying, "It ain't me! That shot the President. There he is!"

Had enough to be pummeled as the detective was. The law of the land is strong enough to convict any assassin, or would-be assassin, of a president, and such men as Talmage should not give such advice. Laws are made to meet such cases, and all good citizens should set themselves by precept and example against mob law and lynching methods.

STOP HANDSHAKING

Lawyer Couderd Would Prohibit the Practice by Presidents.

New York, Sept. 12.—"I am not sure but what it would be possible to try Couderd by court-martial," said Frederic R. Couderd, the well-known New York lawyer, at his home at Oyster Bay last night.

"I am sure that something should be done to protect the president. Such an attack as was made on him ought to be impossible. The matter of anarchists in America will receive the attention of the public now that this has happened, and they will no longer go about threatening law and order."

"We can exclude alien anarchists from America by the passage of laws. If they are citizens, it is another matter. In most states there is law enough to prevent them from making speeches that excite men and women to riot and to attacks on the government. When the president has recovered we can formulate some definite plan for the regulation of anarchists."

"There ought to be laws passed to prevent the president from shaking hands with people in a public manner, and thereby risking his life."

RETIREMENT OF DR. PROUDFOOT.

Theme of Resolution Adopted by Presbytery,

Which Rejoices That He Still Resides Within the Bounds in Which He Commenced Duties.

During the last session of the London Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Henderson presented the following resolution regarding the resignation of Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, of his chair in Knox College, and his retirement from active public duties:

"The Presbytery of London gives glory to the Great King and Head of the Church for the long protracted and eminently useful ministry which has been pleased to vouchsafe to our revered father, John J. A. Proudfoot, D. D., who now retires from his active duties."

Dr. Proudfoot graduated from Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada in the year 1847, and was licensed by the Presbytery of London on the 24th of August of the same year. He voluntarily offered himself to the mission work of the church for one year before seeking a settled charge; so, beginning in London Presbytery, he visited all the missions and vacant congregations in Canada West, traveling on horseback as far east as Port Hope, and as far north as Lake Huron. On the 1st of July, 1848, he was ordained and inducted to the pastoral charge of St. Marys and Downie, a parish which included five townships. During his three years' ministry there he erected preaching stations at Flat Creek, Fullerton, Roy and North Nissouri, all of which afterwards became congregations. On the 25th of May, 1851, he succeeded his father, the venerable and honored William Proudfoot, to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of London, which included preaching every alternate Sabbath afternoon in the fifth concession of Westminster and Wyton, both of which afterwards became congregations. This pastorate he held till the year 1858, when he resigned it in order to give more time and concentrated energy to the work in Knox College, in which he had been appointed lecturer in homiletics, practical divinity, and church government in 1857, a position which he filled with eminent ability and acceptance, thus for 22 years holding the dual relation of the church of both pastor and (virtually) professor. In order to make way for a rearrangement of the college classes, Dr. Proudfoot has resigned his pastorate, and the General Assembly, in accepting the resignation, has given him leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry.

"The presbytery would not be unmindful of the devoted service he has rendered it all these years—his large attendance at its sessions, and at those of the superior courts; the lively interest he has always taken in the legislation, as well as in the practical and aggressive work, especially in his services as clerk of the presbytery for about ten years prior to the union of 1880; also as convener of the Presbyterian home mission committee, which office he held for 25 years."

"The presbytery rejoices that Dr. Proudfoot still resides within the bounds of the presbytery in which he first commenced his ministerial labors, and that consequently he may continue to enjoy his valuable counsel in its deliberations. The prayer of the presbytery is that the gracious Head of the Church may see it good to spare him, and strengthen him, and that he may be enabled to put into possession of the church, in permanent form, the fruits of his literary culture, his deep study and wide research in these subjects which he has made a specialty."

The minute was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed in the records of presbytery.

DOWRIES DROSED.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11.—Four hundred Dowries invaded Evanston last night and dedicated their tabernacle in that suburb. When their special train started back to Chicago they were given a parting volley of rocks, eggs and decayed fruit, which broke

We want you to know about Mr. Miller's case. He suffered from chronic rheumatism and was cured by our preparation. He is a citizen of Montreal. He will tell you about his cure if you ask or write him.

Some years ago Mr. Miller had his health and was able to devote his time to his affairs, which grew and prospered. After a while his blood became impure, he began to suffer pain, and he knew that he was affected with incipient rheumatism. His condition gradually became worse, his joints stiffened, it became difficult for him to walk and each time he moved it caused him excruciating pain.

He was forced to give up his establishment. He consulted eminent physicians and spent a great deal of money in medicines. He was so bad that he regarded anything that gave him relief from pain for five minutes as a splendid preparation. He became down-hearted and looked on his case as absolutely incurable.

One day he heard about the wonderful cures Powley's Liquefied Ozone had been making with blood disease, and he purchased a bottle. Although he was discouraged, he received benefit from the first and he kept on. In a short time he was completely cured. This is what he says about Powley's Liquefied Ozone:

"It was my case was particularly gratifying. I was so grateful for the benefit it did me that I bought a supply of it when I came to Montreal, fearing I would not be able to get it there. My house is never without Powley's Liquefied Ozone now, and I would not be without it, no matter what it cost. I feel as young and active as I did before I was sick. I am able to work every day, in fact, I can do a better day's work than ever before in my life."

(Signed) C. C. MILLER, 2141A St. Catherine St., Montreal.

This is simply a statement of facts. We believe you will profit by considering this case. The cure is remarkable. It shows the power of our preparation to cure disease.

Consult our physician about your case. Write full details and you will get a specialist's advice free. Your letters are absolutely confidential. Address the Consulting Department, The Liquefied Ozone Co., 229 Kinzie St., Chicago, U.S.A.

50c. and \$1 at all Druggists

THE OZONE CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED

Toronto and Chicago

six car windows and injured two of the party. A number of others were spattered with eggs. It was only the fact that the Dowries thought better of their intention to hold an outdoor meeting, and to the excellent protection they received from the police, that prevented them from being mobbed.

News at a Glance.

Frank Wood, aged 30, married, is missing at Ottawa.

Hon. Wm. Mulock has recovered sufficiently to have his arm out of the sling.

The New Haverall Ladies' College opened at Winnipeg on Tuesday with about 140 pupils.

Chairman Treen, of the bankers' clearing house, says \$30,000,000 can be raised in 30 minutes.

Josh Wright, postmaster of Nome, Alaska, is under arrest, accused of embezzling \$2,300 in postal funds.

The flax mill at Theford was burned to the ground on Wednesday night. The storehouse and stacks were saved.

Up to Saturday three-quarters of a million bushels of Manitoba's 1901 wheat crop had gone forward to Europe.

The Ottawa police arrested Arthur Cleaves, of Montreal, who is wanted on several charges of burglary in the metropolis.

The name of the Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, will be changed to Allan Gardens at the next meeting of the council.

Samuel Cummings, a 13-year-old Barnardo boy, committed suicide in Luther township by taking Paris green.

He had lived with a Mr. Ritchie.

W. H. Brown's new brick store and storehouse at Puywash, N. S., were destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. Loss heavy; no insurance.

Mr. Henry Whitehead died in the Woodstock hospital, Wednesday afternoon from typhoid fever. Deceased was about 50 years of age, unmarried, and was one of the best known of Woodstock's citizens.

Mayor Howland, of Toronto, announced Tuesday that negotiations have been again opened with the militia department for the removal of Stanley Barracks and the military stores of the district to a site north of the city. It would cost a quarter of a million to secure the land and build the barracks on the hills north of the city.

A deputation of agricultural implement manufacturers, consisting of Mr. Massey, Toronto; Mr. Maxwell, of St. Marys; Mr. John Seifert, of St. Catharines; Mr. Hons, of Preston; and Mr. Russell, secretary of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hons, Patterson and J. I. Tarte, on Tuesday, to arrange an increase in the duties affecting the trade.

BARNARDO BOY TAKES PARIS GREEN

Borrowed the Poison From a Neighbor's House—Other Casualties.

HUNTING FATALITIES HAVE STARTED.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Sept. 11.—While head-lighting for deer near Connewitz, John Seifert shot a companion named Gus Gustafson in the stomach. The wounded man will die.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 12.—Capt. John Smith, of the schooner Hesperus, died on Monday at the Marine Hospital here, and it is believed that he took his own life. His home is in St. Clair, and it is said he has been despondent for some time. Capt. Smith was found in a field near where his boat is lying. He had shot himself in the mouth and swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid.

FATALLY SCALDED.

Manitoba, Sept. 12.—Hugh McClary was so badly scalded at Neepawa, Man., by the bursting of a pipe of a steam engine that he died yesterday of the injuries received.

SUICIDE OF A BARNARDO BOY.

Manitoba, Ont., Sept. 12.—Samuel Cummings, a 13-year-old Barnardo boy, committed suicide in Luther township by taking Paris green. Cummins, who lived with a Mr. Ritchie, went to



Store Open Tonight Until 10 O'Clock.

As Usual Friday Will Be Bargain Day,

But for the benefit of our country customers and outside trade, our Friday Bargain List will be continued Saturday. Saturday will be Bargain Day for our country customers.

Special List for Fair Week, Friday and Saturday.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Granulated Sugar 21 lbs. for \$1.00.	22 lbs. for \$1.00 Bright Yellow Sugar.	4 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00 Choice 40c Japan Tea.	For 25c 3 lbs. Rice and 2 lbs. Tapioca.	For 25c 2 Packages Swiss Food.	For 25c, 1 lb. 20c Baking Powder, 1 large Bottle Pickles.	25c—1 lb. Imperial Blend 40c Tea.
90c dozen, Crown Fruit Jars, Size 2 quart.	65c dozen, Crown Fruit Jars, quart size.	25c each, one each Glass Tumblers.	25c each, one each Table Jardinieres.	115 piece Dinner Sets, regular \$20.00 for \$17.25.	97 piece Dinner Sets, gilt edge, \$3.00, for \$2.40.	10 piece Toilet Sets, Colored, \$4.25, for \$3.25.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

15c—Outing Flannel, pink, blue and fawn, 34 inch, striped, regular 30c, for 15c yard.	37c—Five O'Clock Table Covers, drawn work, fringed edge, 33x33, 60c, for 37c.	\$2.65—Blankets, good size, extra heavy, clean goods, regular \$3, for \$2.65.	\$1.50—Table Covers, all linen damask, 24 yard, fine quality, regular \$2, for \$1.50.
15c—Lunch Cloths, linen damask, 23x23, regular 25c, for 15c.	\$2.25—Blankets, white wool, 60x90, best quality, \$2.75, for \$2.25.	\$1.00—Table Covers, 10x4 size, linen, regular \$1.25 and \$1.40, for \$1.00.	35c—Table Linen, half bleached, wide width, extra heavy, 50c, for 35c.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25c—French Flannels, dark ground, figured and stripes, regular 50c, for 25c.	25c—Plaid Dress Goods, fancy silk check plaids, all-wool goods, 50c and 60c, for 25c.	35c—Plain Smooth Cloth, gray and navy, heavy, 56-inch, special, worth 75c, for 35c.	50c—Plain Homespun, gray and navy, heavy, 56-inch, special, worth 75c, for 50c.	75c—English Worsted Suits, all-wool, 60-inch, special, \$1, for 75c.	\$1.00—Homespun Cheviot Suits, gray, navy, Oxford, brown and black, heavy, special, worth \$1.25, for \$1.
--	---	---	---	--	--

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

\$1.25—Ladies' One-Strap Slippers (Theo.), regular \$1.50, for \$1.25.	\$1.45—Men's Kid Boots, special \$2 boot, for \$1.45.	\$1.10—Men's Boots, working boot, regular \$1.50, for \$1.10.	\$1.50—Ladies' Slipper, patent leather, regular \$2, for \$1.50.	\$1.75—Ladies' Chocolate Bais, up-to-date toe, regular \$2.50, for \$1.75.	\$1.50—Ladies' Kid Bais, regular \$1.75, London toe, for \$1.50.
--	---	---	--	--	--

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

17c—Cashmere Socks, men's, all wool, black, regular 25c pair, 3 pairs for 50c.	Three for 25c—Men's 4-PLY Linen Collars, straight bands and turned points, 14 to 16 1/2 sizes, regular 15c, 3 for 25c.	\$1.50—Men's Soft Felt Hats, black, brown and gray, all sizes, \$2 to \$2.50, special for \$1.50.	50c—White Shirts, men's and boys', laundered, sizes 12 to 17, special 50c.	75c—Steel rod, good Umbrella, fast black, good size; worth \$1, for 75c.	\$1.00—Boys' Blouse Suits, navy blue serge, 22 to 27 inches, \$1.35 to \$1.50, special for \$1.
--	--	---	--	--	---

RIBBONS AND GLOVES, BIRDS AND WINGS.

10c—New Dresden Ribbons, 1 1/2 and 3-inch, at 10c, 20c and 35c yard.	25c—New Roman Stripes, in Silk and "The Duchess" Satin, all colors and fancy, red, navy, pink and sky, per yard, 25c.	50c—Elite Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, red, mode, black and white, regular 75c, for 50c.	69c—French Kid Gloves, in modes, browns, tan and black, all sizes, regular \$1, for 69c.	10c—Fancy Wings and Birds, for hat trimming, prices from 20c to 75c, for 10c.	10c—Fancy Wings and Birds in Millinery Department, lot for clear, prices from 75c to \$2, your choice for 10c.
--	---	--	--	---	--

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas Street.

a neighbor's and borrowed some of the poison, saying Mrs. Ritchie had sent him for it. He swallowed two or three tablespoonsful and died before a doctor could be brought.

KILLED WITH A STONE.

Port Burwell, John Ball, who has been working on the government job in the harbor here, was fatally injured. He was engaged in unloading stone from a scow. One of the men above thought the way was clear, and threw a stone weighing about 40 pounds off the boat, and it struck Ball on top of the head. Ball was rendered unconscious and did not rally. He died in the afternoon. Ball resided at Cling Lake, near this village. He was 48 years of age and leaves a widow and seven children.

LITTLE GIRL SHOT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—A little girl named Jeannie Duvigne is dead from the effects of being accidentally shot while driving in a rig with a man, who was going out duck-hunting. The charge hit her in the thigh.

COFFEE DISEASES

Minister and Young Lady Affected.

Ministers sometimes find they suffer from the effects of bad habits as well as ordinary people. Rev. Mr. — of Athens, N. Y., had become greatly emaciated from coffee drinking, which produced stomach trouble and all of the effects of overwork and poor nourishment. He quit the coffee and began drinking Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

His health began to improve and he now weighs 151 pounds, an increase of fifteen pounds over his former weight. This improvement in health and strength is shown to be due to the use of Postum Food Coffee, but the fact that when he stops drinking Postum—as he has done for an experiment—he begins to lose flesh and get back into his old condition.

A young lady who writes about the case says that she was formerly suffering greatly from "those twin diseases," nervousness and indigestion, and that both of the diseases had their origin in the use of coffee, and while I was fully aware of its injurious effects upon my system, I was not willing to give it up, for I did not know of anything to take its place.

Fea, I knew, was also injurious, and as for cocoa, it lacked the snap and go which can alone satisfy a coffee drinker's taste. About two years ago I purchased my first box of Postum Food Coffee and quit the use of coffee. I made Postum according to directions and found I had a drink not only equal to coffee, but far superior to it in many ways. Since that time I have used it constantly and find my general health very much improved, and the "twin diseases" gone. I also send you the names of REY and MRS. of Athens, N. Y., who have been greatly helped by the use of Postum Food Coffee in the place of ordinary coffee."

AT THE "PAN"

Illinois Day on Monday—The President Wants the Show to Go Right Along.

Buffalo, Sept. 11.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, and State Senator Templeton called at the Milburn house this afternoon to pay their respects and also to advise with Secretary Cullen as to the propriety of proceeding with the arrangements for Illinois Day at the exposition, which had been set for next Monday. Secretary Cullen advised them not to disturb the original programme. He told them that none of the features of the exposition should be disturbed by his illness.

POLITICAL POINTS

It is generally understood that Hon. C. E. Church, of Halifax, will be appointed to the senate.

D. J. Munn has declined nomination to run against J. C. Brown in New Westminster, B. C.

Hon. J. H. Ross has offered the attorney-generalship of the Yukon to Mr. Newlands, of Regina.

The hearing of the South Ontario election petition by Mr. Wm. Smith, the defeated candidate, against Wm. Ross, M. P., is set for Sept. 21, at Whitby. Justices Falconbridge and Street will hear the case.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, a strong Liberal, was the unanimous nominee of a big meeting held at New Westminster, B. C., to oppose the Hon. J. C. Brown in that constituency.

Mr. Munn is a well known cannery man and also a colleague with J. S. Clute and Christopher Foley on the royal Chinese commission.

TICKET AGENTS ELECT OFFICERS

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The convention of the International Association of Ticket Agents, held here yesterday with about three hundred members and friends present. The association, which was formed in 1881, has now a membership of 600.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Col. J. B. Robbins, Chicago; 1st vice-president, W. F. Hambridge, Lancaster, Pa.; 2nd vice-president, F. S. Montgomery, of Vincennes, Ind.; 3rd vice-president, J. H. Sterling, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, C. G. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; treasurer, Ellwood Ramsay, Philadelphia; executive, S. T. Swift, Lexington, Ky.; S. J. Montgomery, Bedford, P. Q.; L. C. Boyle, Virouqua, Wis.; W. F. Fernold, Old Orchard, Maine; and W. B. Peters, McKeesport, Pa.

Paris supplies free of cost sulphurous baths to all persons engaged in handling lead.

THE STEEL TRUST

Proposes to Establish a Branch Factory in Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The American steel and wire companies, one of the component parts of the United States Steel Company, and which employs 24,000 men, propose to establish a branch factory in Canada, and representatives of the company have just completed a tour of inspection prospective sites in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford. Fifteen acres are required, and the industry if established will give employment to two thousand men.

A Wise Decision

You have heard so much about these PAN-DRIED Oats that you have decided to ask your grocer for them.

We are glad that you have come to that point for we feel sure that their uniform cleanliness—their well-done flavor, will make you a permanent friend of

Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats

They are the leaders on the Canadian market.

Sold by the pound by good grocers.

The Tillson Coy., Limited TILSONBURG, Ont.