

Let Premier Laurier Finish His Work

LABOR CANDIDATE OFFERED \$700 TO WITHDRAW MR. J. W. McCANDLESS EXPOSES ELECTION PLOT

Was Approached by a
Stranger at His
Home.

MONEY OFFER
WAS REFUSED

Matter Reported to the Executive
Committee of Independent
Labor Party—McCandless
Issues a Signed
Statement.

An unsuccessful attempt was made not long ago to buy off the Labor candidate. A Conservative agent in the city offered Mr. McCandless \$700 if he would allow the election to go to Major Beattie by default, but the offer was refused. The man offered to increase the sum, but Mr. McCandless would have nothing to do with him. The matter was reported to the executive committee of the Labor party by the candidate.

The whole story is given to The Advertiser this afternoon over the signature of Mr. McCandless, who relates the circumstances of the case in plain language.

Here is Mr. McCandless' letter:

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Many stories have been circulated by our opponents regarding the Labor party candidate, and it is my desire to put myself right before the public. The charge was made at a public meeting recently that the Labor people invariably had their put and would sell out for little or nothing, and were generally "no good." The same statements are met with in my canvass.

Now I want to show the electors that the Labor party is not so easily bought as some people assert. Since it has been learned that I was a candidate, a man came to my house, in the afternoon, and asked to see me. I was not at home. One evening later, he came to the house between 11 and 12 o'clock and again asked to see me. I went out and talked with him. He was a stranger to me, but he said that he was a Conservative and wanted to talk election with me. He asked me if I would abandon the field, and I said that I could not. He asked me if \$500 would be any good to me and I said no. He then asked me if \$700 would be any inducement to me to withdraw. I said that it would not.

"We can easily arrange it," he said to me. "You can take this money, and go ahead with the election until nomination time, and then you could withdraw, leaving the seat to Major Beattie by acclamation. The party would be willing to put up considerable for that. If there is an election, it would cost them between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and they would have no good, as I was in the field and would run."

I told him that I would not betray my party for any money, and he said he would see me again. I told him that it would do me no good, as I was in the field and would run. Mr. Jos. Marks has also been told by certain Conservatives that there would be \$1,000 to divide if there was no contest. It was also suggested that the matter of nomination papers could be easily arranged, so that the Labor candidate could drop out after that.

I understand that if it had not been for Joseph Marks the Labor candidate could have been bought off for \$500. That is not true. Mr. Marks could not be bought, nor could the candidate. I wish to make known these facts to put ourselves right with the public. We are not for sale, nor have we been on the market. We are in this fight for the good of the working classes, and we intend to keep up the fight.

(Signed) J. W. McCANDLESS,
London, Oct. 24.

Mr. Marks' Corroboration.

When this statement was received by The Advertiser, Mr. Joseph T. Marks was interviewed regarding it. "I heard that it was said that the Labor candidate had been bought off," said Mr. Marks. "I did not know anything about the offer made to Mr. McCandless until last week, when he brought the matter to the attention of the executive committee. Mr. McCandless was worried about the offer, and told the whole story to the executive. I did not know that he was approached, as I said before, until at time, and I do not see how I could block a game of which I had not the slightest knowledge. Mr. McCandless could not have been bought off under any circumstances. Our opponents are not on the market, and our opponents understand that now."

LONDON LIBERALS AND THE ELECTION

The local contest closes with a panicky appeal for Mr. Beattie. His organ declares that "London Conservatives must not lose the fight at the last moment." An excited warning against over-confidence is uttered and the faithful are implored to do their duty at the polls.

Evidently there is a feeling of uneasiness in the Opposition camp. The organ assures us that "in his canvass the major finds the workmen are strongly with him," but somehow it gives the impression that the major has his doubts. His denunciation of Labor candidates was not the cleverest way of drumming up the Labor vote.

We are told further that Mr. Beattie will receive the vote of many Liberals "who desire to protest against the manipulation of the affairs of the party in this city and also to enter their disavowal of the work of the leaders at Ottawa."

The same oracle goes on to say that the chief opposition to Mr. Beattie will come from a discredited wing of the Liberal party.

The attitude of the Liberals is plainly worrying Mr. Beattie and his friends—and why not? Liberals are coolly told that a vote for Beattie will be interpreted as a vote against their leaders. They have been told also in plain English that the absence of a Liberal candidate is a confession that they believe all that is said against the Government. Under these taunts, can they feel that they have no interest or concern in the local contest?

On what ground does Mr. Beattie expect Liberal support?

The campaign against the Government is the filthiest waged in Canada since Confederation. Nearly all of the transactions upon which the Opposition bases its scandal talk occurred years ago. Why were they not exploited at the last general election? Because there was a great public issue—the Transcontinental Railway project—upon which the parties were sharply divided. It filled the public mind and overshadowed other questions. Today there is no such dominating issue. The progressive programme of the Government has left the Opposition nothing real or substantial to fight over. Mr. Borden has not been able to bring forward a constructive idea, measure or policy which would appeal to a great number of people. The Opposition has simply adopted a scandal campaign because it has nothing practical to offer, and can find no fault with the principal measures of the Government, past or projected. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier put it, the enemies of the administration have gone into the gutter for their campaign material. Their language and methods and spirit are no sweeter and cleaner in London than elsewhere. There is no place where the Opposition press is more unscrupulous and insulting. The Liberals of London can show their resentment of this organized campaign of calumny and hypocrisy, and their faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by voting against the candidate of the Opposition, who must accept full responsibility for his party's tactics.

Perhaps it will go against the grain of some Liberals to vote for other than a straight Liberal candidate. But it is the only way to strike a blow at the conspiracy of slander. No one need be reluctant to vote for the Labor candidate on personal grounds. He is respectable, industrious and well-informed. The Premier has said that he is not averse to seeing more Labor members in the House, and that their advice has been useful to the Government. The present administration has originated many Labor measures, and its decision to appoint a minister of Labor is an earnest that it will proceed further on the same lines. Liberalism and Labor are natural allies and Liberals, with the example of the Government before them, should not find it a great wrench to vote for a Labor candidate. If elected he would find more support and sympathy from the Liberals than from the Conservative side of the House. Perhaps nine times out of ten his independent judgment would lead him to support Government measures. A vote for McCandless is the logical course for every Liberal in the present state of affairs.

MURDERS GROOM ON BRIDAL TOUR

An Unsuccessful Suitor Shoots
Rival Dead a Few Hours
After the Wedding.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—On her bridal trip, which had begun scarcely an hour before, and seated in a railroad coach almost between her husband and a former suitor for her hand, Mrs. Fred Van Ingen last night saw the flash of the suitor's revolver, felt the grip of the husband's hand as the bullet killed him, and then fought for her life. When the girl appeared about to become the victim of the second bullet from the revolver, her uncle, a man with grey hair, but strong and cool under the excitement, rushed up and thrust his thumb beneath the hammer of the revolver, rendering the weapon harmless.

This was the story the other passengers on the Texas and Pacific "Canal" train told when they reached this city today, but the principal actors in the tragedy, most of whom are connected with Louisiana's leading families, have so far refused to discuss the matter.

The former suitor is F. S. Beaurve, of Plaquemine, La., at which place he was taken from the train and placed under arrest last night. The murdered man was Prof. Fred Van Ingen, a prominent teacher of Alexandria, La., and a relative of former Governor Blanchard. The bride is the daughter of James M. Rhorer, one of the leading officials of Iberville parish, residing at Baton Rouge. Beaurve is 24 years old and Van Ingen was 23.

The wedding took place yesterday at Alexandria. Beaurve was in town, having arrived there, it is reported, on the same day as Miss Rhorer. When the bride couple left for New Orleans he boarded the train, and after a time sat in a seat where he was facing Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen, with the bride between him and her husband. Other passengers said that Beaurve talked with the bride couple just before the shooting, and that his manner appeared cordial. The young woman's hands were in her husband's revolver and fired. After being disarmed Beaurve submitted to arrest.

WRITING FOR PRIZES AT THE COLLEGIATE

Seventy-two girls and 20 boys are writing today at the Collegiate Institute in the contest for the diamond ring given by ex-Ald. Thos. Gillen, and the prize offered by Mr. Frank Lawson, who is slated for the next president of the Canadian Club.

The girls are writing for the Gillen prize, and the boys for Mr. Lawson's.

The students have their choice of the following subjects:

"The Influence of Climate Upon People."

"Canada of the Twentieth Century."

"Aerial Navigation."

"The Falling Leaves."

"A Personal Experience."

"My Minister."

Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, principal of the London Normal School, will be the judge of the girls' writings, and Mr. Frank Lawson will award the boys' prize.

This is the tenth year Mr. Gillen has put up a ring for competition.

Elias Zavitz Dead.

Elias Zavitz, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Lobo, died in this city on Thursday after a long illness. Mr. Zavitz was 73 years old and was survived by one son, Chas. W. Zavitz, of lot 3, con. 9, Lobo. The funeral will be held on Sunday at Poplar Hill Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW MOSTLY FAIR.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Oct. 24—8 a.m.

Today—Strong easterly winds; cloudy, with local rains.

Sunday—Southerly winds; warm and mostly fair, but some local showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Today. Yesterday.

Min. Max. Min. Max.

London..... 55..... 61..... 54..... 60.....

Calgary..... 40..... 54..... 34..... 48.....

Winnipeg..... 34..... 48..... 28..... 42.....

Port Arthur..... 34..... 48..... 28..... 42.....

Perry Sound..... 34..... 48..... 28..... 42.....

Toronto..... 55..... 61..... 54..... 60.....

Ottawa..... 55..... 61..... 54..... 60.....

Montreal..... 55..... 61..... 54..... 60.....

Quebec..... 55..... 61..... 54..... 60.....

Father Point..... 46..... 60..... 40..... 54.....

Dawson..... 36..... 50..... 30..... 44.....

Atlin..... 36..... 50..... 30..... 44.....

Victoria..... 44..... 58..... 38..... 52.....

Vancouver..... 42..... 56..... 36..... 50.....

Kamloops..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

Edmonton..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

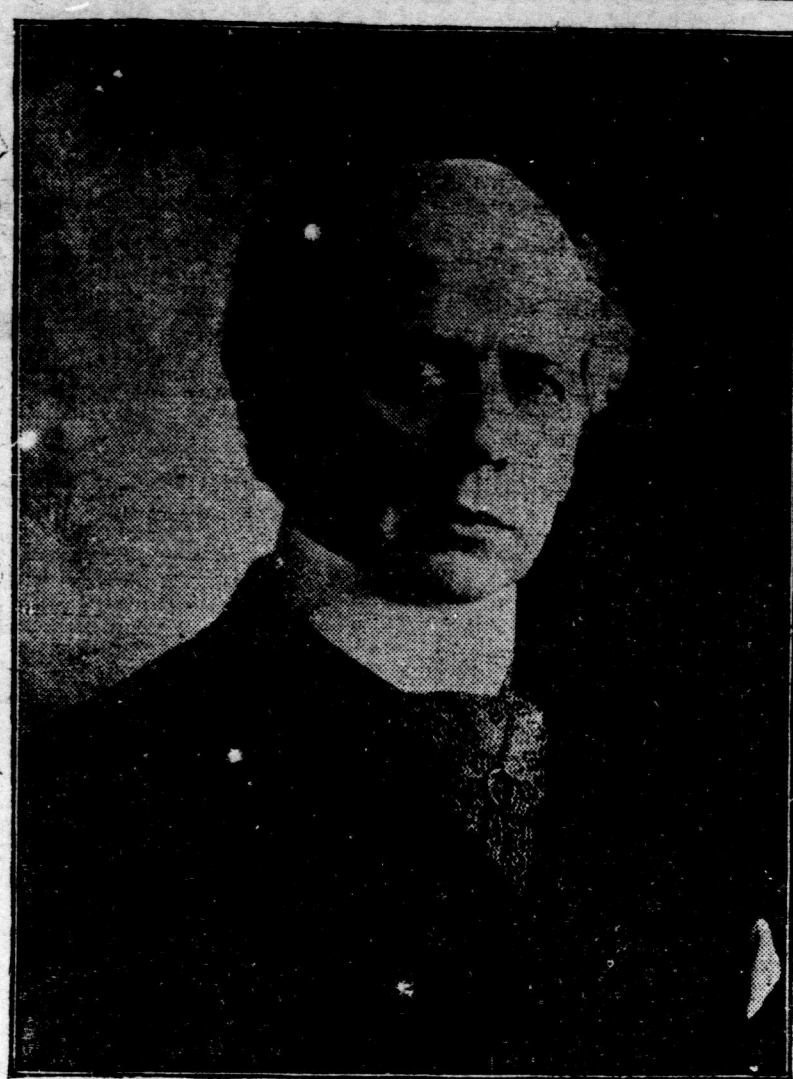
Battleford..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

Prince Albert..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

Qu'Appelle..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

St. John..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....

Halifax..... 38..... 52..... 32..... 46.....



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, CANADA'S FIRST STATESMAN.

A FORECAST OF THE VOTE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—An expert, who has secured his figures from independent Liberal and Conservative sources, gives the following forecast of Monday's polling by provinces:

	Lib.	Con.
Ontario.....	35	51
Quebec.....	54	11
Nova Scotia.....	15	3
New Brunswick.....	7	6
P. E. I.....	1	3
Manitoba.....	6	4
Saskatchewan.....	7	3
Alberta.....	5	2
British Columbia.....	4	3
Yukon.....	1	0

Government majority 49.

135 86

TURKEY CROP IS PLENTIFUL PRICES WILL BE LOWER

For Thanksgiving Birds Than Has Been the Case for Some
Years—14 Cents a Pound Will Be Outside
Price for Choice Birds.

"There will be plenty of Thanksgiving turkeys, and they will sell at fair prices," Manager A. E. Silverwood, of the Flavell Company to The Advertiser today.

The quantity of turkeys that will be ready for the market by Thanksgiving will be only a small percentage of the crop that is in the country, but still there will be plenty, I think, to meet the demand. Last Thanksgiving prices started high and then declined rapidly.

"This year I think they will start lower than they did last year, but will

remain steady, or have perhaps only a very slight rise. There is a good average crop of turkeys in the country, although many of them are not as far advanced at present as they sometimes are, owing to the very dry weather."

"I expect to see turkeys selling retail at from about 12 to 13 cents per pound on Thanksgiving, perhaps 14 cents for very choice birds. The prevailing prices for the farmers at country places where they are bought in large lots will be 9 cents a pound alive and 11 cents a pound dressed."

Caterer Will Sue 7th Officers For the Bill for the Quebec Trip

Officers Claim That Mr. Max Finch Did Not Keep Up to Contract.

Interesting developments are expected in connection with the refusal of the Seventh Regiment to pay in full the bill of Mr. Max Finch, caterer, for meals provided the regiment at the Quebec tercentenary.

The officers of the regiment objected to paying the entire bill on the ground that the contract in reference to the nature of the food to be provided had not been carried out.

The entire bill totalled \$1,211 50, and Mr. Finch was offered \$831 50 as a compromise.

The offer was refused, and Mr. Finch will now enter suit against the officers of the regiment at the January assizes, unless the matter is adjusted in the meantime.

A Test Case.

Mr. Finch today explained that yes-

terday's suit for \$97 against Capt. Gordon Ingram was in the nature of a test case, and that while the action had been no-suited, he was well satisfied with the result, for Judge Macbeth intimated that every officer in the regiment might be held liable for bills contracted by the regiment.

Accordingly one of the Seventh Regiment officers will be named as defendant in the suit, and the other officers as joint defendants.

Capt. Ingram, it is understood, was perfectly willing to pay his share of the bill, but desired that the entire matter be so adjusted that there would be no more trouble over the question of the regiment's payment.

The Bill.

The bill for the meals eaten by the men of the Seventh during the seven days they were away and on the road amounted to \$1,071 50, according to Mr. Finch's figures, and that of the officers \$240.

Mr. Percy Moore will act for the officers and Mr. M. P. McDonough for Mr. Finch.

Hurricane Destroys Nicaraguan Town

New Orleans, La., Oct. 24.—A cable to the Picaune from Bluefields, Nicaragua, under date of Oct. 21, says:

A disastrous hurricane swept the coast of Nicaragua last Friday to Sunday, destroying the towns of Rio Grande and Prinzapolka, and doing

considerable damage in the interior. Only meagre advices have been brought here by schooner, but it appears that the entire coast from Pearl Cays to Cape Gracias was swept, and there was much loss of life. The fruit steamer Dictator is here safe and uninjured.

Dorchester Roorbach Dr. Routledge Denies

A Conservative Charged With Bribery in Liberal
Interests—The Man Unknown to Dr. Routledge,
Who Says His Campaign Is Absolutely
Clean.

The roorbach, so common to Conservative politics in this city, has made its appearance, and as there is no Liberal candidate in London, it is levelled at Dr. Routledge, the Liberal candidate in East Middlesex.

Yesterday a warrant was sworn out before Squire Chittick, charging that a man named William Watcher, jun., of Dorchester, had made attempts to bribe several voters in that district. High Constable Hughes was given the warrant to execute, but the man is supposed to be in Hamilton.

Affidavits have been made supporting the charge by a man named Pyatt, a cousin of Watcher's, who declares that Watcher gave him a \$5 Molsons Bank bill if he would stay away from the polls on election day.

Watcher is also said to have gone to the house of a man named Johnson and told the women of the household that he was out buying votes for the Liberal candidate.

Liberals Deny It.

The Liberals declare emphatically that they have had absolutely nothing to do with Watcher, and declare that if there was any scheme to buy voters, it must have emanated from the Conservatives, as they have had nothing whatever to do with that sort of thing.

The Watchers are all Conservatives, and always have been, and have not been known to vote Liberal at any election.

Dr. Routledge was seen by The Advertiser, and he denies having had anything to do with Watcher.

"I do not know the man," he said. "I have never met him, and do not know him by sight. As for giving him money to buy voters it is absolutely false, as I have neither given him nor any other person a dollar to buy votes. My campaign, so far as I can learn, has been absolutely clean. I have

Continued on Page Nine.

GEORGE BRENER ON TRIAL JUDGMENT WAS DEFERRED

Crown Places Witness in Box to Prove Charge of Housebreaking—
Prisoner Took Stand and Swore He Bought the Jewels.

George Brener, who recently pleaded not guilty to breaking into the home of Mrs. Nellie Gray, 143 Elmwood avenue, and stealing \$175 worth of jewelry and \$7 in money, today appeared before Judge Elliott in the county judges' criminal court, for trial.

Judgment was reserved until Wednesday next, his honor stating that he had hoped in the face of some of the evidence offered by the defence an alibi would be proven. The accused himself swore that he had been at home reading from 6:30 until 10 o'clock the night of the robbery, Sept. 13, but no corroborative evidence to that effect was offered.

The Evidence.

No evidence was offered by Crown Attorney McKillop that Brener had actually entered Mrs. Gray's home, but in his argument he brought out the fact that when Brener was arrested some of the stolen property had been found upon him, in addition to six house-keys of different styles and sizes. Mr. McKillop also argued that

the prisoner's past record was against him.

Mr. Marshall Graydon appeared for Brener, and argued that no evidence had been produced to show that Brener had entered Mrs. Gray's home, or that he had even knowingly received stolen property. The accused had been for the past year a steady worker and had therefore no cause for stealing.

Mrs. Gray in the Box.

Mrs. Nellie Gray was the first witness called by the crown. Witness had left home on Sunday night, Sept. 13, shortly before 7 o'clock, to go to church, and had returned soon after 9 o'clock. The house had been locked up when witness left, but upon her return she discovered that the side door was unlocked. Burned matches were found on the floor of the house, and it was discovered that the following articles and \$7 in money had been stolen:

Three gold watches, a gold bracelet, gold pencil, gold toothpick, gold chain, and a gold ring.

Continued on Page Eight.

Woodstock Man Badly Injured Struck By a Stone on the Head

Presumed That Some Boy Threw
In—Patient Is Now
Doing Well.

Patrick Maloney, of Woodstock, was found lying on Dundas street, just east of Quebec street, a few evenings ago, and when taken to Victoria Hospital it was found that he had his head cut open, presumably by a big stone.

Just how the affair occurred the police are endeavoring to ascertain.

Mr. Maloney left his home in Woodstock to go to Detroit.

In some manner he got off the train at East London and wandered up on Dundas street.

Here the police believe he got into an altercation with some boys, and after passing on it is thought the stone was thrown by one of them.

At first it was feared that Mr. Maloney had suffered concussion of the brain, but he is making a good recovery, and no serious results are anticipated.

He is very anxious to find out if he can who it was that threw the stone, and if the police can locate the boy a prosecution will likely follow.

The Rain Is Welcome at This Time

The dry spell which has continued for a considerable period was broken last evening when a fine, warm rain commenced, lasting until noon today.

It was badly needed in the country, where the fall wheat and pastures were suffering. In many places the wheat is quite burnt up, owing to the continued dry weather, but it is thought that a warm rain, such as has fallen, will bring the crop on all right. The pasture lands are scorched, and it is very hard for cattle to get any grass.

Little fall plowing has been done, as the land was too dry and hard, and the farmer has been waiting impatiently to get to work.

In the north, the rain will extinguish the forest fires, which have been raging with much force lately.

In Western Ontario, there are also some bush fires, but none are of a serious nature. The rain will easily extinguish them.

The rain was just as the farmer wants it. He would be satisfied with a couple of days more such weather.

The Advertiser Bulletins on Monday

Monday is election day, and the results of the polling in London will be gathered by The Advertiser, as usual, by special messengers, and bulletined, as soon as they come in.

A special wire will bring the results

from all over the Dominion, and they will be bulletined from time to time.

An especially good service has been secured, and citizens are assured of authoritative results.

The bulletin service will be complete.

KNOTT & SINGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

CARPRAE CRESCENT—THE ROAD IS NOW GRADED AND SIDEWALK IS BEING LAID ON THE STREET. GAS AND WATER MAINS AND DRAIN HAVE BEEN LAID, AND FOOT BRIDGE LAID ON TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. ONLY TEN MINUTES WALK FROM MARKET. ONE OF THE RED PRESSED BRICK HOUSES HAS BEEN SOLD. A FEW LOTS AT FROM \$5 TO \$12 PER FOOT. WILL BE WORTH \$10 TO \$20 WITHIN A YEAR. GO OVER AND HAVE A LOOK.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 5x120 feet; a splendid lot. Call for particulars. Call for price.

YORK STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern; lot 50x138 feet. Call for price.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, call under all of house, veranda; lot 30x130 feet. Price, \$2,500.

OTTAWA AVENUE—New story and half solid brick, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, piped for gas and furnace, 3 cellars, fruit trees; lot 23x138 feet. Call for particulars. Call for price.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 10x120 feet; unlimited quantities of gravel and sand of the best grades; 10 acres of good market garden land. Call for particulars.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD STREETS—Best corner in north end. S. E. CORNER RICHMOND AND Huron streets. Modern house, large lot, Chesapeake and Maitland streets. See these choice corners.

Also lots in every part of city.

THE "V" RICHMOND STREET—All newly painted and in first-class repair; brick store, with large room above, and frame dwelling below. Call for particulars. Call for price.

SIMCOE STREET—The best vacant lot on the street, 40 feet by 138 feet.

RICHMOND STREET—Two vacant lots near Oxford street, and one near College avenue. The best vacant lots in the north end. Call for particulars.

WYRAV STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, water in house, good cellar; lot 30x138 feet. Only \$1,175, and will sell on easy terms.

SUNSHINE PARK—The only three lots on the survey for sale.

RICHMOND STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 50x138 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, block foundation, 6 rooms, brick side veranda, stable, new chicken coop, fruit trees and vines; lot 34x134 feet. Price, \$1,500.

LANGAERT STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 30x138 feet. Price, \$1,750. Easy terms.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story solid brick, stone foundation, 7 rooms, water inside, veranda; lot 40x130 feet. Price, \$2,100.

TEN ACRES—Comfortable buildings; 7 1/2 miles from London, five minutes' walk to postoffice; garden soil. Only \$1,000.

TO RENT—A small house, near market; five or more years from May, 1909. ENGLISH STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 40x132 feet. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 7 rooms, modern; lot 40x136 feet. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story veneer, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, large lot, good cellar, good back; lot 42x130 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—No. 367 St. James street. \$18 and water rates.

TO LET—No. 970 Princess avenue, modern, \$15, no water rates.

TO LET—No. 151 Terrace, York street, \$15, no water rates.

TO LET—No. 532 Talbot street. \$25 and water rates.

TO LET—No. 127 Kent street. \$15 and water rates.

TO LET—No. 165 John street. \$15, no water rates.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, lot 42x130 feet. \$2,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—TWO STORY AND ATTIC. Brick house, 9 rooms, finished in cypress, maple floors, DOWN STAIRS. HALL, BATH, KITCHEN, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. \$4,000.00. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

DREANEY AVENUE—Brick veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar. Lot 32x132 feet. Price, \$1,500.

50 acres, four miles to city; two-story brick house, 8 rooms, two first-class barns, cement foundation, stable, well fenced and well watered, soil clay loam.

55 acres, three miles from city; large brick house, on stone foundation, barn 80x32, cement foundation, stable for 20 head, 40 acres of maple sugar bush.

100 acres, near Arva, five miles to city; 14-story frame house, barn on cement foundation, soil clay loam.

150 acres, 100 acres nice level tillable land, 80 acres in pasture, with river running through, good maple sugar bush, barns, new, good frame house, windmill, water through all the buildings. Only \$1,700.

100 acres, right near the city; two-story solid brick house, large barn, implement sheds, etc. This is first-class land, will not be on the market after Nov. 1.

100 acres, seven miles to London. London Township; two-story frame house, 8 rooms and closets, one nice large barn on cement foundation, new windmill, water in barns, 3 acres of nice fruit (apples, pears, plums and small fruit). This is a first-class farm, and must be sold, and is one of the best bargains we have on our books today.

100 acres, five miles from city on main line; nice new brick house, built last summer, also a barn on cement foundation, built last fall; No. 2, for implementing, driveway, etc., water in buildings, 6 acres of nice sugar bush, soil clay loam, drained by tile.

16 acres, near the city; nice new brick house, with furnace, bath, closet, etc.; there is also a brick cottage on the property, barn and driveway, beautiful garden soil, with orchard of apples and pears.

50 acres, with good brick house, on cement foundation, barn 32x50, cement foundation, implement shed, house, good well, 3 acres of orchard, all nicely fenced by wire, half-mile to school, two miles to church, postoffice, cheese factory, etc. Price, \$1,700.

50 acres, one mile from car, on the main road; good brick house, 8 rooms, water in pasture; half-mile to school, church, village, postoffice, etc.

Two farms of 100 acres each, London Township, north, fitted with houses, both brick; well fenced, good barns, everything first-class farm. For sale on reasonable terms.

50 acres, five miles to city; nice two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 2 cellars, fruit trees, bank barn 34x50, spring and well water. This is a beautiful home, half-mile to village, church, etc. Price, \$2,000.

100 acres, Westminster Township; two-story solid brick house, first-class barn, all fenced with wire, windmill at the house, power mill on barn, water all through the house and barn. This is a first-class farm.

75 acres; 14-story frame house, three barns, hogpen, henhouse, new windmill, orchard and garden, 7 1/2 acres of good farm and can be bought for \$5,500, as the owner wishes to retire.

40 acres, two miles from city, on the car line, with good dwelling house, beautiful lawn and ornamental trees, good barn on stone foundation. A beautiful home.

J. G. ANDERSON, Money to Loan, Insurance, Etc.

NEW MODERN SOLID BRICK—DOUBLE parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, fully equipped bathroom, 2 cellars, furnace, veranda, large lot, Oxford street. 78 Helmut avenue.

Two CORNER LOTS, FOUR ACRES—Brick house, barn, orchard, 34 acres pasture; corner Byron road and Francis street, West London. Apply A. Francis.

WESTERN ONTARIO FARMS

While fine houses and tasteful surroundings do not, in themselves, constitute ideal homes, they certainly have an elevating and refining influence, and in combination with the true nobility of character that is the outgrowth of usefulness, such surroundings are helpful in the best sense of the word to those who live on that most healthful of places, the farm. In no other country can there be found more substantial, comfortable and commodious farm dwellings, barns and other outbuildings than on the farms of Western Ontario. There is a number of those farms for sale. Call, telephone or write for our list.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale: No. 574-50 acres in the Township of Alton, County of Middlesex; soil sand loam, 50 acres cleared, 40 acres mixed timber; one mile to Newbury, school, churches and market. Price, \$2,000. Will exchange for house and lot in a city or town.

No. 572-48 acres in the Township of Binsbrook, County of Wentworth; soil clay loam, cleared, half-acre of orchard, one-story house, 10 rooms, 2 cellars; 2 1/2 miles to Gleanfield railroad station and sixteen miles to Hamilton market. Price, \$2,000.

No. 574-50 acres in the Township of London; soil black sandy loam, about 40 fruit trees (apples, plums, cherries), one acre of Niagara grapes, splendid well of water and splendid 14-story frame house 24x30, splendid good double cellar under the whole of house, frame barn on stone foundation, stabling under, frame shed, two splendid henhouses, all in good repair. This will make a splendid fruit, poultry or garden farm; 1 1/2 miles from London market and postoffice. Price, \$4,200.

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AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

BENNETT'S
BIGGEST SHOW OF SEASON
WEEK OF OCTOBER 26
Election Returns From the Stage Monday Night
The Toymakers of Nuremberg
GREAT MUSICAL TREAT
8 Great Big Features 8
Charles Ahearn Comedy
OYOLE TROUPE
"Eel," World's Fastest Pacer
Will Be On Stage Again Wednesday Night.
O. DER SEATS NOW. TELEPHONE 706

The Sheffield Choir

ARMORIES, LONDON.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 11

1908

ONE CONCERT ONLY

Plan for subscribers opens Nov. 4, at
Heintzman & Co.'s. For the general public,
No. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30,
London, will have prompt attention.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHORUS

GRAND--Twice Today
BABES IN THE TUNNEL
TOYLAND EXTRAVAGANZA
Prices: Mat., 25, 50, 75; children, 25.
Evening, 25, 50, 75, 90.

STAR THEATRE

Pictures: "Kidnapped for Hate," sensation-
al; "New Way of Paying," comedy,
by boy detective.
Interesting songs, "Roll Around." 920

Special Rates Election Day

-VIA-

Southwestern Traction Co.

C. P. R.

Fast record of Empire of Britain.
Time, 5 days, 23 hours, 50 minutes. Best
record of 5 days, 23 minutes, made by
Empire of Ireland. For tickets apply
to P. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next
Bank of Commerce. Low rates to Old
Country.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS

SWIMMING POND

MORNING.

Boys, with their own towels and suit,
5 cents; men, with their own towels and
suit, 10 cents.

AFTERNOON.

With or without suit, 15 cents.
Sundays and holidays, 15 cents, all day.
Corner Dundas and Thames Streets.
Phone 2198.

C. P. R.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Tickets and
sailing lists for this and all other ocean
lines.
E. DE LA HOOKE, Agent.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
Church--Sunday, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ser-
mons by Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A.,
B.A. Afternoon addresses by Revs.
Graham, Hazen and John M. Gunn.
B.A. Singing by the school. On Tues-
day evening, Oct. 27, anniversary enter-
tainment, given by the boys and girls
of the school. Good programme pro-
vided. Admission, 10c, two for 20c. 91c

DANCING--NEW PALACE AUDI-
TORIUM. Ladies, Monday, gentlemen,
Tuesday evening. Weekly pop. Wednes-
day evening, Oct. 28. Invitation only.
Finest dancing academy in Canada.
Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

HEAR REV. WALTER MOFFAT'S
celebrated illustrated lecture, "A Mod-
ern Babylon," at the York Street Mis-
sion, Tuesday night, 7th inst. Admis-
sion, 10c and 5c. b

LEARN TO DANCE--RAPID TEACH-
ING. Low rates. Special attention
given to the latest styles. R. B. Millard, 25
Princess avenue. b

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES.
Bella, Biquetta, Phone 1355. Tony Villa's
Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue. b

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST--GOLD SEAL RING, WITH
monogram on seal. Reward at this
office. 920

LOST--STRING OF BLACK BEADS, ON
King, Burwell or Dundas street. Apply
this office. b

LOST, IN VICINITY OF COLBORNE
street and Pere Marquette--Gold chain
and locket, containing two photos. Re-
ward at this office. 920

LOST, ON CON. & LOBO, between vi-
lages--A brown overcoat, with map and
gloves in pocket. Finder will be re-
warded on notifying Mr. Harris, hotel-
keeper, Mount Brydges. b

SITUATIONS WANTED.
POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER for
elderly gentleman, by middle-aged
woman; good references. Apply 444
York. 91c-wy

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.
DUNDAS CENTRE SUNDAY SCHOOL
anniversary, Oct. 25--Rev. J. Williams,
Butcher, D.D., of London, England, will
preach morning and evening, and address
the school in the afternoon. Dr. Butcher
is one of the most eminent preachers of
the Wesleyan Church of England, and is
now visiting Canada. Don't fail to hear him. 920

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NOLAN--To Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Nolan,
Simcoe street, on Oct. 15, 1903, a son.

DEATHS.

MORRIS--At St. Joseph's Hospital, on
Oct. 23, 1903, Thomas Morris, beloved
husband of Annie Morris, aged 22 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 129
Oxford street, on Monday, Oct. 26, at
2:30 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral; re-
quiem high mass at 10 o'clock. Friends
and acquaintances please accept this
intimation. 91c

ZAVITZ--On Oct. 22, 1903, Elissa Zavitz,
aged 73 years.
Funeral from the residence of her
son, Charles W. Zavitz, lot 3, con. 3,
Lobo Township, on Sunday, Oct. 25, 1903,
at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances
please accept this intimation. Interment
at Poplar Hill Cemetery. b

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED--GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT
housework; one who will go home
nights. Apply Mrs. H. Ashplant, 466
King street. 91c

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Apply Mrs. Cady, 112 Elm-
wood avenue. 91c

FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND WAIST
makers wanted. Apply A. M. Yealand,
546 William street. 91c

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; no washing; every conven-
ience in house. Apply 27 Dundas street. 91c

WANTED AT ONCE--FIFTY WOMEN
and girls to trim apples. Gorman, Eck-
ert & Co., Rectory street. b

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED--
References required. Mrs. Smallman,
Colborne street. 91c

WANTED--PLAIN COOK; REFER-
ences required; household maid. Apply
before 10 a.m. after 8 p.m. Deacon,
Elmhurst, Worthing road. 91c

LADIES--MAKE SHIELDS AT HOME;
materials furnished; \$15 hundred; pat-
enters, stamped envelope. Dept. 329,
Imperial Shield Company, St. Louis, Mo.
91c-t

CHILD'S NURSE; RELIABLE
child's nurse. Apply Mrs. Geo. O'Neill,
Tucumseh House. 91c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED HOUSE-
MAID. Apply McEwen's, Intelligence
Office, 5014 Richmond street. 91c

WANTED--MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR
company, who can make herself gen-
erally useful. Apply 783 Waterloo street. 91c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED HOUSE-
MAID; good wages. Apply Tucumseh
House. 91c

WANTED--GOOD GENERAL SER-
VANT; must be competent. Apply 330
James street. 91c

WANTED--GOOD GENERAL. APPLY
Mr. Fisher, 40 Albert street. 91c

GIRL WANTED. APPLY 345 WELLING-
TON street. 91c

YOUNG LADY FOR JUNIOR POSITION
in wholesale office; printing plant; good
hand and be quick and correct at figures;
steno-grapher preferred. Box 68, Adver-
tiser. 91c

WANTED--A HOUSEMAID. APPLY
Mrs. Leonard, 922 Queen's avenue. 91c

WANTED--A HOUSEMAID. APPLY
Housekeeper, Victoria Hospital. 91c

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED FARM
hand; one good with cattle. Box 102,
Hilderton, Ont. b

WANTED--MAN TO GARDEN FOR
few days. Apply 434 Queen's avenue. b

BOY WANTED TO DO CHORES ON
farm. George Jackson, 37 Wellington. 91c

SALESMEN WANTED--WHY WORK
for \$1,000 monthly as a travelling sales-
man. We will teach you to earn one by
secure a position with reliable firm.
Hundreds of our graduates placed in
positions of honor and wealth. Free
catalogue. "A Knight of the Grip," for free
list of positions now open. Address Dept.
880, National Sales Training Association,
Chicago, Kansas City, New York,
Minneapolis, San Francisco. Write
nearest office. 91c-wy

OFFICE BOY WANTED BY WHOLE-
sale firm; good at figures; references re-
quired. Apply in own handwriting, Box
8, Advertiser. 91c

WANTED--PEELER FOR CRACKER
factory; state wages wanted. Address
E. J. Krue & Co., 243 Lafayette avenue,
Detroit, Mich. 91c

BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER--
Job done quickly. Wanton Shoe Repair
shop, 304 Dundas street. Phone 91c

WANTED--YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH
school or business college training to
qualify for positions in the Canadian
Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and C.P.R.;
must have knowledge of telegraph
work; freight, baggage and express.
Send for free prospectus. Railroad Col-
lege, 179 Dundas street. 91c-t

ROUTEMAN, REGULAR CUSTOMERS;
salary and commission. Alfred Tyler,
35 Clarence street. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20-ACRE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.
Caledon, 12 miles from London, 24 miles
from Guelph and Drayton village; excel-
lent farm at Drayton; brick house, bank
barn, orchard. For particulars write 145
Kent street, London. 91c-t

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grand piano; 10 years old; in perfect
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RIGHT piano; quiet winter; private
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large size, also parlor cook. Apply
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LIME, CEMENT, TILE,
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ment. Original cost, \$25; will take
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GREEN & CO., 405 YORK STREET,
London, best free-burning anthracite
coal; 25¢ per ton; best hard coal, 30¢
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mixed wood, per load, \$1.50. Phone 1281.

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No. 13, Bogardus mill, Alfred Tyler, 355
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Bulbs for Fall Planting
We import direct the very highest grade
Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Iris, etc.,
with the highest quality of the lowest
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smoke, no smell; guaranteed. See them
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 florist, 24 Dundas street. 91c

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are in order just now. Remember, we
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octaves, excellent tone, fully guaranteed.
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Oven. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try one.
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weight and lowest price. Box 439,
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for meals--Best in the city. Ladies, 15c;
gentlemen, 20c. Everybody welcome.
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ing plasterers. Agents for Paristone
hard wall plaster. Phone 1469. Henry
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We are ALL READY with the newest
lines of FALL AND WINTER READY-
TO-WEAR and TAILOR-MADE CLOTH-
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LEMEN'S in the latest fall styles.
PHONE 2766K. 431 HAMILTON ROAD. 91c

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GRAPHERS. Children's photos a special-
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& Mohan, rear 253 1/2 Dundas. b

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and laid promptly; all hand work. W.
Thorne, 239 York street. Phone 1764. b

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--Doing excellent business. Address Box
51, London Advertiser. 91c

CIGAR AND BILLIARD ROOM BUSI-
ness for sale, East London. Apply 483
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Bulbs of All Kinds
We have a fine assortment of the very
choicest bulbs. Come early and get what
you want. Flower Pots, Jarndine's,
Plant Food, etc. A. J. MORGAN, 113
Dundas street. b

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ONE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO,
fancy carved, 11-3 octaves, overstrung
bass, guaranteed 5 years only \$100, pay-
able \$3 per month. Heintzman & Co.,
72 Dundas street. b

GAS LIGHTS, INVERTED, ONE TO
two dollars; mantles, upright and in-
verted, ten to twenty-five cents; arc
lights, chandeliers and gas fittings. Lon-
don Gas Fixture Company, Clarence
street, below Dundas. 91c-t

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW
and complete line of stoves. We have
also all the latest styles in ladies' and
gentlemen's winter clothing and ladies'
fur; all kinds of carpets and linoleums.
With easy terms to suit the purchaser.
O. Goldberg & Co., 221 Wellington street. b

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latest styles. See our samples. The
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soft coal and wood delivered. Phone 729.
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Also a few good vacant lots on the
Wharfedale road, London South.
Apply R. H. SMITH, 15 Brighton
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FIRST-CLASS BABY BUGGY--USED
only a few months; will sell cheap. Box
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PRINTING PRESS, GORDON, FOOT
power, 100 lbs. type, and other
accessories; original cost, \$25; will take
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SPECIAL--Hawkins Daisy Flour,
Per Cwt., \$2.60. b

Choice Potatoes, per bag 90c

J. A. HENDERSON, Cash
Grocer,
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

DROP HEAD WILLIAMS SEWING
machine, nearly new, \$30. Box 38, Ad-
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511 BATHURST STREET, SIX ROOMS,
bath and cellar; \$7 per month. Apply 508
Horton street. 91c

TO LET--TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,
Clarence street, five minutes' walk
from G. T. R. station. Apply to Stanley
street. 91c-t

TO LET--SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE,
McClary avenue. Apply No. 1 Maryboro
Place, South London. 91c

TO LET--COTTAGE, WITH BARN, 28;
without, \$7.50. Apply 376 Ontario street. b

STORE TO LET, RICHMOND AND
Clarence street, suitable for den-
tist, doctor, or business which requires
good light; furnace, w.c., two wash
basins, gas, rear entrance. Apply R.
C. Eckert, 434 Queen's avenue. 91c

NICELY FURNISHED, WARM ROOMS;
board optional. 227 Horton street. 91c

COMMODOUS HOUSE, CENTRAL,
modern conveniences, 15 rooms, com-
plete, heating throughout. Apply 359
Dundas street. 91c

TO LET--SMALL FRAME HOUSE, 99
Cartwright street, adjacent to
stories, 23 Hope street. Apply N. Miller,
1 Masonic Temple, London. 91c

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, ON WATSON
street; large garden and fruit trees. 91c

14 STORY BRICK, HELLMUTH AVE-
nue, 14 stories, 14 floors, 14
chambers, 4 bedrooms, bath, furnace,
modern conveniences, Box 24, Advertiser. 91c

TO RENT--OFFICE, WITH VAULT, IN
Carling block, adjacent to H. Carling
or F. J. Hammond. 471-wt

HOUSES--\$8, \$7, \$5, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$13 and
\$14. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 32
King street. 91c-wt

TO LET--TWO SUITES OFFICES, NOS.
4 and 5, first floor, Fitzgerald block,
front office, 3 rooms; rear office refitted
very desirable flat. 6011. Apply Fitz-
gerald. Phone 401. 91c-wt

TO LET--BRICK HOUSE, MODERN,
eight rooms; also four rooms for light
housekeeping; central; low rent. Apply
429 Oxford street.

London Advertiser.

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers.
131-133 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

A LIBERAL OF THE OLD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal.]

"I appear before you in my capacity as leader of the Liberal party. This position I have held for over twenty-one years. I entered politics over thirty-four years ago as a humble follower of Mr. Mackenzie, who was the leader of the Liberal party. I followed him with great devotion, and when he was withdrawn from office I followed his successor, Mr. Blake, with great devotion also. I would have been happy to have remained as I was then—a private in the great army of the Liberal party, supporting the Liberal cause and Liberal principles. But fate decreed otherwise.

"Gentlemen, though I am not of your origin or race or creed, the political ideas I have are not borrowed from my ancestors of old France. The political ideas I have I have borrowed from the great statesmen of Great Britain. I am a Liberal of the English school. I do not remember that I have ever had any other ideas but these. Even when I was a student at old McGill, they were the sentiments of my youth, which I borrowed from my reading. My political ideas and ideals have been entirely from such men as Burke, Fox, Gladstone, Bright and Daniel O'Connell. These ideas I have borrowed and followed.

"From Burke I learned the great advantages of the British parliamentary system. From Fox I learned the glorious ideas and ideals of the true minority; from Bright, the great principles of democracy; from Gladstone the great principles of home rule; and from Daniel O'Connell to be generous and good and kind to all races of the world. I have followed the principles of a man who had such a large heart and such a ready sympathy. I have endeavored to follow these sentiments throughout my political career.

"After eighteen years of opposition, the position of leader of the Liberal party became vacant, and when my colleagues of the House of Commons—necessarily Protestant and English—were in the great majority—decided to place upon my head the crown of leader. I protested, and said I would not accept it. There were reasons of political weight as well as personal reasons. I felt that the task, difficult enough for anybody, would be doubly so for me on account of my race and my religion—I felt that it would be better that the leader of the party should be of the race and religion of the majority, and from the great Province of Ontario, which is, to tell the truth, the banner province of the great Dominion.

"I told the party it would be better to select a man of their own race and religion as leader, but they said, 'No; we shall follow you. Put yourself at our head. The Liberal party and the Liberal principles are broad enough to give to all people and races an equal measure of justice, liberty and light.'

"These are the principles which have animated me ever since that historic occasion—these are the principles which, whether in opposition or in office, I have endeavored to maintain, and to uphold, and I think I can claim after twelve years of office that these principles I have fought for are better recognized, better understood, and better appreciated than they were at any previous time in our history."

MR. HAYS' DENIAL.

Mr. Hays has taken the earliest opportunity to refute the story, published first in one of Hearst's yellow journals and reproduced in Canada for party purposes, to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway Company was anxious to withdraw from the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

Mr. Hays and his party have been at Prince Rupert, and were probably unaware of the conspiracy to discredit the great national undertaking until they reached Victoria a few days ago. When questioned by the Victoria Times, he said the story was hardly worth contradiction, and had been circulated for a purpose. The Grand Trunk, he declared, could not withdraw from its obligations if it would, and "would not if it could." He gave an enthusiastic account of the progress of construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and declared himself confident of the future.

There is not the slightest doubt that the attacks upon the Grand Trunk Pacific were inspired with the object of, injuring its financial credit. Canadian newspapers embellished the original story by alleging that the cost of the eastern division had been so swollen by "graft" that the Grand Trunk directors alleged a breach of contract by the Government. And this action has played a large part in

the Opposition's campaign during the past two or three weeks! The reckless and unscrupulous character of the warfare against the administration could not be more plainly illustrated.

IN EAST MIDDLESEX.

Dr. Routledge is too well and favorably known in East Middlesex to be damaged by eleventh-hour stories, intended to cast suspicion upon his election methods.

A Conservative in Dorchester has been accused of offering money to other Conservatives to absent themselves from the polls. It is a serious charge and in the interests of justice the man against whom it is laid should be apprehended, and the case fully ventilated. Probably some of Dr. Routledge's opponents are pleased that it cannot come before court before polling day.

The fair-minded electors of East Middlesex will not be influenced against the candidature of Dr. Routledge by such a story. He is not even acquainted with Watcher, the man accused of bribery, and he gives his word of honor that not a cent, so far as he knows, is being illegally spent in his behalf. Dr. Routledge has urged his workers not to do anything contrary to the spirit and letter of the law, and he has conducted a manly, decent and good-tempered campaign. No section of the electorate of East Middlesex will more keenly resent the attempt to discredit Dr. Routledge, by connecting his name with dishonorable election tactics, than his Conservative friends in the riding. They are numbered by the hundreds, and many are supporting him on personal grounds.

THE FARMERS' INTERESTS WELL CARED FOR.

When Hon. Sydney Fisher assumed the office of Minister of Agriculture he recognized that if the Dominion Experimental Farm was to realize its highest possibilities of usefulness it must be developed and made a practical aid to agriculture.

His first step was to appoint Mr. J. H. Grisdale, a thoroughly practical man, as agriculturist, and to set apart 200 acres to be worked as a dairy farm. Since then there has been a steady improvement in appearance and productivity. Next a systematic five-year rotation was followed, and the results have been marked. Placing the same value on the different products in each case the returns in 1930 were valued at \$2,776 64, which increased in 1931 to \$5,714 32, showing the advantage of following good rotation in growing suitable crops. During recent years further change has been introduced, and some twelve different rotations are being experimented with to obtain some exact data as to their comparative value.

In live stock the progress has been equally remarkable. At the start in 1899 35 cattle were kept for the full year, and about 30 extra head during the winter, whereas in 1930 110 cattle were kept the full year and 40 extra head during the winter. Four herds of pure-bred cattle were introduced in 1901, and these have made such progress that they compare favorably with the best herds found in the Dominion. A large number of imported sheep and bacon hogs were also purchased, so that visiting farmers can now find typical specimens of the highest class. The splendid herd of Canadian cattle, a breed which has been wonderfully advertised and helped through the medium of the Central Experimental Farm, has attracted widespread notice. A great deal has also been done in the dissemination of pure-bred stock from the farm.

The increasing of the number of branch farms has been of great assistance to farmers, especially in the newer-settled parts of the country and in the older parts of the country where the conditions seem to require local experiments in crop-growing especially.

In the agricultural branch there has been great expansion under Liberal administration. In 1896 Prof. Robertson, as dairy and agricultural commissioner, was given, for the purpose of his work, the sum of \$75,770, the greater portion of which represented expenditure and advances upon dairy establishments in the older provinces. He had no assistants. Hon. Mr. Fisher appreciating the great capacity of Prof. Robertson and the value of his work for the country, asked for increased money, and added from year to year division after division to his work, and provided for the year 1905-6 the sum of \$155,000, while the estimates authorized for last year provide for the sum of \$210,000, to be expended by the various divisions of that branch quite apart from the special estimate of \$150,000 provided towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products. It was in this branch of the department that the cold storage work was inaugurated. For a few years \$100,000 was spent, but now no regular expenditure is required, as private enterprise is sufficient to meet the demands of the trade.

Supervision of the handling of goods for export has been in charge of the markets' division of the department, and much has been done to stimulate the British market for our products. In this branch a complete system of inspection is in operation. Some money is still being spent on the refrigerator car system, but the demands of the trade are being largely met by the transportation companies, encouraged and strictly supervised and directed by the departmental staff. At first these transportation improvements applied only to butter, but later they were extended to cheese and finally to meats and fruits. By these and other means the interests of the agricultural industry have been cared for by the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Foster or Fielding?
Look out for the rooback!
Has the Laurier Government made you poor?
The Slanderband will turn off the tap on Monday.

MR. BORDEN'S HUMILIATION; HIS APOLOGY TO MR. HUGH GRAHAM

Shortly after the election of 1904, when the discovery was made that the Conservatives had had a huge campaign fund, the Opposition leader emphatically denied that he had had any knowledge of it.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, and himself a liberal contributor to the Conservative Equivocal, was, as treasurer of the fund, by L'Eveement, the French Conservative organ in Quebec, for \$2,389 33, alleged to be due for work done during the campaign.

At the trial of the action Mr. Graham went into the witness box and swore that it was in compliance with a letter of instruction received by him from "Mr. Borden, the chief," that thousands of dollars for campaign purposes were sent out according to the method laid down by Mr. Borden. Mr. Graham threw an interesting light on the financing of the Conservative campaign in Quebec Province, and swore that he himself subscribed at different times, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$4,000 and \$10,000—in all \$31,000. Continuing his evidence Mr. Graham said:

"Perhaps I had better go into a detailed explanation of the matter because it is a little involved. About the 24th of October—23rd or 24th of October—I received a letter from Mr. Borden, the chief, telling me that money must not be handled by any person, I believe—I won't quote the exact words, but to the effect that money must not be handled by men in the party, in public life, or words to that effect, and that it was better to have, in each province, persons appointed who were in every way acceptable to the party, locally. I sent a copy of that to all the different provinces where I was giving any assistance."

This sworn statement of a close political friend was met by Mr. Borden with a flat denial. In a speech at Montreal over a year ago the Opposition leader publicly declared in effect that Mr. Graham had perjured himself. Said he:

"I am reproached, I believe, on account of a letter supposed to have been written by me with regard to the distribution of money to men throughout the country, who are not in public life. During the campaign of 1904 no such letter was ever written."

AFTER.
[Harper's Weekly.]
Mother (from remote apartment)—What is little Willie crying about, Jane?
Jane—About the peaches, ma'am.
Mother—Well, go out in the yard and get him some.
Jane—He don't want um.
Mother—Well, what is he crying about?
Jane—'Bout the ones he's done had.

IN A HUSBANDLIKE TONE.
[Pittsburg.]
"Fanny has given notice."
"Why?"
"She says you spoke in a brutal manner to her on the telephone yesterday."

A BOY'S VIEW.
[Brooklyn Life.]
"Papa," exclaimed the youth, as the vast audience at the grand opera rose to its feet applauding and shouting its approval, at the final drop of the curtain, "how tickled everybody is that this thing is over!"

AT THE MUSEUM.
[Tatler.]
Attendant at Museum—Sir, you know well that dogs are not admitted here.
Visitor—He isn't my dog.
Attendant—But he followed you in.
Visitor—Well, so did you.

WHAT'S THE USE?
[Exchange.]
Tommy—Pop, a rooster doesn't have hair, does he?
Tommy's Pop—No, my son.
Tommy—Then what good does it do him to have a comb?

SHE GOT THROUGH.
[St. Louis Republic.]
Hix—I always have Dr. Emdin. When my mother-in-law was ten million acres under, he pulled her through.
Dix—Which way did he pull her?

WORSE AGAIN.
[Judge.]
Hypochondriac—I suffer a great deal with my eyes, doctor.
Busy Doctor—You'd suffer a great deal more without them, madam.

LIBERALS AND LABOR.
[Toronto Star.]
It would be a great mistake for any Liberal in South Toronto to suppose that the cause of J. G. O'Donoghue is not his cause. It is well to study the record of his achievements, but it is still more important to consider the future of Liberalism. Liberalism cannot afford to stand

Vote against Mr. Beattie as the candidate of the Slanderband.

Three Liberal candidates to be proud of: Routledge, Calvert and Smith.

The first page of our local contemporary looks like a special edition of the Police Gazette.

London Liberals who resent the disgraceful attacks upon their leaders should vote for Mr. McCandless.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the Opposition hasn't finished its term in Purgatory. Certainly it needs further purging.

Mr. Hume Elliott says that Mr. Beattie's east end speech was misreported in The Advertiser. Mr. Elliott was not at the east end meeting.

Mr. Hayes is enthusiastic over the prospects of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Perhaps he knows more about the railway business than the arm-chair critics of the project.

In view of the question of veracity thus raised by "Mr. Borden, the chief," it is not difficult to account for the strained relations between Mr. Graham and the Montreal Star on the one hand and the Conservative leader on the other.

Possibly with the view of winning back the financial and editorial assistance of Mr. Graham, Mr. Borden has deemed it wise to change his tone. Speaking at Montreal a few weeks ago the Opposition leader said:

"Let me say further, in respect to some alleged or supposed discrepancies between Mr. Graham and myself. With regard to a certain letter that the memoranda or men may be at fault to the date or contents of a letter; but I would be last to imagine and I am sure you will agree with me, that Mr. Graham would ever in the slightest degree deviate from the truth in any statement made by him, whether made under oath or otherwise. And I want to say that so far as my knowledge of Mr. Graham goes, I would infinitely rather rely upon his unsworn statement than upon the sworn affidavits of many of those men who are vilifying him in the Liberal press."

Could anything be more humiliating to a political party than to see its leader thus stultify himself? Yet this is the man who asks the Canadian electorate to place him at the head of affairs, and who in a recent manifesto declared that there are no "considerations of more transcendent importance than those which are concerned with the moral foundations upon which alone the permanency of democratic institutions can securely rest," and who, with such men as Foster, Fowler, Bennett, Roblin, Rogers and other of the same type as his closest political associates, promises, in the same manifesto, "if returned to power, a cabinet worthy of the highest ideals and truly representative of the great country which I shall serve!"

It is clear that Mr. Borden's political ideals and practices are sadly discordant.

still. As in days gone by it identified itself with the cause of responsible government and of representation by population, it ought today to identify itself with the fair representation of labor in Parliament.

AN AUTOCRAT.
[Washington Star.]
"Do you think that the people ought to rule?" asked the patriot.
"Don't ask me," answered the nervous man. "I'm prejudiced against the idea. I'm a baseball umpire."

THOSE DOGS!
[Boston Traveller.]
"My poor man, how did you acquire such a thirst?"
"Was disaway, mister: w'en de doctor operated on me he said, 'You forgot an' left a sponge inside o' me.'"

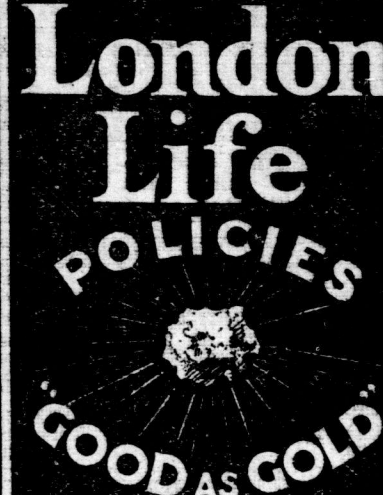
SUCCESS.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I find it difficult," he said, "to keep from feeling that my life has been a failure."
"Nonsense," she replied. "Why should you ever have such a thought? You have always made it possible for your wife to wear good clothes."

FOR A FRESH START.
[Montreal Herald.]
The western agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway are now proclaiming that, with the crop movement actually under way, the business depression is over for good. What is worth while to note, however, is that this ready recuperation has been made possible by the fact that in the last ten years in the west the process of settlement has gone on in earnest. What has enabled the railway to regain their confidence is the fact that there are a million people in the west now, where twelve years ago there were a couple of hundred thousand, and that they have ten million acres under grain, where formerly there were but two millions to draw from. The filling of the west with men is the great practical achievement of the Laurier administration, for the market created by the presence of the new population has been the means of restoring normal conditions in Eastern Canada as well of keeping at home those who formerly went to the States for work, and who will now go to the mills, which, springing up in every Canadian city in the past ten years, have been running on short time during the period of non-production that resulted from the dislocation of business in all the world's great financial centres. The revival is at hand, may even be said to be here, and for that we in Canada can thank Laurier and his work.

Wife and Children Left Penniless

Safeguard them against this terrifying contingency with our Life Rate Endowment.

Same rate as ordinary pay-till-death policy, with this difference—after you reach a certain age policy can be cashed for full death-claim value. Booklet if interested.



W. A. Winterstein, Inspectors
Geo. McBroome, Ordinary Branch
J. F. Manie, Supt. Indus. Branch.

IMPORTANT ARREST MADE IN SARNIA

Robert Colwell Charged With Having Exhoried \$500 From Charles Damm.

Sarnia, Oct. 23.—The steamer Canadian loaded several hundred tons of hay here yesterday for use on the lakes. The steamer Midland Prince is at the Point Edward elevator with 550,000 bushels of grain. The Sarnia boys were royally treated by the Wallaceburg team.

Robert Colwell, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued by Police Magistrate Ball, of Woodstock, in December, 1930, was arrested here today by Provincial Detective Sarvis, at the instance of Mr. D. S. McMillan. Colwell is charged with having by threats and violence secured from Mr. Charles Damm the sum of \$500. It is charged that in December of last year Robert Colwell and another man held up Charles Damm at the point of a revolver, in a Woodstock hotel, and compelled the latter to pay over \$500 in cash, and to give a mortgage for \$4,200, to prevent his arrest on a trumped-up charge of having guilty knowledge of the murder of a man named Fause.

It is stated that the man who was with Colwell claimed to be a constable, and, producing a revolver and handcuffs, told Damm that unless he gave him \$5,000 he would take him to the lock-up, whereupon Damm paid over to the supposed constable \$500, and subsequently gave him a mortgage on his farm for \$4,200. Shortly after this, Damm learned that he had been swindled by Colwell and his confederate, who had fled to the United States. Mr. McMillan met Colwell in Port Huron in the course of some lawsuit in which he was interested, and on pretence of securing an affidavit from him induced Colwell to call at his office here this morning, when the arrest was effected, by Detective Sarvis, who took his prisoner to Woodstock.

Members of the basketball team played an interesting game of basketball on the new field, resulting in favor of Ethel Broughton's team. The following is the line-up: Ethel Broughton (captain), Grace Johnston, Edna Holleran, Sheila Hetherington, Jessie Jackson, Mary Wismer, Meda Monroe (captain), Irene Corrigan, Beatrice French, Mary Wismer, Grace Moore, Judith Pendergast. The score was 14 to 7. T. Bertrand was referee.

TWO STIFF SENTENCES FOR MONTREAL TOUGHS

Montreal, Oct. 13.—Judge Choquette handed out stiff sentences today to two young toughs, who admitted beating and robbing a man of a diamond ring and gold watch valued at over \$1,000, three weeks ago. Hawthorne, who had a police record, got fourteen years, and Drury ten years. These two are suspected of having held up and beaten several citizens.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

GUILD REFUSED THEIR COMPANY

Mr. Zealand, of Hamilton Wholesale Grocers, Cross-Examined by Mr. Johnston.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Continuing his effort to break down the case of the complainants in the case against the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild before Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., for the defense, subjected Mr. H. W. Zealand, organizer of the Wholesale Grocers' Company, of Hamilton, to a severe cross-examination.

Witness admitted that his company had applied for membership in the Guild, but were refused. The company was organized in 1903, with nearly 60 shareholders, all retail grocers, who were given a bonus of one \$10 share on every five purchased. Witness increased \$500 in stock, and was given a bonus of \$5,000 stock for promotion fees. In the scheme to secure profits it was agreed that seven per cent should first be paid on stock, and that any surplus should then be divided among the purchasing shareholders, according to the size of their order. In all 800 accounts were secured on the company's books.

"By these facts, I should judge," said Mr. Johnston, "that none outside the sixty shareholding retailers secured any rebates from you; any special privileges in buying. And yet you call that an honest arrangement, a perfectly legitimate wholesale business?"

"I certainly do."

"Did you arrange with any manufacturer to entrust your company and machinery to handle his goods exclusively in Ontario?"

"And you found you could get goods on no other terms?"

"True."

"Then, after the first two years of business you found your members buying from other wholesale grocers?"

"Yes. Their travellers were knocking us, saying our lack of Guild membership prevented us getting goods at right prices."

Cut Off Profits.
Mr. Zealand told of the failure of the co-operative system in his business, and the employment of travellers, which move cut off the profits for the year ending July, 1905, when the sales to shareholders showed a falling off of \$25,000.

Mr. Johnston tried to get Mr. Zealand to admit that his firm was virtually an association of retailers, and read from a copy of the bylaws of the company, in which it was described as an organization of "retailers for the retailers." Witness said the wording was faulty.

"That means it was false," remarked Mr. Johnston.

"No," replied the witness. "It was the wrong wording, that's all."

Mr. Hugh Blair, of Eby, Blair & Co., wholesale grocers of Toronto, members of the Guild, was called for the defense. He had been in business since 1865, he said, the greater part of which was taken up with the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Johnston took up the examination.

The First Agitation.
"What was the first agitation for terms from the manufacturers?"

"About 1883 or 1884."

"What caused it?"

"In 1882 Col. Davidson and myself

Stephens' Ink is pleasant to write with and follows the pen ungrudgingly, even when much evaporated in the inkstand. It is the best ink for fountain pens. Resolutely refuse substitutes of

Stephens' Ink

discussed the tobacco trade conditions at Montreal with the other wholesale grocers, and we increased our prices two cents a pound to the retailer. "Give me a fair average of the net profits a wholesaler must make to carry on business." "He ought to get two or three per cent net on his turn over. The gross percentage would have to be over ten."

Sugar Proposition.
"Were you one of the wholesalers who approached the sugar refiners?"

"Yes."

"What was the proposition made to the sugar men?"

"That we get 1-8 cent a pound profit. But we didn't succeed."

"And how long have you been struggling with the refiners to get better arrangements?"

"We are struggling yet."

Equalized Rates.
Regarding the equalized rates, Mr. Johnston asked: "I believe it is cheaper to ship to Vancouver than to say Calgary."

"Yes, but we get over that by shipping our goods to Vancouver and dropping them off at Calgary, under a special permit from the company."

"Do you think that Equalized Rate Book creates a fair condition for wholesalers and retailers alike?"

"I do. There was no thought of discrimination."

"Having organized in 1903 what evils did you start out to remedy?"

"The greatest trouble was in wholesalers selling to consumers through the Grain Organization, a farmers' society."

France, looking apprehensively over the border, wonders if the Kaiser will rock the Morocco boat.

ROLLER SKATES Get a Pair Free

To Every Boy or Girl in London Who Will Bring Two of the Following Orders to -- -- --

The Advertiser Office

I hereby state that I have not taken The London Advertiser regularly for the past 30 days and in consideration of The Advertiser furnishing a Pair of Roller Skates free to

(Boy's or Girl's Name.)

I order The London Advertiser and agree to pay for the same at the rate of 10 cents per week for at least twelve (12) weeks.

Signed.....

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Start Today To Earn a Pair of Skates.

Bring in each order as soon as you get it and it will be placed to your credit.

Prizes given for One Order.

A Gun Metal Watch for Three Orders.

A long list of prizes to select from. See the Circulation Mgr. London Advertiser.

TROOPS STATIONED IN LONDON
SOME MILITARY HISTORYAn Interesting Paper Read by Mr. Thomas Champion, of Toronto.
Before the London and Middlesex Historical Society
the Other Evening.

The following is the interesting paper read by Mr. Thomas Champion, military editor of the Toronto Telegram, before the London and Middlesex Historical Society the other evening:

It is now rather hard to believe, but it is true, nevertheless, that less than forty years ago London, now so wholly given over to the pursuit of peaceful undertakings, was one of the most important military stations in Canada. West, now known as the Province of Ontario.

It was in the year 1836, just before the outbreak of the rebellion of the following year, that it was decided by the Imperial Government that it was important that there should be a military post in the province further west than Toronto, and that London was, all things being taken into consideration, the most suitable place. Hamilton was too near Toronto, Brantford was too small a place, while Windsor was too far off, and not sufficiently easy of access. So the authorities decided upon London.

First Troops.
The first troops sent to London consisted of a battery of Royal Artillery and a regiment of the line, or what passed for a regiment in those days, some 400 infantrymen.

It is wholly unnecessary to say anything more respecting the Royal Artillery than this, that one arm or other of this branch of the service has, obviously, taken part in every campaign, so it would be useless to attempt to specialize respecting any particular unit. From first to last, the records of the Royal Artillery have been one of distinction, and it may fitly be said to share the honors of all other regiments.

The first infantry regiment stationed in London was one of the most famous in the British Army, the Third-second Cornwall Regiment, remaining under that designation until 1858, when, in recognition of their devotion and heroism, during the siege of Lucknow, in the terrible days of the Indian mutiny, they were given an additional title, becoming the Third-second Regiment, Cornwall Light Infantry.

The regiment retained that title until 1881, when on the adoption of the territorial system throughout the British army, they were linked with the Forty-sixth Regiment, and became the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the old Forty-second being the first battalion of that corps, and the Forty-sixth the second.

Though so far as I know the Forty-sixth Regiment never served in Canada, yet they did yeoman service during the American war of independence, and as they are now allied to the Third-second Regiment, and had, like it, a distinguished reputation, I think the anecdote which I am about to tell will not be entirely out of place.

American War.
During the American war of independence, the light company of the Forty-sixth Regiment, with others from other corps, were brigaded as the light battalion. The insurgent colonists in arms were so harassed by this light brigade that they threw no quarter. In derision of this threat, and so to prevent mistakes, the light battalion dyed their feathers red, the Forty-sixth Regiment being now the only one of all the regiments of the line who furnished the color for it, which retains the distinction.

A turreted archway commemorating the defence of Lucknow, with two feathers rising from it, both borne on the regimental color of the present Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, recall these two famous incidents in the history of both battalions of the regiment.

When the Third-second Regiment was first stationed in London, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Maitland was in command of the corps, the majors being Thomas Henry Wingfield and John Palk. Among the captains was Frederick Markham, and John Eardly Wilmot. Ingils was an ensign, he having entered the service on Aug. 2, 1833.

The first named of these two officers, Capt. Markham, served in the rebellion in Canada in 1837-38, being severely wounded at the action of St. Denis, in Lower Canada, in 1838. Afterwards, during the Punjab campaign in India in 1848-49, Lieut.-Col. Markham, as he had then become, commanded his regiment, was present at the action of Soorajkoonh in 1848, and at the capture of Mooltan and Goojerat in the following year, receiving on the conclusion of peace with the insurgent tribes, the medal for gallantry, with three clasps, and created C.B.

During the period Capt. Markham was quartered in London he made himself exceedingly popular with everyone. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, very fond of horses, and a good shot. Until a few years ago there were some few people both in London and Toronto who remembered the gallant officer, and were able to re-

late many anecdotes respecting him, chiefly connected with his favorite pastime of riding and driving.

Famous Soldier.
Ensign Ingils afterwards became one of the most famous soldiers of the last century. He was a native Canadian, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1815, and was a grandson of Dr. Charles Ingils, the first bishop of Nova Scotia. Like his distinguished comrade, Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, he also served throughout the Punjab campaign. During the awful period when the city was waiting for relief, with the rebels at their very gates, no one knowing when they might succeed in effecting the capture of the place, the gallant Ingils maintained his composure. He, by his cheerful and sustaining spirit, was the comfort of the women and children, and there were many of them, his own wife being one of the number, who were shut up in the residency. He was constantly among the men of his command, all of whom were inspired through his splendid example of unselfish devotion to duty, to bear their own part unflinchingly, and it was required of them, to die with their faces to the enemy, before they would give up their trust.

For three months this state of things continued; when the night fell, the walls of Lucknow, was "Would God it were morn," and when the sun rose their wish again was "Pray God it were night."

At last relief came under Havelock, and thanks chiefly to the heroism and fortitude of Ingils, the place was saved. Further reference to the events of the Indian Mutiny would here be out of place, as I am simply speaking of a man who once lived in your midst. Ingils received the honor of knighthood for his services during the Indian Mutiny, was promoted major-general, subsequently becoming lieutenant-governor, and dying while Governor of Malta, in 1863. Lady Ingils survived her husband for nearly forty years, leaving a comparatively short time since.

A Famous Regiment.
Another famous regiment quartered in London from about 1850 until 1853 was the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a corps which at the present time bears no less than twenty-nine "honors" in its colors.

This corps was raised in 1688 and was at first known as Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot, it not being until 1714, 26 years later, that it had its title changed to that of "The Prince of Wales' Own Royal Fusiliers," in honor of the great-grandfather of our present King.

Whether this title was rather too cumbersome or not history does not say, but the reason it was changed was probably the last, for thirteen years later, in 1727, the first portion of it was dropped, the corps from the latter date to the present being known as The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The regiment was raised in Wales, its uniform from the first being scarlet with blue facings.

It had a wonderful record of war services, it being first engaged in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when the men had scarcely got beyond the stage of recruit. It served through Marlborough's campaign, being present at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet.

In 1759, it was present at the Battle of Minden, greatly distinguishing itself on that occasion.

The regiment was in the field during the whole of the American Revolutionary War, being one of those present at the first engagement at Lexington. It took part in the Egyptian campaign, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and later still, in 1807, it was at the capture of Copenhagen. In the following year it was ordered to the Peninsula, where it remained until 1814.

The gallant Welsh Fusiliers were present at the famous battle of Corunna, with its sad memories of the death of Sir John Moore. Later fought at Albuera, the Siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Bruges and Vittoria.

Again they were at San Sebastian, and also took part in the deadly conflicts in the Pyrenees, including Neville, Orthes and Toulouse.

When peace was concluded and Napoleon was banished in 1814, to the Isle of Elba, the 23rd returned to England, but a year later saw them again in the field under Wellington in Belgium, forming part of the army arrayed against the forces of Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba. The regiment was present at Quatre Bras and at the crowning victory of Waterloo,

marched on Paris and were there during the British occupation. For nearly forty years after this the 23rd saw no active service, but it was from London, the Forest City, that they left for the eastern campaign of 1854-56, in which they covered themselves with glory.

While the 23rd Regiment was in London a terrible circumstance took place in connection with a draft from Kingston, which was proceeding to London.

Accident on Lake Erie.
A lady, resident near the scene of the disaster, which took place in 1850, thus describes it in a letter to a Toronto relative, which letter, until very lately, was in my own possession:

"The dispatch steamer, on her way to Buffalo, ran into the Commerce propeller, bound for Port Stanley with a detachment of the 23rd Regiment on board. She sank in fifteen minutes, and forty men, women and children were lost.

"The assistant surgeon had left a wife and child in Kingston. He was lost. The other three officers were saved, but lost everything they had. One of them said he had just drawn three months' pay in advance. Henry went to see them today. They were all taken on board the Mines (the Government steamer). We just saw them leaving in the Earl Cathcart. An ensign (Sir Henry Chamberlain) and a few men are to remain here to attend to the melancholy duty of burying any of the poor fellows whose bodies may be washed on shore. They are bound for London. The regimental plate, wine, stores, etc., are all lost, and a very large sum of money. About 70 men are saved. The most of them were without clothes. They have been partly supplied from Dunville and this neighborhood, and we all sent them all the bedding and blankets we could spare. A poor little fellow, son of the commissary in Montreal, was going up with them for a pleasant trip and he was lost. You may suppose it banished everything else from our minds."

Lieut.-Col. Cruteley was in command of the Twenty-third when they were stationed in London, Major Chester the next officer in seniority. Among the subalterns was Lieut. Frederick Sayer, a young man who rendered himself exceedingly popular with everyone.

He was a famous athlete, conspicuous for his powers as a pedestrian and runner. "He was one of the first men of his regiment who was wounded at the battle of the Alma. Sir John Astley, in his interesting 'Fifty Years of My Life,' thus refers to Sayer: "Poor Fred Sayer, of the Twenty-third, the man I ran at Slough, has got a bad shot wound in his ankle. When I entered his ward he said to me: 'It's all over with the running now, mate, and, true enough, for he has got a terrible foot, and it don't look like carrying a spike shoe any more. A thousand pities, for he was real plimble.'"

Capt. Sayer retired from the army owing to his wound, and afterwards became police magistrate of Gibraltar.

It has been impossible for me to deal with the whole of the regiments or detachments who were stationed in London from 1837 until the commencement of the Crimean war, but I have taken two of the most prominent of them, whom all Londoners will feel proud that their city has had some connection with.

Royal Canadian Rifles.
Before concluding my remarks, I must refer to the Royal Canadian Rifles, a colonial corps formed for service in Canada in 1840, after the suppression of the rebellion in 1837-38, in both Upper and Lower Canada.

Gradually, as matters assumed their normal condition in Canada, and the militia were sent to their homes and the night guard dismissed, but permanent military force was deemed by the Imperial Government a necessity, for we find in the Globe of Oct. 10, 1840, the following paragraph:

"It is said that a provincial regiment is to be raised in Canada, to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, to be commanded by the governor as colonel, and to be composed of men who have spent fifteen years in the regular service. They are to be enlisted for twenty years, and to be allowed to work as artificers and laborers when not otherwise employed."

Organizing the Regiment.
On March 22 following there is a much longer notice, copied from the Montreal Herald, giving full particulars of the scheme. It runs thus:

"Some months ago we mentioned that it was in contemplation by the Government to raise a volunteer battalion in Canada, to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, composed of soldiers of the line who have served fifteen years. This regiment is to be stationed on the frontier, and from the enlistment is voluntary, as well as on highly favorable terms, there will be little chance of any desertions taking place, while the corps may be depended upon as an efficient body."

"The pay is to be the same as that of the Foot Guards, and the men are to be allowed to do agricultural labor and handicraft, when not engaged on military duties. A general order to this effect was issued by his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, commander of the forces, on the 4th inst. We hope the veteran adjutants who served in the volunteer battalions will not be forgotten by his excellency in bestowing commissions in the Royal Canadian Regiment."

The twelfth article of the condition of service, as promulgated in the general order, is important to those soldiers who, after fifteen years' free discharge and received the gratuity, it is as follows:

"12. Any man who has accepted free discharge with a gratuity and fifteen years' service, may, if deemed eligible from character and found fit for the service, may re-enlist upon the condition that he shall not receive any additional pay for length of service or good conduct, until the amount of the gratuity paid to him on his discharge shall have been saved. Officers commanding stations will, on the 31st inst., forward in duplicate to the deputy adjutant-general, a return of candidates of this description, according to the prescribed form (the character to be extracted from the parchment certificates), accompanied by a declaration of their fitness for service, signed by a military medical officer. This return will also show whether each candi-

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From the cheapest that's good, to the best that's made, that's the story of the Furniture we handle. We are particularly anxious to have you come in and see our new fall stock. So next week we are offering some extra inducements to the people of London.

These are a few of the leaders for the week:



EXTENSION TABLES,
solid oak, extend 8 feet long, nicely fluted leg, for \$9.50
Quarter-cut Oak Pedestal Extension Table, 8 feet long, with patent lock connecting pedestal and top of table, only \$22.50
Others as low as \$5.00

A large, polished Oak Sideboard, 18x32, British plate mirror, one drawer lined for silverware, large cupboard and linen drawer, \$23.00

Quarter-cut Oak Sideboard, full-shaped front, hand-polished. No better case made, for \$30.00

Quarter-cut Oak Buffet, with large cupboard and drawer space, hand-polished, beautiful stock, for \$25.00

Combination China Cabinet and Sideboard, with full-length linen drawer, for \$25.00

HERE IS A LIST OF A FEW SETS OF DINERS WE WILL
SELL AT THESE PRICES NEXT WEEK ONLY:

Quarter-cut Oak Frames, hand-polished, upholstered in pantasote, for \$12.50. Set of five small and one armchair.

Quarter-cut Oak frames, full box seat, upholstered in best leather, for, per set \$18.00.

Quarter-cut Oak Frame, shaped fronts, with a large claw foot. Best leather-upholstered, per set \$25.00.

These goods are all new fall designs and are made to wear as well as to look well. Come in and get the first choice of these bargains.

BOTT & BROWN
Furniture Dealers. 129 Dundas St.

date is married or unmarried, and the number of children."

The Officers.
This was the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment which, its day of usefulness having passed away, was finally disbanded about 22 years since. Among its officers in its 30 years of existence were several well-known men. One of these was Col. Muter, who had served in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Talavera; also during the war of 1812, when he was present at the attack upon New Orleans.

Lieut. and Adj. McDonnell was also a well-known man. He had been an active officer of the Canadian militia during the rebellion. Capt. John Clarke was another of its officers, having exchanged into it from the One Hundredth Regiment. Hillier Givins, a grandson of Col. Givins, the Indian commissioner, also held a lieutenant's commission therein. It possessed a splendid band. One of its masters, Mr. Harkness, was killed in the calamitous Desjardins Canal accident. It is almost needless to add that a regiment this corps never saw a shot fired in anger, yet its members had served in all quarters of the globe, and at one time more than four-fifths of them were medals for war services. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment was very popular among young men entering the army as officers, either in England or Canada, few Canadians seeking to obtain commissions in it, yet when it was disbanded there were many who regretted it.

The Royal Canadians.
Noted—it may be of interest to many citizens to know that the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment were stationed in London in 1861, and remained here for about three years. The band, the most famous in Canada, was selected to accompany the Prince of Wales on his tour through Canada in 1860.

The Rev. G. M. Innes (Dean of Huron) was adjutant, and on his promotion to a captaincy in 1858, was succeeded by Adj. Miller, who retired on a captaincy in 1855. Capt. Cook served with the regiment when here. Sergt.-Major Gray, at one time public librarian, also retired while the regiment was stationed here. All of the above officers took up their residence in London after retirement from the army, but have all since passed away.

Several of the members of the band took their discharge while stationed here, among whom were Wm. Hiscott (later bandmaster of the Seventh Battalion), Chris. and Joseph Teale, Sam Charlton, the famous clarinet player, Joseph Coughlin and others.

The correct designation was Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, not Royal Canadian Regiment.

INDISPENSABLE TO MOTHERS
"I am satisfied that Baby's Own Tablets are indispensable to mothers," says Mrs. Abraham Bouche.

"Before using the Tablets my baby was cross, peevish, and not thriving well; but the Tablets have worked a great change and my little one is well and happy." This is the verdict of all mothers who have used these Tablets. And better still, mothers have the guarantee of a government analyst that Baby's Own Tablets are absolutely safe—that they contain not one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Golfers are beginning to complain that the return of popularity of tennis is putting them out of business in some of the more fashionable summer

CHARCOAL

(BEAVER BRAND)
Is the Modern KINDLING

No blowing away at a smokey wood kindled fire—just light the paper and place on a little charcoal. It kindles instantly. Your grocer will sell you a Large Sack for Ten Cents or we will deliver it to your home.

25 BUSHELS FOR \$3.50

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Limited
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DOMINION ELECTIONS

OCTOBER 26 SINGLE FARE

For Round Trip

between all stations in Canada. Tickets good going Oct. 23, 24 and 25, returning until Oct. 27.
H. F. Mceller, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. J. W. Kearns, T. P. A., London, Ont.

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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Corian sails Oct. 16 Nov. 13
Vigilant sails Oct. 22 Nov. 19
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Sardinian sails Oct. 24
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General Election Day

OCTOBER 26, 1908

Single Fare

FOR ROUND TRIP

Between all stations in Canada. Tickets good going Oct. 23, 24, 25 and 26, returning until Oct. 27, 1908, inclusive. Full information at city office, 415 Richmond street.

THOS. EVANS C.P.A.; S. H. PALMER, D. P. A., St. Thomas; O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago. ywt

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Dominion Elections, Oct. 26

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*8:40 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *4:45 a.m., *11:58 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *2:40 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).
The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.
Depart for the west—*8:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.
The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:37 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:55 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *9:20 p.m.
Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., *8:28 a.m., *5:28 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only. **Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.
*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive—*3:45 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.
*To and from Walkerville without change. Trains not *starred* to Port Stanley.

WABASH

will sell during the month of September and October one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, MEXICO, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS.

Tickets will be on sale via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges. See the report and true route to the above points.

For full particulars call on your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 62 Yonge street (Traders Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS HUNTING GROUNDS

are reached by the Grand Trunk.

Return Tickets at Single Fare

on sale daily until Nov. 3, to all points in hunting territory. Return, daily, Dec. 5, or until close of navigation, if earlier, to points reached by steamers.

Dominion Elections

Return tickets at single fare, between all stations in Canada, daily, between Oct. 26, and return limit, Oct. 27, 1908. For full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

MOOSE

OPEN SEASON

New Brunswick

September 15 — November 30

Nova Scotia

October 1 — November 30

Quebec

September 1 — December 31

Write General Passenger Department.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

MONCTON, N. B.
Or Toronto ticket office, 51 King street east, for free copies of "MOOSE IN THE MICMAC COUNTRY."

"FISHING AND HUNTING."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Quebec—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Shannon.
New York and Boston—Mediteranean.

Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Shannon.
Philadelphia—Quebec—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.

DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—London—Vla. Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts.

The sheath skirt is not new in Burmah, where the women wear a garment split to the waist, "now concealing, now revealing."

ALL DISTRESS FROM STOMACH AND INDIGESTION IS ENDED FOREVER

ALL MISERY IN THE STOMACH WILL BE RELIEVED FIVE MINUTES AFTER TAKING DIAPEPSIN.

Why not start now—today, and forever rid yourself of Stomach trouble and indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapepsin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspe

Boxing, Hockey,
Basketball

Sport

Written by
Southpaw.

SOOP 'ER UP.
Whistler's fingers 'l the lap
O' brow auld weenter noo,
MacPherson, skip, that canny chap,
Anticipates a few.
He's polshin' his curlin' stanes,
"Tak't fra the garret doon,
An' singin' saftly ti himsel:
"It is not yet but soon."

Jack Frost; ye ken, is on the way,
His train is 'f the blae
But he'll be here w' icy breath
To cover up the loch.
An' then McCutcheon, Stuart, Scott,
Tam Tinsley, an' mae!
What we wull do till Higgle, skip—
Losh! Aw am ashamed to tell.

We've bided lang w' shuffle board,
Our een are an the tee.
(We practice w' the besom while
We're playin' gowf, ye see.)
We're yearnin' for the roarin' game
Upon the glist'ning rink
When weenter comes intil its ane
An' simmer's an the blink.
—Exchange.

THAT WAS A NEAT little trick Dr. F. L. Wood turned yesterday with Fair Hazel at the Baltimore Gentlemen's Driving Park. There were nine starters in the race and the bookies and the bettors couldn't see the game little Canadian mare at all. Six to one makes nice odds, especially on a horse that is only a week before coming second in a class two seconds faster.

THE EEL will make another appearance on Bennett's stage next Wednesday, and it is needless to say will receive a big reception.

MESSRS. ENTRICKEN and McEwen were tendered a reception at Tavistock yesterday. Among the features was a big parade, followed by a banquet.

GIB BICE, of the local intermediate Rugby team, hopes London to have a chance for the championship, or at least to tie. In order to even the Lon-

Latest Gridiron Jottings and Curling Notes

Racing, Football,
Bowling

Briefs

Rambler Club Takes Exceptions
To Statements Regarding Runners

Secretary Shannon Denies That Club's Athletes Are Tainted in Any Way.

London, Oct. 23, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Under the heading of "Have Local Runners Accepted Money?" you make some statements in your paper last night that appear to be a deliberate knock at local runners. I do not know anything about the Middlesex County relay team, but I can speak for the three Rambler men mentioned. In the first place you say that some of these men have cleaned up about \$200 each. Now, what kind of fall fair are being held that can give away money like this? The only places where these could run that I know of are Lambeth and Strathroy, and I am pretty sure that these two places did not offer hundreds of dollars in money for foot races. Of the three Rambler men, two have not received one cent beyond legitimate expenses, and the third I have not seen yet to get his denial, but have no doubt that I could do so. It is easy enough to print these statements of how much money these runners are getting, but it is not fair to the men themselves to accuse them of being professionals. What they are on the carpet for, I think, running at a couple of unregistered meets.

As for the C. A. A. U. scout, I think you will find that this is a local man with an imaginary grievance. This grievance is found in the third paragraph of last night's article. Several times within the past few months you have made a certain statement about what players the London Rugby team

was going after and (although I think you were perfectly right in this) this statement would about answer that paragraph, why these men left the Y. M. C. A. If the Rambler were made of the same kind of material as the C. A. A. U. scout there would be a couple of local runners in whom he is much interested up on the carpet with certain questions to answer pertaining to professionalism.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will believe our runners innocent until such time as they are proven guilty. I remain, yours very truly,
R. S. SHANNON,
Secretary Rambler Club.

ANSWER—Mr. Shannon is perfectly within his rights in asking that the runners in question be looked upon as innocent until proven otherwise. However, The Advertiser, in spite of the fact that it received its information from what it considers a most authentic source, did not say outright that the runners were guilty of any breach of the C. A. A. U. rules.

The article in question read in part as follows:
The latest tip handed out is to the effect that a number of local and neighboring runners have been or will be professionalized by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union for participation in races for money at fall fairs. Some of the runners are said to have recently admitted to a C. A. A. U. scout who was nosing around here that they had cleaned up \$200 apiece at the fairs.

Adams and his brother and Sweeney were formerly members of the Y. M. C. A., but left that body to throw in their lot with the Rambler, which club is said to have paid their expenses and entry fees at different places.

LOCAL SPORTS
TODAY'S RUGBY.
Senior.
Argos at Ottawa.
Montreal at Hamilton.
Intermediate.
Dundas at Argos.

Junior.
Petrolia at Western University.
St. Jerome's College at Hamilton.
St. Michael's at Parkdale II.
L. A. A. at St. Michael's.
Aurora Lee at Parkdale.
Victoria at Dundas.
Alerts at Beavers.

LOBERT HAS CLOSE CALL IN MICHIGAN CITY
Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 23.—Hans Lobert, star infielder of the Cincinnati Reds, came near losing his life via the suffocation route here Friday afternoon. Lobert came here a few days ago to visit John Ganzel, manager of the Cincinnati team, and early in the afternoon he went to the bathroom to shave himself.

An instantaneous heater was standing in the room and the gas generated from it overcame the ballplayer and he fell to the floor unconscious. Luckily Ganzel ran out of matches while raking the rear lawn of his home and returned to the house to get a fresh supply. Upon entering he heard moans emanating from the bathroom and investigating he found Lobert on the floor.

A physician was called and after an hour's hard work restored the Cincinnati to consciousness.

TY COBB MEETS WITH PAINFUL INJURY
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23.—Ty Cobb, champion hitter of the Detroit baseball team, was painfully hurt at the fair grounds this afternoon. While crossing the race-track, Cobb slipped on a wet plank and fell to the ground, striking on his right shoulder and arm. An examination showed that his right hand was sprained and his arm bruised. Cobb, who is a Georgian, was brought here as a fair attraction.

MINOR HEIR WILL ATTEMPT NEW MARK
Chicago, Oct. 23.—Chicago's harness racing will close tomorrow at the West Chicago Driving Park, Austr. The programme is the best ever attempted in the last four years. Minor Heir, 1:59½, the great pacing king, will attempt to lower the half-mile track record of 2:01½, held by Dan Patch, and the sensational brother and sister, Hedgewood, 2:02¼, and Lady Maud C., 2:04¼, will be in a match race—best two in three.

Minor Heir will be driven by Charles Deay, of Palatine, Ill., who has so successfully piloted him this summer, and Hedgewood Boy will be handled by Al Sweet and Lady Maud C., with Walter Palmer up.

SPEED McALEER'S NEED
Manager of Browns Will Bear It Ever in Mind in Building Team for 1909.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—One word will be in the mind of Manager McAleer of the Browns, until next season. The word is "speed." The lack of it cost the St. Louis team the American League pennant this season, and McAleer intends to have speed in the club next year if he has to sacrifice batting, fielding and brains to get it.

What trading or buying is done during the winter to build up the team for 1909 will be with the idea of gaining speed.

don must win its remaining three games in addition to defeating Dundas, if the disputed game is thrown out, while Hamilton must take a fall out of Dundas.

LONDON has much to learn about field sports, particularly pole vaulting and discus hurling. The record for the former is something over 12 feet, and that for the latter over 170 feet. At the Varsity games yesterday the college athletes had great difficulty in reaching 8 feet 3 inches, while 82 feet 5 inches was the best that was done with the discus.

DISCUS THROWING is a new one in London, but they have been pole vaulting here for years, and it seems strange that few really good pole vaulters have been developed.

NELSON GEORGE, the Varsity champion, is an almost perfect type of athlete. He is sturdy, yet withal very lithe. "I'm proud of you!" he smiled as the enthusiastic Meds carried him the length of the grandstand on their shoulders.

IT IS NOT IMPROBABLE that in the near future all local field sports will be held at Queen's Park. Mr. Geo. McCormick, of the Western Fair board, stated yesterday that he is trying to introduce a motion whereby promoters of athletic meets in London would be charged for the track according to the admission asked at the gate.

IT IS ABSURD to charge the College, which asks but ten or fifteen cents admission as much for the use of the track as promoters who ask twenty-five and fifty cents.

MR. BRENT, of the Y. M. C. A., has been seriously handicapped for years by this injustice. The Y. M. C. A. would hold meets frequently throughout the winter season if the track could be procured at a reasonable price, and it is certain that local athletics would boom wonderfully if they were given the opportunity.

LONDON MARE
WINS HANDILY

Fair Hazel, Owned by Dr. F. L. Wood, Slips Through at Baltimore.

It was simply a case of another good Canadian horse slipping over at Baltimore yesterday, when Dr. Fred L. Wood's dainty Fair Hazel went through and won the 2:23 trot in a walk.

Fair Hazel was overlooked in the betting at 6 to 1, but a number of Londoners had been tipped off and got down heavy.

The favorite for the race was Line March, 2:19½, the winner of the last four races he started in.

Last week Fair Hazel came second in the 2:21 trot at Hagerstown, Md., being nosed out at the wire. Fair Hazel will be home again shortly.

BRIGHTON TRACK
A MEMORY OF PAST

New York, Oct. 23.—Twenty-eight years ago, on June 28, 1880, the Brighton Beach Racing Association opened its track on Coney Island, and every year since the association has conducted the sport there. The demands of more profitable enterprises, the expiration of the lease, and, incidentally, passage of the anti-racing bill, have brought about the end of racing on Coney Island, for already men are at work tearing down the fences, making ready for the raking of streets through the fastest mile track in the country, and by next year, merry-go-rounds, scenic railways and the thousand and one other entertainments which furnish cheap amusement for the millions of New Yorkers and visitors to the city, will be in operation, where some of the best thoroughbreds of America won races and set new records, which will probably never be beaten.

RYAN REINSTATE
BY I. P. R. U. OFFICIALS

Jack Ryan, of Ottawa, has been reinstated by the Interprovincial Rugby Union.

The official statement made by the Interprovincial Rugby Union is: From the facts stated in the statutory declaration furnished by Ryan, it appears that he took part as a member of the Victoria hockey team in certain games played with the Wanderers of Montreal, and also the Renfrew hockey club, both of which are professional clubs. Ryan declares that he was led to believe that his amateur standing would not be in any way injured by participating in any such contests, provided he did not receive any remuneration for his services.

Got Nothing.
Ryan also declares that he did not at any time, directly or indirectly, receive any remuneration or promise of remuneration for his services, and apparently upon discovering that his amateur standing was being imperilled by continuing to take part in contests with professional clubs, he confined himself to strictly amateur contests. Besides furnishing the statutory declaration referred to, Ryan personally attended before the board and appeared desirous to give full particulars regarding his conduct.

The board as a result of such interview, as well as of careful inquiries from other sources, are satisfied with the truth of Ryan's statement, and have decided to grant his application for reinstatement.

Meds. Are Champions This Year
Due to the Fine Work of George

Results of the Annual Games of Western University at Queen's Park.

Zip, Boom, Bah! Zip, Boom, Bah! Western! Western! Rah! Rah! Rah! Who are we? Who are we? We are the boys of the M—E—D!

It was the Meds who were given the opportunity of celebrating a great class victory at the annual Western University field sports yesterday at Queen's Park, and they made the welkin ring with their yells of victory.

Nelson George was the boy whose all-around athletic supremacy made it possible for the Meds to triumph over their old-time adversaries, the Arts and Theologs, and he was ably assisted by H. Wagner and C. Riley, both of whom gave the new university champion a close run for premier honors. George led in pole vaulting, Wagner, with 15 points, finished second, and Riley took third honors with 13.

The Arts sadly missed Maurice Polinsbee, last year's champion, and the Meds took first place in every event with the exception of the running high jump, running broad jump and throwing the discus—the latter an added feature this year.

The running events were not quite up to last year's standard, but the standing broad jump, pole vault and 16-pound hammer marks were bettered considerably.

Riley (Meds) this year threw the hammer 81 feet 6½ inches. George last year won with 73 feet 10 inches. The standing broad jump yesterday went to George (Meds), who jumped 9 feet 4 inches, against Hutchinson's 1907 mark of 8 feet 10 inches.

Riley, last year's winner of the pole vault, again proved the winner of this most interesting event, and bettered the previous mark four inches, going a height of 8 feet 3 inches.

The latter contest was perhaps one of the best struggles of the day, excepting only the 220-yard dash (open), won by Mel Brock, the sturdy Y. M. C. A. sprinter and middle distance man. Brock was given a hard fight by his ex-team mate, Jack Sweeney, but Brock apparently outgamed the Rambler sprinter at the finish.

Morgan (Meds) had the half and one mile runs at his mercy, while Wagner, the well-known hockey expert, was best in the sprints and at the quarter.

The relay race for school teams only was won handily by the Collegiate four, which was never passed after the second relay.

A New Feature.
Throwing the discus was, as previously stated, a new game for the Varsity athletes and they did not do as well as they will later when they learn how to sail the disc Greek fashion. Eighty-two feet five inches was the longest throw made.

An innovation was introduced in the running broad jump, the competitors being allowed to take off any place within a given 12 feet.

Riley and Legg had a battle royal in the vault, and it was not until two bars had been broken, and both athletes had become practically exhausted that the former was awarded the victory.

The track had been rolled and was in excellent shape. The games could scarcely have been better conducted, and the attendance was all that could be asked for.

The Summary.
Throwing 16-lb Hammer.—1 Riley (Meds); 2 Alexander (Arts); 3 George (Meds). Distance, 81 feet 6½ inches.

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Grafton & Co., Ltd.

Canada's Leading Clothiers.

New Overcoats

For Men and
Young Men Ready

Fall and winter styles—and it's time for Overcoats, too. Some men will go about without an Overcoat until the snow falls, and then they won't go about any more at all.

The Overcoat is the ounce of prevention.

The new fall and winter Overcoats are ready now in every good material, style, pattern and coloring.

Chesterfield, Military, Topper, Raincoat and Utility Styles.

Prices \$4.95, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25

And at every price, a superior value. Have you ever asked yourself why it is that Grafton's dominate the clothing business in London? Why is it that so many thousands of Canadian men come to this store season after season to supply their clothing needs, and advise their friends to do likewise?

THERE IS A REASON
and you should know it

It is because The Grafton store satisfies; because Grafton Overcoats and Suits are the best Overcoats and Suits in Canada; because Grafton prices are lower as a logical result of making all our own Clothing. Are you a Grafton patron?



Grafton & Co. Ltd.
DUNDAS AND CARLING STS. J. M. HICKEY, Manager.
3 Factories and 7 Stores in Canada.

RYAN MAY HAVE BEEN
"CROOLY" DECEIVED

If Jack Ryan, of Ottawa, speaks the truth when he says that he played only two hockey games against professionals, and then only when assured that his amateur standing would not be questioned by the Interprovincial, he is entitled to a hearing by the Rugby Union. Matters are a bit muddled down east, and Ryan may have been deceived.

Ryan is an honest-looking and a straight-speaking young fellow, and if the facts are as he says, the Interprovincial might well be lenient in his case.

It is not a matter for the C. A. A. U. particularly, but the Interprovincial might in the event of their reinstating Ryan in courtesy forward a copy of the decision and the reasons therefor to the C. A. A. U. A little reciprocity just now would go a long way between the two bodies.—Toronto Telegram.

PARKHILL DEFEATS
STRATHROY TEAM

Parkhill, Oct. 23.—The local team today defeated Strathroy in the second of the Rugby series between the two teams by 12 to 6. Previously Parkhill had won by 6 to 0. The line-ups:
Strathroy—Full back, Minnish; halves, McKellar, Forsyth, J. Sifton; quarter, McCandless; scrum, R. McKenzie, Folks, Brown; wings, W. Sifton, J. McKenzie, Collins, Patterson, Stewart, Quinn.
Parkhill—Full back, Perry; halves, Schram, Martin, Laughton; quarter, Patrick; scrum, Buckingham, Shoemaker, Ratz; wings, Mitchell, Van Alstein, Gilbert, Baxter, Lorne, Hawkins.
Referee, Thompson. Strathroy. Umpire, Murch, Parkhill.

BREAK BOWLING RECORDS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—Two world's bowling records were broken Wednesday night by the Schnell team of the St. Louis Ten Pin League, according to figures announced today. The team totaled 3,306 pins for three games, an average of 1,102. The high game was 1,183. Three of these players averaged above 241.

TOM JOHNSON LOSES
Referendum Defeats Three-Cent Fare
Street Railway Franchise.

Cleveland, Oct. 23.—Complete returns from every precinct in the city in the referendum election of yesterday show that the so-called Security street railway franchise advocated by Mayor Tom L. Johnson was defeated by 605 votes. The total votes cast was 75,893, with 38,249 against the franchise.

As a result of the failure of the people to approve the grant the entire street railway system of the city will revert to the Cleveland Railway. The defeat of the franchise was doubtless brought about by what was held to be the inadequate and unsatisfactory service rendered by the Municipal Traction Company, the holding company which operated the lines on a three-cent basis. The rate of fare to be charged by the Cleveland Railway Company will not be announced until after a meeting of the directors, which is expected to take place today.

FAREWELL TO TOKIO

American Tars Say Good-Bye to Japanese Entertainers.

Tokio, Oct. 23.—In preparation for their departure from the hospitable shores of Japan, the officers and men of the United States battleships began leaving this afternoon for Yokohama, where the final farewells will be said.

Admirals Sperry, Schroeder and Wainwright took official leave of

Tokio at 3:55 o'clock, and their departure was made the occasion of a great demonstration. Ambassador O'Brien with the entire staff of the American embassy, the British, German, French and Russian ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps gathered at the station to wish the voyagers God-speed. In the throng that pressed the American officers were representatives of every official department of the Government and delegates from every commercial body of the city. In addition the streets and the station contained an immense crowd, and school children joined in an ovation no less enthusiastic than the one accorded the party on its arrival.

THE TURF.
WINNERS YESTERDAY.
At Latonia—Gretna Green, 3 to 5; Dr. Barbely, 2 to 1; French Nun, 15 to 1; Miss Sain, 7 to 5; Enlist, 12 to 1; Mortiboy, 2 to 3.
At Toronto—Leonard, 5 to 1; King Thistle, 2 to 1; Caltha, 3 to 1; Harry Richeson, 4 to 1; Revery, 3 to 1.

BOWLING

Games are now on in earnest. This season promises some of the best of them.

PRIZES
are offered every week for high scores at both five and ten-pin games.

Ideal Bowling Alleys
GRAHAM & MARTELL, Proprietors.
195 KING STREET.
JWt

National Bowling and Billiard Parlors

Games are now in full swing. Come around and get in the competition for prizes. No entry fee charged.

The National Cigar Store is completely stocked with the best brands of all grades of cigars.

Saturdays all 3 for 25c lines 4 for 25c.

197-199 Dundas St. Mike Foley, Mgr.

Phone 1134.

Home Loan Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS \$48,000,000
FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.
 Special attention given to **Savings Accounts**.
 Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.
 General Banking Business transacted.
LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.
C. A. ROSS, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.
 The rain, though welcome to the farmers, was the cause of a small attendance at the market today. Sales of dairy produce were brisk, and also for dressed hogs and poultry. What business was transacted was mostly of a wholesale character, as the small buyers will not put in an appearance when the weather is unfavorable.

Grain—Only one load of oats offered, and as they were of inferior quality, they were sold at \$1.45 per cwt; a good class of oats will sell at \$1.15 to \$1.18 per cwt; there is not likely to be any quantity offered on Monday, on account of the elections.

Hay and Straw—One load of hay was brought in, which had been bargained for yesterday at \$1.50 per ton; the rain will keep the farmers at home for a few days, as quite a number were unable to do any plowing while the ground was so dry and hard, and therefore there is likely to be only a small number of loads offered during next week. Straw will sell well whenever offered.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was in fairly large supply and there was a good demand and prices were firm, at 22c for crocks and 24c and 25c for choice rolls; in the dairy hall a couple of cents per pound more were asked, and obtained. Eggs sold quickly, and prices were firm at 50c per dozen, and in a few instances 52c per dozen was obtained for basket lots; for crate lots, 22c was paid.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes sold at 70c and 75c per bag for the load or ten-bag lots; sales were inclined to be slow; parsnips sold at 40c to 50c per bu; beets, 35c and carrots at 30c per bu; cabbages were plentiful, at 20c to 50c per dozen; cauliflowers could be had at from 50c to \$1 per dozen.

Fruits—Peaches sold at 50c to 65c per basket; grapes, 20c per basket; apples sold fairly well at 20c to 25c per bushel; \$1.50 and \$2 per barrel; some extra fine barrels of Spies sold at \$2.50; chestnuts were higher, selling at \$2.50 per bu; pears sold at 75c per bu; citrons, 20c to 30c per dozen; quinces, 25c per basket.

Poultry—There was a large quantity offered; sales were fairly brisk; old fowls sold at 50c to 60c per lb; and 7c to 8c dressed; chickens, 8c per lb alive and 10c dressed; ducks, 7c to 8c alive and 9c to 10c dressed; geese, 10c to 12c alive and 12c to 13c dressed; turkeys, 10c per lb alive and 12c dressed; geese, 7c to 8c alive, and 9c per lb dressed.

Dressed Hogs—There was a lively demand in this line, and prices were firm, at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per cwt, nearly all selling at \$5.50 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The price on Monday will probably be the same as last Monday, namely, 50c per cwt; small pigs sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers' Meats—Good beef is hard to obtain, so the retail butchers claim, and for the choicest carcasses \$5.50 per cwt is paid, while \$5.50 and \$5.75; lamb, 3c to 4c per lb by the carcass; veal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

INSURANCE

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J. A. NELLES & SON

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.
 Toronto, Oct. 23.—The market is strong today, with quotations little changed, except in the case of peas, which are easier. Local dealers' quotations are:
 Wheat—Ontario, 2 white and red, outside, 90c to 90½c; No. 2 mixed, 89½c to 90c; Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, \$1.04½; No. 2 northern, \$1.02, at lake ports.
 Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 53c to 54c.
 Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 38c outside; No. 2 mixed, 37c; Manitoba No. 2, 42c on track at lake ports.
 Corn—Nominal, at 55½c to 56c, Toronto freight, for Nos. 2 or 3 yellow.
 Rye—No. 2, 42c to 43c outside.
 Peas—No. 2, 85c to 86c outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 2, 57c to 58c outside.
 Bran—Quiet, quoted at \$20 to \$20.50 per ton in bags.
 Shorts—Quiet, \$23 to \$24 per ton in bags, outside.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
 New York, Oct. 23.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined, 3.50c to 3.55c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4.00c to 4.05c; molasses sugar, 3.75c to 3.80c; refined, 3.50c to 3.55c; No. 7, 41½c; No. 8, 41c; No. 9, 40½c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 39½c; No. 12, 39c; No. 13, 38½c; No. 14, 38c; confectioners' A, 35c; mold A, 35c; cut loaf, 35c; white, 35c; powdered, 35c; granulated, 35c; cubes, 35c; Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 23.—Cane sugar—Muscovado, 10s 11d; centrifugal, 11s 6d; beet sugar, October, 10s 5½d.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 225.
H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.
 Oil City, Pa., Oct. 23.—Credit balances, \$1.75.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 23.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 13-16d; spirits, 7½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Oct. 23.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.
 Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 20c to 25c; dairies, 18c to 22c. Cheese—Steady, 12½c to 13½c.

PICOTON.

Picton, Oct. 23.—Nineteen factories boarded 1,100 boxes colored; highest bid, 12 3-4c; 1,100 boxes.

CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Oct. 23.—At the cheese and butter board today 1,350 boxes were registered, of which 1,100 were white and 250 colored at 12 3-4c to 12½c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Oct. 23.—At the cheese board today there were boarded 1,100 boxes of cheese, 620 white and 480 colored; 575 sold on the board at 12½c, while the balance sold on the curb at 12½c for colored and 11 3-4c for white.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Oct. 23.—At the cheese board today eight factories boarded 3,320 boxes white cheese; on the street, except in one or two instances, all the cheese offered

were sold at 11 13-16c; in some few cases salesmen held out for 11½c, but no sales were reported at this figure. At the close of the fair the board adjourned for the season.

VICTORIAVILLE.

Victoriaville, Que., Oct. 23.—About 1,000 boxes of cheese were sold here last night at 11½c.

IRROQUOIS.

Irroquois, Oct. 23.—At the cheese board today 400 boxes were offered, all colored; sold at 12½c.

PERTH.

Perth, Oct. 23.—There were 1,100 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 1,000 white and 100 colored; ruling price, 13½c, about the usual number of buyers present.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
 New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton—Futures closed easy. Closing bids: October, 3.10c; November, 3.08c; December, 3.06c; January, 3.04c; February, 3.02c; March, 2.98c; May, 2.95c; June, 2.90c; July, 2.85c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 3.40c; middling Gulf, 3.40c; sales, 350 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 350 head; nothing doing. Veals—Receipts, 500 head; slow and 75c lower, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; slow and 15c to 20c lower; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.75; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6; Yorkers, \$5 to \$6; pigs, \$4 to \$4.75; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5; stags, \$4 to \$4.25; dairies and grassers, \$5 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; sheep steady, lambs 15c, yearlings 25c higher; lambs, \$4 to \$5.50, a few at \$5.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.50; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$1.25 to \$1.45; Canada lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Spot: dull; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 7½d. Futures steady: December, 7s 7½d; March, 7s 5½d; May, 7s 5½d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 7s 7½d. Futures quiet; December, 7s 7½d; January, 7s 4½d.

Flour—Winter patents, 23s 3d. Peas—Canadian steady. Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 23s 3d. Extra India mess steady, 19s 6d. Pork—Prime mess western firm, 98s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs, easy, 51s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs, dull, 52s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 53s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 51s 6d; do, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs, weak, 48s; short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs, dull, 48s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 48s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 45s 3d; American refined, in pails, dull, 50s 6d.

EMPIRE COBALT

ONE OF THE BIG FOUR

Send for a market letter.

THOMAS RAYCRAFT,

1736. 410 Rectory Street.

DORCHESTER ROORBACK

(Continued from Page One.)

made inquiries among my workers in Dorchester, and they all say that they have had nothing whatever to do with Watcher. I warned them all at the beginning of the campaign not to do anything of that sort, and so far as I can learn they have done as I wished.

A Roorback.

"I have been expecting something of this nature. Always at the last minute our opponents spring some trick like this, hoping to stampede the electors. I do not think it will work. It is too manifestly a scheme to defeat me. They were afraid of the story, and have made this eleventh hour attempt to defeat me."

It looks extremely like an attempt on the part of some of the Conservatives to stampede East Middlesex. Not one Liberal has been directly or indirectly connected with the supposed attempts to bribe electors. This is admitted by the London Free Press, which says:

"Watcher lives with his father, Wm. Watcher, sen., on a farm near Dorchester. He is said to be without means of his own. Wm. Watcher, sen., a strong Conservative, and Watcher, jun., has been generally known as a Conservative himself."

It was no secret that the arrest was going to be made. Forty-eight hours before the warrant was sworn out for Watcher, they were going to "pull off" a big story from this city to be sent all over Canada to catch the Independent vote.

In Dorchester it was quite common gossip, and every opportunity was given Watcher to get away.

A Fool Game.

If Watcher did attempt to buy votes for the Liberal candidate it was either part of a scheme to embarrass Dr. Routledge, or the result of a spree. No man really anxious to buy votes, with the dangers of such a pursuit vividly impressed upon him, would have advertised his business quite so openly as Watcher is alleged to have done in this instance.

The story was well timed, so well timed that it was sent throughout the riding of East Middlesex with scant time to contradict it, and explain its true inwardness.

Liberals are warned to be on the lookout for such canards, and protect themselves. It is quite probable that another similar tale will be sent out at the very last moment. They are desperate in East Middlesex, and will not stop at any story calculated to injure Dr. Routledge.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

SWEEP FOR SASKATCHEWAN EVEN BREAK FOR MANITOBA

Despite Having to Combat Corrupt Methods and Rowdy Tactics
 Liberals of Western Provinces Are Making Gallant Fight
 and Look Like Winners.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Here is how Winnipeg Liberals figure out Monday's result in the three western provinces: Manitoba—Liberals 5, Conservatives 3, in doubt 2; Saskatchewan—Liberals 8, Conservatives 0, in doubt 2; Alberta—Liberals 4, Conservatives 2, in doubt 1. Of all provinces in Canada which will roll up a magnificent majority for Laurier none will do better than Saskatchewan. Liberals are confident of a sweep. At most the Conservatives cannot secure more than one or two seats. Great credit for this is due to Premier Walter Scott. His grand coup in bringing on the provincial elections in August and the splendid victory which resulted, putting the Liberals in fighting spirit for a larger majority and depressing Conservatives for the fight for the Dominion House. Organized work, which helped to bring about victory in August, has been perfected and carried over for the Dominion campaign. In Regina the regular nominee at the Conservative convention retired, and the eleventh-hour man is simply not in it.

In Assiniboia there is a similar result. C. S. Smith, the old-line Conservative regular nominee of the convention, was forced out by Haultain's orders and much against the wishes of Smith and his supporters, replaced by Richardson, editor of Winnipeg Tribune, who is losing ground every day against Haultain. In MacKenzie, Dr. Cash is opposed by Buchanan, a disgruntled Liberal, who is not making any headway. The Conservative convention nominee in this constituency also had to retire, the outlook being too blue. Prince Albert election has been dropped. In Alberta the Liberals will win.

four out of seven. These are Edmonton, Red Deer, Victoria and Strathcona. These are under the direct care of Hon. Frank Oliver, settled by new-comers, who realize the great benefits conferred upon the country by the present Government. In Calgary the chances favor the re-election of McCarthey Conservative. In Medicine Hat McGrath has great influence with certain portions of the electorate. He was land commissioner for the C. P. R., and knows many of the voters. In Macleod it is difficult to estimate the result. Liberals there believe western end of riding will elect McDonald and defeat the former member.

In Manitoba the Liberals are bound to split the representation. They will elect five members—Sifton, in Brandon; Cameron, in Winnipeg; Crawford, in Portage; Malloy, in Provencher, and Jackson, in Selkirk. Burrows is having a hard fight in Dauphin; Glen Campbell is popular, and some most despicable workers in the pay of the Conservative party have been centered there. Dr. Schaffner is the only Conservative sure of election, although Staples, in MacDonald, and Sharpe, in Lisgar, have good chances. Dr. Roche is having the hardest fight of the campaign and will have difficulty this time to get re-elected. There were three hundred new voters put on the list last May, which, it is expected, will finish the doctor's political career.

The greatest victory the Liberals of the west will score will be in Winnipeg and Brandon, the result of the Conservative party at Wednesday night's meeting at which an organized gang attempted to prevent Mr. Sifton being heard but failed. It has put more vim into the Liberal campaign than anything that could have been done. Cameron will be backed by hundreds and Daly be almost wiped out in Brandon. Liberals now know the campaign they are up against and will give their response with a vengeance. Watch Winnipeg's and Brandon's answer to slanders Monday in Alberta the Liberals will win.

Western Wants Government Aid University Will Send Deputation

Grant Per Student Will Be Asked
 From Premier Whitney.

The board of governors for the Western University will ask aid of two governments, the Federal and the Provincial. This conclusion was arrived at last evening at a meeting of the board, and if the requests are granted, the Western will be placed on a sound financial basis.

The Provincial Government will be asked to aid the Western in the same proportion as Queen's University at Kingston is now assisted. The grant is \$100 per student. Toronto University receives considerably more than that, being granted a certain percentage of the money received by the Government from the succession duties act. It fluctuates somewhat, but the grant generally averages more than \$200 per student.

Two Hundred Students.
 There are at present nearly 200 pupils in connection with the Western, and if a grant of \$100 each is made, a revenue of \$20,000 would accrue, giving the institution a sound financial standing, and enabling it to pursue a progressive position among other universities.

Justice Meredith thought that a very strong committee should be appointed to wait on the Government to lay the claims of the institution before them. He felt confident that the Government would deal generously with the Western and offer all the assistance required.

The committee was not appointed, but the matter was left in the hands of his lordship, who will arrange the details and name a committee, when it is thought best to do so.

Affiliate Hygienic Institute.
 An effort will be made to have the Hygienic Institute affiliated with the university. This would give the students of science the advantage of the very best equipment in Ontario, and would prove of great assistance to them.

Principal James thought it would be better in the interests of the university if the subjects were taught in the present buildings and not in the institute.

Those present were Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith, chairman; Col. J. W. Little, Capt. T. J. Murphy, T. H. Purdon, K. C.; J. H. Chapman, J. O. Dromgole, T. H. Smallman, Dr. John D. Wilson and Secretary Baker.

British Sunday School Worker Here Impressed With Money Spent

Better Buildings in This Country
 for the Work Than in Britain.

Rev. J. W. Butcher, D. D., general secretary of the Wesleyan Sunday Schools, of Great Britain, arrived in the city this morning and will preach at the special anniversary services held in Dundas Centre Church tomorrow. Mr. Butcher was met by Secretary D. A. McDermid, of the London Temperance League.

"I am in this country to study Canadian Sunday school methods," Mr. Butcher told The Advertiser. "This is my first visit to Canada, and I have been inspecting Sunday school work in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and other cities, and must say that I am greatly impressed with the thoroughness of the system here."

"I am surprised and pleased to see

PARDEE LOOKS CERTAIN WINNER

Big Rally at Sarnia Last Night
 Gives Him a Magnificent
 Reception.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Sarnia, Oct. 24.—Never before in the history of Lambton County has so much interest been taken in political affairs as has been shown in the present political campaign and also at the large and enthusiastic gathering which assembled at Victoria Opera House last evening to hear the addresses of H. H. Dewar, K. C., of Toronto; F. F. Pardee and others in the interest of Liberalism. The hall was packed to overflowing and a large number were unable to gain admission. It was a most representative gathering, and the electorate throughout the town was well represented, besides a large number from the rural constituencies. The gallery was reserved for the ladies and their presence testified to the interest taken in matters political. On the platform were a large number of well-known Liberal supporters.

Dr. Logie occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting expressed the pleasure it gave him on welcoming such a representative turnout of the electors. It argued well for the success of the Liberal candidate, F. F. Pardee. He called on W. A. Beddoe, of the Parliamentary press gallery of Ottawa, to address the audience. Mr. Beddoe stated it was a great many years since he had the privilege of visiting Sarnia. Mr. Beddoe has been addressing meetings throughout Ontario, and from the interest and enthusiasm displayed he was confident of the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power. He did not think a campaign of scandal unsupported by evidence was sufficient to exchange a progressive administration such as that given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a cabinet containing men of the Foster, Fowler, LeFurgey, Pope and Bennett stripe. The Liberal Government, said Mr. Beddoe, has never given away one acre of land to a railway company in twelve years, but the Conservative Government had given away by vote during their term of office no less than 66,000,000 acres or sufficient to provide homesteads for 400,000 farmers. Mr. Beddoe dwelt at length on the important issues.

A Wise Government.
 Mr. David Milne compared the condition of Canada as presented to what it was previous to 1896 and felt sure that all careful thinking people would realize that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration had done for Canada. He asked for the support of Mr. Pardee on Oct. 26.

H. H. Dewar, K. C., of Toronto, is not a stranger to Sarnia audiences. An evidence of his popularity was the hearty reception he received. Mr. Dewar spoke of the progress Canada had made under the Liberal administration. Scandals had taken the places of deeds and millions upon millions are available for public works and improvement of transportation facilities. He reviewed at length the prosperity of Canada since Laurier assumed the reins of office.

The Candidate.
 F. F. Pardee, the Liberal candidate, presided at a most enthusiastic reception, which is ample evidence of his popularity and the confidence his constituents have in him. He was sure that the people had the utmost confidence in the Laurier Government and that they would be returned to office. Mr. Pardee resumed his seat amid cheer after cheer from the audience. Cheers were given for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the candidate.

CAR VICTIM DEAD
 Kingsville Man Struck by Car While Driving Out of His Barn.

Windsor, Oct. 23.—D. Taylor, who was injured last yesterday afternoon near Kingsville by colliding with a street car of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Company, died this morning. He was driving out of his barnyard when the accident happened. Taylor proved himself a hero by hurling a youth who was with him from the rig he was driving. The boy escaped unhurt. Taylor had both legs cut off.

HON. JAMES DUFF IS RE-ELECTED
 Collingwood, Oct. 22.—Hon. James Duff, Whitney's new minister of agriculture, was re-elected by acclamation at the nomination for the by-election this afternoon.

BROKE MOTOR RECORDS.
 Detroit, Oct. 22.—Fred Huyck, of Chicago, broke three amateur world's motor cycling records yesterday at the State Fair grounds, at a meeting sanctioned by the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. He made one mile, standing start, in 1 minute 3.3 seconds, against the record of 1 minute 4.2 seconds; he made the mile flying start in 54 2-5 seconds, against the record of 55 2-5 seconds, and in one hour of continual riding in competition to beat the record of 56 miles, standing start, he made 61 1-5 miles.

STILL KIDNEY PILLS

DR. HUTCHISON'S

DR. HUTCHISON'S

DR. HUTCHISON'S

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Liberals Have Added But Little to the Public Debt

Though They Have Spent Millions on Public Works—In Eighteen Years the Conservatives Added \$118,000,000 to the Debt—Spent Far Less.

During the twelve years the Liberals have been in office they have expended large sums on needed public works, with slight addition to the public debt. In eighteen years the Conservatives spent eighty millions on public improvements, of which sixty-two millions were borrowed money.

DURING EIGHTEEN YEARS OF POWER, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1878 AND 1896, THE CONSERVATIVES ADDED TO THE PUBLIC DEBT THE SUM OF

\$118,000,000

DURING TWELVE YEARS OF POWER BETWEEN 1896 AND 1908, THE LIBERALS ADDED TO THE PUBLIC DEBT THE SUM OF

\$5,000,000

DURING THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS OF CONSERVATIVE RULE, THEY SP

ARTHUR STRINGER ON CANADA FAKERS

HOT SHOT FOR WELL-KNOWN WRITERS—THE BRILLIANT LONDON OLD BOY CRITICIZES KIPLING, SIR GILBERT PARKER, JACK LONDON AND SEVERAL OTHERS.

Toronto Saturday Night: The Canadian with a respectable knowledge of his own country soon awakens to the fact that there are two Canadas. One is the Canada of fact. The other is the Canada that comes out of ink-wells.

It may be claimed, of course, that misrepresentation of Canada began with its discovery, when the St. Lawrence was written down as the true road to China and the Rapids of "La Chine" were left as a lasting monument to early misjudgment. Then came the era of European misinformation, when Goldsmith's Indians amused themselves by shooting Niagara in their birch-barks and the red man of the Americas was interpreted, for the delectation of European readers, as a creature like unto nothing ever beheld on sea or land, ignorance of the country stood as a partial excuse for the herculean efforts of the tomahawk. The American Indian was sufficiently remote from the sphere of the old world's sorrow to be accepted, when dished up on paper, first as a fiend of Mephistophelian ingenuity, and later as a magnanimous and flower-tongued Ojibwa, who knew much the same exigency of geography can explain how three shiploads of fresh water were sent out from England to the garrison at Kingston during the war of 1812, when the very stones of that fort were lapped by the pure blue waves of Lake Ontario. I once found it hard to forgive Col. Richardson for representing the English, in his "Wacousta," as stopping the advance of the Indian canoes by felling trees across the St. Clair river (a stream quite as wide and lordly as the Lower Hudson). But I learned to be lenient after finding out personal contact with a band of British goldseekers, in the early days of the Klondike rush, who were importing several tons of baled hay from Liverpool, as food for their horses on the overland trip from Edmonton to the Yukon. They were this carefully treasured hay reached Alberta it was worth just eighty-four dollars a ton; in the Edmonton district, of course, were countless acres of the same commodity, which could be picked up, cut and dried, for four dollars a ton. Being prairie grown and cured, it was, obviously, worth twice its weight in coarse-stalked English hay—for fodder, like fiction, is always best when cut and dried at home.

It was but natural that the earlier years should find men more child-like in their belief as to the country, just as they were more uncertain in their aggregate of actual knowledge. But Canada, even in its remotest corners, can no longer be described as a terra incognita. It has been traversed and retraversed, from the Circle down to the Great Lakes. Dunderberg's stretches of it—since Amundsen swung through the Northwest Passage and charted the unknown corners of Victoria and Alberta Land—to which the foot of explorer and naturalist to which remains inaccessible to the casual traveler, delightfully uncertain portions of it lie beyond the trail of the summer-holiday tourist. So the up-to-date novelist, ever in search of pastures liberatingly new, has seized on it as a gambling ground for his more epic romanticism. And for the more northerly territory, the more heroic the romanticism. Like Ybarra's spinner of narrative who chose "Southeastern Cappadocia":

Because it is a reason
So very far away,
That anything I mention
Nobody can gainsay.

So the young Dumas of the twentieth century amble up to the Yukon and the Coppermine and the Subarctic in general, and straightway proceed to splash on the color with truly titanic brush-strokes. They can no longer sentimentalize the Indian; the wielder of the tomahawk has been done to death; ethnic impressarios of the Buffalo Bill ilk have pricked the bubble of illusion with circumspectful of the real blanket-robed Red Man. So the New York Dumas forget not to work to sentimentalize the North, to make it over for purely melodramatic purposes.

The result is a sort of thrice-frapped, cold-storage Ruritania, where the most preposterous things may daily take place, where the laws of nature operate as nowhere else, where men think and act as never before. It keeps tempting the "large"

LOST HIS NERVE

A STRONG MAN ALMOST DIED, GREW THIN, WEAK AND NERVOUS.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

"Until three years ago I was the picture of health—then I became what people call Neurasthenic. I grew sleepless, worried, lacked will power, felt great physical fatigue, experienced fears and felt always in danger of something unknown. All the time I grew thinner and weaker, forgot nervous things that I felt the end must be near. No medicine helped, each one seemed a new disappointment. Then my doctor suggested 'Ferrozine'—it was a fortunate choice, because I improved at once. I gained weight, enjoyed my meals, got a better color, forgot nervous fears. The way Ferrozine built me up is surprising—it made a new man of me and now I look good for twenty years to come."

J. Y. WAGHORN, Merchant, Wilmington.

Ferrozine is a nourishing tonic that strengthens, fattens, builds up, restores weak, sickly people to health. If you feel poorly, let Ferrozine help you get well. 50c per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers.

writer into the familiar trick of pit-puny human passion against the Homeric primordiality and isolation of any empty world. While engaged in this occupation, you will notice, he will glibly enlarge on the colossal menace of the eternal frost and the white terror of the unspeakable cold which haunts the mind of man like the shadow of death itself.

Mr. Stringer gets after Rudyard Kipling, Casper Whitney, Sir Gilbert Parker, Stewart Edward White, Jack London, Rex Beach, Richard Harding Davis, William de Morgan, Lawrence Mott and several others. He shows up the errors which reveal their lack of acquaintance with the Canadian north country, which some of them discuss so knowingly. Jack London, for instance, talks of a "Birch-bark sled"—having heard that they are made of birch, he erroneously supposes that they are made of birch bark. This reminds us of a break made by Rex Beach and not mentioned by Mr. Stringer. In one of his stories Beach has his hero jump into his Peterborough canoe, grab the oars and row at a terrific pace for hours to rescue the heroine. White describes the Hudson Bay Company trading with great bloodhounds the Indians who did not pay their bills, although the company, of course, needed chase nobody in that way, for the delinquent Indian had to turn up sooner or later and settle or do no trading anywhere in that northern world.

Sir Gilbert Parker is taken to task, although himself a Canadian. In his book, "The Chief Factor," he has two

The Ship of the Desert

HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMEL—NOT ALWAYS GOOD AND MILD AND DOCILE—HIS DISEASES AND HOW TO TREAT THEM.

As the horse is giving way before the motor, so the camel—the ship of the desert—must give way before the advance of the more prosaic and more useful railway. The Hedjaz Railway has reached Medina, and in due time the 280 miles between this town and Mecca will be covered, and then the Bedouin camel proprietors on this great pilgrim route from Damascus will be in a worse state than the owners of the old stage coaches were when railways were introduced in Britain. It is desirable before the camel passes to get some idea of his true character. Those pious impostors who produced the books on which our infant intellects were condemned to barren wails of the camel as "patient," "docile," "good and mild and docile." A boy with leanings towards truth aptly described the horse as being an animal with a large head and a leg at each corner. Roughly, a like description might fit the camel, but with this indispensable addition, that he has the hump.

ALWAYS GOT THE 'HUMP.'
Here, it may be said at once, is the secret, the clue, the key to the nature of the camel. He always has the hump; by some persons he is called the friend of man, and to the Bedouin, no doubt, he is a friend, for to him the camel is most, drink, parliamentary train service, and general customer. The Bedouin loves the brute in all his forms, as a locomotive, as a screen against the sun's rays when resting, as a silk merchant and clothier, and even as an article of food. The Bedouin without a camel is a person humble to his fellows, dejected in aspect, and with a heart well-nigh as soiled as his appearance. But with a beast, let us say stolen for choice, his demeanor is at once changed. For he has then realized an estate, which can be either used as a reserve, or, if he be wanton, turned to immediate account. The animal he owns or has acquired represents to him every good that life can give.

THE DISEASES OF THE CAMEL.
It is indeed only the Bedouin who can thoroughly appreciate the camel; he hires him out to strangers, claims time for time compensation for his supposition of death and for his manifold mysterious diseases. For the diseases of the camel are some of its weirdest attributes. Among other ills, he is liable to smallpox, which he is able and willing to transfer to his owner (the only form of selfishness from which he is free). In addition to smallpox, he suffers from rheumatism, and other maladies with which we are more or less familiar, he lays claim to quite a little procession of diseases which belong to no other creature. And if his diseases are, strange as himself, the Arab's method of dealing with them are no less odd. A beast of mine, for instance, suffered once from some strange growth in the mouth that at first I attributed to an over-indulgence in spiky mimosa thorn or caltrop, or some such dainty, but the native sheikh whom I consulted dealt with the matter in what seemed to me an original manner; for he drew a knife and cut triangular slits in the creature's left forefoot, and, though it may be hard to credit it, this simple operation produced the desired result.

NOT ALLOWED TO DIE.
In death, as in life, the beast's waywardness is all his own. A camel cannot die unless he twists his long neck round his shoulder and lays his head against his ribs. This is so well known that it is quite customary when a fallen beast appears at his last gasp to picket his head with ropes and tent-pegs straight out in front of him and defy the dread destroyer. He is not allowed to die. Not that the Arab has any objection to the animal's demise if it belongs to somebody else. On the contrary he watches eagerly for the last flicker of its dulling eye in order to cut its throat while just one spark of life remains, for then the ship of the desert becomes, as one may say, a sort of "ship and turtle" to him, and he compares with gusto for a banquet of his remains. I have tasted camel, which I, I should say, not unlike bicycle tire, and I am prepared to own that,

of his characters about to fight a duel with swords. It is natural, of course, that two such combatants would search for passably level ground. Sir Gilbert takes them from the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and, as he is fixed conviction that the author in question has in some way confounded the word "moose yard" with "barn yard." It is equally my conviction that Sir Gilbert has never looked upon a moose yard, much less tried to travel through one in the winter time. For a moose yard is nothing more than an intricate network, a wandering maze, of deep tracks, or rather, of deep gutters, an irregular series of trap-holes two feet and more to the bottom. And a delightfully odd and uncertain place indeed in which to indulge in combat by sword! Still again, Sir Gilbert's tendency to sentimentalize the situation leads him to depict his characters as marching across the snow in the dead of winter while one member of the band blithely defies sub-zero weather and trippingly plays a flute. Now, just how this placid souled gentleman fingered the stops is a very plain problem, when an unmitten hand will show signs of frost-bite before even the aria of "Annie Laurie" could be rendered.

So from one author to another Mr. Stringer goes exposing the absurdities that arise in writing about a country with which the authors have no acquaintance. The errors would not matter so much were it not for the fact that their stories so grossly misrepresent real life in the North. There is a great country up there, and one it will support a great population. It becomes necessary to make a protest against "Canada faking."

CHASING THE MAJOR.

A peculiarity of the camel is his dislike—like he has none, save for his milks—thorn and perhaps for dying. He hates red, and when in the first Nile expedition in 1884 some bright genius equipped the squadrons of the Camel Corps with bright crimson saddles, the animals so resented the outrage that numbers of them gave up the ghost in sheer disgust. He always, of course, hates man, and sometimes displays his vindictiveness in no uncertain manner. I have seen a dignified and elderly British officer, footing it all round the camp in blue silk pajamas, one slipper and a shaving brush, closely pursued by his own animal, growling horribly, with its long neck stretched to the utmost and its savage mouth much too near that sleeping-suit to be pleasant. At length a fatigue party was summoned, who, with a long pole, pulled young trees, railway sleepers and such affectionate cajoleries, prevailed upon the foe to desist.

LOADING THE CAMELS.
What a business it is to load his cargo on to the "ship of the desert" and get him under way. Arabs generally prefer to start a journey towards evening and if this is to be done, the camel must find all the camel men squatted in a wide circle round the heap of baggage and all regarding it mute and intent, weighing it in their mind's eye. From time to time one of them will rise and, approaching the mound, will proceed to delve within it and, having exposed the box, or bundle, or tent, or what not, will find all the camel men squatted in a wide circle round the heap of baggage and all regarding it mute and intent, weighing it in their mind's eye. From time to time one of them will rise and, approaching the mound, will proceed to delve within it and, having exposed the box, or bundle, or tent, or what not, will find all the camel men squatted in a wide circle round the heap of baggage and all regarding it mute and intent, weighing it in their mind's eye. 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Dr. Robertson Nicol's Tribute to Boswell

AT THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO JOHNSON'S BIOGRAPHER AT LICHFIELD, ENGLAND—A BRILLIANT ADDRESS BY THE GREAT ENGLISH WRITER.

A statue of James Boswell was unveiled at Lichfield, England, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 3. The weather was delightfully fine, and the old market square, where the statue is erected, appropriately near the birthplace and monument of Dr. Johnson, had been profusely decorated with flags, streamers, and bunting for the occasion. Visitors flocked from the Midlands and distant parts of the country, and the Mayor, Sheriff, and Corporation attended in their robes of office, preceded by the city crier with sword of justice and mace-bearers with massive silver-gilt ensigns and quaint mediæval costumes.

The statue was designed by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, biographer of Boswell, and editor of his "Life of Johnson," and is the first monument to Boswell erected in the kingdom. The statue is of bronze and the pedestal of Portland stone, weighing about a ton. The face is taken from Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait, and the figure, costume, and grouping are from Langton's well-known sketch of Boswell. The costume is Georgian, and Boswell is represented with his sword by his side, his notebook under his arm, and his walking-stick held behind his back, as Langton depicted him. Round the top of the pedestal are medallions of five friends—Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, Mrs. Thrale, and Sir Joshua Reynolds—and below are scenes in which Johnson and Boswell took part. These represent Johnson introducing Boswell to the Literary Club of London, and the two supping at the Three Crows Inn at Lichfield. As compared with the ponderous monument of Johnson, the statue of Boswell looks somewhat diminutive, but was generally admired.

In unveiling the statue Dr. Robertson Nicol paid a tribute to the late Professor Churton Collins, who was to have performed the ceremony, saying he had been a most helpful servant of literature and in the end had proved a martyr to it. Regarding the donor of the statue, he said it was never safe to neglect the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald on any subject he had taken up. Mr. Fitzgerald was the close friend of Charles Dickens and had also accomplished much in the fields of imagination and research. He had proved his genuine love and knowledge of Johnson and Boswell in many ways, particularly in his edition of Boswell and in his work on Croker and Boswell; and now he had set the seal to his devotion by this magnificent gift. (Applause.) It was fitting that Boswell's statue should stand there by the side of his illustrious friend, and it was fitting that both should stand in Lichfield. Few towns could boast of such a citizen as Samuel Johnson; few still could boast as Lichfield could, of having approached him from the first to the last—(Hear, hear.) Lichfield did not wait till his fame was ratified abroad; Lichfield did not postpone its honor till he was dead. Johnson was regarded with hearty affection and veneration in that town even in his unprosperous days, and he returned the homage. The sudden apostrophe under the word "Lich," which he introduced into the English dictionary, "Salve magna parvis" was one testimony. They knew the respect and veneration which the Corporation of Lichfield in the year 1767 showed for the merits and learning of Dr. Johnson by renewing a lease without solicitation and without fee.

"We are a city of philosophers," said Johnson; "we work with our heads and make the boobies of Birmingham work for us with their hands." (Laughter.) "You must know, sir," said Johnson to Wilkes, "I lately took my friend Boswell and showed him genuine civilization in an English provincial town. I turned him loose at Lichfield, my native city, that he might for once see real civiliza-

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was. He quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that I had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off his own accord. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was by this terrible remedy a trial."

Free Package—Send postal note for particulars and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 16 Jordan Street, London, W. Also for sale by B. L. Gullmont, druggist, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

ity.—(Laughter and applause.) Johnson and Boswell were in Lichfield at a later date, and the latter recorded: "It pleased me to find that he was so much beloved in his native city." And now Johnson had brought Boswell back to Lichfield, and Lichfield was of the same mind.—(Applause.) Lichfield still knew that the principal glory of any country or any city was to be found in its authors.

THE GENIUS OF BOSWELL.

But did Boswell deserve a statue? Dr. Nicol claimed for him genius and a good heart. Whitwell Elwin had noted that Boswell's gifts were much more highly rated by his contemporaries than they were by critics of the Macaulay type. Lord Buchan said he had genius. His hilarity vanquished Burke. He had talent for mimicry so great that in the opinion of Hannah More he surpassed David Garrick. But the truth was in a nutshell. It had never been disputed that Boswell was incomparably the first of biographers. Phillips Brooks had said: "I think I would rather have written a great biography than a great book of any sort."

The writing of a biography required one faculty which was not very common—the power of a large imagination. How did it come to be imagined that it was possible for Boswell without genius to write a biographical work which was so far the first in the world that there was no second? It is replied that Dr. Johnson was a magnificent subject, the answer was that many others attempted the theme and their performances amounted to little. As Edmund Burke said, "How many maggot have crawled out of that body."—(Laughter.) It was Boswell who set his work that not only the streets of London and Lichfield but the streets of human nature still lived with Dr. Johnson's presence.—(Loud applause.) Some of the qualities that helped Boswell to the immortal triumph were his genuine love for literature and for his character; his perception of the true compass and capabilities of the biographical art; his powers as a true artist, and not a mere reporter, in selection, in perception, in fulness and in truthfulness; and his qualities as a stylist.

In conclusion, Dr. Nicol said how happy Boswell would have been if he could have anticipated that day. His friend Malone, writing in 1804, said that the biography, highly estimated as it then was, would be still more valued a century hence. Boswell's last years were sadly clouded by the death of his wife, which fairly broke him down. But he, too, like Robert Burns in his last distress, looked forward to the future. He was, moreover, permitted a glow of pleasure at the thought of his achievement. In the preface to his second edition he wrote: "There are some men, I believe, who have, or think they have, a very small share of vanity. Such may speak of their fame in a decorous style of diffidence. But I confess that I am so formed by nature and by habit that to restrain the effusion of delight at having obtained such fame to me would be truly painful. Why then should I suppress it? Why 'out of the abundance of the heart' should I not speak? Let me then mention, with a warm but no insolent exultation that I have been regaled with spontaneous praise of my work by many and various persons eminent for their rank, learning, talents, and accomplishments, much of which praise I have under their hands reposit in my archives at Auchinleck. An honorable and reverend friend, speaking of the favorable reception of my volumes even in the circles of fashion and elegance, said to me, 'You have made them all talk Johnson.' Yes, I may add, 'I have Johnsonized the land; and I trust they will not only talk but think Johnson.'" (Laughter and cheers.) Boswell had many weaknesses, but there were two things to remember—first, that Johnson knew them all and yet loved him, and that insanity was well marked in his family. That was ordinarily a too facile method of accounting for peculiarities, but in this case it was sorrowfully reasonable. As to those defects and errors, they would do wisely to remember Dr. Johnson's own saying: "Few have all kinds of merit belonging to their character; we must not examine matters too deeply. No, sir, a fallible being will fall some day." Dr. Johnson's noble and merciful judgment of Goldsmith might well be used for Boswell: "Let not his frailties be remembered; he was a great man."—(Cheers.)

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who met with a great ovation, then formally presented the statue to the Mayor and Corporation, saying that he had looked forward to that day since about fifty years ago, when he bought his first edition of Boswell, but never thought it would be given to him to realize the dream of his youth. Boswell had now been dead 113 years, and the wonder to him was that this thing should now be done, but that it should not have been done before. It was a very happy day for him as the biographer of Boswell, and the editor of three editions of his "Life of Johnson," and he should never forget the kindness of the citizens of Lichfield.

The Mayor accepted the statue on behalf of the citizens, and promised that it should be maintained and preserved for the present and future generations. He then handed to Mr. Fitzgerald an illuminated and framed vote of thanks from the Corporation, and the recipient said it would be placed among his heirlooms as one of his most treasured possessions.

The crowd joined in singing the National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated with three very hearty cheers for the donor of the statue.

To forget the name of last week's sweetheart means that you are busy; but to forget the name of your first sweetheart means that you are growing old.

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Some men and women spend hours deciding what they shall select for a new suit or hat, and almost ignore the question of under-clothing—which is the basis of true comfort in dress.

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GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE

CEETEE

PURE WOOL

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN

NAPOLEON THE THIRD'S ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH DISCOVERY.

The recent German manoeuvres in Lorraine, and the presence of the German Emperor on the very borderland of his own and French territory, have stirred up memories of the great struggle of 1870. Curiously enough, this very month a document of first-class interest has come to light, which contains nothing less than the first impressions of Napoleon III. on the Battle of Sedan. Among the papers of the late Baron de Chazal, son of General Chazal, there has been found a document of great historical importance—an account of the battle of Sedan by the Emperor Napoleon III, written by him at Verviers, whither General Chazal had accompanied him after Sedan, and whence he travelled to Wilhelmshöhe. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the document. The manuscript covered seven pages and a quarter of letter-paper, which bore in the left corner the initial N surrounded by the imperial crown, and was enclosed in a paper upon which General Chazal had written: "Relation de la bataille de Sedan écrite à Verviers par l'Empereur." On opening the packet there was found a half-sheet of letter-paper with the initial N under the imperial crown, with the following note of General Chazal: "Autograph of the Emperor Napoleon III, written at Verviers, and beneath it the words 'Chateau de Wilhelmshöhe, pres Cassel,' the address of the imprisoned Emperor."

The Emperor's account begins with an explanation of the advance of MacMahon to Sedan. After Mar-la-Tour and the retreat of Bazaine to Metz, the reinforced Prussian army threatened to cut off the retreat of the French army; MacMahon, whose army was at

Châlons, resolved to join Bazaine, and march toward Metz by Rethel and Stenay. But on arriving at Châlons-le-Populeux, and learning that the advance guard of the Prince Royal of Prussia was already engaged with the forces of Douay and Fally, he ordered a retreat to Metz. When a despatch from Paris, which had arrived during the night, compelled him to continue the march, which was doomed to be fatal to him. The French army therefore continued its advance, and part of it had already crossed the Meuse at Mouzon when the check upon Fally's and Douay's forces showed MacMahon the extreme difficulty of reaching Metz; he therefore gave the order to march towards Sedan. After marching all night, the army arrived before Sedan on August 31.

The Emperor continued the story as follows: "The next day, September 1, at five o'clock in the morning, the French army was attacked simultaneously on the right and left flanks. The position on the right was occupied by the troops of Ducros and Lebrun, left by those of Wimpffen and Douay. Marshal MacMahon mounted his horse at once and rode forward to the most advanced posts of the attack in order to reconnoitre the positions. The Emperor, who had been informed of the fact, also rode out of the town, and met the Marshal, who was being carried back in an ambulance wagon, having been seriously wounded by a shell. The command was then taken by General Wimpffen, who was the senior officer. The battle was carried on energetically for several hours, but about two o'clock in the afternoon the troops were driven back into the town, the streets of which were soon filled with artillery wagons, infantry and cavalry, in confusion. The Emperor then rode to the battlefield, first to the corps of General Lebrun at Saton, where, the

fighting was very active, and from there to the centre, encouraging the troops by his presence, and showing the greatest coolness amid the shower of projectiles which fell around him. After remaining four hours on the battlefield, and having visited all the points at which the danger was greatest, he returned to the town and visited Marshal MacMahon. He wished to leave again immediately, but the streets were so encumbered that he was obliged to remain. The shells poured upon the town, setting fire to many houses, and killing so many in the streets that their bodies lay in heaps on one another, and General Guyot de Lespars was killed here. Being compelled to stay in the town, the Emperor remained at the 'Sous-Prefecture,' where he was in the centre of the rain of shells. Many burst upon the roof and in the yard of the house, where the commandants of the different corps soon assembled announcing that further resistance was impossible.

"A white flag was then hoisted on the top of the fortress at five o'clock, and the King of Prussia sent an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, demanding the surrender of the town and the capitulation of the army. The Emperor replied that he would surrender, but left it to General Wimpffen, the commander-in-chief, to arrange the conditions of the capitulation; he intervened later, however, at the request of the General, after having recognized that the only result of further resistance would be a massacre of our troops. Such is an exact account of this catastrophe, which fills every soldier's heart with grief.

This ends the account which the Emperor wrote at the request of General Chazal when suffering under the blow which crushed him. The document has remained unopened for thirty-eight years in the packet in which the General had placed it. It has only been opened now in consequence of the inauguration of the statue of General Chazal on the anniversary of the fatal day, September 4.

Beauty While You Sweetly Sleep

MORNING NEED NOT BE THE WORST TIME FOR WOMEN.

Indiscretions That Make People Wake Up Tired—Every Sleep Should Be a Beauty Sleep—The Rule to Wake Up as a Kitten Does—Sleets and Sleep.

"Every sleep should be a beauty sleep," said a beauty lecturer, "and it is a woman's own fault when it is not. 'With most women a night's sleep is not a beauty restorative. Our patients come to us in the morning all tired and weary, and we find that they have been sleeping in a way which keeps them awake, they play cards, which makes the nerves too sensitive; they go to bed hungry, which makes the stomach uneasy. In the morning they show the results of their indiscretions of pastime and diet. This is why morning is a woman's worst time from a beauty standpoint."

"Every beauty doctor and every masseuse will tell you that she has been called upon at times to give a patient a beauty rest. Her work is merely to suggest sleep. If the patient is very luxurious she will suggest a pillow of roses.

"It takes four dozen American Beauties to make a pillow. If the smaller roses are used it takes six dozen.

"The roses have all the stems cut short and all the thorns and coarse leaves taken off. They are then placed upon a silken pillow and piled up until a soft mass is formed just where the patient rests her head. Upon this cushion all fresh and sweetly scented she takes her midday or mid-afternoon repose.

"But fortunately the beauty sleep does not depend upon having a pillow of roses at \$1 a rose. One can get a very good beauty sleep without spending anything. The important point is that all the conditions should be favorable to sleep.

"Few women, for instance, know how important a thing the arrangement of light is to the looks. Eyes will be weak in the morning, the head will be aching, and there will be a fine batch of wrinkles where the forehead should be smooth and fair; all because the morning sun has beaten upon the optic nerve.

"A bright light is like a hammer beating upon this nerve, and unless the nerve gets its certain amount of rest it will show its bad treatment in wrinkles and a worn-out, good for nothing feeling.

"Exercise just before you sleep. This is important. The cross-country walker, the woman who must get out and exercise, will not complain of insomnia, nor is she as apt to waken with a tired feeling as the woman who has done nothing.

"It is a sure rule that the woman who goes to bed without taking a cer-

tain amount of fresh air and exercise will waken much more tired than the woman who goes to bed with every bone aching. The tired woman wakes up fresh. The other woman wakes up tired.

"Drinking something hot before you go to bed is a good plan for the women with wrinkles. A warm drink will refresh every nerve in the body.

"As a test of whether your sleep has been a beauty sleep or not, just note your feeling when you awake. If you waken with an idea that all is well with you and the world, you may be sure that you have had a beauty sleep. Rise from your bed and look at yourself in the glass. Your eyes will have the contented look of a pretty woman.

"Few women know how to wake up. Most of them wake up suddenly and with a start.

"How shall I wake up slowly?" asked a woman of me once upon a time, a tired out woman, who could not seem to learn how to sleep a beauty sleep.

"My answer seemed irrelevant. 'Have you a kitten in your family?'

"Yes," said the woman.

"Then take lessons of your kitten. Note how she wakes up. She gapes, she stretches her paws, she extends her legs, she rolls over and she exercises the muscles of her back and spine.

"She takes several minutes to wake up, and by the time she is thoroughly awake she feels frisky. Let your kitten give you lessons in waking slowly from your beauty sleep."

"The women who waken up slowly and who learn to exercise her muscles will feel lively as she wakes. She will have a rested feeling.

"There are women who not only wake up tired but they wake up cross as well. To wake up cross spoils at least the first half of one's day, and maybe the whole day. Try to keep your serenity of mind.

"There are certain exercises that give a woman a quiet mind. One of these is the repeating of a certain set of words.

"If you wake up looking wrinkled and feeling cross you can treat yourself instantly for your trouble. Go to the window, open it wide, no matter what the time of year. Put on something warm if necessary, and then extend your arms. Lower them, lift them and extend them again. While you are doing your arm exercise you can repeat certain pleasant and helpful words.

"The best words for the purpose are serenity, contentment, peace and happiness. Extend your arms and say 'Serenity.' Lower them and say 'Contentment.' Lift them high and say 'Peace.' Extend them straight out from the shoulders and exclaim 'Happiness!'

"Do the motion over and over again, all the while saying 'Serenity, contentment, peace, happiness.'

"You will find that your spirits come as you say the words. They will do

VARICOCELE CURED

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Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on a double varicocele. When I worked hard the itching would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. I commenced to look upon all doctors as little better than rogues. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much and I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, as he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful. I wrote them and got The New Method Treatment. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn \$12 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning \$21 and never lose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."

HENRY C. LOCUST.

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YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN.—Impudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically, and vitally you are not the man you used to be or should be. Will you heed the danger signals?

READER: Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Beware—The Golden Monitor. (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

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LET RADWAY'S READY RELIEF be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be found. The family doctor would ordinarily reach the house.

IN EVERY FAMILY this invaluable specific remedy for all inflammatory diseases should be constantly kept on hand. The expense is mere trifles, and saves more than twenty times the amount in doctors' or druggists' bills.

There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures every pain, sprain or bruise throughout the human body. Sold by all Druggists.

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The children's delight is your enjoyment. Perrin's Toy Biscuits bring both. Try them. 12 Varieties. ACTUAL SIZE

you worlds of good. Your mind will be easier, your thoughts will be finer, and what is even more to be desired from a feminine standpoint, your face will be freer from disfiguring wrinkles. "The beauty sleeper must always go to bed with a smile on her face. Go to sleep smiling and you will wake up with an expression of joy that will last you the greater part of the day.

"The beauty sleeper must have all kinds of scented pillows. Sometimes one is in a mood for one order and sometimes one prefers another, but one should have plenty of pillows so that one can change off and be always suited.

"Scents have a great influence upon sleep. The woman who sleeps in an ill-scented or a badly ventilated apartment will always have a wrinkled look of discontent next day."

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Work of a Great Baptist Missionary

GEORGE GRENELL'S CAREER IN THE CONGO—HIS GREAT SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY—HEARTBROKEN BY LEOPOLD'S MISRULE.

The premature death of George Grenfell, two years ago, robbed the world of a great pioneer in the field of African discovery and civilization. Grenfell knew the Congo as few other men could claim to do, and he had himself contributed in an important degree to the extension of that knowledge. He entered the service of the Baptist Missionary Association in 1874, but his first few years were chiefly spent in the Cameroons. In 1880 the Society was offered a steamer for pioneer missionary work on the Upper Congo with the object of promoting the foundation of a chain of mission stations across Africa from the mouth of the Congo to the Indian Ocean. With the help of native artists Grenfell put together the Peace, as the vessel was named, on Stanley Pool in the summer of 1884. He spent a great part of the following years on board the Peace and its successor, the Goodwill, in tracing and mapping the course of the main stream of the Congo and its tributaries. Grenfell's industry was remarkable. He would stand all day on deck working with the prismatic compass, taking the bearing of each point as it came in sight, and not allowing himself time even for meals. He was accustomed to plot the day's journey on ruled paper, and to cover the margins of each sheet with notes on the scenery, the geological structure, the character of the vegetation, the depth of the water, the rate of the current, the meteorological conditions, the character of the villages passed, the language spoken, and other matters of interest. Fuller information on all these points he recorded in his voluminous and closely written journals. His vast mass of material, the accumulation of more than thirty years' incessant work, was handed over after his death to Sir Henry Johnston, who has elucidated and co-ordinated it in the light of his own great knowledge of African geography and anthropology. The result is a book which is, in spite of some defects of arrangement and a notable lack of brevity in the narrative portions, a worthy memorial of Grenfell and a most valuable contribution to the literature of the Congo.

Grenfell's real connection with the Congo began with the eighties. The white exploitation of the Congo had just begun. Stanley was making his way up the river and establishing stations at various points on its banks. Leopoldville was founded in 1881, Bolobo in 1882, and Stanley Falls station in 1883. The Congo Free State was recognized in 1884—the year in which Grenfell began his exploration of the Upper Congo. His journals give a graphic description of the conditions prevailing in the interior. Cannibalism was the scourge of the country, even among tribes at a fairly high intellectual level. Slaves were kept and fattened for the butcher as cattle are in this country. The demand for human flesh was greater than the local markets could supply. Organized raids were made on villages to procure fresh supplies. In some districts depraved appetite went even further, and required corpses in an advanced stage of putrefaction for its satisfaction. Few readers will care to linger over the disgusting details of this revolting practice. The brutal murders were hardly less horrible. The death of any person of consequence involved the murder of a certain number of slaves, some of whom were cruelly put to death, while others were buried alive with the corpse. The fear of witchcraft, which has been the fruitful parent of cruelty in every part of the world, was universal in the Congo. In the eastern part of the basin Arab slave-traders were active. In 1884 Grenfell found the country round Stanley Falls laid waste and depopulated by their raids. The glare of burning villages lit up the sky. The river was crowded with the canoes of the fugitives. Wreckage of every description was floating down stream, bearing eloquent testimony to wrecked plantations and ruined homes. "Altogether I have seen more of the dark side of human life than I care to think about," he wrote toward the end of his life. "I claim to know better than a great many what is meant by native rule."

The bitter experience of that time have burned themselves indelibly into my mind and memory."

It is impossible, in a limited space, to do more than allude to Grenfell's contributions to our knowledge of the Congo. Perhaps the most important of these was the discovery in 1884 of the Mubangi tributary. He explored this great river as far as the Zonga Falls, and collected data which led the Belgian geographer Wauters to identify the Mubangi as the lower course of Schweinfurth's Welle. This shrewd conjecture, which was subsequently verified by Vangele and his successors, gave an important clue to the geography of the northern basin of the Congo. The discoveries of Wissman and others and the surveys of Grenfell furnished equally important results for the southern basin, and corrected the current misconception as to the course of the Kasai and other southern tributaries. It was a year by year the intricate channels of the main stream and of the chief affluents were surveyed and mapped. Grenfell incorporated all these results in his great map of the Congo, on a scale of one inch to the mile. This was published by the Royal Geographical Society, which conferred upon him the Founder's Gold Medal. But his scientific work was not limited to the elucidation of the topography of the Congo. He did much valuable ethnological and philological work. This forms the basis of the second volume, which will be invaluable to the student of African anthropology. Every phase of native life is considered in detail with reference to the numerous tribes of a region which includes over a million square miles. There is a chapter on the languages of the Congo basin, with specimen vocabularies. Grenfell's researches are among those which have helped to fix the northern limit of the Bantu speech. Sir Henry Johnston thinks that this speech originated north of the equator in Eastern Central Africa, and traces three currents or eras of Bantu cultural invasion.

WAS JESUS A JEW BY RACE?

PAPER BY PROF. HAUPT AT THE CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

Claimed That Christ Was Aryan, Not Jewish—His Theory Held To Be Not Proven.

At the great Congress of Religions recently held at Oxford, Eng., great interest was excited by a paper on "The Ethnology of Galilee," by Professor Haupt, a German. When the time arrived the room was invaded by an inrush of people from two opposite doors, and Dr. Gaster, who was still reading his paper on "The Samaritan Religion," had to bring it to a hasty termination. When Professor Haupt rose at length to present his paper on the ethnology of Galilee, or, Was Jesus a Jew by race? the room was so crowded that an extra fifty chairs had to be brought in. As these did not suffice to accommodate the would-be hearers, the upper door was kept open so that people sitting in an adjoining room could hear distinctly, while others sat on the floor in the doorway. Professor Haupt opened his long-awaited address by saying that during the last few months many distortions of his views had appeared in the American and Continental papers, and he was glad to have the opportunity of setting forth what his real theory was. He claimed no originality for this theory, as it had been put forward forty years ago by a French scholar, Burnouf. He based his view of the Aryan ancestry of Jesus upon the two-fold theory that Hamath was the capital of Galilee, and the Ituraeans were the descendants of the Assyrian colonists brought there in the eighth century. If the Aryan ancestry of Jesus were accepted, said the Professor, then all our ideas about the history of Western Asia would be revolutionized. In the deep silence of the thronged room he proceeded to unfold a series of arguments in defence of his view. In the first place, he pointed out that the tradition that Jesus was a descendant of David and born at Bethlehem was not original, and that Jesus himself referred to the belief that the Messiah was to be a son of David as an opinion of the Pharisees. Jesus was generally supposed to have been a Jew by race, but in the post-Biblical introduction to the poetic glorification of the ideal king in the 9th chapter of Isaiah

Galilee was called the district of the nations—i.e., of the Gentiles. From the evidence of chapter v. of the First Book of the Maccabees Professor Haupt showed that the Jews who had lived in Galilee among the heathen at the time of Judas Maccabeus were transferred to Jerusalem in 164 B.C. Consequently, he argued, there were no Jews in Galilee after that year. Sixty years later John Hyrcanus Aristobolus forced the inhabitants of Galilee to accept circumcision and the Mosaic law. The Jews looked down upon them, and the dialect of the Galileans betrayed their non-Jews extraction. The Galileans were called Ituraeans, a term which undoubtedly means Assyrians, because they were descendants of the Assyrian colonists whom Tiglath Pileser IV. and Sargon II. had sent to Galilee after the inhabitants had been deported to Assyria in 738 B.C. Professor Haupt claimed that the capital of Galilee was Hamath, which had always been regarded as the royal city of the Hittites, the Orontes, in Northern Syria, and among the Assyrian colonists sent thither were many Aryans. The latter included natives of Ullub and Kish, north of Assyria, at the foot of the Armenian Taurus, between the modern Diarbekir and Lake Van. This region was Aryan, not Semitic. From this combination of evidence the Professor concluded that Jesus and the Galilean fishermen who were invited by Him to become fishers of men were not Jews by race. His final sentence was: "They were not Semites, but Aryans."

THE THEORY CRITICIZED. The Professor, with a face wreathed with the smile of confidence, sat down amid tremendous applause, and we breathlessly awaited the next attack. The first to rise was Mr. George Calderon, who, speaking as an anthropological expert, asked what Professor Haupt meant by the Aryan and Semitic races? There was no Aryan race, and Jesus was undoubtedly a Jew by religion and nationality. The most he argued, Haupt's thesis meant that the ancestors of Jesus 700 years before him had spoken a different language. Without waiting for the completion of the discussion, Professor Haupt promptly rose and said that he would not discuss racial questions. He would merely ask whether a negro who became a member of the Church of England thereby became an Anglo-Saxon? This saliently provoked a peal of laughter, but as the Professor evaded Mr. Calderon's point Mr. Bailey Saunders asked whether racial questions were ruled out of discussion. Professor Jastrow, who was in the chair, explained that only dogmatical and confessional matters were ruled out, and observed that the opinions of those present on the subject of Jesus' ancestry were certainly dogmatical. This put the crowded room into good humor. Then Dr. Whitehouse asked whether Jesus would ever have been acclaimed as the Messiah if he had not been of Jewish descent. Professor Haupt again promptly responded that if Jesus had come from a Nazareth the Jews would not have asked, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Dr. Burkitt wanted to know whether they were discussing a question of physical ancestry or moral environment, and he contended that in any case three generations were enough to instill into one all the prejudices and traditions of a foreign race. Dr. Astley argued that even if Jesus were of Galilean descent he could still have had royal blood in his veins, and he provoked another peal of laughter by declaring that there was hardly anybody in these isles who did not have some of the blood that flowed in the veins of King Edward I. Far more pertinent and weighty were the remarks of Dr. Gaster. After observing that no Jew could take an Arab to the level of the Lower Culture. This aroused further laughter, so there was no lack of pleasantry in this delicate discussion. His concluding utterance was that race is everything, and, after all, he could not be certain about the

birth of Jesus, as he was not there. Professor Jastrow summed up the discussion briefly and wisely when he said that there were as many opinions on the subject as persons present, and everybody was likely to claim that he was right, but the final impression one carried away was that the verdict given by the Congress was "Not proven."

SCARE AWAY SQUIRRELS.

Three easterners came out to the coast a year and a half ago looking for a location, and the result of the venture was explained Thursday night by H. J. Macomber, who arrived at the St. Francis and registered from Pajaro Rancho.

They have just completed a \$25,000 dam a mile long and nearly 40 feet high, and the water for it is brought through seven miles of ditches from the Tres Pinos and San Benito Rivers. But squirrels are the pest and the menace, and a man with a gun has to guard the dam to keep squirrels from puncturing it and starting a break. At the dam a colony of cats has been placed to chase squirrels, and one of the men has devised a great number of little crosses with ribbons from the arms, and a cross is set at each squirrel hole, so that as the breeze blows the ribbons flutter, and when the squirrel comes up he is frightened away.—San Francisco Chronicle.

OXFORD'S NEW SCOPE.

The will of Cecil Rhodes, which provided for the maintenance at Oxford of a large number of scholars drawn from all parts of the English speaking world and in a small proportion from Germany, undoubtedly impressed the public imagination more than any other testamentary document of modern times. The lofty spirit of British patriotism which inspired it, the touch of wider idealism which gave it a distinction altogether singular, the striking part which the testator himself had played in the drama of our national life, all contributed to throw a glamour of strange interest over the plans by which Mr. Rhodes proposed to perpetuate and project on the future of the world the ideas which had absorbed his busy brain during his short lifetime.

Since his death the scheme has been organized under the direction of his chosen trustees, and it has now been in operation at Oxford for five years. Four groups of scholars have come in to residence, and a fifth will do so in the autumn of this year. One group, almost seventy in number, has completed its three years' course and the men have returned into the active life of their own countries.

I doubt if Oxford itself has yet begun to understand the immense widening of her horizon which is sure to come and is already beginning to come to her as a result of the presence of these scholars in her midst. Judging from what has happened to the first group of American Rhodes' scholars who have completed their course, within the next five years there will not be a university of any importance throughout the United States which will not have on its staff a proportion of men trained under the influence of Oxford. But the return of these scholars to work in their own countries is not all. Anyone acquainted with Oxford knows that there are usually some hundred of young Englishmen there who on completing their course are perplexed about the future. The avenues to all employments in this overcrowded country become more and more choked with competitors. The greatest objection to such men have hitherto felt to seeking work in the new countries beyond the sea is that they cut themselves out from the university as associations and friendships which often prove so great an assistance in working out a career. But henceforth there will be few men at Oxford who do not have a list of personal friends in every part of the great colonies—friends who will be deeply interested in the story of their careers, and who will open door to them.—G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., in the Sphere.

TALISMANS IN MALTA.

There are still to be found in Malta a number of small stone shaped and colored like the eyes, tongues and other parts of serpents. The superstitious among the Maltese connect these with the traditions that St. Paul when shipwrecked was cast on their island, and that it was there while lighting a bundle of sticks for a fire a viper fastened on the apostle's hand. St. Paul calmly shook the reptile off into the flames and no harm followed. The natives wear these stones as talismans, in which character they suppose them serviceable.

Throw Away All Your Fears

BACKACHE, GRAVEL AND RHEUMATISM VANISH BEFORE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mrs. Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease.

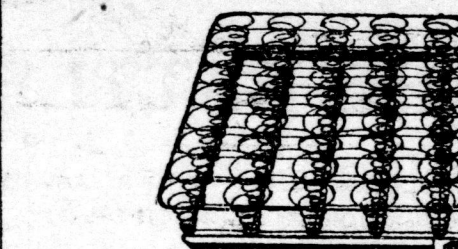
Palmer Rapids, Ont., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of Kidney Disease known as Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place. "I was for years a great sufferer from Kidney Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything. "Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good and I bought nearly seven, so Professor Haupt, in a somewhat nonchalant manner, rose to reply. He simply reaffirmed his views, and said that he would not discuss racial questions, as he did not want the Semitic Section to be degraded to the level of the Lower Culture. This aroused further laughter, so there was no lack of pleasantry in this delicate discussion. His concluding utterance was that race is everything, and, after all, he could not be certain about the

able in warding off dangers from snake bites and poisons. They are found in St. Paul's Cave, imbedded in clay, and are set in rings and bracelets, and when found to be in the shape of a tongue or liver or heart are hung around the neck. They are also taken internally dissolved in wine, which method is attended, according to some people, by more immediate results.—London Standard.

PLAIN OF MARATHON.

Since Lord Byron was offered the plain of Marathon for £900—an extravagant price except to an antiquary—it has done nothing to redeem its character for dreariness and desolation. According to a recent traveller, even the children and the beggars with coins and pieces of pottery are absent. "We asked the herdsman," he says, "for remnants of arms or pieces of money; he had seen such things picked up, but knew nothing of their value." Probably he knew less of the "decisive" battle, the scene of which was a year or two ago definitely located by a group of Prussian officers. One remembers with an uneasy feeling that there were only 192 heroes disposed of at this great battle; but the Athenians had the literary gift, and knew how to take care of the reputation of their race. It is curious to reflect that twenty years have barely elapsed since Greece took the trouble to explore Sores—the mound beneath which lie the bones of the slain—and

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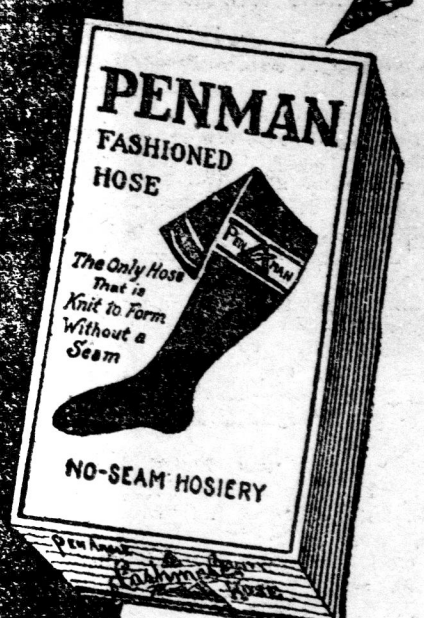
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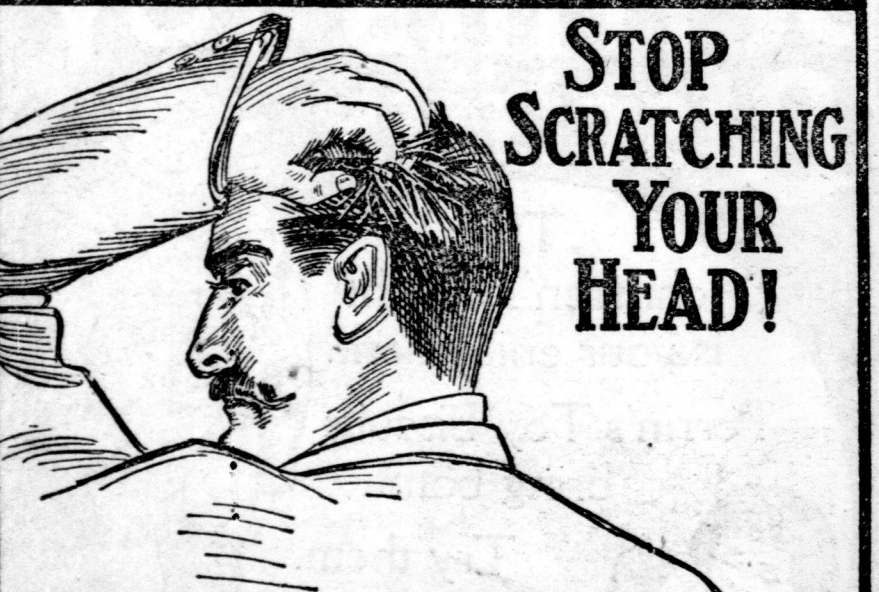
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Seven Sutherland Sisters Scalp Cleaner is sold by our Local Agent: C. McCallum & Co., Druggists LONDON, ONT. At 50 Cents per Box.

SAMPLE COUPON. This coupon entitles you to a packet of Scalp Cleaner for 10 cents. Send to Seven Sutherland Sisters, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lady Violet Elliott, the youngest, and, according to many, the most fascinating of the three daughters of the vicar of India and of Lady Minto, spent so much of her time in America during her father's five-years' term of office as governor-general of Canada that the announcement of her engagement to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice will be received there with sympathetic interest. Lord Charles is the younger of the two sons of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of his two sisters the one is now Duchess of Devonshire, and the other the Marquise of Waterford. Lord Charles, who is quite as good-looking as his brother, Lord Kerry, is a dashing cavalry officer, went through the Boer war as a subaltern of the First Dragoons, and is likewise well-to-do in his own right. For some years ago his grandaunt, the widowed Marquise de la Valette, left him a legacy of £250,000, besides some real estate, and he has also received handsome bequests from other wealthy relatives. So that he has an income of his own of at least some \$40,000 a year, outside of any allowance which he may receive from his father, the basis of whose great fortune was laid by his paternal ancestor, Sir William Petty, who started life as a peddler, and died as a millionaire, and as a founder of the Royal Society.

The Marquise de la Valette was not the only French relative who thus remembered Lord Lansdowne and his sons in their testamentary dispositions, for the marquis was also the chief heir to the immense Scotch and English property of his maternal grandmother, the Countess de Flahault. Her husband, Lord Charles de Flahault, is generally believed to have been the father of Napoleon III. At any rate, it was to him the King Louis Bonaparte of Holland was accustomed to publicly attribute the paternity of this particular child of his wife, Queen Hortense. This kinship was not repudiated by the imperial family of France, and, until the death of the Dowager Lady Lansdowne, the Empress Eugenie was wont to frequently visit her in Perthshire, and likewise at Bowood Park, treating her as a relative.

The Comte de Flahault was of royal ancestry, for his mother, a wonderfully beautiful woman of the name of Adelaide Filleul, was a natural daughter of King Louis XV. of France. Adelaide married the Comte de Flahault, son of one of the oldest houses of French nobility, but it is generally understood that the son which she bore him, and who was afterward known as Count Charles de Flahault, was not his offspring, but that of the Abbe de Perigord, afterwards known in history as Prince Talleyrand. This accounts for the affection which Talleyrand, in spite of his appalling selfishness and egotism, always manifested for Charles de Flahault, whose promotion was extraordinarily rapid, he having attained the rank of general at the age of 27.

Charles de Flahault in his younger days was a wonderfully handsome man, and the hero of many a feminine romance, the most celebrated of all being that, of course, with Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of Empress Josephine, and queen of Holland by virtue of her marriage with Louis Bonaparte. There is no secret made of this romance, for the pages of the Almanach de Gotha officially describe the late Duc de Morny as the offspring of Queen Hortense and of the Comte de Flahault, who was then with Napoleon at Moscow, at Leipzig, and at Waterloo. Subsequently, he

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Lots of suffering would be avoided and much serious disease prevented if every family did as the writer of this letter suggests.
He has found out from experience with many medicines, that there is nothing so good as Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine for biliousness and constipation.
Mr. G. W. Parish, Sturgeon Bay, Ont., writes: "In the year 1867 I was very bad with my kidneys. I could not work on account of my back being lame, sore and painful all the time. Though I carefully followed the directions of our family doctor he was unable to do me much good. At this time Dr. Chase was becoming known as an especially successful physician, and the advice of my uncle, Charles Williams, I went to Dr. Chase, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and he gave me a box of his pills for kidney disease.
"You can scarcely imagine how much good they did me. They helped me so much that I went back to the doctor and bought a dozen boxes. We always kept them in the house as a family medicine, and I would not think of using any other."
You should not be misled by the various attempts of imitators, as the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

turned up in London, where he won the heart of the wealthy daughter and heiress of Lord Keith, to whom England owes the Cape of Good Hope, and through her he became the father of the late Marchioness of Lansdowne and of the Marquise de la Valette.
He was much with Prince Talleyrand when the latter represented the French Government at the court of St. James, and ultimately succeeded him as French ambassador in London. He was distinguished for his extraordinary baldness, and it is said that when on one occasion in the course of conversation with Talleyrand he expressed a great desire to present something really valuable by reason of its rarity to a lady, as a mark of his respect and esteem, the prince suggested to him to "present her with a lock of your hair."

It is perhaps owing to this ancestry that is to say, to the probability of his having in his veins the blood of King Louis XV. and of the great Talleyrand, that Lord Lansdowne possesses such an altogether exceptional mastery of the French language, as well as such perfect manners, in which the courtesy of the English grand seigneur and great noble is happily blended with that of the court of the Tuileries and of Versailles in the times of long ago. Curiously enough, in his youth he did not shine, and on the memorable day when the two beautiful daughters of the late Duke of Abercorn were married simultaneously in Westminster Abbey, the one to the Marquis of Blandford, afterwards eighth Duke of Marlborough, and the other to the present Marquis of Lansdowne, both girls being portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield in his novel, "Lothair," Lord Blandford by reason of his gifts and cleverness was held to have in store for him the highest destinies, whereas few dreamed that there was any brilliant future for Lord Lansdowne.

Yet Lord Blandford, failing to realize any of the expectations entertained concerning him, died, in spite of his dual title of Marlborough, a virtual outcast, shunned even by those middle-class Britons whose snobbish worship of the aristocracy leads them to view with a most extraordinary amount of indulgence its moral shortcomings and indiscretions. Lord Lansdowne, on the other hand, partly on account of his more prosaic observance of the requirements of conventional morality and respectability, has been promoted to the highest offices of state, and, after having held in turn the governor-generalship of Canada, the vice-royalty of India, the secretaryship of state for war, and the post of minister of foreign affairs, of the British Empire, is now today the leader of the overwhelming opposition to the Government in the House of Lords, and probably the most influential social power in English society.
And it may be admitted that he has filled every one of the offices entrusted to him with dignity and success. India owes to his viceroyalty the network of railroads by which it is crossed in so many directions, and which are one of the most important instruments of British authority over Hindustan; while when secretary of war he accomplished the feat, amazing to military men, of shipping an army of 200,000 men all the way from England to South Africa within the space of a few weeks.

The patronymic of the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose estates extend over an area of 200,000 acres, is Fitzmaurice, and it is hardly necessary to state that the house of which he is the chief is an Irish one, tracing its origin to Thomas Fitzmaurice, first lord of Kerry, and of the latter's wife, Grace, granddaughter of Dermot, King of Leinster. The Lord Lansdowne of today is the twenty-sixth Lord of Kerry, and the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, the first marquis having been minister of foreign affairs and premier in the reign of King George III., who hated him, openly denouncing him as "the Jesuit of Berkeley square," while Fox stigmatized him in the House of Commons as "a peridious and infamous liar."
Gainsborough, the great painter, was nearer and more to the point, for, after a couple of attempts to catch the likeness of the marquis, who was sitting for his portrait, the artist threw aside his brush in despair, exclaiming, with an oath:
"I never could see through varnish, and there is an end of it."

But it was Oliver Goldsmith of "Deserted Village" and "Vicar of Wakefield" celebrity, who most completely put his foot into it. This first Lord Lansdowne's nickname with the public was "Malagrida." One day, when Goldsmith was talking to Lord Lansdowne, he exclaimed:
"You know I never could conceive the reason why people call you Malagrida; for Malagrida was after all a good sort of a man."
The third Marquis of Lansdowne repeatedly held office as a cabinet minister, and was renowned for his sound judgment and sunny temper, two qualities inherited by the present marquis, and which were largely accountable for the immense social power which he enjoyed. He figures in Lord Beaconsfield's political novels as one of the leading personages of the day, and as the most influential; while Lord John Russell, deprecating his indiscreetness and absence of all political prejudice and partisanship, went so far as to deplore during the course of a public speech, that "the pure gold of Lord Lansdowne's integrity was not more mingled with the alloy of self-love."

Edward VII. enjoyed the rather unusual experience the other day of having a person decline the offer of

presentation to him. The individual in question is the mayor of Doncaster and the invitation to be introduced to the King came from the latter through the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, who was officiating as cabinet minister in attendance on the sovereign throughout the royal visit to Rufford Abbey for the Doncaster race week.

Lewis Harcourt, on receiving the monarch's commands, had directed Mayor J. B. Clark to meet him at the entrance of the royal box on the Doncaster racecourse, where the presentation was to take place; and to his amazement received a response by wire to his telegram, to the effect that the chief magistrate of the ancient town of Doncaster would be unable to avail himself of the proffered honor.

In due course a letter arrived at Rufford Abbey from the mayor, intimating that he deeply deplored not having been able to accept the invitation, since the presentation to his sovereign would have been a great honor which he would have looked back upon all his life with the greatest gratification, and expressing his profound respect and loyal regard and devotion for his "most gracious King." But he added that although he was a native of Doncaster and had lived there all his life, he had never once visited the racecourse, being a Quaker, and that he did not feel that he could consistently break through the rule of the Society of Friends, even for so great an honor.

This somewhat unusual letter reached the King just as he was leaving Rufford Abbey for the north. But he was so much pleased with the old Quaker's loyalty to his religious convictions and independence that he sent him a message in reply that he fully understood and appreciated the reasons which had actuated his conduct in the matter and that on his return from the north to London he would be glad to have him presented to him at Buckingham Palace.

Although the good people of Doncaster derive a large portion of their revenue and of their prosperity from the various interests connected with the Doncaster racecourse they have not in any way taken exception to the attitude of their chief magistrate in the affair, but, on the contrary, seem to be gratified with the attention of Queen Victoria, which he has brought upon their town by a manifestation of principle and independence rare in these times of snobbery.
The episode served to recall the difficulties raised by John Bright when he first became a cabinet minister and privy councillor, and as such was called upon to share a responsibility of rank. He tried hard to be relieved of the obligation of wearing the gold-embroidered uniform, declaring it to be absolutely contrary to the ideas of the religious denomination to which he belonged and to Quaker ethics. Queen Victoria, however, declined to give way, and finally a compromise was effected, by means of which he wore the gold-laced blue coat and trousers and cocked hat, but was relieved from the necessity of wearing the sword which forms an integral part of the costume.

In fact, the late John Bright furnished, I believe, the only instance on record of a privy councillor's uniform having been worn at court and state functions without the otherwise indispensable completion of the sword.

HOW IMAGINATION CAUSES ILLNESS

SOME FOLK GET "FIXED" IDEAS OF PAIN, SICKNESS AND WOE.

A great deal of alleged physical suffering is primarily mental. A great disease, pain, debility, fatigue, dread, inefficiency and unexpressed woes. Much oftener than we realize these can be transplanted without surgery or medication. I do not mean that they are not real sufferings. They are as real as the grave. But they are not grounded in physical infirmity, and they are not to be cured with physic. The mind becomes possessed of a conviction that a certain part of the body is infirm, and imputes pain to that part in spite of all the medicine in the world. Hundreds of people refuse to get well after the physician has cured them. It is not his fault, and is not their fault; but they have simply had disease suggested to them until they cannot think at all except upon that assumption. It is an "auto-suggestion," or it is a family suggestion of another person. The value of a "fixed idea" of health, as being only the removal of a fixed idea of disease where there was no organic reason for it, will hardly be disputed. Yet one cannot over-estimate the multitudes that there are of those invalids, sitting in padded chairs and making ready for the hearse whose infirmity is primarily mental; and how many there are again who have a slight organic infirmity and have increased its effects a thousand-fold by what we may call "household suggestion."

One is particularly reminded of those victims of so-called nervous depression, who are denied even the last resort of a chronic invalid—the enjoyment of cultivating a virtue. Patience is too absorbing for these sufferers, an unselfishness a desperate indifference. Day in and day out they are taught that they must foster virtue, which is the one thing the human heart unconditionally rejects. Most of us have sat shuddering at one time or another under the incubus of an idea, and those most pitiable persons are often in a dire extremity of the same plight. This remark sounds, at the first blush, like a personal affront to a self-respecting and proper-

NO MORE HEADACHES

SUFFERED FROM CONSTANT HEADACHES—CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES" WHEN DOCTORS FAILED.



"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and yet the headaches persisted. I was rarely free from headache. A short time ago I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was always poor and my stomach bad, and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I had become thin and weak now not only have I been cured of all these awful headaches, but my strength is growing up once more, and I feel like a new man. I have taken in all three boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives.' I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for curing me, and I give this unqualified testimonial with great pleasure, as I hope thereby some other sufferer of headaches will be induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and will be cured."

(Sgd.) B. CORNELL.

Taylorville, Ont.
"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. Write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, if your dealer will not supply you.

ly smothered invalid. But upon reflection we will realize that the mind is no more incriminated than the body by the fortuitous admission of toxic matter. If we respected a psychic ailment more we would avoid it oftener. What we are avoiding is a thousand house-grown maladies of the imagination—a crew of impalpable lemons and blood-sucking ghosts, such as no man can afford to have about his hearth. Many of them now occupy recognized seats in the infernal hierarchy of the pathological. This has been tacitly understood by the less chemical and dogmatic of doctors for a long time. The chief value of many pills lies in the satisfaction of taking them.

Apocryphal of which subject I am reminded of a silver-haired Dr. Grimes, a good friend of my youth and a physician of the old garden school that is now nearly extinct. For him a few grassy herbs and a pot of shrewsbury medicine were the main items in materia medica. Yet I have seen him load up a cantankerous patient with doses of such potentia looking pellets looking about the size of a sea-going torpedo—as made my own inwards to quake. And that, too, when the diagnosis, as announced by him in the helpful tones of a chestnut-toned, was nothing of nobler nature than an "old-fashioned stomach ache." If you ventured to remonstrate with him outside the door upon the absurdity with which he had served out physic to your relative, he would look you up and down and he would grumble this out at you: "Some people, my boy, never believe anything until they get it stuck in their throat." Which mysterious formula meant, as I afterward learned, that all he had given the patient was a dose of corn starch and a slap on the back—The Atlantic.

TUSSELS WITH A DEER.
James Snook, of this city, had an exciting experience with a buck deer at Occidental in Marin County yesterday. Snook was out hunting alone and sighting the animal fired two shots. The deer fell, and thinking that it was dead Snook ran up to his prize. To his surprise the animal sprang up and jumped up and rushed at him viciously. Before he could protect himself Snook was knocked down and trampled into insensibility. He finally recovered, and upon staggering to his feet discovered the deer lying dead not more than 200 yards away.

Snook sustained a fracture of two ribs by being struck by the deer's horns when he was first thrown to the ground. In addition he was considerably bruised by the animal's hoofs. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Seasickness Quickly Cured
"Mother's Pills" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
For sale at drug stores and first-class steamers, or Mothers' Pills Remedy Company, Limited, 211 State street, Detroit.
For sale and recommended in London by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street; C. McCallum & Co., Dundas street; and E. L. Guillemont, 44 Richmond street.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful relief from the malady in a very short time, and I feel truly grateful that I had the curing qualities of Booth's Kidney Pills brought to my notice. This remedy has a strong endorsement from me."
Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

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"We Take off Our Hats to 'Pandora' Range!"

"BECAUSE—"
It's a uniform baker and cooker. Is the only Range with a burnished top surface. Has a reliable thermometer. Durable, sure-working grates. Emery rod for knife sharpening or towel drying. Is solid, strong, handsome and easily regulated.

"In 'Pandora' We Trust."

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J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 Talbot St. J. A. PAGE, 807 Dundas St

Help for Weak Backs

Few old people are entirely free from Kidney trouble. That is why so many men and women of 50 and 60 and over, suffer with backaches, sharp twinges in the back and legs, Rheumatism and Sciatica, bladder troubles, scalding urine and frequent passages at night.
Gin Pills mean a healthy, hearty old age. Gin Pills keep the kidneys well and strong. Even when there are no severe pains or dizzy spells, three or four Gin Pills a day will keep the kidneys flushed and free from accumulations and in perfect order so that they can perform their work of filtering the impurities from the blood, and thereby keep up the vigor and vitality of youth.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 12.
"I have suffered from sick kidneys for about five years and had got very little relief from various medicines I had taken, until I tried Gin Pills which gave me instant relief. I cannot speak too highly of them and will recommend them to my friends."
MRS. M. LAWRENCE.

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your kidneys. Pains in the back and limbs are not "signs of old age." They are signs of kidney trouble. Get Gin Pills to-day and see how quickly you improve.
Gin Pills are guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box or—6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.
We have such unbounded faith in the curative qualities of Gin Pills that we will let you test them free. Mention this paper and we will send you a sample box free of charge.

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Formerly made by The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 110

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David Lloyd-George on Religion

THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SPEAKS ON THE
CELTIC CHARACTER AND THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY—
THE EXPERIENCE OF WALES.

A four-days bazaar in the Carnarvon Pavilion was opened on Wednesday, Sept. 23, by Mr. Lloyd-George. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd-George, arrived on Tuesday night. A large throng had assembled at the railway station to greet him, and he was loudly cheered. Mrs. Lloyd-George and he were the guests for the night of the Rev. J. E. Hughes, pastor of St. John's Welsh Calvinistic Church, on behalf of which the bazaar is being held.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in declaring the bazaar open, spoke in Welsh. He said: I am glad to come to Carnarvon again to see my friends. I am glad to hear that the bazaar promises to be a great success. That is an encouragement to those who have worked hard to promote it. I am not sure whether a bazaar would not be a good suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to raise money to pay the old-age pensions. (Laughter.) He is a man in want of money. (Laughter.) Mr. Lloyd-George, proceeding, said: No man can measure what the Free Churches have really done to Wales. There are two great things which have altered in my mind the whole drift and character of the Welsh mind and of Welsh destiny: One is attributable to the Church of England, and the other to the fathers of the Free Churches. One was the translation of the Bible into the language of the people; the other was the foundation and formation of those great Free Churches which are flourishing to such an extent in Wales at the present day. (Hear, hear.) They have steadied the Welsh purpose; they have ordered it; they have organized it. (Hear, hear.)

THE CELTIC CHARACTER.

There is an idea that the Celtic character is fickle. I always think that that is a fundamental error. There is no more resolute and tenacious man in his purpose than the Celt. (Applause.) I do not care what it is—whether it is religion, politics, education—anything he undertakes he pursues with a relentless purpose, which never flinches, which never swerves, which is never discouraged or disheartened. (Hear, hear.) (Applause.) Failures pass over him, and still he goes through the flood and torrent of discouragement, never breaking his heart. (Cheers.) There is no more tenacious mind, no more unbreakable will than that of the Celt when he is pursuing any ideal on which he has fixed his heart. And I always think that the people who regard the Celtic nationalities—whether Welsh, Irish, or Scotch—as fickle and changeable have not read the history of those nations. (Applause.) By their volatility about them, and I think it is part of their attractiveness, and nonconformity to some extent steadied the Welsh character, sobered it, and given it a sterner purpose. (Hear, hear.) I dare say in doing so it may have banished any ideal on which the joys of life for the time being, but that was necessary—for the moment.

LIKE THORNS IN THE FLESH

ARE THE SHARP TWINGES AND TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
A CERTAIN CURE.

The twinges and the tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather, as so many people imagine. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. The pains may be started by cold weather, damp weather, or by keeping wind. There is only one way to cure rheumatism. It must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing, and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism. The only way the disease must be driven out of the blood and the blood enriched and purified. It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, red blood that they have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism after all other treatments had failed. As a proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do even in the most severe cases of rheumatism, the case of Mr. David Carroll, a well-known furniture dealer, of Pictou, N. S., may be cited. Mr. Carroll says: "I have been a most severe sufferer from rheumatism, and in the hope that some other poor sufferer may find relief from my experience I gladly write you of the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The trouble settled in my shoulders and down my sides, and at times I was quite unable to raise my arm. I was attended by a doctor, but as I did not appear to be getting any better I sent for a so-called electric belt, for which I paid \$40. It did not do me any good and then I tried another remedy, but without any better results. A friend asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got three boxes. By the time I had used them all I found the stiffness and pain less severe, and I got another half dozen boxes. When I had taken these seven symptoms of the trouble had disappeared and in the two years that have since passed I have had no return of the trouble. I believe there is no other medicine equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for curing this most painful trouble, and I have recommended the Pills to others who have been benefited by their use."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure rheumatism but all the other diseases due to poor watery blood, such as anaemia, indigestion, nervous disorders, neuritis, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, and the ailments of girlhood and womanhood, with their headaches, backaches, aches, and attendant miseries. Only the genuine Pills can do this and you should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

but only perhaps for the moment. It has educated, it has trained, it has disciplined the nation, and when you begin to think of the result it is a great one. You have great armies in Wales, armies amounting in the aggregate to half a million adults trained almost from the cradle, remaining in the territorial reserve up to the grave, fighting the noblest battles that any army ever fought against intemperance, ignorance, vice, everything that lowers and debases the human mind. (Applause.) These are the armies of the future. Welsh Nonconformity has disciplined them, in addition to the establishment forces of the Church—those great organized forces which are working for righteousness in the country.

A MODERN VIEW OF RELIGION.

There are people who seem to imagine that the days of religion are passed, that religion has served its purpose, that it has exhausted its mandate, that it was very well to shackle and bridle the savagery of our ancestors, but they consider themselves to be free all very well to give men a solace and hope in the slough of poverty, but now they are prosperous and they have no further use for it. I was very much struck on the Continent—and I am always inland, and I go there—by the fact that the men had abandoned the churches there. You go to the churches practically in every continental country and you find that they are thronged with women—hardly any men there at all. The women, true to their old and noble tradition in the past, still linger around the Cross, when others have left it. (Applause.) But the men have gone, and it is largely attributable to the fact that during the forty years of peace which Europe has enjoyed men have become prosperous,

men have become rich, and their hearts have waxed gross with material prosperity. But no nation has ever done that without paying the penalty. There is a growing tendency to treat religion as if it were but a stage in the march of humanity towards a higher civilization, and as the race must pass, but which it must in spite of the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, leave behind it if it means to reach a more exalted destiny. This is no new attitude on the part of mankind. It has passed through this phase many a time in its history. It sometimes means that the human race is entering upon a dreary march through the parched, arid plains which are stretched between one form of religious thought, which it quits for ever, and a purer and nobler faith which is awaiting it at the end of its journey. Wales has a long tramp across such a desert ere it reaches, footsore and weary, the fertile oasis of the religious revival of the eighteen century. (Applause.) It is not the first time that a long ramble through the wilderness has been the making of a nation. Human nature in its essence is the same in every age and in every dispensation, and religion provides for the fundamental needs of human life. The joys and perils of life are always the same, and when the wise men who from the altitude of their self-sufficiency shun the churches can think of some more effective agency to guide men and women through the dangerous paths of life, for strengthening their hearts to bear the inevitable sorrows of life—some idea or system or scheme of things that will light up the valley of the shadows, and will swallow death in victory, as the religion of Christ has done in the experience of untold myriads who put their trust in Him, then we, the simple people of the hills, may give up the building of chapels and churches. But until that new ideal is revealed we will go on finding a new pride and a new pleasure in making sacrifices for the old cause that saved our fathers.

Ellen Terry's Story of Her Life

HER MARRIAGE WITH THE GREAT
ARTIST WATTS AND THEIR
SEPARATION—REMINISCENCES
OF TENNYSON.

The special charm of "The Story of My Life," by Ellen Terry (Hutchinson, 6s.), is its delightful naivete. There is a spontaneity about this book that is lacking in most biographies or autobiographies, and its contents are different in character from the generality of biographies, so is the price. An idol of the people, Ellen Terry has presented her volume to the people for the price of a six-shilling novel, and it is not without interest that a dozen novels, I pass over Miss Terry's many stories of her childhood until the day when, a girl of fifteen, she was married to the celebrated painter, Mr. G. F. Watts.

THE GIRL WIFE.

The spirit of frankness that is seen in the description of the wedding pervades the book. The day of my wedding was very cold. Like most women I always remember what I was wearing on the important occasions of my life. On that day I wore a brown silk gown, which had been designed by my mother, and a quilted white bonnet with sprig of orange blossom, and I was wrapped in a beautiful Indian shawl. I went away in a sealskin jacket with coral buttons, and a little sealskin cap. I cried a great deal, and Mr. Watts said "Don't cry. I make you a new dress." The day I left home to be married, I tucked all my little brothers and sisters, and washed their fair hair."

THE RECONCILIATION.

The marriage, which Ellen Terry tells us was a happy one, was arranged by her friends, and the separation that soon followed was arranged by the kind friends whose chief business in life seems to be the cure of others. The true cause of the separation was incompatibility of occupation, reinforced by well-meaning friends. There is something terribly suggestive in the remark: "We all suffer from that sort of thing. Pray God one of us be not a well-meaning friend oneself." I quote in full the touching story of a little meeting between husband and wife:

"What bitterness there was effaced itself in a very remarkable way. I saw Mr. Watts but once, face to face after this separation. We met in the street at Brighton, and he told me that I had grown. I was never to speak to him again. But years later, after I had appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, he came to see me in the world, I was in the garden of a house which I joined Mr. Watts' new Little Holland House, and he, in his garden, saw me through the hedge. It was then that I received from him the first letter he told me that he had watched my success with eager interest, and asked me to shake hands with him in spirit. 'What success I may have,' he wrote, 'will be very incomplete and unsatisfactory if you cannot do what I have long been hesitating to ask. If you cannot keep silence, if you can, one word, "Yes," will be enough.'

"I answered simply, 'Yes.'"

"When this tender kindness was established between us he sent me a portrait head that he had done of me when I was his wife. . . . In one of these letters he wishes that there is nothing in all this that the world might not know. Surely the world is always the better for having a little truth instead of a great deal of idle inaccuracy and falsehood. That is my justification for publishing this, if justification is needed."

ROSETTI.

Among the many people Ellen Terry met at Little Holland House was Rossetti, Tennyson, Browning, Disraeli, and Gladstone. Of Rossetti she tells the following characteristic story: "When anyone was the object of Rossetti's devotion, there was no extravagance in length to which he would not go in demonstrating it. He bought a white bull because it had 'eyes like Jamie Morris,' and tethered it on the lawn of his home in Chelsea. Soon

there was no lawn left—only the bull! He invited people to meet it, and heaped favors on it, until it kicked every thing to pieces.

"His next purchase was a white peacock, which, very soon after its arrival, disappeared under the sofa. In vain did Rossetti 'shoot' it or refused to budge. This went on for days.

"The lovely creature won't respond to me," said Rossetti pathetically to a friend.

"The friend, dragged out the bird. 'No wonder! It's dead!'"

"Bulls don't like me," said Rossetti, a few days later, and peacocks aren't home!"

IN THE FIELDS WITH TENNYSON

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Watts visited Tennyson at Freshwater. Of Mrs. Tennyson Ellen Terry says "she was very frail and looked like a faint tea rose." From Tennyson she had the rare good fortune to learn much about birds and flowers.

"In the evening I went walking with Tennyson over the fields, and he would point out to me the differences in the flight of different birds and tell me to watch their solid plumes, turning against the sunset, the sharp wedge suddenly narrowing to a point into a thin line. He taught me to recognize the bark of trees and to call wild flowers by their names. He picked me the first bit of plumage I ever noticed. Always I was quite at ease with him. He was so wonderfully simple.

At Freshwater I was still so young that I preferred playing Indians and Knights of the Round Table with Tennyson's sons, Hallam and Lionel, and the young Camerons, to sitting in doors noticing what the poet did and said. I was mighty proud when I learned how to prepare his daily pipe for him. It was a long churchwarden, and he liked the stem to be polished, and a solution of sal volatile or something of that kind, so that it did not stick to his lips. But he and all the others seemed to me very cold. There were my young knights waiting for me; and jumping gates, climbing trees, and running paper-chases, are pleasant when one is young.

"It must have been some years after the Freshwater days, yet before the production of 'The Cup,' that I saw Tennyson in his carriage outside a jeweller's shop in Bond Street.

"How very nice you look in the daytime," he said. "Not like an actress!"

"I disclaimed my singularity, and said I thought actresses looked very nice in the daytime."

Disraeli and Gladstone were among the visitors to Little Holland House, and I note the impressions they made on the girl wife. "Mr. Gladstone seemed to me like a suppressed volcano. His face was pale and calm, but the calm was the calm of the grey mist that hangs over the piercing dark eyes was like having a glimpse into the red-hot crater beneath. . . . Of Disraeli I carried away even a scintilla of impression. I remember that he wore a blue tie, a brighter blue than most men would dare to wear, and that his straggling curls shook as he walked."

LONG TRAMWAY TUNNEL.

United States Vice-Consul Angelo Boragino reports that a tunnel more than a mile in length, said to be the longest in existence for use by municipal electric surface car lines, has just been opened for operation by the Genoa Street Railway Company. It connects Genoa with the adjacent large commune of Rivaolo, which previously

A BAD BRUISE

Often causes a good deal of trouble. The best cure is the prompt application of Nerviline, which instantly stops the pain, prevents swelling, removes all blackness and discoloration. Nerviline is antiseptic—prevents blood poisoning. No inflamed sores; no penetrating, so swift to destroy pain. You miss a lot of comfort by not using Poison's Nerviline. For nearly fifty years it has been the standard family remedy of Canada.

was reached by circling the mountain, the distance being now shortened 1.1-1.3 miles, and the trip is made in fifteen minutes less time. Constructive works began on June 1, 1905. The boring was accomplished by 900 workmen, partly by hand, by electrical machines, and by compressed-air machines. — Washington Star.

THE CREW AT WORK.

Not until you have gone down in a submarine and seen the crew at work can you say you have seen the limit to which it is possible to drill human creatures. No crack company of a regiment, no fire company in any of our big cities, not even the engine force on a man-of-war, is under such discipline as the crew of a submarine. The navy department and the men themselves realize that months are required even before the most capable group of ten can be made to work as a unit, perfect as clockwork. There is no time to "break in" crews when once war is declared, and for this reason the submarine service is continually and incessantly in war practice. Practices runs in the ordinary sense do not exist. Each time the boat stands out to sea she goes as if for business, the scenes you see being exactly like those that would be enacted were the vessel bent upon actually sinking an enemy. — From "The Under-Sea Sailor and His Boat," in St. Nicholas.

DARING ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA

REMARKABLE FEATS BY CELEBRATED PRISON-BREAKERS OF RUSSIA.

Nothing, perhaps, better illustrates the indomitable courage of the men and women who are fighting to-day for the emancipation of the Russian peasants and their unswerving belief in the ultimate triumph of their cause than the fact that, although many of the revolutionaries after the horrors of Siberian imprisonment, when they have either escaped or been released, they still continue their propaganda work.

The hero of Russian prison breakers is Leo Deutsch, who is also still engaged in revolutionary work, although he has been sent to Siberia on three occasions, and has escaped each time. His last escape, in 1905, particulars of which are given by an English writer, was perhaps the most audacious of all. He had returned to Russia after the horrors of Siberian imprisonment, when he took the institutional manifesto, which he had stolen, and he had been in the hands of the police for some time. But in spite of this, he had been re-arrested and then given up all hopes of rescue.

On the road, however, Deutsch got the permission of the officer of the escort to purchase some clothes and provisions while passing through a little town on the road to Turukhansk. Two guards accompanied him on his shopping expedition, and while at the drapers' they began to chat affably with the shopkeeper, forgetting all about the dangerous prisoner in their charge.

HE GOT AWAY.

Deutsch, noticing their attention was directed to the shop, slipped out a private room, adjoining the shop, and bolted thence into the courtyard, where, luckily, he found an unfastened gate leading to liberty. He was fortunate enough to have some personal friends in the town, who hid him for some time, and then helped him to return to St. Petersburg in disguise, when he immediately took train to Finland and eventually arrived in England.

Another name held in reverence by revolutionaries is that of Hypolyte Moussier, who was shot in 1885, and who first fell into the hands of the police through trying to liberate from prison the famous novelist and political economist, Nicholas Tchekhovskiy. The attempt failed, and Moussier was condemned to ten years' penal servitude. Moussier seemed to dog him in his attempts to escape his punishment. He made a series of attempts, the most sensational being that practically accomplished from the Kara political prison in Siberia.

By tunnelling under the walls of the prison Mushkin and seven other prisoners managed to liberate themselves. Unfortunately, one of the men attracted the attention of one of the sentinels, who gave the alarm, and the others were ultimately recaptured. But it was not until Moussier and a fellow prisoner had made a journey of more than two thousand miles, and actually reached the sea coast, that they were re-arrested at Vladivostok, just when they were on the point of starting for England's hospitable shores.

A CLEVER RUSE.

If ever there was a prison from which escape seemed hopeless, it was the Paviak, Warsaw. This prison is encompassed by a very high wall, is strongly guarded by military as well as by police, and interviews between prisoners and their friends are not allowed under the most exceptional circumstances. And yet, in 1906, ten important "politicals" escaped from its walls. It was a revolutionary coup which still ranks in the minds of the Russian officials of the town.

The prison administration was made to believe by telephonic message that the military governor of Warsaw desired the transfer of ten prisoners from the Paviak to the Citadel, the message further stating that the prisoners were prisoners of conscience, and that the escort of an officer of guardhouse would bring his own guard. The damme officer arrived, accompanied by six policemen, and handed over to the officer what was apparently an official document ordering the transfer of the prisoners, each of whom was correctly mentioned and described in the message. The prisoners were handed over to the officer, who gave a certificate that they had been delivered into his charge.

Next morning the prison van was found on the outskirts of the town, surrounded by prison clothing, uniforms and swords—all that remained of the ten prisoners and their escort; for the officer of the gendarmes and his

Newbro's Herpicide



Every woman should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labor intelligently to preserve and beautify it. Is your hair oily or sticky? Is it dry, dull or lustreless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germ or

microbe that causes dandruff and falling hair, after which the hair will grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly, and gives the assurance of a cure from the very first application. It contains no oil or grease, and is unsurpassed for its daintiness. It makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

At Drug Stores—Send 10c in Stamps to the Herpicide Company, Department N, Detroit, Mich., for a sample. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Be sure you get Herpicide. Applications at prominent barber shops.

C. McCallum & Co., Dundas and Richmond Sts., Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas St., Special Agents

Money-Savers for You at Westman's Fire Sale

Items appear from time to time, as we can make room for them in our temporary store.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Granite Preserving Kettles | 50c, 42c, 35c |
| Bread Boxes, red, blue, green | 85c, 75c, 65c |
| Tin Lunch Pails, square | 25c |
| Rice Boilers | 75c and 45c |
| Tin Pails | 30c and 15c |
| Tin Pot Covers, six in rack | 35c |
| Slop Pails, red, blue, green | 38c |
| Mrs. Potts' Iron Handles, regular 15c, now | 8c |
| Hat and Coat Hooks, regular 15c doz, now | 8c |
| Wire Clothes Lines, 100 ft. and 50 ft., were 50c and 25c, now | 35c and 18c |
| Sisal Clothes Lines, 10c, now | 5c |
| Cotton Lines, were 15c, now | 8c |
| House Numbers, were 15c each, now | 3 for 25c |
| Cheese Tryers, were 50c, now | 25c |
| Brass Curtain Rings, English, 3 in., were 75c per dozen, now | 40c |
| Padlocks, large assortment, from | 5c to 75c |
| City Picks, with handles | 60c and 50c |
| Bolts, from 1 in. to 12 in., assorted sizes, per dozen | 8c to 25c |
| Horn Tips, solid brass, were, each 35c, now | 15c |
| Firmer Chisels, 2 in., were 90c, now | 35c |
| Car Bitts, were \$1 each, now | 60c |
| Horse Brushes, were 35c, now | 20c |
| Glue Pots, iron, were \$1.25 and \$1, now | 60c and 50c |
| One Wicker Go-Cart, was \$8.50, now | \$3.50 |
| Iron Letter Boxes, were \$1.25, now | 75c |
| Gold Bronze, regular \$1 per lb., now | 60c |
| Barn Door Hinges, per lb., | 5c |
| Circular Saws, 14 in., 16 in., 18 in., 24 in., and 28 in. diameters. All at half-price. | |

150 cases Glass, English, at less than manufacturer's prices

Westman's Hardware

TEMPORARY PREMISES, 436 RICHMOND ST.

A DAGGER WITH A HISTORY.

An interesting relic has recently come into the possession of Lord Burnham. It is the weapon of Edmund Burke's famous "dagger scene" in the House of Commons. History has credited the great orator with having treated Parliament to a carefully worked-up dramatic crisis in this speech, but Mr. Macknight, in his "Life and Times of Edmund Burke," declares that the scene was impromptu. The affair took place at the discussion of the alien bill.

On the way to the House of Commons that day Burke called at the foreign office, and was shown by the under secretary of state a dagger which had been sent as a pattern to a manufacturer in Birmingham with an order for some thousands. The country at the time was full of angry and dissatisfied soldiers, and such a proceeding as a large order of offensive weapons, looked very suspicious. Burke asked for the dagger and took it with him to the House.

Fox spoke against the bill, stating his sympathies with the French Republicans. Burke's speech followed. At first all he said was grave, argumentative and reasonable. Coming to the question of the bill itself he grew excited, and declared it was necessary to keep murderers and atheists from British shores. Already schemes of bloodshed were prevalent. Large orders for daggers had been sent to Birmingham. Here the House looked astonished. Pulling out the dagger Burke held it up before the audience, then threw it vehemently on the floor. Pointing to it, he exclaimed: "This is what you are

to gain from an alliance with France! Such are the daggers prepared for you. Wherever such principles are introduced, such practices follow."

A scornful utterance came from the House. Burke checked it with a vehement protestation.

"Let us keep French principles from our heads, and French finishing words from our hearts," were his finishing words.

The House was worked up to a great excitement. Even the contemptuous words which proceeded from one of the members. "The gentleman has brought his knife, where is his fork?" failed to spoil the effect of the speech. The opponents dared not speak, and the bill passed.

It is said that the under secretary picked up the dagger and carried it home. Now, after more than a century, it comes into public notice again. — Youth's Companion.

THE NEW WOMAN IN TURKEY.

Is the new woman about to capture Turkey? During the recent political agitation the unheard-of spectacle was to be seen at Salonica of a woman of rank, the wife of a Young Turk, parading unveiled through the streets with a banner, to the delight of her husband's partisans. At Monastir, many women, bent on political errands, travelled alone.

If this is to be the result of a constitutional movement what is to become of the Prophet's strict command

against women showing their faces in public? Gone will be the poet's dream of the dark-eyed beauties of Circassia leading lives of indolence behind the screens of the mysterious harem. If the daughters of the near east, like the daughters of Nippon, are to adopt the fashions of Paris, go in for political economy, suffragism, socialism and small families like British fashionables, and start women's clubs, platform campaigns and summer college courses like their American sisters, a whole world of tradition and romance will soon disappear.

Is there no place on earth safe from the poisonous microbe of change which tends to make all peoples of all races similar in appearance and ideas? — N. Y. World.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Alma Ladies College

Has superior advantages in Music, Fine Art, Elocution and Physical Culture. Domestic Science, Business College Courses, Literary and Scientific Courses, also Public School Classes for young girls. Cheerful, wholesome, homelike. For Catalogue, address: "The Registrar," ALMA COLLEGE, St. Thomas, Ont.

Practical Teaching

Individual and class must bring results.

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F. H. College

Y. M. C. A., London, Ont., has EARNED its reputation by HONEST CLASS-ROOM WORK. Students cannot not succeed. Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.
J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Vice-Prin.

Distinction and Individuality

All that is necessary is for you to come here and select the cloth for a Suit or Overcoat. When the garment is made it is up to you to decide if it measures up to your ideal.

O. LABELLE
Merchant Tailor,
220 DUNDAS STREET.

London Quick Lunch and Dining-Rooms

201 DUNDAS STREET.

Will serve an 8-course dinner every day starting Saturday next, Oct. 24.

20 Cents Only
MENU CHANGES DAILY.

Don't forget this, and come to try a meal. Served daily from 11:45 a.m. to 2 p.m. REMEMBER ONLY 20 CENTS.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
60 KING STREET, Phone 511, 371

The best, the largest and cheapest in London. Open night and day. ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
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Reasonable charges. Best equipment. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

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28-32 Dundas Street,
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UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.

Rubber-tired Funeral Cars.
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Residence on Premises.

W. HARRISON

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
First-class Equipment. 971 Dundas.

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Alexandra Cafe

AND QUICK LUNCH

Regular dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.

Special Sunday Dinner



There are three qualities which artificial teeth must have to be satisfactory. They must FIT COMFORTABLY, LOOK NATURAL, HAVE STRENGTH.

Our Celluloid Plates

Combine these requirements. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY WAY. Come and see them.

Western Dental Office

Southwest Corner Richmond and Dundas Streets. Phone 15.

FOR SALE—SNAP

New brick cottage on Shamrock street, Sarnia, Ont. Rent only \$11 a month and taxes; if paid promptly for 15 years, no interest and free deed.

The London Loan and Savings Company

LONDON, ONT.

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

WE AIM

to give pleasure and comfort to our customers. To that end we buy only the best coal money can procure. A trial order will convince you.

MAY BROS. & CO.
Phone 1224. 685 York St.

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Merchant Tailor,

212 DUNDAS STREET

Higgins Block. Telephone 593.

Screened Scranton Coal

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'PHONE 1383.



IF YOU WERE IN THE SAME POSITION

as we are you could see this was absolutely the best time to buy coal, as we have looked over the whole field and know what we are talking about. Try our coal yourself—prove our claims.

D. H. GILLIES & SON,
Phone 1312.

Diamond Rings

A Handsome Single-Stone Ladies' Ring, sparkling diamond, mounted in 14-kt. gold. A Christmas gift that you should buy now. Pay a small deposit and have it kept until wanted. Special \$8 00.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 Richmond St.

JOHNSTON BROS.

XXX BREAD

You will never stop using Johnston Bros. XXX Bread once you start. It has the most delicious flavor, and is the most healthful bread for young and old. Sold by the most progressive grocers.

Johnston Bros.

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SPECIAL MORNING EDITION TUESDAY

Watch for Special Morning Edition of The London Advertiser, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1908, with full account and complete results of the Dominion election. The returns will come by special wire direct to The Advertiser.

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Johnston Bros.

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Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

Does Newspaper Advertising Pay?

We Say, Yes,

But our best advertiser is a Satisfied Customer

We guarantee satisfaction every time. Try us.

John Mann & Sons

401 Clarence St., 425 York St.
470 PHONE.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

CUT .. GLASS

Always acceptable as a wedding gift or for home use as the cream and sugar sets we are showing at \$4.25.

C. H. Ward & Co.

374 Richmond Street

PARNELL'S HOME-MADE BREAD

There's nothing equal to "quality" in bread. Now quality is not an ingredient, it is in the ingredients, and the bakers and the method, everything is the best, every baker the best, the greatest care is taken with every loaf of Parnell's breads—so there's only one natural conclusion, and that is that

PARNELL'S HOME-MADE BREAD

is the perfect loaf for you to use. Five cents at your grocer's, or direct from Parnell's Bakeshops, 75-77 Bruce street, Phone 929.

CREME ELCAYA

A fragrant, non-greasy Toilet Cream for the complexion.

This Cream is an ideal skin food, made of absolutely pure and harmless ingredients, and can be freely used without the slightest injury on the most delicate skin, rendering it soft, white and beautiful, leaves no trace of grease or gloss. Unequalled for roughness and redness of the skin, tan and sunburn, and will not cause nor promote hair growth upon the face, like the usual cold creams; particularly recommended and adapted for ladies before using powder, as it keeps the skin clear and free from roughness and premature wrinkles.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas St. LONDON, Ont.

City and District

—A talent tea will be given in the near future by the ladies of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, in aid of the new Sunday school for Knollwood Park mission.

—Unfortunately, Dr. Milligan, who is to preach in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow, has not sent his subject. Many people would like to know what he is to speak on. It will, however, likely be on some present-day question of modern theological thought.

Ward I, Subdivision 3.

The polling booth of subdivision 3 of ward 1 will not be held in the store of Mr. Thos. Fitzgibbon on the corner of Ridout and York streets, but will be in one store north.

Mr. Johnson Improving.

Mr. J. Johnson, of 86½ King street, who was injured on Dundas street, some weeks ago by a falling electric wire, is still in Victoria Hospital. Mr. Johnson is improving slowly and the physicians believe that he will fully recover from the partial paralysis which resulted from his contact with the wire.

Tecumseh Whist.

There were 34 players at the weekly whist tourney of the Tecumseh Whist Club last evening, when the open Hall game was played. The play was excellent, as usual. The winners were: Messrs. McPherson and Andrews, with a score of plus 13-7. The other plus scores were as follows: Graydon and Doyle, plus 1; Owen and McLeod, plus 5-7; Wyckoff and Currie, plus 3-7; and Wilcox and Connors, plus 2-7. Will Attend Funeral.

Sergt.-Major Borland, R. C. R. Sergt.-Major Shergold, of the Royal Engineers, and Sergt.-Major Balfour, of the A. M. C., Wolsey Barracks, left this morning to attend the funeral of

Staff-Sergt. Woodburn, which is being held in Toronto this afternoon. The officers from Wolsey Barracks sent several very beautiful wreaths in memory of their comrade.

Hyman Hall.

The Liberal Club has made arrangements for a special wire, and the results of the elections will be bulletined at Hyman Hall as rapidly as they arrive. Every Liberal is invited to come and hear the results.

A Presentation.

Mr. Alex Currie was very pleasantly surprised by the staff of Oak Hall recently, when they presented him with a handsome gold-mounted umbrella and an address on the eve of his departure for Detroit. Mr. Currie has been with the Oak Hall firm for sixteen years and on the occasion of the presentation, Manager Gibson spoke with regret of losing such a valuable employee.

Late Andrew Finley.

The funeral of Andrew Finley took place this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of D. A. Stewart to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church. Mr. Finley died on Oct. 21 at the age of 68 years. He came to this city from Ireland many years ago and for some time was engaged in farming in the vicinity of London.

London Lady Wedded.

The Port Huron Herald says: Saturday evening at 2:42 Chestnut street, there occurred a pretty autumnal wedding, when Lyman R. Thomas and Violet M. Holmes, formerly of London, Ont., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Alex McCormick Lennox, pastor of the Twenty-Fourth Street Congregational Church. Merle Hope and Eunice Snover were the bridesmaids. The groom was attended by Fred S. Snover and John Thomas. Burdette Snover acted as ringbearer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will reside at the tunnel, where they have many friends.

Leaving St. Johns.

A number of the members of St. John's Church, London Township, gathered last night at the home of Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson,

son has been a prominent member of St. John's choir and guild and during the evening Mrs. Thurston, of Lyndhurst, on behalf of the choir presented Miss Jackson with a handsome gold locket beautifully engraved. During the evening addresses were made by Archdeacon Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. A. L. G. Clark, Mrs. A. Boug, Miss Carrie Stark and others testifying to the esteem in which Miss Jackson and her mother are held.

MAJOR BEATTIE IN WEST LONDON

Addressed a Fairly Well Attended Meeting Last Night.

A meeting in the interests of Major Beattie, the Conservative candidate, was held last evening in Collins Hall, West London. It was fairly well attended. Addresses were delivered by Major Beattie, Wm. Gray and Hume Elliott. Mr. George Conley presided.

The Conservative candidate was the first speaker, and devoted some little time to the labor question. He declared that in the campaign there was no issue with the Labor party, but with the Government. He had always, he declared, acted in the best interests of labor in and out of the House, and he could not understand why he should be opposed by Labor candidates on two occasions.

The speaker denied that he had said anything detrimental to the Labor candidate in his East London speech. He insisted that he had been misquoted by The Advertiser, and that a deliberate attempt was being made to misrepresent him to persuade voters to vote for the Labor candidate.

Major Beattie then went into the record of the Government, making a graft speech, in which he charged that the timber limits of the country had been sold at small prices to friends of the Government, and were afterwards sold at much larger prices.

He dealt with the Arctic expedition, the Montcalm, and other of the so-called scandals. He advocated a higher tariff, and asked that graft be done away with. He predicted that Mr. R. L. Borden would be the next premier.

Mr. Wm. Gray followed, and for some minutes explained that he was a friend of the laboring classes, and was not endeavoring to "knock" the party. It was necessary, he contended, to elect a supporter of Mr. Borden, the era of graft and corruption should be ended.

Mr. Hume Elliott closed with a brief speech.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. are having exceptional attendance. Every Monday evening between thirty and forty young men come from offices and shops and take supper together at half past 6. From 7 to 7:45 a Bible study is conducted by Mr. C. E. German, who conducts a series of study on the Teachings of Jesus Christ as recorded by St. Mat. them. The study for this coming Monday night is the Temptation of Jesus Christ. The class is largely attended and continues to increase in numbers. It is open to any young man, whether he be a member of the association or not. Sunday morning's Bible study under Mr. John Gunn is of much interest and benefit to Sabbath school teachers, and quite a number of men are availing themselves of the opportunity of studying the Sunday school lessons and receiving methods of teaching.

The evening educational classes of the Y. M. C. A. opened last Monday evening with much interest and enthusiasm. Two different classes were formed of this number, one elementary and the other advanced in arithmetic, spelling and writing. These classes are practically free to young men, and many are availing themselves of the advantages afforded.

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS USED A CAN" MAKES THE SHINE. A ROYAL POLISH.

LOOK! READ!

BEATS THE WORLD. SAVES THE SHOES.

\$30.00 GIVEN AWAY to Users of King Shoe Polish

THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid out to the three persons saving the largest number of tops of KING SHOE POLISH TINS, and sending them to us, together with the name of the store where they were purchased, by Jan. 1, 1909.

Fifteen Dollars for the largest number. Ten Dollars for the second largest number. Five Dollars for the third largest number.

We take this way of introducing to the public the finest Shoe Polish now on the market—KING SHOE POLISH. It makes all leathers look like new.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE. PRICE 10c. WORTH \$10.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and ten cents and we will send you, prepaid, one full-sized tin.

SAVE THE TOPS

Of all your KING SHOE POLISH boxes and mail them to "Contest Department," so that they will reach here not later than Jan. 1, 1909. Mention your dealer.

The tops pack inside each other, and can be mailed that way. Address all packages, "Contest Department," King Dressing Company, 418 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

KING DRESSING COMPANY

LONDON AND NEW YORK

Canadian office and factory, 418 Richmond Street, London. Phone, 870k.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A Genuine Special Sale of Pianos

This Will Interest All Who Ever Intend Buying—An Opportunity to Buy Pianos at the Greatest Reduction Ever Offered—Piano Prices Slaughtered and Costs Not Considered.

Pianos at Prices That Retail Dealers Cannot Buy for—Every Instrument Is Guaranteed, and Terms Made to Suit Every Buyer—A Large Lot of Instruments to Select From.

Sale Starts Monday, Oct. 26, and Will Continue Ten Days—Store Open Every Evening—Don't Miss This Excellent Opportunity to Save Money on a Piano Purchase.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING'S FACTORY-STORE, 195 DUNDAS STREET.

In order to make room for our holiday stock, and to dispose of the many pianos that have been returned from rent, some concert used, some odd styles, some taken in exchange on Gourlay pianos, and some that are new, but styles that are being changed in design, we have decided to offer this lot for sale at prices that will clear our floor—that means that cost is not considered. The pianos must go. This stock consists of Gourlay, McMillan, Mendelssohn, Empress, G. Heintzman, and others, and all are being offered—nothing withheld. These instruments must be sold in ten days, as our holiday stock will be on us by Nov. 1.

If you intend buying a piano within the year, now is your chance. Every piano is as represented by this old established firm, and you are buying direct from the factory-store. Call in and you will be fully convinced of the genuine saving in this great sale.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

195 DUNDAS ST. In Advertiser Building.

Wedding Orders. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Hueston's.

THE NEW HARDWARE

HEATERS

Coal Oil, Japanned Trimmings, \$4
Coal Oil, Nickel-Plated Trimmings, \$4 50 each

Gas, Nickel-Plated Trimmings, \$2
These are guaranteed.

We also have Coal Hods at 25c, 35c, 45c and 60c each.

Fire Shovels . . . 5c, 10c, 15c each

W. B. GILLESPIE & CO.
204 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 750.

ROSS' FURS

Manufacturer and Retailer
NATURAL CANADIAN MINK

For a stylish and serviceable fur there is nothing to compare with mink, and it is well named the QUEEN OF CANADIAN FURS. Our selection of dressed skins and manufactured Stoles, Scarfs, Neck Pieces and Muffs in this fur is the largest in Western Ontario.

In our stock of skins will be found the small, rich, dark skins from the Northwest; larger and heavier furred skins from the East; and very fine, pale shades from the South.

We manufacture all our own goods, copying the latest Paris and New York styles.

ROSS', 196 Dundas St., Phone 1319

DR. JARVIS Dentist

213 Dundas, Cor. Clarence

School Children

Are sometimes very much handicapped in their studies through EYE-STRAIN.

We make children's eyes a specialty, as we can examine them accurately by our methods WITHOUT THE USE OF DROPS.

We will tell you frankly if glasses are needed or not, and make no charge for the examination.

The Tait-Brown Optical Company,
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS,
237 Dundas Street, 'Phone 1877.
Four doors east of Bennett's Theatre.

HYGIENIC BAKERY

Let our rig call daily. OUR SPECIALTY HOME MADE BREAD

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EDUCATIONAL.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

Efficient staff of teachers in all branches.

W. Caven Barron, Principal.
374 Dundas Street. 'Phone 1101.

Shortland

We give individual instruction at both day and evening classes. Pupils may join at any time. We not only qualify our pupils for the best positions, but we place every graduate in a situation.

Our school equipment is not equalled in Ontario.

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