





# OPERATORS FLATLY REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE THE MINERS

## Speak Bitterly of Latter as a Lawless Body With Whom They Cannot Treat.

### All Peace Negotiations Are Now Off.

### MINERS' SIDE OF THE CASE

### Offer to Submit Their Case to President and Tribunal To Be Selected by Him.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4:55 p.m. today with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The President had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare, the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit differences to arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the President, and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of ten to fifteen years, and the operators, through the presidents of the coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, and had demanded complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered if the men returned to work to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located.

There the matter closed. Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour that the struggle will continue.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written today. For the first time the President of the Republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principles of the controversy face to face with the whole country, eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically, the issues between the two contending parties, they did before the President, summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and forgetting his own acute suffering, he sought the peace of the great country wherein they dwelt, and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the commonwealth.

What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future.

### AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

#### What Transpired at the White House Conference.

At the temporary White House tonight the following official statement was given out concerning the coal conference today.

"The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were presented to the President. Those at attendance were: George F. Baer, president Reading Railway; W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railway Company; Thomas F. Fowler, president New York, Ontario and Western Railway; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel Delaware and Hudson Company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Thomas Nichols, Thomas Duffy, John Fahy, district presidents United Mine Workers of America; Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Carroll D. Wright, commissioners of labor.

"The President, at the outset, expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that owing to his peculiar relations to the situation he felt that he should make a very careful statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet.

"(The President's statement was given in earlier dispatches.)

"Upon the completion of the President's remarks Mr. Mitchell delivered a statement as follows: 'Mr. President: I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. But we cannot adjust them that way. Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award of arbitration of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims.'

"The President—Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides and desirable from any standpoint, that you shall have time to consider what

I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated—not to decide now, but give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock.

"The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

"Upon reassembling Mr. Baer spoke as follows: 'Mr. President, do we understand you correctly, that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?'

### REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

#### President Baer Joins Refers to Conditions in Strike Region.

"The President—It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make.

"Mr. Baer—I have prepared an answer.

"Statement by Mr. G. F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway, was then read:

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety is forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell, verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue. You distinctly say that you do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at work mining and preparing coal for the use of the country. They are being worked by intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief. I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The domestic tranquility which every constitution declares to be the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime here. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath-bound order which declared that the locals should have full power to suspend operations at collieries until the non-union men joined the ranks are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined, Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen, and by all means possible to prevent the shipment to relieve the public. The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. The members of this order are acquiring, possessing and defending property to be inalienable. When riot and anarchy is too great to be appeased by the civil power, the government of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the State to protect life and property and to establish peace and order and to protect every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order soon will be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the Legislature and the governor, to suppress domestic violence. You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public. The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of rebellion—restore the majesty of law, the just rights of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost. The Government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime. Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, mislead and used as tools by citizens of other States, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who, by instigation or by overt acts, attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work. Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He had no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall reign in Pennsylvania. He must stop the men from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens, and from destroying property. He must stop it, because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us. We will add to our offer. To continue the wages existing at the time of the strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievances. This further condition: If the employers and employees at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of an alleged grievance, the matter referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination. (Signed) George F. Baer, president Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and Temple Iron Company.

"The following is the text of the statement made by official representatives of the miners' union: 'Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—1902: Mr. President. At conference today, the accredited representatives of the Anthracite Coal Mine Workers,

were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 15,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation, and aware of the suffering and hardship which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines suggested by Mr. Mitchell. In doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims, and deferring to you wishes we are prompted by our fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue. Thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American public, whose sympathies are largely on the side of right, we are able to continue this struggle indefinitely; but confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the justice of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues, culminating in this strike, shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this proposal, we and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between them, and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award; we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed. Very respectfully yours, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; John Nichols, Thomas Duffy, D. D. Nichols, district presidents.

"The President asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

### MINERS BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING.

"Mr. Mitchell said: 'The charge made by the gentlemen that twenty murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men and show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, it is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been no murders. Unfortunately, no one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been killed or injured. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a revival of the old burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people, if necessary, that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the coal and iron police. I feel keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here tonight to do nothing and saying nothing that would affect reconciliation.'

"The President then asked the representatives of the anthracite coal companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition.

"They answered: 'No.'

"In response to a further question from the President, they stated they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question at hand. They had no other proposition to make save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which in effect, was that if any resumption of work had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the court of common pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

"At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close without agreement."

### TO DEVELOP OLD FIELDS

#### Plan on Foot in Massachusetts to Work Deserted Mines.

New York, Oct. 4.—Deposits of anthracite coal in Massachusetts which were once operated on a large scale may be again utilized if present conditions continue, says a Boston dispatch to the Times.

In 1835 a bed of anthracite was discovered in Mansfield, which has since been explored, and with others in that section of the State, has been of importance. It was thought at the time that they would develop into extensive and valuable coal fields. Three companies operated pits in the area, but times were hard and operations were suspended in 1838 in the hope of obtaining aid from the State to resume on a larger scale.

### APPEAL FOR MEDIATION

#### Mass Meeting at New York Urges Co-Operation at All Grades.

New York, Oct. 3.—An appeal for mediation in the coal miners' strike has been issued by a committee which met at the University settlement and adopted resolutions "calling upon all citizens, all churches and religious societies, all philanthropic, industrial, social or educational institutions to exert their influence in every possible way in favor of such a plan of mediation as will meet the approval of all fair-minded persons and end the present suffering and strife."

The resolutions are signed by many ministers, and their brethren are especially urged to make them the basis of an appeal to their congregations.

### DISMAY IN NEW YORK

#### Failure of Negotiations Causes Much Alarm.

New York, Oct. 4.—Coal dealers in this city were dismayed by the news that President Roosevelt's efforts to effect a settlement of the differences between the anthracite operators and the miners had come to naught. Coal retailed in the tenement district is now selling at 30 cents a pall, which makes a ton cost \$7.50. For a number

of years the Salvation Army has bought large quantities of coal to sell to the poor at the rate of 3 cents a pall. One of the officers has announced, however, that the army is unable to obtain a supply for the coming winter.

### COAL FROM FRANCE.

A firm of miners and dealers which shipped a car ago 2,500 tons of anthracite to Rouen, France, as an experiment, has found that the coal was not used, and has bought it back, and sold it here for delivery on its arrival. Although the cost of shipping to this country is calculated at \$4 a ton, the deal will be profitable.

A steamer will sail early next month for that port with 6,000 tons of Scotch anthracite. This will be the first importation of Scotch coal. Thus far more than 50,000 tons of foreign anthracite has been brought to this port since the strike reached its acute stage. The great bulk of this was purchased by the gas and elevated railroad companies.

### MINER'S LIFE OF DRUDGERY

#### They Face Death in Many Guises from Childhood to Grave.

#### Dangers and Hardships Encountered Daily by Men Now on Strike.

"I'm 12 years old, goin' on 13," said the boy to the boss of the breaker. He didn't look more than 10, and he was only 9, but the law said he must be 12 to get a job. He was one of a multitude of the 12,000 youngsters of the miners, who, because miners' families are large and their pay comparatively small, start in the breaker before many boys have passed their primary schooling. From the time he enters the breaker there is a rule of progress that is almost always followed. Once a miner and twice a breaker-boy, the upward growth of boy and man is marked by the work he does. From miner to breaker-boy that is the rule, so the next-of-kind who is the son of a miner, starts in the breaker. He gets from 50 to 70 cents for ten hours' work. He rises at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, puts on his working clothes, always soaked with dust, eats his breakfast, and by 7 o'clock he is at work. He is then through a steady stream of broken coal, and he must pick the pieces of slate or

It is not a hard life, but it is confining. He is confined to his work, and he is passing stream of coal, his hands soon become black with dust. He is surrounded by a steady stream of broken coal, and he must pick the pieces of slate or

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# KAY'S "CANADA'S GREATEST HOMEFURNISHERS." KAY'S FIRST IN CARPETS

There is no doubting our supremacy in Carpets. Five minutes observation of the wonderful range of Carpets on the first floor supplies indisputable evidence. It is a remarkable gathering of floor coverings from the most noted of the world's manufacturers. Years of experience and closest study of the tastes of the best shoppers, which our trade furnishes as no other does, enables us to present an array of Carpet stocks that has no near parallel in any other house in Canada. Our long experience in the business, and our large buyings, has given us entire control of the best output of many of the greatest manufacturers. They will sell to no other house in Canada. Many of the goods shown represent designs of the best artists, made after our own suggestions specially for ourselves, in colorings the newest and most desirable. The particulars that follow will interest you:

- 800 pieces of the Famous Bobbin Brussels has come to us from a leading English manufacturer, who did not wish to place them on the home market. The same quality of Brussels is usually sold at \$1.25 a yard, we bought this lot to enable us to sell them at 90c. Small patterns prevail—suitable for halls, libraries and bedrooms.
- We recommend Axminster Carpets for drawing-rooms rather than Brussels, and have over 75 patterns to select from—beautiful, durable, color effects, in rose greens, and blues, and also some beautiful designs after the style of Oriental Rugs.
- The Royal Albert Axminster has perhaps no equal for hard wear. We can always recommend it.
- The silky worsted Victorian Axminster is a carpet made in fine delicate tones for the most luxurious drawing-rooms. We have a few lines of Victorian Axminster to clear at \$1.75 that were \$3.25.
- This season we have gone in for 4-4 stair carpets in Axminster. These are used to match Oriental rugs in lower halls.
- Our seamless Axminster Carpets are made in colors and designs to correspond with the decorations of the home, and are sold at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, and \$4.50 square yard.
- The Wilton is a great carpet for hard wear, and we have imported more strongly this season than in any former year. The "Crown Velvet" in Wilton we especially recommend for wear. Per yard \$1.50.
- Our Wilton Carpets at \$1.35 and \$1.75 and extra superior at \$2.25 are wonderful values.
- English Wool Carpets for use in bedroom or dining-room. The colors can be guaranteed. Special price per square yard, \$1.00.

# First in Rugs First in Linoleums and Oilcloths

Here victory is easily achieved. Other stores make no pretense to carry a stock of Rugs of the variety and quantity you find here. They are gathered in many cases from the most distant parts of the Orient; beautiful Indian and Turkish goods, with all the charm of color and all that is characteristic of the Orient. More and more, ever more, Rugs are becoming popular as floor coverings. We go into detail:

- Wilton Rugs, 12x9, \$25.00.
- Axminster Rugs, 10x6, \$30; 12x9, \$35.00; 13x6, \$45.00; and up to \$12.50 per square yard.
- Antique Rugs, 3.11x2.10, \$8.50; 5.5x3.4, \$12.00; 6.9x5, \$22.00; 11.9x3.1, \$25.00—and many other sizes and prices.
- Yaprae Rugs, 9.6x11, \$26.50; 12.8x9.8, \$42.50; 13.8x10.6, \$15.00 and other sizes.
- Donagan Hand Tufted Rugs, the product of the industries of Ireland, size 12x9, \$85.00, and size to order at same rate per square yard.
- Afghan Rugs, 9.6x10, \$75.00.
- Wool Squares, in heavy rains, and in the newest designs in color and style, and are mixed with other art shades, 9x10.6, \$11.00; 9x12, \$12.50; 9x13.6, \$18.75; 10.6x12, \$14.25; 10.6x15, \$18.00.
- This is a large feature in the rug department—Indian Durries to go on plain covers, suitable for cosy dens, colors very durable.
- Stains! Inlaid Linoleums and other well-known makes, 6 ft. wide, per square yard, 75c, \$1.10 and \$1.25.
- Many new designs this season in the best Inlaid Linoleums for public buildings, as well as for kitchens and pantries.
- Cork Carpet—in view of the increasing popularity of cork carpets, we have had made up for us a special design in new green—very soft effect when put down—special per square yard, \$1.05.
- New Inlaid Wood surround, that can scarcely be detected from the wood itself, per square yard, 75c.
- Some very beautiful effects in inexpensive Linoleum and Oilcloths, well suited for bathrooms. These are in colors to match the walls, in blue and white, green and white, etc., per square yard, 60c and 65c.
- Cocoa Matting and Mats in different widths and sizes.

# Business With Mail Order Customers

The business of this house extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the leading cities and towns of the Dominion you will find homes made more beautiful because furnished in part or whole from the stocks of this store. It may be a carpet for one room or several rooms; one or more pairs of lace curtains; a single piece of furniture or the whole house to be furnished. Distance from Toronto does not prevent you from profiting by the facilities of this store. We give completest attention to mail orders. Write us about your smallest or largest wants.

# JOHN KAY, SON & CO., LIMITED,

36-38 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

# FACTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The one who interviews the average business man with reference to advertising will possibly grow skeptical about the value of advertising. The business man will soon think he has the enthusiastic advertising advocate crowded into a corner by his statements that advertising does not pay. Often the advertising man will be forced, out of politeness, into some sort of an admission that advertising is not so profitable as it should be. The difficulty is usually with the advertising. It is probably safe to say that all advertising is just as profitable as it deserves to be. It is successful or it fails because of the quality or character of the advertising itself. The man who knows how to do the right sort will not be the one who is complaining that it does not pay. The man who makes it pay will usually be the one who is doing some sort of distinctive advertising in which he can take a great deal of pride and the profits are sufficient to give him a great deal of pleasure. If the statements of the average business man are true, that advertising does not pay what it should, it is probably true also that the business man is not making the most of his advertising. It is the quality of the work that makes the value of the advertisement. It is the worth of the statements that bring the rewards to the promoters. If all the advertising is well done it will all be more profitable. The worth of the advertisement is what gives it value. The strength of the business man is seen in the advertising he writes. It is unfortunate that he does not pay but it is equally to be regretted that the advertiser cannot be properly placed by the fault.

# Literary Notes.

Leslie's Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October is, as usual, full of good things. A clever sketch of Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune" is the frontispiece, and the article to correspond is found further on. A thoughtful article on "Beer" by Earl May; "Practical Radiography," "The Story of Harry Tracy," "William S. Devery, a character sketch, and "A Plea for Suffrage Restriction in the South," form the more solid part of the magazine, while "The Romance of a Razor-back," a weirdly interesting tale by Broughton Brandegee, "The Kingdom of the Sun," a still earlier story by Leo Crane, the most amusing, "Confessions of a Book Agent," by Albert Gallatin Sage, a sweet little tale by Anne Story Allan; a breezy story by E. Elizabeth MacCracken; a quatrain by Bliss Carman and the "Marginalia," which is always a feature of Frank Leslie's, form the lighter part, all uniting to make a very readable magazine.

October Smart Set.

A story of compelling interest is Frank Lee Benedict's "Turn of the Wheel," the novelette with which the October Smart Set opens. It is marked by rapidity of movement, distinctiveness of plot and great dramatic force and presents a vivid and truthful picture of modern social life.

Mrs. Everett Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) contributes an entertaining picture of a certain phase of American life entitled "The Entertainer." Other short stories of merit and variety are furnished by Arthur Synnors, Stuart F. Patterson, Gertrude Lynch, James Branch Cabell and others.

A thoughtful article on the "Immoralities of Music," by M. de Dunois.

# THE RUBENS VEST

The Rubens Vest is the BEST undergarment ever devised for infants. IT BUTTONS, PINS, OR STRINGS required. No pulling over the head to worry small children. Its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians for its efficient protection of lungs and abdomen. For sale by all leading Dry Goods stores.

Refreshing and Agreeable.

# GALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

A pleasant Antiseptic Soap containing 10% pure Carbolic Acid. Should be used regularly to improve the skin and complexion and prevent infection.

P. C. GALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

### THE MINERS' OFFER

#### Ready to Submit Differences to President's Tribunal.

"The following is the text of the statement made by official representatives of the miners' union: 'Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—1902: Mr. President. At conference today, the accredited representatives of the Anthracite Coal Mine Workers,



## WHISKARD'S Three Busy Stores

228, 230, 232 Dundas Street

### Marvels in Millinery

If you ever had occasion to make comparisons between this millinery store and the best that exists outside of it, you are buying your Millinery here. It would be very remarkable were it otherwise, for we are certainly embodying more style and more quality into our Trimmed Hats—the prices considered—than any other millinery store in the city seems able or willing to do.

### In Ready-to-Wear Hats.

We are showing complete ranges and styles at such prices as these—  
97c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.69, \$1.85 each.  
BEAUTIFUL LINES OF CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, nicely trimmed, at \$1.97, \$2.25 and \$2.49 each.

Just in, some fine Black Ostrich Feathers, large sizes, special prices, \$1.95, \$2.39, \$2.97 each.  
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAPES, ready to trim, 75c, 97c, \$1.49, \$1.69 each.

### Just in Per Special Import.

12 doz. Swiss Embroidered Pillow Shams, new goods; we sell them at 25c each. See them.

### Rare Dress Goods Trading.

Underpriced Lots Every One of Them.

They represent what is left of good lines. We've made prices on them after this style:

Ladies' Fine Venetian Cloth, 54 inches wide, in green, fawn and navy blue, regular price \$1.00, our price 75c yard.

Fine Luster Cloth, 50 inches wide, in golden brown, green and blue, regular 90c, our price now 75c yard.

Very heavy plain Serge Dress Goods, in black, navy blue, brown, cardinal and green, only 25c yard.  
Double fold Plaid Dress Goods, in new patterns, regular 25c yard, our price now 15c and 18c yard. Worth seeing.

1,100 YARDS JUST IN OF FANCY WRAPPERS, GLOVES, figured, regular 8c, our price 6 1/2c.

### Ladies' and Children's Hose.

35 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Black Woolen Hose, regular 20c and 25c, our price 15c and 18c pair; fine goods. Call and see them.

Special line of fine White Silk Laces, beautiful goods, are worth 20c and 25c, our price 10c and 12 1/2c yard.

### Cold Winds and Cooler Weather

Remind You of Warmer Underclothing.

And we have prepared for those buyers who want Underclothing that's well knitted, perfectly shaped AND PRICED RIGHT.

Ladies' All Wool Vests, fine goods, \$1.00 each.  
Ladies' fine Merino Vests and Drawers at 75c each.

Ladies' Hygiene Vests and Drawers, at 50c each.  
Ladies' Fleeced-lined Vests, at 39c each.

Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Drawers, at 25c each.  
Children's Fleeced Vests and Drawers, at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 19c each.

Ladies' Flannel Night Gowns, at 49c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each.

500 YARDS OF LOCH LOMOND PLAID SHIRTINGS, in flannel, regular 10c, our price 5 1/2c yard.

## TRADE ADVICES CONTINUE GOOD

Volume of Canadian Business Is Very Large.

### 1901 WOOL CLIP CLEANED UP

Bradstreet's Finds Present Conditions Throughout the Country Most Encouraging.

New York, Oct. 3.—Bradstreet's report on Canadian trade says: Canadian trade continues very good. Large sales of Canadian wool exported to the United States are reported, by which all of the 1901 wool clip has been cleaned up and stocks of the 1902 wool clip that are left are held at fancy prices.

Bank clearings at Canadian cities for the nine months exceed those of the year previous by 25 per cent. For the week they aggregate \$4,570,211—a gain of 7 per cent over last week and 38 per cent over a week ago. For the nine months failures are 18 per cent fewer in number and liabilities are 9 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Trade at Montreal is showing a good healthy expansion in seasonal lines. Shipments on fall orders are large and sorting purchases are increasing in volume. There have been comparatively few failures and payments are being generally well met. Large shipments of wheat have been going through the port but wheat exporters' prices are lower than in Ontario.

The volume of trade at Toronto has been quite large this week. Orders

In all departments of wholesale trade have been numerous, and the prospects point to a steady demand throughout the end of the year. There is already a fair movement in grain to the market in this province and the money circulation is increasing.

At the Pacific coast trade is very fair. The prospects for trade for the balance of the year are very promising. Crops have been satisfactory. Provincial grain is to some extent taking the place of Manitoba wheat. The Yukon trade, which is about over, was as heavy as last year. More favorable weather has been experienced in Manitoba lately for the harvest, and the wheat has been increased. This has put more money into circulation, and general trade has been benefited thereby. In some departments stocks are exhausted and factories are so far behind in orders that they are unable to accept repeats.

In London there is good inquiry for parcels of goods for sorting fall stocks in country retailing centers. Grain deliveries are increasing, and there is also good demand from the retailers for many seasonal lines. Payments are improving.

The condition of trade at Ottawa is encouraging. The movement in seasonal goods is larger and orders now coming forward for future shipments are satisfactory. Staple and imported goods are firmly held.

Dun's review: Mild and unseasonable weather interferes with retail trade at Halifax, but wholesale business is good, and produce shipments large. Jobbers report increased demands for groceries, hardware and drygoods at St. John, but retail trade is hampered by weather. Payments are well met. Fall trade is satisfactory at Montreal, with collections well maintained. All merchandise values are firm and an excellent export trade continues in dairy products. Manufacturing and jobbing circles are active at Quebec, where stocks command good prices, and the demand for labor exceeds the supply. Wholesalers report activity in all retail lines and wholesale trade is brisk, with collections prompt. Wheat shipments are heavy and money is commencing to move. Hardware and building materials are in demand.

### SNOT FIANCE'S PORTRAIT

Then Turned His Pistol on Himself.

Mad Deed of a Jilted Lover in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3.—Because his sweetheart in Hungary had jilted him, Louis Rigzotti, a miner employed at the Essen mine, owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, last night shot five holes through the girl's picture hanging on the wall in his room and then shot himself through the heart.

Rigzotti came to this country five years ago, leaving behind in Hungary a pretty girl who had promised to marry him when he secured a suitable place to work and accumulated enough of this world's goods to keep them. He crossed the ocean and located at Bridgeville.

He worked hard and three months ago sent her sufficient money to buy her ticket and a suitable wedding outfit. Anxiously he waited for a message from his intended. Yesterday morning the letter came.

In the coldest of words she told him she had changed her mind. She would not marry him. She had met another who had won her heart. The wedding would occur early in November.

Rigzotti did not go to work. He began drinking. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he returned to his boarding house and retired to his room. A few minutes later his landlady heard six pistol shots in rapid succession. She found Rigzotti lying on the floor dead with a bullet hole through his heart. The picture of his former sweetheart was riddled with bullet holes and the revolver lay on the floor.

### New York Alderman Arrested.

New York, Oct. 3.—William Dieken, an alderman of Greater New York from the Williamsburg district, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with bribery. The complainant is John McG. Woodbury, commissioner of the department of street cleaning. The charge of bribery made against the alderman by Commissioner Woodbury is not of an ordinary character. No money was given to the alderman, who was given to the commissioner by the alderman, nor was any offered. The charge is based on an alleged promise of the alderman to vote for measures before the board of aldermen, which Commissioner Woodbury desires passed, if the commissioner would reinstate one of the alderman's constituents.

### Unruly Elephant Killed.

New York, Oct. 3.—"Tom," the fractious trick elephant at the Central Park Zoo, was killed today. Several days ago he became so unruly that he was dangerous to his keepers to go near him. It took 28 minutes to kill the big animal, 600 grains of cyanide of potassium being administered to him in two pails of bran mush. After eating the first pailful "Tom" fell to his knees in spasms, which denoted death. Only pack officials and keepers witnessed the killing.

### Stoning Passenger Trains.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Last night as the Chicago and Boston special on the New York Central was entering the tunnel east of this city a stone was thrown at a parlor car, breaking a window. The flying glass cut Miss Harriet Wadsworth, of Genesee, in several places about the face. Miss Wadsworth was returning from the wedding of her brother, J. W. Wadsworth, jun., and Miss Alice Hay. This is the third passenger train that has been stoned at this point. No clue to the miscreants has been obtained.

### \$100 Reward—\$100.

To learn that there is at least one cured case of Catarrh, is a relief to all who are afflicted with it in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Catarrh's Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Catarrh's Family Pills are the best.

### "A STUPENDOUS BLUNDER"

Well-Known Doctor So Terms Chicago Drainage Canal.

Polluted Water Supply Chief Factor in Typhoid.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—A "stupendous blunder" was the term applied to the drainage canal just built by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen in addressing the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their weekly meeting in Schiller Hall. Dr. Hektoen was discussing a paper read by Dr. Arthur H. Reynolds, commissary of health, in which the advisability of extending the sanitary district so as to include Evanston and South Chicago may well be doubted. Taxpayers have reason to be discouraged to know that, after they have expended over \$40,000,000, the drainage canal is a failure. The sanitary trustees may well consider some other method of purifying the water than digging more canals.

Health Commissioner Reynolds explained the recent epidemic as due largely to the drought of five months, ending in February, and the succeeding heavy rains from March to July. Lack of funds, he said, had prevented the city from flushing the sewers properly, and they became congested. When the rains at last flushed them the result was an outbreak of typhoid.

"After it has been shown that it is practically impossible to prevent the contamination of the city's water supply," said Dr. Hektoen, "the advisability of extending the sanitary district so as to include Evanston and South Chicago may well be doubted. Taxpayers have reason to be discouraged to know that, after they have expended over \$40,000,000, the drainage canal is a failure. The sanitary trustees may well consider some other method of purifying the water than digging more canals."

### Watch the Perrin Comet.

Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Prof. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, has had the new comet discovered by Mr. Perrin at the Lick Observatory under frequent observations since its discovery. When last observed it was in the lower part of Cassiopeia's chair, and is moving westward toward the northern part of Cygnus. Dr. Brooks says the comet is increasing in brightness, and is now about twenty times brighter than at discovery. On the 6th it will be about 25 times brighter than when first observed, when it will be a few degrees north of the upper star in the Cross of Cygnus. The comet will not be a brilliant one, but may be seen with the naked eye when well located, and may be observed with a good field glass or small telescope.

### Rear-End Collision.

Washington, Oct. 3.—A rear-end collision between two trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the other of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, occurred early today on the outskirts of the city, resulting in the death of Fireman E. S. Keys and Engineer J. S. Perdue.

### To Repeal Canadian Grain Duty.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 3.—The second day of the national grain dealers' convention was more liberally attended than the preceding day. A little business was attempted in convention, and the day was devoted principally to speech-making. Among the papers read was one by J. T. McCall, of Minneapolis, on the effects of the Canadian Grain Law, and strongly advocated the measure. Consideration of amendments to the constitution will come up tomorrow, as will the selection of next year's meeting place. Milwaukee and St. Louis are prominent candidates.

### New Corner at Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 3.—Dr. J. S. LaBelle has been appointed to the position of coroner, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. O. Resume, at the time of his acceptance of the position for member of Parliament. Dr. Aymot, of Belle River, has been appointed an associate coroner.

### Archbishop Kaine Worse.

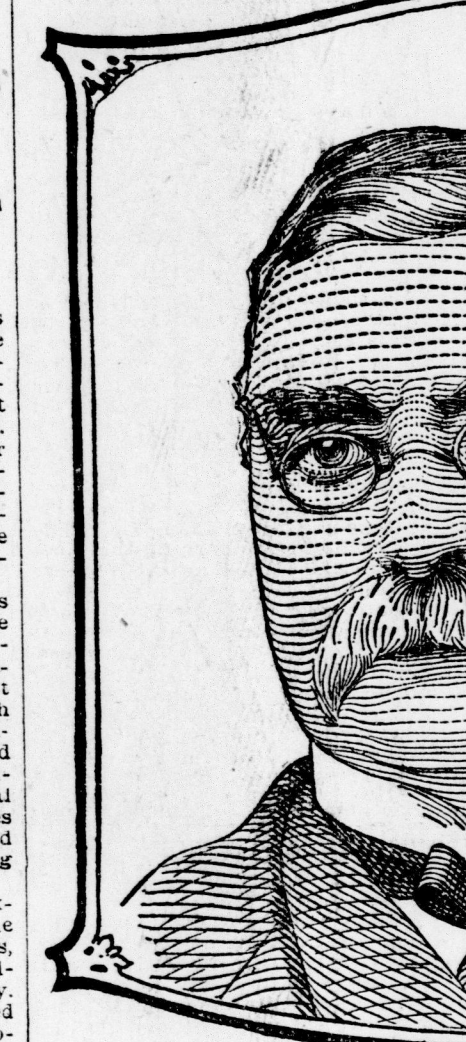
St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Archbishop John J. Kaine, who has been in poor health for the past six months, has experienced a marked change for the worse in the past two days. The archbishop's ailment is closely akin to paralysis, and while his physicians do not think there is immediate danger, it is known from the nature of his disease that he is likely to come at any time.

## STRAIGHT-FORWARD EVIDENCE FROM MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Congressmen, Governors, Generals, Counsuls, Recommend Pe-ru-na.

No other remedy has received the unqualified endorsement of so many distinguished American citizens as Pe-ru-na. The pharmacopoeia does not furnish a catarrh remedy so well known. It is acknowledged on all hands that Pe-ru-na and catarrh are so indelibly associated that to speak of one is to think of the other.



Congressman H. H. POWERS.

### Congressman Fred S. Goodrich.

Fred S. Goodrich, ex-member of Congress from Florida (1st session), writes the following letter from Shawnee, Okla.:

"I am assured and am satisfied that your Pe-ru-na is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic, and as so many of my friends have been benefited by its use, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public."—Fred S. Goodrich.

Pe-ru-na has cured more cases of Catarrh than all the other remedies combined. It is exactly as Congressman Goodrich, of Oklahoma, says: "Pe-ru-na is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic."

These two facts are beyond controversy. Any remedy that operates to tone up the whole nervous system will also operate beneficially upon catarrh. Catarrh is simply a flabby condition of the mucous membrane. This flabbiness has been brought about by exposure to cold which finally depresses the nerves supplying the mucous membrane.

Pe-ru-na operates immediately to strengthen these nerves and give tone to the mucous membrane. There is no other internal catarrh remedy that has proven effective in all cases.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vermont:

"Pe-ru-na I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, ex-Congressman from Texas, writes:

"I cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na to all those suffering from catarrhal troubles."—D. A. Nunn.

The most distinguished men of the United States have no hesitation in lending their influence to assist in letting the people know of the virtues of Pe-ru-na. Nearly one-half the people are in some degree affected by catarrh. Therefore it is almost a national curse and it is of national import that the people should know of Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na cannot be imitated.

Some things may be successfully imitated, but Pe-ru-na cannot be. Every one purchasing Pe-ru-na should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever used Pe-ru-na or if you have ever tasted it, you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Pe-ru-na should beware.

Beware of imitations. Believe no one who tells you that he has a remedy that is making the same cures that Pe-ru-na is making.

If you have any doubt as to the genuineness of the bottle of Pe-ru-na you are using, write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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## London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London Saturday, Oct. 4.

### The Coal Conference.

The coal conference ended yesterday without immediate results, but the President is not to be easily balked in his purpose, and his next move will be eagerly awaited. The operators, contrary to expectations, maintained a stiff neck, but they will bend discreetly to the rising gale when they think the danger point has been reached. Undoubtedly their strongest argument is the present lawlessness in the coal region, but even if this could be suppressed, as it ought to be at all costs, and absolute security afforded all who wished to work, there would not be enough labor available to operate the collieries to anything like their full capacity, and famine prices for fuel would still prevail. The outrages which have been committed are a reproach to the miners' union, but a certain amount of violence is not to be wondered at, considering that a large proportion of the strikers are ignorant foreigners, chiefly Poles and Hungarians, who have been reared in degraded conditions, and have elementary notions of law and order. The American miners have struggled for years to organize this element, so as to raise the standard of wages and comfort. While rebuking the outrages perpetrated by a class who have been depressed almost to the brute level, the mine owners themselves are openly defying the law of Pennsylvania, which forbids railroad companies owning coal mines. As to the recognition of the miners' union, it is a little late in the day for capital, which is organizing and consolidating its forces as never before, to deny labor the right to do the same and act as a unit. The people of the United States, however, are no longer concerned about the merits of the present dispute. They know they are exposed to suffering because the two parties are at war. They know their own interests transcend those of the owners or the miners, and they would sacrifice either side or both if by so doing they could get the coal mined. They are now looking for a plan.

### Sir Michael's Attack.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is giving an apt illustration of the principle of cabinet unity. Since his retirement from the Government he has made a sensational attack on the British War Office, and on the methods of the Treasury. As a member of the cabinet he could not consistently criticize any public department, as he was jointly responsible with his fellow ministers for the policy and the actions of the Government, whatever his personal views may have been. Without this practice the British parliamentary system would be unworkable. As a private member of Parliament, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is free to express his own opinion. In this particular case, he has made a profound impression, because he speaks as a recent member of the Government knowing the inner workings of the department which he assails. He is a powerful recruit to the ranks of the War Office reformers, and his action will add to the troubles which thickly beset the Balfour Government. Sir Michael claims there can be no reform until army officers pay some attention to the duties of their profession, as the men in the navy do, and until outside influences in the matter of appointments and promotions, such as would not be tolerated in the civil service, should cease to be effective. This is precisely the charge that has been leveled by the Radicals and it will become irresistible if high Tories like Sir Michael join in the cry.

### A Public Responsibility.

The coal and wood dealers of the city are in a position of great public and moral responsibility at this time. A good name is rather to be chosen than riches and the gentlemen who deal in fuel are just now called upon to make the choice. If they look upon the coal famine as a business opportunity to be made the most of, those who are well stocked can make a pretty penny, because people will buy fuel if it takes the last dollar. But if they are good citizens and men of honor, as we believe them to be, they can prevent much misery and suffering. No doubt they could dispose of their whole stocks at once to well-to-do citizens who would gladly pay fancy prices in order to be assured of their winter's supply. However, the coal and wood merchants owe it to the community and to their own sense of justice to limit individual purchasers by doing out only what is sufficient for the immediate need of customers. They cannot be blamed if they give their own customers the preference, but they will not be acting fairly if they discriminate against the poor, either by selling in large quantities or charging unreasonable prices. The coal dealers of this city, or the majority of them are acting conscientiously and could probably have sold out at much higher figures than they are asking, if they had put scruples aside. It is the best policy, too, even from a money standpoint, because if the people got the

idea that extortion is being practised, the regular dealers might soon have to face municipal competition. Already more than one Canadian municipality is moving in that direction.

The City of Ottawa is going into the coal and wood business and the local dealers in that line are very warm over it.

The Canadian lobster is no object for derision. An immense lobster canning industry is being built up in the lower provinces and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has ordered three new hatcheries on the St. Lawrence.

Two Conservatives were returned in bye-elections for the Quebec Legislature yesterday. The Tory press in Ontario would have less to say about French domination if the trick were repeated a little oftener.

It is to be hoped no enemy of this country is sending President Roosevelt copies of Mr. Tarte's speeches. According to the Free Press the President might shut off our supply of fuel to spite Tarte.

When the facts are known the Canadian Government may be applauded for moving slowly in the matter of the fast Atlantic line. We have now one Conservative paper, the Toronto Telegram, declaring that steamships of more than 20 knots are out of the question.

Alphonse Daudet, who is a novelist himself, has come to the conclusion that novels have a very disastrous effect on the female half of the population. "The morbid appetite for fiction," he says, "is responsible for most of the unhappiness and dissatisfaction, which in turn breed crime." He asserts that his contention is supported by every scientist who has been consulted on the point. The sale of novels to women and children, should, therefore, be held, be interdicted on the same principle on which in some countries the sale of morphine and cigarettes is interdicted.

The Real Difficulty. [The Commoner.] President Roosevelt pleads for gov-

## ..Poems the World Has Read..

### Love Not.

Lady Stirling-Maxwell.

Lady Stirling-Maxwell was a daughter of Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She was the author of several successful novels and many poems of merit.

Love not, love not; ye hapless sons of day!  
Hope's gayest wreaths are made of earthly flowers  
Things that are made to fade and fall away  
Ere they have blossomed for a few short hours.

Love not! the thing ye love may change;  
The rose may cease to smile on you,  
The kindly gleam of eye grow cold and strange,  
The heart still warmly beat, yet not be true.

Love not!

Alphonse Daudet, who is a novelist himself, has come to the conclusion that novels have a very disastrous effect on the female half of the population. "The morbid appetite for fiction," he says, "is responsible for most of the unhappiness and dissatisfaction, which in turn breed crime." He asserts that his contention is supported by every scientist who has been consulted on the point. The sale of novels to women and children, should, therefore, be held, be interdicted on the same principle on which in some countries the sale of morphine and cigarettes is interdicted.

### The Real Difficulty.

[The Commoner.]

President Roosevelt pleads for gov-

Love not; the thing ye love may die,  
May perish from the gay and glad some earth;  
The silent stars, the blue and smiling sky,  
Beam o'er its grave, as once upon its birth.

Love not! oh, warning vainly said,  
In present hours as in the years gone by,  
Love flings a halo round the dear one's head,  
Faulstich, immortal, till they change or die.

Love not!

ermental supervision of the trusts, but fails to point out a method of doing away with trust supervision of the Government.

### Some Human Peculiarities.

[Washington Star.]

Forth fares a man on pleasure bent;  
The air is crisp, the sky is blue;  
Some creature comes with strength half spent,  
And lingers feebly in his view.

He smiles and kills it with a gun,  
And when 'tis won, looks round for more.  
He cannot say just why 'tis done,  
But that's his way of having fun.



### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE OPERATORS AND STRIKERS:

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation, and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in striking, but required to strike for the time being. Any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter of issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public."

### To Utilize Winter Sunshine.

[Toronto Globe.]

Another matter to which attention ought to be paid is the construction of houses with a view to economizing fuel. Solidity, good workmanship and compactness are obvious means of protection against cold weather. The suggestion has been made that the winter sunshine might be utilized more extensively than it is at present. The verandas, which are now becoming encased in glass during the winter months, and so converted into sun parlors. Even the houses of the poor, if they are well planned, can be made to bask in the winter sun, and it is customary to advertise the sun parlor as one of the attractions of winter resort hotels. There is no reason why this luxury should not be more generally enjoyed; the cost of the glass would be soon paid for in the saving in coal, and a pleasant room would be added to the house.

### The Engineer.

[J. H. K. Adkin, in London Spectator.]  
"Midst Maxim's click and rattle,  
"Quick-fire" crack and scream,  
Dazed with the lust of battle,  
Half blind with smoke and steam,  
Men face the flying shrapnel,  
And dare the bursting shell,  
When every gun's a stambele,  
I stand and grip the lever,  
And all the deck's a hell.

But bent and caged, unknowing  
Which way the fight incline,  
I keep my engines going,  
Dazed with the lust of battle,  
No praise or blame to spur me  
In this my hour of trial,  
I stand and watch the dial,  
I know not battle passion  
To set my blood aglow,  
I work in sober fashion,  
But if we fall I know  
That boiled, or flayed, or stifled,  
Or mashed amongst the gear,  
I die a "mere non-combatant,"  
An unknown engineer.

### The Deadly Naval Habit.

[Montreal Star.]

The son of a great novelist, the late

### An Old, Old Story Again.

[Toronto Star.]

Already this season a hunter near Burk's Falls has shot at a movement in the bush and killed his brother. Will people never be sufficiently warned against such gun work as this?

### PIPE DREAM FROM BOSTON

Newspaper Says Canada Plans Tariff War.

In League With Europe to Ruin United States.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The Boston Advertiser said yesterday that Canada and certain European nations have entered into a big tariff league to destroy American trade. The paper says: "The Canadian Government's chief supporters are pledged to support a protective tariff bill, chiefly directed against New England. Leading cabinet ministers are expected to support such a measure, and that they expected Premier Laurier to support it."

Israel Tarte, of the cabinet, admits publicly that he has made up such a measure to lay before the next session of the Canadian Parliament. A special dispatch from Ottawa says: "A statement can be made positively to-night on the best possible authority, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made definite arrangements with France and Italy looking toward a special tariff arrangement which will take the place of the treaties which Canada, France and Italy tried to arrange with the United States on a 'reciprocity' basis. It can be stated by authority that the Canadian Government, discouraged by the refusal of the United States Senate committee on foreign affairs to even consider the idea of a reciprocity

treaty between the United States and Canada, has made up its mind to adopt a new policy."

### Grand Trunk Returns.

Oshawa, Oct. 4.—The returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the year ending June 30, received at the railway department, show that during the year 9,903,194 passengers were carried, compared with 9,907,872 in 1901. The receipts from passengers were \$6,661,644, compared with \$7,692,190 the previous year. The freight returns show 12,655,568 tons carried, compared with 11,746,898 last year. The receipts from freight were \$19,093,138, or an average of \$1.58 per ton, compared with \$18.665,244 last year. During the same period the Canada Atlantic has carried 383,571 passengers, producing a revenue of \$316,030.89, compared with 339,640 passengers carried during the previous year, with a revenue of \$283,822.22, showing an increase in the number of passengers carried of 28,931, and an increase in the revenue of \$32,208.67. The number of tons of freight carried during 1902 was 1,545,240, producing a revenue of \$1,404,842.68, compared with 1,532,937 tons carried in 1901, and a revenue of \$1,390,197.10.

### An Official Denial.

Cologne, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Johannesburg says that the retirement of Lord Milner as Governor of the Transvaal is assured. The Colonial Office denies the statement of the Cologne Gazette that Lord Milner is to retire as Governor of the Transvaal.

### Grand Trunk Report.

London, Oct. 2.—The Grand Trunk Railway report, issued today, is a cheerful document. The directors congratulated the shareholders on the steady progress continued to be made in the improvement of the property in every direction, and increased dividends are available. Additions to the capital have been maintained within the most reasonable limits. The detailed statement shows that the gross receipts for the half year increased 4.30 per

## EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

# Great Clearing Sale

OF STANDARD MADE ENGLISH CARPETS at The Carling St. Carpet Warehouse

TODAY FOR "SPOT CASH."

### English Made Tapestry Carpets,

Quality the same as you have had from us the last twenty-five years; pure wool surface, and new designs each season. You know what satisfaction you have had from Kingsmill's. Fifty cent Carpet.

Today the price is, per yard, 40c

### A Well Made Brussels Carpet,

Free from cotton or jute. Remember that this Carpet has always been guaranteed pure wool. We have sold you over one hundred thousand yards. So you know what satisfaction you have had. You have paid us eighty-five cents per yard, and we cannot tell you any more than experience has taught you about the wear and coloring.

Today the price is, per yard, 60c

### The Best English Brussels Carpets,

Full five frame, pure wool spun into a hard wearing surface yarn. Same quality as our best goods, which we have supplied you with for years, and for which you have paid us one dollar and twenty-five cents. 5-8 borders to match every Carpet.

Today the price is, per yard, \$1.00

The most durable Carpet made for hard wear. Our best quality—

### "English Axminster Carpet,"

Made by the three best makers in England. There are thousand of yards of this celebrated Carpet in wear throughout the West, and for which you have paid one dollar and fifty cents per yard.

Today the price is, per yard, \$1.00

Terms Cash at Time of Purchase.

# T. F. Kingsmill

cent, the working expenses increased 8.81. The train mileage decreased 7.50 per cent.

## GUNARDERS WILL BE LEVIATHANS

New Boats Will Probably Be 750 Long.

SIZE INCREASES WITH SPEED

The Construction of 24-Knot Ocean Greyhounds Requires Outlay of a Vast Sum of Money.

New York, Oct. 4.—Designs for the two new Gunarders, which are to be built on the Clyde have not been completed, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune, but the tentative plans and drawings have been inspected by the admiralty officials and directors of the company. The tonnage, length and engine power depend upon the speed which will be attempted, and until this is determined neither of these designs can be prepared nor tenders offered. The gain in speed since 1890 has been about 2 1/2 knots each decade, but every additional knot represents an enormous increase in the cost of construction and the consumption of coal. Engineers estimate that the new steamers, if designed for a speed of 24 knots, will need to be 750 feet long, and will cost about \$3,375,000 each. The fast German liners now afloat have averaged about \$2,000,000, but the Kaiser Wilhelm II, now under construction, will be still faster, and will cost considerably more than \$3,000,000. If the designers are required to produce 25 knot ships they will be forced to increase the length of the vessels and run up the cost above \$4,500,000.

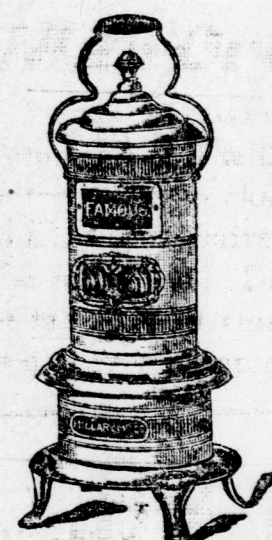
### Unlucky 13 Again.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 3.—Two persons were killed and seven others more or less seriously injured in an accident to a passenger elevator at the shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co. here today. A cable parted, and the car, which contained thirteen persons, fell four stories. A 600 pound weight descending upon it, breaking through it and crushing to death Benjamin O. Crane, foreman in the factory, and injuring Miss Frances Herlihy, assistant forewoman of the stitching room. She died in a short time. The most seriously injured number six. They suffered mainly from cuts and bruises. Five others suffered less severely. It is thought that all the injured will recover.

### Brantford's Assessment.

Brantford, Oct. 2.—The population of Brantford, according to the figures returned by the assessors for 1903, has increased since the last assessment by 836, and there are now 17,021 persons resident in this city. In every ward in the city, with the exception of ward 1, an increase is shown, the most noticeable gain being made in ward 5, where 154 were added. The value of real property has increased from \$6,254,854 to \$6,548,595; personal property, from \$650,175 to \$781,900, and taxable income from \$134,580 to \$149,057, making the total value of real and personal property and taxable income this year \$7,480,440, as compared with \$7,095,550 last year, an increase of \$384,890.

## Strong Heat---No Coal.



A "Famous" Oil Heater will heat a large room comfortably in a few minutes.

Weights only 20 pounds; can be carried from room to room.

Burns common coal oil; the greatest consumption being less than one cent per hour.

Makes no odor whatever.

If the supply and price of coal were normal, it would pay you to have one of these heaters.

The McCLARY MFG. CO.

CITY AGENTS:

Wm. Stevely & Son, 362 Richmond St.  
J. C. Park, 663 Dundas Street.

## IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT ONLY \$3.



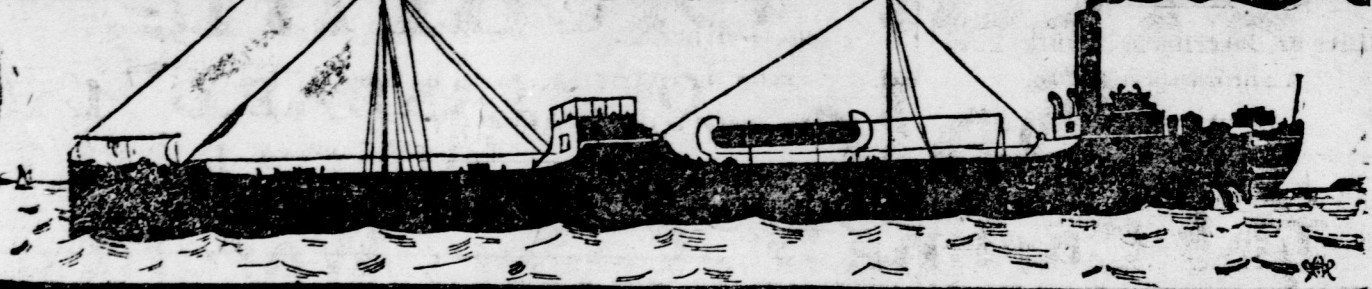
The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My Improved Belt is superior to any other made. It is not charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "vinegar belt." It is guaranteed for three years. One does for eight persons. It cures Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Looseness, Debility and Varicose. I am practically giving this splendid Belt away on trial, as the price has been put at the lowest possible figure, so that it is within the easy reach of everybody. Our prices are from \$3, and there is nothing at all to pay till you are cured. We send absolutely free to every person, writing us our beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. We offer a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us receive immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake we send a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money. What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise Free, together with our best belt, on fair trial. Remember our Belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made and it will cure you. Write today. It costs nothing to try it. Address

DR. G. H. McDONALD ELECTRIC CO., 2382 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

Advertise In The Advertiser



## Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.



## WORLD'S NAVIES BURN OIL!

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Sept. 27 says that the British, French, German, Russian and Norwegian navies are experimenting with fuel oil on their battleships.

United States Secretary Moody has ordered work on the coaling stations in the Philippines and Hawaii discontinued until tests are concluded.

J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates will spend \$20,000,000 to develop the Fuel Oil Industry in California.—New York Herald of Sept. 27.

The Steamer Kensington of the great Morgan Steamship Trust is burning Fuel Oil. Do you realize what this means to the Oil Industry?

## EASTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL CO.

Will soon be producing 50,000 barrels of Fuel Oil monthly in addition to its enormous production from its 104 oil wells of illuminating oil in Ohio. This makes this company the safest, best and most profitable oil investment in the United States.

### A Revolution in Oil Industry

Three large railway systems in England use fuel oil on locomotives instead of coal.

350 passenger steamers on the Caspian Sea and Volga River are using petroleum oil exclusively as fuel.

Experts can calculate the extent of the coal deposits in the world, but not of oil. Brooklyn Citizen.

The steamer Pasadena, plying along the Pacific coast, has burned nothing but fuel oil since 1927. Now hundreds of Pacific steamers use fuel oil.

The Furness line is making experiments with fuel oil, which, if satisfactory, will result in the equipping of 125 steamers for burning fuel oil.

The steamer Mariposa, burning oil as a U. S. navy experiment, gained a whole day on her trip between San Francisco and Tahiti, and reduced her complement of men from 81 to 55 men.

Fuel oil on locomotives saves about 40 per cent per mile, 1,200 pounds of oil will do the work of a ton of coal, 2,000 pounds—and there are neither chinders, clinders nor dirt, which add greatly to the comfort of the passengers.

In ocean steamers oil saves 27 per cent as against the expense of coal. It takes 27 tons of coal to accomplish the work of 13 tons of oil. The saving in firemen is as one to five. The cost of fuel oil is about \$3 a ton.

Invested now in Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. \$20,000,000. The stock goes to par on or before Jan. 1, to say nothing of the rich dividends. Now is the time to lay the foundation of a competence with a modest investment!

### This Company

Has Paid  
20 Per Cent  
in Dividends  
During the  
Past  
10 Months.

Present Price  
of Stock  
50c a Share.  
Will Advance  
to \$1.00 a Share  
by Jan. 1.

Never again will  
a coal strike in-  
convenience this  
country. In the  
future fuel oil will  
largely take the  
place of coal.

### Fortunes Are Made in Oil,

Fuel oil makes steam one-third faster than coal and occupies far less space.

300 tons of fuel oil can be pumped into a steamer's supply tanks in an hour. The oil can be carried in instead of water ballast.

The Spreckels liner Enterprise took two days for fueling. When she was changed to an oil burner she took on her supply of fuel oil in 6 hours.

On the torpedo boats Rodgers and Swin it was found that it required 50 minutes to raise 85 pounds of steam, as against one hour and 17 minutes with coal.

The state Capitol at Columbus, Ohio, as well as thousands of public buildings and schoolhouses all over the United States, will be heated with oil this winter in consequence of the high price of coal.

The space on La Lorraine for coal is 171,000 cubic feet. The same amount of fuel oil would occupy 129,000 cubic feet. If oil were carried in the ballast tanks 100,000 cubic feet more would be saved.

What dividends do you suppose this company will pay when its 25,000 acres of rich oil lands are fully developed? The Kern River tract alone will be able to pay the present dividends when the ten new wells come in.

The Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. will be able to supply both ends of the oil market. High grade illuminating oil from its 104 oil wells in Ohio, and fuel oil for the Pacific coast trade from its Kern River and Santa Barbara oil tracts. The richest oil proposition in America.

### ANOTHER NEW OIL WELL IN OHIO.

To the President of The Eastern Consolidated Oil Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Dear Sir:—  
Am pleased to report that No. 14 Hartman of the Trio lease, just drilled in, is making a very fine showing. In fact, she is now yielding 12 barrels of oil per day, and is expected to produce a 250-barrel tank per day. Very truly yours,  
C. B. HEYDON & CO.,  
Rooms 401 and 402 Manning Chambers Building, 72 Queen Street West, corner  
Queen and Terauley Streets, Court House Square, Toronto.

## THE MARKETS

### THE LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, old, per bu. 72c to 75c  
Wheat, new, per bu. 74c to 76c  
Oats, old, per bu. 42c to 44c  
Oats, new, per bu. 44c to 46c  
Corn, old, per bu. 40c to 42c  
Corn, new, per bu. 42c to 44c  
Barley, per bu. 38c to 40c  
Rye, per bu. 36c to 38c  
Beans, per bu. 70c to 72c

The market today was not as largely attended as on previous days, but from a business standpoint it should have been a satisfactory market for the farmers, as prices were firm and sales easily made with the possible exception of vegetables and apples the market has been overstocked.

Grain—From fifteen to twenty loads of oats were offered, which brought mostly 20c to 22c per bushel. It is reported that the millers are offering 5c per cwt for choice oats. Wheat sells at \$1.06 to \$1.10 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Twelve loads of hay sold mostly at 20c to 22c per ton; extra good load went at \$250 per ton. Straw is scarce at \$2.50 to \$3 per load.

Butter and Eggs—The receipts of butter was fairly large and prices were unaltered at 16c to 17c for crocks and 17c to 18c per lb for rolls. The receipts of eggs supply at 16c to 17c per dozen wholesale.

Vegetables—Tomatoes were in large supply. In fact the largest crop of the season; sales were good at 20c to 25c per lb in basket, mostly at 25c; potatoes were well represented at 10c to 12c for small loads and 8c to 10c for the single bag; cabbages sold at 10c to 12c each; celery 25c to 40c per dozen; other vegetables are as quoted.

Fruit—Apples are a very dull sale at 60c per bag or 1c per barrel for medium quality; peaches sold at 25c to 30c for the 12-quart basket; some sold at 35c to 40c; quinces sold at 25c; grapes, 20c to 25c for 10-lb basket; chestnuts are scarce at 15c per quart; the crop will satisfy large.

Poultry—There was abundance in this line; sales were good, as Saturday is looked upon to furnish a supply for the Sunday dinner; sales were made at 50c for chickens, 60c per pair for dressed chickens, 40c to 45c for turkeys; hens are held at 8c to 9c per lb, live weight and 10c to 11c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—About twenty on sale, selling at \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt. Live Hogs—Mr. D. McIntyre has intimated that he will pay \$5.50 per cwt on Monday; small pigs were plentiful at \$5 to \$5.50 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—Unchanged in prices. Hops, select, per cwt. \$10.00  
Dressed hogs, per cwt. \$7.50  
Wheat, old, per cwt. \$1.06  
Wheat, new, per cwt. \$1.08  
Oats, new, per cwt. \$1.00  
Oats, old, per 100 lbs. \$1.00  
Rye, per 100 lbs. \$1.10  
Barley, per 100 lbs. \$1.15  
Beans, per bu. \$1.20

LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.  
Hogs, select, per cwt. \$8.00  
Hogs, small, per pair. \$5.00  
Stags and sows, per cwt. \$5.00  
Fat cattle, per cwt. \$5.00

### THE LOCAL MARKET.

Potatoes, per bag. 70c to 80c  
Turnips, per bu. 20c to 30c  
Onions, per bu. 20c to 30c  
Celery, per doz. 40c to 50c  
Cauliflowers, per doz. 40c to 50c  
Carrots, per doz. 20c to 30c  
Green peas, per doz. 15c to 20c  
Lettuce, per doz. 15c to 20c  
Cucumbers, per doz. 15c to 20c  
Green beans, per doz. 15c to 20c  
Cabbage, per doz. 15c to 20c  
Green corn, per doz. 15c to 20c

DRESSED POULTRY.  
Ducks, per pair. 10c to 12c  
Turkeys, per lb. 11c to 12c  
Spring chickens, per pair. 10c to 12c

HIDES AND SKINS.  
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 5c to 6c  
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 4c to 5c  
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 13c to 14c  
Wool, washed, per lb. 13c to 14c  
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 13c to 14c  
Skins, each. 20c to 25c  
Calveskins, No. 1, per lb. 8c to 9c

HAY AND SEEDS.  
Hay, per ton. \$5.00 to \$6.00  
Clover seed, per bu. \$5.00 to \$6.00  
Clover seed, alaska, per bu. \$5.00 to \$6.00  
Millet seed, per bu. \$5.00 to \$6.00

BUTTER PRODUCE.  
Butter, per roll, baskets. 17c to 18c  
Butter, crock, per lb. 17c to 18c  
Eggs, doz, basket lots. 17c to 18c  
Honey, new-laid. 15c to 16c  
Honey, strained, per lb. 10c to 11c  
Honey, in comb, per lb. 13c to 14c

MEATS.  
Dressed hogs, per cwt. \$8.00 to \$8.50  
Pork, by the carcass. \$8.00 to \$8.50  
Beef, by the quarter. \$8.00 to \$8.50  
Oat hens, per pair. \$5.00 to \$5.50  
Spring chickens, per pair. \$5.00 to \$5.50

UNDRESSED POULTRY.  
Ducks, per pair. 10c to 12c  
Turkeys, per lb. 11c to 12c  
Veal, quarter, per lb. 8c to 9c  
Mutton, carcass, per lb. 8c to 9c  
Spring lamb, per lb. 10c to 11c

### RICE POPCORN.

Wholesale and Retail.  
See our stock.  
A. M. HAMILTON & SON,  
373 Talbot Street, Phone 662.

### AMERICAN MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Corn today was again the absorbing feature on the board of trade, and owing to generally unfavorable weather prices for the cereal were strong and higher. December closed 1c over last night's

close, December wheat closed 5-8c higher, while oats were 1/4c higher. Provisions ruled strong and closed from 7/16c to 3/16c higher. Primary receipts of wheat were 1,210,240 bushels, against 1,144,442 yesterday.

Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 739 cars, which, with local receipts of 129 cars, with only four of the contract, made total receipts for the week 1,294 cars, against 1,294 cars last week and 1,033 cars a year ago. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: 130 cars; hogs, 4,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—October, 69c; December, 70 1/8c to 70 3/4c; May, 71 1/8c to 71 3/4c; Corn—October, 32 1/2c; December, 32 1/2c; May, 33 1/2c to 33 3/4c; Rye—October, 51 1/2c; December, 51 1/2c; May, 52 1/2c to 52 3/4c; Soybeans—October, 11 1/2c; December, 11 1/2c; May, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c.

Barley—October, 32 1/2c; December, 32 1/2c; May, 33 1/2c to 33 3/4c; Oats—October, 32 1/2c; December, 32 1/2c; May, 33 1/2c to 33 3/4c; Hogs—October, 11 1/2c; December, 11 1/2c; May, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the operators in the conference yesterday, saying: "I feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the public and the operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little importance."

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state hogs, \$7 10 to \$7 20; mixed western, \$6 90.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 200 westerns; slow; good to prime steers, \$7 50 to \$8 40; poor to medium, \$5 75 to \$6 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$4 90; cows, \$1 25 to \$4 50; heifers, \$2 25 to \$5 50; canners, \$1 25 to \$2 50; Texas fed steers, \$2 to \$4 50; western steers, \$3 50 to \$5 75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; tomorrow, 8,000; left over, 3,800; mostly 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$7 25 to \$7 75; good to choice heavy, \$7 40 to \$7 85; rough heavy, \$6 80 to \$7 35; light, \$7 15 to \$7 60; bulk of sales at \$7 25 to \$7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; sheep strong; lambs, 15c to 25c higher; good to choice wethers, \$3 25 to \$4; fair to choice, mixed, \$2 50 to \$3 50.

DAIRY MARKETS.  
OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board today 864 white and 794 colored

were boarded; the greatest offered sold at 10 1/2c; a few small lots sold at 10 1/2c.

NAPANEE, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,370 boxes cheese were offered, 1,080 white and 290 colored; 350 white and 290 colored at 10 1/2c. Buyers present: Alexander, Thompson, Van Luven, Cleall, Bissell and McKinnon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Butter firm; creameries, \$8 25; factory, 82c; 15c to 20c. Cheese steady, at 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c.

PERTH, Oct. 3.—Twenty hundred and fifty-three boxes September cheese were brought into the Perth cheese market today; all sold; ruling price, 10 1/2c; Fowler got 900; White, 500 colored; Webster, 320 white; Bissell, 315 white.

KEMPTVILLE, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board here, this evening 810 boxes were offered, 700 colored and 50 white; 250 sold at 10 1/2c.

PRESIDENT HAS EXHAUSTED ALL MEANS AT HIS DISPOSAL

Cannot Go Any Further in Strike Matter.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S VIEWS

Thinks Miners' Position Is Stronger as Result of Operators Action at the Conference.

GLOOM IN WILKESBARRE

Operators Still Believe Miners Will Return to Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 4.—There was an exciting time at the Nottingham mine, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, last night. A negro deputy came out of the stockade, when, it is alleged, he was assaulted by some strikers. The deputy shot into the crowd and a bullet struck Joseph Yarkman, a striker, in the abdomen. After firing the shot the negro retreated to the stockade. Soon a large crowd gathered and they threatened to tear down the stockade and take the negro out and hang him. Col. Dougherty, of the Ninth Regiment, dispatched six companies to the scene at once. The troops arrived just in time to prevent a serious riot. The mob was dispersed. The negro deputy who did all the shooting will be handed over to the civil authorities today.

The news from Washington that no agreement had been reached at the conference had a depressing effect on all interests here. Some of the local operators who were interviewed think that the miners, now that all hope of arbitration seems to be gone, will gradually return to work. The strike leaders are of the opinion that the struggle will continue and that the cold weather will yet compel the operators to make concessions.

SOUNDS LIKE BUNCUMBE

Mayor of Detroit Thinks Operators Are Incinerators.

Detroit, Oct. 4.—"The operators are merely bawling the question when they talk like that," said Mayor Maybury, last evening, after he had read the statement of the coal mine operators, as made to President Roosevelt.

"Their whole plea sounds to me like buncumbe. They talk of the majesty of the law and how it should be enforced."

"Confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved."—John Mitchell.

so far we have been able to relieve all cases of absolute want, and we expect the contributions to increase in volume. We feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the public and the operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little importance."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the operators in the conference yesterday, saying: "I feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the public and the operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little importance."

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state hogs, \$7 10 to \$7 20; mixed western, \$6 90.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 200 westerns; slow; good to prime steers, \$7 50 to \$8 40; poor to medium, \$5 75 to \$6 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$4 90; cows, \$1 25 to \$4 50; heifers, \$2 25 to \$5 50; canners, \$1 25 to \$2 50; Texas fed steers, \$2 to \$4 50; western steers, \$3 50 to \$5 75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; tomorrow, 8,000; left over, 3,800; mostly 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$7 25 to \$7 75; good to choice heavy, \$7 40 to \$7 85; rough heavy, \$6 80 to \$7 35; light, \$7 15 to \$7 60; bulk of sales at \$7 25 to \$7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; sheep strong; lambs, 15c to 25c higher; good to choice wethers, \$3 25 to \$4; fair to choice, mixed, \$2 50 to \$3 50.

DAIRY MARKETS.  
OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board today 864 white and 794 colored

were boarded; the greatest offered sold at 10 1/2c; a few small lots sold at 10 1/2c.

NAPANEE, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,370 boxes cheese were offered, 1,080 white and 290 colored; 350 white and 290 colored at 10 1/2c. Buyers present: Alexander, Thompson, Van Luven, Cleall, Bissell and McKinnon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Butter firm; creameries, \$8 25; factory, 82c; 15c to 20c. Cheese steady, at 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c.

PERTH, Oct. 3.—Twenty hundred and fifty-three boxes September cheese were brought into the Perth cheese market today; all sold; ruling price, 10 1/2c; Fowler got 900; White, 500 colored; Webster, 320 white; Bissell, 315 white.

KEMPTVILLE, Oct. 3.—At the cheese board here, this evening 810 boxes were offered, 700 colored and 50 white; 250 sold at 10 1/2c.

PRESIDENT HAS EXHAUSTED ALL MEANS AT HIS DISPOSAL

Cannot Go Any Further in Strike Matter.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S VIEWS

Thinks Miners' Position Is Stronger as Result of Operators Action at the Conference.

GLOOM IN WILKESBARRE

Operators Still Believe Miners Will Return to Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 4.—There was an exciting time at the Nottingham mine, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, last night. A negro deputy came out of the stockade, when, it is alleged, he was assaulted by some strikers. The deputy shot into the crowd and a bullet struck Joseph Yarkman, a striker, in the abdomen. After firing the shot the negro retreated to the stockade. Soon a large crowd gathered and they threatened to tear down the stockade and take the negro out and hang him. Col. Dougherty, of the Ninth Regiment, dispatched six companies to the scene at once. The troops arrived just in time to prevent a serious riot. The mob was dispersed. The negro deputy who did all the shooting will be handed over to the civil authorities today.

The news from Washington that no agreement had been reached at the conference had a







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## CAPITULATION OF BARBARA

BY EDITH HIBBARD.

Jack Merrifew was sitting on the piazza of the Howard. He had been sitting there for weeks. No man is worth of a moment to him. And yet, and trying not to grow impatient over the abominable length of time she was making him wait.

Her tyranny grew more absolute every day, yet he would not be freed. It was too sweet. The last day of his vacation had come. Had his hopes any foundation? Would it be better to wait her return to town before burning his ships? He hoped he had courage enough to face a refusal—but a refusal would end all this delightful companionship. Still, in the meantime, what if some of these fellows—He sprang to his feet. It was manifest destiny that she had promised to sail with him this afternoon.

The wind was freshening and the surface of Fox Lake was ruffling up in crisp waves, with every now and then a flash of white. A spray of sweet clover fell at his feet. He turned to find her standing in the doorway, tantalizingly pretty in a green linen gown, with a knot of sweet clover in her hair. He sprang to her, and she, apparently, that he had waited for her.

"It may be a bit fresh. You don't mind that, I hope," she said, as she rowed out to the Felizia. "Only you might have to help if the wind increased. If you dislike that—we can do something else."

"Nonsense! I wouldn't go for anything. You ought to know by this time that I never turn back."

Barbara Whitney was close to him, exceedingly comfortable with many cushions and watched Jack's preparations. She hardly understood herself the unrelenting tyranny which she exercised over him for months. She had put in that hour of his restive waiting in considering the situation, upbraiding herself for her unreasonable, acknowledging his devotion, foreseeing that the coming tide—a tide would almost certainly bring her relations to the crisis of a proposal, and admitting to herself that she would rather say yes than no.

"But I cannot say yes unless he makes me," she reiterated mentally, her eyes fastened on the pedestal of his athletic figure as he got up the sail. "He is the best bred, the handsomest man I know—and the dearest. If only he would not be so late with such abject confidence in my infallible perfection. In his eyes the queen cannot do wrong. It is terribly exhausting to the mind to be so worshipped. I'm just a human girl! Oh, Jack, dear, why don't you see it, and make me do things instead of letting me command you? That's what you are! My dear boy, that's what you are! I shall have to say no—I never could stand on a pedestal, and I should get to hating you, you persisted in thinking me a horrid composite of myth and spirit."

Jack settled down as the boat slipped out with a sigh, the sheet in one hand, the helm tucked under his arm. There was just breeze enough to run pleasantly and yet permit him to fill his eyes with the sight of her. He turned to do. The other took up the helm, golden bronze with the summer's tan, the round chin, the pretty, imperious little nose, the dark sweep of eyelashes—he gave himself up to the study of these that the dark lashes lifted and let him have a bewildering glimpse of the gray blue eyes.

As they moved on, the sail flapped loose, the wind dropped, and the little waves flattened to smooth water. The skipper's occupation was gone for the moment, and he was free for the lover. He moved nearer. A wave of warmer color ran underneath the gold brown across her cheek and throat. The girl's eyes were wide—were they gray or were they blue?

"—flushed a sidewise glance at him. "I'm going down on the last train tonight," he said, as he bent forward in an attempt to make the lashes lift again. "I wish that might mean to you a hundredth part of what it does to me."

She gave him the longest-for-look—this time demure and full of innocent inquiry. "Barbara—Barbara, dear, you must know."

And there were sent to M. B. Perline & Co., twine manufacturers, of Doon, Ont., who reported that they could utilize any quantity of the fiber, provided for the growth of sweet clover, at market price. The Journal suggests that as sweet clover may become a great pest if not turned to account, the authorities at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the departments of agriculture of the Provincial Governments make experiments in curing a quantity of the stalks to manufacture into twine at the binder twine factory at Kingston Penitentiary, and at the factory in the Central Prison, Toronto. This has been a favorable trial for the growth of sweet clover, and it is urged that enough of the plant could be gathered this year to supply binder twine for the whole Dominion. If the twine is established on a commercial basis, experience will probably show that if it can be manufactured on a commercial scale, it will be a valuable addition to the market. Such, for instance, as lathe ties, bale ties and parceling twines. A practical trial of the twine is being made in the formation of soil on naked sandy or clayey slopes and fields. It roots deeply, draws and accumulates moisture, and spreads a coating of decayed vegetation that turns into leaf mold. It is a good reclaimer of naked land, and its roots, which are not to be examined before it is classed with the noxious weeds.—Toronto Globe

A Rare Parsi Manuscript. About a year ago an announcement was made of a rich gift to Columbia University of manuscripts of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, presented to Columbia by several Parsis of India, through their high priest, Dastur K. Khosrow Jamaspji of Bombay.

The preciousness of the collection, says the New York Mail and Express, has now arrived in the form of a sixth and most precious codex of the Zoroastrian ritual, sent through the same distinguished high priest, for Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson to present to the library of the university.

The newest accession is a manuscript that is remarkable in many ways. It is nearly 600 years old, and it contains the Yasna, or Liturgy, in Zoroastrian ritual, sent through the same distinguished high priest, for Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson to present to the library of the university.

As described in the monumental edition of the Avestan texts, by Prof. Goldner, of Berlin, this manuscript is the most precious of the Zoroastrian texts, and it is especially valuable because it contains in excellent form not only the original text of the liturgy in the sacred Zoroastrian language, but it is accompanied also by an old Sanskrit version of each sentence and aid in interpreting the original.

The great codex itself now comprises 100 folios, but three leaves have disappeared at the beginning, and they must have been missing generations ago. The manuscript is not bound, but is laid between sheets of thin paper, and often damaged or patched. But each of its pages is precious because of the excellence, accuracy and independence of the reading.

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## A FICTION AS TO FICTION

"Yes," said the Brower—who by the way, is a bit of an optimist—"it is true that the appetite for carmelis in this country is somewhat greater than the hunger for solid reading, and it may be that the sex which reads the one is the same which eschews the other. Nevertheless, I sometimes think that you pessimistic people are making just a little too much fuss about the quantities of fiction consumed by Americans. I wonder if it's quite as bad as the critics make it out to be. To listen to some of them, you would think the whole American nation sat up late of nights reading novels."

"Now, I don't blame the reviewers who are bombarded with books of this sort for believing that the modern mind has gone flat on story telling. Almost any human being who has to read a novel a day as a matter of business would come to the same conclusion after two weeks of such a diet. How many men can you find who are able to eat a quail a day for 30 days? Yet a novel a day, indelibly, is a more trying feat, and I've often wondered how book reviewers keep their assimilative processes and their sweet tempers intact."

"Yes, I seriously question the inference that the modern literary taste is almost altogether to pastry. Speaking for myself alone, I am a light-minded person—almost frivolous at times—and yet I average only three novels in a year. If I crave novel reading, I turn to the way of historical fiction, I turn to Frodoe. And when I'm hard up for fiction I find more life in the daily newspaper than I'm likely to get out of the average current novel with all its pretense to being something better than journalism."

"Speaking for others, I read not long ago in the Herald that in London there were literally miles of novels piled on the shelves of storage rooms—a drug in the market. If some of our book dealers would speak, and some of our publishers, too, it would prob-

ably surprise you. There are about 70,000,000 people in this country, and it takes a good many books to go around."

"A few novels have immense sales, but by far the greater number pay neither the publishers nor the authors. Frank Norris, author of 'The Octopus,' has opened a good many eyes on that score. I notice, too, lately, that the librarians have discovered that, while there is a tremendous demand for certain novels, the applicants often return them unread in a few days."







## TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE

An Introduction to the Study of the Master by Charles and Mary Lamb.

### IV. Much Ado About Nothing.

There lived in the palace at Messina two ladies, whose names were Hero and Beatrice. Hero was the daughter and Beatrice the niece of Leonato, the governor of Messina.

Beatrice was of a lively temper, and loved to divert her cousin Hero, who was of a more serious disposition, with her sparkling sallies. Whatever was going forward was sure to make merriment of mirth for the light-hearted Beatrice.

At the time the history of these ladies commences was young men of high rank in the army, as they were passing through Messina on their return from a long war that was just ended in which they had distinguished themselves by their great bravery, came to visit Leonato.

Among these were Claudio, the Prince of Aragon, and his friend Claudio, who was a lord of Florence, and with them came the wild and witty Beatrice, who was a lord of Padua.

These strangers had come to Messina before, and the hospitable governor introduced them to his daughter and niece. Beatrice, the moment he entered the room, began a lively conversation with Leonato, and the prince and Claudio, who liked not to be left out of any discourse, interrupted Beatrice with saying, "I wonder that you should be so talking."

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to him, proposed as a kind of merry pastime that they should invent some artificial scheme to make Benedick and Beatrice fall in love with each other. Hero and Claudio entered with great satisfaction into this plan of the prince, and Leonato promised that he would do any modest office to help her cousin to a good husband.

The device the prince invented was, that the gentlemen should make Benedick believe that Beatrice was in love with him, and that Hero should make Beatrice believe that Benedick was in love with her.

The prince, Leonato and Claudio began their operations first, and watching an opportunity when Benedick was alone, they said to him, "We have a great deal to say to you."

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tain her, I will join with you to disgrace her.

When Don Juan brought them near Hero's chamber that night, they saw Borachio standing under the window, and they saw Margaret looking out of Hero's window, and heard her talking with Borachio; and Margaret being dressed in the same clothes they had seen Hero wear, the prince and Claudio believed it was the lady Hero herself.

Nothing could equal the anger of Claudio, when he had made up his mind, that he would revenge her death. He was in the church, as he had said he would, the next day, and the prince agreed to this, thinking that the lady Hero could be before him, and that he would see her.

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## Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes

ARE MADE FROM

## BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Unexcelled for Smoothness, Delicacy and Flavor

Choice Recipe Book sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

ADDRESS OUR BRANCH HOUSE

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MONTREAL, P. Q.

Nothing is impossible for the little gentleman who generally has his portrait taken in a negligee of wings and a bow and arrows, and so long as so many of the people who do get married take such unusual ways of getting into that state there is small excuse for the novelist who chooses his subjects among the few people who try to get married and don't.

Here are four of the tricks played by the pudgy gentleman of the wings and bow. It will be agreed that they contain material for four large romances, with the possibilities of a serial to each.

In the first, Cupid seems to have shaken a dice box and let the result of the enigmatical depend on the throw. If it proves anything it establishes the fact that simply because a woman has several grown children she is not to be taken for granted.

Prospects are not prospects but retrospects. The characters with whom the small gentleman set to work were a woman of 60 years, another of 40, and a man of 45. Not directly connected with the play, but still much interested, were two grown children of the man and several distributed between the two women. All lived in St. Louis.

AUNT OUT THE NIECE. Barnes Bowman the man in the case, kept a restaurant. Mrs. Henrietta Lang, aged 60, and Mrs. Emma Woodberry, aged 40, lived next to his restaurant. Bowman was a widower. Mrs. Lang and her niece were two grown children of the man and several distributed between the two women. All lived in St. Louis.

THE NIECE. Mrs. Lang, however, engaged herself in an effort to help her niece entertain the caller, and gradually she succeeded so well that for every glance she gave into the room, the niece grew more entertaining, and the restaurant began giving her two glances for the niece's one. Pretty soon the niece was looking at the niece.

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## The King of Ranges—"Buck's Happy Thought"

Buying a Range

There are three essential things to consider when buying a Range—Quality, Consumption of Fuel, and the Price. The price is the least important. A good Range will last many years, and when it saves in fuel it pays for its self, while a cheap Range is constantly adding to its price in extra consumption of fuel. The

"Happy Thought" Range

is the lightest fuel consumer in the world, and the most perfect Range constructed. It is a perfect cooking apparatus.

Write the Manufacturers for an Illustrated Catalogue.

THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, BRANTFORD

Sold by SUTHERLAND BROS., 384 Richmond Street, LONDON.

Nothing is impossible for the little gentleman who generally has his portrait taken in a negligee of wings and a bow and arrows, and so long as so many of the people who do get married take such unusual ways of getting into that state there is small excuse for the novelist who chooses his subjects among the few people who try to get married and don't.

Here are four of the tricks played by the pudgy gentleman of the wings and bow. It will be agreed that they contain material for four large romances, with the possibilities of a serial to each.

In the first, Cupid seems to have shaken a dice box and let the result of the enigmatical depend on the throw. If it proves anything it establishes the fact that simply because a woman has several grown children she is not to be taken for granted.

Prospects are not prospects but retrospects. The characters with whom the small gentleman set to work were a woman of 60 years, another of 40, and a man of 45. Not directly connected with the play, but still much interested, were two grown children of the man and several distributed between the two women. All lived in St. Louis.

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