

# The "Helion" Light.

The incandescent lamp, which for twenty-five years has been the standard of the world's artificial illumination, must at last take a back seat, to make place for the "pure sunlight" which is now being made by man.

Every form of illumination at present holding sway in centres of industry is relegated to the past. There is but one light—that is, one good, true, pure and commercially possible light, brought down to a practical basis of manufacture, and that is the wonderful "Helion Light."

Ever since Sir Humphrey Davy about one hundred years ago discovered the electric light, and particularly since Edison's experiments, most every inventor in the country has been studying out means of bettering the electric light, both in making it cheaper to consumers and in perfecting its lighting facilities.

Few problems could be of greater importance to the public, and now that the whole problem has been solved, it will no doubt be but a comparatively short time before there will be in use in the homes, offices and workshops of the civilized world, millions of the tiny artificial suns, (Helion Lights).

That Thomas A. Edison's achievement in giving the public the incandescent lamp was a wonder, no one will deny, but no that a new light will shed pure white rays in place of the yellow flames which for a quarter of a century have stood for the highest example of illuminating achievement, has meant off to the inventors of the new light.

The discoverers of the new light are Herschel C. Parker, professor of physics in Columbia University, New York, and Walter G. Clark of New York. The scene of the achievement is the Phoenix laboratory at Columbia University.

The idea is not new, it has been thought of for years, and for years its realization has been the one aim of the two men, who have now brought their dreams into practical usefulness.

It was a dream, in fact, for Prof. Parker, following out the suggestion of Mr. Clark, "dreamed out" the new electric light on Mount McKinley, the highest point on the continent. As the professor climbed he pondered over the suggestion, and under the inspiration of the physical achievement, his mind conceived a thing that he believes will revolutionize the electric world.

Prof. Parker returned to Columbia University, and he and Mr. Clark went to work together to perfect the apparatus. For seven years they labored over their experiments, endeavoring to produce a higher degree of effective electric light at a lower cost to the consumer. They finally made the discovery that a combination of elements of which silicon was an important factor, when made into the form of a filament of about the size and shape of the Edison carbonized palm fibre filament, with which the public is familiar, gave a light that was much more effective than the Edison, at a far less cost.

The filament was made by introducing into a chamber the several materials in the form of vapors and depositing them upon a carbon filament as a base. When the new filament is thus made it is removed from the chamber where it has had its birth and anchored in an ordinary glass bulb. The light generated by this filament has been shown to be as high as eighty-two candle power, with a voltage of ninety, while an Edison lamp attached to the same current gave but sixteen candle power.

The light of the new lamp is further exactly that of diffused sunlight and has none of the common characteristics of the ordinary incandescent light. It shows under the spectrum, all the rays of the sun, while the Edison is a distinct yellow. Using this fact, as a basis the discoverers named their new light "Helion" after the Greek word, helios, meaning sun.

The efficiency of the ordinary incandescent lamp being about five watts per candle power, a watt being 1.746th of an electric horse power, experimentation by Professor Parker and Mr. Clark has enabled them greatly to improve, and they are now confident that they will soon be able to make a 20-watt lamp to give a 20-candle power light.

This will be all that can be expected, for what the consuming public wants is more light at less cost, and what the manufacturer wants is to get more light for the energy he expends in producing current to generate lights.

The discoverers of the new lights were just about to make the announcement of their new discovery when the world was marveling over wonderful lights which foreign scientists had brought to the fore. But now, when the relative merits of these lights and the Edison shown in comparison, there remains no doubt that the Helion is on top.

The merits of the several lights are shown by a comparison of the power required to produce a single candle-power. The Edison necessitates three and a quarter watts, the tantalum two watts, the tungsten one and a half watts, and the Parker-Clark or the "Helion" one watt.

The comparison shows that helion light will give the same degree of illumination as the ordinary electric incandescent with a consumption of one-third less the electrical power. The Helion lasts longer and gives more and better light, consequently it is cheaper.

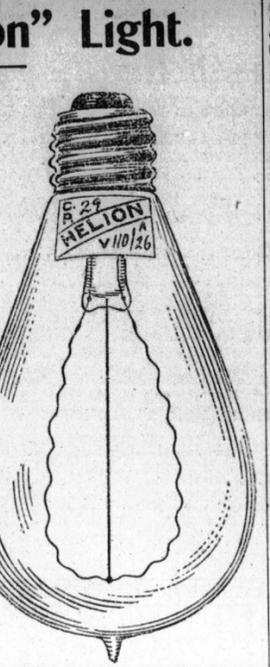
People who visited the Toronto Exhibition had an opportunity to test the relative values of the two lights, for demonstrations were given at the Exhibition grounds for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Campbell, a representative of the people interested in the new light, has already arrived in Toronto and taken up an office in Room 209 Stair Building, where a demonstrating apparatus has been installed.

The apparatus shows the difference in the rays of the both lights, i. e., the Edison incandescent and the "Helion," and by means of a meter shows the electric energy used.

The elements which enter into the manufacture of the helion filament have not yet been made public, the discoverers keeping these important details to themselves, and there is very much secrecy in the doings of their laboratory at Columbia University.

But, while it is natural for them to keep to themselves the secret of their hard-earned success, the value of their discovery is nevertheless to be none the more depreciated.



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fore you, are in the shape of regular formal agreements; in other cases there will be an attempt to prove a contract by letters. An agreement or combination can be made as well by letters as by a formal agreement solemnly drawn up and signed by the parties. In one form or another it is said that a number of these agreements which the Crown charges to be illegal, will be placed before you. The general complaint of the prosecution is that there is a limitation upon the price. There are these guilds or associations, one for the Province of Ontario, one for the Province of Quebec, one probably for the other Provinces, but we are more particularly concerned with the Ontario and Quebec Wholesale Guilds. As I said before, the firms, some men and corporations composing these guilds, are dealing in commodities which are staple, and, as I said before, the necessities of life, as well as other articles. There is besides that a Dominion Guild, and its constitution, as I understand, is that any person in good standing, being a member of the Ontario Guild, or the Quebec Guild, is a member of the Dominion Guild.

**The Specific Charges.**  
Now, it is charged that they assumed to say who shall be the wholesale dealer of this country, and that a list is furnished pursuant to these agreements, to the manufacturers, and that the manufacturers are not at liberty to sell to any persons except those mentioned upon this list. I have before me an agreement, the first one, which happens to be the starch manufacturers' agreement. This is the Edwardsburg Starch Company, large manufacturers of starch, an agreement made between them and the Price Committee representing the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild and the Quebec Wholesale Grocers' Guild. As I said before, the persons to whom they may sell are named in the list. They may not sell to anyone else, and they must sell according to agreement upon this list.

The first clause of the agreement reads: "That our list of prices on lines of grocery starches, as manufactured by us for sale to the retail trade shall hereafter be known as the prices at which our goods are to be and shall be sold at by our customers, the wholesale dealer, to the retail trade."

"2. That we will not sell nor will we permit any of our salesmen or representatives to sell or offer to sell to the retail trade at lower prices or on better terms of time and cash discount than those set forth in this agreement."

"4. That we will allow the trade discounts, etc."

"5. That we will not sell at better than list prices to any buying clubs, or retail co-operative buying organizations, or any brokerage or other combinations or any firms claiming to be strictly wholesale, unless such firm's name is on the list attached hereto or afterwards added by notice from the Price Committee of the Guild."

Then there are declarations that they will live up to the agreements, and by the articles of association, if I may so call them, of the Dominion Guild, it is provided that there shall be a system of inspection—an alternative name, I suppose, would be a detective system—by which these parties are kept in view, to see whether they are infringing any of the obligation or agreements entered into, either by cutting prices in any way, or by selling to persons other than those whose names are printed upon those lists.

Now, I have not pretended to offer you more than a bare outline of the way in which it will be presented to you when you come to hear the evidence. I have given you some of the salient points, and you will, therefore, consider whether these can be said to come within the spirit of the act, so as to oblige you to place the accused persons on their trial before a petit jury, or before a judge without a jury, as they may choose to elect.

**The Issue.**  
The argument on behalf of the Crown, of course, is that a monopoly of the whole supply of these goods, by these guilds, by these defendants and their associates, is a dangerous power, one that may lead to great abuses in the way of excluding competition and in other ways. It is a matter that, as I said before, has to be eventually—if you find a true bill—very carefully sifted, because it is only fair to those persons charged to say that the preliminary investigation that their agreements and their mode of dealing was entirely reasonable, and did not enhance the price of goods to the consumer. But that is a matter which will be tried, subject to your passing upon these bills—whether the object is to restrict to the sale of a commodity to members of the association, and to prevent anyone else from purchasing from manufacturers or suppliers or operators, and whether that is a lawful combination.

I have defined conspiracy for you, but you will observe that the statute does not require the prosecution to be necessary to enter into a criminal conspiracy. The statute also uses the words "dominates, agrees or arranges."

Then there is, in addition to what I have said about the system of inspection, a system of espionage, a detective system—a scale of fines or penalties to be imposed upon any person who is found infringing any of these laws, either by selling to persons, retailers or persons other than those mentioned in the lists, or by selling at lower prices.

As I said before, it may be that there will be individual and concrete cases presented to you, of hardship, favoring, possibly, of oppression, as claimed by the Crown, but after all, it is not necessary for the Crown to go so far as that. It is sufficient for you, as I said before, to find that these agreements, taken as a whole, are of such a nature that they might reasonably have the effect which is provided against by the statute.

In dealing with these cases you will bear in mind that you are not trying the case. You are only determining whether in your opinion there is sufficient evidence presented to you to justify you in sending the case on for full and complete investigation.

I have dealt with this particular case very much at large, because it will have to be elaborated and dealt with fully by the evidence, which will be offered in the shape of agreements. You may come to the conclusion, without any great amount of concrete evidence, that there is something in these agreements which requires further investigation. If so, your inquiry will not be so long as it otherwise would. In any event, you will do your duty in the premises, having regard to the great interests that are involved, both to the community at large, to the trade and commerce of the country, and to the persons who are charged with this offence.

Coroner Wells and Crown Attorney Cotter will lay the evidence before the Attorney-General and it will be for him to say whether criminal action against Morris, and Ferrill will follow the verdict against them.

**The Nature of the Agreement.**  
Some of these agreements which I have spoken of, which will be placed be-

fore you, are in the shape of regular formal agreements; in other cases there will be an attempt to prove a contract by letters. An agreement or combination can be made as well by letters as by a formal agreement solemnly drawn up and signed by the parties. In one form or another it is said that a number of these agreements which the Crown charges to be illegal, will be placed before you. The general complaint of the prosecution is that there is a limitation upon the price. There are these guilds or associations, one for the Province of Ontario, one for the Province of Quebec, one probably for the other Provinces, but we are more particularly concerned with the Ontario and Quebec Wholesale Guilds. As I said before, the firms, some men and corporations composing these guilds, are dealing in commodities which are staple, and, as I said before, the necessities of life, as well as other articles. There is besides that a Dominion Guild, and its constitution, as I understand, is that any person in good standing, being a member of the Ontario Guild, or the Quebec Guild, is a member of the Dominion Guild.

# MARKETS AND FINANCE

Saturday, October 12.—Steady prices and good sales were the order on Central Market this morning. Pouches went up a few cents in price. Vegetables were rather scarce with the exception of cauliflower. Broccoli were very cheap, and thousands of baskets were in. Meat was unchanged. Hay and straw are both dearer, the cause being that winter feeding has started already.

**Poultry and Dairy Produce.**  
Butter, per lb. .... 0.18 to 0.23  
Eggs, per dozen .... 0.25 to 0.31  
Chickens, pair .... 0.12 to 0.14  
Turkeys, pair .... 0.12 to 0.14  
Ducks, per pair .... 0.20 to 0.25

**Fruits.**  
Pears, basket .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Grapes, basket .... 0.15 to 0.20  
Plums, basket .... 0.15 to 0.15  
Lackberries, quart .... 0.15 to 0.15  
Crab apples, basket .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Apples, basket .... 0.12 to 0.15  
Raspberries, quart .... 0.10 to 0.12  
Peaches, basket .... 0.10 to 0.12  
Pineapples, steamed, quart .... 0.10 to 0.12  
Quinces, basket .... 0.20 to 0.25

**Vegetables.**  
Watercress, bunch .... 0.05 to 0.05  
Celery, per dozen .... 0.02 to 0.03  
Potatoes, bush .... 0.85 to 0.80  
Lettuce, white, dozen .... 0.25 to 0.25  
Cauliflower, each .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Cauliflowers, each .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Cabbage, dozen .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Onions, large, basket .... 0.40 to 0.40  
Do., pickling, basket .... 0.30 to 0.30  
Cucumbers, each .... 0.10 to 0.10  
Pickling cucumbers, basket .... 0.15 to 0.15  
Radishes, bunch .... 0.05 to 0.05  
Eggplant, each .... 0.10 to 0.10  
Mint, 2 bunches .... 0.35 to 0.40  
Beans, basket .... 0.20 to 0.20  
Do., each .... 0.05 to 0.10  
Corn, dozen .... 0.10 to 0.15  
Butter, per lb. .... 0.18 to 0.23  
Nutmeg, each .... 0.05 to 0.10  
Watermelons, each .... 0.10 to 0.10  
Cucumbers, each .... 0.10 to 0.10  
Citron, each .... 0.05 to 0.10

**Meats.**  
Beef, No. 1, cwt. .... 5.00 to 5.20  
Beef, No. 2, cwt. .... 4.80 to 5.00  
Beef, No. 3, cwt. .... 4.60 to 4.80  
Hog, per cwt. .... 5.25 to 5.50  
Live hogs, per cwt. .... 5.25 to 5.50  
Veal, per cwt. .... 8.00 to 8.50  
Butter, per lb. .... 0.18 to 0.23  
Yearling, lb. .... 0.09 to 0.10  
Lamb .... 0.10 to 0.12

**Fish.**  
Salmon, trout, lb. .... 12 1/2 to 0.00  
Smoked salmon, lb. .... 0.15 to 0.00  
Haddock, lb. .... 0.12 to 0.15  
White fish, per lb. .... 12 1/2 to 0.00  
Clams, dozen .... 0.25 to 0.15  
Ficorol, lb. .... 0.08 to 0.00

**The Hide Market.**  
Wool, pound, washed .... 0.24 to 0.00  
Wool, pound, unwashed .... 0.14 to 0.00  
Pelts, sheep, each .... 0.40 to 0.40  
Hides, No. 1, lb. .... 1.00 to 1.25  
Sheep skins, each .... 0.30 to 1.50  
Horse hides, each .... 2.00 to 3.00  
Hides, No. 2, lb. .... 0.75 to 0.90  
Hides, No. 3, lb. .... 0.60 to 0.70  
Hides, No. 4, lb. .... 0.05 to 0.00

**Grain Market.**  
Barley, per bushel .... 0.45 to 0.50  
Wheat, No. 1, bushel .... 1.00 to 1.00  
Wheat, No. 2, bushel .... 0.85 to 0.90  
Oats, per bushel .... 0.40 to 0.40  
Peas, per bushel .... 0.60 to 0.65  
Soybeans, per bushel .... 0.50 to 0.55  
Suckwheat, per bushel .... 0.50 to 0.55

**Hay and Wood.**  
Straw, per ton .... 15.00 to 20.00  
Hay, per ton .... 15.00 to 20.00  
Wood, per cord .... 15.00 to 20.00

**Toronto Farmers' Market.**  
The receipts of grain to-day were small. Wheat is higher, barley is higher, 100 bushels selling at 71 to 72c. Oats very firm, 100 bushels selling at 42 to 43c. Hay quiet and firm, at 22 to 24c per ton, straw nominal at 4 to 5c a ton.

**Cheese Markets.**  
Brantford.—There were 1150 offered; 650 sold at 12c to 13c. Next meeting Friday, Nov. 1.  
Ozawa.—At to-day's cheese board, 625 cheese were offered—422 white and 204 colored. All sold, white at 12c and colored at 13c to 14c.  
Napawa.—There were 200 white and 555 colored cheese offered. All sold, white at 12c to 13c; white, 12c to 14c; all sold.

**Winnipeg Wheat Market.**  
Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day:  
Wheat—Oct. 11-13 Dec. 11-13 2-4  
Bid. May 11-13 2-4  
Oats—Oct. 11-13 Dec. 11-13 1-4  
Bid. May 11-13 1-4

**British Cattle Markets.**  
London.—London cables are firmer at 10c to 12c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c to 10c per lb.

**Bradstreet's Trade Review.**  
Montreal.—General trade holds a good steady tone here. Wholesale and retail goods are moving well and the outlook is considered cheerful. Dry goods men report that the buying of winter goods has been heavy. Retailers, however, have been cautious and have not taken on unreasonably large stocks. The prevalence of high prices has also acted against buying. Woolen, silk and linen goods are exceedingly firm. In hardware there is an excellent movement of sporting lines and builders' hardware continues fairly active. Grocers report a good business from all parts of the country.

Toronto.—A fairly good volume of wholesale trade continues to move here. The business in staple lines is quite satisfactory. Values of all lines are firm. Further advances are noted in woolen goods. Canadian cotton mills are still backed up six months ahead. A good hardware trade is moving. Stocks for fall and winter use are going out in fairly large shipments. Large deliveries of all kinds of goods are being made by lake freights. These deliveries will continue heavy until the close of navigation. The iron market is active and firm and the demand has been brisk for some time. Supplies of some lines are fairly low. Leather has a quiet tone. Collections from all parts of the country are about as reported last week.

Winnipeg.—A fairly steady trade is holding here in all lines. A good wholesale trade is moving and general satis-

# MARKETS AND FINANCE

faction is expressed regarding the business outlook. The difficulty which business men generally have in the obtaining of credit is affecting business in all directions. Values of grain and all country products hold firm.

Vancouver and Victoria.—Trade here is affected by two disturbing factors—the tightness of money and the scarcity of labor.

Quebec.—No change is noticeable in the trade situation from that of the past week.

London.—The general movement of trade there continues fairly good.

Hamilton.—Both wholesale and retail trade is doing a fairly good business at the present moment. Shipments of wholesale goods are heavy. The demand for winter dry goods is fairly heavy and the trade outlook is considered satisfactory. Country produce is slow coming in and prices are firm.

Ottawa.—Trade holds moderately active here and the local retail trade is brisk.

**COBALT NOTES**  
W. A. Preston, M. P. P. for the Port Arthur and Rainy River Div., who is in Toronto, states that some very valuable silver finds have been made in the vicinity of Township, Nipissing District, and that prospecting is extremely active for this time of the year.

On the Green-Meehan property the main shaft is down 114 feet and drifting at the 100-foot level, 25 feet north and 45 feet south has been done.

A recent visit to the Temiskaming mine showed that that company were making big strides in development work. The main shaft is now down nearly 200 feet, and at a depth of 45 feet scattered bunches of silver were found.

A meeting of the directors of the Trethewey Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to call the annual general meeting of shareholders at an early date. The directors paid a visit to the mine this week, and it is expected that a statement will be prepared for the inspection of the stockholders.

Things about the camp this week have been comparatively quiet, the only excitement of any extent being aroused by the report of the strike on the Silver Leaf property. The absence of Organizer Roadhouse from the camp, and the fact that the weather has become too cold for the leaders to do any public speaking have practically caused the strike to become a dead issue.

Cobalt has for months past been in great need of a gymnasium, club-house, baths, etc., such as will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A. Provincial Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in town this week, and appointed a provisional board to act in the matter.

**A TIP TO INVESTORS.**  
A strong company of influential business men is being formed in Toronto to manufacture the new "HELION INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP" which will give notice in another part of this issue, as well as in many other recent American and Canadian publications, uses only one-third the current or gives three times the light of the ordinary lamp now in general use. The light emitted from this lamp has been aptly termed "ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT" on account of its white glow and adaptability for matching colors at night. As millions of incandescent electric lamps are used annually in Canada, it does not require a very vivid imagination to grasp how well the public will welcome this wonderful money-saving electric lamp.

We look upon this as a particularly interesting and inviting investment for the public, which need neither boasting nor boasting, for if what we hear is right, the probable profits are unusually large. We believe that shrewd investors will find something here of rare merit and grand worth, which will bear the closest scrutiny of experts.

In spite of the tight money market, which from present advices is becoming easier almost immediately, wise business men, who know, have been sending in their subscriptions and are of that opinion that the business will merit the best of what is offered and will insist upon having their share of the stock which is now being offered for subscription. You will do well to investigate.

Those who would be interested in a demonstration of the lamp will have an opportunity of seeing it during the month of October in the rear office on the ground floor of the Central Exchange Building, James street south, Hamilton, where it will be on exhibition every week day from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

These who cannot spare the time to call and see the lamp may address Mr. Campbell, who is in charge of the Company's affairs and who has intimated that a postcard from any of our readers will bring a prospectus and full particulars by return of mail.

Address your enquiries to W. M. Campbell, 209 Stair Building, Cor. Bay and Adelaide Sts., Toronto, Ont.

**HE WAS AFTER SOUVENIRS.**  
I had met Jones before. In fact, meeting him had become a sort of habit. The first time I saw him he was hanging by his feet, an apologetic, equipping mass, on the facade of Blarney Castle, kissing the stone of eloquence. My camera caught him in the act. "Gad," he spat, "this is important. It is of the first importance, will you? That'll prove to the folks back in Zanesville that I did it."

# Westinghouse Mining Motors

Motors for hoisting, hauling, drilling, cutting and driving of pumps and ventilating apparatus. Electricity in Mining is safer, more economical and more easily controlled than any other form of power. Water power can be utilized or separate steam plants concentrated. One mine recently effected an annual saving of over \$6000.00 by installing a Westinghouse system. Write nearest office for illustrated booklet. Free on request. Head Office and Works: Hamilton, Ont.

# The Canadian Westinghouse Co.

45 Limited  
District Offices: Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

on much longer—camera's at foot of the tree—lost it half way up!  
"His camera was smashed, so I used my own. 'Were you expecting me?' I asked, when he shinned down, with barked hands and frayed trousers.  
"No, not exactly. Look here—biggest pine cone in Germany, from the tallest tree on top of the highest hill in the Schwarzwald. There's something worth while!"

I admitted it, and we stood surveying the panorama of mounded hills, and deep cut gorges full of the sound of falling water.  
"Lovely!" I murmured.  
"The—Oh, yes, I s'pose it is. But say—I wonder if I couldn't find a bigger cone somewhere in these parts. Let's move on."—From "Jones, the Traveller," by Wilfred H. Auburn, in The Outing Magazine for October.

# LATE MR. WALKER.

Remains Arrived To-day and Funeral Takes Place To-morrow.  
The funeral of Mr. G. F. Lewis took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence at Winona, and was very largely attended. Rev. Mr. McNamara, of Winona and Rev. F. E. Howitt, of this city, conducted the last sad rites. The pall-bearers were E. D. Smith, M. Pettit, J. W. Smith, Hon. William Gibson, A. Pettit, I. Geddes, C. Birge and T. H. P. Carpenter. The floral offerings were very numerous and beautiful. The County Council sent a beautiful wreath.

The funeral of Elio Marko took place yesterday afternoon, from 27 Burlington street west and was largely attended. Rev. Father Constantine, of Buffalo, conducted the services and the pall-bearers were M. Rousseff, T. Dina, N. Xane, V. Taroff, M. Stocian and K. Mitse.

The remains of Miss Annie Ferguson were laid at rest yesterday afternoon the funeral taking place from the residence of her sister, 92 James street south. Rev. J. C. Sycamore officiated at the services and the pall-bearers were W. C. Coffy, J. Taylor, S. Gillies, C. Bamphyll, W. McGaw and W. Somerville.

The remains of Frank E. Walker arrived this morning on the 1025 train, C. P. R., from Montreal, accompanied by Frank Walker and Miss Ethel Walker. The body was taken to Mr. Walker's home at the corner of Main and Queen streets. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and it is expected that the aldermen, Parks Board and representatives of other municipal bodies will attend.

John Wood, for ten years employed by Hugh Sweeney & Co., passed away this morning at the City Hospital after an illness of a week. Deceased had been suffering with lung trouble. He was 45 years of age. The remains were shipped to Lindsay this morning for interment.

**QUEBEC BRIDGE INQUIRY.**  
Commissioners Sitting at Quebec—Leave for New York.  
Quebec, Oct. 11.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the Quebec bridge disaster have been very busy here for several days past looking over the evidence, and have also paid another visit to the bridge. They sat three times a day and concluded their work this evening. They now leave for New York, and will examine Mr. Theodore Cooper in that city on Monday morning. Mr. Kerr and Galbraith leave by the Quebec Central for the American metropolis to-morrow afternoon, and Mr. Holzgate will leave Montreal to-morrow evening. After examining Mr. Cooper the commissioners will leave for Phoenixville.

**BRITISH AIRSHIP DISMANTLED.**  
Nulli Secundus Damaged in Gale of Wind at Crystal Palace.  
London, Oct. 11.—The British airship Nulli Secundus which has been lying on the grounds of the Crystal Palace since its cruise over London on Saturday last, has been unable to ascend again on account of rain and adverse winds. The balloon was slightly damaged in a gale this morning, making necessary the dismantling of the airship. Great disappointment is expressed at its inability to return to Aldershot through the air, but the experience of the week has shown that such airships are useful only when the weather conditions are favorable.

**ONE OF THE RELIC THIEVES.**  
Frenchman Arrested in London With Books From French Library.  
London, Oct. 11.—A Frenchman giving the name of Posse was arrested here today on suspicion of being implicated with the Thomases of France in the theft of church treasures. In the prisoner's possession the police found three valuable books apparently taken from the National Library at Paris. He was held on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of stolen articles. The police believe that through the prisoner they will be able to trace some of the objects stolen from French churches and sold in England.

**DR. POTTS VERY LOW.**  
Consultation of Doctors, and No Hope Held Out for Recovery.  
Toronto, Oct. 12.—The condition of the Rev. Dr. Potts remained practically unaltered up to his last night. Earlier in the day there was a slight complication in connection with one eye, and Dr. R. A. Reeve was called in to consult with Dr. W. A. Jones. Absolutely no hopes are held for the reverend gentleman's recovery, and his present condition is very low.

Ginger Smith is a naval barber, and when not engaged about his ordinary duties aboard ship he does a roaring trade in shaves. One day, while shaving one of the men, with the usual crowd around Tubby Jones said to him: "Why is a barber the meanest man on earth?" "I couldn't say," replied Ginger. "Well," said Tubby, "because when he's not scraping for a living, he's sponging."

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