LAST EDITION

# London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19775 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909—EIGHTEEN PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS.

## JUSTIFIABLE SELF-DEFENSE SAYS THE JURY SYMPATHY APPEARS VERY STRONG FOR MRS. SCOTT

### Evidence Heard at the Inquest Into Death of Harvey Scott.

### AGED MAN BEAT WOMAN'S DOG

### And a Row Started — Verdict Comes as a Surprise—The Testimony Last Night.

**"That Harvey Scott came to his death on Sept. 13, 1909, by a shot fired from a revolver in the hands of Mrs. Wesley Scott in justifiable defense."**

After being out for nearly 45 minutes, the jury which, under Coroner Dr. Hughes, at Thorndale last night, investigated the death of Harvey Scott brought in the above verdict.

There was no question right from the start as to the feelings of the jury in the matter, and for about 40 out of the 45 minutes that they were out they were considering the best way to word their verdict.

**A Surprise.**

But their decision came distinctly as a surprise in view of the fact that absolutely no evidence was offered to show that Mrs. Wesley Scott had been in any way attacked or assaulted by her father-in-law on Monday morning last.

The nearest suggestion to anything of this nature was the quarrel which resulted when old Harvey Scott was beating the woman's dog, but there was absolutely no evidence offered that he had raised a hand to strike Mrs. Wesley Scott.

**The Preliminary Hearing.**

Mrs. Scott will come up before Squire Chittick on Monday afternoon for a preliminary hearing, and will probably be sent for trial at the October sessions.

Quite a large crowd gathered at the Thorndale station last night in the hope of seeing Mrs. Wesley Scott, but when she did not come they went on down to the town hall, where the inquest was to be held.

**The Jury.**

Crown Attorney McKillop conducted the examination of the witnesses, and Mr. Ed. Meredith, counsel for the defense, cross-examined them.

The jury was composed of E. Nicholson (foreman), John McFarlane, Chas. Lee, Matthew Barber, Samuel Mahon, E. Vining, R. Murrell, James Thompson, Robt. Woods, John Taylor, Bert Logan and W. McMurray.

**The Evidence.**

Wesley Scott was first called, and stated that he lived on lot 12, concession 6, of West Nissouri.

"The farm was owned by your father?" asked Crown Attorney McKillop. A.—Yes.

Q.—How far is your house away? A.—About 30 or 34 rods.

Q.—Who are your family? A.—My wife, my daughter Clara and myself.

Q.—Did you own a revolver? A.—Yes.

Q.—For how many years? A.—For twelve or thirteen years.

Q.—Where was it usually kept? A.—In a drawer in a bedroom.

Q.—Were there two bedrooms? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it kept in a cupboard drawer? A.—A bureau drawer.

Q.—Where was the revolver last Monday morning? A.—In the drawer.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes.

**A Big Revolver.**

Q.—What kind of revolver was it? A.—Thirty-two calibre.

Q.—Was it loaded last Monday? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had it been loaded? A.—I generally kept it loaded, but it had only been used once or twice.

Q.—Who used it? A.—I did.

Q.—Did your wife? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What time did you leave home last Monday morning? A.—About 6:45.

Q.—And went where? A.—To a threshing at Albert Morrell's.

Q.—Who was at home when you went away? A.—My wife.

Q.—Had your daughter been home? A.—No.

Continued on Page Six.

### BURGLARS AT TARA

**Enter Several Places and Carry Off Some Small Change.**

Tara, Ont., Sept. 17.—The VanDusen drygoods and bookstores, and the office of the Leader, were entered by burglars on Wednesday night. A small quantity of cash was all the thieves secured. There is no clue to the robbers.

**Popular Railwayman Hurt.**

Mr. Alex. Dowdell, a motorman on the London street railway, who resides at 308 Simcoe street, had the misfortune to fall from his car last night and fracture two of the small bones in his leg. He was removed to his home, where Dr. Stevenson dressed the injuries. Mr. Dowdell is one of the most popular and efficient men in the services of the company.

## WILD DRIVE WITHA FAST TEAM ABE JOHNSON ON THE WARPATH

### Was Behind Span of Pacers in a Race at the Western Fair When the Judges Seeing He Was Intoxicated Ordered Him Down—Johnson Refused to Comply and Drove Out of the Grounds at Terrific Clip.

Abe Johnson, of Brantford, driver of racehorses, tried to break some world's records yesterday afternoon, and as a result of a somewhat weird drive, he cuddled up last night in the comfortable bunk of the police station.

Johnson had heard undoubtedly of the speed record set by his Senegambian namesake, J. Johnson, pugilist, and decided to retain the honors in the family.

He was driving Wilhelmina and Jennie Price in the team race at the Western Fair, and it was noticed in the second heat that Johnson was under the influence of liquor.

Mr. James McCartney, and Mr. H. Horn, owner of Wilhelmina, tried to reason with the man, but it was no use. He started in the second heat, and did fairly well. In the third, he was very bad, and everybody anticipated trouble. He had a narrow escape from going over the fence on one occasion, and the judges decided that he would not drive further owing to the possibility of injuring the horses and other drivers.

**Defied the Judges.**

They told him to get down, but he defied them, and P. C. Kelly was sent after him. He went into the paddock, but instead of remaining there, he drove through the grounds. In his journey he struck one of the wheels of the sulky against a post, bending the wheel badly.

The police were notified to get the man, and Mr. James McCartney and Mr. Horn started after him with a buggy. He drove through the city, and finally wound up at the Homister House. The men took charge of the horses, and had them taken back to the stables, where they were cared for.

**Placed Under Arrest.**

In the meantime, the police were notified where Johnson was, and they arrested him.

The horses were a valuable team, and it was more by good fortune than anything else that they were not seriously injured.

Jennie Price took a record this year of 2:12¼ over a half-mile track, and is valued at $2,500. Wilhelmina is also a valuable mare.

## SEQUEL TO BIG BRASS CASE FOUR WRITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED

### American Railway Company Seeks to Recover Certain Goods Which Were Purchased by Harris & Co. of This City Some Months Ago.

Four writs have been issued in the county court against Dora Harris, trading under the name of J. Harris & Co., junk dealers, to recover the value of certain brasses held by the defendant.

Some time ago Mr. Harris bought a car of brass from a firm in Hamilton.

After the purchase detectives arrived from the other side, claiming that the brass had been stolen from several American railroads.

The case came up in the local police court, but was held over, pending the action of the railway companies.

**The Writs.**

The writs are issued by the Central Railway Company of New Jersey, for the return of 194 railway brasses, the property of the plaintiffs.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway for 200 railway brasses.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 120 railroad brasses, or for their value, and damages for retaining the same, along with $25 in each case to cover the cost of actions.

**Mr. Harris Speaks.**

Mr. Harris when seen this morning, said that the writs were issued against his wife, under whose name the business was conducted. He had bought the car of brass in good faith, and still held possession of it, and he was prepared to fight for it in the courts.

Messrs. McKillop & Murphy are acting for the different railway companies, and Messrs. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for the defendant.



WESLE YSCOTT,
Husband of the Thorndale Woman Charged With Killing His Father.

## NO SOUTH POLE HUNT FOR THE COMMANDER

### Peary Says He's Through With Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.

New York, Sept. 18.—In answer to a message addressed to Commander Robert E. Peary, asking whether there was any basis for the reports that his next undertaking would be an attempt to reach the South Pole, the explorer has sent the following to The Times:

"To the Editor of the New York Times: (Battle Harbor, Labrador, via Marconi Wireless Telegraph to Cape Ray, Nfld.), Sept. 17.—Replying to your telegram of the 16th, my work in the field, either Arctic or Antarctic is at an end. My services will always be available, if desired, in the promotion or organization of other work in these regions. PEARY."

**SENTENCE SUSPENDED.**

Windsor, Sept. 18.—After an extradition fight that cost the Canadian Government several hundred dollars, Jas. Kinsler, of Detroit, charged with stealing timber above Walkerville last spring, was convicted before Judge McHugh and let go on suspended sentence. William Depew, his companion, is now serving a six months' term in Central Prison.

## PEOPLE PAID TO HEAR THE INQUEST

### Collection Taken Up at Thorndale to Pay Rent of a Large Hall.

### BIG CROWD WAS PRESENT

**To Hear the Evidence in the Alleged Murder Case—Newspapermen Had a Quick Lunch While Writing the Evidence.**

There was a good deal that was humorous in connection with last night's inquest at Thorndale.

It had been decided at first to hold the session in the Orange Hall, a small building capable of holding at the most but a hundred people.

The inquiry was supposed to start at 6 o'clock, and long before that hour there was a large crowd of people in the village.

Many of them had driven in for miles and had gone without their supper.

**Charged Admission.**

Others made a hurry call on friends and secured their supper early. It was soon seen that the Orange Hall would not begin to accommodate a fraction of those who wanted to get in, and the suggestion was made that the evidence be heard in the town hall, which is a large building.

The building, it was stated, could be secured for $5 for the evening.

The Government appropriation for a hall for inquest purposes, however, does not exceed $2, and the question was who was to pay the $3.

But Mr. K. M. Whitehead, undertaker at Thorndale, was soon seen going about among those gathered and he was able in a few minutes to collect sufficient funds at 10 cents a head to more than pay for the cost of the hall.

**300 in the Hall.**

When the inquest began there were fully 300 people in the hall, and many others came later. Among the audience were two women.

Owing to the hearing starting at 6 o'clock it was impossible for the newspapermen present to secure their suppers. They clubbed together and secured several large bags of cakes and a jelly roll from a nearby bakeshop and sent a hurry call to the hotel for something to drink.

Thorndale is a local option municipality, and all that could be secured was Orangeade.

A big bottle was placed on the footlights of the platform on which the coroner sat, and as the reporters wrote they ate cakes and jelly roll, and washed the food down with Orangeade.

The improvised supper caused much amusement among the audience.

## LICENSE INSPECTOR ARRESTED MR. GALPIN IN A NEW ROLE

### Tried to Force His Way Into Fair Grounds, But the Gate Man Had His Orders and Kept to Them—Lively Row at the King Street Gate.

Inspector Galpin was the storm centre of a very interesting little mix-up at the Fair Grounds yesterday.

He appeared at the King street gate and asked for admission.

The gate-keepers refused, and he was sent to the pass gate.

As Mr. Galpin did not have a ticket or a pass, the gateman refused to allow him to pass through, as his instructions were that no person should enter without a ticket or a pass.

The inspector insisted upon going in, as his badge of office, he said, entitled him to entrance.

**Inspector Arrested.**

The gateman was firm, and as the inspector attempted to pass through he was seized by a couple of guards, and for a minute there was quite a struggle.

Then Mr. Galpin was taken in charge by a couple of special officers and landed in the little jail on the grounds.

A messenger was sent for Sergeant Birrell, and the inspector was liberated after spending twenty minutes or more in the detention ward.

"It was rather unpleasant," said Inspector Galpin. "I am sorry it happened. I told them who I was, showed them my badge, but they would not allow me to pass. It is too bad there is not a better system. A policeman in uniform could not get in. There is no question about my right to go in, but it was not necessary to hold me up like that."

The gateman was acting, however, on the instructions of his superior officer, and he could not allow the inspector in without authority.

## A. SCOTT'S BOY THE FAVORITE GETS H. SCOTT'S BIG FARM

### With All the Stock, Etc.—Will of the Man Alleged to Have Been Murdered at Thorndale Has Come to Light—Life of the Scotts Appears to Have Been Unhappy.

The verdict in last night's inquest at Thorndale tells, perhaps, better than anything else could, the deep sympathy which the people all through the district feel for Mrs. Wesley Scott.

Everywhere Mrs. Scott is spoken of in the highest terms.

For many years her neighbors knew that her life was an unhappy one, but since the tragedy they are learning little by little things that they never knew before on account of the manner in which the Scotts kept to themselves.

**Firece Quarrels.**

It was well known among those who lived near Harvey Scott and his sons that there were often fierce quarrels, and particularly between the old man and Mrs. Wesley Scott, whom, according to his wife's testimony last night, he never liked.

One half of what Mrs. Wesley Scott had to contend with will probably never be known, but what has already been made known at the inquest and, what she has told the police, tells the story.

When she was being brought to London Mrs. Scott looked longingly at every pretty lawn and place she saw.

**Scarcely Left the Farm.**

One of the officers remarked that she was probably familiar with the country, and Mrs. Scott said that during the sixteen years of her married life she had been in London but twice. She also made the statement that had it not been for the fact that she had a cow, which she allowed to feed on the road, and the little wages that her daughter Clara, aged 15, earned by working out, she would not have been able to live.

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## 'TWAS FINE WEEK FOR THE STORES

### Wholesaler and Retailer Did a Magnificient Business Fair Days.

### ALL HOTELS CROWDED

**Average Daily Attendance at Grounds Was Greatest, With the Exception of Last Year.**

The Western Fair this year was a record-breaker in every way, even if the total attendance for the week is perhaps 2,000 behind the record-breaking attendance of last fall.

Wholesalers, retailers, and hotelmen declare unanimously that the volume of business done was practically twice that of any previous year.

The Fair visitors, who were a great army, came with considerable money, and they spent it.

The merchants were kept so busy that it was with great difficulty that they handled the mobs of people who desired to trade.

"We did more business this year, than ever before during Fair week," said one wholesaler. "From Monday morning until Friday night we did not have a moment to spare, not even for meals, and we were kept so busy that I am glad Sunday is coming. We did a great business."

"The retail trade was excellent," said a retail merchant. "The people seemed to have plenty of money, and they spent it willingly. We did much more business than ever before."

"We did much greater business than last year," said Mr. George H. O'Neil, of the Tecumseh House. "The hotel was filled up from Sunday until Saturday, and the demand for meals was so great that we had much difficulty in handling the crowd."

"Business was much better than last year," said Mr. Sim Walsh, of the Grigg House. "It kept up all week, and we were very busy handling the crowd."

**Surplus For Fair.**

The Fair directors are also well pleased. According to reports received the total receipts were about $500 shy of last year. The total amount received was about $60,000, and this will leave, as stated yesterday, about $7,500 of a surplus for next year.

Last year the attendance was estimated at 135,000 for the week. This year, the attendance was over 130,000.

Wednesday of 1908 was the largest Wednesday in the history of the Fair. That record was surpassed by Thursday of 1909. On Wednesday, 1908, it was figured that 54,000 people saw two performances, but according to conservative estimates, about 60,000 were present Thursday afternoon and evening this week.

However, the average of the week was not so great as last year, although greater than all others.

The financial statement will be presented in December, and the annual meeting will be held in February.

The citizens did not attend the Fair as well as ordinarily. The number of visitors was greater, and if the residents of London had attended as well as formerly all records would have been broken.

## A VALUABLE CAT "FLEW THE COOP"

### "King Jet," a Very Handsome Persian, Is on the Visiting List.

A very handsome cat, belonging to Mrs. C. Bell, of Toronto, was lost at the Cat Show on Friday evening.

Mrs. Bell showed several very fine cats, and when they were being loaded up yesterday it was discovered that King Jet, a very handsome Persian, was missing.

A search of the premises failed to reveal the whereabouts of the feline. So far it has not yet been found.

The police have been notified, and an effort will be made to locate the animal.

## SAILOR IS HELD TO HIGHER COURT

### John R. Hoine Must Stand Trail for Murder of Charles Orendoff on Dock.

Detroit, Sep. 18.—John R. Hoine, sailor on the United States revenue cutter Tuscarora, charged with the murder of Charles Orendoff, of Ridgetown, Ont., on the dock at the foot of Second avenue some six weeks ago, was remanded after examination before Justice Stein yesterday and held without bail for trial at the fall term of the recorders' court on the charge of murder.

Frederick M. Taylor, from Alma, Mich., who was with Hoine on the Saturday night carouse that is supposed to have culminated in the murder, testified that he met Hoine for the first time on Michigan avenue about 7 o'clock the evening of the murder and that they visited about a dozen saloons, both getting under the influence of liquor. About 11:30 o'clock, Hoine left Taylor at Second and Jefferson avenues.

"Wait for me. I have an errand to do," Taylor says Hoine told him as he started toward the river.

Taylor waited about 20 minutes. Then Hoine came up hurriedly. "I've had a scrap," he announced, showing his wrist which was bleeding from a cut. His blouse was torn and disarranged. The two went to police headquarters, where Hoine announced he had been robbed in a saloon on Third avenue. He was arrested shortly afterward.

Joseph Robitski, Polish laborer, 277 Garfield avenue, declared he was fishing on the dock about 11:30, when a man, apparently intoxicated, since identified as Orendoff, approached and sat down on an adjacent pile of logs. Several minutes later Hoine came.

"I'll get you, you ——," he yelled, advancing on Orendoff. Orendoff sprang to his feet, Robitski said, but was knocked down. "Let me alone," he begged as he tried to rise. His assailant kicked him in the face. Robitski says he seized his lantern and started for an officer. When he returned both men had disappeared.

As he pulled in his fish-lines, one of them brought a man's leg to the surface.

People from the Wayne casino helped lift the body from the water. It was the man who had asked him a half hour before how the fish were biting.

## MURRAY AND RIGGS COMMITTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE OF ROBBERY



MISS CLARA SCOTT
Daughter of Wesley and Mrs. Scott. The dog, which is alleged to have been at the bottom of the killing, is seen in the picture.

### Wm. Nicholls Tells How He Was Robbed and Beaten.

### THREATENED TO KILL THE MAN

### If He Revealed Who Beat Him and Took His Money—An East End Case.

Frank Riggs, who says he has been living in Toronto, and claims to have people in Windsor, and George Murray, of this city, were committed for trial by Magistrate Love at this morning's session of the police court on a charge of robbing William Nicholls, of East London, by violence.

Both men pleaded not guilty, and elected trial before a jury. They are being defended by Mr. E. C. Scatcherd.

**The Case.**

William Nicholls stated that on Labor Day he saw Riggs and Murray on Dundas street, near a hotel. Witness was standing outside the hotel and Murray walked up to him. Later Riggs came up. Murray asked him to have a drink.

In the evening he saw the men again and about 9:30 Murray asked him for 50 cents. Mr. Nicholls refused him and started home.

When he reached the corner of Hill and Rectory streets he saw Murray and Riggs, he said, and they spoke to him and said they were coming his way. They went with him as far as his house at 750 Walker street. He unlocked the door and said good-night, but they said, "We will come in awhile."

All went in and witness got a light. Witness lit a lantern, and Murray and Riggs asked where he was going and he told them he was going to see about the horses. Riggs said:

"You won't go out of the house again tonight." Witness said it was a funny thing if he couldn't go in and out of his own house of he liked.

Riggs, thereupon, struck him in the face, and Murray hit him in the back of the neck, the witness said.

**Made Him a Prisoner.**

Witness became unconscious, and when he came to the men had his shoes off and his legs tied and his hands tied behind his back. Witness was not conscious when he was being tied.

Murray and Riggs then went through his pockets, he swore, and took all the money they could find, amounting to $1 50 and some keys. He gave the keys to Murray, who opened a trunk belonging to witness and took about 25 cents in coppers that were there.

They then wanted to know where he had his money hidden. Witness said he hadn't any hidden.

Riggs then came over and hit witness in the eye twice while he was helpless on the floor.

Murray asked Riggs to quit and said they couldn't find anything more in the house.

**Left Man to Starve.**

They raised him up and put a quilt around him and tied the quilt. Riggs said they were going away and Nicholls could lie there and starve to death. He also remarked that they had only got $1.75. Riggs said if Nicholls ever told about this they would kill him.

They then blew out the light and went away. Witness said the threat made him very nervous and he did not like to tell the detectives.

After lying on the floor for an hour witness worked around and succeeded in raising the window with his feet and worked himself out and across the road to Mr. Temple's house. He aroused Mr. Temple. His hands and feet were still tied at the time.

**Was Badly Used.**

Witness still has a badly bruised eye and the marks of a cut over the right eye.

Asked where the prisoners' got the material to tie him with, witness said they ripped up the tick of a feather bed. The parts were produced (and also a piece of a window curtain which was wrapped around his arms. The quilt was also shown.

**The Cross-Examination.**

Cross-examined by Mr. Scatcherd, who represented the prisoners, witness said he had only had one drink in the afternoon up to the time the men came up to him. He had known Murray by sight for twenty years. He gave a detailed description of how he was tied.

## MURDER CHARGE WILL REMAIN

### Verdict in Scott Case Will Not Have Any Bearing on the Case.

### MR. McKILLOP SPEAKS

**Preliminary Hearing Will Take Place Before Squire Chittick on Monday Afternoon Next.**

The verdict at last night's inquest into the death of Harvey Scott at the hands of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wesley Scott, came as a complete surprise to almost everyone.

A verdict in favor of the prisoner was confidently expected, but not one of such a sweeping nature. It will not have the effect of changing the charge standing against Mrs. Scott to the lesser charge of manslaughter, as many have believed.

Crown Attorney McKillop when seen this morning remarked that he intended to proceed with the murder charge.

**Not the Case Now.**

Formerly the finding of the jury at the inquest was the vital fact in the case, and the prisoner would be committed or released on the finding. Now, however, this is not the case, and it has become largely a matter of form, and the prosecution can continue even in direct opposition to the finding of this jury. So last night's rather peculiar verdict will have no material effect on the case. The real decision on the matter will come when Mrs. Scott receives her preliminary hearing before Squire Chittick on Monday afternoon. It is on the decision of this court that will rest the question as to whether or not Mrs. Scott will be sent to trial for the murder of Harvey Scott. That the case will go to trial is assured, as Mrs. Scott's own alleged confession would be enough to insure that.

**A Restful Night.**

Mrs. Scott spent another restful night, and according to report is steadily improving in her physical condition. She has not been informed of last night's verdict, and seems to show no interest in the matter at all, as she has asked no questions regarding it, being apparently content to let matters take their own course. No one has seen her this morning, not even her lawyer, and as far as can be learned none of her immediate relatives are in town.

Mrs. Scott is one of the least troublesome prisoners that has ever been confined in the jail. She talks little and makes few demands on the time of those who are attending her.

## FARMER'S WIFE IS AN HONEST WOMAN

### Shortchanged a Lady on the Market and Now Seeks to Correct the Error.

A case of honesty which is most unusual came to light this morning, when a farmer's wife called at The Advertiser office and asked this paper's assistance to help her find a woman who bought goods from her, and who by mistake she shortchanged.

The purchaser gave the farmer's wife a $5 bill and by mistake only got back change for a $2 bill. The farmer's wife is very anxious to rectify the matter, as it was unintentional on her part, and if the woman who made the purchase will call at The Advertiser office she will get her correct change.

**No Quorum.**

Another effort was made to get a meeting of No. 1 committee at noon today, but Ald. Ferguson was the only member present. A meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

## THE WEATHER.

**TOMORROW—FINE.**

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Sept. 18—8 a.m.

Today—Easterly winds; fine.

Sunday—Fresh or strong east to south winds; fine; stationary or a little higher temperatures.

TEMPERATURES.

| Stations. | 8 a.m. | Min. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 55 | .. | Clear |
| Victoria | 46 | 44 | Fair |
| Calgary | 42 | 40 | Cloudy |
| Winnipeg | 58 | 56 | Fair |
| Port Arthur | 44 | 38 | Clear |
| Parry Sound | 46 | 38 | Clear |
| Toronto | 54 | 46 | Clear |
| Ottawa | 46 | 44 | Fair |
| Montreal | 50 | 48 | Clear |
| Quebec | 48 | 48 | Clear |
| Father Point | 46 | 44 | Cloudy |

WEATHER NOTES.

The pressure is decidedly high over the lake region, and a rather energetic depression covers Saskatchewan.

Showers have occurred from Montreal eastward, also more or less locally in the Western Provinces.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Toronto, Sept. 17—8 p.m.—Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 50—75; Dawson, 22—44; Atlin, 36—48; Victoria, 50—62; Vancouver, 46—61; Kamloops, 50—68; Edmonton, 48—56; Battleford, 58—72; Calgary, 48—54; Moosejaw, 55—57; Qu'Appelle, 50—82; Winnipeg, 34—72; Port Arthur, 38—58; Parry Sound, 50—68; Toronto, 51—76; Ottawa, 52—78; Montreal, 52—68; Quebec, 50—66; St. John, 54—58; Halifax, 46—70.

# Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

EASY TERMS—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES THAT WE CAN SELL WITH ONLY $25 AND $50 DOWN. CALL AND SEE US.

CARFRAE CRESCENT—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12 PER FOOT.

PIPE LINE ROAD—1½-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms, bathroom, electric light and fixtures, cellar, shed, lot 33x120 feet. Price, $2,200.

GUELPH STREET—1½-story frame, cement block foundation, metal roof, 5 rooms, pantry, cellar under all, water in house, lot 70x120 feet. Price, $860.

COLBORNE STREET—Two-story red brick. Call for particulars.

140 ACRES, six miles from London; first-class farm. Call for particulars.

FRANCES STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, cement cellar, 7 rooms water and sink in kitchen. Price, $1,100.

WILSON AVENUE—Red pressed brick cottage, cellar, cement foundation, 6 rooms, porch, water and sink in house, lot 33x142 feet. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 8 rooms, all modern. Price, $2,600.

ALEXANDER STREET — 1¼-story brick, cement foundation, 7 rooms, cellar, electric light and fixtures, city water and rain water in house. Price, $1,900.

SYDENHAM STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, gas, water inside, porch, lot 45x100 feet. Price, $1,800.

TWO-CHAIR BARBER SHOP, cigar and stationery store, doing good business. Will sell cheap if sold at once. Owner going west. Call for particulars.

WANTED—100-acre farm; must have first-class buildings; close to city.

EUCLID AVENUE—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 30x120 feet. Price, $1,200.

KITCHENER AVENUE—Brick cottage, cement foundation, 7 rooms, gas and furnace, porch, lot 35x117 feet. Price, $1,800.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good cellar, verandah, lot 32x110 feet. Price, $1,600.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, stone foundation, 8 rooms, good cellar, verandah and porch, lot 40x110 feet. Price, $1,800.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story and attic red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, quarter-cut oak downstairs (except kitchen), parlor, hall and stairs all in solid oak, verandah, lot 32x94 feet and right of way. Price, $4,200.

COLBORNE STREET—1¾-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, lot 36x253.6 feet, fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, bulbs, etc. Call for particulars.

STANLEY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, pantry, woodshed, fruit trees and small fruit, lot 45 feet frontage. Price, $1,600.

CENTRAL AVENUE — Three-story brick apartment house; 7 apartments, with 3 to 5 rooms in each; city water and bath and w.c. in each, gas, front and back entrance, verandah and balcony, lot 70 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

LAURA STREET—Two-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, piped for gas, hard and soft water, bathroom complete, cellar under all, lot 34½x108 feet. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, gas and electric light, lot 38x120 feet. Price, $1,950.

TWELVE ACRES—Splendid market garden, in good town; new two-story brick house, barn and root-house, soil black loam; good market for all that can be raised. Only $2,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Park—Two-story and attic, semi-detached brick, hot water heated; a first-class locality and a splendid property. Only $5,700.

WELLINGTON STREET—A one-story house and a lot 37½x100 feet. Call for particulars.

LANGARTH STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 7 rooms, corner porch, lot 30x100 feet. Price, $1,200. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 3 clothes closets, gas and fixtures, large verandah, water and sink in house, lot 24x178 feet and right of way. $2,100.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, hall, cellar, in good order, city water, shed, lot 30x120 feet. Price, $1,250.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

TWO SPLENDID RESIDENCES, TEN MINUTES' WALK TO MARKET; SPLENDID LARGE LOTS, WITH SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. THE ARE STRICTLY MODERN AND IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. IF YOU WANT A MODERN RESIDENCE, CENTRAL, CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

EGERTON STREET — Brick cottage, cement cellar, 6 rooms, gas and fixtures, soft water inside, good well, lot 34x100 feet. Price, $1,360. Easy terms.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, cellar under all, 7 rooms, bathroom with bath and w.c., piped for furnace, piped for gas, barn. Price, $2,000. Easy terms.

TWENTY ACRES—Market garden, close to Traction Company's line; frame cottage, new stone cellar, barn, two pig houses, two acres of strawberries, two acres of raspberries, orchard of apple trees. A great opportunity. Only $2,500.

BRUCE STREET — 1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, cellar, lot 45x63 feet. Price, $1,700. Easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY at 5 AND 5½ PER CENT.

BARN, central, to rent.

GRAND AVENUE—Brick cottage, 8 rooms, good cellar, gas and fixtures, sink and soft water in house, good brick barn, three chicken coops, lot 94 feet frontage. Price, $2,500.

EMERY STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, lot 120x200 feet. Price, $2,000.

HURON STREET—Splendid lots, 33x168 feet. $150 each.

REGENT STREET—Splendid lots, 33x165 feet. Only $200 each.

TO LET—791 Richmond street, 10 rooms, all in first-class order, choice. Rent, $30.

TO LET—846 Colborne street, $18; newly papered.

LOTS ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, 45x112 feet. $50 per foot.

COLBORNE STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, lot 33x144 feet. $2,700.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES, $5,500 to $14,000.

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 133x135.

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

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance on monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

# Outdoor Life the Best

Is your occupation uncertain, or is it undermining your health and shattering your nerves? Is competition and the cost of living preventing you from putting anything by for a rainy day? Are you yearning to get away from an artificial, dependent and perhaps unhealthy occupation in order to secure the freedom, independence and out-door life of the Ontario farmer? Five hundred dollars or more will secure a farm in Ontario which will yield its owner the greatest returns in health, happiness and profit. We have farms for sale in every county in Western Ontario of all sizes and at all prices and suitable for all kinds of farming.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6158—100 acres in the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex; soil clay loam, 95 acres cleared, watered by well and never-failing spring creek, 1½-story brick house, frame bank barn 75x52, with stone basement, frame barn 50x30, other outbuildings; situated on gravel road, half-mile to public school, one mile to Methodist Church, two miles to Presbyterian Church, three miles to railroad station, and 5½ miles to London. Price, $7,500. Will exchange for a smaller farm.

No. 6152—50 acres in the Township of Beverley, in the County of Wentworth; soil sand loam, 45 acres cleared, 2 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn (ridge roof) 30x50, other outbuildings; situated half-mile to public school, three miles to church, two miles to railroad station, nine miles to Brantford and sixteen miles to Hamilton. Price, $2,600.

No. 6160—100 acres in the Township of Bruce, in the County of Bruce; soil clay loam, all cleared, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 42x50, stone basement, other outbuildings; 1½ miles to public school, 1½ miles to postoffice, fourteen miles to Port Elgin and twelve miles to Paisley.

No. 6162—100 acres in the Township of Stephen, in the County of Huron; soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, 1½-story house, frame barn 40x60, on 18-foot posts, frame barn 30x50, 16-foot posts; situated on gravel road, 1¼ miles to school, 2½ miles to Centralia railroad station and market, three-quarters mile to postoffice.

For further list of the farms we have for sale see today's Free Press, or send for our Ontario Farm Catalogue of farms for sale in any county north or west of Toronto.

# Money to Loan

If you have a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest, you cannot obtain better security than by lending it on first mortgage on Ontario farm property. We can get you five and five and a half per cent for your money on security that is safer than the Bank of England. Write, call or telephone, and tell us how much you have to lend.

## The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON, ONT.

Telephone 696.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—LOT 9, con. D, Delaware, 110 acres, gravel and clay loam, well fenced, 100 acres cleared, 10 acres timber, good orchard, spring creek, two-story brick house, with basement, 38x38, woodshed 20x30, large varandah, fine grounds; barns (one 45 feet square, with stone basement, one 34x56, one 24x30), granary, hogpen, cement floor; excellent farm for dairy purposes, 30 acres river flats, backwater; thirteen miles from London, 2½ miles from Delaware. Apply S. Sutherland, Indian agent, Delaware. 75tf-tx

TWO-STORY RED BRICK HOUSE, modern, Duchess avenue, facing Normal School. Apply 31 Beaconsfield avenue. 71tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, 36 Stanley street, or will exchange for property in East London. Inquire on premises or the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company. 29tf

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, TEN rooms, modern, at 21 Beaconsfield avenue. Must be sold. Owner leaving city. Apply on premises.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms. For sale cheap. Monthly payments or to let. 57tf-t

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—173-ACRE FARM IN WESTMINSTER Township; good water and buildings, suited for dairying; two miles from Belmont. Apply James McLachlan, Glanworth, Ont. 69g

FOR SALE—MODERN SEVEN-ROOMED story and a half brick-veneer house; lot 34x150; on Renwick avenue. Apply 937 Waterloo street. 71c-ywt

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, frame house and five acres of land. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

TRUST COMPANY HAVE PLACED with me cottage, $1,250, and two-story, hot water heated, dwelling. Sutherland, 171 King. 67k-wt

FOR SALE—MEADOW VALLEY FARM, 100 acres, lot 8, con. 1, North Dorchester; good farm and buildings; convenient to church and school, eight miles to London. Apply Miss Phoebe Weir, McWilliam P. O., or T. W. Scandrett, 98 Dundas street, London, Ont. 67n-9,11,14,18,21,25

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE-ROOM brick house, modern conveniences, good cellar; owner going west. Apply 23 Pipe Line. 59tf

# P. Walsh's Bulletin

WE HAVE THE BEST LOTS, THE highest lots and the cheapest lots, on Ridout street, South London. Brick houses are to be built on the lots we have sold. Sewer, sidewalks, etc. When you get our figures you will buy a lot. All streets full width.

OXFORD STREET—A handsome red pressed brick house, oak floors, hot water heating, up to date. Don't delay if you want a bargain. Price, $4,200.

CATHCART STREET—A new 1¾-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800. Do you want it?

OUR CHEAPEST LOTS in West London are in the Macdonald Survey, north of Oxford street.

A large lot with a frontage on Maitland street with a two-story brick house, close to Grand Trunk and Port Stanley railways. Suitable for a factory, coal yard, etc. Call for price. Must be sold.

MILL STREET—A large two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, bathroom, hot water heating, good lot. Price, $2,300. Cheapest house on the street.

SYDENHAM STREET, opposite Military School—Five acres, new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; county taxes. Price, $2,700. Inquire at once.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, furnished, gas; a well-built house at a reasonable price.

MAITLAND STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price $3,100.

ENGLISH STREET—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, nice lot. Price $1,375.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, finished in style, good lot. Price reasonable.

EDWARD STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, good lot. Price reasonable.

THREE CHEAP LOTS in Broughdale, Richmond street north.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, near Oxford street—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom, larger cellars, good lot. A pretty home for $2,200.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Richmond street—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, corner lot. Price, $1,500. Desirable location.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Normal School—A new two-story red brick house, finished in style, 9 rooms, modern improvements. Inspect at once. Our price is reasonable.

COLBORNE STREET near Oxford street. A new 1½-story brick house, ten rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 38x220 fet. Get ourp rice.

BRIDPORT STREET — A new 2-story red pressed brick house, slate roof, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Get our price. A fashionable location.

If you are looking for an up-to-date residence we have several of this class, very central. Get our figures.

We have the best lots in the north end. Look at those lots on the corner of Waterloo and Cheapside streets, also on Wellington and Victoria streets. Four lots on Cheapside and Maitland streets. Get our figures.

BRUCE STREET—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, three clothes closets, two cellars, furnace, gas, etc. Corner lot. It will pay you to inspect this splendid home.

WILLIAM STREET (near St. James street)—A new brick cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large cellar. Good lot. Price reasonable.

WILLIAM STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, corner lot. Price $2,500.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, furnace; nice lot. At a low figure.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

We have a large list of other properties Call and see us.

**P. WALSH**

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

# Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS. Phone 2322

$1,250—Mamalon street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 33x115. Terms, $450 cash, balance $8 per month.

$1,850 — Langarth street; two-story cement brick, 4 bedrooms. Terms, $300 cash.

$3,300—Wellington street, central; 1¾-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern. Easy payments.

$1,300—2½ acres, frame cottage, barn, etc., outside city, near car line. Easy payments.

$1,000—Frame cottage, barn, near car line, outside city limits.

$1,500—Seven acres, brick cottage, barn, near to car line. Easy terms.

$2,600—Princess avenue; 1½-story brick, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, cellar in two rooms, side entrance to cellar, bathroom complete, hot and cold water in cellar, kitchen and bathroom, electric light, gas, combination fixtures. A complete home.

$2,150—St. James street; brick, 1¼-story, 3 bedrooms, furnace, etc. Terms, $500 cash.

$4,200—Oxford street; two-story and attic red pressed brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, solid oak stairs, quarter-cut, veneer flooring, hot water heating.

$2,200—Waterloo street; two-story brick, good barn, large lot. Easy payments.

$2,800—Horton street; two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large lot, bath, closet and furnace. On easy payments.

$1,400—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room kitchen, water inside. Terms, $50 or more cash.

$1,750—St. James street; frame cottage, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, cellar, heated by hot water, room for bath, verandah.

$6,000—King street; beautiful residence, two-story brick.

$1,800—Grey street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 55x198, 9 plum trees and other fruit trees. Will exchange for a larger house.

$2,200—1½-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, grate and mantel, furnace, bathroom complete, with both hot and cold water.

$3,000—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, electric light and gas, combination fixtures, bathroom complete, enamel bath and wash basin, hot and cold water in cellar, bathroom and kitchen, cellar under all, cut stone foundation, verandah in front. Easy terms.

## Business Chances

$200—Stock of groceries; two-story store and dwelling. Rent of both, $20.

$5,000—General stock in country. Will exchange for good farm.

$1,400—Frame store and dwelling in city; grocery stock about $300.

$750—Grocery business. Rent, $10 per month.

$600—Blacksmith shop, business, dwelling, three-quarters acre, two good wells; now doing a splendid business.

$4,000—Stock in Alberta; only one other store within 25 miles; country being well settled; postoffice in connection, $300 per year.

$500—Stage route; two stages, two horses, harness, robes; going business of $1,000 per year.

$2,000—Pump works, in full running order, with good dwelling in connection.

$2,000—Two-story brick hotel, 9 bedrooms, stable 60x24; half-acre of land, in good village.

$4,000—General stock; turn-over, $15,000 per year.

One of the best openings in an Ontario city for a good drygoods business. Store, stock and fixtures at valuation.

$4,000—Tinsmith business; six workmen continually employed.

$250—Blacksmith business, in village.

$2,700—Grocery, fruit, confectionery and ice cream parlors.

All parties wishing to dispose of property quickly, list it with us. Have you done so? If not, do it now.

J. G. ANDERSON,
Money to Loan. Insurance Effected.
GEORGE A. HATCH,
Auctioneer. b

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, Van street. On easy terms.

Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, Richmond street.

Frame six-roomed cottage, Palace street. On easy terms.

One nice lot in Cronyn Park. On easy terms.

Three nice lots on Elias street.

1½-story new cement block house, Dame street.

Two-story new brick house, on St. George street.

Brick cottage and large lot, Wilson avenue.

These are a few of my large list. Call and see my list. See today's Free Press.

To Let—Six-roomed frame cottage, on Miles street.

To Let—Brick house, 7 rooms, Wharncliffe road.

To Let—Eight-roomed brick house, Grey street.

To Let—Six-roomed brick cottage, Redan street.

To Let—1½-story six-roomed house, Colborne street.

To Let—Two-story modern house, King street.

To Let—Two-story modern house, Simcoe street.

To Let—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, Grey street.

To Let—Frame house, frame stable and 7 acres of land, in suburbs of London.

## Samuel Wilson

Call, write or phone.
Building Contractor, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.
Money to Loan.
Mortgages and Rents Collected.
OFFICE: 155 WELLINGTON STREET. b

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN Ontario, well watered and well built on; only few miles from London; will sell or exchange for city property. Apply S. S. Johnson, 848 Dundas. 59tf

FOR SALE—TWO CORNER PROPERTIES, 4 acres with brick house, barn, orchard, 3¾ acres pasture, bath. Suitable to cut into lots. Fine, healthy situation, $3,500 takes both. Apply A. or E. Brunner, corner Byron road and Francis street, West London. 63a-ty

NEW HOUSE, DETACHED—SPLENDID location on west side of Talbot street north; red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, large reception hall, hot water heating, cellar full size, every modern convenience. Alex. Harvey. 72k

## SPECIAL DWELLING BARGAINS

Wharncliffe Road—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, nicely decorated, practically new. Price, $2,000; $500 cash, balance 5 per cent.

Princess Avenue—New 1½-story brick, hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, china closet, front and back stairs, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, all modern plumbing, hot and cold city and soft water, laundry in cellar, electric light and gas, McClary Sunshine furnace. A beautiful property. Price, $2,650.

York Street—2½-story, 10 rooms, all modern, first-class condition. Price, $3,800.

Central Avenue—2½-story semi-detached, 10 rooms, all modern, up to date; near Victoria Park. Price, $5,700.

BUILDING LOTS.

A number of choice building lots on Lovett, Kitchener and Roberts streets. By buying a lot money will be advanced to build a house thereon.

LOANS.

Money advanced in sums of $100 and upwards to pay part of purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, or pay off old mortgages.

## A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 423 Richmond Street.
G. H. ARMITAGE, Representative. 75tf-k

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED. SATURDAY'S PROBS Fine. SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED.

# See Our Display of Charmeuse or Satin Cashmere



149, 151, 153, 155, 157, DUNDAS ST. 595, 595, 597, RICHMOND ST.

On special sale counter, opposite west side elevators, where these fashionable dress fabrics are being shown, and where the whole range may be seen at a glance. In no material are the new colorings brought out to better advantage than in these Soft Satin-Faced Wool Fabrics. The wool back seems to have just sufficient weight for graceful draping. No special drop skirts are required and a greater sale than ever is assured for Charmeuse during the present season. Some new weaves are being shown.

**PLAIN CHARMEUSE, $1.00**—In navy, olive, reseda, tan and brown; 48 inches wide.

**OTTOMAN CHARMEUSE, $1.50**—In the newest colorings and one of the newest weaves; 47-inch.

**PLAIN, $2.00**—Very firm satin-face in newest light and dark colorings; 48 inches wide.

**FANCY WEAVES, $2.50**—Large spot design in taupe, sumach, peacock and ashes of roses; 48-inch.

LET US SHOW YOU THESE FOR YOUR NEXT A FTERNOON OR EVENING DRESS.

CLUB—$2.00 TO JOIN

# An Easy Way to Buy a Sewing Machine by Joining Our Club

CLUB—$1.00 A WEEK

Being satisfied that the Standard Machine (for which we have the agency) is one of the best made, we have decided to place it within the reach of all, by forming what will be known as the Smallman & Ingram Sewing Machine Club, which, by becoming a member of, you may have any machine made by the Standard Company placed in your home on payment of $2.00 down and $1.00 a week, until you have paid the price of your machine, when your membership will cease.



**The Norwood, Club or Cash, Price $28.00**

This club will be limited to 50 members.

This offer is an extraordinary one. Take advantage of it at once.

**See the Standard Favorite, $16.50**

A full set of attachments free with every machine.

**Norwood Cabinet, Club or Cash, Price . $35.00**

CLUB SALE NOW ON

## Club Prices Same as Cash

The great advantage to members of this club is that your machine will cost you no more than if you paid spot cash, the $2.00 paid to join being placed to your credit on your machine. It will be placed in your home for the same price as we have sold these machines at for cash; and every machine covered by a ten-year guarantee from the manufacturer, backed by Smallman & Ingram.

## Chose Your Machine From This List

By joining the club you buy your machine at cash price on club terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard "Favorite," 3 drawers | $16.50 |
| Standard "Favorite," 5 drawers | $18.00 |
| Standard "Norwood," drop-head | $23.75 |
| "Norwood" drop-head and apron front | $28.00 |
| "Norwood" Cabinet | $35.00 |
| Standard Paragon, drop-head | $27.50 |
| Standard Paragon, automatic drop | $29.00 |
| Standard New Howe, drop-head | $26.50 |
| Standard Vibrator, drop-head | $35.00 |
| Standard Vibrator, automatic drop | $38.00 |
| Standard Rotary, drop-head | $40.50 |
| Standard Rotary, automatic drop | $42.00 |
| Standard Rotary Grand, automatic drop | $45.00 |
| Standard Rotary Cabinet | $55.00 |

## Special Demonstration Next Week

In embroidery and fancy work, second floor, by an expert demonstrator from the factory; a man with a thorough knowledge of all sewing machines, who will advise you regarding repairs on any old machine.

In offering sewing machines to our customers we are placing the machine business on the same satisfactory basis with all other departments. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STS. SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STS

## CLINTON.

Clinton, Sept. 16.—The attendance at the Collegiate Institute this term is already exceptionally large.

Rev. Josias Greene, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

Miss Lucy Grant will leave for Toronto in a few days to continue her studies in art.

Mr. Norman Joliffe is visiting his parents in the Wesley parsonage.

Miss Ella Johns has gone to the west, where she will make her future home.

Mrs. A. Hunter, of Kincardine, has been visiting relatives in town.

Dr. Agnew has moved to Medicine Hat.

Miss Chant has taken a position as milliner in Hanover

David Elcoat and family have returned to their home in Los Angeles.

Miss Bertha Woon has returned from Toronto.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

Owing to recent raids upon "blind tigers" by the police authorities, the city of Savannah, Ga., is the possessor of about 20,000 gallons of whiskey, besides much beer, wine, champagne, etc. It can neither be sold nor given away.

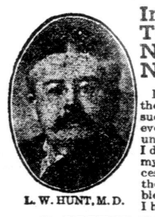
**Logan & Ball**
**Funeral Directors**
415 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1963.
Residence on Premises.

**SMITH, SON & CLARKE**
**UNDERTAKERS**
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

**FERGUSON & SONS**
**Funeral Directors**
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 543, 373, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

**GRIFFITH BROS.**
LEADING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Private Ambulance in Connection.
104 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 459.
CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager.

# RUPTURE CURED



L. W. HUNT, M. D.

In One Treatment. No Knife—No Pain.

It is without doubt the greatest and most successful treatment ever discovered for this unfortunate affliction. I do not ask you to take my word for my success; I refer you, by their consent, to reliable business men whom I have cured.

**I CURE MEN OF**

Varicose Veins, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Rectal, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, and All Diseases of Men.

FREE CONSULTATION.
Call or Write for Information.

Address or call on Dr. L. W. HUNT, Sixty-one (61) West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

## Condensed Advertisements.

**No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.**

Insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

## AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

**GRAND** TWICE TODAY An Extraordinary Hit

**KING DODO** See criticism of Friday night's performance in today's issue.

PRICES: Matinee, 25c to $1; Night, 25c to $1 50. No free list.

# ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB

TORONTO.

# AUTUMN MEETING

THE GREATEST SPORTING AND SOCIAL EVENT

**September 18-25**

RACING AND STEEPLECHASING.

**GENERAL ADMISSION $1.50**

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, President

W. P. FRASER, Secretary-Treasurer.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

73k-wvty

## Empire Theatre

LONDON EAST.

AMATEUR CONTEST

Every Monday and Thursday nights, at 9 o'clock. FITZGERALD & STEER, proprietors. b

# Cunard Line

## Lusitania, Mauretania

**Time of Passage, 4 Days, 11 Hours**

All Cunard ships call at Fishguard, near Bristol, en route to Liverpool.

For rates and tickets apply F. B. CLARKE, agent, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1,2

DANCING CLASSES — BEGINNERS' opening nights: Gentlemen, Sept. 27; ladies, Sept. 28. Private classes and lessons per appointment. Competent teachers. Open evenings. Dayton & McCormick.

LEARN TO DANCE—R. B. MILLARD, 245 Princess avenue, teacher of dancing, Academy reopens Sept. 27. Call and register. 69tf

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's Avenue.

TONY CORTESE, ORIGINAL LONDON Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

## MEETINGS.

AN EMERGENT MEETING OF KILWINNING Lodge, No. 64, A. F. and A. M., will be held in the lodge rooms on Monday, Sept. 20, at 1:45 p.m., to attend the funeral of late Wor. Bro. Geo. W. Francis. A full attendance requested. Members of other city lodges invited to attend. J. E. Johnson, W. M.; R. W. Glover, secretary. b

## PERSONAL.

PERSON MAKING PURCHASE ON market Thursday morning, and receiving wrong change, kindly call at this office and get balance. b

MARRY RICH—BIG LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS and photos sent free, sealed. Address Standard Corresponding Club Box 607, Grayslake, Ill. 13tf-t

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED—GOOD WAGES. APPLY at once, D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 27tf

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL work; references required. Apply Mrs. Randle Brown, 1033 Richmond street. 75c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT once; highest wages. London House. 75c

WANTED — LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping. Apply in own writing, stating wages and experience, to Box 36, Advertiser. 75c

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 508 Waterloo. 74tf

WANTED—GENERAL MAID; TWO IN family; no washing. Apply Mrs. Geo. Gunn, 178 Albert street. 74tf

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL work. Apply 307 Piccadilly. 74c

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, ALSO girls to learn. Apply Sainsbury & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, 101 King street. 74u

WANTED — A CAPABLE CHILD'S nurse; references required. Apply Mrs. O'Neil, Tecumseh House. 74c

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply Mrs. J. B. Tanton, 551 Waterloo street. 73c

WANTED—GENERAL MAID; FAMILY of four; no washing; references required. Apply 667 Queen's avenue. 73c

COOK WANTED. APPLY AT MORKIN House. 73tf

PRESSER WANTED FOR LADIES' work. Langley, London. 73c

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL work; good wages; no washing. Mrs. H. A. Sabine, 46 South Ridout street. 70tf

WANTED—PLAIN COOK. APPLY MRS. Leonard, 602 Queen's avenue. 68tf

CAPABLE GENERAL SERVANT wanted immediately. Mrs. Wm. D. Mills, 595 Dundas street. 67tf

GENERAL MAID WANTED. APPLY Mrs. John Purdom, 429 King street. 66tf

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM AND kitchen help required for Fair week. Apply at City Hotel. 62tf

COMPETENT GENERAL MAID WANTED, no washing—Apply 765 Hellmuth avenue. 43tf

OPERATORS AND DRESSMAKERS wanted—Apply Helena Costume Company. 42tf

## Births, Marriages, Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

WANLESS—On Sept. 16, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wanless, 45 Askin street, a son, Frederick Kenneth.

WARE—On Friday, Sept. 17, 1909, at 838 Wellington street, London, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Ware, a daughter.

ANDERSON—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on Sept. 16, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Anderson, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

NEEDHAM—HUGHES — At Hillstream Farm, London Township, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1909, by the Rev. C. J. Moorehouse, Jennie May Hughes, second daughter of Mr. Leonard Hughes, to Mr. Charles Austin Needham, of Saskatoon, Sask.

### DEATHS.

CAREY—At Portland, Oregon, on Sept. 10, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. J. C. Smith, Miss Sarah Carey, daughter of the late John Carey, and formerly of London, Ont.

FRANCIS—In this city, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1909, George W. Francis, aged 64 years and 6 months.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 621 Waterloo street, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 o'clock.

Local and Port Huron (Mich.) papers please copy. 74u

CHADWICK—At her late residence, 785 Queen's avenue, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1909, Mary, widow of the late Rolley J. Chadwick, in her 67th year.

Funeral from above address on Sunday, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

Please omit flowers.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS WANTED. Apply O. Labelle & Co., 346 Richmond street. 75c

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN PHOTO-ENGRAVING. Apply to the Beal Engraving Company, 193 King street. 75c

LITHO PRESS FEEDER WANTED. Lawson & Jones, Limited. 75c

A LIBERAL SALARY AND RENT IS offered a man with good reference, well acquainted in the city and vicinity, with $400 cash as part security upon over a $1,000 stock, to manage our branch in London. Address Dept. N, 414 Hartford building, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. b

FLOOR MOLDER WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Vulcan Company, Fullarton street. 75c

LEARN RAILROAD WORK — OUR last graduate earning $60 a month. Only college in Western Ontario. Day, evening, mail courses. Free book describes work and wages. College of Telegraphy, London. 57tf-tyw

PORTER WANTED. APPLY AT HOTEL Cecil. 74c

SECOND MILLER WANTED IMMEDIATELY to run 150-barrel sifter mill; up-to-date machinery; state wages and experience. H. Cook, Sons & Co., Hensall, Ont. 74c

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO DRIVERS, for bread delivery; must be steady and competent. Apply Box 252. 74c

WANTED—LABORER, TO DIG CELLAR. 161 Wortley road. 73c

ONE CANADIAN RAILWAY WRITES: "We want a supply of competent men from your college." There is a reason: This is the only school teaching agents' duties. Practical text books, specially prepared in telegraphy, freight, ticket and baggage work. Catalogue free. Fare allowed students from London. Dominion School Railroading, Toronto. t

AGENTS COIN MONEY HANDLING our household specialty; profits enormous. Write today for free particulars. The Elgin Trading Company, Huntingdon, Que. 69c-t

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BREAD baker; must be well up on all lines of bread. Box 35, Advertiser office. 73c

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING "Vol-Peek" granite cement. Mends holes in pots and pans. Everybody buys. Agents make over 100% profits. G. Nagle, Westmount, Que. 63bg-tx

MEN WANTED — YOUNG, STRONG, good vision, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen and brakemen; experience unnecessary. Permanent positions; pay, $75 to $100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer, $150, $200. State age, weight, height. Send stamp. Railway Association, care Advertiser. 63a-tx

BAKER WANTED AND YOUNG MAN with some experience. Apply B. F. Brighton, Emery street. 71-t

SALESMEN, $50 PER WEEK SELLING newly-patented Egg Beater. Sample and terms, 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Manufacturing Company, Collingwood, Ont.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system, constant practice, careful instruction; few weeks complete course; tools free; graduates earn $12 to $18 weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Queen and Spadina, Toronto. 21tf

ORGANIZERS WANTED. APPLY TO Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTION 13, West Nissouri; duties to commence Oct. 4; state qualifications and salary expected. Wellburn one mile, Kelly's Station mile and a half; personal application preferred. George Atwell, Wellburn. b

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE wants position as housekeeper for gentleman; personal interview desired. Box 32, Advertiser. 72k

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND CONTENTS of the best boarding house in city; 16 bedrooms, new furnace, hot and cold water, gas; present proprietor leaving city. Apply Box 31, Advertiser. 71n

## DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple. tzx

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON OXFORD OR ADELAIDE street—Lady's large yellow hand satchel. Reward at this office. 75u

LOST AT WESTERN FAIR EXHIBITION—Grey tabby cat. Reward at Western Fair office. b

LOST, NEAR CORNER WELLINGTON and Queen's—Small pearl brooch. Reward at this office. 75c

LOST, THURSDAY—YELLOW BULL bitch. Reward, 225 Talbot street. 74c

STRAYED FROM 638 PRINCESS AVENUE, Tuesday—English collie pup. Reward for return to above address. 74u

LOST ON FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY—Cairngorm brooch, with grey Scotch pebbles, sterling silver. Reward at this office. 74c

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. Pastor T. T. Shields preaches at both services tomorrow.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clark, rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Rev. R. S. Baker, of Teeswater, will preach at both services. b

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, "Class welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The rector, Canon Hague, will preach at 11 a.m. Rev. John Morris at 7 p.m. Rally Day service, 3 p.m. The teachers and scholars will bring gifts of flowers and fruits.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. and at 11 o'clock. Matins, 10:15; Evensong, 7. Preacher, morning and evening, the precentor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach at both services tomorrow. In the evening, special service of praise; Mr. McClymont, baritone soloist; male quartette, assisted by Messrs. Blyth, Hoskin, Adams, Atkinson and the choir, will take part.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning, evening, Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor; 3 p.m., Rally Day, address by Mr. Goforth, China. Male quartette will sing afternoon and evening.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Wells in the Heart"; evening, "Pride," first of a series of sermons on the seven deadly sins. Good music. All welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "The Holy Spirit"; 7 p.m., "The Providence of God." Music under the direction of Mr. J. Parnell Morris, organist and choirmaster. Bible School, 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning, "Worship"; evening, "Precious Promises." Musical leader, Mr. Charles Maynard.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Power of the Word of God"; evening, "The River of Blessing," Ezekiel xlvii., 11.

FIRST CHRISTIAN WORKERS' Church—Pastor will preach in morning. In evening, Mr. Fred M. Leach will give Gospel address.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 10:30 a.m. Subject, "Matter." Sunday School, 11:40. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. E. H. Peatfield, of Belwood, will preach at both services.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—SABBATH, Sept. 19. The pastor, Rev. R. Whiting, B.A., will preach as follows: 11 a.m., subject, "My Conception of Salvation"; 7 p.m., "Ancestry, Will, Culture or God: Which Counts?" The choir, led by Mr. A. D. Jordan, leads in service of song. All welcome. Please come early.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Morning, Rev. Jonathan Goforth, of Honan, China. Evening, the pastor. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, corner Grey street—Sunday School at 2:30. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. All welcome. Come.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. J. W. Baird, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. Subject, "False Teachers"; evening, Mrs. Jonathan Goforth, of China, will speak. Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, 344 MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 and 7. Sunday School at 3. All welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. All seats free. Everyone welcome.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Walker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. Thos. H. Mitchell, B.A., will preach at both services.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services, 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "Quench Not the Spirit." Evening, Rev. Jonathan Goforth will preach. During the week Mr. Goforth will address meetings every day, in St. Andrew's Hall, 3 o'clock, and every evening, 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in ladies' parlor every week evening, 7:30.

THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE Evangelist—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "The Religious Condition of Ireland," a sermon by Rev. F. T. Metrustry, of Cork. Mr. Vining will preach in the evening; subject, "Facing the Question." Baptism and Communion at evening service. Seats free, all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., subject, "God's Love for the World"; 2:45, Sabbath School; 7 p.m., subject, "The Gospel the Only Cure." All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Evening subject, "The New Creature"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Mr. Arthur Clarke will sing. Special music. Morning, workers. Sunday School, 10 a.m.

## SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers.

## DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 832.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 168½ Dundas. Phone 976.

## ARCHITECTS.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING. JOHN M. MOORE. FRED HENRY. J. VICAR MUNRO.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot.

## SIGNS.

"THE SIGNRY," MARLEY & WEEKES, at the old stand, 272 Dundas street. Original signs, show-cards. Phone 1845.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD goods. Apply 503 Maitland, between 9 and 12 a.m. 74k

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE, WALNUT sideboard, lounge, hallstand, carpets, furniture, inclosed bath. 572 Colborne street. b

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED PERSIAN kittens, first prize, Western Fair. 278 Ridout street. b

SECOND-HAND TIRES—SOME GOOD Dunlop covers and tubes. A few cheap second-hand wheels left. Cunningham's, East London.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MAHOGANY couch, also writing desk. Apply 153 Bathurst street. 74c

PRIVATE SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, practically new; mahogany bedroom suite, solid oak dining-room set, gas range, parlor pieces, etc. 85 Cathcart street, South London. 74c

THREE-IN-ONE AIR GUN, POPGUN, and rubber ball gun, 60c. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—LARGE rack for butcher wagon; size, about seven feet long. James A. Anderson, Market House. 73c

A SECOND-HAND BUCK FURNACE, cheap. 224 Hyman street. 73n

CLEARING OUT ALL BICYCLES AT great reductions—Good second-hand wheels at $10; easy terms. Cunningham's, East London.

# ROTONA

Fine Sepia Prints. Tones itself. All you do is fix it.

STEVENSON'S PHARMACY,

Next Opera House.

FOR SALE—EDISON'S UNDERWRITERS' model kinetoscope, with a 1,100-candlepower calcium lamp, used only ten nights; new electric lamp and rheostat, unused; four dozen Edison's special carbons, 2,500 feet of very choice films, 64 colored and plain lantern slides and mechanical effects; reason for selling, my father met with serious injury (broken hip); I must stay home and attend to the farm. Write me today. Godfrey Harrison, Ferguson, Ont., seven miles west of London. 65tf-ywt

SOME RARE MAHOGANY AND OLD walnut, four Happy Thought ranges and other heaters; some choice furniture. Clean storage. Moving vans. Telephone 1162. Joseph Brown, 97 Carling street. 73n-wty

FOR SALE—ONE PNEUMATIC-TIRED Stanhope, one doctor's Stanhope, one two-seated carriage, all good as new; also a full line of new buggies, at Smith's, Maple street.

COCOANUT OIL CASKS FOR WATER tanks, $1 and $3 each, according to size. The London Soap Company.

ARMATURE WINDER AND TROUBLE man; also one first-class inside wireman. R. Scott, Windsor, Ont. 73u-wt

# CEMENT BLOCKS FOR SALE

**ALL SIZES**

## R. H. SMITH

15 BRIGHTON STREET. ywt

TENT AND HIGH WALNUT GLASS cupboard, at F. Keene's, 15 Masonic Temple, Market Square.

SPEED LATHE FOR SALE, WITH foot power, chuck and attachments. Apply Canadian Electrical Heater Company, 94 Carling street. 61tf

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

D. TRIPP, 90 KING STREET—FULL stock of boots and shoes. Repairing of all kinds.

CEMENT—We carry only the Best Brands. Get our prices.

HARD WALL PLASTER—We have Anchor Brand—the plaster that sticks. Try it.

## WM. COPP

93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044 ywt

You have tried all the rest, now try the best

# KING SHOE POLISH

Makes a shine in half the time.

PRICE 10 CENTS WORTH $10.00 ywt

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Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.

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OVER STAR THEATRE,

Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 856 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

## STANDARD

We want your fall trade, and we are prepared for it.

STANDARD HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.

656 DUNDAS ST. We Trust You.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

GOOD WOOD, $2 PER LOAD, PROMPTLY attended to; well satisfied. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1788.

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Economical? Well, ask us.

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York St., Opp G. T. R. Freight Sheds. ywt

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT GOLDBERG'S—$25 worth of furniture and household goods, $1 a week. Also complete line of ladies' and men's clothing. Goldberg's 251 Wellington street. 58tf

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| Oak Room Molding, a foot ..... | 1½c |
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| 6 Views of London ..... ..... | 5c |
| 85c Apple Parers ... ... ... .... | 69c |
| Shell Brand Castile Soap ..... | 19c |
| 3 Gas Mantles for . ... ..... ...25c | |

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY LORRIE AND and one high rubber-tired trap. Gould & Mohan, 253½ Dundas.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-HORSEPOWER electric motor, 250 volts, in good order; cheap. Apply at Job Department, Advertiser office. 71tf

ONE HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed five years, only $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES AT McCann's Mills, Dorchester. ywt

SCHOOL SUPPLIES, POSTCARDS AND stationery at Goodge's. Good variety, right prices. Corner Bruce and Wortley. tyw

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A few magazines, etc., left for binding, and uncalled for. Selling for price of binding, or less.

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91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370 tx

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS and Chamberlain's weather strip, sold by C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe road. Phone 2356. wty

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has repaired the best Umbrellas in London for the past fifteen years. Are you one of our customers? If not, let us have a trial order. Keys fitted, locks, wringers and carpet sweepers repaired.

## PERRY DAVID

251 Dundas Street, Phone 2958 ywt

EMERALD GREEN—LAWN GRASS seed, the purest and best seed on the market. New seed, new price. Sow now. A. M. Hamilton & Son, 373 Talbot street. Phone 662. 72c-xwt

## Silo Lumber

In long or short lengths, dressed or in the rough. Come and see the stock and get our figures.

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Rectory St., North Grand Trunk Ry. tx

THREE DELIVERY WAGONS, BUGGIES and a first-class organ, cheap. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

## Wood $2 Per Load

Good dry mixed, in 12 and 16-inch lengths Best slabs, $1 50 per load.

## FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO.

585 BATHURST STREET. PHONE 700. ywt

## GOLD FISH AND CANARIES

Gold Fish season just opened with a complete line of Fish, Globes and Aquariums. Imported German Hartz Mountain Canaries, the best singers in the World. Bird Cages, etc. Use Morgan's Bird Seed.

A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS ST. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT reasonable prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 364 Hamilton road.

## LEGAL CARDS.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Struart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, above Bank of Nova Scotia. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 88. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building. Private funds to loan. Lowest rates.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas. Money to loan on real estate.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

T. H. LUSCCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

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$15 00 a Month—Two-story brick, modern, Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue.

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$25 00 a Month—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, modern; on York street.

## A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street. 69c-tyt

THREE SUITES, TWO ROOMS EACH, furnished or unfurnished; light housekeeping privileges; modern conveniences. 386 King street. 75c

NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 483 English street, modern; ideal locality. Apply 239 Dundas street. Phone 506. 75c

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, CHEAP—Cosy story and a half frame. 32 Euclid avenue. Apply 16 Euclid avenue. 75c

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, BARN AND GARDEN, Broughdale, Richmond street north. Apply Dickerson, Broughdale Postoffice. 75c

TWO-STORY HOUSE, MODERN; GOOD barn and shed. Apply 396 King street. 75c-tyt

WARM, COMFORTABLE ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, for three gentlemen; hot water heating. Box 38, Advertiser. 75c

FURNISHED ROOMS OR HALF house—Reasonable terms; one block from street car. Apply 18 Palace street. 75c

HOUSE TO RENT, 512 DUFFERIN avenue, 10 rooms, latest improvements. Inquire on premises. 75n

COTTAGE TO LET, 638 DUFFERIN avenue. Apply 70 Byron avenue. 75c

REMODELLED MODERN TEN-ROOM house, three minutes' walk from Grand Trunk station; will not be rented for boarding house. Apply 233 Horton. 75c-tzw

TO LET—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, ten rooms; rent, $12; 146 Fullarton. Apply Wm. Morrison, 123 Dundas street, boots and shoes. b

WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH piano, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. H. H. Scott. 57tf-t

GOOD BRICK BARN, CENTRAL—Suitable for storage, workshop or automobile. Apply Phone 304. 71n-ywt

STORE ON WELLINGTON STREET, 347, fitted up for bakery; central situation; rooms with conveniences upstairs. 51tf-ty

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 54tf-xty

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, ONE BLOCK from street car barns, East London. Inquire 767 Dufferin avenue. 73c-wty

THREE FRAME COTTAGES—491 CENTRAL, 601 Colborne, 14 Albert street. Apply 381 Dufferin avenue. 74c

TO LET — MEDIUM-SIZED BRICK house, modern; best locality, north; rent moderate. Apply 305 Piccadilly. 74u

COTTAGE TO LET. APPLY AT 262 Sydenham street. 74c-vtt

TO LET, OVER 179 DUNDAS STREET—Rooms suitable for light manufacturing, club rooms or dental parlors. Apply Rogers Electric Company, 445 Richmond street. 71n

STORE, 296 DUNDAS STREET; dwelling above, with conveniences; also residence, 367 St. James street, 970 Princess avenue. Phone 779. Wm. Wyatt. 67tf

SUITES OF ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping; modern. 192 Central avenue. 67tf

HOUSE TO LET—310 WOLFE STREET, all modern improvements. House in first-class order. Apply J. C. Hazard, London Asylum. 63tf

TO LET — TWO-STORY MODERN brick house, eight rooms, newly overhauled, new verandahs. 459 King street. Apply at 197 Bathurst street. 67bu

DESIRABLE COTTAGE, NO. 13, OXFORD street, corner of Talbot; immediate possession. Alex. Harvey. 66tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 34 Hope street; all modern conveniences, bath, furnace and gas. Apply to Mr. Frank Love, police court, or 562 Wellington street. 67tf

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS—Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1162; residence, 1444.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

## BROKERS.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD LOAN Company's shares paying 6 per cent dividends. John Wright, stock broker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

## OSTEOPATHY.

DR. LEON PATRICK, GRADUATE LOS Angeles College of Osteopathy, member American and Ontario Osteopathic Associations. Telephone 2628. 212 Dundas street.

DR. SAGE, GRADUATE AMERICAN School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 254 Queen's avenue.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5% AND 5½%. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

## CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond, Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for; others may be cheaper, but you do not get quality of work. xt

## GARMENT CUTTING.

DESIGNING LADIES' GARMENTS IS acquired by the intelligent application of foundation lines. Our graduates give satisfaction as custom or wholesale cutters. 243 Dundas street.

### CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—One of the largest amounts received in years by the Government in the form of conscience money is acknowledged today by the finance department. An anonymous donor has sent to the finance minister for the Dominion treasury the sum of $2,000 inclosed in a letter, stating that the amount rightfully belongs to the Dominion.

Switzerland protects one of its greatest natural resources by a law forbidding the transmission into foreign countries of electricity generated by water power, except upon a permit granted by the Federal Council, revocable, if necessary for the public good.

After jumping overboard from the Red Star liner Vaderland, and being rescued at Dover, Mr. Charles H. Brown, of the Marine Bank, Buffalo, U. S. A., cut his throat with two razors just before the vessel reached Antwerp.

## WANTED.

WANTED—ABOUT 75 QUARTS OF milk, delivered. Address Box 39, Advertiser office. 75n

WANTED — MAN'S BICYCLE, IN first-class condition, for $10. Box 37, Advertiser. 75c

THOROUGHBRED COLLIE PUP wanted. 462 King street. 74tf

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

MR. THOMAS MARTIN, PIANO VIRTUOSO, will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 11, at his studio, 428 Queen's avenue. 61tf-wty

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution, accepts concerts. Studio, 261 Dundas street.

MISS SHOEBOTTOM—MOVED TO 54 Euclid avenue; phone 2638. Studio also 140 Queen's avenue. Pupils prepared for piano examinations. 68bu

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER W

# London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
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Windsor—V. E. Marentette & Sons.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.


## NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

The budget controversy in Great Britain is destroying some illusions. Many of us have been disposed to idealize the British aristocrat, especially the great land-owner, perhaps because we have seen him only through the medium of fiction or poetry. Pride of class and ancestry, though not a democratic quality, ought to deepen the sense of stewardship in a man of vast possessions and numerous dependents. In his "Princess" Tennyson endows the type with an array of patriarchal virtues:

"Sir Walter Vivian on a summer's day
Gave his broad lawns until the set of sun
Up to the people; thither flocked at noon
His tenants, wife and child, and thither half
The neighboring borough with their Institute,
Of which he was the patron. . . .
No little lily-handed baronet he,
A great broadshouldered genial Englishman,
A lord of fat prize-oxen and of sheep,
A raiser of huge melons and of pine,
A patron of some thirty charities,
A pamphleteer on guano and on grain,
A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none;
Fair-haired and redder than a windy morn."

This is a portrait of what a landed nobleman ought to be, but it bears no resemblance to the dukes and squires who are threatening to dismiss their retainers, cancel their charities, and screw up their rents, because, like their humbler fellow-countrymen they have been asked to pay a little more on their superfluities toward the defence of the country, and the relief of the aged poor. The budget has stripped the tinsel off several proud names and showed that incredible meanness and selfishness may mix with Norman blood. Not all the great land-owners have exposed themselves to public contempt like the Duke of Portland or the Earl of Derby (the latter withdrew his annual subscription of a guinea to the Cheshire fair, although his forbears have made millions by the encroachment of the city of Liverpool upon their estates); but no matter what the personal merits of his order may be, the lord of the manor is doomed to disappear, because he is becoming an economic impossibility. He must part with his deer parks, his shooting preserves, his estates, his tenantry, and his other feudal legacies. The process will be gradual; it will not be completed in this generation or the next, but the Lloyd-George budget is the beginning of the end.

## CANADA'S TRADE ABROAD.

Canada's trade with other countries last year, owing to the world-wide commercial depression, was considerably below that of 1907-8, but was larger than in any other year in the country's history. The report of the department of customs for the year ended March 31 last gives the following figures of exports and imports for the last two years:

| | Total exports. | Total. Imports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1907-8 .. ... | $280,006,606 | $370,786,525 |
| 1908-9 .. .... | 261,512,159 | 309,756,608 |
| Decrease .. . | $18,494,447 | $61,029,917 |

It will be seen that the falling off in exports was considerably less than one-third that in imports, and that there was much nearer an even balance last year than in the year before.

Of exports of goods the produce of Canada last year agricultural products figured to the extent of $71,997,207, and animals and their produce, $51,349,646, or a total of $123,346,853, showing that the farmer is still Canada's heaviest exporter. There were also exported produce of the forest to the value of $39,667,387; produce of the mine, $37,257,699; manufactures, $28,957,050; produce of the fisheries, $13,319,664, and miscellaneous $54,931. In addition there was shipped through Canada $17,318,782 worth of goods not the produce of this country, besides $1,589,793 in bullion.

The United Kingdom continues to head all countries as a consumer of Canadian goods and of goods exported through Canada, taking last year about $41,000,000 worth more than the United States, our next best customer, as compared with $21,000,000 more in 1907-8. Our exports for the two years were thus distributed among the leading countries:

| | 1908-9 | 1907-8. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain . | $133,745,375 | $134,484,156 |
| United States . | 92,604,357 | 113,520,500 |
| France ... .... | 3,176,096 | 1,806,732 |
| Germany ... . | 1,476,552 | 2,374,607 |
| Spain ... . ... | 45,682 | 106,594 |
| Portugal ... . | 48,833 | 46,865 |
| Italy .. . ... | 1,620,773 | 349,839 |
| Holland ... . | 1,242,730 | 855,085 |
| Belgium .. .. | 3,927,445 | 3,377,479 |
| Newfoundland. | 3,552,293 | 3,408,518 |
| West Indies . | 4,534,446 | 4,543,889 |
| South America | 3,478,476 | 4,467,584 |
| China and Japan ... ... | 1,778,666 | 1,705,901 |
| Australia .. . | 2,769,049 | 2,373,461 |
| Other countries .. . . | 7,511,386 | 6,085,396 |

The countries whose imports of Canadian products last year exceeded those of the year before, it will be seen, are France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, China and Japan.

Canada's imports for consumption show a large falling off in 1908-9 as compared with 1907-8, there being an increase only in the case of South America. The following table shows the value of goods entered at customs for use in Canada in the years named:

| | 1908-9 | 1907-8. |
|---|---|---|
| United States . | $180,026,550 | $210,652,825 |
| Great Britain . | 70,682,944 | 94,959,471 |
| France ... ... | 8,197,435 | 9,901,909 |
| Germany .. . | 6,050,365 | 8,163,047 |
| Spain ... .. | 933,854 | 1,126,977 |
| Portugal ... .. | 122,283 | 147,256 |
| Italy ... .... | 761,339 | 781,497 |
| Holland ... .. | 1,273,121 | 1,426,335 |
| Belgium ... . | 1,901,588 | 2,380,649 |
| Newfoundland. | 1,638,428 | 1,777,469 |
| West Indies . | 8,092,303 | 8,300,501 |
| South America | 4,783,893 | 3,088,060 |
| China and Japan ... . .. | 2,626,736 | 2,905,298 |
| Switzerland .. | 2,188,265 | 2,734,779 |
| Other countries ... .. | 8,926,853 | 10,082,543 |
| Total .. .. | $298,205,957 | $358,428,616 |

Much of the imports from the United States consist of raw materials, cotton, tobacco, broom corn and coal, the neighboring republic being the nearest source of supply for these. Imports of United States manufactures in iron, steel, farm machinery, and paper, are among those showing increases.

The customs taxes collected on the goods entered for consumption last year amounted to $48,059,791, or 16.11 per cent of the value. The rate in 1907-8 was 16.27 per cent. Since the present Government came into office the variation has not amounted to 1 per cent. The expense of collection last year was 4.15 per cent, which is considerably more than the average.

The trade figures for the fiscal year, beginning April 1 last, show a marked improvement, and reflect the general revival of business.

## THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African statesmen who were sent to London in connection with the Union constitution are returning home full of hope as to the future of their country. Naturally they are pleased with the reception given the Union bill by the Imperial Government and Parliament, and are satisfied that they have the sympathy and confidence of the people of the Mother Country in the work of nation-building they have undertaken. British statesmen assented reluctantly to the exclusion of the natives from the South African Parliament, but to have thrown out the clause would have meant the destruction of the whole bill and the wreck of all prospects of a united South Africa within the measurable future. The mother of parliaments expressed the hope that her youngest daughter would in time view the native question in a new light and in a spirit more in keeping with British traditions.

At the outset there is likely to be an elimination of party politics in South Africa. Mr. Smuts, one of the delegates to London, voices the desire that the first government, while not a formal coalition, will be representative of what is best in the statesmanship and patriotism of South Africa, and which will see the Union through that critical period with which it will be confronted at the start. The success of the Union will depend very largely on the faithful statesmanship and wise administration of the first five or seven years of its existence, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the best men of all parties will be wise enough to recognize this, if no coalition of the leaders is formed.

Better a cry for labor in this country than labor crying for work.

President Taft's denunciation of criminal procedure in the United States courts is a case of emphasizing the obvious.

Seven thousand Britishers want to accompany Capt. Scott in his search for the South Pole. Having Cook and Peary in mind, he may feel that he needs them as witnesses.

Editor Willison of the Toronto News has been speaking of the disappearance of the free trader. We thought he had forgotten the eloquent, low-tariff articles he used to write for the Globe.

The Mail and Empire declares for shorter parliamentary sessions and suggests every method but the most effective one. Parliament must have power to place a time-limit on the windbags.

The completion of the great tunnel under the Detroit River to facilitate intercourse between Canada and the United States synchronizes with new tariff obstructions to trade.

A water meter detected the fact that a Galt consumer had been using 1,300,000 gallons of water yearly, for which he paid $10. One-third of the water pumped in this city is running to waste for want of the same little detective.

The "Made-in-Canada" campaign of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is one that everyone will approve. A policy that attracts Canadians to the purchase of Canadian goods is preferable to one that seeks to compel them to purchase Canadian goods.

The chambers of commerce of the empire have passed a resolution in favor of imperial preferential trade. Wonder what sort of a deal some of the colonial delegates would give the British manufacturer if they had the framing of an imperial tariff.

Is it a matter of surprise that the Government section of the new transcontinental railway has not been constructed as rapidly as the line west of Winnipeg? Building a prairie railway is child's play compared with the task of laying tracks through rock, timber, and muskeg.

## DISHONEST APPLE PACKING.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Complaints are being cabled from England about the dishonesty of Canadian apple packers, who fill the ends of the barrel with good fruit and put the inferior product in the middle. This sort of thing is of yearly occurrence, and still the people on the other side of the water buy Canadian apples in great quantity. It looks as if, on the whole, fair packing was the rule, and that the buyers generally get what they pay for. The trade would suffer more if the cheating was anything but the exception.

## BETTER THAN THE OTHER.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The contractors for the new Grand Trunk station and hotel say they need a hundred more workmen of various trades, but cannot get them. That in one way is regrettable, but it is a better thing than that a hundred men in Ontario should need work and not be able to get it.

## PROSPECTIVE PROSPERITY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Here is a chance for the long-neglected Eskimo to get rich and famous by becoming an expert witness.

## THE DOCTOR'S TRIP.

[Boston Transcript.]

"My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me."

"And you took it?"

"No; he presented his bill and took a trip to Europe himself."

## THE PLIGHT OF SANTA CLAUS.

[H. T. Craven, in Philadelphia North American.]

What's to become of Santa Claus—
Good old Santa, children's friend?
There's the respect must give us pause
Where is this Arctic thing to end?

All well enough to find the pole—
Bully for Cook, and Peary too—
And yet what is that good old soul,
Jolly St. Nicholas, to do?

Whence shall those wondrous toys now come?—
Fun for kiddies throughout the world—
Where shall be made the doll and drum,
Now that the Yankee flag's unfurled

Over the spot where was the shop
Where all the Christmas presents grew?
Must St. Nicholas' business stop?
How in the world can he put it through?

Cook, with sextant, taking the sun—
Peary watching the northern star;
Dogs and Eskimos on the run—
Don't you feel that the sight must jar

Dear old Chris, who's been working there
Ever since time began to tick?
Cannot you see him rend his hair?
Don't you think it must make him sick

To have his cozy, private nook,
Where all was peace and naught went wrong,
Invaded by a Doctor Cook,
With Peary coming right along?

* * * * * * *

Oh, children, dear, this planet o'er—
Where'er you dwell, where'er you roam,
Think on this situation sore—
St. Nicholas has got no home!

Can't big subscription funds be found
Whereby you'll take him, shop and all,
To some remote Antarctic ground,
Beyond the present human call?

There let him work, in peace serene,
On Christmas things the whole year through;
And then, oh, wouldn't it be mean
Should that pole be discovered, too!

## THEIR OWN VICTIMS.

[Washington Star.]

"Why is it," said the discouraged housewife, "that all our cooks become so discontented and irritable?"

"That's easily explained," answered Mr. Groucher. "They have to eat their own dinners, and get dyspepsia."

## NOT WORTH MUCH.

[Washington Star.]

"De man who has a powerful good opinion of hisse'f," said Uncle Eben, "very often turns out to be one o' dem folks whose opinions don' 'mount to much, nohow."

## A CRAZY CLOCK.

[London Daily News.]

Visiting an old mate who had the misfortune to be confined in a Yorkshire asylum, a collier noticed that the large clock in the reception hall was ten minutes slow.

"That clock is not right," he exclaimed.

"No, lad," was the lunatic's reply; "that's why it's here."

## $4,000 AN ACRE.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

That the world owes us a living and is willing to pay it, by a due amount of diligence, is interestingly told in a recent number of the London Daily Mail. It relates to the intensive cultivation of an acre of ground in England—that is, with the maximum amount of labor necessary and the use of costly fertilizers. The actual result realized is placed at the startling amount of upward of $4,000. This, of course, is the gross sum, from which certain working expenses have to be deducted. But, after all, it presents a picture the details of which are foreign to this side of the water, and represents our market gardeners as in the very kindergarten of horticulture. It is doubtless a long view into the future, but there certainly will come a time when even we, by skillful tickling of the soil, will be glad to avail ourselves of the wonderful productivity of nature in its fullest degree.

## A TEMPTING THREAT.

[Brooklyn Life.]

Wife—If you come home drunk again I'll never speak to you as long as I live.

Hubby—You sh-sh-shouldn't put-sh temptation in my-sh way, my-sh dear.

## NO FLIES ON ENGLAND.

[McClure's Magazine.]

The fly can be put down. The proof is that it has been done. Speaking rashly, there are no flies in England; at least, there are so few that the inhabitants do not think it worth while to screen their dwellings. The reason is the simplest—the tight little island is kept clean. Fifty years ago flies were a nuisance in England, though not the plague they are here, for no other really civilized country was ever quite so dirty as the United States of America. This nuisance is pretty completely abated. In fifty years England has been swept and garnished, and the flies have starved.

## CLEARING UP THE POLE DISPUTE.

[Emporia Gazette.]

The Chicago Tribune prints a big headline announcing that "Peary sends the first part of his story of his dash to the Tribune." This simplifies things considerably, as a good many were supposing that his dash was to the Pole.

## CLEAN LIVING.

[London Opinion.]

James—A clean bun and two sponge cakes, please.

Waitress—Two sponges and a bath for this gentleman, please.

## MIGHT BE MISTAKEN.

[Boston Transcript.]

He—Do you take me for a fool?

She—No; but my judgment is not infallible.

## BETTER PLAY SAFE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Esmeralda—How many times do you make a young man propose to you before you say yes?

Gwendolen—If you have to make him propose you'd better say yes the first time.

## WHERE HE WAS BOUND FOR.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Madison C. Peters was discussing the question, "Will the coming man marry?" He instanced a certain type of bachelor.

"This man," he said, "is a hypocrite. He uses his religion as a cloak."

"And what will he do in the next world?"

"Oh, he won't want any cloak there."

## THE LAST HOPE.

[Boston Transcript.]

He (just rejected)—I shall never marry now.

She—Foolish man! Why not?

He—If you won't have me, who will?

## A HARD CASE.

[Kansas City Journal.]

Bessie—Oh, Mabel! I am in an awful dilemma! I've quarrelled with Harry, and he wants me to send his ring back.

Mabel—That's too bad.

Bessie—But that isn't the point. I've forgotten which is his ring.

## HORSE AND MAN.

[New York Tribune.]

Street Car Driver—Me and that off-horse has been working for the company for twelve years now.

Passenger—That so? The company must think a great deal of you both.

Street Car Driver—Wall, I dunno; last week the two of us was taken sick, and they got a doctor for the horse and docked me. Gid-up there now, Betsy!

## SONG OF THE SKIRT.

[Puck.]

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in a five-room flat,
A-plying her needle and thread.
Stitch; Stitch! Stitch!
In flutter and clutter begirt,
She sings to the husband who isn't rich
The Song of the Home-made Skirt.

"Work! Work! Work!
Till I feel like I could fly,
Work, work, work!
I'm just a fool to try.
If I'd a model to fit it on
It wouldn't be so bad,
But trying to fit it on oneself's
Enough to drive one mad.

"Work! Work! Work!
My labor never flags,
And what are its wages? No style at all,
And a skirt that always sags.
Too short in front, too long behind,
And bunchy 'round the band,
Till the heart is sick and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand."

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red;
A woman sat in a five-room flat,
A-plying her needle and thread.
Stitch; Stitch! Stitch!
In flutter and clutter begirt,
She sings to the husband who isn't rich
The Song of the Home-made Skirt.


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## Beautiful Satin Striped Worsted Suitings

40 inches wide; all-wool, in reseda, mid and light brown, ashes of roses, myrtle, green, navy, London smoke, wistaria and gendarme blue. Suitable for suits and dresses. Marvellous value at .....50¢

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SEQUIN trimming, suitable for dresses. Our own import. Worth 50c. Our price is 35c a yard. See our jet trimmings ..... 5¢ to $1.00

## We Just Mention a Line at 60c

It is a beautiful, clean black jet; very stylish.....60¢
We also have a FULL LINE OF DULL BLACK JET.

## Broadcloths

All shades; 54 inches wide. All colors, including the new walnut, taupe, steel, ashes of roses, carob, wistaria, chicory, navy, olive and others. Price .....$1.35
Others to .....$3.00

## 90c Special 90c

All colors, in REAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. Be sure and see the beautiful shades: London smoke, moss, ashes of roses, taupe, catawba and carob. Special value..90¢

## Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Why don't you write to this store for samples or a Dress Length? We guarantee satisfaction. Try us.

Carpets KINGSMILL Drygoods


## PARIMUTUELS FOR ONTARIO POSSIBLE

**Stated That Bookmakers May Be Forced To Abdicate in Favor of Machines.**

Toronto, Sept. 17.—It is stated on excellent authority that the agitation against bookmakers in favor of the Parimutuel machines for betting purposes is about to bear fruit in the Ontario Jockey Club. They are, according to this information, about to ask the Dominion Government for power to install the French device here, and thereby displace the bookies. The rake-off would thus, instead of going to the chalkers, go to the club and as a tax. The talent by this means makes its own odds.

## JOE CANTILLON TO STICK.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Joe Cantillon, manager of the Washington team, in the American League, will remain at its head next season. This was determined at an informal meeting of the board of directors of the club and it is said the decision will be expressed at the regular meeting next Monday.

## AMERICANS SCORE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—The local cricketers had scored 109 runs for a total of six wickets when stumps were drawn today in the match at Haverford between All-Philadelphia and the Gentlemen of Ireland.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

At Atlanta—Atlanta 5, Little Rock 2.

At Nashville—Nashville 8, New Orleans 7.

At Birmingham—Birmingham 9, Mobile 3.

At Montgomery—Montgomery 8, Memphis 3.

A most dangerous treasure, consisting of a parcel of salts of radium, estimated to be worth $5,000, has been lost in a Paris omnibus by a physician of a hospital there. The radio-active powers of this infinitestimal quantity of radium—for it amounts to only a sixtieth part of a grain—are so intense that it is feared that incurable sores will be inflicted on any inexperienced person coming into contact with it.

A houseboat, propelled by a 14-horsepower motor, is the latest innovation on the new river from Shanghai to Hankow, says an American consular report. The new boat is driven by petroleum, gasoline being used to start the engine.

## DIXIE II. BOAT SHOWS THE WAY TO THE FLEET

**Schroeder's Boat Smashes All Competitive Records on the Hudson.**

New York, Sept. 17.—In the third and last day of the national motor-boat carnival here today the Dixie II., owned by E. J. Schroeder, of Jersey City, smashed all competitive records for the hour by covering 37.8 miles in 60 minutes, and won the world's international championship in her class. The Dixie sped over the triangular course of 30 miles in 50 minutes 50 seconds, and then filled out the full hour for her record.

In class A, for speed boats of 33 feet and under, the Rochester, owned by W. C. Graham, of Rochester, N. Y., covered her 30 miles in 1:40:46, winning the interstate championship.

**Sixty-Foot Class.**

In class D, for pleasure boats of 60 feet and over, the Avis, owned by S. C. Havens, of New York, did 20 miles in 1:32:34, winning the motor yacht championship.

In class E, for pleasure boats of under 60 feet and over 40, the Ilys, owned by J. G. N. Whittaker, of Philadelphia, did a 20-mile walkover in 2:06:56, winning the cabin launch championship.

In class G, for open pleasure boats, the Talequah, owned by M. H. Miles of New York, did 20 miles in 2:19:52, winning the open launch championship.

## OLD COUNTRY BOWLERS

**Invited on Behalf of W. O. B. A. and O. B. A. and Eastern To Visit Canada.**

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Secretary Colin Postlethwaite, of the Ontario Bowling Association, today mailed an invitation to old country bowlers to send to Canada in the summer of 1910, either July or August, a team composed of six rinks or more. The invitation was sent on behalf of the O. B. A. and the Western and Eastern Bowling Associations to W. A. Morgan, secretary of the International Bowling board, and A. H. Hamilton, secretary of the Scottish Bowling Association.

## THE EEL LANDS FREE-FOR-ALL

### Coya de Oro Gives the Canadian Wiggler a Warm Argument.

### BRONSON RUNS AWAY

**Walter Cox's Melva J. Then Goes Out and Easily Cops 2:16 Trotting Event.**

Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 17.—The free-for-all pace was the feature of the Grand Circuit meeting today, the gray Canadian stallion, The Eel, wriggling out a victory after losing the second heat to Copa de Oro in 2:03 1-4.

After winning the first in the 2:16 trot, Bronson, driven by and owned by Henry L. Titer, of Readville, Mass., ran away. He hurled his driver to the ground and bolted down the track, but was stopped after running a quarter of a mile. Walter Cox's Melva J. won the next three heats and the race.

Rosemary Chimes took the 2:13 trot. Naoma won the first heat but fell back to fifth position in the second. She was then drawn. Ella Ambulator outfooted Caffeno and won the fifth and deciding heat of the 2:09 pace. The summaries:

2:09 pacing, best 3 in 5; purse $1,200; unfinished from yesterday:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ella Ambulator, b. m., by Ambulator (Murphy) ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Caffeno, b. g. (Merrifield)..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Byron K., b. g. (Wilson)..... | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Lady of Honor, ch.m. (Snow). | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Annabelle Lee, br.m. (Geers). | 7 | 4 | 4 | ro | |
| Schurmerhorn, b.g. (Weeks).. | 6 | 6 | 6 | ro | |
| King Cole, b. s. (Dodge)..... | 4 | ds | | | |

Time—2:07¾, 2:08¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:07¾.

Free-for-all pacing, 2 in 3; purse $1,200:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Eel, g. h., by Gamboller—Belle (Bidwell, McEwen) ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Copa de Oro, b. s. (Murphy)..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lady Maud C., s. m. (Wilson)..... | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Aileen Wilson, br. m. (Cox)..... | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:02¼, 2:03¼, 2:03¼.

2:13 trotting, 3 in 5; purse $1,200.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rosemary Chimes, br. m., by Chimes—Lucelle's Baby (Rathbun) ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Royal Penn, b. h. (Ludwig)..... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| MacDougall, ch. s. (Lasell)..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Birch Leaf, b. g. (Titer)..... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Naoma, blk. m. (Burgess)..... | 1 | 5 | dr | | |

Time—2:12¼, 2:13½, 2:11¼, 2:12¾.

2:16 trotting, 3 in 5; purse $1,200:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melva J., b. m., by Peter the Great (Cox) ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bronson, br. g. (Titer) ..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| Silver Baron, br. h. (Geers)..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Wilkerson, b. g. (Lasell)..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| Alamaden, blk. s. (Walker)..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | ro | |

Time—2:13¼, 2:11¼, 2:13¼, 2:13¼.

Five-furlong dash, running, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward—Abjure 1, Octopus 2, Cousin Kate 3. Time, 1:00½. Tanine, Import, Shady Brook, De Bergoo, Casabiana and La Thorpe also ran.

'Varsity has, perhaps, her hardest game of the season in the first match of the series with Queen's at Kingston on Oct. 9, bring McGill back here a week later. 'Varsity this year loses Captain Lee, Coryell, Duncanson and Heuther, of last year's champions.

William Charles Mack, better known as "Rubber" Mack, was married yesterday to Miss Edna M. Acheson, of London. "Rubber" is well known in local Rugby and baseball circles, and will this season play in the scrimmage for T. A. A. C.—Toronto World.

## SULTAN TORTURES CHIEF CAPTIVES

### Spectator Tells a Startling Story of Cruelty Seen After Moroccan Pretender's Defeat.

Tangier, Sept. 17.—The following account of the atrocities against which the French and British authorities have entered a vigorous protest in Fez is from an eyewitness of the terrible scenes enacted before the sultan's palace after the defeat of the pretender:

In the morning—after prayer, it being Friday—all the troops paraded in the court in front of the palace, and Mulai Hafid and his viziers appeared. Two hundred prisoners, half-naked and tied together by the necks, were dragged before the sultan.

**Basket Full of Heads.**

At the same time baskets full of heads and 32 women, said to be the harem of the pretender, were brought in, together with several ancient and rusty cannon, the pretender's state tent, his "imperial" umbrella, his throne—a ragged and soiled affair in crimson velvet—and some mules and Spanish cows—the trophies of war.

In the afternoon again the troops paraded, forming three sides of a square—the old gate with the turrets and the city wall inclosing the square. On the gate were 75 heads — some black, some intensely white, all with jagged necks—a horrible sight.

But worse was to follow. In the square were seated near the wall—below the heads—24 prisoners in chains. These were the kalds and chief captives. Soldiers stood guard over them; and near at hand was a great cauldron of burning pitch, round which hovered the barbers of the city in aprons.

One by one the prisoners were released from their chains, seized by soldiers, and led to the barbers, who acted as executioners. The right hand of each prisoner was held and sliced off at the wrist with a razor. The stump was then plunged into the boiling pitch.

**Torture Bravely Endured.**

All bore this terrible ordeal with marvellous fortitude. Not a cry escaped their lips. Some pushed aside the soldiers and put out their right hands without flinching, merely turning away their heads to avoid the sight of their mutilation.

Four men had their feet and right hands taken off. Some fainted and some died of hemorrhage. The survivors were removed in chains to prison. As each hand or foot was cut off drums were beaten.

More prisoners are expected, and it is terrible to think what may happen to them if Mulai Hafid continues in his present ferocious humor. But for his viziers the sultan would have slain all the prisoners.

According to Argentine newspapers the naval and military plans cover the building of two battleships of 20,000 tons each, besides several destroyers, and the renewal of the field artillery, at an expense of between $35,000,000 and $60,000,000.


London Life




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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

# A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

## THE CHAMPIONS PROFIT BY HY. KRAUSE'S WILDNESS AND GAIN EASY 5 TO 3 VICTORY

### Romp About Bases at Will, Purloining Seven Sacks Off Ira Thomas—Mullin in Splendid Form ---Cobb Plays Sensational Game at Bat and in the Field.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Harry Krause, one of the obstacles the Tigers confronted in this year's race for the pennant, was fully overcome this afternoon when the Champions beat the young southpaw and the Athletics, 5 to 2.

It was a nervous youngster who took the box for Philadelphia. Krause was worried, his face pale, his body shaking. He pitched wild to McIntyre in the first inning and Matty scored. He was wild in the second, but Mullin's anxiety to connect saved Krause in this round. He had not recovered his equilibrium in the third, and again walked McIntyre and Matty scored for the second time.

TIGERS WORKED SQUEEZE PLAY.

In the fourth inning another run came to the Tigers, all because of Krause's nervousness. He steadied down after that. The Athletics tried to score, but in the eighth he again became unsteady, and after he walked Crawford, Barry booted Delehanty's grounder and one run resulted because Krause couldn't steady himself.

There would have been more runs, but the Tigers, with Delehanty on third and Moriarty on second, worked the squeeze play, Tom Jones laying down a perfect bunt to Davis, but in passing him Jones' leg grazed Davis' right arm, and although Delehanty had a high throw, easily beaten, he was called out.

**Thomas Helps Tigers.**

Ira Thomas also helped the Tigers to victory. They worked the double steal on him three times, and then Cobb added the seventh stolen base. Thomas was as bad off as Krause as far as control was concerned. Cobb may be credited with saving the game by a catch that is said to be the most phenomenal pulled off on Philadelphia's new ball park.

Davis, first man up in the fourth, smashed the ball on a line to right. It came towards Cobb, sailing about four feet over his head. Cobb, shielding his eyes from the sun, tried to judge the ball.

**Ty's Phenomenal Catch.**

In the fraction of a second he leaped high in the air, covering his eyes with his bare hand and throwing up his gloved hand, he stabbed the ball.

The Georgian's sudden return to form was somewhat of a miracle. Before the game today he said:

"The Athletics haven't got my goat, neither have the fans. I just had a day off yesterday and I'll recover

**Cobb Idolized.**

And he did. Hissed on Thursday and idolized on Friday was the fortune of Cobb. He shared the honors of starring with George Mullin. They stood up and applauded Ty when he stepped on the field, and they were fighting to grab his hand and pat him on the back when the Tigers hurried to their dressing-room. Fans stormed on the playing field from all sides and surrounded the Georgian. There was no cushion shower and no remarks from fans that raised rough house on the day before.

Besides pulling off that catch, Cobb got two sacrifice hits, one of which scored a run, and he sent McIntyre to third twice by laying down perfect bunts, which Baker and Krause did not have the opportunity of fielding.

The score:

| Philadelphia. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heitmuller, l.f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Barry, s.s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Collins, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Baker, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Davis, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Murphy, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oldring, c.f. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas, c. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Krause, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Hartsel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Coombs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 30 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 2 |

| Detroit. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McIntyre, l.f. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bush, s.s. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Cobb, r.f. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawford, c.f. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Delehanty, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Moriarty, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Jones, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Stanage, c. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mullin, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 1 |

*Batted for Thomas in ninth.

**Batted for Krause in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —5 |

Two-base hit, Thomas. Sacrifice hits, Bush 2, Cobb, Barry, Moriarty, Oldring. Sacrifice flies, Crawford, Mullin, Collins, Cobb. Double play, Delehanty, Bush and T. Jones. Stolen bases, Oldring, Cobb, Crawford, Delehanty, Moriarty, T. Jones, McIntyre, Bush. Struck out—By Krause 8, by Mullin 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, Detroit 8. First base on called balls, Off Krause 4, off Mullin 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1, Detroit 1. Hit by pitcher—By Krause (T. Jones). Time, 2:17. Umpires, Perrine and O'Loughlin.

## WALKER PITCHES FIRST AND SHOWS UP WELL

**Washington Recruit Makes Good by Holding the Browns to Four Scattered Hits.**

Washington, Sept. 17. — Walker pitched his first game for Washington today and held St. Louis to four scattered singles. The locals hit McCorry hard and won easily, 10 to 1, a passed ball letting in the visitors' only run. Score:

| Washington. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conroy, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Killifer, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milan, c. f. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Unglaub, 1b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Slattery, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gessler, r. f. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Lelivelt, l. f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yohe, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McBride, s. s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Street, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Walker, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miller | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 8 | 0 |

| St. Louis. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crompton, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Shotten, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Hartzell, s. s. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Griggs, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Devoy, r. f. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallace, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Ferris, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Pelty, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Killifer, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| McCorry, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 4 |

*Batted for Unglaub in sixth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | *— | 10 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 1 |

Two-base hits, McBride, Milan, Gessler; sacrifice hit, McBride; left on bases, Washington 6, St Louis 4; bases on balls, off Walker 1, off McCorry 4; first base on errors, Washington 2; struck out, by Walker 1, by McCorry 4; passed ball, Street; time, 1:40; umpires, Dineen and Evans.

## BIG LEAGUES IN A NUTSHELL

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 89 | 48 | .650 |
| Philadelphia | 85 | 52 | .620 |
| Boston | 79 | 58 | .577 |
| Chicago | 69 | 67 | .607 |
| Cleveland | 68 | 71 | .489 |
| New York | 79 | 52 | .463 |
| St. Louis | 58 | 79 | .423 |
| Washington | 37 | 100 | .270 |

**Yesterday's Results.**

Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 10, Cleveland 0.
Washington 10, St. Louis 1.
Boston-Chicago game postponed; rain.

**Today's Games.**

Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 98 | 36 | .731 |
| Chicago | 91 | 44 | .674 |
| New York | 79 | 52 | .603 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 67 | .496 |
| Philadelphia | 65 | 70 | .481 |
| St. Louis | 51 | 81 | .386 |
| Brooklyn | 47 | 86 | .353 |
| Boston | 38 | 91 | .295 |

**Yesterday's Results.**

Pittsburg 6, Brooklyn 3.
New York 4, Chicago 1.

**Today's Games.**

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 82 | 60 | .577 |
| Newark | 81 | 61 | .570 |
| Providence | 75 | 66 | .532 |
| Toronto | 74 | 66 | .529 |
| Buffalo | 66 | 74 | .471 |
| Baltimore | 63 | 77 | .453 |
| Montreal | 62 | 77 | .446 |
| Jersey City | 59 | 81 | .421 |

**Yesterday's Results.**

Montreal 8, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 11, Toronto 3.
Providence 4, Baltimore 1.
Newark 6, Jersey City 5.

**Today's Games.**

Buffalo at Montreal (2 games).
Rochester at Toronto (2 games).
Newark at Jersey City (2 games).
Baltimore at Providence.

## THE YANKEES WALLOP JIM M'GUIRE'S MEN

**Doyle Allows But Four Hits and Naps Do Not Score.**

New York, Sept. 17.—New York won another game from Cleveland today, the score being 10 to 0. The visitors had the bases filled in the ninth with none out, but were unable to tally. Doyle held them to three singles and a double. Score:

| Cleveland. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netcel, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Stark, s. s. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Goode, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Lajole, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Stovall, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Birmingham, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinchman, l. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Higgins, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Falkenberg, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ables, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| *Clarke | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 2 |

| New York. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hemphill, c. f. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeler, r. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cree, r. f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chase, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Engle, l. f. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gardner, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Elberfeld, s. s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Austin, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Knight, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sweeney, c. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, p. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 3 |

*Batted for Ables in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| New York | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *— | 10 |

Two-base hit, Netcel; sacrifice hits, Stark, Doyle, Elberfeld; sacrifice flies, Keeler, Chase, Gardner; left on bases, Cleveland 10, New York 9; first base on errors, Cleveland 3, New York 1; double play, Austin, Gardner and Sweeney; struck out, by Falkenberg 2, by Doyle 3, by Ables 2; bases on balls, off Falkenberg 4, off Doyle 4, off Ables 1; hit by pitcher, by Falkenberg (Doyle), by Ables (Keeler); wild pitches, Ables 2; passed ball, Sweeney; hits, off Falkenberg 6 in 3 1-3 innings, off Ables 6 in 4 2-3; time, 1:40; umpires, Connolly and Kerin.

## ROCHESTER WINS AND SAVES LEAD

### Hustlers Develop a Hitting Streak and Beat Pfeffer Out of Box.

### SCORED SEVEN IN THIRD

**Before Leafs Realize What Is Doing —Final Tally Stood 11 to 3.**

Rochester, Sept. 17.—Rochester developed a hitting streak in the third inning today and accumulated seven runs before the Leafs realized what was happening. Pfeffer was taken out, but too late. The final score was 11 to 3. Score:

| Toronto. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kelley, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| McDonald, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Houser, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Grimshaw, r. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mitchell, c. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Mullen, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Vaughn, s. s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Lee, l. f., p. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Weldy, l. f. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 2 |

| Rochester. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, l. f. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Holly, s. s. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Osborne, c. f. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Simmons, r. f. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maloney, r. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Batch, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Pattee, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Butler, c. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes, p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 7 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0— | 3 |
| Rochester | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2— | 11 |

Three-base hit, Simmons; two-base hits, McDonald, Osborne 2, Batch 2, Mitchell, Lee, Holly; sacrifice hit, Ganzel; stolen bases, Anderson 2, Batch, Mullen; bases on balls, off Pfeffer 2, off Lee 1, off Holmes 1; struck out, by Lee 5, by Holmes 5; passed ball, Mitchell; left on bases, Toronto 4, Rochester 1; time of game, 2:10; umpires, Byron and Kelly; attendance, 1,000.

## GRAYS DEFEATED BIRDS WINNING BY 4 TO 0 SCORE

**Providence Landed on Dessau and Scored Four Runs by Bunching Hits With Errors.**

Providence, Sept. 17.—The Grays took the Orioles into camp 4 to 1 today. Barberich and Deseau were the opposing twirlers, and until the eighth the latter had the best of it. In the eighth, however, the Grays landed on Dessau and scored their four runs through a combination of hitting and Baltimore's errors. Score:

| Providence. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moran, l.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Phelan, c.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Arndt, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hoffman, r.f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Courtney, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Blackburn, s.s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Fitzgerald, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Barberich, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 3 |

| Baltimore. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, c.f. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clarke, r.f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strang, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Hall, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Jackson, l.f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schmidt, 1b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cross, s.s. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Cheeck, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Dessau, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Bills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Byers | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 12 | 2 |

*Batted for Cheek in ninth.
**Bated for Dessau in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | *— | 4 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 1 |

Stolen bases, Moran, Phelan, Cross. Two-base hits, Blackburn, Moran. Sacrifice hits, Fitzgerald, Clarke, Hall, Schmidt, Arndt. Double plays, Cross to Strang to Schmidt, Blackburn to Courtney. Left on bases, Providence 7, Baltimore 9. Bases on errors, Baltimore 1. Struck out—By Dessau 3, by Barberich 3. Bases on balls—Off Dessau 4, off Barberich 4. Hit by pitcher—By Dessau 1. Time of game, 1:50. Umpires, Toft and Phyle. Attendance 600.

## TIGES SHOW HIM UP BADLY



IRA THOMAS.

In yesterday's game seven stolen bases were charged against former Detroit backstop, now Mack's mainstay. This helps to make up for Ira's unkind exploitation of the Champions' main weakness in a former series.

## THE INDIANS SCALPED THE SKEETERS BY 6 TO 5

**Newark Used Three Twirlers, Including the "Iron Man" McGinnity.**

Newark, Sept. 17.—The Indians scalped the Skeeters today, but it was a close shave at that, the Indians winning only by a margin of one run. The Indians used three twirlers, including the Iron Man. The score:

| Newark. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mueller, s. s. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Kelly, l. f. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Schlafly, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Gettman, c. f. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Zimmerman, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Sharpe, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Meyers, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Blair, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Frill, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parkins, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| McGinnity, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1Louden | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 26 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

| Jersey City. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moeller, c. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Calhoun, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Warner, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Foster, s. s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Hannifan, 3b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Hanford, l. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Zim'man, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McDonough, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Manser, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 2Gray | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3Milligan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 16 | 1 |

1Batted for Parkins in seventh.
2Batted for W. Zimmerman in ninth.
3Batted for McDonough in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | *— | 6 |
| Jersey City | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 5 |

Two-base hits—Gettman, E. Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hits—Schlafly, Sharpe, Hanford. Bases on balls—Off Parkins 1, off McGinnity 1, off Manser 4. Struck out—By McGinnity 2, by Parkins 1, by Frill 1. Hit by pitcher—By Manser 2. Hits—Off Frill, 3 in 1 inning, off Parkins, 3 in 6 innings. Passed ball—McDonough. First base on errors—Newark 1, Jersey City 1. Left on bases—Newark 4, Jersey City 3. Double plays—Foster to Calhoun 2, Hannifan to Warner to Calhoun. Time of game, 1:35. Umpires—Finneran and Murray. Attendance, 2,500.

## BUFFALO AND ROYALS HELD A SWATFEST

**Thirteen of Herd Stranded on Bases With Weak End of the Lineup Coming.**

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Buffalo made fifteen clean swats in today's game, yet was five runs behind at the finish. Thirteen of the Herd stranded on the bases and this tells the tale of the defeat. It was a case where the tail-end of the batting order usually fell down after the other fellows got on the bases. Four times Woods was up with two runners on and four times he failed to do anything. Burchell, who was subbing in the outfield owing to Schirm's disablement, had the same number of opportunities with the same conditions and the same results. Score:

| Montreal. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cockill, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, s.s. | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Corcoran, 2b. | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, l. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, c. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Neill, r. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Colvin, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Krichell, c. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Savidge, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 0 |

| Buffalo. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nattress, s.s. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Clancy, 1b. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| White, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Brain, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Flanagan, r. f. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, c. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Vowinkle, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kisinger, p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 41 | 3 | 15 | 24 | 8 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 3 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | *— | 8 |

Home run, Nattress; sacrifice hit, Clancy; two-base hits, Kisinger, Yeager, Flanagan, Corcoran; left on bases, Montreal 9, Buffalo 13; first base on errors, Montreal 1; Stolen bases, White, Flanagan, Corcoran; sacrifice hit, Cockill; double play, Nattress to Clancy; bases on balls, off Savidge 2, off Kisinger 1, off Vowinkle 1; hit by pitcher, by Kisinger 1; time of game, 1:50; umpire, Stafford; attendance, 500.

## ST. JEROME COLLEGE PREPARING A TEAM

**Berlin Squad Getting Into Shape for Coming Rugby Season.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The rugby squad of St. Jerome College is hard at work training for the coming season, and from the showing at the early practices they may be expected to be a very considerable factor in the junior series of which ever union they may finally decide to enter. A number of old players are back in the game, Capt. McCarty, Reese, Dobins, Weber, Broscius, Quinn, Kaiser and others.

Very good new material has been discovered among the newcomers at the college, of whom Yawman, the whirlwind, left end, who won distinction at Manhattan, and Lee Warran, the fast field back from Denison College, have already proven that their worth cannot be overestimated. Rene Beaulieu and Eggann are working into fine form and bid fair to strengthen the team greatly.

All Central Ontario's rugby fans are watching most anxiously the work of St. Jerome, for they say this squad will be the favorites in the Junior Interprovincial's Rugby Football Union, or the O. R. F. U., whichever the management may decide to enter. Every Berlin sport is enthusiastic and hope that St. Jerome will land the cup.

## PITTSBURG EASILY DEFEATED THE TROLLEY DODGERS BY 6 TO 3

### Pirates Made Nine Hits, Seven of Which Were Good for Extra Bases Ranging From Two Baggers to Home Runs—Wheat Made Sensational Catches.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—Pittsburg easily defeated Brooklyn today by a score of 6 to 3. Of the nine hits they made, seven were for extra bases, ranging all the way from two-baggers to a home run. Wheat, Brooklyn's new outfielder, made two sensational catches, cutting off that many big hits. Score:

| Pittsburg. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Leach, c. f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clarke, l. f. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wagner, s.s. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Abstein, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, r. f. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gibson, c. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Lelfield, p. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 6 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 0 |

| Brooklyn. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burch, c. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, l. f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Downey, r. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alperman, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lennox, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| McMillan, s.s. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Bergen, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| McIntyre, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 11 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | *— | 6 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 | |

Two-base hits, Wilson, Leifield, Wheat; three-base hits, Wagner, Abstein, Wilson, Gibson; home run, Clarke; sacrifice hits, Clarke, Burch; first on balls, off McIntyre 4; struck out, by Leifield 2, by McIntyre 2; wild pitch, Leifield; time, 1:35; umpires, Kane and Emslie.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**

| At Indianapolis— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| Milwaukee | 2 | 6 | 2 |

Batteries — Slagle and Howley; Wacker and Moran.

| At Louisville— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 1 | 6 | 4 |

Batteries—Decanniere and Hughes; Hughes and Block.

| At Toledo— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| St. Paul | 3 | 6 | 2 |

Batteries — Donovan, Hancock and Land; Kilroy and Spencer.

| At Columbus— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Columbus | 0 | 7 | 3 |

Batteries — Flaherty and Frambles; Kenworth and Schreck.

## NEW YORK AGAIN BEATS CHICAGO CUBS BY 4 TO 1

**Crandall Goes to Giants' Rescue in Ninth and Saves Game.**

Chicago, Sept. 17.—New York defeated Chicago, 4 to 1, today. Wiltse held the locals easily until the ninth, when he was taken out with the bases full and none out. Crandall relieved him and retired the locals with only one run. Chicago played poorly at times. Score:

| Chicago. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimmerman, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Sheckard, l.f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Schulte, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chance, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Steinfeldt, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Hoffman, c.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Tinker, s.s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Archer, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Pfeister, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| *Moran | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overall, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Needham | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Kane, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 18 | 1 |

| New York. | A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doyle, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Seymour, c.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| McCormick, l.f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Devlin, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bridwell, s.s. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Merkle, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Schlei, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wiltse, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Crandall, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 12 | 1 |

*Batted for Pfeister in the eighth.
†Batted for Sheckard in the ninth.
‡Ran for Needham in the ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1— | 1 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0— | 4 |

Two-base hits—Seymour, Murray. Hits—Off Pfeister, 8 in 8 innings; off Overall, 0 in 1 inning; off Wiltse, 6 (with none out in the ninth); off Crandall, 0 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Steinfeldt. Double plays—Pfeister, Tinker and Chance; Wiltse, Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago 6, New York 4. First base on balls—Off Pfeister 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Wiltse: Chance. Struck out—By Pfeister 2, by Over

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# ASQUITH STORMS BIRMINGHAM HARRIED BY THE SUFFRAGETTES

## British Premier Addresses An Immense Audience In Chamberlain's Bailiwick and Sends Ringing Challenge To the House of Lords.

Birmingham, Sept. 17.—Speaking before an immense audience here tonight Premier Asquith issued a ringing challenge to the House of Lords.

It was a reply to Lord Rosebery's recent speech largely, and it had been awaited with keen anticipation by all parties.

The premier contended that the Government's proposed land taxes, which formed the crux of the opposition, which taxes not only land, but on-added values due to social causes.

These values were passing untaxed to the pockets of the fortunate owners of a private class of land. It was the Government's object, in addition to producing revenue, to put in the market land artificially withheld, with the view of dissipating congestions of population and paving the way for a healthier people.

**A Ringing Challenge.**

He professed that he was unable to believe that the House of Lords intended to reject the measure. Such a step, he declared, would be the most formidable and most fundamental revolution since the days of Long Parliament. In matters of finance the House of Commons had an absolute decisive voice. Amendment by the House of Lords was out of the question. Rejection was equally out of the question. It would bring the whole legislative machinery of the country to a standstill. It would mean financial and administrative chaos, fraught with injustice to individuals and danger to the state.

"Is this issue going to be raised?" asked Mr. Asquith. "If it is it will carry with it consequences which he would be a bold man to forecast. That way revolution lies, and if it is going to be seriously threatened, involving, as I venture to predict it will, issues far wider and far deeper than the mere right of the House of Lords to meddle with finance, I say that the Liberal party is not only ready but anxious to take up the challenge."

Birmingham was greatly excited all day. To the existing tension in national politics was added the expectation of something like a riot, due to threats of violence by suffragettes. They had made it clear previously that it was their intention to have brickbats to call attention to themselves. Consequently the glass roof of the hall where Mr. Asquith spoke, was covered with wooden screens on which tarpaulins were stretched, but the viragos hinted at other terrors. The railway station was crowded at the time the train bearing Mr. Asquith was due. Hundreds of suffragettes were among those waiting, but they were defeated by a ruse, the train being run to a local platform, whence the premier and his party reached the hotel by subway.

The women wasted an hour after Mr. Asquith reached the hotel, not being aware of his arrival. Some time earlier two women were discovered on the roof of the hall, in which the premier spoke, and were taken down. Immense crowds thronged the approaches of the hall prior to and during the meeting, and the police had a tough time.

**Hosed Suffragettes.**

The opponents of Mr. Asquith willingly took advantage of the suffragette hostility to keep things hot for the police cordons. Women harangued the mob from a window opposite the hall, but the speeches were drowned in jeers. Then women threw little bombs at the police. They were made of two pieces of iron, and contained a small charge of fulminate. They weighed about an ounce. Fortunately the women were too excited for their aim to be accurate. The crowd rushed into the hall, and cleared the women. Immediately afterwards the women on an adjoining roof began screaming "Votes for women." A fire escape was brought and police ascended. The women broke some of the roofing slates, and pelted them with the pieces. One constable was severely wounded. Many of the slates flew wildly into the crowd, some of whom must have been struck.

The next step was to attach a hose to a hydrant, but the women took the drenching that followed, shouting "Libery or death," and similar cries, and continued to hurl slates. Thus things were kept lively until Mr. Asquith left the hall in an automobile. This was immediately bombarded with slates by the women, who managed to find the roof of the automobile once. Eventually they were brought down on the fire escape and arrested. There were some suffragettes' interruptions within the hall, during the premier's speech, but the arrangements to suppress this sort of thing proved effective.

# Prominent Woodstock Man Suicides

Woodstock, Sept. 17.—Wm. Sutherland, an esteemed and respected citizen of this city, committed suicide in Lindsay's Grove, just south of the city limits today, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The deceased left his home on Francis street about 8 o'clock this morning, telling his folks he was going for a stroll. As time went on, however, he did not return, and his family became anxious, and friends were sent in all directions to find the missing man.

Their efforts were unsuccessful, however, until about 3 o'clock, when Mr. Goodall, a neighbor, found Sutherland lying under a tree with a terrible gash in his throat. He at once notified Chief of Police Thompson, and he, together with the coroner, proceeded to the spot. Sutherland was quite dead and lying in a pool of blood.

The unfortunate man, who was about 55 years of age, had been in poor health for some time and was out of work.

No inquest will be held.

## LONDON DEFEATS INGERSOLL

**Local Y. M. C. A. Tennis Club Won Four and Lost Two Events.**

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ingersoll, Sept. 17.—Four members of the London Y. M. C. A. competed with the local tennis club here this afternoon, winning four events and losing two. The scores:

**Singles.**

Mulvaney (London) won from Marshall (Ingersoll), 8-6, 6-0.

Manning (London) lost to Hay (Ingersoll), 3-6, 4-6.

Wickett (London) won from Scarff (Ingersoll), 6-2, 0-6, 6-2.

Cunningham (London), won from Marshall (Ingersoll), 6-1, 6-4.

**Doubles.**

Mulvaney and Manning (London), last to Marshall and Hay ((Ingersoll), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Wickett and Cunningham (London) won from Scarff and Martyn (Ingersoll), 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

## BISHOP WARD ILL.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Bishop Seth Ward, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is still reported to be in a precarious condition. He is afflicted with paralysis of his entire left side, and remains in a semicomatose state. His son is with him.

## BENDER VS. DONOVAN

**"Big Chief" and Wild Bill to Pitch This Afternoon.**

Philadelphia, Sept. 18. — With "Big Chief" Bender, the Chippewa Indian, on the firing line for Philadelphia, and "Wild Bill" Donovan doing the twirling for Detroit, the two contenders for the American baseball championship will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the third game of the final series between these teams. Unlike the two previous days, perfect weather prevails.

Ntwithstanding that rain fell during the first game, and that threatening weather prevailed almost up to the time play was called in the second, more than 52,000 persons saw the two contests. Because of the intensified interest in the struggle, and the beautiful weather, a record-breaking crowd is expected at the spacious new ball park today.

Bender has been fairly successful against Detroit, and as the weather is just right for him to extend himself, the local men naturally look for victory. But Donovan has many times taken Philadelphia's measure, and Manager Jennings thinks that this will be Donovan's day.

## ONCE MORE DENIED BY THE ALLAN LINE

**Says No Railway or Other Company Is Acquiring the Service.**

London, Sept. 18.—A Glasgow wire says inquiry at the Allan Line office elicited the official information that all rumors with reference to negotiations with railway or other parties in connection with the Allan Line are unwarranted. The steamship company remains precisely as in the past, with the exception of changes announced in the official circular of the company.

George Atlas, who has been in Turkey after a witness in a murder case, is a passenger on the Virginian. Atlas had great difficulty to secure the witness, and sent him direct from Madras to New York.

Joe Clarke, the Ontario Government agent, is confined to his hotel with serious symptoms of pneumonia.

Andrew Allan is a passenger on the Virginian.

## EL ROGHIA EXECUTED

**Put To Death in the Presence of Imperial Harem.**

Fez, Sept. 18.—El Roghia, the rebellious subject of the Sultan of Morocco, who recently was brought here a prisoner, in an iron cage, was put to death Sunday inside the palace and in the presence of the imperial harem. The putting to death of the rebel appears to have been the infuriated Sultan's reply to the protest of the French consul against the torture inflicted by the sultan's soldiers on rebellious Moors, who had been brought captives to Fez, though as a result of this protest, the followers of El Roghia were released. The sultan also gave orders that El Roghia, who was ill, should be no longer exposed to the public view in his iron cage.

## BOB CALLENDAR INJURED AND MATCHES POSTPONED

**Competition for the International Championship Put Off Till Today.**

Bob Callendar, the Toronto quoiter, was struck on the leg by a heavy quoit while playing at the Forest City Club's grounds on Horton street yesterday afternoon and was compelled to leave the game. As a result it was impossible to finish the competition for the international championship.

The score stood six to five when the accident occurred, and the match was postponed till today.

Following were yesterday's scores:

**Fourth Money—First Series.**

Queen 41, Miller 39.
Nickle a bye.
Queen 41, Nickle 37.

**First Draw—Second Series.**

Wanless, London, 31; Young, Port Bruce, 26.
Sabine, Innerkip, 31; Errington, London, 27.
Treble, Exeter, 31, Weir, Toronto, 16.
Chester, Toronto, 31; Wright, Toronto, 26.
Carlyle, Toronto, 31; Talbot, London, 6.
Kennedy, Toronto, 31; Lewis, London, 16.
Nickle, Sarnia, 31; Claus, Shannonville, 11.
Walsh, London, 31; Ayres, London, 19.
Grant, Chicago, 31; McGeoch, Seaforth, 11.
Miller, Fort Wayne, 31; Reid, Seaforth, 11.

**Second Draw—Second Series.**

Carlyle 31; R. Walsh, 20.
Miller, 31; Kennedy, 17.
Treble, 31; Chester, 23.
Nickle, 31; Grant, 21.
Sabine, 31; Wanless, 13.

**Third Draw—Second Series.**

Sabine, 31; Treble, 20.
Miller, 31; Nickle, 24.
Carlyle a bye.
Carlyle, 31; Sabine, 23.
Miller a bye.

**For Fourth Money—Second Series.**

Nickle, 31; Treble, 23.

**First Draw—Third Series.**

Grant, 21; McGeoch, 3.
Reid, 21; Talbot, 16.
Kennedy, 21; Walsh, 9.
Claus, 21; Wright, 13.
Chester, 21; Lewis, 7.
Errington, 21; Treble, 16.
Weir, 21 ;Ayres, 15.
Wanless, 21; Young, 19.

**Second Draw—Third Series.**

Grant, 21; Weir, 14.
Chester, 21; Kennedy, 15.
Reid, 21; Wanless, 13.
Claus, Errington, unfinished.

## ABRAHAM JOHNSON FINED FIVE DOLLARS

**Man Who Cut Up at the Fair Grounds Paid for the Fun Today.**

Abraham Johnson, the man from Brantford who has been at the Fair driving race horses during the week, pulled off a little stunt at the Fair Grounds yesterday which cost him $5 in the police court this morning.

"We can't allow such conduct," said the court, "and I will have to fine you $5."

Abraham Nicholls, for being drunk, was fined $5.

Patrick McCue, another inebriate, was remanded for a week.

John Hooper, for allowing his horse to stand for eight hours unattended, was found guilty of cruelty to animals and was fined $1.

John Kendrich, who was remanded last week for being drunk, has completed the time he was on remand and was discharged.

A case in which Mr. Alex. Harvey was charged with allowing his cows to run at large, was settled.

Fred Lyons, a drunk, was fined $5.

Alf. H. Potter and Patrick Quinn, two oldtime drunks, were each fined $10.

## TUG SINKS FREIGHTER IN ST. CLAIR RIVER

**Hits the Lakawanna Amidships —Tears Big Hole and Sends Her to the Bottom.**

Sarnia, Sept. 18.—A collision occurred in the river here at noon today between the tow barge Chieftain and the steamer Lackawanna. The Chieftain struck the Lackawanna amidships and stove a big hole in her side. The captain of the Lackawanna pulled his boat for shore, and she sank opposite Point Edward elevator in about fifteen feet of water. The Lackawanna was bound down, loaded with lumber, and had a number of passengers on board. The Chieftain was upbound in tow of the steamer Shenandoah. The Chieftain was also damaged and now lies at the wharf at Port Huron, and is being kept afloat by aid of pumps.

## STRATFORD YOUTHS MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEAR

**The Search Parties Fail to Locate Them and Aid of Police Is Enlisted.**

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Stratford, Sept. 17.—The union conference of Royal Templars of Temperance, W. C. T. U. Ministerial Association, Sunday school superintendants, presidents of Young People's Societies and other interested workers for temperance reform, held last night, was marked by a good attendance and splendid enthusiasm. As a result of the meeting an organization will be formed here to be known as "The Stratford League of Temperance and Moral Reform."

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, Lewis Rousseau, G. T. R. lineman here, and his assistant, had a narrow escape from death a few miles west of St. Marys on the main line. Having completed some wiring between St. Marys and Granton, they were pushing on to the latter village when passenger train No. 3, travelling at high speed rounded a curve and crashed into the handcar. The car and its contents were reduced to kindling wood. Rousseau and his man escaped by leaping to the side and rolling down the embankments.

Yesterday morning at an early hour three Stratford youths left the Classic City for parts unknown. They have disappeared so quietly that one would think that the earth had yawned and swalled them up.

Search parties went to London and elsewhere, but no trace of them could be found. Today the parents have enlisted the aid of the local police to discover and bring back the adventurous trio.

High County Constable T. B. McCarty arrived in the city this morning with McIntosh, the Owen Sound man arrested in that town yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Magistrate O'Loane by P. Fitzgerald, Downie street. Fitzgerald states that McIntosh decamped with his razor and left his boardbill unpaid.

McIntosh was accompanied by his young wife and infant child. He is himself twenty-one years of age and his little helpmate but seventeen summers. They have been afloat on the matrimonial sea for the past 14 months.

## THE GRECIAN KING ABOUT TO ABDICTAE

**Population of Greece Incensed at Losing the Island of Crete.**

New York, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the Times from Copenhagen says that it is rumored there in circles usually well informed that the abdication of King George of Greece, as a result of the military agitation at Athens, is considered inevitable. These same circles have, during the last fortnight, been highly optimistic in regard to the king's position.

The present trouble in the Greek Government, it is believed, is the outcome of the recent failure of the Greek cause in Crete, when the powers, upon Turkey's protest, removed the Hellenic flag, which had been hoisted at Canea by the islanders.

This failure to secure Crete was popularly, and in military circles in Greece blamed to governmental inefficiency, and several weeks ago two battalions of troops at Athens mutined as a result. Going into the suburbs they made demands upon the king to surrender the high positions in the army held by the favorites, together with other reforms in military circles. All concessions made to them, however, seem to have failed to satisfy the popular disappointments over the loss of the kindred island of Crete.

**The Kitchen a Laboratory**

Cooking is a science, and the same attention must be paid to details as would be paid by a chemist in making some important preparation. Right materials and right proportions must be used, or expensive and exasperating failures result. If you use Strong's Baking Powder you can be sure your leavener is right. It never varies—is always pure and fresh. Saves money, too, because it costs less and goes farther than any other baking powders. Price, 25 cents a pound.

**Strong's Drug Store**
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Call for our New Cook Book—19th edition. Free to housekeepers

## AFTER TRAMP WHO TAMPERED WITH SIGNALS

**Chatham Police Seek Man Who Tampered With Semaphores and Lights.**

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Chatham, Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGuigan and daughter, of Hot Springs, Ark., arrived in the city this week, after an extended trip through the Canadian and American West. Mr. McGuigan declares that the Grand Trunk Pacific will practically double Canada's Northwest. He is an old Kent boy, and is pleased to be once more amid familiar scenes.

Detective Tisdale, of the Grand Trunk had an ineffectual hunt in the vicinity of Wallaceburg, Dresden and Chatham townships yesterday for a tramp who is believed to have tampered with the semaphores and switch lights at Prairie Siding on Saturday.

At Windsor yesterday Chatham cricketers downed the home team by a score of 121 to 53.

The lady Foresters held a very successful dance in their hall last evening. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. Alphonse Gernaey, consolation by Miss Brennan, gentlemen's first, D. Skinner; consolation, L. Springer.

Nelson C. Killam, a Chathamite of thirty years ago, who learned the printing trade in the office of the Kent Advertiser here, called on many old friends today. He is attending a convention in Detroit this week.

Following a conference last night between the finance and industrial committees of the city council and the representatives of the Canadian Gas, Power and Launches, Limited, the city will consent to a stay of proceedings against the company pending the sale of the Chatham branch, formerly the municipally-aided Defiance Iron Works. The new owners are expected to put the concern in active operation.

The last public band concert by the Twenty-Fourth Military Band was held on Tecumseh Park this evening and was much enjoyed. During the fall and winter concerts will be given in the Armories.

**Detroit Defeated.**

Kent Millers, of Chatham, defeated the East End Athletics of Detroit on the diamond this afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. Besant pitched for the locals and was in fine form, the only run scored by the visitors being scored through an error. Brodel pitched for the Athletics.

Miss Fern Arnold, 172 William street, formerly cashier for the Northway Company, left at noon today for Moosejaw, where she has accepted a position as cashier with a large fruit firm.

Peter Mitgis, peanut vendor, is peddling a petition to be allowed to sell on Tecumseh Park. At present he is confined to the side streets.

Reports indicate that recent frosts have done much damage to the corn, particularly in Howard and Orford.

Lyle Pardo, son of Owen Pardo, Cedar Springs, was yesterday bitten by a neighbor's collie dog, his right ear and cheek being badly lacerated. Twelve stitches were required. The dog was immediately shot.

## SAW TEN DROWN

**Indians Perish During Sudden Squall on the Columbia River.**

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 18.—F. Eastman, lighthouse-keeper at Race Rocks, who arrived here this morning, reports seeing a Columbia River boat capsize and from eight to ten Indians, including women and children, drowned yesterday morning during a strong southwest squall. A Hesquoit Indian, who arrived at the local agency this morning, reported that he was alone in a Columbia River boat which capsized yesterday near Race Rocks. He believes the lightkeeper was confused by seeing bags of ballast which he had on the windward side of the boat, but the lightkeeper is insistent that he saw the party drown, and says that his wife and assistant also witnessed the disaster. His report of the location of the disaster is different from that of the Indian, and the ti mels placed by him as 11 a.m., while the Indian states that he capsized after 12 o'clock.

An official notice requested the public to refrain from bombarding the emperor with flowers during his motor excursion from Swinemunde, says the Daily Telegraph Berlin correspondent. It is pointed out that it is not pleasant for a sovereign, any more than an ordinary citizen, to be struck in the face by a long-stalked rose, even if it should come from a lady's hand.

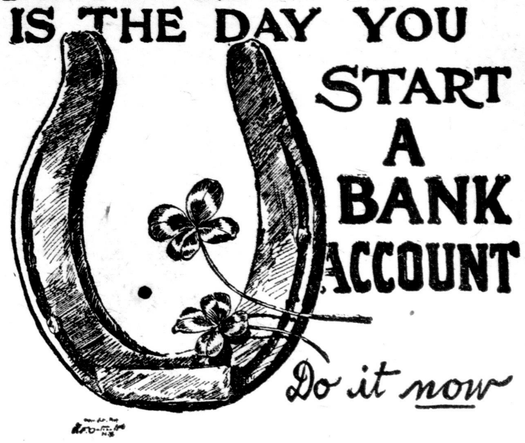
**AUCTION SALE**
**Of Choice City Residence**

J. W. Jones, auctioneer, has been instructed by Mr. Smith to sell on the premises, 284 St. James street on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 4 p.m., fine two-story brick residence, recently renovated throughout, with all modern improvements, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, bath, kitchen, pantry, floored attic, concrete basement, new furnace, gas grate, gas and electric lights. Inspection afternoon, 3 to 5. Lot 46x127. Terms: Ten per cent at time of sale, balance on easy terms, and made known at time of sale. For further particulars apply to A. GREENLEES, solicitor, or to J. W. JONES, auctioneer, No. 65 Bank of Toronto. 69c-twt

**AUCTION SALE.**

Household furniture, Monday, Sept. 20, 710 King street, at 10 o'clock sharp. Extension table, heater with oven, stoves, beds, matiresses, springs, dresser, chairs, mower, washing machine, wringer, tools, chickens and cook books, etc. Terms, cash. JOS. BROWN, auctioneer, 97 Carling street. b

**THE LUCKIEST DAY YOU'LL EVER HAVE IS THE DAY YOU START A BANK ACCOUNT**




If you were to deposit only $5 and leave it and the compound interest on it in this bank for five hundred years, and you were to live that long, you could buy the earth. Money placed in this bank and LEFT ALONE will grow TREMENDOUSLY fast.

Make THIS Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay liberal interest consistent with safety.

—THE—
**Bank of Toronto**

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS.
CORNER DUNDAS AND ADELAIDE STS.
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Postoffice, Customs and Inland Revenue Fittings, Glencoe, Ont.," will be received until 5 p.m., on Monday, Sept. 27, 1909, for the work mentioned.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon and in accordance with conditions contained in forms furnished by department.

Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. J. E. Hull, clerk of works, Glencoe, Ont., and Mr. T. A. Hastings, clerk of works, Toronto, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender. By order,

NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept. 10, 1909. 71u-yt

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Lease of Kingston Graving Dock," will be received at this office until 5 p.m. on Monday, Oct. 11, 1909, for the lease of the graving dock and property connected therewith, at Kingston, County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario, for a period of 21 years.

Plans and specification describing property, and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the offices of F. S. Rees, Esq., dock master, Kingston, Ont.; J. G. Sing, Esq., district engineer, Confederation Life building, Toronto; J. L. Michaud, Esq., district engineer, Merchants' Bank building, St. James street, Montreal, and A. R. Decary, Esq., district engineer, postoffice, Quebec.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, with their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank for five thousand dollars ($5,000), payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to sign the lease when called upon to do so, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The check furnished by the successful tenderer will be returned upon signature of the lease.

The department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 71c-ywt

## Asphalt Pavement

Tenders for an Asphalt Pavement on Dundas street east will be received up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 23.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WILLIAM GERRY,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
73c-16,18,21

**Auction Sale of Valuable One and a Half Story Brick Dwelling and Lot.**

There will be offered for sale by Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer, on the premises, No. 515 Grey street, in the City of London, on Monday, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1909, at the hour of 11 a.m., the following valuable property:

One and a half story brick dwelling house and lot 50½ feet by 198 feet. The house is well built, and the property well situated. Possession can be given immediately.

A resonable part of the purchase money can be secured by mortgage on the property.

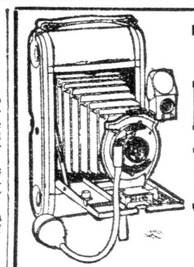
For further terms and particlars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. MEREDITH & FISHER, vendor's solicitors, London, Ont., or to J. W. JONES, Esq., auctioneer, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont. 69-1-tzxwt

**AUCTION SALE.**

Household furniture, farm stock, implements, etc., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1909, AUSTIN HALL, proprietor, Delaware, Ont. J. TURNBULL, auctioneer, Komoka, Ont. 75u-t

**AUCTIONEERS.**

J. W. LAIDLAW, FARMER'S AUCTIONEER, Wilton Grove. At Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Phone connection Byron company. t



**Take a Kodak With You.**

Always something to photograph at home or abroad. The expense is little, the results are interesting. We have complete stock at prices from .....$1 to $100

**J. H. BACK & CO.**
4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

We are direct importers of the best Sheffield lines of

**Table and Pocket CUTLERY**

Our Quadruple Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons come direct to us from the maker. Our cutlery special for this week and next is:

ROGERS' QUADRUPLE PLATE KNIVES AND FORKS

**$3.69 Per Dozen**

Guarantee of 25 years with each piece.

**COWAN'S Hardware**
127 DUNDAS STREET.
ywt

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**

The best quality of hard coal is always the cheapest. I handle only the best, and would like to prove it to you.

**John M. Daly**
KOALMAN.
PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET.

**The Old and the New**

Wonderful is the contrast between the old coat or skirt and the same coat or skirt after cleaned or dyed in these works.

**R. PARKER & CO.**
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

THE SUPREME POINT
about my drugs is
QUALITY.

Let me handle your next prescription, and see how well I can fill it.

You'll get highest quality drugs in the neatest packages, at the most reasonable prices. OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1420.

## REV. DR. SHERK DEAD.

Toronto, Sept. 18—Rev. David Sherk formerly pastor of the United Brethren Church, of Berlin, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Aldred, Brock avenue. He was 73 years of age.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## FRUIT SUPPLY WAS IMMENSE

### Big Shipments Poured Into the Local Market All the Morning.

### PRICES REMAIN STEADY

**Demand Is Firm—Many Melons Offered—Price for Live Hogs Monday Will Be Probably $8 15 Cwt.**

There was a very large market this morning, mostly of vegetables and small fruits. But the prices showed very little change.

Potatoes were offered in large quantities, but the price has been held so high lately that there is practically no demand, and as a result the price has become somewhat easier selling at 65c to 70c.

There were some remarkably fine cauliflowers offered which sold at from 10c to 35c, according to the size.

Tomatoes showed no change, though they are rather less plentiful today, owing to the persistent cool nights.

**Butter and Eggs.**

Butter and eggs maintained the same prices that have prevailed during the past week.

Both were quite scarce today, though the demand for them was very brisk.

There was an immense supply of fruit offered today.

All morning shipments have been coming in by the dray-load. Despite the heavy supply, however, there seems to be no difficulty in disposing of the fruit, as the demand is very firm, as a result there is no material change in prices. Peaches were selling at 35c to 70c, plums from 25c to 40c, and pears at 35c. Grapes are beginning to come in in some quantities, the better varieties are now arriving, among them the Moores Early, a good blue grape, the Niagara, one of the best varieties of green grapes, and some Rogers. The prices run from 25 to 30 cents.

**Melons, Too.**

There was a big supply of melons on sale today, every farmer coming in seemed to have at least a small quantity for sale. Naturally the price dropped somewhat, and the best could be bought for 15 cents, while smaller ones went as low as 5 cents.

Oats were somewhat scarce this morning, but the demand has been fairly well supplied lately, and as a result the prices tend to be lower. The prices offered today varied from $1 30 to $1 40. One load was sold for $1 55, but that was bargained for some days ago, when that price prevailed.

Dressed hogs were selling very strong today, and practically all that were offered went at $11. The price for live hogs for Monday's delivery has not been definitely settled, but it is likely that it will be as strong as last week's price at least, which was $8 15. There was no change in the price of hay, and very little was offered. Other prices as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grain.** | | | |
| New wheat, per bu | $ 95 | to | $ 95 |
| Oats, per bu | 1 45 | to | 1 65 |
| New oats, per cwt | 1 30 | to | 1 40 |
| Barley, per cwt | 1 30 | to | 1 40 |
| Corn, per cwt | 1 35 | to | 1 40 |
| Peas, per cwt | 75 | to | 80 |
| Buckwheat, per cwt | 1 25 | to | 1 30 |
| Beans, per bu | 1 15 | to | 1 60 |
| Rye, per bu | 1 05 | to | 1 10 |
| **Hay and Straw.** | | | |
| New hay, per ton | 13 00 | to | 15 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 6 50 | to | 7 00 |
| Straw, per load | 7 00 | to | 7 50 |
| **Dairy Produce.** | | | |
| Butter, creamery, lb | 24 | to | 28 |
| Butter, rolls, lb | 22 | to | 23 |
| Butter, crock, lb | 20 | to | 20 |
| Eggs, crate, dozen | 20 | to | 20½ |
| Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen | 22 | to | 22 |
| Honey, strained, lb | 10 | to | 12 |
| Honey, in comb | 12 | to | 15 |
| **Poultry, Dressed.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | to | 14 |
| Old fowl, per lb | 9 | to | 10 |
| Ducks, dressed, pair | 75 | to | 1 00 |
| Spring chickens, per pair | 50 | to | 80 |
| **Poultry, Alive.** | | | |
| Old ducks, per lb | 9 | to | 8 |
| Spring ducks per lb | 10 | to | 10 |
| Spring chickens, pair | 40 | to | 60 |
| Ducks, per pair | 60 | to | 75 |
| Old fowl, per lb | 8 | to | 8 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | to | 12 |
| **Butchers' Meats.** | | | |
| Beef, by the carcase | 6 00 | to | 7 50 |
| Beef, hindquarters, cwt | 7 00 | to | 7 50 |
| Mutton, per cwt | 7 00 | to | 8 50 |
| Veal, per cwt | 6 50 | to | 8 50 |
| Spring lamb, per lb | 12½ | to | 12½ |
| Spring lamb, by the piece | 5 50 | to | 6 50 |
| Dressed hogs per cwt | 10 75 | to | 11 00 |
| **Hides and Wool.** | | | |
| Lambskins, each | 70 | to | 70 |
| Wool, washed, per lb | 22 | to | 22 |
| Wool, unwashed, per lb | 12 | to | 14 |
| Hides, No. 1, lb | 10 | to | 10 |
| Hides, No. 2, lb | 9 | to | 9 |
| Hides, No. 3, lb | 8 | to | 8 |
| Calfskins, per lb | 14 | to | 15 |
| Sheepskins, each | 75 | to | 1 40 |
| Tallow, rough, lb | 2 | to | 3 |
| Tallow, rendered, lb | 5 | to | 6 |
| **Live Stock.** | | | |
| Small pigs per pair | 6 50 | to | 7 50 |
| Select hogs, per cwt | 8 15 | to | 8 15 |
| Fat sows, cwt | 5 00 | to | 5 50 |
| Stags, per cwt | 2 00 | to | 2 00 |
| Export cattle, cwt | 4 50 | to | 5 50 |
| Milch cows, each | 30 00 | to | 55 00 |
| **Vegetables.** | | | |
| Corn, per dozen | 5 | to | 10 |
| New potatoes, per bu | 65 | to | 70 |
| Celery, per dozen | 40 | to | 50 |
| Sage, per dozen | 20 | to | 20 |
| Lettuce, per dozen | 20 | to | 20 |
| Savory, per dozen | 20 | to | 20 |
| Tomatoes, per basket | 15 | to | 20 |
| Green onions, per dozen | 15 | to | 20 |
| Radishes, per dozen | 20 | to | 20 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 10 | to | 35 |
| Cabbage, according to size | 40 | to | 60 |
| Cucumbers, per dozen | 15 | to | 20 |
| Peas, per quart, shelled | 10 | to | 15 |
| Beets, per dozen | 20 | to | 20 |
| Carrots, per peck | 20 | to | 20 |
| Parsnips, per peck | 20 | to | 20 |
| Beans, per peck | 20 | to | 25 |
| **Fruits.** | | | |
| Apples, per bu | 50 | to | 75 |
| Apples, per peck | 25 | to | 30 |
| Peaches, freestone | 45 | to | 70 |
| Pears, per bu | 75 | to | 1 00 |
| Thimbleberries, per box | 9 | to | 10 |
| Melons, each | 5 | to | 15 |
| Grapes, per basket | 25 | to | 30 |
| Plums, 11-quart basket | 20 | to | 30 |
| Plums, fancy | 40 | to | 50 |
| Pears, per basket | 20 | to | 40 |

## PRODUCE.

### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 6d. Futures steady; September, 7s 7⅞d; December, 7s 6⅞d; March, 7s 6¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; new American mixed (via Galveston), 6s 4d. Futures quiet; October, 5s 4¼d; December, 5s 5⅞d.

Peas—Canadian, no stock.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 33s 3d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £4 to £5 5s.

Beef—Extra India mess firm, 92s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western nominal.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 58s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, strong, 69s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, strong, 72s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, strong, 71s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, strong, 69s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, strong, 68s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 68s 9d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, strong, 60s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 60s 3d; American refined, in pails, dull, 61s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white steady, 56s; do, colored, steady, 57s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 29s; Australian (in London) steady, 31s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 41s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 9s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7¾d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 26s 6d.

### TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Manitoba wheat is quoted down 1c on the lower prices at Winnipeg and the heavy inspections reported from there. There is still a premium of 2c for cash wheat over wheat for October delivery, and dealers do not look for a very heavy movement down the lakes until this premium disappears. Ontario oats are in good demand, but are very slow in coming out, and are quoted higher. Local dealers' quotations:

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 new winter, 97c to 98c outside.

Manitoba Wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, $1 04½ to $1 05; No. 2 northern, $1 02½ to $1 03, for October delivery; No. 1 northern, $1 01½ to $1 02; No. 2 northern, 99½c to $1, on track at lake ports.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c to 77½c, Toronto freights.

Oats—Canadian western, new, No. 2, 42c to 42½c, on track at lake ports; Ontario, new, No. 2, 37c to 38c.

Rye—New stocks at 77c to 77½c.

Buckwheat—New crop, 55c to 56c outside.

Barley—No. 2, for first shipment, 55c to 56c; No. 3 extra, 53c to 54c; No. 3, 50c to 51c.

Peas—New No. 2, 75c to 76c outside.

Manitoba Flour—Quotations at Toronto: First patents, $5 80; second patents, $5 30; strong bakers, $5 10; for export of 90 per cent patents, 28s bid, Glasgow freights.

Ontario Flour—New winter wheat patents, for export, $3 95 to $4 bid outside, in buyers' sacks.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $21 to $22 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $22; shorts, $24, on track at Toronto, bags included.

## DAIRY.

### PERTH.

Perth, Sept. 17.—There were about 1,400 boxes of cheese on the market today, 1,200 white and 200 colored; 600 sold at 11¾c, the balance being shipped to cold storage.

### PICTON.

Picton, Sept. 17.—At the cheese board today 15 factories boarded 1,335 boxes, all colored; 11⅞c bid; all sold.

### BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Sept. 17.—Offered, 1,105 colored, 965 white; 675 sold at 11 5-16c; 600 white at 11 9-16c.

### ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Sept. 17.—Five hundred and seventy-five cheese offered; all sold at 11¼c.

### IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the cheese board today, 743 colored and 80 white cheese boarded; 220 colored sold at 11¾c, the balance on the street at the same price.

### VICTORIAVILLE.

Victoriaville, Que., Sept. 17.—Two cars of cheese sold here today at 10⅝c.

### NAPANEE.

Napanee, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the cheese board today 705 colored and 605 white were boarded, which sold on the board and curb at 11 5-16c.

### CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 24½c to 29½c; dairies, 22c to 26c.

Cheese—Firm; daisies, 15½c to 15¾c; twins, 14¾c to 15c; Young Americans, 16c; longhorns, 16c.

## OIL.

### PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

### OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 17.—Credit balances, $1 58.

## TODAY'S STOCKS.

### WALL STREET NOTES.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, Sept. 18—Wall street, 10 a.m.—President Clowry, of the Western Union, says the money received by stock sale to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to provide for all needed improvements for some time.

John D. Ryan will succeed H. H. Rogers on the St. Paul board. Annual meeting will be held today.

Western mills are generally satisfied with the quantity and quality of the new wheat.

Dun's Review says the volume of trade continues largely in excess of last year, and even approaches that of 1907.

Bradstreet's says the movement of general merchandise is enlarging.

President Taft defends the tariff, and says it is all good except the wool schedules.

A majority of Steel directors reported strongly in favor of increasing the common dividend.

The World says Mrs. Harriman estimates E. H. Harriman's estate at $67,000,000.

The banks lost $3,900,000 on the week's currency movement.

Bank statement expected to be less unfavorable than last week.

C. P. R. earnings for the second week of September increased $405,000.

### COBALT STOCKS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Standard Mining Exchange prices today were:

| | High. | Close. |
|---|---|---|
| Beaver Consolidated | 36½ | 36½ |
| Chambers-Ferland | 36½ | 36½ |
| City of Cobalt | 62½ | 62 |
| Cobalt Lake | 15 | 15 |
| Cobalt Central | 36½ | 36½ |
| Crown Reserve | 4.25 | 4.09½ |
| Foster | 52 | 52 |
| Gifford | 26 | 25½ |
| La Rose | 7.90 | 7.90 |
| Little Nipissing | 21½ | 21¼ |
| Nancy Helen | 28½ | 28½ |
| Nova Scotia | 58 | 57 |
| Otisse | 22 | 22 |
| Peterson Lake | 27 | 26 |
| Rochester | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Silver Leaf | 15½ | 15½ |
| Silver Bar | 25¼ | 25 |
| Silver Queen | 40½ | 40½ |
| Temiskaming | 90 | 90 |

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, Sept. 18.—The week ends with the bull market in pretty full swing. Consensus of opinion by the best people here seems to indicate further advances for the high-class stock and increased dividends and larger earnings as a result of generally improved business conditions. Whether or not this bullish feeling is becoming too prevalent to be healthy is a question to be seriously taken into account. We feel that much prosperity has been discounted in market, but at the same time special stocks may carry them higher than anyone expects. Money is not so plentiful, but cannot be called scarce. We think rates will advance still further between now and the first of the year.

### COBALT STOCKS.

Noon quotations on the Cobalt mining stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Echange:

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Standard Mining Stock Exchange quotations: Beaver 37½, Little Nip., 21, Chambers 36, Nipissing 11.90, Crown Reserve 4.30, Otisse 22, Cobalt Lake 15½, Rochester 13, Coniagias 6½, Nova Scotia 59, Foster 51, Silver Leaf 16, Green Meehan 14, Temiskaming 95, Kerr Lake 8.40, Trethewey 1.35, La Rose 8.07.

### TORONTO.

| | Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18 Asked. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| Packer A | .. | 86 |
| Packer B | .. | 86 |
| Prairie Lands | .. | 220 |
| Canadian Salt | .. | 112 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry | 184¾ | 184 |
| Consumers Gas | .. | 204½ |
| Dominion Coal, com | 76¾ | 76½ |
| Dominion Steel com | 41¾ | 41¼ |
| Dominion Steel, pref | 127 | 126¾ |
| Dominion Telegraph | .. | 103 |
| Electric Development, pref | 56 | .. |
| Laurentide Paper, com | .. | 126 |
| Laurentide Paper, pref | .. | 124 |
| McKay, com | .. | 85¾ |
| Niagara Navigation | 136¼ | .. |
| Northern Navigation | .. | 116¾ |
| N. S. Steel, com | 71 | 69¾ |
| Ogilvie, com | .. | 130 |
| Porto Rico | .. | 40 |
| Rio de Janerio | 93 | 92 |
| R. & O. Navigation | 88 | .. |
| Rogers, pref | 115 | .. |
| Sao Paulo Tramway | 146 | 145¾ |
| Shredded Wheat | .. | 37¾ |
| St. L. & C. Navigation | 130 | .. |
| Toronto Railway | .. | 124¼ |
| Tri City, pref | 110 | 109¾ |
| Winnipeg Railway | 187¾ | .. |
| Crown Reserve | 4.30 | 4.30 |
| La Rose | .. | 807 |
| Nipissing | .. | 11 90 |
| Trethewey | .. | 134 |
| Bank of Commerce | .. | 183 |
| Dominion Bank | .. | 244 |
| Imperial Bank | 229 | 228 |
| Merchants Bank | .. | 162 |
| Molsons Bank | .. | 203¾ |
| Bank of Montreal | .. | 251¾ |
| Standard Bank | 230 | .. |
| Traders Bank | .. | 157¾ |
| Agricultural Loan | .. | 120 |
| Canada Landed | .. | 152 |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 159¾ |
| Central Canada | 161 | .. |
| Colonial Investment | .. | 66 |
| Dominion Savings | .. | 72¾ |
| Hamilton Provident | .. | 127 |
| Huron & Erie | .. | 193 |
| Huron & Erie 20% | .. | 181 |
| Imperial Loan | .. | 75 |
| Landes Banking | .. | 127 |
| London & Canadian | 175 | 111 |
| National Trust | .. | 165 |
| Ontario Loan | .. | 149 |
| Ontario Loan, 20% | .. | 122 |
| Toronto General Trusts | .. | 165 |
| Toronto Mortgage | .. | 135 |
| Commercial Cable bonds | 90 | .. |

Closing Sales: Twin City, 50 at 109¾, 175 at 109⅞, 160 at 110, 25 at 109⅞, 143 at 110, 75 at 109⅞, 60 at 109¾, 155 at 109⅞; Sao Paulo, 100 at 145, 25 at 145⅝, 40 at 145¾, 50 at 145⅛, 15 at 145¼; do, bonds, 500 at 100 flat; Bell Telephone, 50 at 148; Dominion Steel, 225 at 48¾, 75 at 48⅝, 30 at 48¾; do, preferred, 4 at 127; Toronto Railway, 30 at 124½, 25 at 124⅞; Richelieu and Ontario, 5 at 87; Nipissing, 15 at 11.00, 200 at 11.05, 100 at 11.10, 100 at 11.25, 30 and 25 at 11.50, 50 at 11.50, 50 at 11.75, 25 at 11.80, 50 at 11.90, 100 at 11.90, 150 at 11.90; Duluth-100 at 11.76, 5 at 11.90, 500 at 11.80, 200 at 11.80, 10 at 11.80, 30 at 11.80, 15 at 11.89, 150 at 11.90, 20 at 11.90, 250 at 11.90, 100 at 11.90, 5 Oat 1.90, 100 at 11.90, 150 at 11.90; Duluth-Superior, 25 at 64¼, 33 at 64, 50 at 64½, 75, 50 and 25 at 64¾, 15 at 65, 25 and 25 at 64½, 25 and 25 at 64⅝, 100 at 64¾; Dominion Coal, 10 at 100, 25, 50, 25 and 50 at 76, 100 at 75¾, 100 at 76½; do, preferred, 10 at 116¼; Canadian Pacific, 25 at 184; Rio, 75 and 25 at 91¾, 50 at 91½, 75 at 91¾, 100, 50, 50, 15, 100, 50, 10 and 5 at 92, 50 and 25 at 92¼, 25 at 92⅛, 50, 25 and 50 at 92¼, 75, 25 and 50 at 92⅛, 25 at 93¼; do, bonds, 1,000 at 93 flat, 5,000 at 93 flat; Mackay, 10, 10, 1 and 25 at 85, 25 and 5 at 85¼, 30 at 85⅜, 25 and 25 at 84¼, 10 and 10 at 86; La Rose, 50 and 100 at 7.94, 5 at 7.90, 500 at 8.00, 100, 300, 200 and 100 at 8.05; Northern Navigation, 25 at 136¾; Trethewey, 500 at 1.35; Ogilvie, 50 at 130¼; Standard Bank, 9 at 229¾.

### NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

| | New York, Sept. 18. Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 84⅜ | 84½ | 83½ | 83⅞ |
| Anaconda Copper | 49½ | 49½ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| American Sugar | 133 | .. | .. | .. |
| Amer. Beet Sugar | 46½ | 47 | 46¼ | 46½ |
| Amer. Locomotive | 61¼ | 61¾ | 61 | 61 |
| American Foundry | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 69⅞ | 70 |
| American Refining | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 99⅝ | 100 |
| Amer. Cotton Oil | 74⅜ | 74⅝ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| Atchison, com | 120¼ | 120¾ | 120 | 120¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 118 | 118⅛ | 118 | 118⅛ |
| Brooklyn Transit | 79¾ | 80⅛ | 79⅜ | 80⅜ |
| Canadian Pacific | 183¼ | 184⅜ | 183¼ | 184¼ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 83 | 83⅛ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| Consolidated Gas | 147 | 147 | 146¼ | 146¼ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 46 | 46 | 45⅝ | 45⅜ |
| Erie, com | 35⅛ | 36¼ | 35⅛ | 35¼ |
| Erie, pfd | 53 | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 |
| G. Northern, pfd | 154 | 153⅜ | 154 | 154½ |
| Illinois Central | 154¼ | 154½ | 154¼ | 154½ |
| Inter-Metropolitan | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Inter-Met., pfd | 43¼ | 43½ | 43 | 43 |
| Kansas & Texas | 42¾ | 42¾ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| Louisville & Nash | 154½ | 154½ | 154¼ | 154¼ |
| Mexican Central | 24⅝ | .. | .. | .. |
| Missouri Pacific | 72½ | .. | .. | .. |
| New York Central | 138 | 138 | 137⅜ | 137½ |
| Northern Pacific | 157 | 158⅜ | 157 | 158⅜ |
| Norfolk & Western | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| National Lead | 90⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| Ontario & Western | 49¾ | 49⅞ | 49½ | 49½ |
| Pacific Mail | 34½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 145¾ | 145¾ | 144⅞ | 145¼ |
| Pressed Steel Car | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | 50 |
| Reading | 170¾ | 171½ | 169½ | 170 |
| Republic Steel | 42 | 42½ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| Rock Island | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅜ | 39½ |
| Rock Island, pfd | 77¼ | 77¼ | 76⅜ | 76¾ |
| Southern Railway | 31¾ | 32½ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| Southern Pacific | 129⅞ | 130¼ | 129⅜ | 129⅞ |
| St. Paul | 164⅞ | 165⅝ | 163⅝ | 164⅝ |
| Texas Pacific | 37 | .. | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific | 206½ | 206⅝ | 205¼ | 205½ |
| Central Leather | 45 | 45 | 44¾ | 45 |
| U. S. Rubber | 52¼ | 53⅜ | 52¼ | 53⅜ |
| U. S. Steel | 84 | 84 | 83 | 83¼ |
| U. S. Steel, pfd | 127¾ | 127⅞ | 127 | 127⅝ |
| Wabash, pfd. | 50¾ | 50⅝ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |

### MONTREAL.

| | Montreal Sept. 18 Asked. | Bid |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 148 | 146¾ |
| Packers B | 95 | 80 |
| Packers A | 95 | 85 |
| Can. Converters | 40 | 43 |
| Canadian Pacific | 184¼ | 184 |
| Detroit Electric | 79 | 69⅓ |
| Dominion Coal, com | 76¼ | 76 |
| Dominion Iron & Steel | 49 | 48¾ |
| Dominion Iron & Steel, pref | 126¾ | 126¾ |
| Halifax Electric | 78 | 77¾ |
| Havana Electric, pref | 90 | 88 |
| Illinois Traction, pref | 93¼ | 93 |
| Lake of the Woods, com | 131¾ | 131 |
| Lake of the Woods, pref | 127 | .. |
| Laurentide Paper, com | 130 | 129⅝ |
| Laurentide Paper pref | 131 | 127 |
| Mackay, com | 88 | 85⅞ |
| Mexican L. & P., com | 69 | 65¾ |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul | 145¾ | 145 |
| Montreal L. H & P | 125 | 124¾ |
| Montreal Street Railway | 215 | 213 |
| Montreal Steel Works | 90 | 86½ |
| Montreal Telegraph | 156½ | 154 |
| Nipissing | .. | 12 |
| Northern Ohio T. & L | 31 | 30 |
| Nova Scotia Steel & Coal | 71 | 69¾ |
| Ogilvie Milling | 130¾ | 130¼ |
| R. & O. Navigation | 8¾ | 8⅞ |
| Rio de Janeiro | 93 | 92⅞ |
| Sao Paulo | .. | 145 |
| Toronto Railway | 124¾ | 124¼ |
| Twin City | 110 | 105¾ |
| Rubber, com | 103½ | 103 |
| Rubber, pfd | 123¾ | 122¼ |
| Quebec Com | 53 | 52½ |
| B. N. A. Bank | 152 | 151¼ |
| Merchants Bank | 165 | 164 |
| Molsons Bank | 202¾ | 200 |
| Bank of Montreal | 253¾ | 252 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 280 | .. |
| Quebec Bank | .. | 125½ |
| Union Bank | 135¼ | 135 |
| Reserve | 430 | .. |
| Penman, com | 55 | 54¾ |
| Penman, pref | 85¾ | .. |
| Canada Colored Cotton | 57¾ | 57 |
| Dominion Textile, pref | 106 | 104¾ |
| Montreal Cotton | 127 | 126¾ |
| Cement | 182¾ | 180¾ |
| Textile, com | 72¾ | 72½ |
| Canada Colored Cotton | 100 | .. |
| Dominion Coal bonds | 97¼ | 97 |
| Dominion Cotton Bonds | 103 | 101¾ |
| Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds | 96 | 95½ |
| Keewatin Milling Bonds | .. | 104¾ |
| Laurentide Paper Bonds | .. | 110 |
| Mexican Electric Bonds | 82 | 80 |
| Mexican L. & P. Bonds | .. | 80 |
| Montreal L. H. & P. | 101 | .. |
| Montreal Street Railway | 101 | 99 |
| Ogilvie Bonds | .. | 112 |
| Price Bros. Bonds | .. | 105 |
| Rio Janeiro Bonds | 93¼ | 93 |
| Sao Paulo Bonds | 97¾ | 95½ |
| Textile ser. B | 99 | 98 |
| Textile Ser. C | 93¾ | 92¼ |
| Winnipeg Electric | 105 | 104 |
| Rubber bonds | 100 | .. |

Closing Sales: Canadian Pacific, 100 at 183¾, 175 at 183¾, 25 at 183½, 50 at 183⅞, 25 at 184; Soo, 50 at 147⅞, 25 at 145, 50 at 145⅛, 10 at 144⅝; Iron, 75 at 48⅞, 250, 25 and 25 at 48⅝; do, preferred, 25 at 127, 5 at 126; Bank of British North America, 15 at 151¾; Bank of Nova Scotia, 20 at 280; Coal, xd., 100 at 76; Mexican, 15 at 68; Toronto Railway, 25 at 124⅝, 20 at 124¼, 25 at 125¼; Ogilvie, 50 at 130¼, 25 at 130; Nipissing, 50 at 11½, 235, 700, 100 and 200 at 12, 50 at 12⅛; Power, 19 at 124½; Richelieu and Ontario, 25 at 88; Rubber, xd., 5 at 102½, 25 at 103½, 25 at 103; Rubber, preferred, 25 at 122¼; Mackay, 25 and 50 at 85, 100 at 85¼, 30 at 85⅛, 100 at 86; Rio, 275 at 92, 375 at 92⅜, 100 at 92½, 100 at 92¼; Ohio, 3 at 29; Textile, preferred, 110 at 104, 25 at 104¾; Cement, 10 at 180, 5 at 179½, 5 at 180; Detroit, 10 at 70, 105 at 69½; Duluth-Superior, 33 at 64, 350 and 22 at 64¼, 100 and 25 at 64½; Textile, 50 at 72¾, 75 at 72¾, 15 at 73; Illinois, preferred, xd., 40 at 93½; Twin City, 15 at 109¾; Reserve, 200 at 4.09, 75 at 4.10, 500 at 4.35, 300 at 4.30, 150 at 4.35; Havana, 100 at 77¾; Coal, preferred, 10 at 116½.

## POTATOES.

### TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Potatoes—Steady, at 75c to 80c per bag for Ontarios and 80c to 90c for Delawares, in car lots on track at Toronto.

## LIVE STOCK.

### EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; slow and steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active, 25c lower, $6 to $9 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow, 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $8 50 to $8 80; mixed, $8 40 to $8 55; Yorkers, $7 70 to $8 40; pigs, $7 50 to $7 70; roughs, $7 20 to $7 40; stags, $6 to $6 50; dairies and grassers, $7 75 to $8 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,200 head; slow and steady; lambs, $5 to $7 75; yearlings, $5 25 to $5 50; wethers, $5 to $5 15; ewes, $4 25 to $4 75; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 75; Canada lambs, $7 25 to $7 50.

### CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $4 10 to $8 40; Texas steers, $4 to $5 25; western steers, $4 to $6 50; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 90; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 20; calves, $6 75 to $9 25.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 5,000; market steady to a shade higher; light, $7 85 to $8 35; mixed, $7 75 to $8 40; heavy, $7 50 to $8 45; roughs, $7 50 to $7 80; good to choice heavy, $7 80 to $8 45; pigs, $7 10 to $8 15; bulk of sales at $8 05 to $8 30.

## PRODUCE.

### CHICAGO.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, from The Advertiser.

| | Chicago, Sept. 18. Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 102 | 102⅛ | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| Sept. | 102⅛ | 102¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| Dec. | 98¼ | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98¼ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 62½ | 62½ | 62¼ | 62⅜ |
| Sept. | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅛ | 68¼ |
| Dec. | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60½ | 60½ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅛ | 42¼ |
| Sept. | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| Dec. | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| Sept. | | | | 23 05 |
| Jan. | 18 10 | 18 10 | 18 00 | 18 02 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| Sept. | 11 92 | 12 02 | 11 92 | 12 02 |
| Oct. | 12 00 | 12 00 | 11 95 | 12 00 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| Sept. | 11 87 | 11 90 | 11 85 | 11 90 |
| Oct. | 11 60 | 11 62 | 11 60 | 11 62 |

Weir, 21; Ayres, 17.


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| From 20c to 60c | 15c per share |
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## BENEFIT FUND FOR FIREMEN

### Question Was Discussed at Meeting of No. 3 Committee Last Night.

### CHIEF BRINGS MATTER UP

**By Asking for a Report on the Condition of Fireman George Taylor, One of the City's Old-Time and Faithful Servants.**

At the meeting of No. 3 committee last night the matter of a firemen's benefit fund was taken up and discussed. Ald. Moorhead, Ald. Stewart and Chief Aitken were named a committee to deal with the subject.

The discussion arose when Chief Aitken recommended that Dr. Hutchinson, medical health officer, be asked to report on the fitness of Fireman Taylor for duty.

Taylor was injured twelve years ago in the Reid fire of 1897. He has been lame ever since.

Some months ago, while painting his house, he fell from a ladder, and since then has been laid up. The chief wants to know if he will be of any value to the department.

**Fund For Firemen.**

Ald. Moorhead then suggested a fund for firemen. He thought that when a man was incapacitated for duty, he should be retired on pension.

Mayor Stevely stated that this matter had been taken up on several occasions, and last year a committee interviewed the Ontario Government on the subject. It was necessary in order to form a benefit society that the city contribute $10,000 to the fund as a nucleus. Then the firemen would be asked to contribute a certain percentage of their earnings to the fund. It had been decided that the city had not that much money to put into the scheme at that time.

Ald. Moorhead wanted to know if the firemen could not form a fund of their own, without the city contributing so much money.

Mayor Stevely stated that the firemen could do what they pleased along that line. However, Ald. Moorhead and Ald. Stewart were named a committee to confer with Chief Aitken on the subject and report.

**Transient Traders.**

Inspector McCallum reported that he had consulted the city solicitor regarding the complaint of P. O. G. Micheel, and he was informed that it would be necessary to prove sales in order to proceed against the hair goods purveyors as transient traders. It was suggested that some of the aldermen make purchases, but they indignantly refused to do that.

The inspector will enforce the law against these men.

J. J. Galpin, of Galpin & Barr, asked for a refund of their license fee. The communication was referred to No. 1 committee.

Upon the recommendation of Chief Aitken, it was decided to purchase an ozone tank for use in the department at a cost of $20.

Those present were Ald. Garratt (chairman), Ald. Stewart, Ald. Fitzgerald, Ald. Moorhead, Inspector McCallum, Market Clerk Maker, and Secretary Baker.

## HEBREWS IN A FIGHT MAN BADLY INJURED

### Mr. Samuel Woolson Assaulted Michael Sheppard and the Latter Is in the Hospital.

Samuel Woolson, a Hebrew citizen, caused a small riot in the vicinity of the synagogue at the corner of Colborne and Horton streets last night, and injured Michael Sheppard, another Hebrew, so badly that he is still confined in Victoria Hospital.

The two men got into an altercation about a pantomime show that was to be put on in the church.

Woolson is the chairman of the congregation, and Sheppard was to do something in the show.

It seems he wasn't doing it to Woolson's satisfaction, and the latter said he couldn't do it at all. A fight started just outside the synagogue, and it is alleged that Woolson threw Sheppard down on the stone sidewalk and kicked him in the ribs a number of times.

Sheppard was removed to Victoria Hospital. Dr. Stevenson attended him and it is thought that he will soon be around again.

Woolson was bailed in the sum of $100 to appear again on Sept. 27.

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF BRADSTREET'S

### Commercial Conditions in the Chief Centres of the Dominion.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say fall trade continues to open out nicely. Retail trade is more active and general fall lines have been moving fairly briskly. The movement of wholesale lines is also assuming larger volume. The sorting trade, however, has not yet set in to any extent, but a large business is expected early in the season. Grocers report an excellent demand for staple lines. Canned salmon and some canned vegetables are showing a higher tendency. Sugars continue in active demand and are firm at the recent advance. The movement of general lines of hardware is of good volume and values are generally steady. The iron market continues firm and the demand is active. While the volume of country trade is not large, it is rather more active than it has been for some time and remittances are beginning to come in with slightly greater regularity. Export shipments of grain continue to increase. Arrivals of country produce here are fairly large and values are generally steady. Butter and cheese are firm in tone. Hides and leather are firm.

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Of securing a suit of clothes that will fit you perfectly and give you every satisfaction in its wear is to come to us.

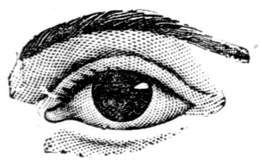
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Teacher of Voice Culture.

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## WEEKLY COURT SITTINGS

**Begin on Sept. 25 and Held Saturdays Until Dec. 18.**

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The sittings of the weekly courts at Ottawa and London will begin on Sept. 25, and be held on each succeeding Saturday until Dec. 18. The September sittings of the divisional court will begin on the 26th.

**Another Farm Laborers' Excursion.**

On Friday, Sept. 24, the Canadian Pacific will run another Farm Laborers' Excursion to Winnipeg and all points in the Northwest as far as Moosejaw, Sask. The rate will be $10 for going trip, with an additional $18 for return. Conditions must be complied with same as on previous excursions. Full particulars can be had from any C. P. R. agent, W. Fulton, city passenger agent, corner of Dundas and Richmond, London.

**Pianos to Rent.**

Pianos to rent from $2 per month upwards, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street. tf

Arthur Cooper, photographic studio, opposite city hall. For sittings phone 3014.


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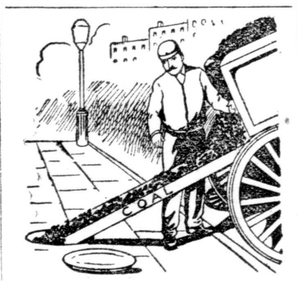
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Is famous for its fine flavor, lightness and creaminess.

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PHONE 944.


## LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Amy E. Campbell, of Bothwell, who is well known in this city, has written the words for a song that has been published by a well-known New York music house. The song is entitled "That Is My Dream of Home, Sweet Home." The music is by Miss Muriel Dobbin, of this city. It is said that the words and the air of the song will make it very popular.

**Great Unwashed.**

Hamilton Herald: Unless the figures furnished by A. T. James, secretary of the fire and water committee, to City Engineer Macallum are wrong, nearly half the people of Hamilton belong to the great unwashed. These figures state that there are 16,300 buildings in Hamilton, exclusive of hotels, and there are only 8,356 baths. Of course, there are many of these 16,300 buildings which are not used for dwellings, but that leaves several thousand houses that are not equipped with baths. While so many houses have not even one bath, there are numbers fitted out with more than one bath, as follows: 118 have two baths, 22 have three, four have four, two have five, and one has six.


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**Open Again**
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**Parnell**

This name on the label of a LOAF OF BREAD always denotes a guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

Whether you live in London or not,

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White and free from decay by the steady use of Odontine (C. & L.)

It neutralizes all acid secretions of the mouth, removes tartar and keeps the gums healthy.

**25 Cents**
**Cairncross & Lawrence**
Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas St. London, Ont.


**Refuse on Market.**

There is a good deal of complaint being heard from several of those having business stands around the Market Lane, over the practice that has become prevalent with some of their neighbors of leaving refuse on the street. They claim that very malodorous refuse is dumped at the side of the road, and that the street is practically never cleaned, and as a result the practice becomes not only a nuisance but a positive danger to the health of the community.

**A Pretty Poodle.**

Among the most interesting dogs at the dog show at the Western Fair was the French poodle shown by Mr. Geo. Henry, the well-known local photographer. This dog is the only one of its kind in the country, having been imported by Mr. Henry from Philadelphia. The dog took first prize in the open and also in the novice class, as well as carrying off the winner's prize.

**Hogan—Taylor.**

Chatham News: The marriage was solemnized at London on Tuesday, Sept. 14, of Harold S. Hogan, formerly of Heintzman & Co., Chatham, and Miss May N. Taylor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Taylor, Park street, Chatham. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have left for Vancouver, where Mr. Hogan has accepted a lucrative position with the Mason & Risch Piano Company of that city. They will spend a week en route at Seattle World's Fair.

**AUST & QUALE,**

Masonic Temple, announce that on and after Tuesday next, Sept. 21, they will be prepared to show their fall models and millinery novelties, suited to the most exclusive trade.

**SMALLPOX IN STEERAGE.**

New York, Sept. 17. — The steamer Martha Washington, which arrived here today from Trieste, Patras and Palermo, was held up at quarantine, with a case of smallpox in the steerage. The patient, a boy, was removed to a hospital, and the steerage passengers occupying the same compartment were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

The steamer Neapolitan Prince, from Rotterdam, also was detained at quarantine today for a thorough inspection.

# WESTERN FAIR OF 1909 OVER

## Racing Card Friday Was Marred by Two Untoward Events.

## DRIVER JOHNSON WAS EXPELLED

### "Fairview Belle," One of the Good Ones, Broke Small Bone in Leg and May Be Destroyed.

Friday saw the close of the Western Fair, and it was perhaps the most successful ever held by the association.

The attendance was excellent all the week, Thursday's being particularly good, establishing a record.

Yesterday there was a fair crowd at both the afternoon and evening performances.

The stands were well filled, and the attractions were pleasing.

The races were good, although they were marred by the only unpleasantness of the week.

**Narrow Escapes.**

Abe Johnson, driver for F. G. Westbrook, of Brantford, had a team entered in the team race. One was Jennie Price, owned by F. G. Westbrook, and the other was Wilhelmina, owned by Henry Horn, of London. The team won a heat, and in the other two were close up. Johnson was very intoxicated, however, and his condition was not noticed until the third heat.

In that mile he had several narrow escapes, and the judges were greatly relieved when he finished without mishap.

After consultation, it was decided in the interests of the owners of the horses to take him down, and put another driver up, as Johnson was abusing the horses. He was notified to step down and out, but he refused, taking his horses off the track.

**Driver Expelled.**

He was expelled by the judges, and will not be permitted to drive another race in Canada or the United States. The action of the judges was warmly applauded.

With this team out of the way only two remained, those of J. W. Anderson, of Hamilton, and of H. Trudell, of Tilbury.

On the fourth heat, "Fairview Belle" one of the team owned by Mr. Anderson, overreached herself, breaking one of the small bones of the leg. Her injuries were so serious that the team were withdrawn. It is not known whether or not she will have to be destroyed.

It is hoped that the mare will recover. Mr. Anderson had been offered $1,000 for "Fairview Belle" and her mate, "Miss Swift," prior to the race.

Trudell's team merely marched over the course in the second heat.

The other attractions were carried out in their fullness, and pleased the audience greatly.

**A Good Starter.**

The starting was done by Mr. Ed. Baker, of the Canadian Sportsman, and his work was done well. His start in the team race was one of the most perfect ever seen on a local track.

The wagon trot was finished, and was a walkover for Robert Margrave.

**The Results.**

Wagon trot, half-mile heats:
Robt. Margrave, Boyd & Davis, Yarmouth Centre .... .... 2 1 1 1
Driftaway, D. Thody, Thamesville .... .... .... .... 1 4 4 4
S. Dagett, McCallum & Neville, Fort William .... .... 3 2 2 2
Electo C, R. J. Young, London 4 3 3 3
Time—1:12½, 1:13, 1:12¼, 1:13¼.
Team race:
I X L and Daisy Wilkes, H. Trudell, Tilbury .... .... 3 2 1 1 1
Miss Swift and Fairview Belle, J. W. Anderson, Hamilton .... .... .... 2 1 2 dr
Jennie Price and Wilhelmina, Jas. McCartney, London 1 3 3 dr
Nellie Mack and Edward the King, Boyd & Davis, Yarmouth Centre .... .... dr
Time—2:20½, 2:19, 2:19½, 2:45, 2:56.

**Exhibits Taken Out.**

Last evening the live stock was practically all on its way. The exhibitors were kept with their animals until after 5 o'clock, and then express wagons and freight lorries were rushed to the grounds in throngs.

The stuff was rapidly hustled away, and there was little trouble in getting all the stuff loaded.

As a result of the attendance for the week, the directors are well-pleased, and consider it one of the best yet held.

"We are well pleased," said President Reid. "Thursday was the largest day we ever had, and the others were average. We are well satisfied, and I am crtain we have given the people a good show for their money."

"The Fair was a great success in every way," said Secretary Hunt. "Few complaints were made, and on the whole it was a satisfactory week."


**Red Rose Tea**

**"Is Good Tea"**
Do You Use It?


## HUCKSTERS MUST — KEEP THEIR PLACE

### Authorities Are Determined to Protect the People on the Local Market.

There is being a determined effort made to stop huckstering on the market and so protect the public who trade there. Despite the fact that there is a bylaw against it, it has become quite a common practice for men to come to the market, buy up large quantities in the early hours, and resell them to purchasers at an advanced price. It is readily seen how easy it would be for such men, by cornering some article, to put a practically prohibitive price on it, and it is to obviate this possibility that the present action is being taken. Yesterday one of the offenders appeared in the police court, and was let go with a warning, and it is understood that other names have been taken, and if the practice is not stopped these will be proceeded against.

Strange to say, the vendors who really suffer as much as anyone from the operations of these hucksters, seem to be very much in their favor, and are very much annoyed that this one man should have been proceeded against while there were others close beside him doing the same sort of trade, who were not molested.

The objectors also claim that there are a lot of bylaws governing the market that are absolutely unknown to the vast majority of those trading on the local market, and they think that if these are to be enforced through the police court, that these rules should be printed and displayed in places where it would be possible for the vendors to read them.

## ANOTHER FINE WELL IS ADDED

### Flow of 200,000 Gallons a Day Is Struck East of the Other Wells.

Another fine well has been struck by Hon. Adam Beck on the Hunt property.

This one will be known as No. 14, and is to replace No. 4, which was pulled.

Yesterday Driller Harvey tested the new well, and it yielded over 200,000 gallons. The water was of the same quality as the other wells produced.

It is located east of the others, and is fully 500 feet removed from any of the other wells.

This materially extends the field and is important from the fact that it shows that the water shed is a big one, and the field is practically unlimited.

Another well will be sunk immediately. This will also be located at considerable distance from the others in order that the field of supply may be extended as far as possible.

Four new wells in all will be drilled.

## A. SCOTT'S BOY FAVORITE

Continued From Page One.

**A Queer Family.**

Her husband stated last night at the inquest that he did not have his meals home very often, as he usually got them at the home of his father, Mr. Meredit asked regarding Mrs. Scott, and was told that she dined at home by herself or with her daughter. Asked if the meals were not oftentimes very scanty, he said he did not know, as he was not there very often. For eleven years, he said, his wife had lived in this way.

**Daughter Interviewed.**

Miss Clara Scott, the 15-year-old daughter of Wesley Scott, was seen by The Advertiser at Mr. Ebenezer Vining's home. She was greatly pleased at the rumor that her mother was to be brought to Thorndale to attend the inquest, and said she would like very much to see her. On the day of the tragedy she saw her mother only for a few minutes, and Mrs. Wesley Scott told her that Harvey Scott had beaten the dog.

Miss Scott said she saw marks on the animal afterwards that looked as if it had been struck several times.

**Set a Dog on the Child?**

Her grandfather, she stated, abused Wesley Scott, Mrs. Wesley Scott and herself continually. She never remembered that the old man had done a kind thing for her.

"One time, though," she said, "I was going down the road and he set one of his big dogs on me. The animal jumped at me and tore a big hole in an apron I had on, and ripped my dress. He was always unkind to me, and more so to my mother."

The little girl stated that she dogs not know yet what she will have to do, but likely will not be able to go to school any more.

**Harvey Scott's Will.**

Harvey Scott's will was read to the family on the day of the funeral.

Mrs. Harvey Scott gets $1,000 and $50 a year as long as she lives.

Wesley Scott is given $500. His brother Alfred is bequeathed $25.

Alfred Scott's oldest son, Arthur, was evidently the favorite, for he gets the entire property, consisting of 300 acres of fine land, with all the stock, buildings, implements and everything.

Another of Alfred Scott's sons, George, gets $600, and a younger son gets a smaller sum in money.

**Must Move Away.**

As a result of the will, Wesley Scott will have to move away altogether, unless he can come to some arrangement by which he can rent or buy the little house and plot of ground where his home has been since his marriage. The property by will now belongs to Arthur Scott, Alfred Scott's eldest son. Asked by The Advertiser what he was going to do, Wesley Scott stated that he didn't know what he would do yet.

**Box Was Found.**

The story in yesterday's Advertiser regarding the finding of a box in the drive shed is correct. Mr. Alfred Scott stated to The Advertiser yesterday afternoon that the box had been found. He said it was likely that it contained his father's private papers, and whatever money he might have happened to have around.

County Constable Gumb, it is stated, found the box, after having been told by Mrs. Harvey Scott that she had often seen her husband climbing about in the shed with a ladder.

Constable Gumb brought the keys to the city yesterday, and the box has been placed in a chest in Harvey Scott's former home and locked up for safe keeping.


Wedding turnouts our specialty. Moderate rates. Hueston's Livertes.



**ROSS'**
**STORE FOR WOMEN**

**New Fall Styles of Suits and Coats**

You are familiar with the name "Printzess," as typifying all that is distinctive in style, elegant in tailoring and worthy in quality.

We have a large range of Suits and Coats in the high-class "Printzess" merchandise.

Our line of Suits and Coats embraces the most recent metropolitan creations, each guaranteed to satisfy every demand of the wearer.

"Distinction in Dress."

**196 Dundas Street**
LONDON, ONT.


## A TILBURY BLOCK MENACED BY FLAMES

### Cold Storage Building Aflame About Midnight Friday.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Tilbury, Ont., Sept. 18.—Fire started in an ice house and cold storage building at the rear of Adams' butcher shop shortly after midnight last night and for a time it was feared that the east side of Queen street was doomed. A frame annex used as a storehouse by N. H. Smith in the rear of the Anderson Block was destroyed, and the roof of that block was badly damaged. An icehouse at the rear of the Mather's Block was badly scorched, and the block itself was damaged on the outside. Smith's loss on stock by fire and water is estimated at $3,000, insurance $2,000, in the Sun and Waterloo. Anderson's loss is $1,000, covered by insurance in Gore and Montreal, Canada. Adams' loss on building and contents, $600, insurance $250, London, Liverpool and Globe. Mather's loss, $300, covered by insurance in Ontario Erie.

## EIGHT MEN INJURED AT A BARN RAISING

### Scaffold Collapses and Workers Are Buried Under Great Pile of Lumber.

Cobourg, Ont., Sept. 17. — An accident, which may result seriously to some of those injured, occurred at a barn-raising on the farm of Mathew Linton, near Blainville, late yesterday afternoon. A scafford gave way, and threw eight men about 30 feet to the barn flood. About 500 feet of lumber fell on those who had fallen from the scaffold, inflicting severe and serious injuries to most of them. Three doctors were soon at the scene of the accident.

## AN EXPERT DECLARES DILLON WAS INSANE

Montreal, Sept. 17. — Dr. Shirress, an expert on insanity, was the most important witness today in the trial of John Dillon in the court of king's bench for the murder of Constable O'Shea. He expressed the opinion Dillon was suffering from mental inhibition when he committed the crime and did not realize what he was doing. There was an array of medical men in court, and it is the purpose of the defence, if possible, to prove that Dillon was insane when he committed the murder.

**FUEL-SAVING STOVE.**

Considerable interest was aroused at the fair by the Decker Smoke-Consuming Stove. This is a patent stove that is one of the greatest fuel savers. It burns both hard and soft coal, and consumes the gas, while no noxious gases escape during the combustion. After burning the lowest grade of soft coal during the five days of the fair, the pipes were examined by a stove expert who was there in the interest of one of the largst stove manufacturers, and no soot was found in the pipes, and nothing of a combustible nature was found in the ashes. Mr. Decker has a patent stove that is bound to have a large sale.

**Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.**

Passenger trains over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west, which have hitherto run only to Scott, Sask., are now running through to Wainwright, Alta., 100 miles further west and 766 miles west of Winnipeg. The regular passenger service is now within 115 miles west of Edmonton, and it is stated that through trains from Winnipeg to the Alberta capital will be in operation next month.

**Dr. Rivenburg's Institute and Sanatorium.**

Dr. Rivenburg has opened the Toronto Institute and Sanatorium at 595 Spadina avenue, Toronto, and his business announcement will be found in our advertising columns. Dr. Rivenburg treats stuttering, stammering and all forms of speech impediment; he also treats mental and nervous afflictions, and patients from a distance can obtain rooms and board at the institute. Dr. Rivenburg comes to Canada with the best of references from the United States, and has also treated many Canadian patients very successfully.

## BRAKEMAN PARKER KILLED BY TRAIN

### Run Over by Shunting Train and Almost Cut In Two.

Guelph, Sept. 17.—Harry Parker, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was run over by a shunting train near Moorefield yesterday at noon, and his body almost cut in two just below the waist line. It is thought he slipped and fell after signalling his engineer to shunt back. He was dead when they picked him up. Parker was a young man not much over 30 years of age. He had been married only a year, and lived with his young wife on Suffolk street, Guelph. The widow is delicate, and the sad news of her husband's terrible fate was a blow from which it is possible she may not recover.

The news has not yet been broken to the aged mother of the deceased, who lives at Clifford, Ont. The old lady is said to have a weak heart, so that her friends are afraid to tell her what has happened. The body is to be sent to Clifford for burial.

**Darning Stockings on a Sewing Machine.**

The Singer Darner is the greatest device of its kind for darning stockings, knit underwear, etc. It holds the stocking firmly, so it can be darned at any point.

Shown in use and for sale at Singer store, 122 Dundas street.

Visitors will find the old firm, The Frank Cooper Studio, in new quarters, 330 Dundas street, opposite the Armories. 67-tf


**Before Your Visitors Return Home**

Ask them to pay our store a visit—there will be no urging to buy, and we would be pleased to show them our stock. Many of the visitors come from smaller towns and villages where they have not the opportunity of a well-stocked bookshop. For the visitors, we would mention:

1. THE NEW "ANGLICAN" HYMN BOOK.
(All Bindings.)
2. "INITIAL" LINEN STATIONERY, 10c per quire.
3. PICTURE POST-CARDS.
125 London Views.
4. SOUVENIR GOODS.
5. THE NEW NOVELS.
American and English Authors.
6. BIBLES.
All Sizes of Type.
7. $1.25 COPYRIGHT BOOKS TO CLEAR AT 59c.

Open Evenings This Week.

**THE MALLAGH BOOKSHOP**
(Anderson's Old Stand.)
183 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

# WHO KILLED PROFESSOR GREER?

BY WILLIAM LE QUEX.

CHAPTER I.

In Which Three Inquisitive Men Appear.

The 15th of January, 1907, fell on a Tuesday. I have good cause to remember it.

In this narrative of startling fact there is little that concerns myself. It is mostly the doings of others—strange doings though they were, and stranger still, perhaps, that I should be their chronicler.

On that Tuesday morning, just after 11 o'clock, I was busy taking down the engine of one of the cars at my garage on the High Road, Chiswick. Dick, one of my men, had had trouble with the "forty-eight" while bringing home two young men from Oxford on the previous night, and I was busy trying to locate the fault.

Suddenly, as I looked up, I saw standing at my side a man who lived a few doors from me in Bath Road, Bedford Park—a man who was a mystery.

He greeted me pleasantly, standing with his hands thrust into the pockets of his shabby black overcoat, while, returning his salutations, I straightened myself, wondering what had brought him there, and whether he wished to hire a car.

I had known him by sight for a couple of years or more as he passed up and down before my house, but we had not often spoken. Truth to tell, his movements seemed rather erratic and his shabbiness very marked, yet at times he appeared quite spruce and smart, and his absences were so frequent that my wife and I had grown to regard him with considerable suspicion. In the suburbs of London one doesn't mix easily with one's neighbor.

"Can I speak to you privately, Mr. Holford?" he asked, with a slight hesitancy and a glance at my chauffeur, Dick, who at that moment had his hand in the gear-box.

"Certainly," I said. "W ill you step into my office?"—and I led the way through the long garage to my private room beyond, through the glass windows of which I could see all the work in progress.

My visitor was, I judged, about 50, or perhaps 55, an anxious, slight, ineffectual-looking man, with hair and mustache turning grey, a pair of keen, dark, troubled eyes, a protruding, well-shaven chin, an aquiline face, sniffing dimly the uncertain future, a complexion somewhat sallow, yet a sinewy, athletic person whose vocation I had on many occasions tried to guess in vain.

Sometimes he dressed quite smartly in clothes undoubtedly cut by a West End tailor. At others, he slouched along shabby and apparently hard up, as he now was.

My wife—for I had married three years before, just after I had entered the motor business—had from the first put him down as an adventurer, and a person to be avoided. Her woman's instinct generally led her to correct conclusions. Indeed, one night, when out with her sister, she had seen him in evening dress seated in a box at a theatre with a lady, in pale blue and diamonds, and another man, and on a second occasion she had witnessed him at Charing Cross Station registering luggage to the Continent. He had with him two smartly-dressed men, who were seeing him off.

I myself had more than once seen him arrive in a hansom with well-worn suitcases and travelling kit, and on several occasions, when driving a car through the London traffic, I had caught sight of him in silk hat and frock coat, walking in the West End with his smart friends.

Women are generally inquisitive regarding their neighbors, and my wife was no exception. She had discovered that this Mr. Kershaw Kirk was a bachelor, whose home was kept by an unmarried sister, Miss Judith, about nine years his junior. They employed a charwoman every Friday, but, as Miss Kirk's brother was absent so frequently, they preferred not to employ a general servant.

Now, I was rather suspicious of this fact. The man Kirk was a mystery, and servants are always prone to pry into their master's affairs.

My visitor was silent for a few moments after he had taken the chair I had offered. His dark eyes were fixed upon me with a strange, intense look, until, with some hesitation, he at last said:

"I believe, Mr. Holford, you are agent for a new German tire—the Eckhardt it is called, is it not?"

"I am," I replied. "I am sole agent in London."

"Well, I want to examine one," he exclaimed, "but in strict confidence. Other persons will probably come to you and beg to see this particular tire, but I wish you to regard the fact that I have seen it as entirely between ourselves. Will you do so? A very serious issue depends upon your discretion—how serious you will one day realize."

I looked at him in surprise. His request for secrecy struck me as distinctly peculiar.

"Well, of course, if you wish," I replied. "I'll regard the fact that you have seen the Eckhardt non-skid as confidential. Is it in connection with any new invention?" I asked suspiciously.

"Not at all," he laughed. "I have nothing whatever to do with motor-cars or the motor trade. I merely wish to satisfy myself by looking at one of the new tires."

So I went upstairs, and brought down one of the German covers for his inspection.

He took it in his hands, and, very careful that Dick should not observe him from the outside, closely examined the triangular steel studs with which the cover was fitted.

From his pocket he took a piece of paper, and, folding it, measured the width of the tire, maying a break in the edge of the folded paper. Then he felt the edges of the studs, and began to ask questions regarding the life of the new tire.

"The inventor, who lives at Cologne, was over here three months ago, and claimed for them that they lasted out three tires of any of the present well-known makes," I replied. "But, as a matter of fact, I must admit that I've never tried them myself."

"You've sold some, of course?"

"Yes, several sets—and I believe they've given satisfaction."

"You are, I take it, the only agent in this country?"

"No; Farmer and Payne, in Glasgow, have the agency for Scotland," I replied, greatly wondering why this tire should attract him if he had no personal interest in cars.

A second time he examined the cover, again very closely; then, placing it aside, he thanked me, apologizing for taking up my time.

"Mind," he said, "not a word to a soul that you have shown me this."

"I have promised, Mr. Kirk, to say nothing," I said; "but your injunctions as to secrecy have, I must confess, somewhat aroused my curiosity."

"Probably so"—and a good humored smile overspread his thin, rather melancholy face; "but our acquaintance is not very intimate, is it? I've often been on the point of asking you to run in and have a smoke with me. I'm a trifle lonely and would be so delighted if you'd spend an hour."

My natural curiosity to discover more about this man who was such a mystery prompted me to express a mutual desire for a chat.

So it was arranged that I should look in and see him after dinner that same evening.

"I travel a good deal," he explained in a careless way, "therefore I never like to make engagements far ahead. I always believe in living for today and allowing tomorrow to take care of itself."

He spoke with refinement, and, though presenting such a shabby exterior, was undoubtedly a gentleman and well bred.

He looked around the garage, and I showed him the dozen or so cars which I let out on hire, as well as the number of private cars whose owners place them in my care. But by the manner in which he examined them, I saw that whatever ignorance he might feign regarding motors, he was no novice. He seemed to know almost as much about ignition, timing and lubrication as I did.

And when I remarked upon it, his face only relaxed into a smile that was sphinx-like.

"Well, Mr. Holford," he exclaimed at last, "I'm hindering you, no doubt, so I'll clear out. Remember, I'll expect you for a chat at nine this evening."

And, buttoning his frayed overcoat, he left, and walked in the direction of Turnham Green.

Half an hour later I was called on the telephone to the other side of London, where I had a customer buying a new car, and it was not before six o'clock that I was back again at the garage, where I found my manager, Pelham, who during the morning, had been out trying a car on the Ripley road.

"Funny thing happened this afternoon, sir," he said as I entered. "Two men, both mysterious persons, have come in, one after the other, to see an Eckhardt non-skid. They had no idea of buying one—merely wanted to see it. The second man wanted me to roll one along in the mud outside to show him the track it makes! Fancy me doing that with a new type!"

His announcement puzzled me. These were the persons whose visit had been predicted by Kirk!

What could it mean?

"Didn't they give any reason why they wanted to see the cover?"

"Said they'd heard about it—that was all," my manager replied. "Both men wanted to take all sorts of measurements, but I told them they'd better buy a set outright. I fancy it's some inventor's game. Somebody has got a scheme to improve on it, I expect, and bring it out as a British patent."

But I kept my counsel and said nothing. I was already convinced that behind these three visits there was something unusual, and I determined to endeavor to extract the truth from Kershaw Kirk.

Little did I dream the reason why the Eckhardt tyre was being so closely scrutinised by strangers. Little, likewise, did I dream of the curious events which were to follow, or the amazing whirl of adventure into which I was to be so suddenly launched.

But I will set all down just as it happened, and try and present you with the complete and straightforward narrative—a narrative which will show you what strange things can happen to a peaceful, steady-going, hard-working citizen in this greater London of ours today.

CHAPTER II.

In Which Some Strange Facts Are Stated.

Mr. Kirk opened his front door himself that evening, and conducted me to a cosy study at the end of the hall, where a fire burned brightly.

In a black velvet lounge coat, a fancy vest, and bright, bead-embroidered slippers, he beamed a warm welcome upon me, and drew up a big saddle-bag arm-chair. From what I had seen of the house, I was surprised at its taste and elegance. There was certainly no sign of poverty there. The study was furnished with solid comfort, and the volumes that lined it were books of a studious man.

The cigar he offered me, was an exquisite one, though himself he preferred his well-colored meerschaum, which he filled from an old German tobacco-bowl. In one corner of the room stood his pet, a large grey parrot in a cage, which he now and then addressed in the course of his conversation.

One of his eccentricities was to think audibly and address his thoughts to his dumb companion, whose name was "Joseph."

We must have been chatting for a full half hour when I mentioned to him that two other persons had called that afternoon to inspect the new Eckhardt tyre, whereupon he suddenly started forward in his chair and exclaimed:

"One of the men wore a dark beard and was slightly bald, while the other was a fair man man, much younger—eh?"

I explained that my manager, Pelham, had seen them, whereupon he breathed more freely; yet my announcement seemed to have created within him undue consternation and alarm.

He pressed the tobacco very carefully and deliberately into his pipe, but made no further comment.

At last, raising his head and looking straight across at me, he said:

"I may as well explain, Mr. Holford, that I had an ulterior motive in asking you in this evening. The fact is, I am sorely in want of a friend—one in whom I can trust. I suppose," he added—"I suppose I ought to tell you something concerning myself. Well, I'm a man with many acquaintances, but very few friends. My profession? Well, that is surely my own affair. It often takes me far afield, and sometimes causes me to keep queer company. The fact is," he said, after a moment's hesitation, "I'm a dealer in secrets."

"A dealer in secrets!" I echoed. "I don't quite follow you."

"The secrets sometimes confided to my keeping would, if I betrayed them, create a world-wide sensation," he said slowly, looking straight into the fire. "At times I am in possession of ugly facts concerning my fellow-men which would eclipse any of the scandals of the past twenty years. And at this moment, as I tell you, I am in sad need of a friend."

He was quick to notice the expression on my face.

"I want no financial aid," he hastened to assure me. "On the contrary, if at any time I can be of any little assistance to you, I generally have a few pounds lying idle."

I thanked him, my curiosity growing greater. He was seated in a big, high-backed grandfather's chair, his head leaning against the padded side, his gaze, a trifle melancholy, fixed upon the dancing flames.

At his back was an open roll-top, writing table, very tidy, with a clean blotting pad and everything in its place, spick and span.

"To be quite frank with you, Mr. Holford," he said, "I may as well tell you that an incident has occurred which has rendered it necessary that I should come to you, a comparative stranger, for friendship and assistance. Ah," he added, with a sharp and curious glance at me, "I see that you don't trust me! You should never judge a man by his clothes."

"I never do," I protested. "But you haven't explained the reason why you are so anxious for my friendship."

For a few minutes he was silent. Then, of a sudden, he turned to the big grey parrot and asked in a shrill, squeaky tone, almost a croak

"Shall I tell him, Joseph? Shall I tell him?"

"Good night," answered the loquacious bird. "Good night. Good night. Jo-sef!"

"Well," my friend said slowly, knocking the ashes from his pipe into the fender, "it is a matter, a serious matter and yet very curious affair, of which as yet the public have no knowledge. Some things are not allowed to leak out to the papers. This is one of them. I wonder," he went on thoughtfully, after a pause—"I wonder if I told you whether you would keep the secret?"

"Certainly," I said, full of curiosity, for I could not see Kirk's motive in asking my assistance, and my natural caution now asserted itself.

"By the way," he echoed suddenly, "do you know any other language besides English?"

"I know French fairly well," I replied, "and a smattering of Italian."

"Nothing else? German, for instance?"

I replied in the negative.

He rose and relit his pipe with a spill. Then he chatted for some minutes with Joseph, all the time, it seemed, reflecting upon what he should say to me. At last, reseating himself, in his old fashioned chair, he again looked me straight in the face and said:

"You have given me your promise of silence, Mr. Holford. I accept it from one whom I have watched closely for a long time, and whom I know to be a gentleman. Now I am going to tell you something which will probably alarm you. A crime, a very serious crime, has been committed in London during the past forty-eight hours, and I, Kershaw Kirk, am implicated in it—or rather suspected of it."

I sat staring at the man before me, too surprised to reply.

He had always been an enigma, and the mystery about him was increasing.

"Tell me more," I urged, at last, looking into the face of the suspected assassin. "Who is the victim?"

"At present I am keeping the affair a strict secret," he said. "There are reasons, very potent reasons, why the public should not know of the tragedy. Nowadays publicity is the curse of life. At last the home office have recognized this. I told you that I am a holder of secrets. Well, besides myself, not more than three persons are aware of the astounding affair."

"And you are suspected as the assassin!" I remarked.

"Unfortunately, I shall be," was his reply, and I saw that his countenance fell; "I foresee it. That is why I require your aid—the aid of a man who is honest, and who is a gentleman as well."

And he broke off again to chatter to Joseph, who was keeping up a continual screeching.

"I am anxious to hear the details of the affair," I said, eagerly.

"I wish I could tell you the details," he answered, with a bitter smile, "but I am not aware of them myself. The affair is a mystery—one of which even the police must be kept in ignorance."

"Haven't the police been informed?"

"No," was his prompt reply. "In certain cases information to the police means publicity. In this case, as I've already told you, there must be no publicity. Therefore, though a crime has been committed, it is being kept from the police, who, not knowing the facts, must only bungle the inquiries and whose limited scope of inquiry would only result in failure."

"You interest me, Mr. Kirk. Relate the known facts to me," I said. "Why, pray, will you be suspected of being a murderer?"

"Well," he said, with a long-drawn sigh, "because—well, because I had everything to gain by the death of the murdered person. He had filched from me a very valuable secret."

"Then the murdered person was not your friend?"

"No, my enemy," he replied. "You, Mr. Holford, as an Englishman, will no doubt think it impossible that I may be arrested, tried in secret, and sent to penal servitude for life for a crime of which I am innocent. You believe that every man in this isle of unrest of ours must have a fair trial by judge and jury. Yet I tell you that there are exceptions. There are certain men in England who would never be brought before a criminal court. I am one of them."

At first I was inclined to regard Kirk as a madman, yet on looking into his face I saw an expression of open earnestness, and somehow I felt that he was telling me the curious truth.

To Be Continued.

# An Englishwoman's Views of Canadian Life

## Travelling, Dress, Domestic Service and Home Life Discussed.

An Englishwoman, who has traveled in Canada, gives, in the London Queen, some information and advice for the benefit of her countrywomen, who may visit the Dominion

"Personal service," she says, "is (in Canada) always costly and not always obtainable. This is shown in a number of ways, small and great. For instance, the meals are not nearly so elaborate as with us, because of the difficulty in getting cooks and late dinner is by no means universal, and even if there is late dinner it is not so late, because the cook likes her evenings. Uncooked fruit, again, figures largely on Colonial tables. The fruit is excellent. Probably we have got into the habit of cooking our fruit because, when we had to depend on our home supply, it was not good enough to eat raw. Whatever the cause, the consequence is that we make work by cooking it. Nothing gives so little trouble as raw fruit. Washing, again, is very dear, and the laundries are extremely independent. The visitor may easily have to fetch and carry his or her bundles of clean or of soiled linen, and if time is short, it may not be possible to get the things done anyhow. The practical deduction is that a wise woman does not go traveling in Canada with elaborate or with numerous garments. It is hot, but it is by no means so frightfully hot as is often imagined, and, even if it were as hot as the tropics, thin silk or dark colors is better for dresses and blouses and underskirts, than transparent muslin. The sun is hot, but there is generally a breeze. The vast expanses of water cool the air, and the nights are seldom or never sultry. What travelers do suffer from, is, the dust, especially in railway traveling. Some suffer also in consequence of the small amount of luggage that it is possible to carry within reach in a Pullman car—less, indeed, than one can carry by ship; so that it is necessary to have everything that will pack as tight and small as possible.

In referring to the subject of dress, this writer says: "Dress is more thought of, and on the whole, smarter, in Canadian cities than in English, in Canadian society than in English of the same standing. Toronto is the last place it would be desirable to wear out old clothes, or clothes of a bygone fashion. Up country, on a farm or ranch, and even in many of the less fashionable summer resorts, one might venture, but not in Toronto, nor in Winnipeg. (Nor in Montreal, the writer might have added, had she stayed there.) The Canadian women spend time and money on dress and certainly will not take it as a compliment if their English guests fail to put their best foot foremost. Dress is more thought of relatively. Perhaps it is not that dress is thought of more, but that other things are thought of less. Indeed, they are not there to think of. The thousand and one calls upon an English income, and even upon an English dress allowance, are unheard of on the other side of the water. Nor are there so many different modes of life as at home—different modes of life that call, each one of them, for a separate outfit. There are fewer games played. There are no Old Country house parties. Probably one secret is that in Canada not so much is spent on homes, and, therefore, more margin is left to adorn the owners of the homes."

In conclusion, she observes:

"It may easily happen that a Canadian hostess, whose afternoon and evening toilettes put those of her guest to shame, will have done most of her own work before arraying herself so splendidly. And the guest, who thinks she cannot afford to dress really well, will yet have afforded, as a matter of course, all her life long to pay so many servants to wait upon her that she is at a loss to know how to do the little bit of housework that in any transatlantic household may fall to her share. She will have nobody to pack for her, no one to set bedroom tidy if she leaves it otherwise. She is not expected to ring her bell and ask help in dressing. It is, indeed, possible there may be no bell to ring. If she does not make her own bed of a morning—and she may find it advisable to do that, at any rate in the West—she must set everything to rights, washing stand included, so that the maid has no more to do than just to make the bed and carry away the waste water. She will sometimes find a duster put ready—a broad hint, surely, that it is meant to be used! No housemaid will come into her room of a morning to wake the guest and bring her tea and set everything ready.

# ACROSS ATLANTIC BY THE AIRSHIPS

## Record of a Young Lady's Voyage in the Scootania.

[By Wex Jones in the New York American.]

I am flying to London tomorrow. I hope I shall not be seasick, although I have never been in the high air before.

Just think of being twenty-four hours away from land, with no communication but the wireless telephone! I can't imagine what people did before every one carried her own telephone. But twenty-four hours is so long to be away from anywhere in these days. I hope the liner is safe.

It feels funny to be all togged up in hydrogen clothes. Some of the lines are careless about this, but the White Cross insists that everything worn aboard the aeroplane must be lined with hydrogen. It is a wise precaution, too, in case of 'plane-wreck. Every one seems so much fatter that it's a joke. Thank goodness I'm naturally so thin that the airgoing togs are quite becoming.

The Scootania was delayed four minutes this morning waiting for three ladies who had to wait until the polls opened before casting their votes for Miss Mary Smith, for Presidentess. I think they were foolish, because Mary Smith is sure to have a safe lead over Angeline Brown, and Pauline Pickle and John Adams are only outsiders, anyway.

The Scootania got away in fine style this morning, being towed up into the high air by two balloons. The captain expects to make a record run if we get no bad weather, and hopes to land us in London in twenty-three hours. Even at that it seems an awful long time to be in the air.

About three hours out when my telephone began to tinkle. Mother was quite angry because I had taken the keys of the house with me and no one could get in. I asked the captain to stop the 'plane, but he merely laughed and said, "Let your mother camp on the doorstep till you get back."

The brute!

Saw a New York bound 'plane this morning and hoisted our ensign upside down when no one was looking. The plane ran across our course and sent a small kite aboard to see what was wrong. I gave them my keys and the address. The captain of the Scootania was crazy, but I told him my sister was collector of the port of New York and I would get her to hold him up every fly if he made any kick.

Collided tonight with a flyer bound from Zambesi to Greenland. My hydrogen skirt let down easily into the water and I was picked up by the Mauretania, which used to be the crack transatlantic liner. But I will be two days on the water, and nothing but the wireless telegraph to keep me in touch with home.

This kind of traveling is not so bad. Every one seems so friendly aboard one of the slow four-day ships. I shall be almost sorry when the voyage is over.

Engaged to the first officer. I think aeroplanes are both dangerous and dull.

# PAID $2,500,000 FOR RARE PICTURES

## Great London Art Firm Acquire the Kann Collection—Will Be Exhibited in October—Will They Stay in England?

The purchase of the cream of the Maurice Kann collection for half a million pounds by Duveen Bros., the Bond street art dealers, who bought Rodolphe Kann's greater collection for a million pounds two years ago, has caused vibrations in all London's artistic quarters. The four Rembrandts are still important examples, and one of them, "The Woman With the Pink," is one of the master's great things. Dr. Bode, in his authoritative work, sets it and "The Man With the Magnifying Glass," in the years between 1655 and 1660, about the time of Rembrandt's bankruptcy, the period when his brooding spirit made its most transcendental flights. "The Auctioneer" is signed and dated 1658. In the photograph one seems to find something of his son Titus in the face. The bust in the background looks curiously weak for the master hand. The "A Pilgrim at Prayer" is better known than the others, through reproduction and comment. It would probably rank next to "The Woman With the Pink." All these pictures are mentioned by Dr. Bode. None of them has been exhibited in England. The Franz Hals pictures are a half-length "Portrait of a Burgomaster," formerly in the Earl of Arundel's collection, a half-length "Portrait of a Man," and a "Portrait of a Woman," bought from the Beurnonville collection in 1881 (probably the "Femme de la Collerette," that was sold for £721). There are several Albert Cuyps, the best being the large "Horsemen in a Hilly Landscape," exhibited at the Old Masters in London, in 1894. A very fine Jacob van Ruysdael, "The Cornfields," in his most serene mood, Reynolds' full-length "Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Taylor," eight panels painted by Boucher to decorate the Chateau de Crecy of Madame la Pompadour, and a marble bust by Donatello, are the other notable works in the collection.

### The Question of Buyers.

All the works will be brought to London, and will be exhibited by the Messrs. Duveen in October. The subject that chiefly concerns the public is the destination of the Dutch pictures—whether any of them will reach the National Gallery. That is very unlikely. The trustees have still to clear off the arrears of the Malahide Hals group, and the national arts collections fund can hardly be expected to move again so soon after their splendd capture of our vanishing Holbein lady. Further, we are now exceptionally rich in works by Rembrandt and Hals. It is to the art galleries throughout the country that the opportunity of acquiring these works will chiefly appeal. In conversation, Mr. Joseph Duveen said that of the Rodolphe Kann collection, only three works, and these not of first importance, remained in England. All the rest went abroad. He expected that all the chief examples in the present purchase would go either to America or Germany. The rich English amateus were buying Barbizon pictures if they were buying anything. The owners of the great English collections are rather selling their pictures, and have not been buying for a long time, and the wealtay manufacturers now rarely form collections as their fathers did. In Germany there are now several very rich men forming collections, and there is a certain number of steady American collectors with deep purses. This was the gist of the conversation. There can be no doubt that London is the art clearing house of the world.

### FAMOUS THAMES EXCURSION.

The many voyages on all kinds of craft made down the Thames during the naval pageant, serve to recall the famous "Five Days' Peregrination" of Hogarth and his friends in 1732. On the impulse of the moment the party set out at midnight from the Bedford Arms Tavern, Covent Garden, with no more luggage than a clean shirt apiece. The party consisted of Hogarth, his friends Scott (a landscape painter), Thornhill (son of Sir James Thornhill, the artist), Totall (a woolen draper) and one Forrest. They sailed with various halts at Gravesend Sheerness and elsewhere, to Sheppey, from which place they took another boat back to London. On the very next night they produced their book of the voyage, bound, gilt and lettered, which was read at the club meeting at the tavern. The original record of this interesting Thames trip is still preserved at the British Museum, with all Hogarth's and Scott's illustrations, and an "accompte of the disbursements," which amount to £6 6 shillings.—London Chronicle.

# ONCE RULED THE WORLD NOW A DECADENT POWER

## Spain in Mighty Upheaval That May Wipe Out Present Dynasty.

Spain, in the midst of a mighty upheaval that may mean the end of the present dynastsy, affords another illustration of the varied fortunes that are the outcome of the unstable, variable and excitable Latin temperament. Four centuries ago Spain ruled the world. The Moors had just been crushed. Columbus had started on his trip. Yet today, more than four centuries later, the Moors are still a powerful foe, able to cope with the troops of Spain in pitched battle. The nation that was so mighty has dwindled till it is now no more than a third-rate power.

The lesson is so plain that none can doubt it. Spain has shared the doom of the tropical countries.

The stability and power of the world are now vested in countries that lie above the warm sections where courage and endurance result from a conflict with cold weather during part of the year at least. England, Germany, the United States, are specimens that prove the rule.

### Alfonso's Legacy.

Alfonso and his royal line are but the unfortunate legatees of the Latin temperament that will not stand the test of maintained effort. Brilliant for a time, able to do the wonderful for a short period, the Latin falls when his skill is pitted against the superior staying power of the Teuton or the Anglo-Saxon.

Centuries of history can be adduced to prove this contention. Spain has been second only to France in the turbulence of its history. It has shared the experience of its neighbor, Italy, of going steadily down the scale of the nations. Wars and revolutions have stripped it of its possessions, changed its form of government and taken its wealth.

Spain as it is known today is about 1,200 years old. Her glory towered to its summit in the sixteenth century. Then the career of Napoleon cast its shadow over the country. Spain had no power to oppose the mightiest warrior of his time. His will was made supreme over the land, and its throne was given to Joseph Bonaparte, and the Peninsular wars kept the country in a turmoil from that year to 1814.

By a promise of principalities for himself, Prime Minister Godoy was prevailed upon to let the French army march through Spain to invade England's ally, Portugal. When it was too late the Spanish people woke to the situation and the Peninsular war ensued.

Napoleon ordered Charles off the throne of Spain, and the weak-minded monarch promptly yielded obedience. His son, Fernando, was taken to France, a prisoner.

In his absence, a party of extremists met at Cadiz and adopted a new constitution. Fernando repudiated it when he came back from France, and enlisted the help of French arms to administer a beating to his own impetuous subjects. When he died, in 1833, he enjoined upon his wife and his infant daughter Isabel to preserve intact all the regal prerogatives. Maria found this harder to do than to say, because the people, whom Fernando had persecuted, had rallied to Don Carlos, who claimed the throne under the Salic law, and the queen regent found it difficult to maintain her position without their support.

Then followed a long civil war, and afterward the period in which Spain tried a variety of forms of government. Alfonso XII., who was restored to the throne at the end of it all, was the only son of Isabel. A new moderate constitution was adopted, and still remains in use, for the most part.

In all these various upheavals a little more stability, a little better poise, a little courage at the critical time would have seen the country through the period of unrest. But this has ever been lacking. The balance wheel has been curiously omitted from the make-up of those who controlled Spanish destinies.

Thus the war with the United States over the problems arising from the Cuban question was the most foolish thing that could have happened for the welfare of Spain.

The war was a terrible blow to Spanish prestige. It took away what little reputation had remained, it cost men and money, and, worse still, it told the ever restive Moors and Republican party in Spain that the crown boasts little of a strong force to check uprisings.

The wild excitability of the populace, the inability to weigh actions and their consequences, is shown in the series of riots that have taken place. There are various groups, the separationists, the socialists, the anarchists, all aiding in the tumult. None of the groups have any special propaganda that would lead to the general and permanent benefit of the nation. All are stirring trouble without aim or purpose in deference to the frenzy that comes with the blood.

Until someone learns how to refine the microbe of hysteria from the blood of the people Spain will continue to be a hotbed of trouble and a menace to the world's peace and its own prosperity.

# HOW LAPSE OF TIME AFFECTS WORLD'S ESTIMATE OF TENNYSON

## His Work Better Appreciated by the Mature—Youth Finds Kipling and His Stirring Verse More to Taste.

Tennyson was the greatest English poet of his time, and all else is but amplification of that one indubitable fact.

The present is not the best time for the full realization of that fact. We are at once too near the poet and too far away from him to take the most accurate measure of his stature. We are too far away in the sense that 17 years have passed since he was a living presence who might any day enrich our lives with some new crystallization of spiritual truth, or impart some new prophetic vision to our eager sight. It was possible to write his obituary from a full heart in 1892, while in the present year of grace we have lapsed into semi-forgetfulness of that long-spent emotion. As the full heart fails us, however, the clear mind resumes its rightful control, and prepares for its final judgment. But in this sense we are still too near the poet to judge him with unclouded sight, to analyze values with nice discrimination, to view him objectively in the right perspective as related to his contemporaries and the period in which they lived side by side.

Living as we do, in the period of reaction that almost always follows upon the death of a great writer; it becomes pertinent to ask how far the reaction has gone, and what will be the position of the poet when both action and reaction—the vital influence of his presence among men and the yielding to other influences when that presence is withdrawn—are far-off things, say a hundred years hence

### Kipling Preferred.

It is not unnatural that a young man should find more poetry in Mr. Kipling than in Tennyson, just as he may sincerely think Stevenson a greater writer than Scott. Of this latter judgment—and the former would fit just as well—Professor Trent recently said: "It is naive because it illustrates so aptly the innocent and childish propensity to think that what we like so much and know well must be great because it greatly impresses us. There are many reasons why certain modern writers should impress sophisticated readers more profoundly than old-fashioned writers of far more calibre can possibly do. Unless, however, an author has appealed to all classes of readers through a fairly long period of time, it is merely a sign of enthusiasm, not an exercise of the judgment, to call him great in any absolute sense of the epithet." Those who make such statement "mistake"—to paraphrase Tennyson—"the thin murmur of their little circle for the deep-toned utterance of the world of men."

### Blight of the Schools.

But we think it likely that the youth of today do not care for Tennyson in anything like the degree in which the youth of the last generation cared for him. His phrasing is out of fashion, and his ideas are served up without the condiments demanded by a taste that has been vitiated by the reading of newspapers and popular novels. Moreover—and this is an important matter—the schools have taken him up, and the blight of the educational commentator has mildewed him. Now if there is any one thing of which the average boy or girl is more convinced than others, it is that the writers whose acquaintance he makes through the medium of a school course in "English literature" are outside the pale of healthy and rational human interests. Some tribute of formal respect must be paid them, in deference to the unaccountable prejudices of older people, and they must be allowed shelfroom in the library, but it would be sheer hypocrisy to pretend that they were a source of pleasurable emotion to any person with red blood in his veins.

Something like this, we imagine, is what the reaction amounts to in the case of Tennyson. He has become a "British poet," like Milton or another, to receive profuse lip-service, but otherwise to be left out of the reckoning. This is the treatment accorded him by the unthinking many; the discerning few may still find in him one of the strongest spiritual forces of the modern world, but they find it increasingly difficult to persuade the multitude into acceptance of this truth. Meanwhile, the process of critical reflection is slowly sifting the mass of his work, realizing the relative values of its several parts, and shaping the final verdict. In this process of comparative valuation, some of the work is gaining and the rest losing. Certain of the lyrics and idyls have always been seen to have a perfection too patent to be gainsaid by the most searching criticism. But other works—notably the longer ones—have had their ups and downs in the regard of serious judges. "In Memoriam" holds its own, and possibly gains; the "Idylls of the King" are seen to be more faulty than we once thought them; and the beauty of "Maud" grows in favor.—From an editorial in The Dial.

# MARKET WOMEN OF MANILA

## Smoke Big Cigars and Bring Wares From the Farms on Their Heads.

It is the women who market the produce. Early each morning long lines of these farmer wives, with great cigars in their mouths and large baskets of wares on their heads, can be seen striding along the narrow trails towards the capital city, where market is held.

Strong and happy, they wade through the streams and the mud, calling out to one another as they go, and only stopping to get a fresh light for their cigars from someone of their number or someone whom they chance to meet. Once at market they chat, smoke, laugh and barter for hours over a few small tomatoes, some green squash, a live chicken, eggs, fruit, sugar or anything they happen to have, and toward noon they straggle home, having had a good visit and sold or exchanged their wares.

Sunday is the one really strenuous day for the Filipino. It is the big market day when people come from all the surrounding country, and it is the time when cockfights are allowed. Men spend a good share of their time during the week in training their pet roosters, and on Sunday, early and late, they can be seen going to and from the pit, carrying their game cocks under their arms.

Excitement runs high and their joyous shouts can be heard for a long way. Some women attend the fights, but most of them do the double duty of attending mass and then patronizing the market, which is just across the street from the church. All day Sunday they are active and excitable, but the next day they settle back into their quiet, uneventful lives.

# SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

## BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Premier Asquith has rented Lympne castle, near Hythe, in Kent, for the remainder of the summer and autumn, and it is there that he, with Mrs. Asquith and his children, will make their home for a number of weeks to come. Lympe castle stands on a lofty cliff, with an outlook over the English channel, and across the wide stretch of romney marsh, to the neighborhood of Hastings.

In bygone days the Shepway court of the Cinque ports was held at Lympne and there Edward I., while still heir apparent, exacted in his official capacity, as warden of the Cinque ports, an oath of fealty to his father, Henry II, from the barons of the Cinque ports, who had shown signs of disloyalty, and had threatened to fit out a fleet in opposition to the king. The name of the castle is pronounced "Lim," and it belongs to Mrs. Asquith's brother, F. J. Tennant.

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Announcement has been made in the London newspapers of the wedding on Aug. 4, in St. Paul's Church, Onslow Square, of James W. Gully, eldest son and heir of Viscount Selby, former speaker of the House of Commons, to Miss Dorothy Grey, daughter of the late Sir William Grey, who was lieutenant-governor of Bengal, and of Lady Grey of Chapel street, Belgrave avenue.

This is the epilogue of a romance which included the judicial separation of James Gully from his first wife, Miss Ada Pirrie, of Aberdeen, his abduction of his daughter from her mother, and his flight with the child abroad, the capture of the couple, who had as their travelling companion Miss Dorothy Grey, the condemnation of James Gully to a term of six weeks' imprisonment for contempt of court in the abduction of a ward of chancery, the ward being his own child, and then at length the divorce, demanded by the first Mrs. Gully, and in which she named Miss Dorothy Grey, though she did not cite her as co-respondent.

The new Mrs. Gully, and future Viscountess Selby, is the sister of Lady Eden of Maryland, who has been painted in turn by Whistler and by Sargent, and whose daughter Margaret was married recently to Lord Warwich's son and heir, Lord Brooks.

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Baron Knollys, private secretary of King Edward of England, is the authority for the announcement that the young King of Portugal and his mother, Queen Amelia, have accepted an invitation to pay a state visit to England this fall, the first of the series of visits which every ruler is expected to pay to his fellow-sovereigns on his accession to a throne. The exact date is not settled. But it will occur in the early part of November. The king and his mother, will be in England for about a week, the guests of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in Windsor Castle, where a chapter of the Order of the Garter is to be held for his investiture as a knight. On one day during his stay he will proceed to London to lunch with the lord mayor and the corporation in the Guildhall, and to be presented with the freedom of the city. During his absence from Portugal the regency of the country will be intrusted to his uncle, Dom Alfonso, Duke of Oporto.

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England's heir apparent and the Princess of Wales are leaving Sandringham, which will see little of them in the future. They are giving up their residence there, known as York cottage, which is to be restored to its former use as bachelor quarters for guests of the King and Queen at Sandringham Hall, and have removed all their belongings from the cottage to Frogmore, which is henceforth to be their principal country residence.

They have had many country seats under consideration, with a view both to lease and to purchase. But not one of them offers the same advantages as Frogmore. To begin with, it will cost the Prince of Wales nothing in purchase money, rent, or maintenance. It is within easy motoring distance of London. It is environed not only by beautiful gardens, but stands in Windsor forest, the most magnificent park in the United Kingdom.

The forest affords some of the best shooting in the country, which is carefully preserved, and this will be at the disposal of the prince, who is devoted to this particular form of sport, and it is within a stone's throw of Windsor Castle, so that when called upon to take part in any state functions there the heir apparent and his consort can do so from their home at Frogmore without requiring apartments to be placed at their disposal at the castle.

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Frogmore House has been entirely refurnished, redecorated, and considerably altered so as to bring it into line with modern up-to-date requirements. It was built by Queen Charlotte during the early days of her marriage to George III. and was her favorite home. At her death it became the residence of her daughter, the Princess Augusta, who lived there until 1840, when it became the abode of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

The present King and Queen spent the first year of their marriage there. It was there that Queen Alexandra gave birth to her eldest child, the late Duke of Clarence, and it was generally supposed that Frogmore would become the residence of Princess Henry of Battenberg on Queen Victoria's death. King Edward, however, used it for himself, while the alterations were in progress at Windsor Castle after his accession, and then turned it over to the Prince of Wales, who each year has become more attached to the place and has inaugurated many improvements.

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The house, which would appear a large and stately mansion were it not for the fact that it is dwarfed by the neighborhood of Windsor Castle, is situated on a slight eminence amid beautiful gardens which were the special delight of Queen Victoria, who when living at Windsor Castle would drive down to Frogmore on fine days to transact all her business, the signing of state papers, the receiving of her ministers, etc., in a tent set up under the superb old trees. The trees are one of the glories of Frogmore, and among those that are of interest is one which bears the inscription:

"This tree was raised from the beech tree near Altenstein, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, called Luther's beech, under which Dr. Martin Luther was arrested and conducted thence to Wartburg, in 1524. The offshoot was brought to England from Meiningen by King William IV. in 1825 and planted by Queen Adelaide." The tree is known as "the Luther beech."

Frogmore has been so much associated in the minds of people with the beautiful mausoleum in which the remains of Queen Victoria and of her husband, the prince consort, repose that its name is associated with ideas of death, an impression still further emphasized when it is recalled that another mausoleum at Frogmore contains the tomb of the Duchess of Kent. These mausoleums, however, are some distance from the house, which is not only extremely picturesque but likewise cheerful, as sunny and as bright a country house as one could wish during the greater part of the year.

With regard to Sandringham the King and Queen now will be able to entertain much more extensively there than heretofore. For not only will they have York cottage at their disposal for their bachelor guests, but an entire new story has been added to the main front of the house. The new main entrance stands on the opposite side of the house to the old one, so that a considerable rearrangement of the interior has been necessary.

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Temple Newsam, one of the most interesting country seats in Yorkshire, which figures in Sir Walter Scott's popular novel "Ivanhoe" under the name of "Templestowe," the preceptory of the Knights Templar, is about to receive a chatelaine through the marriage of its young owner, Edward Lindley Wood, to Lady Dorothy Onslow, daughter of the Earl of Onslow. The master of Temple Newsam is the only surviving son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Halifax and inherited the Temple Newsam estates from an aunt, old Mrs. Ingram.

At the time of the reformation Temple Newsam, the ownership of which carries with it the lordship of the manor of Leeds and the ground landlordship of a considerable portion of that great centre of industry and trade in Yorkshire, was presented by Henry VIII. to Lord Darnley, regent of Scotland, and it was there that was born the Earl Darnley, who was married to Mary Queen of Scots, and who was to meet so tragic a death.

Early in the reign of Earl Darnley's son, King James I., Temple Newsam was bought by a London merchant named Ingram, whose heir was created Lord Irvine by Charles I. The last Lord Irvine, dying at the end of the eighteenth century, bequeathed Newsam to his daughter, Lady Hertford, who played so notable and not altogether immaculate a role at the court of George V. As her son was destined to inherit all the Hertford estates, she left Temple Newsam to her sister, Lady William Gordon, who in turn left it to another sister, Mrs. Meynell.

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She, in accordance with the terms of the will of her father, Lord Irvine, caused her son and heir to assume the name and the arms of the Ingram family. This son married the daughter of the first Lord Halifax, and she bequeathed the property on her demise, five or six years ago, to her nephew, Lord Halifax's only son and heir. The entire property, especially the real estate in the city of Leeds, represents an income of about $500,000 a year.

Temple Newsam itself was last rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The red brick, always such a feature of Tudor architecture, has become almost coal black with age, which with the grime of the neighboring city of Leeds, imparts to the mansion a funereal, yet extremely impressive, appearance. Lord Beaconsfield was enthusiastic about the pace, and in his novel "Sibyl" describes it as "Marney Abbey," expatiating on the splendors of its long gallery with its wonderful collection of paintings and according particular attention to the curious motto in open stone work around the top of the house which looks like some unaccountably fantastic adornment until one is near enough to spell out the words, which begin:

"Glory be to God on high and on earth peace"

It then goes on to pray for the Queen's majesty and for the peace and prosperity of all who live in the house, the Queen referred to being, of course, the great Elizabeth.

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As for Lord Halifax, he is the leader of the ritualistic or high church party of the Anglican establishment, was with King Edward at Oxford, was subsequently for a number of years one of his gentlemen in waiting, severing his connection with the royal household in order to avoid giving the impression that the then heir apparent favored unduly the ritualists. On his mother's side he is the grandson of the great statesman, Earl Grey, while his father received his peerage for his services as chancellor of the exchequer, first lord of the admiralty, and secretary of state for India. He is married to Lady Agnes Courtenay, sister of the Earl of Devon.

Lord Halifax still is good-looking. As a boy he was so handsome that while at Eton one of the masters addressed to him a number of poems, published under the name of "Ionica," in which the author talks in language Catullian of the "red bloom" on the boy's cheek and predicts that he will "climb upwards" until he "becomes the cup bearer of all the gods." I often have wondered whether the ladylike ways which distinguish Lord Halifax are not in a measure due to the adulation he received in those verses of "Ionica," whose real name was the Rev. Edward Johnston.

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What will become of Temple Bar? For hundreds of years it constituted the western entrance and gateway to the city of London, and on the spikes by which the arch was surmounted the severed heads of executed traitors were spitted until the effects of time and weather sent them tumbling down into the street below. The building of the great law courts on the border line of the city some five and twenty years ago necessitated the removal of Temple Bar. Lady Meux then induced her multimillionaire husband, the late Sir Henry Meux, of brewing fame, to purchase it and to have it re-erected, stone by stone, at the entrance of their country place, Theobald Park, where it looks extremely picturesque among its rural surroundings, framed as it is with a setting of superb trees at least its equal in age.

When Sir Henry Meux died he bequeathed to his wife all his estate, his stock in the Meux brewery, and ready money amounting to several millions of dollars. There were no children of the union. The property was left at her free disposal. She now is lying dangerously ill of congestion of the lungs—may, indeed, have breathed her last ere this letter appears in print—and as she has no legel heirs there is much speculation as to who will become the possessor of all her properties.

At one moment it was expected that she would bequeath it to the Earl of Essex, whose mother, Viscountess Malden, was a sister of the late Sir Henry's father. Lord Essex, therefore, is a first cousin of the late Sir Henry. But Lady Meux and the Countess of Essex, who is an American, daughter of Beach Grant, of New York, quarrelled, and it now is doubtful whether either her husband or her stepson, the present Viscount Malden, will benefit under the terms of the will of Lady Meux.

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Lady Meux is an eccentric woman, who formerly figured in the corps de ballet of the Gaiety Theatre and on the stage of the London and provincial music halls under the name of Valerie or Susie Langdon.

On her honeymoon, which was spent in Egypt, she achieved considerable note by her efforts to purchase from the Egyptian Government, no matter at what cost, the obelisk at Heliopolis, the only one of the so-called needles of Cleopatra which still remains standing upon its original site where it was erected thousands upon thousands of years ago. Though she was unsuccessful in her attempt, and took her failure much to heart yet she always retained a predilection for everything Egyptian, and taking advantage of this, Ernest Budge, the famous Egyptologist and curator of the Egyptian department of the Britsh Museum, managed to persuade her to furnish the relatively large sum of money needed for the publication of his remarkable studies drawn from ancient documents and inscriptions in the possession of the museum treating of Egyptian life under Alexander the Great.

These studies are embodied in a couple of magnificent volumes, splendidly got up and illustrated, and dedicated in big letters to Lady Meux. They shed a new light on the career of Alexander the Great, are of surpassing interest and importance to historians and students of Roman and Grecian times, and will remain as a lasting memorial to Lady Meux, who, possessed of much native wit, but of little culture or education, never dreamed, when as Susie Langdon she was dancing in the London music halls, that her name would become celebrated throughout the scientific world in connection with that of Alexander, of whom she probably never had heard.

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I may add that she also furnished to Dr. Budge the money needed for the publication of the so-called Book of Paradise, containing the histories and sayings of the monks and hermits of Egyptian and Lybian deserts during the first three centuries of the Christian era, comprising the writings of Paladius, Hieronymus, and others. The work is a mine of information not only for the theological critic, but also for the students of the folk lore, the magic, and the social conditions of Egypt in the early Christian times. Part of the Coptic, Ethiopic, Syriac, and Arabic manuscripts and parchments given in the volumes belong to the British museum, while others form part of the splendid collection of Lady Meux herself.

Lady Meux also has achieved a considerable amount of fame on the turf, where, for many years, her horses were run under the name of "Mr. Theobald," and bred the famous racer, Volodyvoski, which won the Derby for the late William C. Whitney in 1901. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, the horse in question merely was leased by Whitney at the time when it ran and still was the property of Lady Meux, who previously had leased it to the late Lord William Beresford.

Lady Meux also gave evidence of patriotism of a useful order during the Boer war, when she armed, equipped, and horsed an entire battery of Armstrong guns for use in the field for the imperial yeomanry, at heavy expense. She has a number of country seats; including one in Wiltshire, one in Surrey—namely: Sheen House at East Sheen, a chateau in France, and a London mansion in Park Lane. But her favorite home in Theobald Park in Herts, a magnificent country place, which is portrayed by Sir Walter Scot in his novel entitled "The Fortunes of Nigel." The house there occupies the same site as King James I.'s Theobald palace. She is beloved by the poor people of the district for her charity, but has managed to quarrel with nearly all her well-to-do neighbors.

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Among the stockholders of the Meux brewery, of which she is the principal owner, are the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Aylesbury, Lord Tweedmouth, who still is under restraint, near Dublin, and Lord Essex.

The brewery, which two years ago was moved from Tottenham Court Row to the suburb of Wandsworth, was founded before George III., came to the throne, and reached the height of its fame at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Henry Meux, a cousin of the great Lord Brougham, with genius for advertisement, made a striking appeal to popular attention and to popular thirst, by constructing a colossal vat nearly thirty feet high, holding 3,600 barrels of "Meux's Entire." The idea that a million people could have marched in single file past the vat and each take from it a pint of porter before the contents were exhausted, struck popular fancy.

In 1814 the vat burst and the mighty flood of porter, rushing out into Tottenham Court road and Oxford street, made tenement walls collapse, swept people off thein feet, drowned eight unfortunate mortals, while hundreds were rendered hopelessly intoxicated by their immoderate drafts from the tidal wave of beer. The catastrophe was the talk of the town for weeks, and parliament actually took cognizance of the matter by passing a vote authorizing the return to Henry Meux of the whole amount of internal revenue duty which he had paid on the beer thus lost. In 1831 William IV. conferred a baronetcy upon Henry Meux, thus inaugurating the many nobiliary titles which since have been conferred by the crown upon what is known as "the beerage."

# FAKE HYPNOTICS REGULAR BUSINESS

## How a Professional "Subject" Controls Himself Under "Influence."

I have visited nearly every important city in the States, but I have yet to see in America the first genuine hypnotic performance in a theatre or public place of amusement. Naturally, the reader asks, "Is there, then, no such thing as genuine hypnotism?" My answer is, "Yes, but not on the stage." There are doctors who practice hypnotism in the treatment of nervous disorders, for instance, but they are usually men of rare personal magnetism and charm, possessing great strength of will. Even doctors, however, have been fooled about hynotism, as I will explain.

I became a professional mesmeric subject.

It was my part to act as the subject for demonstrations at all the leading hospitals and medical schools, and we found no difficulty in making the doctors and students believe that all the tests given with me were genuine.

I had so trained myself that I could endure almost unlimited pain. I had learned to change my pulse-beats by a mere variation of breathing. Then I would hold my breath, clench and twist my hands in my pockets, so as to change my respiration. These two tricks never failed to inspire the doctors and students with confidence.

We would also allow them to take a needle and thread and run it through my cheeks, or run a lady's steel hatpin through my forearm. The lecturer would simply pinch my cheek or arm so tightiy as to make it almost numb, the consequence being that, when the needle or pin was stuck through, I felt little additional pain. Then there is an easy method of so pulling the skin as to prevent any bleeding. At times, however, the students would stick pins and needles into me when the lecturer was not watching, and as I was not prepared for the shocks they proved very painful; but I never betrayed myself while supposed to be in a state of lethargy.

One of the worst tests to which I was ever submitted was when a doctor, in order to thoroughly convince himself of the genuineness of all he had witnessed at one of the hospital demonstrations, invited the lecturer to bring me to his private office for further tests, saying he was willing to give $500 for a complete course in hypnotism.

### Working the Fake.

The lecturer went through the formality of hynotizing me by stroking my forehead and suggesting very loudly I should go to sleep and feel no pain. Then the doctor sprang a surprise on us by removing my shoes and stockings, and, placing metal plates connected with an electric battery to the soles of my feet, gradually applied the current. For some time I held perfectly still, but as the current increased I found it so painful that I almost yelled aloud. Luckily the doctor was suddenly called away. In a moment the lecturer disconnected the wires at the footplates.

The doctor returned and put on the full current, but as there was no longer any connection, I did not feel anything. He was amazed and astonished at the demonstration, and half an hour later we had his check for $300 in our pocket. Two days later the other couple of hundred dollars came along, in return for which the doctor got many pages of typewritten instructions on the art of hypnotic suggestion.

In 1891 we hit upon a new plan—namely, hypnotic trances. The lecturer was supposed to send me into a trance for a number of days, during which time I received no food. I lay in a coffin, and all the medical men of the town were invited to see the test. We had no trouble in securing engagements at theatres and music halls, and we used to get from $300 to $700 a week at the business. Sometimes I was placed in an ordinary well-padded coffin, which was lowered into an eight-foot grave, a tube one foot in diameter being run from the coffin directly over my face, extending through the ground and running four feet above the surface of the ground.

A small incandescent light globe was hung down into the coffin, so that my face could be seen night and day. We had no trouble in fooling the doctors and the public, but we found great difficulty in smuggling food and water down into the grave, because the newspapermen were always skeptical, and watched us very closely.

I had one or two very exciting experiences while engaged in this fake business. On one occasion I was buried at the foot of a hill for three days. A heavy storm came on, and the grave filled to rapidly with water that I was nearly drowned.

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### NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

The height of European nations which have great congested cities is, on the average, showing a decline, according to Mr. John Gray, secretary of the anthropometrical committee of the British Association.

"The aristocracy, the landed genty and the cultured professional class," says Mr. Gray, "are improving in stature, but diminishing in numbers. The artisan class is holding its own in height and numbers. The 'laboring class'—the term includes the unskilled millions, the people in the slums, even the vagrants—is perceptibly declining in stature, while it increases more rapidly in numbers than either of the other two.

"These conditions apply not only to this country, but practically to all Europe," he added.

Some intersting facts mentioned by Mr. Gray may be summarized:

Marlborough College boys are taller than they were twenty-five years ago

Scotsmen are the tallest men in Europe (average height, five feet, eight inches). Then comes Scandinavia, England (five feet, seven inches average), Germany, France and Italy.

Through their conditions of life in the valley of the Nile, the physical type of the Egyptian peasantry has not varied in 10,000 years.

"Our race," said Mr. Gray, "is naturally tall. Thus a decline in stature for us might reasonably be said to spell a decline also in physical and mental energy. The stature of our manufacturing classes has been reduced far below the average of the country. The shortest people I have measured are those in the great towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. They have, through new conditions of life, become quite a different type from dwellers in the country." — London Mail.

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### JEWS IN TURKEY.

The Jews in Turkey, although they have been promised toleration under the new regime, are feeling the unrest which is so characteristic of the Ottoman empire at the present moment. A scheme has been put forward for colonizing Cyrenaica, but the grand rabbi of Turkey opposes the idea, as the soil and climate are considered unfavorable. He would prefer to see the Jewish societies direct their attention to Mesopotamia, Palestine or Syria. The American Zionists are suggesting the formation of companies for the purchase of land in Palestine, with the intention of settling colonies of Jews on them, as the Young Turks have given the assurance that the present government of Turkey is not opposed to Jewish colonies. The proposal, however, does not seem likely to be accepted, as there is a suspicion of speculation about it. But the great drawback to these schemes of Jewish colonization is that the Jews themselves are not eager in the matter, especially since Turkey has declared that the Jews will be treated as the other non-Moslem subjects of the Ottoman empire. There is no inducement whatever for the Jews to go away and form special settlements as long as they are tolerated. None of those who are settled in England, France and Germany would ever want to leave what are now their homes for some more or less desolate place in Syria or Palestine. Victims of programmes may desire it, but no one else, and now that Turkey has accepted the Jews, these colonies are less likely than ever to become realities.—London Globe.

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### Thought It Was Suicide.

A prominent merchant was discovered a few days ago brandishing his razor at midnight. His wife called for assistance, but found her hubby was only paring his corns. Far better not to risk blood-poisoning—use Putnam's.


DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, STOMACH CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT and all LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS

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DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

The medicine with a record of cures extending over 65 years. Yon don't experiment when you buy it.

MRS. JOSEPH MATCHETT, Huntsville, Ont., writes; "It gives me much pleasure to write you of the wonderful benefit I have found in your medicine. Last summer it saved the lives of my three little ones. They all took the summer complaint and were very sick with it. The baby would take fits, and after trying many remedies, which were of no use, I suggested we should try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. After giving them one bottle I found a great change, and now my little ones are as well as ever. We have never been without it since, and I have recommended it to my friends."

MRS. S. A. HARRISON, Napanee, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure to send you this testimonial of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done in our family. My daughter's little girl, three years old, took summer complaint and was nearly dead. After all other remedies failed I thought of your remedy. The first dose gave relief and the third cured her. My son had diarrhoea and a few doses stopped it right away. I advise all mothers to have a bottle of 'Dr. Fowler's' on hand all the time. It is a grand medicine for young and old, and I cannot recommend it too highly in all trouble where the bowels become too loose. A few doses will check the trouble at once."

Refuse Substitutes. Price 35 cts. They're Dangerous. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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# MR. MASTERMAN ON THE LORDS

## Bright Speech by the Clever Young Member of the Ministry—Advises the Opposition To Drop Its Dukes.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M. P., presided last evening at a meeting of the Oxfordshire branch of the Liberal Social Council, held in connection with a fete in the grounds of Nuncham Park his home. Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M. P., was the principal speaker.

Mr. Harcourt said that a self-imposed ordinance prevented him from making a political speech at Nuncham, although on an occasion like this, it was customary for those who were fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to own a little land, to communicate to their neighbors what would be their future course as a result of the operations of a predatory Budget.—(Laughter.) "I am sorry to inform you," continued Mr. Harcourt, "that in consequence of the operations of the Government I do not see my way in the future either to cut down my charity, or to cancel orders for the Christmas beef, or to decrease the amount of employment given in the neighborhood, or to shut up the home in which I am happy to welcome you today."—(Laughter.)

Mr. Masterman said he would offer this thought for their consideration—the way in which the Conservatives always managed, not to be wrong because they were often right, but always managed to prophesy wrongly.—(Hear, hear.) In the few years he had been in the House of Commons every prophecy he had heard made with confidence from the Conservative party had been proved to be wrong.—(Cheers.) That was why he believed after the Budget was passed there would be trees, rivers, and, perhaps, some small holdings left in England.—(Cheers.) The abolition of Chinese labor in South Africa was prophesied to lead to the ruin of the mining industry, but Chinese labor had gone and the industry was in a better condition than ever it was before. When the Liberal Government gave self-government to South Africa, Mr. Balfour said it would lead to the smuggling in of rifles, and that in a very few years time the Boers would fight us again. Last week they had Mr. Balfour saying that South African loyalty to the Throne was something in the nature of a miracle. What he meant by a miracle was the ordinary application of Liberal principles to world politics.—(Cheers.) They heard the Conservatives prophesy that they would give old-age pensions to the people, and they saw the Liberals give old-age pensions without prophesying it.—(Cheers.) A great writer once said that if a London cabman had the sense to invent six-penny fares he would make a fortune in a year; but, he added, "If he had the sense to invent six-penny fares, he would not be a London cabman."—(Laughter.) I think we can say of the Conservatives (he continued) that if they had the sense to drop their dukes and adopt a policy of social reform they might come back again into power in England; but if they had the sense to do that they would not be Conservatives.—(Laughter.) A great writer once described a rhinoceros. He said that it was a beast that is very wicked when people attack him; he defends himself.—(Laughter.) That, I submit is the position of the Liberal party at the present time. Many of the Conservative party have been threatening every form of petty social persecution which the big landlord can, if he likes, put upon his tenants. They are threatening a social terrorism, which is creating a perfectly sound and natural condemnation of a section of the landed class in this country. We were very patient with these people, but when we found they were cheerily discussing how they would throw the Budget out in the House of Lords, we found that we had better, like the rhinoceros, defend ourselves.—(Cheers.) And directly we began to fight we found we had won.—(Cheers.) We did not have to convert the people to the Budget. The people in all the great towns and villages in England were only waiting to say they approved of the Budget. The conversion has been done by these noble lords.—(Cheers.) We did not cut their throats; they committed suicide.—(Cheers.) No one now except a few hysterical journalists talks about the Lords throwing out the Budget. Instead they are explaining how much they have done to make the Budget possible.—(Laughter and cheers.)

### A Delusion That Is Over.

Continuing, Mr. Masterman said that the subjects raised by the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry—who said he could not give up his shooting because he gave his grouse to the unemployed.—(laughter),—or those raised by Mr. Lloyd-George in his Limehouse speech would not be so lightly settled as some people thought. There were hundreds of thousands of people in this country who were thinking to themselves what did all this mean and what was it all going to lead to.—(Hear, hear.) He did not wish to prophesy, but it was not incredible that in this hunting of the Liberal party to destruction, as it was thought, the words of the old nursery rhyme would be true in the future—that the children yet unborn should rue the hunting of that day. I don't know whether any of you (Mr. Masterman continued) think that the Budget will be thrown out by the House of Lords. I think that delusion is over. I am glad, speaking as a minister, that that delusion is over, but if I was speaking as an individual Liberal, I am not sure I should be so glad, and that I should not be anxious that the House of Lords should throw the Budget out. It would be a declaration of war upon the people of this country, a declaration of a constitutional revolution—and revolutions are met by revolutions.—(Cheers.) They are free to choose the battleground, although I think it will end in a few snarlings and bitings and indignations and prophecies of ruin. I think the Budget will pass; but if it does not pass, I want you to be ready.—(Cheers.) I want you to show that the indecent spectacle of a House of Lords consisting of the owners of one-third of the land of this country, being prepared to accept every kind of tax—taxes on sugar, corn, and tobacco—and not accepting a tax on land, is a spectacle which the English people, without a shadow of a doubt, have no intention of standing.—(Cheers.) It will not only mean the passing of this Budget but the complete ruin of their power for all time.—(Cheers.) This Budget is not an end, it is only the beginning. It is the beginning of a new era in the history of this country. It is forcing through the prickly hedges and highways to the pathway which leads to future progress. It is the opening of a war, not against a few dukes shivering at what may befall them, not against any interest, rich or poor, in this country, but the opening of a war against poverty and social disease, which are recognised by visitors to this country to be a disgrace to the richest civilization the world has ever seen.—(Cheers.)

# THE RHODES SCHOLARS

## What Oxford Thinks of Them by This Time.

### The Much That the Scholars Themselves Have Said of Oxford—Now What the Great Old University Thinks of These Outfanders—They Got on Well Because They Seem to Be Good Sportsmen.

[Manchester Guardian.]

It is now five years since the first Rhodes scholars came to us, and already they seem such a part of Oxford that it is difficult to realize that there was a day when their advent seemed a thing to wonder at. How far, one asks, has the experiment proved justifiable? How far have the dreams of the founder of the trust been realized? It is, of course, too soon even to attempt to estimate the effects produced throughout the empire and in the various states of the American Union and in Germany by the return year after year of some of their picked young men. Most of them have still their careers to make, and no ideal was ever yet accomplished in the space of a few years. But with regard to Oxford, the case is somewhat different, for there we can watch the experiment in the making. It must be remembered that, in accordance with Mr. Rhodes's last wishes, the scholars were to be chosen not on grounds of scholarship alone, but with special reference to their character, their powers of leadership, and their skill in manly sports. Yet though scholarship was thus not the basis of their selection, already they boast of a considerable array of "Firsts," university scholarships and prizes, and fellowships. Among their number are some of our finest athletes, and only last year, to take a single instance, the Rugby football team was captained by a Rhodes scholar from South Africa. In almost every department of Oxford life some of their number have gained distinction.

Less easy to analyze, because personal influence is so indefinite, is their place in ordinary college life. There is little room in an Oxford College for the man who does not identify himself with its life. He may succeed in examinations, but such success is dearly bought if it means isolation throughout his college days. To their credit, a large proportion of the Rhodes scholars have recognized this, and these are the men who both contributed the most and got the most from their three years' stay. To a man just up from school the matter is simple. But most of the Rhodes men are already graduates. They have been freshmen before, have played games for their college before, and perhaps have been the leading men there. Hence it is not always easy to begin all over again, to be "tubbed" on the river or play in a college "squash." But the best men among them have cheerfully done so, and have made every effort to share in the college societies and clubs and in its ordinary social life, even though they do not always find it the simplest of tasks to understand the Englishman and his ways at first. It is because of this attitude towards the college life that their presence has become so normal a part of Oxford. A few, indeed, tend to consort only with their fellow-Rhodes scholars, and find the American or the Colonial Club much more congenial than the college society. Nor is this to be wondered at. There is so much camaraderie among the Rhodes scholars that perhaps the surprising thing is that they do not already form a sort of caste. Yet, happily, their leading men have set themselves against any such tendency, with results that are happy both for them and for us. It is chiefly at debating societies that any marked contrast would be seen between them and the Englishman. Many of them are so very serious and it is very difficult for them quite to understand the various shades of English politics. Perhaps it is for this latter reason that no Rhodes scholar has as yet, made any great mark at the Union Society.

It may be asked why it is so essential that the Rhodes scholar should identify himself with his college life, and why those who have done so have chosen the better part. In the words of one of them: "If we don't we might just as well have stayed at home. We are missing the secret of Oxford. After all, we come, not so much for your learning, as for your culture, to share in your social life, and thus widen our point of view. And, indeed, those who have kept to themselves or with representatives from their own particular country, do not seem to have developed at all, but go back with their outlook much as it was when they first came up." Looking at it from the Oxford point of view, the advantages of their thus adapting themselves are equally evident. One of the most serious criticisms that can be urged against public school and university alike is that they tend to turn out men of one type. The best of the Rhodes scholars are men of individuality, the picked men of their colony or state. By identifying themselves with their college, by throwing themselves as fully as possible into Oxford life, they do not cease to be themselves; much less do they become mere imitations of the Saxon. But by remaining themselves, preserving their individuality, and yet adapting themselves to their new environment, they not only increase their own possibilities of development, but they also widen the outlook of the ordinary Oxford man, which is often remarkably narrow and insular. And, obviously, they cannot do so unless they mingle in his society and refuse to be frightened by English reserve.

Here lies the value of their previous training. The character of most of them has been formed in circumstances very different from the home of the English public school man. Some of them are self-made men; most of them are here for a definite purpose regarding themselves as trustees for the country or colony from which they come. Though they appreciate the traditions, the culture, the spirit of the place, they care little for social distinctions, from which the English public school man has the greatest difficulty in escaping. The public school man often finds it hard to be on terms of equality with the non-public school man. Yet, with all his prejudices, in the long run he judges men not by their accent, but by what they are. He likes decent, genuine, honest men, and all the more when he believes them to be "good sportsmen." And in this lies the chief opportunity for the Rhodes men. They can give a broader outlook and a much more democratic view of men if they will only take part in ordinary college life. This is not mere theory. Many instances could be given of intimate personal relations between public school man and Rhodes scholar, to the advantage of each. And through their presence, has worked no revolution yet in nothing have they contributed or can they contribute, more than in this—that they have brought to Oxford their individual character and their views of life, which have been formed in countries and amid surroundings so very different from our own. And for this Oxford is not ungrateful.—Manchester Guardian.

# RECENT EXPERIMENTS

## HAVE PROVED

# THAT "MONTSERRAT" OR "SOVEREIGN" LIME FRUIT JUICE WILL PREVENT TYPHOID INFECTION

At the instance of the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, extended experiments have recently been conducted in the Molson Laboratories of Pathology and Bacteriology at McGill University, Montreal.

In these experiments a tumblerful of ordinary tap water was sterilized and then infected with a living culture of typhoid organism. To different flasks, containing this infected water, various quantities Montserrat and Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice were added, and allowed to remain in contract for various periods of time. At the end of this time, small quantities of the mixture were planted on suitable media, and incubated for at least 48 hours.

The experiments established that "Montserrat" and "Sovereign" Lime Fruit Juice has a germicidal action upon the organism of typhoid fever, but that a time limit of more than ten minutes must be given before the bactericidal action is complete. Obviously, too, it was found that the amount of Lime Juice used had a bearing on the rapidity of the germicidal action.

The gist of this report is, that by the use of Montserrat or Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice water, polluted with typhoid germs is rendered, within ten or fifteen minutes' time, perfectly harmless.

It is an important discovery and a boon to mankind, that so simple a preventative against one of our most common and dreaded diseases can be found in "Montserrat" or "Sovereign" Lime Fruit Juice, an inexpensive and refreshing beverage.

A tablespoonful of these well-known brands of Lime Fruit Juice added to a tumbler of water fifteen minutes before drinking will effectualy destroy the activity of typhoid germs.

# A Look Around Dublin; A City Full of Interest

## Peopled by the Ghosts of Celebrated Persons — Memorials of Swift, Goldsmith, Moore and Wellington.

Before me lies a shilling guidebook called "Memorable Dublin House," by Wilmot Harrison (Leckie & Co.). This bright little volume makes Dublin a place of memories indeed; if a fault is to be found, it consists in the fact that the memories are all so recent. Reading it, one would think that Dublin was the capital of a country whose whole historical and literary records did not reach further back than two or three hundred years.

### Ireland's Love of Oratory.

Not one single allusion that I could see shows that Dublin has any connection with a land which had its own alphabet when other European countries were laboriously copying from Rome and Greece, and whose artistic life was so distinct that we find Lucien complaining that the Celts in their pictures took liberties with Hercules, and made him look ridiculous; whereupon we are told a scholar of the island who spoke good Greek explained that the Celts took Hercules to represent the power of speech instead of Hermes, because they considered the figures more appropriate. Fro mwhich statement it would appear that Ireland's love of oratory is not a matter of today or yesterday. But Mr. Harrison's chatty guide is only for the casual observer; he probably will say, and very rightly, that anyone wanting ancient, historical or biographical references will turn to many easily available sources. Certainly, armed with his guide, pleasant hours may be spent in the most witty and interesting company any city could produce. Every page has its story, and even a random glance discovers plums. e

### The Miserly Professor.

Trinity College naturally has a big place in the anecdotage. Professors are notable men to tell stories about. Few, however, have such enduring fame as John Barrett, D. D., whose eccentricities still make him familiarly spoken of as "Jacky Barrett," after a hundred years. His profound knowledge of Oriental literature would have probably been as forgotten as the dusty tomes containing it had he not been a miser. Here is surely a record in penuriousness. Prof. Barrett wore a wig, which he powdered once a year, at examination time. The examination over, he combed the powder out, and kept it for next year. He left £80,000 for charities, yet when he gave his old servant Catty a penny to get a ha'porth of milk, and she met with an accident, his first words, on seeing her at the hospital were, "Where's my halfpenny change?" A provost of Trinity College, John Hely Hutchinson, gave rise to a very often quoted story. His voraciousness for office and emoluments was such that Lord Nelson described him, in reply to a query of the King in his regard, as "a man on whom, if your majesty were pleased to bestow England and Ireland, he would ask for the Isle of Man as a potato garden."

### Swift and Burke.

Having had a look round College Green, where the visitor, according to his politics, will linger or not, a short walk leads to Parliament street, No. 27 is reminiscent of Dean Swift; there lived George Faulkner, the printer of many of his works. This anecdote will surely cause a smile as one looks at the house. Faulkner was in London on business for Swift. On his return he called on the dean, "dressed in a lace waistcoat, a bagwig, and other fopperies." Swift received him ceremoniously as an entire stranger, and asked, "Pray, sir, what are your commands with me?" I thought it my duty to wait upon you, sir, on my return from London." "Pray, sir, who are you?" "George Faulkner, the printer." "You, George Faulkner, the printer! Why, thou art the most impudent, barefaced impostor I ever heard of. George Faulkner is a sober, sedate citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies. Get you about your business and thank your stars that I do not send you to the House of Correction." Poor George returned home, and having changed his dress, returned to the deanery, and was received most cordially by Swift, who, having welcomed him "on his return from London," said: "There was an impudent fellow in a laced waistcoat who would fain have passed for you, but I soon sent him away packing with a flea in his ear."

It is considered a blot on Faulkner's character that he published Lord Osory's strictures on Swift; but may not an excuse be found in this anecdote? Such slights are accepted, but not forgiven.

### Moore's Family Seat.

A house that will make a pilgrimage across the river worth while to an English visitor is No. 12 Aran Quay. Here was born in 1728 Edmund Burke, of whose young life scant records remain. He had a tyrannical father, with a temper that made his home life miserable. The sensitive, as a rule, do not like to recall unhappiness. Burke, even to his intimates, seldom mentioned his young days. Another notable birthplace is No. 12 Aungier street. Here (it is still a shop) over 200 years ago lived a grocer and spirit dealer. He had a son who became the show-pupil of a neighboring academy—Tommy Moore. Lady Morgan, in her own fantastic way, writes in her "Memoirs":

"Moore had just returned after his first or second visit to London, I forget which; he had come back, as we read in the papers, the guest of princes, the friend of peers, and the translator of Anacreon! From royal palaces and noble mansions he had returned to his family seat at a grocer's shop at the corner of Little Longford street and Aungier street. The Palace Borghese at Rome, was called the 'CUymballa' from its resemblance to a harpsichord in shape; and certainly the tiny apartment over the shop where Mr. Moore received us, might be described by the same epithet, both for size and shape."

But Moore himself said that his principal memory of the visit to London, was his delight at getting home again. Years later, when going on a visit to the Vice-Regal Lodge in company with Dr. Petrie, he made a detour to look at the little house in Aungier street.

### Lady Morgan.

Mention of Lady Morgan recalls that the days spent in Dublin by her were red-letter ones for all her friends and acquaintances. At 39, Kildare street, they could watch the progress of the continuous, yet not altogether unamiable struggle between herself and her husband. Were there ever, since marriage was instituted, a more ill-assorted couple? Sir Charles, "shy, timid, proud, and anti-social," and the "wild Irish girl" whose pranks gave Dublin such a scene as this to laugh at:

"In 1829 Lady Morgan brought a new carriage with her from London. "In shape it was a grasshopper, as well as in color. Very high and very springy, with enormous wheels, it was difficult to get in and dangerous to get out. Sir Charles, who never in his life before had mounted a coach-box, was persuaded by his wife to 'drive his own carriage.' He was extremely short-sighted, and wore large green spectacles when out of doors. His costume was a coat much trimmed with fur and braided. James Grant, their 'tall Irish footman,' in the brightest of red plush, sat beside him, his office being to jump down whenever anybody was knocked down or run over, for Sir Charles drove as it pleased the gods. The horse was, mercifully, a very quiet animal, and much too small for the carriage, or the mischief would have been more. Lady Morgan, in the large bonnet of the period, and a cloak lined with fur, hanging over the back of the carriage, gave the crowning grace, as she conceived, to a neat and elegant turnout." (Hepworth Dixon's "Life of Lady Morgan.")

### Leinster House.

But the more one dips into this little book, the more one is tempted to quote. One does not like to hasten away from Leinster House, also in Kildare street, with its memories of the most romantic figure in Ireland's latter-day history, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It was in Leinster House the beautiful Pamela waited for news of his arrest. Remembering the tragic outcome of Lord Edward's adoption of his country's cause, it is curious to read that in 1790 he sat with Arthur Wellesley in committee in the Irish Parliament. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was born at 24 Merrion street—a fact long disputed, but finally established by an entry in the day-book of an apothecary in Dawson street, who supplied medicine for the mother and new-born child.

### The "Goldsmith of the Bar."

But the most eminent men do not always furnish the most amusing copy for a writer. It is in pages where the subjects have, comparatively speaking, a local reputation that the most amusing stories abound. Let me conclude with one about Peter Burrows, the "Goldsmith of the Bar," a most absent-minded man:

"A murder, which caused much excitement, had been committed, and he had to state the case for the prosecution. In one hand—having a heavy cold—he held a box of lozenges, and in the other a small pistol-bullet by which the man met his death. Ever and anon, between the pauses in his address, he kept supplying himself with a lozenge, until at last, in the very middle of a sentence, his bosom heaving, and his eye starting—a perfect picture of horror, Peter bellowed out "Oh-h-h, gentlemen—by the heaven above me—I've—I've swallowed the bullet."

But I think I have quoted enough to induce every visitor to Dublin to buy this most entertaining of guides.—T. P.'s Weekly.


# Newbro's Herpicide

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The history of Newbro's Herpicide is one of continued successes. There is nothing of romance about it, the story being simply one of natural irresistible growth.

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"I find Newbro's Herpicide, in every way, coming up to the highest standard of excellence. We have used it in our family for several years and have recommended it to many friends in need of such a remedy, and in no case have we ever heard anything but the highest praise from those who have used it."

(Signed) A. F. RAGATZ, Pastor M. E. Church, Loveland, Fla.

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"I find that Newbro's Herpicide will do all it is recommended to do. I have prescribed it a number of times and find its proper use stops falling hair. As a hair dressing there is nothing better."

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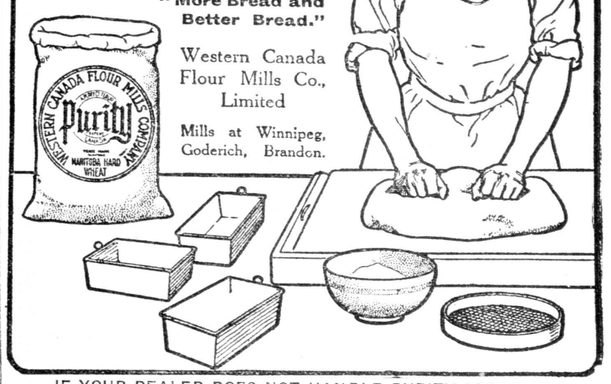
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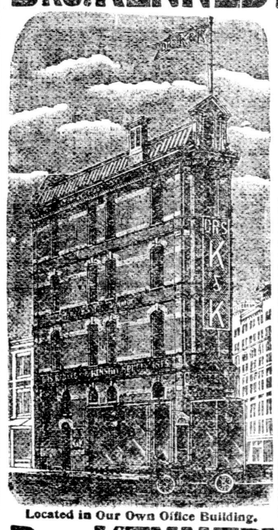
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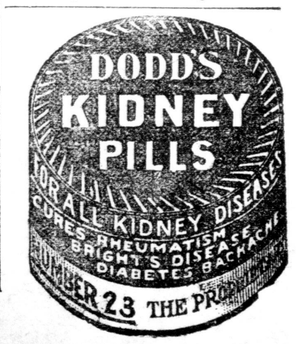
Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, rosy-cheeked, happy baby. But the price of Baby's health is constant vigilance on the part of the mother. The ills of babyhood come suddenly and the wise mother will always be in a position to treat them at once. No other medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving and curing the ills of babyhood and childhood, and there is no other medicine as safe. Mrs. Wm. Viggers, Perretton, Ont., says: "My baby was troubled with his stomach and was very cross while getting his teeth, and did not sleep well at night. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets with the best of results; he is now one of the best natured babies one could wish." Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

### QUIET WORK.

Human electricity is invisible while it is moving smoothly and powerfully about its work. So is the electricity that drives our street cars. It corruscates only when there is a hindrance or clogging, some impediment for the current to bridge as best it may. The trolley arm slips aside, and there is a shower of sparks. Ice wraps the feed wire, and the heavens are lighted with the brilliant efforts of the currents as it seeks to escape through the crannies that are left open. Let a fuse burn out and the passengers are terrified by the pistol-like noise and the flash of flame. And in our human labors it is the spasmodic workers who make the most noise and the spectacular show. Accomplishment means much to them because it is rare, and they advertise it widely. But if you want to discover who is doing the hard work in any business office, church or community, you must quietly investigate; he will not obtrude himself on your attention.—Exchange.

### BLIND MAN'S ANSWER.

There is a story of a man who was walking down a dark street and met another man with a staff and a lantern. The striking thing, as the stranger noticed, was that the man was feeling his way with his staff and apparently making no use of the light. When asked if he were not blind, the man replied that he was, but he knew the street well, and had no difficulty in making his way with his staff. "But," asked the stranger, "why do you carry a lantern" "To keep other people without lanterns from stumbling over me," was the blind man's answer. To be able only to tell others where not to go is a small gift, but it is something. Not every one can be a brilliant beacon in the world, but the humblest person can keep himself from being a stumbling block.—Exchange.

# The Essays of Macaulay

## Their Amazing Popularity in Great Britain—John O'London's Appreciation of Them—Some Causerie About the Great Author.

It is justly remarked by the editor of the little book before me that Macaulay's Essays have been "the commencement of a love of books in thousands of readers and self-educators." One might go further and say that the essays have intercepted many middle-aged men in the full tide of an unliterary life, and prevented them from going to their graves without any love of reading. To Bryon and to Macaulay belong the credit of this saving magnetism. It would be interesting to have statistics of the total sale of the essays. The particulars given in Sir George Trevelyan's life of his uncle are incomplete by nearly half a century. In the long-extinct "Travellers' Library" alone no fewer than 130,000 copies of the essays were sold before 1864. Writing within the copyright period, Trevelyan says that "since 1864 more than six thousand copies have, one year with another, been disposed of annually." Yet these figures must bear scant relation to those which could be produced now.

I.

It was in January, 1825, that Jeffrey, becoming definitely anxious about the "Edinburgh Review," wrote to a friend in London: "Can you not lay your hands on some clever young man who would write for us? The original supporters of the work are getting old, and either too busy or too stupid, and here the young men are mostly Tories" The hook thus cast at a venture secured Macaulay, then in his twenty-fifth year; and in August the Review contained the famous essay on Milton. The freshness, the glow and the arresting style of the article were instantly recognized. Today such an effect would be impossible, but in 1825 an article in the Edinburgh Review was certain to be read by the right people, and to be made known to the entire reading public in the degree it deserved. Macaulay found himself famous. Trevelyan tells how the family breakfast table in Bloomsbury was covered with cards of invitation. In the tumult of praise two things gratified the young writer above all others, and are thus related by his biographer: "A warm admirer of Robert Hall, Macaulay heard with pride how the great preacher, then well-nigh worn out with that long disease, his life, was discovered lying on the floor, employed in learning, by aid of grammar and dictionary, enough Italian to enable him to verify the parallel between Milton and Dante. But the compliment that of all others came most nearly home—the only commendation of his literary talent which, even in the innermost domestic circle, he was ever known to repeat—was the sentence with which Jeffrey acknowledged the receipt of his manuscript: "The more I think, the less I can conceive where you picked up that style.'"

II.

Since then the merits of Macaulay's style have often been questioned, but its effect has never been denied. It gives us, to say the least, words in magnificent and ordered motion. It may be the cavalry charge of prose, but to say this is to praise it. In any case, one retires from nice attempts to analyze and rank the style which astonished Jeffrey to remember how it astonished and rejoiced ourselves, and to pick out the passages which we repeated to the waves, or chanted in railway tunnels and wherever else the glory of words could add a joy to life. Macaulay's delight in a full world, a thriving society, and an advanced culture; his prodigious knowledge, his memory, his vocabulary, his health—these are elements in a style that lures the young mind by the loud vigor and symmetry of its operations. Of sentiment and subtlety there are enough in the essays to please a boy, which is to say, that there is very little of either. Macaulay's grand catalogue of the things that are is relieved to just the right extent and in just the right way. A boy had as lief read in Macaulay of the end of London as of the glory of Rome. Hear him take on his lips the famous passage on the permanence of the Roman Catholic Church:

"She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple at Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Macaulay revelled in these vast operations of Time. He wrote, in the essay on Machiavelli:

"All the curses denounced against Tyre seemed to have fallen on Venice. Her merchants already stood afar off, lamenting for this great city. The time seemed near when the sea-weed should overgrow her silent Rialto, and the fisherman wash his nets in her deserted arsenal."

And, again, in the "Sir William Temple":

"Lewis and Dorothy are alike dust. A cotton mill stands on the ruins of Marli; and the Osbornes have ceased to dwell under the ancient roof of Chicksands."

III.

It is sometimes said that in himself Macaulay lacked the admixture of melancholy which is always found in profound minds. But that sense of the transitoriness and vanity of human things was no insincere embellishment of his essays. Many expressions break out in his intimate diary as the language of his heart under the disciplines of life. On his thirty-fifth birthday he wrote in his journal these words of Sophocles: "The best of all is never to have been born; the next best, by far, having come to light, is to return as speedily as may be thither whence we came." To read Macaulay's life is to learn how human the Macaulay of the essays was, how unrhetorical and simple. A passage from a letter of 1833 to his sister Hannah on the death of Wilberforce is but one of many in this vein, and I will quote it:

"He was cheerful and full of anecdote only last Saturday. He owned that he enjoyed life much, and that he had a great desire to live longer. Strange in a man who had, I should have said, so little to attach him to this world, and so firm a belief in another; in a man with an impaired fortune, a weak spine and a wornout stomach! What is this fascination which makes us cling to existence, in spite of present sufferings and of religious hopes? Yesterday evening I called at the house in Cadogan Place, where the body is lying. I was truly fond of him: that is, je l'aimais comme l'on aime. And how is that? How very litle one human being generally cares for another! How very little the world misses anybody! How soon the chasm left by the best and wisest men closes! I thought, as I walked back from Cadogan Place, that our own selfishness when others are taken away ought to teach us how little others will suffer at losing us. I thought that, if I were to die tomorrow, not one of the fine people I dine with every week will take a cotelette aux petits pois the less on Saturday at the table to which I was invited to meet them, or will smile less gaily at the ladies over the champagne. And I am quite even with them. What are those pretty lines of Shelley?—

Oh, world, farewell!
Listen to the passing bell.
It tells that thou and I must part
With a light and heavy heart.

"There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would spoil my dinner; but there are one or two whose deaths would break my heart."

IV.

As young readers, most of us keenly enjoyed Macaulay's slashing review of Robert Montgomery's poems. On this, as on many of the Essays, the Life throws interesting light. Poor Montgomery received his castigation rather by accident than design. Macaulay had been at a loss for a subject, and realizing that Napier (now the editor of the "Edinburgh") would be counting on his help, he wrote:

"I have been thinking of a subject, light and trifling enough, but perhaps not the worse for our purpose on that account. We seldom want a sufficient quantity of heavy matter. There is a wretched poetaster of the name of Robert Montgomery, who has written some volumes of detestable verse on religious subjects, which, by mere puffing in magazines and newspapers, have had an enormous sale, and some of which are now in their tenth or twelfth editions. I have for some time past thought that the trick of puffing, as it is now practised by both authors and publishers, is likely to degrade the public taste, in a frightful degree. I really think that we ought to try what effect satire will have upon this nuisance, and I doubt whether we can ever find a better opportunity."

The result was the most merciless of all the Essays. The literary schoolboy, reading it, imagines, no doubt, that Montgomery never lifted his head again. It is rather a relief to know that the effect was not so tragic. The poet meditated a libel action, from which, however, he refrained—possibly because Macaulay's review did not, after all, do him much harm. The sale of the poems riddled by the critic was not interrupted, and new editions appeared long after.

V.

It is, however, as easy to tell stories of Macaulay's generosity as of his severity. One wonders whether Miss Aikin ever knew how kind he had been to her. The essay on Addison, founded on her book, treats her courteously and spares her feelings. But before the book ever appeared Macaulay knew its faults. Longman had sent him the proof-sheets, in which he found errors gross and numberless. He corrected them, and his corrections were shown to Miss Aikin, without disclosure of her adviser's name. Recounting the incident to Napier, Macaulay says: "The poor woman could not deny that my remarks were just; but she railed most both at the publishers and at the Mr. Nobody, who had had the insolence to find any blemish in her writings." When the book appeared, and Macaulay sat down to his essay, he wrote again to Napier: "I am truly vexed to find Miss Aikin's book so very bad that it is impossible for us, with due regard to our own character, to praise it. * * * I have found, I will venture to say, not less than forty gross blunders as to matters of fact in the first volume. Of these I may perhaps point out eight or ten as courteously as the case will bear. Yet it goes much against my feelings to censure a woman, even with the greatest lenity. My taste and Croker's are by no means the same. I shall not again undertake to review any lady's book till I know how it is executed." Tender as he had tried to be, Macaulay must have made Miss Aikin wince, if not weep, many times. In variation of his usual form, he took up her mistakes in foot-notes. This was one:—"Miss Aikin has been the most unfortunate in her account of this Rebellion. We will notice only two errors, which occur in one page. She says that the rebellion was undertaken in fav&or of James the Second, who had been fourteen years dead, and that it was headed by Charles Edward, who was not born."

VI.

The essay on Addison was acclaimed as one of the best. The Essays were destined to live. Indeed, Trevelyan says that he now "took pains to separate the part of his work which was of permanent literary value from those passing strictures upon his author, which, as a reviewer, he was bound to make, in order to save himself the trouble of subsequent revision and expurgation."

Such are some of the circumstances typical of the rest, in which the Essays and Reviews of Macaulay were given and re-given to the world. "The market for them in their native country," says Trevelyan, "is so steady and apparently so inexhaustible, that it perceptibly rises and falls with the general prosperity of the nation; and it is hardly too much to assert that the demand for Macaulay rises with the demand for coal."—John o' London, T. P.'s Weekly.

# SPEECH BY HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P.

## Young Canadian Addresses a Manchester Audience in Favor of the Budget—Some Telling Points—The Complaint of the Dukes.

As far as the limited accommodation of the Literary. Institute would allow the people of Altrincham, a suburb of Manchester, added their testimony on Aug. 30, to the popularity of the budget. The meeting was organized by the Budget League, and the institute was packed a quarter of an hour before the speakers arrived. Mr. W. E. Thompson presided, supported by Mr. W. J. Crossley, M. P., Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Sir William Bailey and others.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., said the only alternatives to the Government's proposals were to raise the sixteen millions of extra money required by means of a loan or by means of a Protectionist tariff. The raising of loans to meet current expenses was a cowardly policy in national affairs. Whilst England was today the only free trade country, it was also the only country which could pay its way without recourse to a loan. John Bull paid his way; every other country was in the pawnshop. —(Laughter.) The protection advocated by the Conservatives meant the taxation of many hundreds of articles that were the essential necessaries of life. Liberals would have nothing to do with such a policy.—(Hear, hear.) They had brought forward the budget as an honest attempt to distribute the burden of taxation fairly among all classes.

In a hurried review of the various clauses of the finance bill, Mr. Greenwood said, in reference to the increased whisky and tobacco taxes, that he who smoked and drank whisky must presumably have enough for the necessaries of life before he could spare anything for such luxuries. That was a fair assumption, and it was notable that the tobacco smokers and whisky drinkers had till now made no complaint. The reason was that the democracy of England was never backward in genuine patriotism when any reasonable demand was made upon it for the needs of the country.

### The Complaint of the Dukes.

"But," he went on, "when I hear of noble lords and great dukes and millionaires and well-to-do people of various grades complaining of the supertax and of the proposed charge on undeveloped land, and when I hear them suggesting as an alternative that millions of poor people should have their struggle for existence increased, I am bound to confess that I think their conduct unworthy of the meanest." (Loud applause.) As to the land clauses of the finance bill, Mr. Greenwood asked: "If these lucky owners of land accuse the Government of being robbers for taking one-fifth of the increment created by the public, what are we to call those (the landlords) who take four-fifths?" The meaning of the undeveloped land tax he stated by means of an illustration. The tax was only a halfpenny in the pound so that the owner of £100 worth of land would be asked to pay only 4s 2d a year, and the owner of £10,000 worth only £20 16s 8d a year. Those, he said, who could afford to hold land in the hope of a rise in the market price could well afford to pay such a small toll. (Applause.)

Mr. Greenwood quoted the case of the Duke of Northumberland, who sold to an education authority in the neighborhood of his estate a plot of land that was of a rateable value of 30 shillings per annum. The price asked was £1,210 per acre. "A duke is entitled to get all he can," Mr. Greenwood added, "though I should have thought that a great magnate who has waxed fat on the land without any great effort on his own part or that of his forbears, would have been the first to encourage the local education authority to get a good site for a school to be attended by the children of his own tenants and laborers. But dukes are not built that way." (Loud applause.)

### Lord Derby's Subscription.

As a contrast with Lord Derby's refusal (because of the budget) to renew his subscription of a guinea a year to the Cheshire Agricultural Society, Mr. Greenwood mentioned that the Earls of Derby had drawn millions of money out of the wonderful development of Liverpool and its environment. Out of Bootle alone the rent roll of the Earls of Derby was £100,000 a year. Yet Cheshire must struggle along without the lordly guinea. (Laughter and applause.) "The motive behind Lord Derby's refusal," Mr. Greenwood continued, "is unquestionably this—to try to persuade the people of Cheshire and of England that this budget is so drastic, is so exhaustive in its financial effect upon men like the Earl of Derby, that they really must close their purses to the last guinea. I say that the attempt to inculcate that idea into minds of millions of people is contemptible. (A Voice: "It does not come off.") I think we have too long considered certain exalted personages as rather more patriotic than they are." (Applause.)

Mr. W. J. Crossley, M.P., said there were people who called the unearned increment proposal of the finance bill socialistic. "The fact is, there is nothing socialistic about it," he added, "and if there were I would not care a straw, for if you get a good idea from the socialists why should you be such a fool as not to use it? (Applause.) I suppose the supertax is to some extent socialistic, but I most cordially agree with it." (Applause.) He believed that when the valuation of the land of the country was completed, some of the values disclosed would be extraordinary. It was not at all surprising that landlords and landowners were unwilling that such a work should be undertaken.

The meeting adopted unanimously a resolution in support of the budget and of "the constitutional rights of the House of Commons."

# THE RUSSIAN COUNTRY FAIR

## Long Array of Fruit and Vegetable Stalls—Methods of Bargaining.

A cucumber fair at Vladikavkaz—such revelations of the bounty of nature in the abundance of food and in strong limbs to be nourished by it I scarcely expect to see easily again, writes a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. The fair took place at one end of the great military road that traverses the Caucasus and connects Tiflis and the Persian marches with Rostof and the north.

In a great, open square, paved unevenly with cobbles, the stalls are set up. At one end are five open forges where horses are strapped in and shod. Behind these about a hundred sheep and lambs struggle together, while a shepherd milks the ewes into a bucket. At another end of the "bazaar," there is a covered place for cotton goods, and there the Georgian girls buys her kerchief and the peasant woman turns over all manner of brilliant printed cotton. Between the sheep and the drapery for a full hundred yards stand carts and barrows, full of cucumbers and tomatoes. The cucumbers are piled up in the carts like loads of stones for road making. The vendors stand beside them and shout their prices. The customers fumble about and pick out the best they can find.

Several thousand have to be sold before afternoon; more than half will not be disposed of before they are spoiled by the sun. Picture the peasants outbidding one another, fat and perspiring in the heat. Ten for three halfpence is the highest price; ten for a halfpenny the lowest. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon one will be able to buy forty for a penny just to clear. Meanwhile children are dancing about, eating them as one would bananas in England, munching them as if they were large pears, and in a way that would have brought bewilderment to the mind of Sairey Gamp, who so dearly loved a "cowcumber."

Scarcely less in evidence than the luscious green of cucumbers is the reposing yellow and scarlet of the tomatoes—golden apples they call them. These also must be disposed of; they go for a penny a pound, and the baskets of many traffickers are adorned by the purchase of them. Behind the cucumber row is the potato market, where for sixpence you may buy two stone of new potatoes. With these are a long array of stalls with vegetables and fruit, everything superabundant, and at surprising prices. Raspberries and apricots go at fourpence, cherries and plums at a penny, gooseberries at a halfpenny, blackberries at three half pence, and all this fruit in at the same time.

Strawberries came suddenly at the beginning of June, and as suddenly disappeared; the summer progresses at quick pace here. New laid eggs are sold at the fair at a farthing each, cheese at three-pence a pound, butter at ten-pence, bacon at four-pence and five-pence a pound. Herrings and river fish, sun dried and cured, are sold ten on a string for two-pence half-penny; live green crayfish, ten for three-pence. At shops near by mutton is sold at three-pence-half-penny and lamb at four-pence-half-penny a pound; beef at threepence.

The fair is, however, a poor man's market. The richer get their things at the shops, but it is difficult to persuade a peasant to buy at a shop when he can get what he wants at a fair. From time immemorial the country people have met and bargained at fairs, so that it is now in the blood. Hence it is that Russia is the country of fairs, having as its greatest object of that kind the fair of Nijni Novgorod, that stupendous survival of the old times. The difficulty of buying at a fair is no obstacle; the crowds of people, the mountebanks among them, the stalls without scales, the haphazard bargains and chance of bad money are more alluring than deterrent. Potatoes are sold by the pailful, cucumbers by the ten, fish by the string, bacon and cheese by the piece, and mutton mostly by the sheep.

One needs to be a connoisseur, a ready calculator and eye measurer if one is going to acquit oneself honorably in the eyes of the fair bargain drivers. No one ever takes anything at the price offered; every one chaffers and bargains for at least five minutes before settling yes or no. Then nothing bought is wrapped up. One has to bring one's own paper with one, or one may buy earthenware pots or rush baskets, and put togther the things that may touch without harm. A pound of meat without paper puts the unprovided purchaser in a dilemma. At the fair there is no dividing line between tradesmen and buying people. Whoever wishes may go and take his place, or he may take no place and simply hawk his things about through the crowd. There are men hawking old clothes, old boots, iced beer and ices.

At ten o'clock in the morning the scene is one of the utmost liveliness. Peasants are standing round the ice cream men and smacking their lips; would-be purchasers of mutton are standing among the sheep, weighing them and feeling them with their hands in primitive fashion at the back of the forges; meal and flour sellers, white from head to foot, are shovelling their goods into the measures of gossips; girls are raking over the cottons; the cucumber sellers are shouting, and those who have finished their buying are moving off with carts and barrows, sacks or baskets, as the case may be, and not infrequently one may see a man with a sack of potatoes in one hand and a fat sheep under the other arm.


A Sanitary Lesson

Of course, you realize the importance of absolute cleanliness in the manufacture of foods and candy, but do you discriminate rightly when purchasing? The real imported "Tobler's" Swiss Milk Chocolate is manufactured under the Swiss Government's control. Modern intricate machinery does away with all chances of contact with workman's hands. Sold in 5, 10, 20, 40c. packages, and at 50c. per lb.

Imported by Maclure & Langley, Limited, Toronto 5


# THE OLDEST LOVE LETTER KNOWN

## Written in Clay Four Thousand Years Ago—Women's Rights.

A love letter 4,000 years old has lately been discovered in Chaldea. The lady to whom it was addressed lived in Sippara, the biblical Sepharvani. Her beloved was a resident of Babylon.

In contrast to the position which women hold at the present day in the orient, they possessed in antiquity a great degree of freedom. In many respects the oriental woman of antiquity was graced with as much privilege as is the modern European woman. Particularly in Chaldea she could participate in trade, manipulate her own property, be a witness before court, and be the guardian of her own children. Of the position of women in Egypt we know less, but doubtless it was much higher than that of the present Mohammedan women. In one respect, however, it seems that custom has been changed very slightly, for marriage was essentially an affair of trade between the parents of the bridegroom and those of the bride. This is ascertained from the legal code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B. C. 2200. The future husband paid the price of the bride and her father provided her dower and trousseau. Under these circumstances there was no such courtship as precedes marriage in accordance with occidental ideas. Still, one may believe that many a love letter on papyrus or clay passed secretly between the hands of the bridal pair during the interval of their engagement.

The newly discovered letter is written in clay and probably dates from 2200 B. C. Though somewhat formal, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies hidden between its lines. It reads:

"To the lady, Kasbuya (little ewe) says Gimli Marduk (the favorite of Morodach) this: May the Sun God of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me, so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake?"

### TREASURES OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

What hidden treasures, chiefly in the way of ancient documents, still lie buried and undiscovered within the walls of our ancient cathedrals it would be difficult to estimate. That there are such is proved by the recent discoveries of Worcester Cathedral, where some thousands of documents hitherto lying unnoticed in the Edgar tower of the cathedral have been brought to light. Through the influence of a committee specially formed under the presidency of the bishop, these documents have been cleaned and catalogued and packed in boxes for preservation. Many of these papers are of great value, bearing upon the history of the see and illustrating religious life in early times. One of the most interesting of these documents is four pages of a very early copy, supposed to have been written under Italian influence in the south of France, of the "Romaunt of the Rose." It is surprising that all these papers were not previously unearthed. Their discovery now should prove an incentive to deans of cathedrals to look around for the possibility of similar discoveries.—Pall Mall Gazette.


NERVOUS DISORDERS

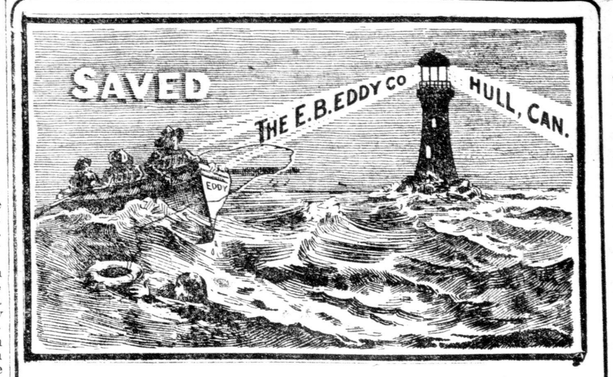
PROMPTLY CURED BY THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, remember that this is a sure and early sign of your nervous system being at fault. The mischief may develop slowly to a worse stage. You feel unaccountably weak and weary after exertion; you lose flesh; you turn against food and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. At times you are intensely irritable, greatly depressed and easily worried. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs and probably neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If these troubles are neglected they result in complete nervous collapse and possibly paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation by curing all forms of nervous disease. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment; when the blood is thin and weak the nerves are affected as described. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of good red blood, feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enable them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown.

Mrs. James H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N. B., says: "About two years ago I suffered so much from nervous prostration that I was little better than a helpless wreck. I suffered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite, and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about, and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable condition. As the medicine I had been taking seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the Pills for a couple of weeks, when I seemed to feel somewhat better, and this encouraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradually, but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own housework and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained well and feel that I owe my good health to the healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every other weak, sickly, worn out, nervous person should follow the example of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These Pills will send new blood coursing through the veins and bring brightness and energy to the weak and dependent. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.






LIVES AND PROPERTY ARE SAVED BY USING

Eddy's Silent SAFETY Parlor Matches



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

Pure—Wholesome—Economical

It is used by all the large Bakers and Caterers, as well as by the best home bakers and cooks. Food products that are produced in clean factories are best.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.



Does 6 Hours' Washing in 3 Hours—Without Extra Effort—Without Boiling




Naptha Soap eliminates over-night soaking of clothes, boiling and old-time rubbing. With cold or lukewarm water Naptho does a six hours washing in three hours, without extra effort, hustling or injury to yourself. Naptho is not a cold-water soap exclusively—it's just as good in boiling water.

Naptho makes the clothes clean, pure, sweet and does away with Wash Day Slavery.

Naptho SOAP

3



FREE! Positive Cure for Urine Weakness



SOME Children wet the bed and are spanked by mothers in hope of effecting a cure. Bed-wetting is not carelessness—there is a constitutional cause. Even grown-ups are troubled with this peculiar weakness. Mothers have consulted Physicians in search of a cure for their children, but all in vain. Don't spank the child, it is not to blame, and spanking does no good. I, Mrs. Summers, have studied this weakness, made researches, and finally discovered a positive, permanent cure. I want every mother who has children affected with bedwetting to write me today for my free home treatment, with full instructions. It won't cost you one cent—send no money—just your name and address. And you need not feel under any obligation, either. My treatment also cures adults affected with urine trouble by day or night. Remember, it costs you nothing, and is a positive cure, without trouble, danger, publicity or loss of work. Will you write me today? Don't wait—the final result of neglect is disastrous. Just address me: 3

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box W. 801 Windsor, Ont.

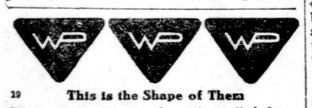

### THE PERIL OF THE ICEBERG.

The fear of icebergs has been partly removed in recent years by wireless telegraphy, but their presence on the seas is still menacing enough to cause anxiety to many a captain.

There is the unparalleled case of the steamer Portia in Notre Dame bay. In clear daylight an iceberg was sighted and passengers and crew begged the captain to approach nearer in order they might inspect and photograph it. The Portia, therefore, was steered close to the towering sides of the mighty berg, whose highest pinnacles glistened several hundred feet above the sea. Then the unexpected happened. There was an explosion like the shock of a volcanic eruption, and the mighty berg was riven asunder. One of the pieces split apart, grew topheavy and toppled over, its base far under water catching the Portia and lifting her high and dry some ten or twelve feet above the sea. The mighty overturning of the berg created enormous swells and these huges waves were the only things that saved the ship from destruction. The weight of the ship caught on its shelf of ice kept the berg from turning a complete somersault, and a huge swell picked up the vessel and launched her again, stern first, in the sea.—Harper's Weekly.


MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.


Taxicabs have become so popular in London that the demand for them exceeds the supply. A capital of $10,000,000 is already invested in them.

19 This is the Shape of Them

Throat-ease; sweet breath; relief from bad coughs; these you get when you use

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS—THE CANDY CURE

GOOD FOR BAD THROATS
DELICIOUS TO TASTE
DOCTORS APPROVE THEM

5 cents a Red-and-Yellow Box full

MADE BY PATERSON OF BRANTFORD



PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

## EXPLORER COOK STILL EXPLAINING

### He Tells of the Row Over His Supplies and What Was Told Whitney.

On Board the Steamship Oscar II. at Sea, Sept. 17 (via Marconi wireless to Cape Race, Nfld.)—"Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim. I shall be glad to set my foot on American soil."

This was the brief message Dr. Frederick A. Cook today asked the Associated Press to give to his countrymen as he nears home on the steamer Oscar II., bound from Christiansand, Norway, for New York. The Oscar II. is due to arrive there some time next Monday. Dr. Cook discussed freely with the Associated Press correspondent today the assertions of Commander Peary that he (Cook) had never reached the North Pole, and drew from him a detailed story of the causes that brought about dissension between the two explorers.

When he departed for the north, Dr. Cook said he left a depot of provisions at Annatok, north of Etah, in charge of Rudolph Francke and several Eskimos. Francke had instructions to go south aboard a whaler and return later. This he did, but missed the returning vessel, owing to a slight illness. He was then taken aboard Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and proceeded north.

"Commander Peary found my supply depot at Annatok," Dr. Cook continued, "and the Eskimos in charge told him that I was dead, which they fully believed to be true at the time.

"Peary placed two men in charge of the depot—Boatswain Murphy and another. Harry Whitney, the New Haven hunter, also remained there Murphy had orders not to search for me, but was told he could send Eskimos northward the following spring from the relief depot.

"When I returned from the pole unexpectedly, Harry Whitney was the first to see me, and tell me what had occurred. Whitney was placed in possession of the facts concerning my journey to the pole on the condition that he would not inform Commander Peary or his men of them. At the same time the Eskimos who had accompanied me north were told to maintain the strictest silence.

"When I went into the depot there was a dispute between myself and Murphy who delivered to me written instructions he had received from Peary, although he said he could neither read norw rite. These instructions showed that he was making a trading station of my depot, the contents of which had been used in trading for furs and skins."

Dr. Cook said he was intensely annoyed at this alleged wrongful use of his supplies, and threatened to kick out Murphy and his companion. Finally, however, he consented to their remaining at the depot as there was no other shelter in the vicinity for them.

"On one occasion Murphy asked me abruptly, 'Have you been beyond 87?'" Dr. Cook said. "But I was determined not to let Peary know of my movements, and replied evasively that I had been much farther north. From this statement has been converted the declaration that I had said that I had not reached the pole."

Dr. Cook declared that neither Harry Whitney nor his (Cook's) records are on board the steamer Roosevelt, and that, therefore, Peary's information concerning him emanated from Boatswain Murphy, who knew nothing of his movements. Dr Cook said also that he had made arrangements for the two Eskimos, who went with him to the pole and Knud Rasmussen, whom he met in Greenland, to go to New York and confirm the story of his discovery.

Dr. Cook is thoroughly enjoying his rest aboard ship after the strenuous days at Copenhagen. He sleeps ten hours each night, and spends a long time daily in writing and in walking the decks and conversing with the American passengers, who all have been formally presented to him by Benjamin Trueblood, president of the American Peace Society of Boston.


### EASY FOOD.

**Ready for Instant Use Without Cooking.**

Almost everyone likes a cereal food of some kind at breakfast and supper, but the ordinary way of cooking cereals results in a pasty mess that is hard to digest, and if not properly digested, the raw mass goes down into the intestinal tract where gas is generated and trouble follows.

Everyone knows that good food properly digested keeps the body well, while poor food, or even food of good quality that is poorly prepared and not digested, is sure to bring on some kind of disease.

The easiest food to digest in this line is Grape-Nuts, made from wheat and barley, and cooked thoroughly at the factory, some 12 to 16 hours being consumed in the different processes of preparation. The food, therefore, is ready for instant service and the starch has been changed to a form of sugar, so that it is pre-digested and ready for almost immediate absorption.

A Chicago young lady writes that she suffered for years from indigestion and dyspepsia from the use of food that was not suitable to her powers of digestion. She says:

"I began using Grape-Nuts, and I confess to having had a prejudice at first, and was repeatedly urged before I finally decided to try the food, but I have not known what indigestion is since using it, and have never been stronger or in better health. I have increased in weight from 109 to 124 pounds."

People can be well, practically without cost, if they will adopt scientific food and leave off the indigestible sort.

"There's a Reason."

Grape-Nuts food is crisp and delicious to the taste. It should be served exactly as it comes from the package, without cooking, except in cases where it is made up into puddings, and other desserts—Book of delicious recipes, and "The Road to Wellvile," in pkgs.

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**


The Automobile Club of France has offered a prize of $9,000 for a new fuel, which must be cheaper than gasoline and give as good results.

## TO SUBSIDIZE A LINE CANADA TO WEST INDIES

### A Direct Steamship Route to Ply Between St. John and the Islands.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—An arrangement is being entered into by the department of trade and commerce for the establishment of a direct steamship line between St. John, N. B., and the ports of the West Indies.

It has been decided to grant a subsidy for a new line, giving a tri-weekly service between St. John and a Mexican port, to be erected with steamers calling at the principal British West Indian ports.

There is believed to be a good opening for the development of a considerable trade in food products between Canada and the West Indies, that particularly in vegetables and fruit products.

No announcement is yet forthcoming as to the steamship company which will undertake the service.

## RAID ON THE BOOKIES

**Sixteen Operating at the Gravesend Track Placed Under Arrest.**

New York, Sept. 17.—Racetrack followers received as severe a shock today as that administered to prize-fighters yesterday, when the state, county and city authorities refused to countenance the bout between Stanley Ketchell and Sam Langford. Sixteen men, many of them well known members of the Metropolitan Turf Association, were arrested at Gravesend Bay, where the races were in progress and arraigned before the King's County court, charged with aiding and abetting in the employment of bookmakers.

The arrests were made by detectives from the office of the King's county district attorney on bench warrants granted by County Judge Fawcett. The men were taken into custody quietly, and it was some time before the news spread through the inclosure. Then there was a commotion.

The men arrested were Bertus Squires, Samuel Frank, John H. McLight, John McPherson, Ordando Jones, John Simpson, Charles Wilson, Albert Krons, Henry Willing, Walter J. Goff, Wm. Snow, Sigmund Ashman, Mark Reardon, Jerome Reardon, Harry Cohen and Michael Campion.

The men were taken before Judge Fawcett, of Brooklyn, where they all pleaded not guilty. They were released under $1,000 bail each for trial on Sept. 27.

## EARLE WITHOUT THE GIRL

**Affinity Artist Eludes Vigilance of Merry Villagers at Monroe.**

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 18.—It became known today for the first time in Monroe that Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the affinity artist who left there on Aug. 15 to go abroad for an indefinite time, had returned home and had escaped the warm welcome which the villagers had planned should be ever again make his appearance in Monroe. It is not known just when he arrived from abroad.

No one knew he was expected except the caretaker of his summer home, who met him at the station with a carriage. On alighting Earle apparently expected a warm reception, for he went to the carriage on a run and was driven rapidly out of the village.

He since has remained in seclusion, and the general public did not know that he was at home. The people of Monroe had hoped he never would return and are chagrined that he managed to get to his home without their having had a chance to show their dislike for him. All efforts to get an interview with him in regard to his association with Miss Dunn failed, for he will see no one.

## KILLED AT SHORT RANGE

**Long Island Political Leader a Victim of Hatred and Jealousy.**

New York, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Irving J. Nelson, wife of the Suffolk County political leader who was found dead, shot through the back, near his home at Islip, Long Island, yesterday, was submitted to a severe examination by the authorities today in regard to several important points connected with the mysterious murder of her husband. Mrs. Nelson and Augustus Schwartz, who boarded with the Nelsons, have been held as material witnessses.

Coroner Wm. B. Savage, who interrogated the woman for three hours, also questioned Schwartz, and said afterward that he was not satisfied with their narration of the events of the night when Nelson was shot.

Mr. Savage said he was convinced that the murder was committed through hatred or jealousy. There was every indication that the murderer had tried to conceal the crime by causing the horse Nelson was driving to run away after the man had been shot. A charge of buckshot had been fired into Nelson's back at short range.

Nelson had hired a team at the stable where Schwartz is employed Wednesday night and driven over to Bay Shore to attend a ball. His body was found the next day, and the contents of the carriage were scattered for a mile along the road where the horse had run away.

### HON. MR. BRODEUR SAILS.

London, Sept. 17.—A number of Mr. Brodeur's friends assembled today at Euston station to wish the minister bon voyage. He was asked if his visit was in every way satisfactory. Mr. Brodeur replied: "Absolutely."

### MAPLETON.

Mapleton, Sept. 17.—Misses Essie Hoover and Myrtle B. Charlton and Mesdames D. O. White, D. D. Finch and J. C. Dance furnished the entire programme at the monthly meeting of the Springfield Woman's Institute on Wednesday afternoon last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Charlton have returned after attending the funeral of the latter's step-brother, Mr. Hugh McLachlin, of Toronto.

Mrs. H. A. Cloes, of New Sarum, is the guest of her sister, Miss Myrtle B. Charlton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. White have returned after visiting relatives at Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Finch and daughter Clara, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Charlton, of Toronto, have returned home.

Miss Myrtle B. Charlton has returned after attending the London fair.

## BERESFORD'S PLAN FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE

### Says That if English-Speaking Races Unite Strife of Nations Can Be Ended.

New York, Sept. 17.—At the Pilgrim's banquet tonight Admiral Chas. Beresford expressed the belief that if the statesmen of the English-speaking countries could come to a common understanding, they could preclude the possibility of war.

In his introduction of Lord Beresford, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Pilgrims, the chairman declared that one of the brightest recollections of the club was the time it entertained the British admiral in February, 1903.

When Lord Beresford got to his feet, his face glowed at the clapping of hands that ran around the room.

Lord Beresford prefaced the things he had to say today about a union of English-speaking countries against forcible measures by saying that he had just come from Canada, and by telling the two things that had struck him there. One was what he termed the astonishing progress which he country had made since his last visit.

With this introduction, Lord Beresford jumped right into the meat of his speech. He was willing to admit that the situation looked somewhat dangerous as far as Great Britain was concerned, and he saw no alternative to coming forward with a great scheme of imperial defence.

"I do not mean that we should follow a policy of aggression," he continued, "we merely wish to hold what we have. But the supremacy of the sea is life and death to us. When it ceases to exist will come the end of the British Empire.

"With the United States it is quite different. Here you have the natural resources within convenient reach to enable your country to exist no matter what the standing of your navy may be among the nations. With us it is quite different," he repeated; "it is a matter of life or death.

"It is perfectly proper for a country to take whatever measures it may please to insure its protection. But if a country has five times as many ships as are needed to guard its coast line, it is only natural that it should be looked upon with suspicion by the other nations.

"We are not anxious for war, and it is not for that that we retain a large navy. But we want to be so strong that no one can precipitate a war against us.

"Now it remains to answer the question of how we can become impregnable. Surely the time has arrived for the English-speaking countries to combine together to prevent war. The English-speaking countries are trading countries. Trade is their business, their life and their existence. On trade depends the prosperity of their people. Why should not the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape and Canada, join with the United States to ward off the possibilities of war? Why can't the statesmen of these countries get together, and say 'There shall not be war?'"

Lord Beresford digressed here to say that the trip of the United States fleet around the world had been a feather in the cap of all Americans, and that the English navy had watched its progress, and had noted the fully equipped organization which had made it possible with the greatest admiration.

"At present I am a little nervous about the future," he went on. "But our position of strength is by no means one of aggression. It seems to me that it would be a simple matter for the five great English-speaking nations to unite for the purpose of protecting the bonds of friendship which now exist between them, and that by this means would be derived a benefit to humanity which would make tens of millions of people the happier."

## SCOTT FOR ANTARCTIC

**Is Sure He Can Capture the Honors For Britain.**

London, Sept. 17.—Capt Scott, the Antarctic explorer is convinced that if the British expedition which he will command does not start next year, other countries will take up the enterprise on the line of advance developed by British pioneers.

The prospect of raising the $200,000 necessary for the expedition is good. Thousands of letters of inquiry, many inclosing checks, have reached the office of the expedition, while interest and rivalry awakened by American enterprises in discovering the North Pole make more acute the general willingness to subscribe. No fewer than 7,000 men and boys, fired with the desire to obtain Polar glory, have written to Capt. Scott, begging to be allowed to join the expedition. One writes that although he is a foreigner he will willingly become a naturalized Briton if Capt. Scott will engage him. Many of Capt. Scott's former company want to rejoin him in his present undertaking. Dr. Wilson, who was physician to the discovery expedition which Capt. Scott commanded, has been appointed doctor of the expedition now preparing.


### Algonquin Park.

If you are fond of fishing, canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals, look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario. A fish and game preserve of 2,000,000 acres, interspersed with 1,200 lakes and rivers is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that Nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trips. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a trip. Excellent hotel accommodation. An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it free on application to Grand Trunk ticket offices. 75c

**MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.**


Government scientists who have been measuring them say raindrops vary in size from the merest speck of water to 2 inches in diameter.

## INDIAN MURDERS GIRL

**Actuated by Jealousy, Lover Deliberately Shot and Killed Her.**

Kenora, Sept. 17.—It is stated by some Indians that a murder has been committed at a point fifty miles south of here, an Indian having shot and instantly killed a young girl belonging to his tribe, saying afterwards that he mistook her for a bear. This assertion, however, is altogether disproved by the remainder of the tribe, who say that it was deliberate murder, actuated by jealousy. The Indian who did the shooting bears a bad reputation The local police have gone after the Indian, and it is expected he will put up a hard fight before he is captured The place where the affair took place is very desolate and wild.

## BIG PRICES FOR CROWN TIMBER

**Six Berths on Burned Mississauga Reserve Sold for as High as $13 37 Per Thousand.**

Toronto, Sept. 17.—One of the most successful sales of crown timber that has ever taken place in the province was concluded by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines at noon today, when six out of eight berths on the Mississauga forest reserve were disposed of to the highest tenderers, in accordance with the settled policy of the department.

The prices realized were among the highest ever secured, and in one case reached $11 37 for white pine per M., with $2 in addition for the regular dues.

"These are as good as we have ever received," said Mr. Aubrey White, the deputy minister, to a reporter.

The following sales were made:

Berth E, south half—James Munro, Pembroke; red pine, jack pine and spruce, $8 55 per M.

North half—Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing, white pine, $5 20; red pine, $3.

Berth I, north half—W. B. Russell, Toronto, white pine, $10 55; red pine, jack pine and spruce, $8 55 per M.

South half—Richard Fair, white pine, $11 37; red, jack pine and spruce, $8 55.

Berth J, north half—Booth & Shannon; white, $5 10; red, $3; jack pine and spruce, $1.

South half—J. G. Forgie, Pembroke; white, $10 55; red pine, jack pine and spruce, $8 55.

The north and south halves of Berth F were not sold.

Owing to the large number of tenderers the sale of timber for ties has not been decided. Several lumbermen, including Mr. W. A. Preston, M. P. P., are down here awaiting the announcement.

## CAUGHT BY AIRSHIP; SAVED

**Boy Is Carried Up 600 Feet in Accident in Germany.**

Frankfort, Sept. 18.—At an ascension of the Parseval dirigible balloon, in which Miss Katherine Wright, sister of Orville Wright, was a passenger, a boy became entangled in the loose rigging and was carried aloft swinging head downward by the legs.

The airship had attained an altitude of 600 feet before the pilot could check its course and bring it back to the ground. When the boy was released he was unconscious.

Orville Wright has gone to Berlin following a trip here in the Zeppelin dirigible balloon. Speaking of his sensations, he said ballooning did not compare with the flight of an aeroplane in the sense of power over the elements or the exhilaration from rapidity of motion.

Mr. Wright is to make another aeroplane flight in Berlin, after which he will begin the instruction of a representative of the company that has acquired the Wright patents for Germany.

## WORK ON G. T. PACIFIC

**Superior Junction to Winnipeg Line Is Almost Completed.**

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The National Transcontinental Railway Commission reports that steel-laying on the section of the road from Superior Junction to Winnipeg is now almost completed, and in case of any congestion in moving the western crop the road can be utilized next month for freight trains in connection with the G. T. P. branch from Fort William to Superior Junction. This section of the National Transcontinental, however, will not be ready to formally lease to the Grand Trunk Pacific until next year, as considerable work yet remains to be done to put the roadbed in standard condition.

While the road may be used to some extent this fall for freight traffic, it is not thought probable there will be any call upon it to relieve the congestion in the west. The existing outlets for grain and the unusually adequate preparations of the railway companies to handle the crop, coupled with the fact that the western farmers are this year showing a tendency to store at least a portion of their grain for later market prices, make the situation in the west this year fairly satisfactory, without calling on the National Transcontinental line to assist.

## BUTTER MAKING CONTEST

**List of Winners in the Competition at the Western Fair.**

During the butter-making competition that closed at the Western Fair on Friday, Frank Herns, secretary of Western Dairymen's Association, gave lectures on the different steps taken in making good butter and the care of milk, cream and separators. Fred Dean, of Guelph, was judge of the competition. There were 1,700 pounds of cream used, obtained from the St. Marys Creamery Company, making 516 pounds of butter.

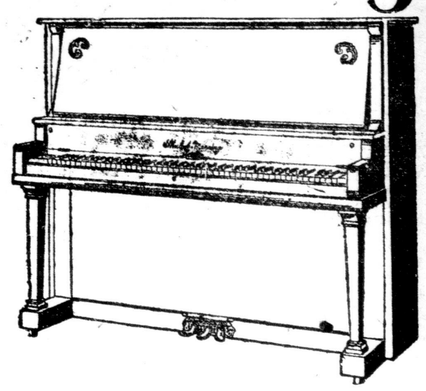
Following is the standing of the competitors: First, Miss M. L. Carrick, Guelph; second, Miss M. Johnston; third, Miss N. Carrick; fourth, Miss K. Wolfe, Guelph; fifth, Mrs. A. Simpson; sixth, Mr. G. Knight, Milton.

A silver cup donated by the Windsor Salt Company was presented to Miss M. L. Carrick for biggest score in the professional class.

In the consolation class: First, Miss K. Wolfe; second, Miss N. Carrick; third, Miss A. Green, Loyal; fourth, Mrs. W. Hill; fifth, Miss R. Patton; sixth, Miss L. Round, Sparta.


# Sherlock-Manning

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## WANTS EMPIRE TO OWN TELEGRAPH LINES

Sydney, New South Wales, Sept. 17.—The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, of the British Empire, which is now in session here, today gave its hearty indorsement to the proposal that the Empire own the telegraph services. It passed a resolution requesting the postal departments of the various governments to frame a combined scheme for complete state-owned electric communication between the motherland and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, together with a substantial reduction in rates, especially on press messages.

## CZAR BEATS DUMA

**Nicholas Finally Made Supreme Over Army and Navy.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The constitutional conflict, which nearly resulted in the retirement of the Stolypin cabinet last spring, has been adjusted by the publication of the fundamental laws, definitely delimiting the respective spheres of the Emperor and Parliament in the matter of the army and navy administration.

The decree sets forth that all legislative questions concerning the organization of the land and sea forces of the empire shall be subject to the immediate sanction of the Emperor as supreme war lord.

His majesty will pass also upon questions relating to the administration of the army and navy, including the estimates for the naval and military departments, provided no further appropriations are entailed.

But if fresh credits are necessary the supplementary amounts must be applied for in the usual legislative course, detailed statements as to the employment thereof being first submitted in the budget.

With regard to special military legislation, only such questions shall be dealt with in the ordinary legislative course as involve the amendment, elaboration or abolition of existing laws, or come within the sphere of legislative questions affecting other departments as well as the army and navy.





Ask your druggist for a free copy of "Hope For the Sick," a list of the principal ailments of mankind, with directions for their treatment. Compiled after very exhaustive research by two eminent physicians, Dr. J. S. Radway and Dr. F. C. Van Wyck. Valuable as a medical work in any home.


## PELLAGRA DISEASE

**Is Likely Caused by Poverty and Ill-Nourishment.**

Washington, Sept. 17.—Clinical analyses of many cases of pellagra have been made by surgeons of the marine hospital service in an endeavor to ascertain not only the cause of the disease, but also the methods of treatment.

The disease is peculiar to southern countries. As described by physicians and surgeons, who have come in contact with it, it is a combination of skin affection and insanity.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, of marine hospital service, who has made a special study of pellagra, and who has made a special report on the subject, is inclined to the belief that it is "essentially though not exclusively, a disease of poverty, ill nourishment, bad hygienic surroundings and often alcoholism."

In the judgment of Dr. Lavinder no specific antidote for the disease has been discovered, but the use of arsenic has proved beneficial in combating certain toxic manifestations.

### Mount Robson.

Advices have been received at the Grand Trunk general offices that Mount Robson, the highest and hitherto unassailed peak of the Rockies has been conquered by a Canadian, the Rev. Geo. Kinney, Methodist minister of Victoria. Mr. Kinney accomplished this remarkable feat unaided on Aug. 13, and has authentic proofs of the assent. Mr. Kinney started three months ago to climb the mountain and met with innumerable obstacles, but eventually reached the summit. Mount Robson is on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the Yellowhead Pass country. It is 13,700 feet high.

Professor Coleman, of Toronto University, has made two attempts to climb this mountain, one in 1907 and one in 1908, but was not successful at either time.

### GREAT POTATO CROP.

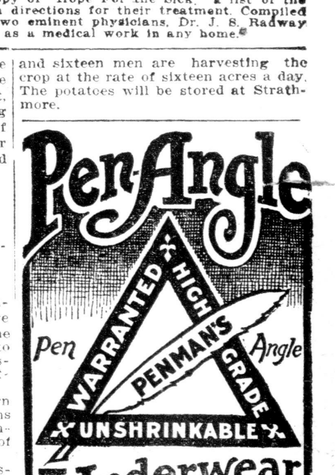
Calgary, Alta., Sept. 16. — Calgary businessmen announce that $12,000 is the profit they are securing from 160 acres which they this year leased in the vicinity of Strathmore, and planted with potatoes. They say that the crop now being harvested will average at least 200 bushels to the acre. Two four-horse diggers and sixteen men are harvesting the crop at the rate of sixteen acres a day. The potatoes will be stored at Strathmore.




**Dr. E. L. Rivenburg**
Proprietor.
TORONTO INSTITUTE AND SANATORIUM.

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# THE SCOTT INQUEST.

Continued From Page One.

"Is this the revolver?" asked Mr. McKillop, producing one.

A.—Yes.

"How long had you been living in this house?" asked Mr. Meredith, in commencing his cross-examination.

A.—About eleven years.

Q.—How many rooms? A.—Three downstairs.

Q.—And upstairs? A.—One room.

Q.—Who sleeps there? A. — My daughter.

Q.—There is only one door in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—From the door what do you enter? A.—The kitchen.

Q.—Where is the bedroom? A.—North of that, at the back,

Q.—What size is the house? A.—Sixteen feet by twenty-four feet.

Q.—What space does the kitchen occupy? A.—Over half of the inside.

Q.—Where was the revolver kept? A.—In our bedroom on the east side.

Q.—Does a door lead to it from the kitchen? A.—Yes.

**Revolver in the Bureau.**

Q.—Where was the bureau in which the revolver was? A.—In the back corner.

Q.—There is a drawer in the top where it was usually kept? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often and how long ago since you have used it? A.—A couple of times about two years ago when I shot a weasel.

Q.—Did you hear more than one shot? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know if it was reloaded? A.—No.

Q.—How long since you saw that revolver last? A.—On Sunday.

Q.—Did you go to the drawer? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are sure you saw it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You occupied this place under agreement with your father? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he paid you what wages? A.—$130 a year.

Q.—How long had you been taking your meals at your own house? A.—Only Sundays, some times.

Q.—And you left your wife there to get her own meals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Sometimes they were pretty scanty? A.—I wasn't there to see

Q.—She had been living this way for a year? A.—Yes

**Harvey Scott Was Powerful.**

Q.—Your father was a very strong and powerful man? A.—Yes.

Q.—Violent temper? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see him abuse your wife? A.—Yes.

Q.—Often? A.—Every once in a while.

Q.—What did he do to her? A.—Made threats to strike her.

Q.—Often? A.—Not very.

Q.—What other abuses was there? A.—Bad language very often.

Q.—Did you ever see him try to assault her? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know if he made improper proposals to her? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—She complained of that? A. — Yes.

Q.—Was she afraid of him? A.—Yes, she was.

Q.—Had he used violence to you? A.—Yes, often.

Q.—When was the last time? A.—On Sunday.

Q.—What did he do? A.—Threw the pail at me and it would have struck my head had I not stopped it with my hand.

Q.—Is that the mark? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did he do this? A.—Because I wanted to give the horses some hay, so I would not have to come back in the afternoon.

Q.—What did he do with the stick? A.—I ran away and he threw a heavy stick at me.

Q.—Had he often beaten you with sticks? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever resent him? A.—No.

**A Rough Customer.**

Q.—Did he ever strike you with anything else? A.—Yes, pitchforks, hoes or anything he had in his hand.

Q.—You tried to get away if you could and if you could not, took it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see him with a gun? A.—Yes, down at my place, firing at my dogs and hens.

Q.—When? A.—Last week.

Q.—He shot it off? A.—Not then, but he had before.

Q.—What was he doing? A.—He had been there repeatedly, shooting at the dog and chickens.

Q.—Were you afraid of him? A.—I ran away. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was his language very bad to your wife? A.—It couldn't be worse.

Q.—Your wife has been very delicate for some time, and appeared to be tired out? A.—Yes, through ill health, I suppose.

Q.—You went away that morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any reason why he should come? A.—No.

Q.—He knew you were away and that your daughter was away? A.—Yes.

**Wife Was Alone.**

Q.—And your wife would be alone in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who told you of your father's death? A.—Minnie Janes.

Q.—And did you hurry over? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you find him? A.—At my doorstep with his head a foot or foot and a half from the step.

Q.—Were any sticks lying around? A.—There were several, three or four feet long.

Witness was here asked by the crown attorney if he had seen his father strike his wife or use violence, and said he did not understand the question when it had been put to him before.

Q.—Have you seen your father strike your wife? A.—Yes, three or four times.

Q.—When was the last? A.—Seven or eight years ago.

Q.—She had him summoned for assault and he was fined? A.—No, he was fined for threatened assault.

Q.—Mr. Hughes says you told him you never saw your father strike your wife? A.—I do not recollect saying that.

**Mrs. Harvey Scott.**

Mrs. Harvey Scott, widow of the murdered man, was next called.

Q.—What is your full name? A.—Mrs. Susan Scott.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Scott leave your house on Monday morning last? A.—No.

Q.—What was the first you knew of his being away? A.—I heard him down at Wesley's house.

Q.—Where were you? A.—In the barnyard feeding calves.

Q.—Where was he? A.—At the east house near the

Q.—Was anyone there? A.—Mrs. Wesley Scott.

Q.—How far away? A.—About 7 or 8 feet.

Q.—You heard them both talking? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had he anything in his hand? A.—I couldn't say but he always carried a walking stick

Q.—Did you see any dog? A.—Wesley's dog was at the corner of the house?

Q.—Near them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see anything done to the dog? A.—No.

Q.—How long did you see them there? A.—I just saw them and then went on feeding the calves.

Q.—Did the folk apprear friendly? A.—No.

Q.—Was it a quarrel? A.—They were kind of quarrelling.

Q.—Did you see him go away? A.—No.

Q.—When you looked next? A.—Neither was to be seen.

Q.—Did you see either one go away? A.—No.

Q.—What next? A.—I heard the report of the revolver.

Q.—Coming from where? A.—From Wesley's house.

Q.—At that time you couldn't see either one? A.—No

**The Shot.**

Q.—How long was it from the time you saw them until you heard the shot? A.—Three to five minutes.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I looked up on hearing the shot and saw Mrs. Wesley Scott at the southeast corner. She beckoned me to come. I paid no attention, but went and took the calves back to the field.

Q.—What next? A.—I came back and got the milk after putting the calves in the field.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Wesley Scott? A.—No.

Q.—What then? A.—I started for the house and saw Alfred Scott and Joseph Vining coming walking up the road.

Q.—What then? A.—They were coming from Wesley's house towards our place on the road, and I went and asked them what was the matter, and they told me, "That the man was shot down at Wesley's." I went to the house and got a sheet and took it down. My husband was lying east of the door about a foot or two feet from the step. He was lying on his back with his feet toward the southeast.

Q.—Was Mrs. Wesley Scott there? A.—I went to the door and she was in the house.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—Yes; I said, "Who did this?" and she said, "I did it. He is out of the road, and I'll be out of the road, too."

**Might Keep Their Money.**

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—Yes; she said, "And you can all have your money now." I went away home.

Q.—Did you have any further conversation with her then or since? A.—No.

Q.—What time did your husband get up that morning? A.—At 6:15.

Q.—Did he complain of the cattle being in the garden? A.—Not that morning.

"Let's understand you," said Mr. Meredith, "You were in the barnyard. How far is that away from Wesley's house?"

A.—About twenty-four rods.

Q.—Was there anything to hide the view? A.—The stable door.

Q.—Were you behind it? A.—Yes.

Q.—How could you see it? A.—Just as I was going to the door I saw them.

Q.—You did not stop? A.—No.

Q.—You paid no attention to the talk? A.—No.

Q.—How close was your husband to the house? A.—Five or six feet away.

Q.—He was at the corner? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which way was he looking? A.—Towards the house or towards her.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—You couldn't tell exactly, as she was stepping around and he was, too.

Q.—Where was she? A.—Behind the house. She was looking towards the door of her house, and he was looking at her.

**Loud Talk.**

Q.—He was talking very loud? A.—Yes.

Q.—Shouting? A.—No. He always talked loud.

Q.—Wasn't this unusually loud? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was getting towards her? A.—No; both were moving.

Q.—You knew some quarrel was on? A.—I thought so.

Q.—Where was the dog? A.—Five or six feet away from them both.

Q.—What was the dog doing? A.—He was yelping.

Q.—As if being beaten? A.—No. He most always barks. I thought he was barking at Mr. Scott. He is usually kept on a chain.

Q.—Was he chained? A.—I can't say.

Q.—The next you heard was the shot? A.—Yes.

Q.—Three to five minutes after? A.—Yes.

Q.—Isn't it strange you did not stop and see about the quarrel? A.—I didn't want to get mixed up in their trouble.

Q.—You know he did not like her at all? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that he hated her with a bitter dislike? A.—He did not like her.

Q.—Did he take his gun down there? A.—Several times.

Q.—What for? A.—I never watched him and he never told me.

Q.—Did you see any sticks around? A.—No.

Q.—Did you go in the house? A.—No.

Q.—Was anybody else there? A.—No.

**What the Woman Said.**

Q.—You didn't ask her what she meant by saying "He's out of the road and I will be too"? A.—No.

Q.—What did she mean by saying "You will all have your money"? Had you been looking for your money? A.—No.

Joseph Vining was next called.

Q.—Were you driving along on the 5th concession on Monday morning last? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time? A.—Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

Q.—When you got to Wesley Scott's, what happened? A.—Mrs. Scott met me on the road about 30 rods south of the house and was crying. I asked her what was the matter and she said: "When you get up to the house you will see what I have done." I asked her what she had done and she said: "You will see when you get up to the house." I drove on and she turned and followed. I saw the body lying there outside the door and recognized it as Harvey Scott's. I drove on up to Harvey Scott's gate, tied my horse and went back. Mrs. Wesley Scott had gone in ahead of me and entered the house. I went over and saw the body by the steps. I went to the door and saw Mrs. Scott sitting at the end of the table. I did not speak to her. She was talking to Alfred Scott. He had come along with his son Arthur when I was tying my horse, and they went with me to the house.

Q.—Did you hear what she was saying?" asked Mr. Meredith.

"She said that 'If I'd got some of the money I'd have been a long way from here,' but she added to Alfred, 'But you've got the money and now you see what's happened.'"

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—Yes, she kept on talking. She seemed to be raving, and not responible for what she was saying. She was crying at the time.

Q.—Did she say anything about the abuse he had been giving her? A.—No.

**A Violent Temper.**

Q.—You have known Scott for some time, and he had the reputation of having a very violent temper, and very hard and cruel to his family? A.—Yes, I would judge so.

Q.—Was Mrs. Wesley Scott a nice woman, who apparently tried to do the best she could? A.—Yes.

Dr. W. R. Armstrong's testimony was next taken.

Q.—Did you know the late Harvey Scott to see him? A.—No.

Q.—Did you perform a post-mortem? A.—Yes, in the shed at Wesley Scott's.

Q.—Was Constable Gumb there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the cause of death? A.—A bullet wound entering behind the right ear, and leaving a little farther back behind the left ear.

Q.—Was one wound lower than the other? A.—The wound on the left side was a little lower down. The spinal cord was partially severed, and death would be instantaneous.

Constable James Gumb stated that he saw Harvey Scott's body when the post-mortem was being performed.

**Alfred Scott.**

Alfred Scott, brother of Wesley Scott, stated that on Monday morning last he saw Mr. Vining tying his horses and beckoning to him. On getting to the house he saw his father's body lying outside the door. Mrs. Wesley Scott was inside, and on going in she said: "Alfred, I have nothing against you. You have been a friend to me, and you can all have your money now. It will soon be settled." Nothing else was said.

**Minnie Janes.**

Minnie Janes, adopted daughter of the late Harvey Scott, stated that she had worked for six years at Harvey Scott's on Sept. 9.

Q.—Who was up first on Monday morning? A.—I was. He got up about 6:15.

Q.—What did he do? A.—I don't know. I went for the cows and then saw him again at beakfast-time.

Q.—Where did he go after breakfast? A.—I don't know. I went to the barn. I saw him at the granary while I was at the barn. He was standing there. I saw him again down at Wesley's house after I was done milking. He was standing about six or eight feet from the southeast corner of the house. Mrs. Wesley Scott was standing at the corner of the house. I could not hear either of them talking. He appeared to be whipping the dog, and it was yelping.

**About the Dog.**

Witness did not know what he was whipping the dog with, but could see that he had something. She did not remember whether either went away.

Witness saw no more, as she went into the calf stable. While in the stable she heard the shot.

To Mr. Meredith witness stated that she heard the dog yelping, and that made her look around. Mrs. Wesley Scott was facing south and was not looking towards the old man. He was stepping around and the dog was standing near by. He was beating it. The dog was between Mrs. Wesley Scott and the old man. Witness did not hear the shot until about five minutes after.

This concluded the evidence, and the judy retired, bringing in their verdict in about 45 minutes.

# THE BRITISH BUILD MORE WARSHIPS

## German Expert Draws Interesting Comparisons With Yards in Fatherland.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Privy Councillor Prof. Flamm, one of the greatest German authorities on shipbuilding and head of the shipbuilding section of the Higher Technical School at Charlottenburg, who took over in July a party of thirty students to England to visit the shipbuilding yards, has just published his observations and impressions. Here is a summary of the professor's conclusions:

In England, as in Germany, the shipbuilding industry is still very depressed. Empty docks and limitations of output, either by dismissal of workmen or reduction of the number of working days per week, mark the severe effects of the recent downward cycle of trade. On both sides of the North Sea, however, naval shipbuilding has kept a number of works busy. At present there are in course of construction in England 69 men-of-war, registering in all 223,950 tons, of which 57 vessels, with a tonnage of 174,350 are for England, and 12, with a tonnage of 49,600 for foreign countries. Of course these orders affect only a small part of the industry, and this is especially noticeable in England, where the number of yards is so much larger than in Germany. England possesses about 93 middle-sized and larger yards. Germany only 43.

**Comparison of Output.**

The following figures of the relative output of the two countries are too eloquent to need any explanation or comment:

| | Gt. Britain, Tons. | Germany Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Building | | |
| 1906 | 2,030,900 | 366,953 |
| 1907 | 1,847,200 | 315,584 |
| 1908 | 1,077,226 | 322,133 |
| Orders for foreign Countries only. | | |
| 1906 | 406,000 | 29,243 |
| 1907 | 547,000 | 30,102 |
| 1908 | 376,600 | 3,963 |

Some of England's supremacy in orders for foreign navies is due to governments, formerly in the habit of ordering their vessels in Germany now placing them in England. The reason for this change may be found in the superiority of British representation in foreign countries, and in the quality of British construction, which leads the world. Very frequently, too, British builders underbid all competitors. Why, asks Professor Flamm, do so many British yards build for German account?

Because the merchant orders where he can buy cheapest, other essential conditions being the same. To produce cheapest and best the Englishman does not hesitate to buy part of his material of the party found in different yards various river and other cranes built by German firms.

**Report Significant.**

The German professor's report is very significant, especially when taken in connection with a British parliamentary return just issued giving details of the naval expenditures of the principal naval powers. To effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of England and of the other naval powers it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of England and obtain the expenditure relating to pensions, coastguard, reserves and steamship subsidies, as there are no votes for these services in the other naval expenditure under Great Britain. In the case of France pensions to other than flag officers are not provided for. As regards Italy the vote for the mercantile marine includes provision for premiums on navigation with the vote for steamship subsidies in Great Britain. The return shows the following totals for the current financial year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $175,713,500 |
| France | 66,769,125 |
| Russia | 50,144,155 |
| Germany | 97,690,940 |
| Italy | 33,760,455 |
| United States | 143,893,885 |
| Japan | 36,014,115 |

It will thus be seen that England and the United States lead all the others. A British naval officer, discussing these figures recently, said:

"The United States is spending money in naval construction with the deliberate intention of bankrupting Germany. Bankrupt nations can't fight."




**King Dodo.**

In the absence of suitable operatic material, revivals seem to be the order in the theatrical world, and last evening one of them, that of "King Dodo," was presented at the Grand Opera House.

It came like a message from a dear old friend, and like good wine it certainly has improved with age.

To say that it pleased the large-sized audience is simple justice, but as a matter of fact, it was at once a surprise and a delight. For freshness, brightness, richness of music and cleverness of lines it is hard to equal, and no attraction has pleased so much since "The Merry Widow" was here as "King Dodo." As the sporting editor says, it had it over the rest like a circus tent.

There is no more plot to it than any other musical comedy. The story deals with the efforts of King Dodo to renew his youth, and in seeking out medicines and springs and other elixirs of life, the complications of the play are melodiously worked out.

This plot is merely the excuse for the introduction of many pretty songs and choruses and much fun.

To give the play justice, it is simply necessary to state that it is an improvement on the original company, and more than that no appreciative listener can say. That is flattery with an upper case F. Nevertheless it is true.

The cast is an exceedingly good one, well balanced and with marked ability.

William Friend as King Dodo is a real treat. He has all the good old stuff with him, but he has much that is new, and he presents it with an unctiousness that is refreshing. He is really funny.

Miss Eleanor Kent, the prima donna, is a statuesque beauty who has been here before, but who adds to her coterie of friends every time she comes. Last evening she sang well, clothed herself so that the lily of the field had not much on her, and in other ways worked herself into the good graces of her audience. She can come again any old time.

Zoe Barnette and Mabel Bunyea in their respective roles made instantaneous hits. Both are exceedingly graceful dancers, and sing well. They are charming girls, both of them—beauties of a different type, but fetching.

Miss Laura Millard as Queen Lili was excellent, her singing being worthy of particular mention. Her best song was "Claim Thou Thine Own," which was splendidly done.

Osborne Clemson sings well, while Charles Udell and Herman West showed themselves possessed or great ability.

A word should be said about the chorus. This looks like a real one. The girls look pretty, sing well, and dance gracefully They are as good as anything in the show.

This opera will be given this afternoon and evening, and if its real merits are recognized, standing room only will be the answer. It is worthy of all that has been said in its favor and then some.

## TIME IS WITH RUSSIA.

Russia more than any other power can afford to wait, and a decade is nothing to her life. We have often called attention to the prodigious increase of the Russian population in spite of a death rate far higher than it ought to be. Glance at the Statesman's Year Book issued the other day, and a calculation will show that in the course of this year or early in next year the population of the Russian Empire will reach 160,000,000. Despite neglect, famine, war, it has increased by thirty millions in the last dozen years alone—since the census of January, 1897. The figures show that there is yet not the slightest sign of any decrease in the birth rate. Yet the death rate falls steadily, though very slowly. So that even the ratio of national growth rises. In another period as long as that which has elapsed since the present Czar came to the throne, the population within the present limits of the Russian Empire will reach 200,000,000. And it is a process that will have its effect before many years have elapsed. If Russians are at one in developing their defensive strength to the utmost, if they adopt as their motto, "Organize, organize, organize—and wait," they will not have to wait long before the scale that kicked the beam in the Bosnian crisis begins to redress the balance.—Fortnightly Review.


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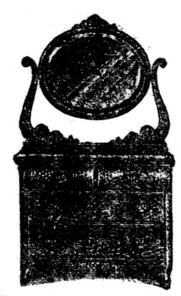
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# CRUCIFIXION DATE WAS APRIL 18, 29 A. D.

## A Professor Reaches This Conclusion Through Astronomical Calculations.

London, Sept. 18.—Prof. L. H. Weston, of Portland, Oregon, makes a very interesting calculation, fixing the date of the crucifixion of Christ on April 18 at noon, in the 74th Julian year, or the 29th year A. D. He does it by computing the position of the sun and moon.

According to Prof. Weston, the full moon occurred at 7:41, Jerusalem mean time, on the 17th of April, 74 Julian. This was a Julian Sunday and was the thirteenth day of the moon by the Jewish calendar. It was a rule of law among the Jews that the day began at sunset; hence the calendar of Caillippus invariably called that day following the sunset immediately after full moon the 14th day of the moon and a Sunday (sun's day). Thus, the full moon occurred at 7:41 in the morning of the 17th of April, Julian year, and that in the calendar of Caillippus was the 13th day of the moon, or the one before the 14th, and was a Jewish Saturday.

The Passover was always celebrated on the 14th day of the moon next following the solar ingress into the first degree of Aries, the vernal equinox, and it must always, by law, be celebrated on the 14th day of the moon, as shown on the calendar calculated by the priesthood.

In the Julian year 74, the sun entered Aries at 5:26 p.m., on March 22, which was a Tuesday. The new moon following was at 1:19 p.m. April 2, a Saturday. Full moon, then, falling on the 17th at 7:41 a.m., shows Tertullian, the Latin historian, to be correct in affirming that the Passover feast was on the 18th of the calends of April.

Again, says Prof. Weston, modern ecclesiastical authorities on chronology find it impossible to assume that Christ was born later than 4 B. C. and Tertullian clearly states the nativity occurred in the forty-first of the Augustan monarchy and the twenty-eighth after the death of Cleopatra. Thus in the 750th year of Rome, or 4 B. C., Christ was more than 32 years of age, for His ministry began the third year before the crucifixion. He was 33 years old in 29 A. D.

Irenaeus says the crucifixion was at the end of Daniel's seventy weeks of prophecy. This ends about the commencement of the sixteenth year of Tiberius and the second year of the 202nd Olympiad. More exactly, the sixteenth year of the reign of Tiberius began on Aug. 19, 74 Julian, and the first year of the 202nd Olympiad ended on July 14, 74 Julian, and this date also ended Daniel's seventy weeks. But the crucifixion was at the Passover three months before the end of the Olympiad. Irenaeus used round numbers, and the fractional year is one-fourth minus. Accordingly, says Prof. Weston, it would seem impossible to set any other day for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ than Monday, April 18, Julian year 74, at noon (sixth hour) Jerusalem.


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## IN A PERSIAN DESERT.

One of the things most difficult for the well-read man is to reconcile the accounts of Persia as given by Herodotus, Xenophon, Plutarch and other classic writers with the condition of that country today, as set forth with accuracy and photographs by modern travellers. All of us have our imaginative faculties thrilled when reading of Cyrus and Darius, of Xerxes and Alexander, of Pompey and Crassus, of even the later days as described in the "Arabian Nights." The hanging gardens of Babylon are a waste. Petropolis is a ruin, and an impressive one at that. The lions roam through Ecbatana, and the tomb of Cyrus the Great rises from a desert plain. A modern Omar Khayyam could not with the utmost exercise of his imagination produce a Persian garden of the sort described in the Rubaiyat.

What has happened since the days of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan—to go back no further—that has turned this fairest and richest part of the world into a desert? Did the old classic writers lie in generous fashion? We should feel called upon to believe so, save that in all the desolation of their ruin the relics of those palmy days have a majesty that bespeaks a former grandeur which cannot be denied. That the King of Babylon or the King of the Medes and Persians could call forth men in enormous numbers to fight battles cannot be denied. Even if we deny that Xerxes crossed the Hellespont with a million well-equipped soldiers, he must have collected one of the greatest armies which ever trod the earth. And it is evident that he did not exhaust his resources.—Philadelphia Inquirer.


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# Color Line in Matrimony

## New Law in Louisiana Rigidly Enforced—Squalid Tragedies Brought to Light—White Men Who Won't Desert Their Negro Mates—Fewer Cases of Violation of Law Than Were Expected.

District Attorney Adams, of New Orleans, has announced his determination to enforce, without fear or favor, the law passed at the recent session of the Louisiana Legislature that makes the living together of whites and negroes in marital or illicit relations a crime punishable with imprisonment at hard labor. He has asked and has received the assistance of the police in running down cases of the kind, and has even promised that anonymous accusations shall be investigated. There is already a large crop of charges, and the belief is expressed that the prosecution will be kept up with such vigor as to break up a practice almost as old as New Orleans.

The law is not popular with the officials or the politicians, who are afraid that in enforcing it, they will run into some old friend or distinguished official. As a matter of fact, the law would not be upon the statute books of Louisiana today but for the women and especially the women's club of New Orleans. Miscegenation was quite general in New Orleans before the civil war, when the ambition of many free negro women was to become the placees of white men. The practice had no connection with slavery.

Intermarriage of whites and negroes was prohibited, but no attempt was ever made to suppress this practice. Public sentiment even did not frown on it, and the result was the large mulatto quadroon and octoroon population in New Orleans. This is rapidly disappearing and being swallowed up in the mass of the negro population. When the process of amalgamation is completed the negroes of the southwest will be a nearly homogeneous race with a 10 per cent streak of white blood.

During the short period of Republican and negro domination intermarriage between the races was permitted but there were comparatively few marriages. Less than a dozen white women, and most of those foreigners, married negroes. As soon as the whites secured power again this intermarriage was prohibited.

As the movement for the segregation of the races grew stronger efforts were made to break up the old placee system. It seemed impossible at first to secure any legislation on this subject and all bills on the subject died in committee or were pigeonholed, giving rise to the suspicion that some people higher up did not want the law.

In a number of parishes, particularly in north Louisiana, the whites got tired of waiting for the desired legislation and set to work to put an end to unions between whites and negroes by the methods of Judge Lynch. White men and negro women living together were visited by mobs of a secret organization, calling themselves "Caucasians," taken to the woods and whipped or tarred and feathered. They were warned that the next visit would be more serious, but there were no second visits. A few of the offenders left the country. Those who remained, recognized the force of popular opinion and bowed to it.

But the reform was limited to a few parishes. For the final passage of the law the women's clubs are mainly responsible. The Era and Arena clubs demanded the law. The subject was carried into the newspapers by the women. The Governor in his message to the Legislature insisted upon the passage of a strong anti-miscegenation law.

The law as passed requires every judge at every meeting of the grand jury to call the attention of the latter to the new law, to read and explain it to them and to instruct them to investigate all cases of miscegenation reported and to find indictments. The statute has been followed very unequally throughout Louisiana. While in some cases the judges delivered the charges required of them, in others they neglected to do so and in still others the grand jury ducked the investigation.

In Natchitoches, Madison and East Carroll parishes practically all the white violators of the law were indicted. They were thoroughly frightened and a number of them fled to Mississippi, from which state they effected a compromise. They agreed to plead guilty and the judge accepted their plea and suspended sentence, with the understanding that they were to comply with the law. This method of dealing with violations of the law has been generally followed. Only a few persons were sent to prison. In a few other cases the couples fled the state rather than break up their relations.

One point was very clearly proved by these cases, that miscegenation in Louisiana is far less common now than ever before and less common than was generally supposed. In the parishes where the law was rigidly enforced and where the investigation was most thorough, there were only twenty-one indictments to a negro population of 50,000 and a white population of 30,000, indicating possibly two out of three hundred cases in the state outside of New Orleans.

Little or nothing was done in New Orleans. Then the case of a white man and a quadroon woman who were sentenced to eight months in prison, stirred the District Attorney to action. There were several unusual features in the Treadaway case which impressed it on the public mind.

Stephen Treadaway, who is a white man of good family, had been living with Jeannette Blazio, a quadroon for several years in Plaquemines parish. When it became too hot for them there they moved to New Orleans, thinking they would pass unnoticed in the city, but the case was called to the attention of the authorities and the couple were arrested.

Treadaway entered the usual plea in such cases, namely, that he himself was a negro, or had told the woman so. This was clearly disproved. The case was also striking from the fact that his aged father, his brother, his uncle and his brother-in-law testified against him, declaring that they would rather see him a felon in convict clothing than living with a quadroon woman, and thus disgracing his family. These "Roman father" sentiments adequately express white sentiment in Louisiana on the subject.

On the evidence that it was possible and indeed easy to convict for violations of the new law, public sentiment demanded its enforcement, and that New Orleans was becoming a refuge for all such mixed color couples in Louisiana and Mississippi, the demand was made that the law be rigidly enforced. The District Attorney has promised this, and has called on the police to assist him in his investigations. Arrests are being made daily and many squalid tragedies and ugly skeletons are brought to light.

Among those who have been arrested are Stanhope P. Turnbull and his wife, Charity Turnbull. The case is worrying the authorities.

Turnbull is a man of excellent white family. His uncle was administrator of accounts of New Orleans, his grandfather United States District Judge. Mrs. Turnbull has always been regarded as a negress. She has a negro son who lives with her and Turnbull and bears Turnbull's name; and her daughter, unquestionably a negress, is the wife of J. Madson Vance, the leading negro lawyer of Louisiana. Mrs. Turnbull has always associated with negroes, was married to Turnbull by a negro preacher, has always ridden in the negro section of the street cars and frankly confesses her first husband was a negro; but she insists that nevertheless she is white, the daughter of one Gottlieb Lindermayer, a German.

She became submerged, she declared, living with the negroes until she lost all relations with her own race, the white. She rode in the Jim Crow sections of the cars set aside for the negroes, went to negro churches, became so identified with them that she was believed by white people and negroes to be of colored descent.

It is of course no easy matter to investigate a case like this, because there are no old birth records in New Orleans. Besides, the question arises whether a white man and negro woman who contracted a marriage at the time when such marriage was possible under the laws of the state, can be afterward separated and punished for living together. In Mississippi this has been done, the marriage dissolved, and the husband and wife sent to the penitentiary.

From the little suburban station of Lee, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, several cases of miscegenation have been brought in, and there seems to be a very considerable mixture of races there. Lee is really a part of New Orleans, but it is fifteen of twenty miles from the city proper, almost completely isolated in the Chef Mentum Swamp. Mixed couples, taking advantage of the isolation of the place, have retired there to carry on a little truck farming.

The first arrests were of a white man named Joseph Lawrence, and a colored woman named Lillie Delavolois, who have been living together for thirty-odd years. It was while investigating this case that the police found miscegenation general among the farmers, fishermen and other classes of people at Lee Station, where the dividing line between negroes and whites seems to have been battered down. There does not appear to be any certainty of correcting this condition of affairs or enforcing the law.

The people are obstinate in the matter and are standing together in their opposition to the statute. The white men—that is men supposedly white—swear that they are negroes. There are no official records to prove the contrary, and their neighbors, many of whom are in the same fix, refuse to testify against them as to their color. The cases will be prosecuted, although it is doubtful if the state can prove the men to be white if they swear they are negroes.

As a general thing the authorities do not find it difficult to deal with violations of this law. In most cases an indictment is sufficient to insure compliance with the llaw. In more extreme cases in which parties are obstinate the general remedy of emigration is usually adopted and probably half the violators of the law have left or will leave Louisiana to escape the penalties of the statute.

As was to be expected there has been a protest against the rigid enforcement of the law because of the scandals it may turn up and the old and half forgotten tales that such and such a family has negro blood in its veins.

"The whole matter had better be allowed to rest," a leading citizen said publicly the other day. "I am afraid a terrible condition of affairs will be stirred up if the police and District Attorney persist: In seeking to bring into the limelight persons who have gone astray."

This is the old fear of scandal that is probably responsible for the difficulty in passing the law and for the loss or destruction of some of the old church records of marriages and births but it will not check the present movement.

It is noticeable that in this campaign not one word of protest has come from the negroes. In a large majority of the cases brought up the white offenders have sworn that they were negroes and have thus, so far as the law is concerned, made themselves negroes and cut themselves off from the white race. The laws of Louisiana, like those of most of the other states, declare that a person who is fifteen-sixteenths white is white, but leaves the octoroon, seven-eighths white, in the negro class. Thus some negroes are becoming whites, while, because of the new law, some whites are becoming, or at least swearing themselves negroes.

# HENRY GEORGE'S LIFE AND WORK; ORIGN OF PROGRESS AND POVERTY

## A Self-Taught, Self-Made Man—Arrived in California Penniless—Hard Work to Get His Book Published.

(By Elbert Hubbard, in N. Y. American.)

Henry George was born in 1839. He died in 1897.

He was that rare, peculiar and strange thing—an honest man.

All accounts go to show that from very childhood, Henry George was singularly direct and true. His ancestry was Welsh, Scotch and English in about equal proportions, and the traits of the middle class were his, even to a theological sturdiness that robbed his mind of most of its humor.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia, in 1839, on Tenth street, below Pine, a house still standing, and which should be marked with a bronze plate, but is not. Henry George took on a good many of the moral traits of his Quaker neighbors.

His father was a clerk in the customs house, having graduated from a position as sea captain, on account of an excess of caution and a taste for penmanship.

The children old enough to work, got jobs and Henry of the red hair and freckles, found a place as printer's devil at two dollars a week. College was out of the question.

When Henry George was sixteen, the restlessness of coming manhood found expression, and he shipped before the mast and sailed away to the Antipodes.

At seventeen he was back at the case, setting type, and getting a man's pay, because he was able to "rastle the dic," which means that he was on familiar terms with the dictionary and could correct proof.

Education is matter of desire, and the printer's case with bad copy to revise, is better than "English Twenty-two" at Harvard. Henry George moused nights at the Quaker Apprentices' Library, and he also read Franklin's "Autobiography." His mind was full of Poor Richard maxims, which he sprinkled through his diary; but, best of all, with seven other printers he formed another "Junta," and they met twice a week to discuss "poetry and economics." It was very sophomoric, of course, but boys of eighteen who study anything and defend it in essays and orations are right on the highway which leads to superiority.

Henry George worked and read, and the "Junta" gave him the first taste of that intoxicating thing, thinking on one's feet. We grow by expression, and never really know a thing until we tell it to somebody else. Henry George was getting an education, getting it in the only way any one can, or has, or does—getting it by doing.

But the wandering lust was again at work; California was calling—the land of miracle—and printer's ink began to pall.

Ships in need of sailors were lying in the offing.

When young Henry took a walk it was always along the docks. He knew every ship there in the Delaware, and visited with the sailor men who told of the happenings in far-off climes. News from California much interested him. California was another America, hopelessly cut off from us by an impassable range of forbidding mountains reinforced by desert plains, peopled only by hostile savages. But the sea was an open highway to this land of enchantment. California called.

And finally Henry George overcame temptation by succumbing to it, and sailed away southward in the staunch little ship Shubrick, bound for the modern Eldorado by way of Cape Horn. It was a six months' passage, with many stops and much trading, and time seemed lifted out of the calendar and thrown away.

Henry George arrived in California penniless. But he had health and a willingness to work. He became a farm hand, a tramp peddler, a laborer shovelling gravel into the sluiceway and standing all day knee deep in water. It was all good, for it taught the youth that life was life, and wherever you go you carry your mental and spiritual assets, as well as your cares on the crupper.

Then there came a job in the composing room of a newspaper and the lifework of Henry George was really begun, for his employers discovered that if copy was scarce he could create it.

When twenty-one we find our young man one of six printers who brought out the Evening Journal. Henry George was foreman of the composing room, but took a hand anywhere and everywhere. A curious comment on the business acumen of the Journal men lies in their agreement that all should have an equal voice in the policy of the paper. Hence we infer that all were equally ignorant of the stern fact that in business nothing succeeds but one-man power. So the Journal went drifting on the rocks in financial foggy weather and the hungry waves devoured her.

When fate desires a great success she sends her chosen one failure. Henry George at twenty-two was ragged, in debt—and also in love.

The lady in the case was Miss Fox, ward and niece of the landlord with whom the impecunious printer boarded.

Annie Fox and our printer read "Dana's Household Book of Poetry," with heads close together.

The inevitable happened—they decided to pool their poverty in the interests of progress. To ask the landlord for his blessing seemed out of the question, in view of the fact that the printer was two weeks behind in his board. The girl had the proverbial clothes on her back.

There are three great epochs in life—birth, death and marriage. The first two named you cannot avoid. Since life is a sequence, no one could say what would have happened had not this or that occurred. Mrs. George proved an honest, intelligent, earnest, helpful wife.

The day after his marriage the bridegroom found work in a printery at twelve dollars a week, and thus was the pivotal point safely rounded.

Henry George graduated from the case to the editorial room. He worked on all the newspapers, by turn, in San Francisco and Sacramento, and had come to be regarded as one of the strongest editorial writers on the coast. The business office was beyond his province, and as a newspaper was a business venture and is run neither to educate the public nor for the proprietor's health, the manager did not look upon Henry George as exactly "safe." And hence the reason is plain why George was regarded as a sectional bookcase and not a fixture.

At thirty he evolved to a point where the New York Tribune asked him to write a signed editorial for them on the Chinese Question. Then he wrote for the Overland Monthly.

After his thirty-sixth year Henry George slipped by natural process into a semi-religious order of Melchisedek. He was spokesman for those who had no social standing, a voice for the voiceless, a friend to the friendless, even those who were not friends to themselves. But at thirty-seven he was up on the mountain side, where he saw to a distance that very few men could. He felt his own dignity and knew his worth. The president of the University of California, recognizing his ability as a thinker and a speaker, asked him to give a course of lectures on economics.

Henry George studied economics first hand. The dignified frappe which he received in way of honorarium for his university lecture had its advantages. People in San Francisco wanted to hear what the editor had to say as well as to read his utterances. He was invited to give the Fourth of July oration at the Grand Opera House—a very great compliment.

Henry George was a reformer, and reformers have but one theme, and that theme is Liberty. We grow by expression. There is no doubt that the university lecture and the Fourth of July oration added cubits to the stature of Henry George. In these two addresses we find the kernel of his philosophy—a kernel that was to germinate into a mighty tree which would extend its welcoming shade to travellers for many a decade to come.

### Progress and Poverty.

"Progress and Poverty," like every other great book (or great man), was an accident. The book was ten years in the incubation.

It began with a newspaper editorial in 1869, and found form in a volume of five hundred pages in 1879.

The editorial merely called attention to the fact that California, in spite of her vast wealth, was peopled, for the most part, with people desperately poor, and that ground in the vicinity of any city, town or place of enterprise was held at so exorbitant a figure that the poor were actually enslaved by the men who owned the land. That is to say, the men who owned the land controlled the people who had to live on it, for man is a land animal, and can not live apart from land any more than fishes can live at a distance from water. And, moreover, we tax for the improvements on land, thus really placing a penalty on enterprise.

The article attracted attention, and opened the eyes of one man at least—and that was the man who wrote it. He had written better than he knew, and any writer who does not occasionally surprise himself does not write well.

Henry George had surprised himself and he wrote another editorial to explain the first. These editorials extended themselves into a series and, hand-polished and sand-papered, were reprinted in pamphlet form in 1871, under the title of "Our Land Policy."

The temerity which prompted the printing of this pamphlet was evolved through a letter from John Stuart Mill. Henry George knew he was right in his conclusions, but he felt that he needed the corroboration of a great mind that had grappled with abstruse problems, so he sent one of his editorials to Mill, the greatest living intellect of his time.

Mill showed his interest by replying in a long letter, wherein he addressed George as a man with a mind equal to his own, not a sophomore trying his wings. The letter from Mill was to him a white milepost. The corroboration gave him courage, confidence, poise.

The thousand copies of the pamphlet cost Henry George seventy-five dollars. The retail price was twenty-five cents each. Twenty-one copies were sold. The rest were given away to good people who promised to read them.

As the years passed Henry George was gathering gear; he was getting an education. Providence was preparing him for his work. All he expressed by tongue or pen had land, labor, production and distribution in mind. He was getting acquainted with every phase of the subject—anticipating the objections meeting the objectors, opening up side paths.

And so in 1878, when he sat down to write a magazine article on "Our Government Land Policy," the air was full of reasons. Soon the article stretched itself beyond magazine length, and in order to cover the theme he set down headings:

1. Wages.
2. Capital.
3. Division of Labor.
4. Population.
5. Subistence.
6. Rent.
7. Interest.
8. The Remedy for Unequal Distribution.

He wrote all one night—wrote in a fever. The next day his pulse got back to normal, and on talking the matter over with his wife, he decided to begin all over and work his philosophy up into a book, writing as he could only one or two hours a day.

He was absolutely without capital, dependent on his income from space writing in the daily newspapers, but he began and the work grew.

It was all done on "stolen time," to use the phrase of Macaulay, and, therefore, vital, for things done because you have to do them—done to get rid of them—contain the red corpuscle.

On March 22, 1879, the precious bundle of manuscript was shipped to D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The publishers agreed that if the author would advance money for the electrotype plates they would undertake the publication.

But, alas! the author was in the proverbial author's condition. On the offer being laid before Henry George by mail, he replied that he could make the electrotype plates himself. He was a type-setter, and he had friends who would give him the use of their printing outfits. The offer was satisfactory to the Appletons.

It was four months' work to make the plates, but early in the year 1880 they were shipped to New York.

The Appletons gradually awoke to the fact that they had a prize, and they made efforts to get the work into right, reviewing hands. Better still they began to inquire about what manner of man Henry George was.

Next they wrote to the author, suggesting that if he would come to New York and practically present his views it would help in the sale of the books.

Fortunately, Henry George was not hampered by ownership of real estate, nor an excess of personal property, so he hastily packed up, transportation having been secured by a San Francisco newspaper proprietor who had faith in his genius.

Henry George arrived in New York penniless, but Prof. Swinton, that excellent blind man of great insight; E. L. Youmans, John Russell Young and the Appletons gave him a reception.

The tide had turned.

Henry George received all the recognition that any thinker and writer could desire from August, 1880, to the day of his death, Oct. 28, 1897. Men might not agree with him and his conclusions, but fw indeed dare meet him in a duel of argument, either by pen or upon the public platform.

He spoke in churches, halls and private parlors. His newspaper and magazine articles commanded a price. He met the greatest minds of America and Europe on an equal footing.

In Europe his book was having a sale far beyond what it had met with at home.

And when he spoke in London and the chief cities of Great Britain the halls were packed to suffocation. He appealed to the Messianic instinct of the English workingmen, and they hailed him as the coming man—their deliverer.

Henry George was right in the class with Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall, none of whom, happily, was a college man, and therefore all were free from the handicap of dead learning and ossified opinion, and saw things as if they were new.

The mind of Henry George was a flower of slow growth. At 37 he was just reaching mental manhood. According to all reasonable tables of expectancy he should have rivalled Humboldt and been at his prime at 80. His brain was the brain of Ricardo, but instead of sticking to his books he got caught in the swirl of politics and was matched up with the cheap, the selfish, the grasping. The people wo snatched Henry George out of his proper sphere as a thinker, writer and lecturer, and flung him into the turmoil of practical politics, were of exactly the class who would, if they could, have a little later ridden him on a rail.

It was all a little like that speech of a man in Indiana who nominated James Whitcomb Riley for the presidency of the United States. The mob diluted the thought of Henry George and trod his proud and honest heart into the mire.

Had he been elected mayor of New York he could have done little or nothing for reform, for a mayor has only the power delegated to him by the ward boss and the genuine heeler. Beyond this he can merely apply the emergency brake by the use of the veto.

Henry George was a racehorse, hitched by enthusiasts to an overloaded jaunting car with a drunken driver, bound for the Donnybrook Fair.

And soon men said he was dead.

Meantime, local men of science are puzzling their heads as to where run the 32 kilometres of underground Danube. The probability is that the river runs through tremendous caves and grottoes. Dr. von Uslar, a local "landrat," is attempting to solve the problem by means of a divining rod.






## Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.




No. 8556.—A Practical Mode for the Little Girl.

A charming little blouse dress is here shown that will prove wonderfully attractive to the small maid. It is a particularly smart little model and very practical for home making. The blouse waist is modishly full and crosses slightly in front in surplice fashion. The up to date sleeves are prettily finished by turned back flaring cuffs. Gingham, linen, chambray and the light weight woolens are all suitable for reproduction. For a girl of 9 years 3 3-4 yds. of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes 8, 9, 10, 12 years.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in stamps or silver.

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Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

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Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 23, 24, 25, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.




Cooks on top of the stove, bakes in oven at same time

You can cook over every pot-hole and bake in Pandora oven at same time—and get perfect results. That's because cooking draft is also baking draft. Flues are so constructed that heat passes directly under every pot-hole and around oven twice before passing up chimney. No wasted heat—instead fuel does double duty, saving Pandora owners both time and money. 19

Would you not like to be a Pandora owner?

McClary's Pandora Range

FOR SALE BY
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 TALBOT STREET
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Hundreds of dainty dishes can be made with

SHREDDED WHEAT

The only cereal food made in Biscuit form.
Deliciously nourishing and satisfying.
Try it for breakfast with milk or cream and salt to taste.

Old As You Feel

It's a simple matter of Stomach and Liver. Take

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 31

Sixty-one Years

Another milestone has just been passed in the making of

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Silverware. Everywhere this famous brand is the choice of discriminating people.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

# A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

## BAD TEMPER FATAL

### Had a Tiff With His Wife and Suicided.

Suicide whilst in a fit of bad temper was the very unusual verdict returned at Haslingden recently at an inquest on the body of a man who hanged himself after a tiff with his wife.

General Booth's condition has in some respects improved.

The first mulberries of the season have arrived in London.

At the Hotel Great Central, London, Mrs. Moser, an American woman, was robbed of jewels valued at $20,000.

A taxicab which has been introduced into Ipswich had for its first driver a cabman whose horse was laid up.

Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co. have received the royal warrant appointing them pyrotechnists to H. M. the King.

A snake 41 inches long entered the house of Mr. J. Ponsford at Bridestowe (Devon.), and was killed with a broom.

Receipts from the L. C. C. tramways for the week ended Aug. 7 were $192,025.

The hospital authorities at Coventry are sending their convalescent patients to farm houses to recuperate.

While cycling from Fenmore Barracks to Galway, Surgeon-General Osborne was thrown and seriously injured.

A grocer at Haywards Heath has collected 110,000 postage stamps. The hobby has occupied his spare time for nine years.

The mayor of Launceston has been appointed constable of Launceston Castle by the Prince of Wales, at a salary of $5 a year.

Henry James Cross, a platelayer, was at Kirkham sent for trial for the alleged murder of his wife in a lonely cottage by beating her with a stick.

W. Paxton, aged 8, took part and finished in a five-mile boys' Marathon race at the Royal borough of Richmond sports in the old Deer Park yesterday.

The scheme of street improvement in Croydon involves the demolition of the almshouses erected by Archbishop Whitgift in the sixteenth century.

A Dudley collier, his wife, and four children, were attacked by ptomaine poisoning on account of eating boiled fowl and beef which had been twice cooked.

A 7-year-old boy named Charles Alfred Franks, of Walworth, fell from a landing at a friend's house while blowing bubbles, and died from his injuries.

The fishermen of Portwinkle, Cornwall, caught a shark measuring nearly 10 feet in length. It became entangled in a mackerel net and caused great damage.

Lord Carbery, who is 17 years of age, has been appointed midshipman in the Royal Naval oVluntteer Reserve, and attached to the Clyde Division.

A Dover newspaper recently printed an account of a water otter being caught there. It was found out later that the "water otter" was an iron tea kettle.

Members of the local police force are occupying the pulpit at services now being held at Wesley Hall, Sydenham, for the benefit of the force in the district.

The Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-Avon was represented at Sir Theodore Martin's funeral by their librarian, Mr. Salt Brassington, F.S.A.

A London theatrical manager who requires a classical beauty for an artistic statuary act, is offering $2,500 a year to the lady who comes up to the required standard.

To form a site for a new examination hall for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, have been purchased.

Sir Thomas Lipton's racing yacht Shamrock and his steam yacht Erin have arrived at Dartmouth, where the damage sustained by the Shamrock a Plymouth is being repaired.

During the last six months the Primrose League of London has enlisted 44,924 members, and since its inception 25 years ago 2,000,000 members have been enrolled.

During the recent hot weather an obliging husband was seen pushing his wife along in a perambulator at Hertford, while the woman was industriously doing some household mending.

## PIGS WHICH BEG

### Berkshires Sit Up Like a Dog at Feeding-Time.

Mr. George Burgess, of the Hurdletree Farm, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, is the owner of three black Berkshire pigs, which sit on their hind legs and beg at feeding time.

Nearly seventy men of the 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifles, at Sobraon Barracks, Colchester, became ill one morning after breakfast off a favorite Indian dish known as "kedgeree"—codling boiled with rice. They were seized with violent internal pains and sickness and were promptly conveyed to the Garrison Hospital. Next day all but four were able to go on duty. The fact that the fish was cooked in tinned dishes is supposed to have something to do with the mystery.

The total number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens from Jan. 1 up to the end of July was 442,077, or a decrease of 33,330 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Tramps who spend the week-end at Salisbury Workhouse are deprived of their clothes on Sunday and are compelled to remain all day in the cells in a shirt provided by the guardians.

The agent-general for Natal states that no recruiting is taking place in England for the Natal police, and consequently he cannot entertain any applications for enlistment in the force.

The organ in Layston parish church, Hertfordshire, failing to play, it was found that mice had built their nests inside.

The death occurred at Sittingbourne of Honorary Lieutenant Charles Austin, aged 70, who had spent 52 years in the royal navy.

Three thousands pounds has been subscribed to the City Steamboat Company, Limited, which proposes to re-establish a cheap steamboat service on the Thames.

The King has appointed Rear Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., late commander of his majesty's yachts and aide-de-camp, to be an extra equerry to his majesty.

A gander belonging to Mr. S. Barton, of Brampton, Cumberland, recently had one of its legs broken owing to being run over by a cart. The bird has been supplied with a wooden leg, and follows the rest of the geese about the farm with the greatest ease.

Eleven valuable cattle belonging to a Devonshire farmer, Mr. Richard Skinner, were killed and two others injured by the Cornish express, which runs from Exeter to London without stop, dashing into a herd of twenty-five. The accident happened three miles from Exeter, and the train was traveling at about forty miles an hour. The animals were being driven across the line to be milked when the first cow to reach the other side knocked the prop away from the gate, which closed and hemmed the herd on the line. The value of the beasts was about $1,000.

A dangerous temptation to tramps, that proved in one instance fatal, is offered by the Gartsherrie slag hill, near Coatbridge, which during the hot weather became the rendezvous of vagrants, who slept there during the night. Two men, Robert Wotherswood and Patrick Burns, were there asleep, when a train of wagons filled with hot slag was taken there to be tipped. Burns was awakened by a rumbling sound, and just managed to escape before a huge, hot boulder, weighing over two tons, rolled over the brow of the tip, and settled on the place where he had been sleeping. The other man, not so alert, was buried among the semi-molten debris, being crushed and burned in a terrible manner.

## FATAL SUNSTROKES

### Two Deaths From Extreme Heat in Belfast.

An Irishman, who is 6 feet, 7 inches in height and weighs 27 stone, is offering himself to theatre or public house proprietors as a first-class chucker out.

Inquests were held in Belfast recently on the bodies of two men who died suddenly and in both cases medical evidence showed that death was due to sunstroke.

Statistics bearing on the vital statistics of Ireland, are given. The increasing percentage of persons getting married who are able to write their names is an indication of the spread of education.

Mr. J. H. Davies, managing director of Wm. Smith & Co., bleachers, Lenardberg, Banbridge, County Down, while on a visit to Belfast, was taken ill suddenly and was conveyed to the Royal Hospital, where he died.

At Bangor, County Down, on the 16th ult., a verdict of death from fractured spine, was returned in the case of Arthur Louch, an Irish aquatic official, who dived from a high springing board against a sunken rock at a public bathing place at Ballymena.

A cruel outrage is reported from the Ballygoghlan district. A cow which had been grazing on lands in the neighborhood, was found with her legs cut off, and two hay-making machines at Ballybey had been tampered with, the wheels and various parts having been taken away. So far no definite information as to the perpetrators have been forthcoming.

## COST OF IRELAND

### Financial Argument for Home Rule.

Mr. Whitley informed Mr. Hazleton (N. N. Galway), in the House of Commons recently, that for the current year it was estimated that the revenue contributed by Ireland would be insufficient to meet the cost of purely Irish services by $5,915,000.

"Does not that mean that now Ireland is being run under the Union at a loss of over a million a year to England?" asked Mr. Redmond. Mr. Whitley: "That would appear to be the logical deduction." Mr. Will Thorne: "Would it not be very much better to give them Home Rule, and let them pay their own way?"

The police at Portadown and Lurgam recently made a series of raids and arrested in all fifty-six persons—forty at Portadown and sixteen at Lurgam—on charges of being concerned in the recent disturbances. Thirty-five of the alleged rioters were, it is stater, arrested while in bed, and one was found partly dressed in a henroost. The police preparations were kept secret, and the prisoners, many of whom are youths, were actually in custody and on their way to the barracks before the people in either town were generally aware of the action taken. A special court was held in Portadown sohrtly after the forty men had been arrested there, and large and excited crowds assembled outside the town hall. After formal evidence the district inspector applied, for a remand, which was granted bail being fixed at $50 and to sureties of $25 each.

A half acre of land, which yields £60 a year, represents the wonderful success of an Irishman as a market gardener. Mr. Vincent, who is the Irishman in question, is working his small plot of ground on the Sussex Downs, close to Brighton. The position is high up on the Downs, and in a most exposed situation, while the soil is full of sharp flints. A great deal of the success of the system depends on having every square inch of the ground continuously under some kind of crop. Mr. Vincent has given a great deal of time to the study of horticulture, both in theory and practice, and attributes his success as much to brain work as landcraft, and he points out that there is no reason why Irish owners of small plots should not follow his lead and be equally successful.

## LAND O' CAKES

### Items of Joy and Grief From Old Scotia.

A seal was caught alive on the shore of Loch Linnhes.

A Musselburgh girl named Hillhouse, 4½ years old, was killed by the kick of a horse in a farm near Addiewell.

Mr. Alexander Keith, a butcher of Insch, Aberdeenshire, accidentally drank a quantity of carbolic acid, dying in a short time.

Dunbar had a fireworks display on Saturday night through the kindness of Lord St. Oswald.

Three more animals—two cows and a horse—have died of anthrax at Musselburgh. All belong to the dairyman in whose premises the outbreak occurred.

There has just passed away at his residence in Park road, Leith, Mr. James Miles, who for many years has held a public position in Leith.

Eight young women were charged with gambling in a Glasgow Cemetery.

A new twin screw steamer, 9,000 tons, is to be built for the Donaldson Brothers, Glasgow, at Whiteinch.

The cabinet-making works of Mr. H. Morris, Cowcaddens, was recently destroyed by fire at a damage of $10,000.

The Glasgow corporation bill was recently read a third time in the House of Commons.

A salmon weighing 43 pounds, 3 feet 10 inches long, and 2 feet 2 inches in girth, was caught at Meadow Haven, Berwick.

A Perthshire farmer who applied for cessio attributes his position to the low price for berries. It costs $25 a ton, he says, to pull raspberries, while the market price is only $15.

Information was received in Dundee a week ago that David Ross (47), had been drowned while bathing at Triests. Ross was one of a squad of Dundee shipyard workers who recently went to Austria.

Mr. James H. Shepherd, who has been manager of the Dundee-Broughty Ferry, and District Tramways since they were opened about four years ago, has been appointed manager of the Dunfermline and District Tramways.

The cost of the new Dunning United Free Church has reached the total of $21,000, all of which has been provided by the congregation and their friends.

The Dundee whaling steamer Balaena reached Dundee this week from the Greenland fishing, and had on board four whales. These will yield one and a half tons of bone and 20 tons of oil.

A man named Campbell from Dromore, Co. Tyrone, was drowned recently at Bundoran.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, arrived recently in Edinburgh from Bombay, after 18 years' foreign service.

Rev. Duncan Macgregor, principal of Dunoon College, has resigned the pastorate, and will in future devote himself to the work of the college, except for Sunday preaching.

There is at present in course of erection at Bothwell a large chapel school for the Roman Catholic community of Bothwell and Hamilton Palace Colliery districts. The school is estimated to cost $40,000.

Messrs. Murdoch and Murray, Port Glasgow, have secured a contract to build a passenger and cargo steamer for Liverpool owners.

The Barclay Church, Old Kilpatrick, which has recently been painted and upholstered, was reopened by the Very Rev. Alex. Stewart, D. D., principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

The Middle United Free Church, Greenock, was reopened on Sunday after extensive overhauling and alterations.

The Trades Council has decided to hold an anti-sewing demonstration on Glasgow Green on Sept. 26.

Balshagray Established Church, in Crow road, Patrick, is to be formally opened on Saturday, Sept. 11.

The city school board are taking steps to carry out a scheme for the medical examination and supervision of children. It is proposed to appoint a chief medical officer and 20 medical practitioners.

## FOR TEMPERANCE

### Some 10,000 or 15,000 Meet on Glasgow Green.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 attended a demonstration in support of the Temperance (Scotand) Bill on the 14th of August on Glasgow Green.

The annual report of Glasgow Distress Committee, states that for the year to 15th May the expenditure amounted to over £30,000, and that on an average 903 men had been daily employed.

The death occurred suddenly at Garmouth, Morayshire, on the 17th ult., of Mr. Patrick Weir, who, in his earlier years, was one of the best known commercial men in Scotland, and who had attained the advanced age of 91 years.

The Edinburgh Marine Garden Company have decided to offer the sum of £500 to the first British aviator who succeeds in crossing the Firth of Forth, starting from the Marine Gardens and landing on the Fife shore. The aeroplane must be a heavier-than-air machine and constructed in Great Britain or Ireland.

The death is announced of Anne Mary Bannerman, widow of the late Sir George Bannerman, tenth baronet, in her 76th year. Sir George died in 1901. The ancestors of this family were hereditary banner bearers to the kings of Scotland during the tenth and eleventh centuries, and their surname, derived from this office, is one of the earliest that was assumed in North Britain.

A disastrous fire occurred on the night of the 17th ult., at Balerno Paper Mills, near Edinburgh, the property of Craig & Co. The outbreak occurred about nine o'clock, by which time the night shift men had gone on duty, and in less than an hour only part of the walls of the main building were left standing. The damage is estimated at £20,000, but is understood to be covered by insurance. The mill employed 200 persons, who were thrown out of employment.

At Clydebank Dean of Guild Court on Monday the Rev. T. G. Donald, Congregational Church, presented plans for the erection of a new church in Radnor Park, which were passed. The church is to accommodate 700 persons.

No fewer than 54 juveniles were brought up at Hamilton recently to answer to charges of theft, destruction of growing crops, and other forms of malicious mischief at schools and public works. The fines imposed ranged from 5s to 10s.

The Rev. John R. Ramsay, Avonbridge, Stirlingshire, has accepted a call to the E. U. Congregational Church, Wallace street, Ayr, in succession to the Rev. W. G. Allan, recently appointed secretary for Scotland and Ireland of the London Missionary Society.

Dr. Wearne Clarke, Chesterfield, has left a reversionary bequest to Edinburgh University to found and endow a bursary.

## BACK FOR TRIAL

### Taken From Chicago to Ireland to Answer a Murder Charge.

Patrick Cox, a young man of the farming class, and a native of Belmullet, has just been brought back to Ireland from America by Sergt. Black, of the R. I. C. Two years ago, in Belmullet, Cox assaulted a farmer's son, named Murray, for which he was prosecuted and fined. Shortly afterwards he went to America, and after he had gone Murray died. It is alleged, as the result of the assault. Cox was followed to America, and he was arrested in Chicago in 1907, but Sergt. Black failed to get his extradition.Cox, however, was kept in prison until last July, when Black went out again, and managed to have Cox extradited.

Nineteen police were injured in the recent riots in Lingan, some very seriously. The district inspector had his knee and hand injured, a sergeant a fractured ankle, and broken jaws, cut heads and injuries to the legs was the portion of many of the constables. The object of both parties, Catholic and Protestant, seemed to be to give the police as hard a time as possible, and the police had a poor time of it. Even the reading of the riot act by a magistrate had no effect. A number of arrests have been made, and two men have been committed for trial to the assizes on a charge of riot.

Undoubtedly St. Patrick's spell must be losing its power. A few days ago a postman belonging to the Bagnalstown postoffice was cycling at Dominga, when he heard a hissing sound in the ditch, and soon after a snake appeared on the road. He followed it and tried to catch it alive, but, failing to do so, he killed it. The snake measured 27 inches in length. Its skin was greenish in color, with black spots. This is the second snake found in Ireland in the last few months, the other find being in Tipperary.

While sailing a small boat between Dalky and Kilmeny a few days ago, the owner, while drifting, becalmed, saw something rise in the water some distance away. As it came closer it was seen to be a shark. It circled round the boat within reach of the oar, then dropped astern for about twenty feet, and charged. An oar was splashed at it, and it retired to a safe distance, and would not again come close. The shark was a large one, and it is probable that the knowledge of so unpleasant a gentleman in the neighborhood will frighten many bathers from taking long swims.

A few days ago the body of an old woman, of over 70, an old age pensioner, named Mary Spring, was found in a field near the village of Killimore. There is a stile over which she had to pass, and it is believed that she must have fallen over, breaking her neck.

The late Sir Hugh Smiley, of Belfast, left over £96,000 personal estate, most of which he left to his wife and family.

James Brennan, a young man of 26, who has just completed his training as a teacher at St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, Dublin, was carried out to sea while bathing at Strandhill on Sunday last and drowned. By a strange coincidence exactly twenty years before an aunt of Brennan's was drowned at almost the same spot.

One of the largest captures of fish within the memory of the oldest inhabitants took place in Lough Neagh last week, when one boat caught a draft of bream which weighed two tons. The men were unable to land the net, and had to cut the tail of it and allow a large number of the fish to return to the lough.

An amusing story was told before the magistrates at Albridge recently of a visitor to a public house hiding in the dog kennel, when the police paid the premises a surprise visit, on seeing the lights at 1:30 a.m. The police found the man under the stair sharing the box with the dog, who didn't seem to mind. The man explained that when the police arrived he lost his head and got in with the dog, though he was not breaking the licensing laws, being on the premises as the guest of the owner. No penalty was inflicted.

A tin medicine chest on view at the Belfast Exhibition, held in connection with the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, attracted considerable notice. The little case is about the size of a charm that might hang on a watch-chain, and is made of gold. It contains twelve miniature phials filled with tabloids, sufficient in all to administer three hundred doses. When these are dissolved in water, they become equal to about two gallons of medicine.

## WHALE STRANDED

### Monster Helpless on the Coast of Donegal, Ireland.

Very Rev. Patrick Griffiths, C.S.S.R., has been elected provincial of the Redemptorist Order in Ireland.

A huge whale 80 feet long has been stranded on the Donegal coast, near Ballyliffin.

Dr. James Gordon, Ballyshannon, has been admitted as a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

A pension of $69 per year has been granted to ex-Relieving Officer Greene, of Newport.

Patrick Roarke, Baltrasna, the young man who was knocked down and killed on the railway line near Mullingar recently, was a native of Mullingar.

Recently a large amount of meadow was sold by auction in the Elphin district. The price went as high as $35 per acre.

An Irish-American visitor named Patrick McGrath, of Braintree, Mass., dropped dead in D'Oller street, Dublin, recently.

The police hut erected in 1882 at Milltown-Malbay, and believed to be one of the oldest in the country, was abandoned recently.

A very large gathering of Hibernians from Castlederg, Cairncorn and Killeter, went to Moville on their annual excursion on Aug. 1.

The Very Rev. Wm. Delany, S.J., of University College, Dublin, has been appointed provincial of the Jesuit Order in Ireland.

Michael Canning, Ballyvarry, who had been rate collector for the Manulla division for close on 23 years, has tendered his resignation.

The memorial which has been erected in Glasnevin Cemetery to James Stephens was unveiled by the lord mayor of Dublin last month.

John Walsh, boot and shoe maker, Ballinrobe, and his sister have benefited to the extent of $95,000 by a cousin's will.

Laborers' cottages in Enniskillen Union will cost, on the average, for cottages alone, not including fencing, in the neighborhood of $800.

Damage to the extent of $15,000 was caused by a fire on the premises of Messrs. Jacob Brothers, Waterford, recently.

Tramps have decreased greatly in number in Clogheen workhouse, owing to the reputation of the casual ward for being haunted.

Miss Theresa Magee, formerly of Belfast Union Infirmary, has been appointed fever hospital nurse in Downpatrick Union at a salary of $150, rations and apartments.

A cattle drive took place recently near Swalinbar, when five head of cattle, the property of Peter McHugh, of Knockranny, were driven off his farm.

While returning from Cootehill Fair, Thomas Walker, an emergency man, was fired at from behind a hedge and shot in the face and chest. He is expected to recover.

Monday, Aug. 5, was the 24th anniversary of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and he has therefore entered upon the jubilee year of his Episcopate.

A pike weighing 28 pounds was recently caught in the river at Belturbet. Inside the fish were found two spoon baits, a piece of rubber tire, and four small fish. This is true.

Richard Burke, who had been master of the Tipperary Hunt for 23 years, was recently presented with a purse of $3,000 in recognition of his services to the hunt.

Justice Dodd, addressing the county grand jury at the Dublin commission, said that as far as the position of the county outside the metropolitan area was concerned, there was nothing but good to be said.

## FIENDISH FATHER

### Beats to Death His Infant Daughter.

Richard Justin was executed at Belfast lately for the murder of his four-year-old daughter whom he had beaten to death with a stick and iron rod. At the trial, a medical expert who had examined the girl, stated that he had seen in Cairo, the body of a prisoner who had received a hundred lashes from a cat-o'-nine tails. The injuries which the child had sustained were even worse than those from which this man had suffered.

It is reported that a newly-built dwelling house on the Skully estate, Tullyroan, Co. Kilkenny, has been blown up by dynamite. The property was divided recently by the Estates Commissioners, evidently not to the satisfaction of all the people in the neighborhood, as the commissioners' inspector was mobbed when he visited the place.

A Dublin pleasure steamer, the Duke of Abercorn, was returning from the Bray Regatta with two hundred passengers aboard, when, owing to a fog, it ran ashore on Dalkey Island. The passengers were all able to jump to dry land on the island, and from there they were taken in fishermen's boats to the mainland. The vessel was floated the next day.

A corked bottle was recently picked up on the shore at Glenarm. It contained a leaf of a pocket diary of 1889, on which was written in pencil the following: "Should any one find this, please report same, as this is our last few lines. (Signed) James McDade, John Church, Pat. Church, Greenock." On the other side of the leaf was written: "Report this in Greenock Telegraph."

At the All-Ireland Industrial Conference held recently in Belfast, resolutions urging Irish firms to adopt the most up-to-date methods of advertising and on a larger scale than hitherto, and pointing out that tobacco cultivation was deserving of encouragement as providing means of employment for the rural population, was passed unanimously.

Loftus Hall, County Wexford, which is to be sold, has an exceedingly interesting history. The "Hook," the name of the peninsula on which the Loftus estate lies, was the landing place of Strongbow in 1170. The lands were afterwards granted to an ancestor of Mr. John Redmond, Sir Alexander Fitz-Redmond, with whose descendants they remained until 1666, when they were confiscated and given to Sir Nicholas Loftus of Fethard Castle who changed the name from Redmond Hall to Loftus Hall. In 1870 the old mansion was pulled down, to try and get rid of a ghost, it is said, which had given trouble for a century, and the present fine building was erected in its place.

The fund for the Father Casey memorial at Abbeyfeale totals $4,700. Plans have already been made for the memorial, which will take the form of a Celtic cross.

Mr. Kelly has been appointed agricultural instructor for Carlow, by the country committee of agriculture and technical instruction, at a salary of $1,000 per year.

Very Rev. Canon Sheehan. Doneraile, the author of many popular books, is amongst those whose names have been sent to Rome as qualified for appointment to the vacant See of Lismore, Australia.

While excavating for the foundation of the new vestry for St. Mary's Protestant Church, Drogheda, recently, a stone was unearthed, bearign date of 1610, to the memory of Stephen Duff, mayor of Drogheda in 1605, and his wife, Catherine Duff. The lettering, which is in the old English style, is perfect.

## STRAY "KIDS"

### A Suit That Caused Much Merriment in Court.

Great amusement was caused at the last Stradbally (Queen's County) petty sessions, during the hearing of cases against two laborers who were charged with allowing their property, two goats, to wander on the public street. The constable who prosecuted said the "antics of the goats was really a nuisance and a source of danger to the public." One of the defendants explained that the two were only "kids," and great friends. A magistrate said that one of his workmen had complained to him that on going to his home one day recently he had found the two "kids" peacefully asleep in his bed. The defendants were fined a shilling each costs.

Dominick Tiernan, D. C., of Kilgefin, Roscommon, has just heard of the death of his brother in San Francisco. John Tiernan was on his way home from the gas works, where he held a good position, and when crossing the railway he was struck by a passing train and killed.

A few nights ago the master of the Strokestown workhouse was aroused by a dog barking. Armed with his gun he went to investigate. He found a man in the children's ward, who made off at once through an opening he had made in the boundary wall. The master followed and caught him, and handed him over to the porter, while he went for the police. The man, however, escaped, but was afterwards caught and identified as a tramp named Croghan, of Carrick Union.

Edward Hall, of Strand street,Wicklow, has just died from injuries, the result of a quarrel over the sale of a horse at a fair. While struggling with another man he fell and fractured his skull.

Lieut. Shackleton is to give only one lecture in Dublin. It is to be delivered on the 14th of December next and the proceeds of it will be given by him to the funds of Lady Dudley's nursing scheme.

On Aug. 20, about midnight, a schooner, which had anchored about a mile off the shore in Wicklow Bay, was seen to be enveloped in flames.The vessel was the schooner Leeds of Bidford, with a cargo of gas coal from Glasgow to the New Ross gas works. It appears that a lamp exploded in the cabin and the flames spread very rapidly. The crew of four men had to hastily take to the boats and row ashore. In a very short time the whole ship was a mass of flames. Crowds collected on the shore to watch the sight, which was a strange one, as the night was very dark. The ship was still burning on the following day, the cargo of coal keeping it going for a long time, but toward the afternoon she settled down and went to the bottom.

## GOOD ADVICE

### British Policeman Tells a Woman to Hold Her Tongue.

A woman applying at Willesden for a summons against a neighbor informed the bench that when she complained to a policeman he told her it would be better if she kept her tongue still. "One can't always do that, at least a woman can't," she exclaimed.

Aug. 12th was the hottest day of the year in London, a shade temperature of 86 degrees being recorded at 5 p.m. This is three degrees higher than the maximum of last summer, five degrees above that of 1907, and the highest temperature since the extraordinary heat in 1906, when 91 degrees occurred on Sept. 2.

An impudent attempted fraud was described in the Dumfries Sheriff's Court on Wednesday, when William Mills, seventy-five years of age, was accused of trying to get money out of Mrs. Baker, of Birchwood, Victoria-road, Horley, Surrey, by representing that he was her missing son, for whom she had advertised in a newspaper. Mills saw the advertisement, and wrote a touching letter, expressing his penitence, stating that he had been in Canada, and asking for money to pay his fare home. The police were notified and he was arrested. He had a bad record, and was sent to prison for three months.

## RESIST EVICTION

### Tenants Make It Hot For the Officers.

On Aug. 19 one hundred police, a special bailiff and his two assistants, proceeded to the house of John Keigher, on the Toulager Grass ranch, near Roscommon, to evict him. A very large crowd had collected at the farm to welcome the bailiff and his followers. On the arrival of the bailiff, who was guarded by policemen with rifles, they greeted him with groans and blowing of horns, and when the party left the main road to get to Keigher's house, the crowd ran across the fields and were drawn up around the house, armed with sticks, which, however, they did not attempt to use. On entering the house it was found that the room door was bolted, so it had to be broken in, and as it fell the invaders got a bucket of lime in their faces. A woman was found in the room, and just as she was throwing another bucket of lime she was seized. The police had great difficulty forcing off the crowd. Much time was taken in driving off the stock, each failure being greeted with derisive shouts from the crowd. At the close of the eviction the house was handed over to the landlord's representative, and three policemen were left in charge, but no sooner had the bailiff's party moved away than one of the Keighers appeared at an upper window of a room in which she had been secreted. The mother then broke open the front door, th police not interfering, and the family retook possession of the premises, claiming that it had been an abortive eviction. The crowd who awaited this development cheered wildly and assisted the evicted family to replace their household effects.

Seditious posters, commenting on the death of Dhingra, much the same as the ones found near Dublin, were posted in several places throughout Castleton and Westport, but the police being informed they at once pulled them all down, so not very many people saw them.

Rev. Dr. O'Hickey has been dismissed by the bishops from the Irish chair in Maynooth because of the strong views he gave expression to about certain church dignitaries.

### GIRLS UNDAUNTED.

A clean-cut demonstration of courage and capacity is given by the staff of ticket sellers employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company at its elevated stations. These young women, many of whom are under twenty years of age, work in shifts of twelve and eight hours each and receive from $9 to $15 per week.

The daily receipts of the busier stations average about $200 for each shift, and the safety of this money is in the hands of the girl. She is responsible for it until the regular trip of the car on its tour of collection. The isolation of the station on its elevated roadway is especially noticeable at night, and although at intervals an agent is overpowered and robbed of the receipts of the shift, none has left her post in fear on that account.

"I did try keeping a pistol by me after I went on the night shift," said one, "especially after there had been a hold-up. Mother asked me to. But the thing was always in the way of my money so I quit bringing it along." And when you saw her by sheer insistence, bring back a six-footer, who had slipped by without depositing his fare, it made you feel somehow, that the new order of things industrial is giving the girls of America the very best sort of protection in developing this spirit of undaunted self-reliance.—Van Norden Magazine.

### SCOTCH SABBATH.

For traveling, trading and all the things one must not do on the Sabbath, Scotland, of course, must ever hold the palm. Not in the seventeenth century alone, but through all the ages, and even unto the present day the Scotch Sunday has a law unto itself. There is the experience of James Payn, for instance, in the Edinburgh of only the seventies: "In the street where I first resided," he wrote, "it struck me that to judge by the drawn-down blinds the people spent a good deal of their time upon the seventh day in bed; on my second Sunday, however, I was undeceived, for my landlady came up and informed me that though she had not spoken of it last Sunday, she must now draw my attention to the fact that it was not the usual Edinburgh custom to draw up the window blinds on the Sabbath, and that the neighbors had begun to remark upon the 'unlawful appearance of her establishment, which had here-to-fore been a God-fearing house."

### HINDU WIDOWS WIN RIGHTS.

From her role of half toy, half slave, to man, penned up in the seclusion of the zenana (woman's apartments), the woman of Hindustan is rising to equality with man. India is daily getting anxious to accord its woman a humane and a just treatment. Sex inequality had decreed that while the widower was allowed to marry, even permitted to indulge in polygamy, the widow was forced to remain a widow. This injunction is no longer being faithfully obeyed. Widows of the highest caste are being allowed to marry. Moreover, Hindus are making special efforts to establish homes where young and old widows are kindly treated and taught how to be nurses, doctors, teachers and missionaries. The aim of these institutions is to inspire the widows to help and also to make them capable of supporting themselves instead of being charges on their relatives, as has been the case heretofore.

Polygamy was never very common in India, but today it is doomed. Today the woman of India is leaving the privacy of her apartments, going to modern schools for education and entering the arena of public activity to help along the evolution of Hindustan. Schools and colleges especially designed for girls and neighborhood centres meant for the advancement of matured women are coming to be pronounced features of East Indian cities.—Review of Reviews.

# BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

When the first lot of their big productions is under way, Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks will bring out a play that is destined to attract more than passing attention. It is the first dramatic utilization of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Against this background Gertrude Andrews has put forth a powerful story called "Through a Window." It is a play of the hour in three acts, and will introduce Miss Mary Bertrand, a western actress of note, in a role that is a departure in stage characterization.

Miss Andrews has adroitly woven the tense tragedy of the stirring happenings during the earthquake and fire into a fabric that covers a phase of the graft prosecutions there, which takes up a new angle of this highly interesting economic question. The personages of the story typify men and motives that have been very much in the public eye as related to recent history in San Francisco.

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The following letter, written by ex-President Roosevelt and mailed at Mombasa, British East Africa, has just been received by Henry Beach Needham, author of the new play, "Senator West," which will be produced by Klaw & Erlanger, early this season:

"On Safari, July 1, 1909.—Dear Needham,—I am genuinely pleased to hear that your play is to appear. It appeals to me peculiarly, for it deals with real politics, as I know them, and it deals with them truthfully and with knowledge. It is an admirable American political play, and I greatly like it from every standpoint. Always faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

After Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger had agreed to produce his play, Mr. Needham wrote to ex-President Roosevelt, sending the letter to Africa. Although absorbed with new scenes and enjoying to the full his vacation in the jungle, Mr. Roosevelt wrote back without delay.

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Lillian Russell opens her season at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 10, in Edmund Day's comedy of modern finance, "The Widow's Might." After two performances out of town the new piece comes to the Liberty Theatre, New York. The comedy is now in its final rehearsals. It is a story of finance and love, and while a great part of the action takes place within the busy surroundings adjacent to the financial mart known as Wall street, its reflections show a human side to the great game played there that have never been dealt with before.

The interest centres in a widow, who is admired and cared for by four old chums of her late husband. Unknown to her they keep up the widow's resources and allow her to live in luxury, though her husband at the time of his death was a bankrupt. An uncle of the widow, for motives of revenge, makes her believe the men are endeavoring to rob her, and with this secret assistance she plunges into the market and nearly upsets their well-laid plans for the completion of a big railway deal.

A touch of humor is given to the piece in that each of the four men is trying to win the widow's love, though protesting to his associates all the time that his motive is a most disinterested one.

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Fannie Ward will arrive in America this week. She will be seen in a new play, as yet unnamed, by Forrest Halsey and Cosmo Hamilton.

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"The Round-Up" opens its season in Boston Labor Day. Its engagement in Portland, Me., will be for a week, which is very unusual, as even the big shows ordinarily play but one night in that city.

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"The Barrier," Eugene Presbrey's dramatization of Rex Beach's novel, is in rehearsal. Theodore Roberts will play the part of John Gale. Frank Sheridan is cast as Strak and Florence Rockwell will play the leading feminine role. The production is to be on the usual Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks' scale.

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Rehearsals have begun of "The Silver Star," the play in which Adeline Genee and Bickel and Watson will appear this season under the management of Klaw & Erlanger. Miss Genee will arrive in this country this week. The spectacular effects planned are most elaborate. Alexander Genee, her uncle, will rehearse the big ballet.

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A special train will carry the "Little Nemo," company and production to Syracuse, where Klaw & Erlanger will open the tour of the musical comedy during fair week. More than 150 players are in the cast. Only the larger cities can be played, as the production is so big that stages of extra capacity are needed to give full scope to the big ballets and choruses. Joseph Cawthorn, Harry Clay Blaney, Harry Kelly and Master Gabriel head the cast.

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"The Sins of Society," now running at Klaw & Erlanger's New York Theatre, under the direction of Brooks & Dingwall, is the largest and strongest melodrama ever offered in this country. The play is in four acts and fourteen scenes. The big effects are the dive of the hero over a waterfall and the sinking of a troop ship with all on board after a collision in mid-ocean. The dog dinner and the rhododendron gardens at Windsor are in a lighter vein, and in effective contrast to the frank appeal made to lovers of the spectacular. No play of recent date has had such a stirring stage picture of a frenzied mob as the scene of the Longchamps race course when the jockey pulls the favorite.

"The Sins of Society" is of the same dramatic type as "The Great Ruby," "The Lights o' London," "Romany Rye" and "Youth," but modern stagecraft and the advance in stage lighting has made possible effects that were undreamed of in even so late a date as the time of the production of "The Price of Peace," only a decade ago. Every indication in theatrical history and experience points to a revival of interest in melodrama. The public demands that it be thrilled. There are enough effects in "The Sins of Society" to please the most blase of theatregoers. Moreover, it is not all scenery and plot, for Brooks & Dingwall have provided a splendid cast with Laura Nelson Hall, Louise Closser Hale, W. L. Abingdon, Dodson Mitchell, Leslie Kenyon, Louise Rutter and Conway Tearle at the head. More than 250 persons are engaged in the presentation.

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Madame Nazimova's plans for the coming season which have been definitely announced by the Shuberts include the presentation of one or more new plays and an engagement in New York. The first new play will be that of "The Passion Flower." Last season Nazimova made one of the longest and most successful road tours ever undertaken by a new star. Everywhere she was received with such enthusiasm that her return doubtless will be one of the events of the theatrical year. This season Nazimova's road tour is limited, for early in the new year she goes to New York as the opening attraction for the beautiful new Shubert Theatre on Thirty-ninth street.

Early in the spring manuscripts began pouring in on her and the star's entire summer has been a busy one. Instead of the rest she had planned at her country home near Portchester, she has done strenuous work reading and discussing new plays. Out of a hundred Nazimova has found two which have so impressed her that one has been selected for her road tour and the other will be given a production within a short time. Both are by new authors. When Nazimova opens the new Shubert Theatre in New York one of these will be her medium.

While Madame Nazimova has temporarily laid aside Ibsen she has by no means given up his plays. It is her intention during her New York engagement to make productions of new plays for special performances and perhaps one by Ibsen will be among this list. Rehearsals have begun and a notably fine company has been engaged. It is also among the possibilities that later in the coming year she will appear in a play which Eugene Walter is under contract to write for her.

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A route, which, it is said, will equal that of the famous "Florodora Special," is now arranged for James T. Powers and the large company, in "Havana," the London Gaiety musical play. "Havana" will give up its tenancy of the Casino the first week in October when it will move to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, and thence to Chicago and the west. A special train, composed of the observation-compartment car "Rambler," three Pullman sleepers, a diner, three baggage cars and a day coach, will be used for the entire journey, which will not end before June of next year. At the conclusion of the tour the Shuberts plan to bring the original company back to the Casino for a "Jubilee Engagement" of four weeks.

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An incident of the "Havana" engagement occurred at the Casino last Friday when a special matinee performance of the cast to be seen in the special "Havana" company was held for the benefit of Mr. Powers and his associate players. The latter company begins its season in Atlantic City next.

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Hattie Williams is to play a season in Australia.

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John Slavin is to appear in "The Hotair King."

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Grace Hazard is appearing as a vaudeville star in "A Parisian Model."

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Both Albert Chevalier and Yvette Guilbert will make American tours this season.

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Louise Gunning began her second season in "Marcelle" last week at Atlantic City.

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Hamilton Revelle, the English actor, is to be in the cast of "The Coast of Chance."

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The custom of variety stars in London playing two theatres in one night, has spread to the supernumerary class of New York. The Shuberts, who are responsible for the innovation, were rather driven to the novelty in view of the large number of extra people employed in the "Merri Murry" theatre scene in "The Midnight Sons." With the opening of "The Revelers" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre there was a demand for a dozen extra people for the famous beefsteak party. Likewise the bridge scene in "The Bridge" at the Majestic requires a number of supers. Like Napoleon making an egg stand on end, Ned Wayburn, who is known as the godfather of the 75 "Midnight Sons" supers, suggested sending relays from the Broadway Theatre to the other houses. Therefore each night after the entertainment in "The Merri Murry" music hall, the required number of extra people, properly made up, are sent in automobiles to Maxine Elliott's and the Majestic theatres, there to do another "turn."

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The Shuberts have made an offer to George All, the animal impersonator, to play the cat in their forthcoming production of the English pantomine, "Dick Whittington."

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The Colonial Theatre, Columbus, O., which was recently built for a stock house, will, beginning the middle of this month, play Shubert attractions.

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The musical comedy in which the Shuberts will star Marguerite Clark, may be called "The Young Guardsman."

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Although the Shuberts had in rehearsal on Labor Day ten musical comedies and plays, there was one cast which observed the holiday to the letter. This was "The Girl from the States" company, headed by Miss Lulu Glaser. Miss Glaser arranged for a special dispensation whereby she and her associate players became pleasure seekers for a day only.

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Miss Mary Mannering has a secret. More for the exhilaration of the thing than for health's sake she has been sleeping in the open. After a week or so in London during her recent trip to England, Miss Mannering visited her parents at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. The estate occupies three acres, and it is there that Miss Mannering and her little daughter eschewed the usual custom of sleeping under roofs.

"It was ideal," said Miss Mannering upon her return to New York. "We were surrounded by an orchard of apple, pear and plum trees and flowers of every kind. In the mornings our breakfast was served in the open where we continued all day, our routine being varied only occasionally by pilgrimages to the village. I feel better for it and am ready for the new season."

The Shuberts, who have Miss Mannering under contract, have not yet selected a play for her. They are considering "The Message," a four-act comedy drama, by an American author, as well as a play by Comyns Carr, the latter of which Miss Mannering read in England. "The Independent Miss Gower," which was used by her the latter part of last season, has been discarded.

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Minstrelsy, after this season, will no longer claim Al Jolson, "the man from the West." He will be a feature of the Field's Review for next summer. Efforts were made to capture Jolson for the production "The Jolly Bachelors," which is to succeed "The Midnight Sons," but Lew Dockstader, who is offering the blackface monologuist as the "wool-and-a-yard-wide" standard of jokesmiths, would not consent to a release. Jolson, by the way, is said to have tucked away in his trunk a musical skit which he wants produced. The Shuberts, as a compromise issue, agreed to place him in the coming summer review and, it is understood that Jolson finds no fault with the happy solution. Meantime vaudeville will furnish much of the new talent for "The Jolly Bachelors."

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May McKenzie, who came into the limelight during the Thaw trial, is a member of "The Revelers" company. Like Lotta Faust, Miss McKenzie has dramatic ambitions, although, at present, she is merely a decorative feature of the famous "beefsteak party" scene.

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Announcement that the Shuberts will rebuild the Star Theatre in Scranton and conduct it as a first-class playhouse in opposition to the Lyceum came as a surprise to the syndicate. Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Syracuse, the principal "Reis cities," have now been invaded by the independents.

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Mabel Barrison and the original cast in "The Blue Mouse," inaugurated the new policy of the National Theatre, Rochester, Monday evening. Hereafter this house, which is leased by Hurtig and Seamon, will play only high-class independent attractions.

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Of the summer musical plays in New York, the following will soon take to the road: "The Motor Girl," "A Broken Idol" and "Havana."

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Lawrence What, at present the J Wallingford Speed in "Going Some," will, it is understood, shortly be seen in a new Broadway production.

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The Shuberts have acquired the rights to a sensational Viennese opera, the name of which is withheld.

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On account of the death of Clyde Fitch, the production of "The City," his latest play, will be brought out much earlier than originally planned by the Shuberts. This firm, by the way, has another Fitch play, "The Manicure Girl," which was written for Miss Zelda Sears.

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The Shuberts now have on tour the largest number of companies in Fitch plays. There are three "Blue Mouse" organizations, three "Girls" and Charles Cherry in "The Bachelor." Mr. Fitch seldom dabbled in the speculative end of theatrical business, but, upon his death, the secret came out that he is a partner with the Shuberts in "The Bachelor."

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A novel "farewell supper" as been arranged by James T. Powers to his managers and his associate players in "Havana," preparatory to the transcontinental tour of the London Gaiety comedy. The supper, or rather "suppers," will be a sort of Arabian Night's entertainment, for they will cover a period of five days—or evenings. The first supper will be in honor of the Hello Girls, then the dancing girls of Havana, the male chorus, the working staff, and lastly the principals.

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The Shuberts' invasion of San Francisco, with John Mason, and "The Witching Hour," as the advance guard, occurred Sunday, August 29, at the Valencia Theatre. Other Shubert attractions now on the coast are "Going Some," Corinne in "Mlle. Mischief," "Girls" and "The Wolf." Early arrivals are Louise Gunning in "Marcelle, "Havana," "The Ringmaster," Eddie Foy and a large quota of other stars, including Charles Cherry, George Fawcett, Mary Mannering and more to follow.

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The "theatrical trust" is tightening the screws in Springfield, Ill. On demand of the syndicate to cancel all Shubert attractions booked for his theatre, Manager Charles W. Chatterton has refused, with the result that his opening date has been wiped out. Henry E. Dixey, in "Mary Jane's Pa," was to have inaugurated the season for Mr. Chatterton, but this attraction as well as others routed by the syndicate, will give Springfield a wide berth.

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Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl," will open her season in Atlantic City September 20. Her tour before reaching New York, will include every principal city of the east except Baltimore. Miss Ring's husband, who is a well-known metropolitan dramatic critic, does not like the "town" and the routing agent must needs yield to the request. From advance accounts of Miss Ring's new play, Baltimore will be the loser.

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The Lyceum Theatre, the leading playhouse of Ithaca, and admitted to be the best "one-night stand" in New York state, will play "open door" as well as other standard attractions the coming season. Dockstader's minstrels opened the season.

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Miss Margaret Fawcett, the young daughter of George Fawcett, and Miss Percy Haswell (Mrs. Fawcett), has written a play called "The Western Camp." It was produced in Slasconsett last week for a local charity.

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Since withdrawing from the management of Henry B. Harris, Arthur Byron, who created the role of John Le Baron in "The Ringmaster," has been reading a new play in which the Shuberts may star him.

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Alice Weeks has been engaged by the Shuberts to play the part of Eleanor Hillary in the special company presenting "The Ringmaster." Frederick Montague will be "the ringmaster."

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The Shuberts are to have a theatre in Ogden.

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**Who They Really Are.**

Julia Marlowe's family name is Fanny Brough.

Della Fox is Mrs. Jack Levy.

Lulu Glaser, in private life, is Mrs. R. C. Herz.

Marie Doro was born Stuart. She came from Pennsylvania. Her father is a lawyer.

Bessie Clayton is Mrs. Mitchell.

Flora Zabelle was born Mangassarian; her father was a Syrian preacher.

Julia Opp is Mrs. Fayersham.

Sam Barnard was Shimmin Barnett.

Eddie Foy, "Mr. Hamlet, of Broadway," is Mr. Fitzgerald.

Dave Lewis was born Levinski.

Trixie Friganza, with the Portuguese name, really is a daughter of Mr. O'Callahan; she was born in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Little Miss Genevieve Bonner owns the good old English name of Houghton.

Barney Bernard rejoices in the name of Behrmann, a noted family from the right bank of the River Euphrates.

Amelia Stone is a Stein; she is a niece of Col. Jake Mincer, dealer in gauds and baubles; clothing, too.

Dorothy Russell is Mrs. Einstein.

Lillian Russell, the fair, was born Leonard. Her father was a job printer in Chicago.

Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, owns the quaint name of Peterkin. She is a Detroit girl.

Maude Raymond came into the world a Fleischman; afterwards she became Miss Raymond; then Mrs. Rogers.

The Aborns are Abrams.

Edgar Selwyn is a brother of Mike Simon.

Charles Dixon, actor and author, will answer if you call him Doblin.

Eddie Leonard comes of the Toney family, of Virginia.

Blanche Wilson is Miss Colvin.

Helene Lucas' father's name is Luchaski. He was connected with the Turkish embassy in Washington at one time.

Clarice Vance is Mrs. Mose Gumble.

Nora Bayes is Mrs. Jack Norworth.

Carrie De Mar is Mrs. Joseph Hart.

Elsie Janis is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bierbower. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio. Her accomplished mother was a teacher of elocution, and the imitative gift was born in the little star. She spoke pieces with much applause when only 6 years old, and gave imitations. She was "discovered" by the late President McKinley. (Ted Marks also claims the credit.)

Sally Cohen is Mrs. Rice.

Emma Carus is Mrs. Harry Everall.

Edna Wallace Hopper Brown is her full name.

Mary Elizabeth McKenzie is the name of May McKenzie.

Al Fields is Alfred Hershfeld.

Gertrude Hoffmann was Katharine Gertrude Hay.

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Ida Conquest will be the leading woman for Charles Richman in his play, "The Revellers."

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Rida Johnson Young has written a new comedy, called "The Lottery," which the Shuberts will produce.

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Mrs. Alexander Salvini, the widow of the actor, may return to the stage in a play written by herself.

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John Phillip Sousa is to write a comic opera for the Shuberts called "The Glass Blowers."

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Mabel Barrison will take a temporary rest before resuming her tour in "The Blue Mouse."

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Cohan and Harris Minstrels will wear on parade a gray cape with the lining of the American flag.

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Robert Hilliard has written a play in collaboration with the Mayor of Syracuse called "The Swimming Master."

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George Backus has been engaged for a part in the company of "A Matinee Idol," in which De Wolf Hopper is to appear.

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Anna Held will begin her season in "Miss Innocence" early in October in Boston.

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De Wolf Hopper is shortly to appear in "A Matinee Idol" under the management of Daniel V. Arthur.

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"The Flag Lieutenant," a comedy of British naval life, which has been successful in London with Cyril Maude in the leading part, was produced in New York with Bruce McRae and Isabel Irving heading the cast. Others in the cast were W. H. Gilmore, Francis Carlyle, George Probert, C. Leslie Allen, Adeline Wheatcroft and Rosa Rand.

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"The Chocolate Soldier" is to be produced in New York the last of the month under the direction of F. C. Whitney.

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Charles E. Evans and Charles H. Topper are to appear in a musical version of "There and Back," which B. C. Whitney will produce.

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Although Laura Burt has been years on the English stage, previously she played in this country, creating the leading feminine role in "In Old Kentucky."

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Henrietta Crossman is going to visit all the cities of the east in "Sham" this season, it is stated, reserving the far west and south for the season following.

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Fred Niblo returns to the Columbia Theatre with his "Travel Talks" at an early date for a double course embracing five Sunday evenings and five Friday afternoons.

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The big musical show under the management of Lew Fields, to succeed "The Midnight Sons" is called "The Jolly Bachelors," and Al Leach has one of the principal roles.

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Agnes Patton, who was the successor of Mabel Taliaferro as Lovey Mary, in "Mrs. Wiggs, of the Cabbage Patch," has been engaged by George H. Brennan for Eugene W. Presbrey's new play, "The Coast of Chance."

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John Philip Sousa has named his new march "The Honor of the Yankee Navy." Arrangements have just been concluded between Mr. Sousa and Miss Blanche Ring whereby the composition is secured exclusively for her new musical comedy: "The Yankee Girl."

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In "Vasta Herne," Mrs. Leslie Carter's new offering for this season, she will be seen for the first time in many years in strictly modern costume. Of the opportunity for fashion display thus offered, it is said, Mrs. Carter has taken the fullest advantage.

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"The Circus Man," a dramatization of the stories of Holman F. Day, made by Eugene Presbrey, was successfully produced by Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks in Chicago last week. Maclyn Arbuckle appeared in the title role, and he generously shared honors with Miss Imogene, the only elephant soubrette in captivity.

---

George V. Hobart has written a serio-comic play called "Victoria," and, in order that the play may be fitted to the requirements of Andrew Mack, whom Lew Fields has just placed under contract, Victor Herbert is writing music for it. Mack will be surrounded by the largest and best cast of players ever seen in his support. "Victoria" will not be brought out before November.

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(Signed) "MRS. FRANK EATON."

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Lake Champlain .....Oct. 2
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Lake Erie .....Oct. 16
Empress of Ireland.....Oct. 28
Lake Manitoba .....Oct. 30

To book passage or for further information apply to nearest C. P. R. agent, or to S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto. ywt



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For full information call on Michigan central agents or address THOMAS EVANS, ticket agent, 405 Richmond St.

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## TRAVELERS' GUIDE

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10.50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:33 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., 14:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., †6:30 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m. Arrive from the west—*4:45 a.m., †12:36 p.m., 5:35 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:55 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:42 p.m. Depart for the west—*11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**

Arrive—6:53 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

**PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.**

Depart—6:10 a.m., †7:10 a.m., 9:40 a.m., 2:30 p.m., †3:40 p.m., *7:15 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., ‡12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 10:20 p.m.

*To St. Thomas only. †To Walkerville. Trains not starred to Port Stanley. ‡From Walkerville.


**Fall Excursions**

Via steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston," leaving Toronto 3 p.m. daily, except Sunday, until Sept. 18; thereafter, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday. Low rates, including meals and berth. Steamer "Belleville" leaves Hamilton 12 noon; Toronto, 7:30 p.m. every Tuesday. Very low rates on this line to Montreal.

For further particulars apply to local R. and O. agents, or write H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, A.G.P.A., Toronto.



**WABASH**

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS SEPT. 16, 17, and 18, 1909.

The Wabash Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets on the above dates from St. Thomas to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Detroit | $3 35 |
| Chicago | 9 45 |
| Bay City | 4 55 |
| Cleveland | 5 85 |
| Grand Rapids | 6 40 |
| Saginaw | 4 45 |
| Minneapolis and St. Paul | 28 40 |

Tickets good to leave destination not later than Oct. 4. See that your ticket read over the Wabash, the great through car line.

Full particulars from any Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas. J. W. PEART, depot agent; M. J. BAKER, city passenger agent, St. Thomas, Ont.



**Western Excursions**

SEPT. 16, 17, 18

RETURN RATES FROM LONDON

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

| | |
|---|---|
| DETROIT | $3 40 |
| SAGINAW | 4 25 |
| BAY CITY | 4 35 |
| GRAND RAPIDS | 6 20 |
| CLEVELAND (via Detroit) | 5 90 |
| CHICAGO | 9 25 |
| ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS | $28 40, all rail route, $34 90 via lake route. |

Final Return Limit Oct. 4.

Unequalled Train Service.

Full information from W. FULTON, city passenger agent, corner Dundas and Richmond, or at depot.



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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victorian | Sept. 17 | Oct. 15 |
| Corsican | Sept. 24 | Oct. 22 |
| Virginian | Oct. 1 | Oct. 29 |
| Tunisian | Oct. 8 | Nov. 5 |

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hesperian | Sept. 18 | Oct. 16 |
| Ionian | Sept. 25 | Oct. 23 |
| Grampian | Oct. 2 | Oct. 30 |
| Pretorian | Oct. 9 | Nov. 6 |

RATES OF PASSAGE (according to steamer)—First class, $67 50, $77 50, $87 50. Second class, $42 50, $45, $47 50, $50. Third class, $27 50 and $28 75.

Full particulars on application to F. B. Clarke, W. Fulton, E. De La Hooke, R. E. Ruse, Allan Line local agents, London. ywt



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Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
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# MILITARY GOSSIP

Capt. E. E. O'Brien, C. A. S. C., of Guelph, was in the city this week on business.

Another new fad in the millinery line is the three-cornered hat. The milliners very likely got the idea from the naval pattern forage cap issued to the militia.

New rifle associations have been organized at Lucknow and Springfield. They will hold their first practices this fall.

When Colonel Hodgins, D. O. C., M. D. No. 1, returns at the end of the month from his leave, he will take up his residence in the commandant's quarters at Wolseley Barracks.

Certificates qualifying for the rank of lieutenant, have just been issued to Lieutenants Stover and Wilkinson, 21st Regiment, and to Lieutenants Abell and MacKay, 22nd Regiment.

Sergeant W. J. Gilmour, of Wolseley Barracks, who has been in Hamilton for the past few months, instructing the 91st Regiment, has taken his discharge from the permanent force and will take the appointment of sergeant-major of the 91st Highlanders. Sergeant Gilmour will be greatly missed at Wolseley Barracks, especially by those interested in athletics.

Lieut.-Col. J. Davidson, who has commanded the 1st Brigade of Artillery, the only Howitzer artillery in Canada, for the past seven years, has resigned his command of that brigade and will be transferred to the reserve officers. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Colonel Davidson is one of Canada's best known and most efficient artillery commanders, and his resignation will be a great loss to the service. Last year he was chosen to command all the artillery which took part in the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration.

The Inspector-General, in his report on the training of the militia during 1908, makes the following remarks on the provisional schools held in British Columbia in the early part of that year:

"At the inspection of the infantry corps recently raised in the west, the utility of the provisional schools held in British Columbia during the winter of 1907-08, was amply demonstrated. In view of the great distance of British Columbia from the nearest infantry schools, these provisional schools should be repeated yearly for the next year or two, at least."

As will be remembered, these schools were conducted by Lieut.-Col. MacDougall, R. C. R., assisted by H. M. S. Instructor White, of Wolseley Barracks.

Lieut. T. C. Blatchford, 77th Regiment, is taking a course of instruction at Wolseley Barracks.

Maxim, jr., the inventor of the silencer for small arms and machine guns, which has proved so successful in its European trials, is now in Germany, working on a similar device for field and heavy ordnance. With the advent of smokeless powder, noiseless rifles and cannon, and all the other new wrinkles, the battle bards will have to cut out a lot of their pet phrases. The one about the rivers running red will still hold good, however.

We quote below the balance of the Inspector-General's report on the training of the infantry during 1908, which deals entirely with the arms, equipment and clothing of that arm of the service:

"The clothing of the infantry was generally, of good quality and in fair condition. It is, of course, difficult to keep clothing clean in camp, and the addition of a jean suit to the present issue would be a great boon, and probably, in the end, result in a saving to the public.

"The quality of the boots shows some improvement on past years, though many men still wear a very poor article.

"The equipment of the infantry was, generally, in fair, sometimes very fair, condition. As a rule, only the belt and pouch—and in the rural corps the kit bag—are in use. The remainder of the equipment issued is kept in store. If the remainder of the Oliver equipment is really only to be used on mobilization, it would be a boon to company commanders to relieve them of its custody and place it in mobilization stores.

"The arms, generally, are only in moderate condition, except where kept under charge of a government caretaker. Where issued for rifle shooting purposes in the city corps, the men do not always seem to take the trouble to clean them after use. Company officers could do more than they do to remedy this.

The sooner the Ross rifle can be supplied with a bayonet, the better. The absence of one causes unfavorable comment, and is a serious disadvantage."

There is nothing in the militia which requires a change more than the clothing and equipment. The serge uniform, in addition to being altogether too heavy for service during the hot summer months, is of a most unsuitable style. When the thermometer stands at 95, what could be more uncomfortable than the heavy red serge frock, with its close-fitting stand-up collar, hooked securely around the neck. A light khaki ruck frock with turn-down collar would be a thousand times more suitable for service in summer. The cost would be very much less than that of the serge uniform. It could be washed and pressed after each camp at very small cost and would certainly never be such an unsightly object as the red serge after a couple of camps. Each man could have two outfits for less than the cost of one of the present uniforms. Young men presenting themselves for enlistment could be offered a clean outfit instead of a dirty, perspiration-stained outfit, which others have drilled in and very likely slept in during two or three camps. No wonder it's hard to get men to come to camp.

Considerable progress has, however, been made in the head dress of the militia. After years of agitation the worse than useless and most unsightly helmet, has been done away with as an issue to the rural militia, also the "service" cap and pill-box. The naval pattern forage cap is an improvement on them, but what is wanted for the summer camps of Canada, is a campaign hat similar to the ones issued to the United States militia. An American militiaman, with his broadrimmed hat and loose fitting, cool, khaki duck uniform with turned-down collar, presents a striking contrast to a Canadian militiaman in the outfit presented to him on enlistment. The former looks like an up-to-date fighting man, the latter, a soldier of a hundred years ago.

As for the boots, we fail to see where the militia department has any right to complain. The men supply their own boots and they can't be expected to buy suitable ones for camp out of their own pockets. Until the department issues boots for annual drill, as is done in the American army, they should be satisfied with what the men supply themselves. To find fault with them is as bad as looking a gift horse in the teeth.

As for the equipment, the most of it is a nuisance. Of the many parts of the famous Oliver equipment, only the belt and ball pouch is used. The rest is a source of annoyance to the officers who have to care for it, as well as the arms and clothing, for the magnificent sum of $50.00 per annum. Of the two parts used, the belt is all right, but the ball pouch is about as useful for carrying ammunition as a sieve is for carrying water.

Nothing short of a complete change of uniform and equipment is required before the Canadian militia can compare, in that respect, with the militia across the line.

The records of the past two hundred years show that four times as many men die from preventable disease during warfare as from the enemy's guns. In the Russo-Turkish war, the deaths from battle casualities were 20,000, while those from disease were 80,000. In the American Civil war, of the 500,000 men who lost their lives on both sides, 400,000 died from disease. In a French campaign in Madagascar, 14,000 men went to the front, of whom 29 were killed in action, and 7,000 perished from preventable diseases, while in the recent Boer War, ten times as many died from disease as from the bullets of the enemy. In the Spanish-American War, the proportion in the American army, was 14 to 1.

The difference between the martyr and the victim, between the soldier who falls on the field of honor, and the man who meets a miserable death from preventable disease, for which his government is criminally responsible, is as wide as the celestial diameters. The one meets death compensated in the thought that his life is given in the protection of his country's flag and honor, the other is ignominiously forced to his grave through the neglect of the government that shamefully failed to protect the life he offered in its defense. This man represents the victim of the hell of war.

That the monstrous sacrifice of 80 per cent is almost totally unnecessary, was abundantly proved in the records of the Japanese war, where 1,200,000 men were sent to the front, in a country notoriously insanitary, and only 27,000 men died from disease to 59,000 who fell in the legitimate line of duty on the field of honor. This because the Japanese had a properly equipped medical and sanitary department, whose officers were empowered to enforce proper sanitation and hygiene.

President Taft has taken steps to reduce the establishment of the American regular army by eight thousand men.

The N. C. O.'s and men of Wolseley Barracks will conduct a series of weekly assemblies during the coming winter as was done last year, the first one being held on the 30th instant. These assemblies have become deservedly popular.

Major C. E. Mills, 6th Battery, C. F. A., leaves shortly on a trip to England. Lieut. E. W. Leonard will command the battery during his absence.

The results of the promotion examinations for officers of the permanent force held in May last, have just been published. Lieuts. Law and Pope, Wolseley Barracks, were successful in the subjects in which they wrote for the rank of captain.

Sergeant W. A. Leask, 7th Regiment, left this week for Ottawa, where he will attend the fall course of the Canadian School of Musketry.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Laing, commanding the 21st Regiment, Windsor, spent a day or two in the city this week.

The promotion of Lord Kitchener to the rank of field marshal, announced some time ago in the press, has now been published in the London Gazette.

Capt. C. H. Reason, 1st Hussars, left for Europe last week on four months' leave of absence.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who is to succeed Lord Kitchener as commender-in-chief in India, has served for forty years in the Indian army. While serving as commandant of one of the military districts of that country, he had a most amusing incident. He had presented the prizes at the garrison sports, and was rather surprised when one of the prize-winners—a private in an infantry regiment—approached him a few days later and begged to know if he would be allowed to change his prize for something more useful.

"What was your prize?" asked the general. In reply the man produced a long case from under his arm and showed a handsome pair of meat carvers.

"Very nice, I am sure," said General Creagh. "What do you want to change them for?"

"Well, you see sir," replied the man, "I find them rather difficult to use at meal times, and if it is all the same to the committee, sir, I would rather have a knife and fork of the usual size to eat my meat with."

### The Chain of Responsibility.

General Stawes was a martinet, a stickler for etiquette, a man with a prodigious sense of his own dignity, and when Private S. Weigh, the bugler, one day failed to honor him in passing with the customary salute, he flew—internally—into a towering passion.

"Knutt," he said that afternoon to the colonel, "Private Weigh failed to salute me this morning. A breach of etiquette, sir! A piece of impertinence—my dignity—haw! See that the man is severely reprimanded."

Colonel Knutt trembled and nodded, and next day spoke to the captain.

"Bisket," he said, "Private Weigh failed to salute the general yesterday. Please see that he is severely reprimanded."

"Right, sir," said Captain Bisket, and the next day he spoke to the sergeant, "Sergeant," he said, "Weigh didn't salute the general. See that he is severely reprimanded."

"Look here, Binks," said the sergeant next day to the corporal bugler, "give Weigh a good talking to, will you? He didn't salute the old general the other day."

Finally the corporal bugler communicated with Private Weigh.

"Look here, funny face," said he, "if you don't salute old Pokerback next time you meet him, what-ho, young feller, you'll get a blooming clout on the ear 'ole!"

### British Army Intelligence.

An army order which has just been issued, gives the following as the occasions on which the Union Jack is to be flown:

"(a) On anniversaries only, or when specially required for saluting purposes. (b) On Sundays and anniversaries. (c) Daily."

The above is taken from "Punch," and was intended for a joke. A reference to the order referred to will show that the laugh is on the joker.

Hero-worshipper, (to veteran, just returned from the front), "Are you one of the gallant heroes?"

VGeteran—"No, miss, I'm only one of the regulars."

Five weeks from Monday will be Thanksgiving Day. What about manoeuvres for this district on that day, such as are held every year in M. D. No. 2, and other districts. London is well situated for such an exercise, with a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, and a field ambulance unit in the city, four company regiments in St. Thomas Woodstock, Chatham and Stratford, and a squadron of cavalry at Ingersoll, and another at Woodstock. A splendid force for a tactical manoeuvre could therefore be concentrated in the neighborhood of the city without very much expense. The great benefits to be derived therefrom need no comment. Will someone start the ball rolling?

C. B. De FAULTER,
Corporal.

## GERMAN GARDEN CITIES.

A Berlin society has acquired a large plot of land on the northern outskirts of the city for the construction, under the name of Frohnau, of the first real garden city of the capital. The garden city will be built in a picturesque hilly part of the state forest, will have its own railway station and will be laid out regardless of cost as regards amenities and external adornment.

Reports from all parts of Germany indicate that the garden city has taken a strong hold on the people. The feature most insisted upon is the abandonment of the prevailing flat house, which is here called contemptuously "Mietskaserne," and the substitution of small houses and villas on the English model.

In Bavaria, where the house famine is chronic, the Government proposes to transfer for garden city purposes parts of the state forests in the vicinity of large towns. Garden cities are either being built or are projected at Dresden, Nurnberg, Magdeburg and Karlsruhe. At Magdeburg houses with large gardens for single families will soon be rentable for about £13 a year. —Westminster Gazette.


## Mr. Herman Dying of Stone in the Blaader

GIN PILLS PASSED THE STONE.

513 James Street, Hamilton.

"Four years ago I was taken down with what the doctors called Inflammation of the Bladder—intense pains in the back and loins, great pain and difficulty in urinating. The pain was greatest in the region of the bladder, and the attacks, which became more frequent, amounted to unbearable agony, and I became so weak that I could not walk across the floor. Doctors could do nothing to help me. My wife read in the paper about Gin Pills and sent for a box.

From the very first I felt that Gin Pills were doing me good. The pain was relieved at once, and the attacks were less frequent. In six weeks the Stone in the Bladder came away and the pain stopped entirely. I have had no return of the trouble and have not lost a day's work on account of it. I cannot express myself strong enough when I speak of what Gin Pills have done for me. When I remember how I suffered, and how now I am healthy and well and strong and able to do a full day's work, I feel I should speak and tell other sufferers of my experience and of the wonderful merits of Gin Pills."

JOHN HERMAN.

You don't have to buy Gin Pills to test them. Simply write the National Drug and Chemical Company (Department G), Toronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. When you have used the sample and feel that at last you have found the remedy that will do you good—then buy Gin Pills at your dealer's—50c a box, 6 for $2 50. Remember, please, that Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee of a cure or your money back. And this guarantee is backed by the largest wholesale drug house in Canada, who will take your unsupported word if you want your money refunded.



# The Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

Has issued in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, an advertisement, stating that it is prepared to receive subscriptions for $5,000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at the price of $93 for each share with a bonus of ordinary shares equal in par value to 25 per cent. of the par value of the preference shares allotted, such bonus stock to be delivered on payment of subscription in full. Firm subscriptions have been received for $3,200,000 par value of these preference shares. The advertisement gives the following information as to the CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

# CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Limited

(Incorporated in 1909 by letters patent under the Companies Act of Canada.)

## Head Office: MONTREAL, CANADA.

### CAPITAL STOCK:

| Authorized. | | To be Issued. |
|---|---|---|
| $11,000,000 | 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares | $10,500,000 |
| $19,000,000 | ordinary shares (divided into shares of $100 each) | $13,500,000 |
| $30,000,000. | | $24,000,000 |

### BONDS:

$ 8,000,000 ..... 6 per cent. first mortgage, 20-year gold bonds ..... $ 5,000,000

The cumulative preference shares will carry fixed cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the profits of the company available for dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon respectivly and will rank as regards dividends and return of capital in priority to all ordinary shares in the capital stock of the company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets. Dividends on these cumulative preference shares will commence to accrue from Jan. 1, 1910. Dividends will be payable quarterly.

Applications will be made for the listing of these securities on the stock exchanges of London, England; Montreal and Toronto.

## BANKERS: BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL.

## The following persons have agreed to become Directors of the Company:

SIR SANFORD FLEMING, K.C.M.G., Ottawa, Director of the International Portland Cement Company, Limited; Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

J. M. KILBOURNE, President of Lakefield Portland Cement Company, Limited; Owen Sound Portland Cement Company, Limited.

J. R. BOOTH, Ottawa, director of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

GEORGE E. DRUMMOND, Montreal, Director of Molsons Bank; Canada Iron Corporation, Limited.

J. S. IRVIN, Ottawa, Managing Director the international Portland Cement Company, Limited.

HONORABLE W. C. EDWARDS, Ottawa, Senator, Director of Canadian Bank of Commerce; Director of Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

W. D. MATTHEWS, Toronto, Vice-President the Dominion Bank; Director of Canadian Pacific Railway.

R. W. KELLEY,, New York, President of the Vulcan Portland Cement Company, Limited.

HONORABLE ROBERT MACKAY, Montreal, Senator, Director of Canadian Pacific Railway; Director of Bank of Montreal.

W. R. WARREN, New York, Director of the Vulcan Portland Cement Company, Limited; Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Limited.

W. H. E. BRABENDER, Calgary, Vice-President of Alberta Portland Cement Company, Limited.

E. M. YOUNG, Allentown, Pa., Vice-President of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company.

HONORABLE GEORGE A. COX, Toronto, Senator, Director Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; Canadian Bank of Commerce.

W. M. AITKEN, Montreal, Director Montreal Trust Company.

CHARLES H. CAHAN, Montreal, President Western Canada Power Company, Limited.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, is a new company which has been incorporated for the purpose of taking over the undertakings, properties and businesses of the following companies now doing business in Canada as manufacturers of Portland cement and like products, viz.:

THE LAKEFIELD PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.

THE LAKEFIELD PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Lakefield, Ontario.

THE OWEN SOUND PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Shallow Lake, Ont.

THE ALBERTA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Calgary, Alberta.

THE BELLEVILLE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Belleville, Ont.

THE INTERNATIONAL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Hull, Quebec.

THE VULCAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Montreal, Quebec.

THE LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Belleville, Ontario.

THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Marlbank, Ontario.

THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Port Colborne, Ontario.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, by means of contracts already made proposes to acquire control of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the following companies:

The Western Canada Cement and Coal Company, Limited, Exshaw, Alberta, and the Eastern Canada Portland Cement Company, Limited, Quebec.

The plants, which will be owned or controlled by the new company, are believed to be among the best constructed and most efficiently equipped on this continent; and, under a competent central management not only will a uniform standard of unity be secured in the combined product, but an equable standard of prices may be maintained throughout the whole country. These plants will have a total capacity in excess of 4,500,000 barrels of Portland cement per annum.

### ESTIMATED EARNINGS.

The following may be regarded as a conservative estimate of the earnings of the company:

### NET EARNINGS.

The estimated annual net earnings of the company, based on the quantities of cement being sold, during the present year, by the companies comprised in the merger, and on the costs of manufacture under existing conditions, amount to ..... $1,900,000

### FIXED CHARGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on $5,000,000 of first mortgage bonds at 6 per cent. per annum | $300,000 |
| Sinking fund payment on bonds, 2 per cent per annum | 100,000 |
| Preferential dividend of 7 per cent per annum on $10,500,000 preference shares | 735,000 |
| | $1,135,000 |
| Leaving available for dividends on ordinary shares of the company | $ 765,000 |

### THE CANADIAN MARKET FOR PORTLAND CEMENT.

The demand for Portland Cement in Canada has increased remarkably during the last five years.

In 1904 the total consumption of Portland Cement in the Dominion was 1,694,988 barrels, of which 784,630 barrels were imported. In 1908 the consumption, notwithstanding the general industrial depression, was 3,134,338 barrels, and no less than 3,495,961 barrels were manufactured in Canada. Eastern trade conditions indicate that the consumption during 1909 will largely exceed that of 1908.

The increase is not abnormal nor due to merely local causes. In the year 1888, it is estimated that less than 200,000 barrels of cement were manufactured on the North American Continent, and the enormous growth of the business is shown by the fact that in 1908 approximately 55,000,000 barrels were there produced. The manufacture of Portland Cement commenced in Canada in 1888, but until 1904 the importations into Canada of the foreign product exceeded the Canadian production.

The report of John McLeish, B. A., chief of the division of mineral reserves and statistics of the department of mines, Canada, on the production of cement in Canada during the calendar year 1908, furnishes the following comparative statement:

| Calendar Year. | Canadian Manufactured Barrels | Consumed Barrels | Foreign Imported into Canada Barrels | Total Consumed in Can. Barrels |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 908,990 | 910,358 | 784,630 | 1,694,988 |
| 1905 | 1,541,568 | 1,346,548 | 917,558 | 2,264,106 |
| 1906 | 2,152,562 | 2,119,764 | 666,931 | 2,785,695 |
| 1907 | 2,491,513 | 2,436,093 | 672,630 | 3,108,723 |
| 1908 | 3,495,961 | 2,665,289 | 469,049 | 3,134,338 |

Great as has been the development of the Portland Cement industry in Canada since 1904, it is only reasonable to assume that this growth will be largely exceeded in the immediate future, and for many years to come. The enormous public works in progress and in contemplation, including railways, canals, bridges, harbor improvement, piers, wharves, docks, piles, pavements, building foundations and buildings, etc., will all require proportionately large quantities of the manufactured products of the new company. The hydro-electric developments throughout the country will increase the demand, while the rapid substitution of reinforced concrete for other materials in the building trades, will render necessary an increased production on the part of the new company.

### OBJECTS OF THE MERGER.

According to the returns made to the Dominion Government by the cement manufacturers the average price at their works obtained by them in 1908 was $1.39 per barrel. This was the lowest price ever reported by the Canadian mills. In 1906 the average price was from $1.65 to $1.70, and in 1907, about $1.60. At the beginning of the present year it was realized by a number of the manufacturers that even without any increase in prices the business could be rendered much more profitable by a merger of several of the large competing companies on a conservative basis. The Canada Cement Company, Limited, is the outcome. The new company will own or control cement producing plants at the central points of distribution from the St. Lawrence River west to the Rocky Mountains, and by securing more efficient organization which will be able to regulate the distribution of the manufactured product from these central points to the centres of consumption, large economies in the present cost of freight, which represents a large percentage of the ultimate cost to the consumer, will undoubtedly be effected. The establishment of one executive office in the City of Montreal, and the elimination of competitive salesmen, middlemen and brokers is also expected to effect a considerable saving in the costs of the sales department under the new management.

Forms of application can be obtained at any office of the Royal Trust Company or of the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited.

## The Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, Montreal.