

45TH YEAR NO. 19475

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY OCTOBER 3, 1908.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

REAR-END COLLISION ON C. P. R. TWO LONDON FREIGHTS CRASH

Engineer on One Could Not, Because of the Fog, See Semaphore Set Against Him—Emergency Brakes Failed to Work at Critical Moment.

A very serious accident was narrowly averted at Woodstock this morning, when a rear-end collision occurred in the yards of the C. P. R. between freight 50 and 52, both from London, en route to Toronto.

No. 52 was ahead and had pulled into the yards, and it appears that in the heavy fog prevailing the engineer in charge of freight No. 50 did not see the semaphore set against him until it was too late.

When he tried to stop, the emergency brakes failed to work, and the engine, which fortunately was going

slowly, ran into the caboose and demolished it, and threw three cars off the track. Had the train been going at all rapidly, there would probably have been much greater damage done.

Train No. 50 was drawn by engine No. 640, in charge of Engineer Dorr, of Toronto, the train being in charge of Conductor D. Allen, of this city.

Train No. 52 was drawn by engine 646, Engineer Moore, of Toronto, and was in charge of Conductor Bell, of London. The crews of both trains escaped uninjured. The auxiliary from London was called and replaced the cars in a short time.

ACTING CHIEF WILL BE CHIEF MR. AITKEN SURE OF POSITION

Pretty Well Understood That He Will Be Given the Permanent Appointment—Some People Want Him Placed on Probation.

The council will meet on Monday night. The most important matter will be the appointment of a fire chief. Assistant Chief Aitken will get the appointment outright, without any probationary clauses attached.

Foreman John Case will be made assistant chief, and Truck Foreman Dan McDonald will be made station foreman.

These appointments seem assured. Assistant Chief Aitken has been connected with the London fire brigade for 27 years. He was a fireman in the Central hall for some years, and in 1890 he was appointed foreman of No. 3 hall, when that was opened. He was

appointed assistant chief in 1902 and has held the position ever since.

Foreman John Case, who will be made assistant chief, has been connected with the brigade for over fifteen years. He was a driver in the East London brigade until four years ago. The late Chief Clark, recognizing his ability, brought him to the Central and appointed him foreman after the fire in 1904.

Ald. Armstrong believes that Mr. Aitken should be placed on probation, and perhaps will be supported in this contention, though the chances of a permanent appointment are two to one now.

It is recognized that among the applicants for the position Mr. Aitken is by far the best man.

Six Months in Central for Thief Who Stole Money From Little Girl

Magistrate Love Gave a Very Mean "Crittter" His Just Deserts.

George Anderson, the man who stole \$7 in bills from Katie Crawford, a little girl who was in English's grocery store, in the East End, paying a bill last week, was sentenced to six months in the Central Prison this morning by Magistrate Love.

The stiff sentence came as a big surprise to the prisoner, who begged

hard to be let go on suspended sentence, promising to get out of town immediately if let go. It was the first time he had ever been in trouble, he said, and he would not have taken the money only he was hard up and it was left laying on the counter and the temptation was too strong. Crown Attorney McKillop remarked that the girl with which the prisoner was connected had stolen the money in the collar of his shirt so that the police were unable to find it when searching, savored of an expert. Magistrate Love concurred in this view and told Anderson that he had decided to give him six months in prison.

Greek Alleged He Was Assaulted Row Between Local Cafe Employees

Parties Were in the Police Court Today and the Case Was Adjourned.

William Psilokos, a young man employed in the Alexandra Cafe, was arrested by Detective Rider last night on a charge of assaulting Peter Komopolis, a Greek, who was formerly employed at the Olympia Restaurant.

Komopolis alleges that Psilokos struck him on the head with either a club or an instrument of some kind. He appeared in court this morning with numerous bandages about his head, and showed a place where he said his head had been cut to the bone.

The Row. Komopolis lives at 469 Colborne street, and was on his way home last night when Psilokos followed him and an altercation took place, the trouble being about some other waiters who had been coaxed away from the

Olympia to work in other restaurants. Komopolis says Psilokos struck him and knocked him down.

A physician was called and attended to his injury, and he at once swore out an information against Psilokos, who was arrested at the Alexandra Cafe shortly afterwards.

This morning in court, another young Greek named Peter Galopoulis, was present, and Komopolis stated that he had been present when Psilokos assaulted him, but had not taken any part in the affair. Galopoulis was held by the police.

Both prisoners asked that the case be laid over to give them a chance to get a lawyer, and were bailed in the sum of \$400 each by their employer, Nicholas Hrisikos.

That there was very bad blood between the parties was evident from the fact that Mr. Hrisikos asked for a policeman to accompany his men when they were leaving the station, as he feared that another fight might result.

Magistrate Love adjourned the case until Monday morning.

HAD ROW OVER PIE BOY CUTS SISTER

In a family argument between two children on King street east a few days ago, a small boy succeeded in relieving his feelings by chopping a slice off his sister's nose with a butcher knife.

The argument started over a pie, and a division satisfactory to the little boy could not be arranged.

A physician was called who dressed the injured member.

OVERCOME BY TRAGEDY

Murdered Woman's Parents Once More in State of Collapse.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2.—Judge E. W. Harris and his wife, of Port Huron, were both aged, have suffered a collapse, estimated that six lives were lost.

HURRICANE IN BAHAMAS

Several Vessels Blown Out to Sea and Lives Lost.

Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, Oct. 2.—A hurricane swept over New Providence yesterday. There was no serious damage ashore, but several vessels were blown out to sea and it is estimated that six lives were lost.



FRANK ROUGHMOND,
The Negro Vagrant Who Is Suspected of Having Killed Mrs. Peake, a Farmer's Wife near Stratford.

Bad Money!

The police report that a number of bad quarters and half-dollars are in circulation in the city. In several of the banks counterfeit quarters have been found among the silver. The money is said to be an excellent imitation, but when thrown on a counter lacks the true ring.

SHOT FIANCEE AND HIMSELF

Because He Saw No Prospect of Being Able to Marry Her Soon.

New York, Oct. 3.—Because of his dark prospects for the future, Francis Kearn, 23 years old, shot his fiancée, Miss Margaret St. Clair, 25 years old, after taking her to a lonely spot in the East Meadows in Central Park, late last night, and then tried to kill himself by firing a bullet into his head.

The girl will recover, but the young man will probably die. According to the statement made by Kearn to the police, he had decided to kill his fiancée and then commit suicide, because he saw no prospects for him to marry and take care of the girl he loved.

Miss St. Clair had met Kearn at the Hotel Brealin, where, until recently, he was head of the bell boys, and she was in charge of one of the telephone booths.

GIANTS APPEAL FROM PULLIAM'S DECISION

New York, Oct. 3.—The New York National League today appealed from the decision of President Pulliam, rendered last night, that the disputed New York-Chicago game is a tie. A meeting of the board of directors of the National League has been called for Monday, Oct. 5, at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, to make final disposition of the matter.

7,000 BODIES OF INDIA'S FLOOD VICTIMS

Bombay, Oct. 3.—Over 7,000 bodies already have been exhumed by the health department of Hyderabad, and the belief prevails that the total death toll resulting from the floods that devastated the Hyderabad and Deccan districts a week ago will exceed all previous estimates.

NAT GOODWIN DIVORCED

Court Frees Actor From Maxine Elliott on Ground of Desertion.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 2.—A divorce was granted to Nat Goodwin today from his wife, Maxine Elliott, the actress, on the ground of desertion.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—LITTLE WARMER FORECASTS.

Today—Light to moderate winds; fine and cool.

Sunday—Fresh or strong east to south winds; fine and a little warmer.

Local Temperatures.

High. Low.

London. 54. 37.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Calgary. 24. 42. Fair.

Winnipeg. 24. 42. Fair.

Port Arthur. 28. 40. Cloudy.

Perry Sound. 28. 40. Clear.

Toronto. 44. 29. Clear.

Ottawa. 36. 32. Clear.

Montreal. 42. 34. Clear.

NO SEAT FOR EX-ALD. COOPER ALD. GREENLEES TO HOLD SEAT

Rumor That the Aldermen Will Not Allow the Old Fourth Warder to Come Back Into the Fold—Appointment To Be Delayed.

There is little probability that the assistant city treasurer will be appointed at the council meeting on Monday evening.

At the meeting of the finance committee yesterday no action was taken on the applications, and all were laid over for further consideration.

As a result it is now said that Ald. Greenlees' resignation will not be placed before the council, but will be held over until about the 1st of December.

It was the intention of the council to deal with the matter on Monday night, but the attitude of ex-Ald. Cooper is said to have caused the switch.

With Ald. Greenlees of the council, the place would fall to Mr. Cooper.

Still Waiting.

He has been waiting for it for some months now, and openly favored the appointment of Ald. Greenlees as city treasurer, so that the vacant pew in

the council chamber would be filled by himself.

Not that Mr. Cooper was fond of Ald. Greenlees. Quite the contrary, and it is probable that if the appointment had been made he would have eloquently abused the appointee.

However, he is looking to the vacancy with longing vision, and is ready to jump into the breach, and save the city, despite the "This is so sudden" attitude which he is exhibiting at this present moment.

So the sudden change of heart on the part of the aldermen is said by Mr. Cooper, at least, to be a desire to be rid of the loquacious auctioneer.

Mr. Cooper says that it is a game of freeze-out, and he is playing the frost-bitten hero.

That is the situation at the present moment. The ex-alderman is out in the cold shades and is waiting.

The chances are that he will wait.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS FIGHT BEING WAGED BY MR. CALVERT

Government Whip and Liberal Candidate For West Middlesex Deliver Strong, Virile Addresses to Large Audiences Throughout the County.

A well-attended meeting was held in school section No. 9, Mosa, last evening in the interests of Mr. W. S. Calvert, the Liberal candidate for West Middlesex. Stirring addresses were delivered by the candidate, and Mr. J. C. Elliott, M. P., for the riding.

Mr. Calvert pointed to the history of the Laurier Administration, dealing particularly with the benefits received by the farmers from good government. The trade of the country had been increased, and there was prosperity everywhere.

Obscuring the Issue.

"My opponent is making a strong plea for your votes," said Mr. Calvert, "on the question of railway taxation. This is about the leading plank in his platform, and he is making good use of it. He must be either ignorant of the fact that all taxation matters are in the hands of the Provincial Government or he is deliberately trying to obscure the issue by bringing into the campaign something that is not relevant."

"Railway taxation is a matter for the Government of Sir James Whitney, and has nothing at all to do with Dominion matters. My opponent will remember that it was brought up in the Ontario House by Mr. H. J. Pettipiece, of Lambton, and was discussed, Mr.

Whitney promised to deal with it. It is a question for the Ontario Government to deal with. If Mr. McLaughlin is so much in favor of railway taxation, why does he not impress upon Sir James Whitney, the necessity of taxing the railways. It has nothing at all to do with the federal campaign."

Mr. J. C. Elliott delivered a fine address, dealing trenchantly with the criticisms of the Conservative party and press.

On Thursday evening, a good meeting was held at school section No. 5, Mosa, and was very largely attended. Mr. Calvert and Mr. Elliott again being the principal speakers.

So far Mr. McLaughlin, the Conservative candidate, has not held any public meetings, and it is understood that he will not hold any during the campaign. Some of his party friends have urged him to publicly discuss the issues of the campaign, but so far he has steadfastly refused, and the campaign will largely be a "still-hunt" on his part.

The indications point to the fact that Mr. Calvert will be returned by an increased majority. He has been greeted by large audiences on his every appearance on the platform, and is making a strong and vigorous campaign. Mr. Calvert will hold a meeting in Melbourne Tuesday next.

Jailing the Wicked Comes High To the Government and the City

Lack of Space at the Central Is Expensive to London.

The quarterly returns just compiled in connection with London jail indicate that the cost of maintenance of each prisoner has been 7.03 cents per day. The total maintenance is figured as being 2,160 days, of which the county, it is estimated, has 1,822 and the Government 338. This is a much greater percentage than the Government usually has to pay, and is accounted for by the unusually large number of prisoners who have had to be kept while awaiting transfer to the Central Prison.

It is not generally known that the Government pays the entire cost of maintaining these prisoners, including the salaries of the jail officials, in the proportion which the number of indictable prisoners exceeds the number of prisoners incarcerated. This expense is borne, not from the time of sentence, but from the time of their committal for trial.

County Gets Off Easy.

The fraction of the cost usually falling on the Government for prisoners in London jail is about 25 per cent. In this case during the last quarter it exceeded 42 per cent, and is one of the highest ever known here. As the city pays 86 per cent of the remaining cost and the county the other 14 per cent, it will be seen that the county has by far the lightest part of the burden to bear, while they secure all the prisoners, and the Government and city have.

JAMES NORIN WAS ALLOWED TO GO

Was on the Indian List But Had Not Been Notified.

James Navin, who appeared yesterday before Magistrate Love on a charge of being drunk and being on the Indian list, was allowed to go this morning, as it was shown that at the time of getting drunk he had not received the letter informing him that he had been placed on the prohibited list.

John Buris, a young man, who has been appearing rather frequently lately for being drunk, was fined \$5, and not being able to pay, was sent down for ten days.

John McKenzie, an Indian lister, who has spent some time in jail, was allowed to go and warned that next time he appears he will be sent to the Central Prison for a long term.

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THE RULE OF THE LIBERALS BROUGHT BIG TRADE INCREASE

Mr. Fielding Shows It Has Jumped to Thirty-four Millions a Year Under the Progressive Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Owen Sound, Oct. 2.—Once again the great popularity of Canada's Finance Minister was attested at a monster Liberal meeting in the town hall here tonight. The auditorium was jammed to the doors, and cheer after cheer rang out as Hon. Mr. Fielding expounded his sound and wholesome commercial policy, and at the same time vigorously and successfully battled with the arguments of his opponents. There was a refreshing warmth in the heartiness of the welcome Owen Sound extended to the financier from Nova Scotia. The arrangements for the meeting were most excellent, and there were only two other speakers besides Mr. Fielding. That favorite son of North Grey, Hon. A. G. MacKay, spoke for about fifteen minutes, telling of the work

done by the member for the riding, Mr. W. P. Telford, and also eulogizing the Federal Administration. Mr. Telford, in whom the Liberal hopes of the constituency are so advantageously centered, admitted that he had not spoken in Parliament as much as Hon. Mr. Fielding, for instance, in this connection, he mentioned that the latter gentleman was the real leader of the Conservative party, and that he had filled about 630 pages of Hansard as against 430 for Mr. Borden during the last session.

The Candidate.

The chairman, Mr. W. H. Wright, president of the local Reform Association, drew a rather clever comparison between Hon. Mr. Foster and Hon. Mr. Fielding. The former had made, (Continued on Page Nine.)

\$5,000 for 5 Years for University Agreement Now Goes to Council

Matter Was Taken Up and Deal With by the Finance Committee.

It took out very few minutes at the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon to settle the arrangement between the council and the board of university governors for the appropriation of \$5,000 annually for the next five years for the assistance of the university.

Dr. John D. Wilson and Capt. T. J. Murphy represented the university. They read the agreement, which set

forth the provisions of the act and guarantees the payment of the money on the university, fulfilling the terms of the act. If the university should become denominational, the grants will cease. Both representatives of the university were satisfied with the agreement, and it was sent on to the council for their approval.

Validating Debentures.

The matter of validating the city's debentures by the provincial railway was discussed. The fees for this work are nominal, but it gives the debentures a better standing on the European market. Ald. Ferguson pointed out that while the idea was an excellent one, and would greatly benefit the city, it would be impossible to take advantage of that this year. (Continued on Page Nine.)

Cockburn Benefit a Grand Success Immense Crowd in the Armories

Excellent Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Etc., Was Carried Out.

Successful beyond expectations was the Cockburn benefit concert in the armories last evening.

Seldom has the commodious building seen a larger crowd than in this present last night. Every seat in the vast auditorium was taken, and every box in the balcony was filled to capacity.

The programme was a treat, one of the best ever given in the city. Every number on it was a good one, and there were no time killers. His excellent tenor voice was heard to boxes and society turned out in force. (Continued on Page Sixteen.)

Trade Conditions Steadily Improving

Montreal, Oct. 2.—That trade conditions are on the mend is shown by the customs returns for the past three months. In September the collections amounted to \$1,051,526, as against \$1,245,599 for the same month last year, a decrease of over \$224,000. In August, 1908, there was a decrease of \$400,000 from the collections for the same period in the preceding years; in July, 1908, there was a decrease of \$600,000. It will thus be seen that the decrease is steadily diminishing. It is thought that the decrease will cease by January next, and that a steady increase will then commence.

The total collections for the year 1907 were \$17,000,000, and it is estimated that this year's collections will aggregate \$13,000,000, showing a total decrease of about \$4,000,000 for the present year.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR DIES IN HOSPITAL

Death of Mr. William M. Williams, of London Junction.

The death occurred in Victoria Hospital this morning of Mr. William M. Williams, a well-known young telegraph operator, who for many years has been in the employ of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company in this city.

Last week Williams was stricken with a hemorrhage while at his work, and was removed at once to the hospital. He never recovered and continued to grow weaker. He was a son of Mrs. Mary Williams, of London Junction, and was widely esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Williams was 33 years old. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Benjamin Blackstock, who looks after a portion of the street watering for the city, appeared in the police court this morning to answer to a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Blackstock, it is said, was on duty yesterday when he was accused by Inspector Draney of being drunk, and was dismissed.

In a great state of excitement, he presented himself before the members of No. 3 committee, and asked if they thought he was drunk.

They said no, and he told them that he had been dismissed for being intoxicated.

Orders were at once given to reinstate Blackstock.

Shortly afterwards, it is alleged, he began to express his opinion of certain members of the council and others in language that made the air blue. He was arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and appeared in court this morning. The case was left over until Monday morning.

—Dr. J. A. Meldrum, who has been carrying on a successful practice for about fifteen years in Belmont, has removed to this city. He has opened offices at the corner of King and Maitland streets.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 2.—Barred from Canada and refused an opportunity to make a brief visit to his brother in Montreal, is the experience which befell Harry Cook, of Youngstown, Ohio. When he tried to cross the river here an immigration officer to whom Mr. Cook explained the purpose of his trip, asked him how much money he had.

Mr. Cook found he had a trifle more than \$17. The official, therefore, directed Mr. Cook to hasten back to the States, explaining that the Canadian regulations require aliens entering the country to have at least \$25 in cash.

SATURDAY,
OCT 3

Samples of Fall and Winter Stocks Now Ready for Mailing

DO YOU KNOW
THAT SAMPLES ARE MAILED FREE by this store to any address? A post-card specifying your wants will bring you samples of same by return mail?
THAT WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES on all orders of \$5.00 and over, within 200 miles of London?

THAT WE REFUND MONEY on all goods purchased at this store, or ordered by mail, if returned with bill, promptly and in good condition?

THAT WE FILL OPEN ORDERS, subject to above conditions? For instance you have a general list of wants. Here is one for example:

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, Limited:
Kindly fill the following order, with your best values, and send express prepaid:
3 pairs Ribbed Cashmere Hose, ladies' size, 9½-

inch, 35c. Special 3 pairs for.....	\$ 1.00	Our mail order buyer looks
1 pair Kid Gloves, ladies' size, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, color —	1.00	after these orders, and selects
1 pair White Blankets. Special	2.95	goods personally, and you have
7 yards Black Broadcloth, \$1.50 yard	10.50	

5 yards Grey Flannel, at 20c yard **1.00** the benefit of the judgment of
an experienced buyer.
Inclosed find express order for amount... **\$16.45**
Try us with one of these open orders. Name goods or articles wanted and price

you want to pay. (It doesn't matter how small or how big). Small packages sent by mail. Many people find this system even more satisfactory than selecting from sample. If too much money is sent, change is inclosed in envelope and returned in parcel. And remember, all goods returnable at our expense, and money refunded if not satisfactory.

Good Sheetings

There's a satisfaction that many do not realize in using good Sheetings, (Sheetings that are really good). You can get almost anywhere Sheetings at 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a yard, but we would remind you, qualities, even at these prices are not the same at all stores; either, but the qualities such as we mention today, and values, too, we would

remind you are much more difficult to find. Here they are and we want you to have a look at them, even if you don't need any at present.

Horrockses' Good Bleached Sheetings

Plain Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, at, per yard	40¢, 45¢ and 50¢
Plain Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, at, per yard	50¢

FINLAY SHEETINGS—Scotch manufacture, firmly twisted so that they launder with the appearance of linen, but for this climate are really superior, and these are found

Plain Finlay Sheetings, 2 yards wide, at, per yard **55¢**
 Plain or Twill Finlay Sheetings, 2½ and 2¾ yards wide, at, per yard **60¢ and 70¢**

High-Grade Pillow Cottons---Plain and Circular
See our finest line of Pillow Cottons, plain, in all widths.
38-inch 40-inch 42-inch 45-inch 50-inch and 54-inch wide.

19¢ 20¢ 22¢ 25¢ 28¢ 30¢ yard.

SEE THESE. SECOND FLOOR—OPPOSITE ELEVATOR.

“Excella” The New Shadow Striped Dress Velvets at, per yard \$1.00

See them in navy brown green purple and wine

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M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR. Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.	R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND L.R.C.S.	DR. E. FARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC. 10, Carling box, Richmond street. Private to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.	M.R.C.S. (England)—27 King. Phone 689.	DR. SEPTIMIUS THOMSON, 43 PA avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, n. throat.
J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D.—RETURNED from Europe. Dundas and Colborne street. Phone 388.	DR. SPENCER GREENE, 1888 Dundas street, Phone 388.	DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE N. York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1888, Ontario, 1888 Dundas street, Phone 388.

ARCHITECTS.

RAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, 419 Talbot street, Graydon; A. H. Marshall	DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE RE- MOVED to 124 Carlisle street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.	TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT Dundas street.
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Blackburn.	DR G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM EUROPE)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.	H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—512 floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.
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THURAT & SCANDRETT, BARRIS.		

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		WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHT

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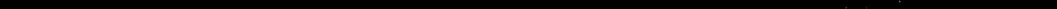
KING EDWARD HOTEL—LATE B-
ANNIA House, corner Wellington
York. Remodeled. J. H. Cook,

114 (Second Floor) Masonic Temple

HOTEL CARDS.

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MONDAY--First Big Event
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Julian Edwards' New Comic Opera Success
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All Said "A Triumph"
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Same as Toronto. Balcony, 50, 75, \$1, \$1.50, Gallery 25c

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Matinee Every Day at 2:30

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Jack Wilson and Company
"An Upheaval in Darktown"

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Transformation Artists.

Bimm-Bomm-Brrr
Great Musical Act.

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Pictures: "The Honest Newsboy's Reward," "The Night of the Living Dead," "The Hunted," "The Chief Battleaxe." 70c

COMING!
THE SHEFFIELD CHOIR
200 VOICES
The world's greatest chorus. The Armory, Wednesday, Nov. 11. Seats, 50c, \$1, \$1.50. Subscription lists at all music stores. Plan for subscribers opens one day in advance of the general public. Mail order addressed to J. Fringle, Bank of Toronto, will have prompt attention.

EARL BARNES
Oct. 15, 22, 23, Nov. 5, 12, 19.
"THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION."
Under the auspices of the London Froebel Society.
ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
Course tickets, \$1.25; single admission, 50c.

MONDAY EVENING, OPENING NIGHT
Ladies' dancing class; gentlemen, Tuesday evening. Start in first night. Odd fellows' building. Terms moderate. Call or phone. Dayton & McCormick.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH
Harvest Home supper, Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, 1908. Good musical programme. Miss Jean Robb, reader. Supper, 6 to 8. Admission, 50c.

TONY CORTESE, ORIGINAL LONDON
Harpis. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 150.

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LEARN TO DANCE--R. B. MILLARD
345 Princess avenue, teacher of dancing. Academy reopens Sept. 23. Call and register.

MEETINGS.
GOOD TEMPLAR ANNIVERSARY.
Horton Street Congregational Church, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S SCHOOL,
41 Ridout street, reopened Sept. 15.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DEATHS.
McKELLAR--At Buffalo, N. Y., Randolph R. McKellar, proprietor of the McKellar House, of Glencoe, Ont.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon at Glencoe.

WILLIAMS--In this city, on Friday, Oct. 2, 1908, William M., eldest son of Mary and the late Henry Williams, aged 33 years.
Funeral from the family residence, London Junction, on Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CLARE--In this city, on Oct. 2, 1908, Robert C. Clare, beloved husband of Sarah Jane Clare, in his 50th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 322 Regent street, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

ELDRIDGE--On Sept. 29, 1908, at Maple Grove Farm, near Hepworth, Bruce County, John Eldridge, sen., in his 71st year.
Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 23, to St. Mary's Church, and thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

HARD COAL, \$5 PER TON: GOOD wood, 22 per load. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1188.

SEVERAL IRISH SETTER PUPS, from registered stock. Apply phone 1188.

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FOR SALE--RADIANT HOME BASE-BURNER. Apply R. North, 328 St. George street. 75c

BASEBURNER--MCCLEARY FAMOUS. No. 120, square, with oven, as good as new. 714 Maitland street. 75c

HANDSOME SMOOTH-HAIRED ST. Bernard dog, weight 100 pounds. A. L. Davis, 16 Alma street. 75c

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THE NEW BOOK BY MARIE CORELLI, "Holy Order," will lend it for 10 cents. McEwen's Lending Library, 50 1/2 McCord street.

FOR SALE--A HAPPY THOUGHT range. Apply 75c

FOR SALE--TWO McCLEARY FAMOUS baseburners, in good condition; owner installing furnace. 607 Talbot. 75c

BASEBURNER WITH OVEN: ALSO Blazer, with drum; in good condition. 453 Fall Mall street. 75c

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, nearly new, 10 to 8. 715 Queen's avenue. 75c

Bulls of All Kinds
We have a fine assortment of the very choicest Bulls. Come early and get what you want. Flower Field, J. MORGAN, 113 Dundas street. 75c

FOR SALE--LARGE OAK INK BAR. RELS, 50 cents each. Apply Advertiser office. 75c

JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB. Pay what you like. Pay what you like. Ask about it.

J. A. HENDERSON, Cash Grocer. Cor. Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1188.

THEY ALL SELL FISHBONE'S, 638 DUNDAS, for furniture, on easy terms. Open evenings. Also ladies' raincoats, skirts and jackets. 75c

FOR SALE--SMALL ROLL-TOP DESK. cheap. Room 57, Bank Toronto Chambers. 75c

A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND bicycles left; very cheap and exceptionally strong. Apply to Mr. W. J. Wray & Co., 314 King street. 75c

FOR SALE--HOUND PUPS. Apply 551 Grey street. 75c

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EXTENSION LADDERS FOR APPLE trees, 10 to 15 ft. long, cheap. At Mr. Murphy's, 113 Dundas. 75c

FREE-GIVEN AWAY, ONE SET OF dishes (97 pieces), with \$50 order, house furnishings. Cash or credit. Barnes & Co., 304 Hamilton road. Open evenings.

SALESMEN WANTED--IF YOU ARE ambitious, and want to earn a good salary, our free catalogue, "A Knight of the Grip" will show you how to do it. Traveling salesmen earn from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year and expenses. We place hundreds of our graduates in good positions with the best firms all over the United States and Canada. Write for particulars today. Address: National Salesman's Training Association, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco. Write our nearest office.

AGENTS--\$36 A WEEK, EXPENSES paid; no experience required; photo pillow tops, 20c; colored portraits, frames, lowest prices; free samples, catalogue. Dept. 308, Ritter Art Studio, Chicago, Ill.

DO YOUR SHOES NEED REPAIRING? Send them to the Famous Shoe Repair Shop, 304 Dundas street. Phone 2375. 75c

PROFESSIONALS--P. G. PAY, SPLEN- did operator, Skatchewan, Alberta schools; send commendations. The Teachers' Bureau, Moosejaw. 155b-t

MAN WANTED BY MONTH OR YEAR for farm; must be good horseman and good plowman. Apply 6 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 3, Walper House, London. 75c

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FOR THE BEST HARD COAL, EGG stove, chestnut and pea coal, go to Green's, 485 York street. We keep the best soft coal for grates. Phone 1231.

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSO- ries they all say Mitchell's Garage. London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices.

Silo Lumber

In long or short lengths, dressed or in the rough. Get our special prices on this stock now. They're very low. Geo. H. Bolton, lumber yard, south end factory. Factory street and G. T. R.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 5283. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

WATCH REPAIRING--L. W. THOMAS, 120 Dundas street, in Emerson's Drug Store.

FOR SALE--SOME
RED OAK
One, Two, Three and Four Inch.
R. H. SMITH
15 BRIGHTON STREET 11-tyw

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, and pneumatic bike wagon, almost new, at Smith's, Maple street.

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works. 75c

SCISSORS, KNIVES, EDGE TOOLS and other goods. Apply to Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

SUNGLEE, THE GREAT HAIR RE- storer. Try it. James Gleason, 483 York street. Phone 223.

FOR SALE--BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS. 555 Oxford. 75c

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Successor to
JAMES GREENAWAY.
PLUMBING, STEAM AND
HOT WATER FITTING.

Prompt attention given repair work. Estimates furnished on quotations. Apply TELEPHONE 681. 370 KING ST.

FOR SALE--FIFTEEN RANGES, FIFTY heaters, furniture of all descriptions, at your own price. Joseph Brown, auctioneer, 21 Wellington street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW and complete line of stoves; We have also all the latest styles in ladies' and gentlemen's winter clothing and ladies' fur; all kinds of carpets and linoleums. With easy terms to suit the purchaser. O. Goldring & Co., 251 Wellington street.

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

WHEN YOU COME OUT EAST CALL at Langford's Hardware, 433 Hamilton road.

FOR SALE--DROP-HEAD SINGER, \$15; Singer, \$10; Singer, \$5. All guaranteed. 55 New Williams, drop-head, \$20. Expert repairing. 241 Dundas.

SOUTHCOTE & KETTLE--HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 259. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. 75c

HIGH-GRADE RANGE, GOOD SHAPE; must be bargain. Box 20, Advertiser. 75c

FOR SALE--PIANO AND PARLOR suite. 140 Horton street. 75c

QUANTITY OF LUMBER FOR SALE. Apply 621 Waterloo. 75c

WE CAN BEAT ANYTHING IN BEVELLED and Plain Plate or Mirrors. Get our prices before going anywhere else.

WESTERN GLASS WORKS

74 Fuller-on Street.

JEWELRY--SPECIALIST IN WATCH and jewelry repairing. W. J. Wray & Co., Big Watch Sign, 171 King street.

FOR SALE--PIANO AND PARLOR suite. 140 Horton street. 75c

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WANTED--A MAID FOR GENERAL housework; must be competent plain cook. Apply Mrs. Spencer, 534 Queen's avenue. 75c

WANTED AT ONCE--SCRUB WOMAN, also a storekeeper girl; good wages. Apply 359 Dundas street. 75c

WANTED--COOK AND HOUSEMAID. Apply 359 Dundas street. 75c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, where nurse is kept. Mrs. F. F. Harper, 433 Colborne. 75c

WANTED--A DINING-ROOM GIRL; must be first-class. Dominion House, J. C. Co., prompt delivery. 75c

WANTED--UPSTAIRS GIRL. Apply Morkin House. 75c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED COAT- makers. Apply Smallman & Ingram, Limited. 65f

WANTED.
ROUGH WASHING WANTED TO DO at home; will go out cleaning. 317 Queen's avenue. 75c

WANTED TO RENT--GOOD FARM, 100 acres or more, for five years; not more than ten miles from London; can give cash security. Apply Box 21, Advertiser. 75c

WARM ROOM WANTED, with breakfast, in private family, by young man; ten or fifteen minutes' walk from postoffice; best references. Box 25, Advertiser. 75c

HOUSE WANTED--MODERN TWO- story brick, three or four bedrooms, within ten minutes' walk of corner Dundas and Wellington street. Box 25, this office. 75c

WANTED--HURON AND ERIE AND Ontario Land Companies' shares. John Wright, stockbroker, Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD--Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. 75c

WANTED--FARM TO RENT OF 100 or 150 acres, or would work on shares. Apply Box 110, London Advertiser. 65m-c

WANTED--PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us during winter and winter months; waste space in cellar or out-house can be made yield from 31c to 42c per bushel; send for illustrated book. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 75c

ALPACA HAY, NOW OR LATER, will come in for winter. The London Seed Company. 75c

MEN'S AND BOYS' BICYCLES WANTED--Cash paid. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street. 75c

TRY THE BIG BELL RESTAURANT for meals--Best in the city. Ladies, 15c; gentlemen, 20c. Everybody welcome.

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TENNANT & McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeons--Office, 187 King street; residence and infirmary, 628 and Wellington. Phone: Office, 682; residence, 278.

TAMLIN & SCOTT--OFFICE AND RESI- dence, 48 Talbot street. Phone 855.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST--PURSE CONTAINING ENGLISH gold coins. Reward at this office. 75c

LOST--LADY'S PLAIN GOLD WATCH, hunting-case, black silk fob. Reward at this office. 75c

LOST, SATURDAY--GOLD-PLATED brooch, with carving, "Maple"; keepers kindly return, 838 Dundas. 75c

LOST--REWARD: FIELD GLASS, bearing my name, near Byron or along street car track. W. E. Saunders, 321 Clarence. 75c

STRAYED OR STOLEN--DAPPLE brown aged heavy carriage mare; lump on high hind leg, short switched tail; \$10 reward for returning to L. Crouse, Baling. 75c

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN MODERN house, with or without board. Apply 463 Maitland street. 75c

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, close to Victoria Park. Box 19, this office. 75c

TEACHERS WANTED.
EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED for school section No. 4, London Township; duties to commence at once; personal application preferred. Rev. S. Douglas, secretary, Ilderton. 75c

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 15 North Dorchester; first class professional; salary, \$500. Apply to F. H. Rickard, Cranston. 75c

WANTED--TEACHER FOR JUNIOR room of S. S. 14 and North and South Dorchester; salary, \$300; duties to begin at once; personal application preferred. David Smith, secretary-treasurer, Avon, Ont. 75c

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HOUSE TO LET, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of city office. Apply to T. Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 75c

LARGE BRICK COTTAGE, EVERY convenience; 652, corner John and Talbot streets. Apply 241 Dundas. 75c

TO LET--19 RAILWAY STREET, NINE room house, all modern conveniences. Apply on premises. 75c

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS with board if desired, at 68 Hamilton road. 75c

TO LET--FURNISHED HOUSE, 855 Elmwood avenue; everything up to date. Apply 121 Mill street. 75c

HOUSE, MODERN CONVENIENCES, 189 Richmond. Apply J. Wright, 348 Welington. 75c

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in modern house, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Hunt & Sons, 633 Richmond street. 75c

TO LET--TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 34 Hope street, suitable for light housekeeping, 552 Wellington street. 75c

TO LET--BRICK HOUSE WITH 13 rooms of land, near limits. Apply Box 21, Advertiser. 75c

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8774 Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 64f-ty

TO RENT--HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES, adjoining city. Immediate possession. Apply J. W. G. Innet, barrister, etc., 408 1/2 Talbot street. 75c

HOUSES--\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12 AND \$15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 32 King street. 51f-ty

TO RENT--OFFICE, WITH VAULT in Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling or J. Hammond. 44f-ty

BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, 55 COL- lins street, three rooms, 348 Dufferin, for light housekeeping. Apply 309 Oxford. 51f-ty

TO LET--TWO-STORY BRICK, MOD- ern conveniences; also brick stable. Apply 575 York. 75c

THIRTEEN DOLLARS--A PRACTICAL new six-room brick house, on Hyman street. Apply 2 Hyman street. 75c

HOUSE ON ENGLISH STREET, WITH all conveniences; rent, \$16. Apply 768 Hillmuth avenue. 75c

HOUSE TO LET--CENTRAL SEMI- detached house, 321 Dundas street; six bedrooms, modern conveniences. Apply next door. 74n-ty

THREE HOUSES TO LET ON WEL- lington street, north of the park; all improvements. Apply 615 Wellington street. 75c

TO LET--SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, IN Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling or J. Hammond. 44f-ty

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, DO- uble parlors, 4 bedrooms, complete kitchen, furnace, verandah and fine garden lot. 438 Oxford street. 75c

FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO let. Apply at 523 King street. 75c

TO LET--BRICK HOUSE, NO. 42 YORK street, 9 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, etc.; rent, \$18. Apply John Furdon, 323 King street, or Rev. Furdon Hardware Company. 70f

TO LET--DETACHED TWO-STORY brick house, 613 Queen's avenue, modern, six bedrooms, gas, etc., etc. Apply 215 Dundas street. 61f

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PREM- ises, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on Grand Trunk tracks, between Bathurst and Ridout streets. Apply to Manager, Cold Storage, for particulars. 60m

TO LET--NICE NEW COTTAGE, ON Kensington street, West London. Apply 30 Wilson avenue. 60f

London Advertiser.

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WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

A CONTRAST.

The contrast between the present Government and the preceding one is epitomized in the contest in Brandon, Man.

Mr. Sifton is offering for re-election in that riding, and is opposed by Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the Interior from 1892 to 1896.

Sifton and Daly! Progress and Dry Rot! Sifton inspired the policy which has peopled the Canadian west. Daly sat with folded hands while the Canadian west stagnated for want of intelligent effort to attract population.

Under Sifton, the main stream of emigration from the British Isles was diverted to the shores of Canada, and has flowed in an increasing volume. Under Daly, immigration of all kinds dwindled into virtually nothing.

Under Sifton, scores of thousands of United States farmers have crossed to this country. Under Daly, the movement was all the other way.

Sifton shook the dry bones of the immigration department. Daly left the dry bones dryer.

Sifton has done a national work. Daly had the same opportunity and did nothing.

The difference between Sifton's record of great achievement, and Daly's record of incapacity and failure is the distance between the two political parties in the present campaign.

SELLING VS. GIVING TIMBER LANDS.

A comparison of the timber policies of the Conservative and Liberal governments makes interesting reading at this time.

The former during its term of office appeared to regard the public timber, as well as the public lands, as a perquisite to be divided among its political friends, such as members of the Government itself, senators, members of the Commons, defeated candidates and party workers.

No regard whatever was shown for the public interest, nor was any care taken to secure fair compensation to the treasury in exchange for valuable concessions. On the other hand, the Liberals up to the close of last year sold timber by public tender to the highest bidder. At present timber is reserved at an upset price and sold by public auction.

The process of looting commenced in 1873, and culminated in the year 1883, when Conservative politicians were allowed to divide among themselves, free of cost, no less than 10,326 square miles of timber limits, covering 6,603,640 acres of land, the property of the Canadian taxpayers. For these 210 limits, not a cent was paid or demanded.

Of the timber limits thus given away 150 miles went to Hon. John Haggart, a member of the Government of the day, and his partner; 50 miles to Hon. D. Tisdale, another minister, while the remainder went in lots of 50 miles each, to Conservative members of the Senate and Commons, and other prominent Conservatives.

In eighteen years the Conservatives disposed of no less than 23,222 square miles of timber limits—an area equal to 18,766,080 acres—of which 23,937 square miles, equal to 15,351,680 acres, were given away. Not a copper went into the public treasury.

In vivid contrast is the record of the present Liberal Government. In the dozen years since it came into power it has alienated only 6,456 square miles, or 4,131,840 acres, for which it has received the sum of \$528,578, or an average of \$81.92 per square mile. But this is not all. In addition, the Government has been receiving ground rentals amounting to \$30,000 a year, besides a stampage of 50 cents per thousand feet.

In other words, the Conservatives in one year distributed among themselves 3,870 square miles of timber more than the Liberal Government sold (and it disposed of timber no other way) since assuming office.

Under the practice followed by the Liberal Government all timber areas put up for sale are first inspected by a Government official and then surveyed by a Government surveyor. An upset price, which is kept secret by the Government, is then placed on the limit and the auction takes place at the land office nearest the berth, the Government reserving the right to refuse any bid not exceeding the upset price. This is the plan inaugurated by the present Government, which is now able to boast that it has never sold a mile of timber excepting at public competition to the highest bidder. More than that, there are not 500 miles of timber in the hands of

men who are not operators, out of all the timber the Liberal Government has sold. In the cases of the few exceptions notification has been sent out that mills must be erected and timber cut or else the limits will revert to the Government.

For the 23,222 square miles disposed of by the Conservatives the country secured in return \$121,099, while the Liberals, for 6,456 square miles secured \$528,578. Had the Conservatives secured the same price per square mile as the Liberals got, their total receipts would have been \$2,202,058. If the Government sells the timber in the future at the same rate as in the past there is enough without re-production to last for 220 years. In addition to this there are nearly 600,000 square miles of forest area, largely spruce, now growing, which can be cut every twenty years.

The Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reason to be as proud of its administration of the timber lands of the country, as of the agricultural lands.

THE MASTER OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

A political tyro complains that Laurier is a "boss," and "allows no freedom of thought in his own cabinet."

There has been plenty of freedom of thought within the Laurier cabinet, as in every other cabinet under the British constitution. But when members of a government express opposite views outside the council chamber, then the Prime Minister must show himself to be the "boss," or acknowledge himself unfit for his responsibilities.

When Mr. Tarte began to preach high protection from the public platform, there was only one course for a prime minister of Canada who understood the first principles of cabinet government. Mr. Tarte was promptly informed that he could not, while a member of the cabinet, advocate a policy with which the head of the Government was not in accord.

Mr. Blair, when he decided to oppose the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, did not wait, like Mr. Tarte, to be told that he must leave the ministry. He knew that the law of cabinet unity obliged him to step out.

For years his enemies kept up the silly pretence that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not the master of his administration. Now they characterize him as the "boss," and talk of his "mild fist," as though he were abusing his place and power.

NO LANDSLIDE IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Fielding, in his Toronto address, ridiculed the pretensions of Conservative election prophets with regard to this Province. Never have the Liberals of Ontario been apparently more responsive to the appeals of the leaders of the party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been greeted by crowds which have had no precedent.

Mr. Fielding's experience since he took the stump in Ontario is another evidence that confidence in the Laurier Government has not diminished. A keen political observer, who is in touch with every riding in Western Ontario, and has inquired into the local conditions of each, gave The Advertiser yesterday a list of ten constituencies, represented by Conservatives in the last House, where the Liberals profess to be certain of success. This optimism is, at least, the proof of a spirit which was absent in the Provincial campaign. It is admitted that the Opposition has no chance of defeating the Government unless by a tidal wave in Ontario.

There is not a surface indication of such a disaster. In the inner Liberal circles there is a feeling that the Laurier Government will more than hold its own in this Province.

The brainscrum theory was apparently too recondite for that hard-headed jury at Owen Sound.

Mr. Borden is making many speeches in Ontario, but Mr. Borden's speeches do not make many converts.

The French-Canadians are not fond of Laurier because he is a French-Canadian and a Premier. On these grounds alone he could not hold their hearts. They are hero-worshippers by instinct, and Laurier is a hero they can be proud of.

His opponents call Sir Wilfrid Laurier a "boss," but it would be infinitely better for the Conservative party, if Mr. Borden were also a "boss," and would bring a mailed fist down on some of his lieutenants. At a critical time he deserted his post and let his unruly crew run amuck in the House of Commons.

In his address to the electors of West Assinibola in the campaign of 1896, the late Nicholas Flood Davin said: "We have a rich country in Western Assinibola, but its wealth has not yet been made available, mainly because of the utter want of originality of mind that has characterized the management of the department of the Interior in the past." Mr. Davin was a Conservative, but not a mole-eyed one. It is one of the curiosities of politics that the man who managed the department of the Interior in its worst days, Mr. T. M. Daly, should emerge from a retirement of twelve years to ask a western constituency to

send him again to Parliament, and should enter the lists against the very man, Mr. Sifton, who put Daly's record to shame.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN MEDICINE.

[The Nation.]
The Englishwoman is making great headway in the medical profession. There is no tenable ground for barring the skilled woman from any of the honors or privileges of the profession. It is better to give cordially what she demands than to wait till she takes what she deserves, and thus render the withholder ridiculous.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.

[Harper's Bazar.]
I wonder how many cooks know that when boiling meat—corned beef, chicken, in fact, meat of any kind—a tablespoonful of vinegar to a large piece, a smaller spoonful to a smaller piece, placed in the water when first put over the fire, will make it deliciously tender. There will be positively no flavor of the vinegar in the meat when cooked.

SONG BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

[Edwin L. Sabin, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
Oh, tender lovely woman is,
A thing of down and satin;
Some spot of dew on her cheek,
Should make her habit in.
How carefully she wraps her up
When winter whirrs and rankles;
A scalding caquel up to her neck—
And gauze upon her ankles.

Oh, gracious lovely woman is,
In Gilead the balm, she;
The ministering angel here,
Man's stay in storm and calm, she.
She smoothes our brow, she soothes us up
Through fate's outrageous twisters—
And with fair lips she soundly rips
Her luckless errant striders.
Oh, fragile lovely woman is;
Behold the "weaker vessel."
Unfitted, by her feeble frame,
To stand the strain of life's contest.
Not hers to walk, nor hers to work,
With ease her path we hush all day—
So that she may but shew all day
And "bridge" till 4 a.m., sir!

Oh, darling lovely woman is,
The vine about the rose, she;
Our ever present joy and light,
Our ever present joke, she.
Without her life would be but grey,
And we but dream of prevention
'Tis she supplies us paradise—
And sundry paradoxes!

DOG MUST NOT WORK.

[London Globe.]
Some misguided person returning from a continental holiday has wondered why dogs are not used in England as beasts of burden. The reason why is nothing less simple than a statute. As long ago as 1839 an act was passed making it a punishable offense for any person within the metropolitan area to "use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck or barrow." Fifteen years later, in 1854, an act, passed "for the purpose of preventing the use of dogs for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck or barrow," extended the prohibition to all parts of the kingdom.

RIPPED AND BASTED.

[Exchange.]
"And what did the dressmaker say when the tailor proposed to her?"
"She gave him a fitting answer; told him he was cut out, and that he needn't press his suit any further."

COLD STORAGE MEAT.

[Scientific American.]
The muscular tissue of chickens kept in a solidly frozen condition at 12 degrees Fahrenheit, showed marked histological changes, even after one month in cold storage, according to Pennington and St. John. These changes were apparent at the end of six months many muscle fibres are scarcely recognizable. The observations have been made on chickens of known history, and upon chickens of the ordinary market type. The latter have been examined after storage periods of from one to four months, and when stored for comparatively short lengths of time.

PA'S EXPLANATION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Pa, what is tetanus?"
"Oh, he was a Roman senator or something—I forgot just what. Now, don't bother me any more with that sort of question. The effect of Jim Hill's seventeenth birthday on the Wall Street market."

THE REALLY SMART WOMAN.

[London Tatler.]
As a rule, the middle class produces the smart woman. She is better educated and more calculating than the aristocrats, and she spends money with freedom on things that are safe to attract attention.

NO WONDER.

[London Chronicle.]
Walter Pater, who looked a old man at 50, and as a cook and grocer, was regarded every woman much as did Dean Swift, who wrote: "A very little wit is valued with few words spoken intelligently by a parrot."
"You don't approve of marriage?" a friend once observed to Pater.
"No," he replied, "nor would anybody else if he gave the matter proper consideration. Men and women are always pulling different ways. Women won't pull our way. They are so perverse."

FAMILY PROSPERITY.

[M. A. P.]
Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith, the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at £10,000.

Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it: "I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; £10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

SPECTACLES.

[New York American.]
It is highly probable that spectacles were never worn prior to the eleventh century. The invention is variously attributed to Alessandro da Spina, who died at Pisa in 1313; to Alhazen, the Arabian (eleventh century), and to Roger Bacon (1214-92). It is quite safe to suppose that the invention was not earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century.

LET LAURIER FINISH HIS WORK.

[Sir Wilfrid at Sorti.]
Our greatest work for the advancement of Canada is the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which means so much for our country's future, and with which I hope my name will be chiefly associated. The more we know about this great work, the more we realize its importance to Canada. In fact, its advantages are already being felt, as even now it is taking its part in the transportation of the western wheat crop. Within two years we will have this line running from Moncton to Winnipeg, opening up traffic to new empires of the north, where generations yet to come will be able to settle and make their livelihood. I tell you in all sincerity that I want to carry the coming general election in order to finish this great work; and when it is completed I shall be content to say with the prophet of old: "Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace."

London Life

POLICIES
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Larger
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You cannot pin a Company down and MAKE them pay you cash equal to their estimates. To avoid future disappointment look for larger CASH GUARANTEES. You'll find them in our Reserve Dividend Policies. Ask our agent for particulars.

Geo. McBroom
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Inspectors Ordinary Branch.

J. F. Maine
Supt. Industrial Branch.

MANY MISHAPS IN MAD MOTOR RACE

Trail of Injured, Dying Men Behind 24 Hour Racers at Brighton Beach.

Brighton Beach Race Track, Oct. 3.—At 7:10 a.m., car No. 7 shot through the fence at the northeast turn and was overturned. The driver and mechanic escaped with bruises. The accident was caused by the explosion of a front tire. The rear wheel of the car was broken and the driving gear and frames were twisted.

With a trail of injured and dying men and hopelessly wrecked racing machines behind them, six of the twelve automobiles which started in the 24-hour race at the Brighton Beach race track last evening, were still in the mad whirl at 8 o'clock to-day. Apparently prudence had been cast to the winds, and no chance was considered too great, no danger too menacing, to the daring pilots at the steering wheels of the flying machines. As a result all previous records had been left far in the distance, and it was apparent that if the terrific speed of the leaders was maintained to the end 100 miles would be added to the 24-hour figures. The four leaders at the end of the tenth hour were in advance of the best previous mark from three to forty-three miles. This was not accomplished, however, without a fearful array of accidents, in which driver and mechanic escaped death by the narrowest margin.

Machines Pile Up.

In the third hour a piling up of racing machines going at better than 55 miles an hour was averted as by a miracle, four cars grouped closely together, without a collision, as they crossed the directly in the path of M. G. Fickett, special patrol officer. Three of the cars managed to avoid the dodging machine, but Robertson's machine struck him with fearful force and hurled him 60 feet. He was picked up unconscious, and is now in a critical condition at a hospital. All the other injured are drivers and mechanics of the racing cars. None of them is seriously hurt.

Many Mishaps.

The mishaps crowded fast upon

A Gun Metal Watch Free

To Every Boy or Girl in London

Who Will Bring Three of the Following Orders to The Advertiser Office

I hereby state that I have not taken The London Advertiser regularly for the past thirty days and in consideration of The Advertiser furnishing a Gun Metal Watch free to

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

Signed.....

Date.....

Address.....

ACCUSED NEGRO'S STORY OF LIFE

Has Been Roaming Most of His Days, But His Trade Is on the Railroad.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 2.—A press representative had a short interview this morning with Frank Roghmond, the negro accused of the murder of Mrs. William Peak, at her Downie house, on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoner was shrewdly reticent when the crime was mentioned and referred to it as an "unfortunate scrap" in which he found himself. He talked quite freely about himself and his past life, most of which has been spent in various Quebec towns. He was born at Little Carlisle and commenced a roving career early in life. For eight years he was engaged in various lines of railroad work, such as linesman, switchman, brakeman, etc. Asked if he had ever been in a wreck, he said: "Just once, what a few cars jumped the track in a Northern Quebec town, but I escaped with a few bruises."

Works When Not Roaming. Roghmond repeated his statement that he has only one brother alive, living at Three Rivers, Quebec, and that his father and mother are dead. "I have been wandering around for some time," he said.

When asked if he had a trade, "My trade is railroad work, and when I get tired roaming I go back to work."

Chewed at Seven Years. The prisoner chatted rather disconsolately about his sojourn in jail, complaining bitterly that he had lost his appetite, which he attributed to the fact that he was deprived of tobacco. He begged for a "chew," and stated that he had smoked and chewed since he was 7 years old, and could not conveniently get along without it. "The prison fare does not bother me," he said, "because I'm not hungry. I am not Scotch enough to get used to the porridge once a day yet." This he said laughingly.

Not a Degenerate. Roghmond's whole bearing and manner of speech almost give the lie to the assertion that he is a degenerate. He talks sanely, conveying the thought that he is rather an intelligent negro, with a fair education. His sloping forehead, drooping jaw, and general facial expression, however, might show criminal tendencies.

Mr. J. C. Makins, barrister, of this city, has been retained to defend the prisoner.

Mrs. Peak Buried. The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Peak, the victim of Wednesday's atrocious murder, took place at Sebringville today. An immense concourse of people attended to show their sympathy for the family, which is highly esteemed in Downie, and as a tribute to the murdered woman.

ANOTHER FOOL HAZING

Student Bound, Gagged and Shipped Away in a Box Car.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—Through a sensational story told here by a small boy, it is regarded certain that William C. Smith, who disappeared from the State University on Tuesday night of last week, was overpowered and gagged during the course of a hazing at the university, placed in a Queen and Crescent box car, the door closed and Smith shipped away. The car was shipped out of the yards, but no trace of it can be found. The seal on the car was broken by the students who are said to have sealed it up again. The police and the faculty of the university are at loggerheads over the investigation. A detail of police was sent to the university today by the mayor. If anything definite develops arrests will be made.

TRADE AND IMPERIALISM

Problem Is to Unite Them in British Dominions.

London, Oct. 2.—Discussing the Labor party's imperial policy, the Standard says of Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., who discards as impossible the substitution of economic bonds for political bonds, that the supreme problem is how to reconcile the nationalisms of the whole empire with the nationalism of parts. Mr. MacDonald instances Canada, where economic interests exaggerate the consequences of her geographical position, and thus threaten the loss of British national spirit. The paper says the policy of imperial statesmanship must aim at helping Canada to feel herself intellectually and politically British.

Wellington N. Z., Oct. 2.—The Bill increasing the naval subsidy to £100,000 annually was read a third time. Some members advocated compulsory service. Sir Joseph Ward stated that, great as had been the enthusiasm over the visit of the American fleet, he had no hesitation in saying the welcome which would be given a British fleet if it came would be incomparably more cordial.

BORDEN AT SIMCOE

Speaks in the Interests of the Norfolk Conservative Candidate.

Simcoe, Oct. 2.—Mr. R. L. Borden spoke here tonight in the interests of Mr. Alex. McCall, the Conservative candidate in Norfolk. The Opposition leader, in opening, paid a tribute to Col. Tisdale, who retires after many years as a member of the federal House. Mr. Borden's address did not differ from the others he has been making during his present tour. He denounced the Transcontinental contract, declared the preference a failure, also he made the usual charges of grafting, and predicted a victory. Col. Hugh Clark, Hon. Mr. Hanna and the candidate spoke.

Unless we knew that the superiority of

Stephens' Ink

must be apparent to any discriminating writer, we should not advertise. Ink costs so little—it lasts so long—that it could not pay us to advertise if you bought only one bottle. We rely on retaining your life-long custom.

TEACHERS AT BIRMINGHAM

Sir Oliver Lodge Gives Them Welcome—Mr. Hughes Replies.

London, Oct. 2.—A large party of Canadian teachers, under the leadership of J. L. Hughes, visited Birmingham yesterday, and at a meeting Sir Oliver Lodge expressed the hope that the Canadian teachers would derive satisfaction from their visit to Birmingham. In acknowledging the welcome, Mr. Hughes congratulated the English teachers on the development of their system, and especially on the fact that they were freeing themselves from the control of a department which was in danger of becoming tyrannical.

A scheme is being actively promoted in London for opening a colonial chamber of commerce and exchange, the primary object being to bring the commercial community of the empire together.

BRITISH FOOTBALL GAMES

Results of Rugby and Soccer in Old Country.

London, Oct. 2.—In the football game yesterday, the Australians scored 4 points, Gloucestershire 0. The result of today's game in the league, first division, was: Notts Forest 5, Liverpool 1.

New York City's Bronx Zoological Garden has more additions to its collection of animals by birth than any other such garden in the world.

Sterling Silver Wedding Gifts At Moderate Prices

Pair Sterling Bon Bon Tongs..... \$1.25

Sterling Bon Bon Scoops..... \$1.25

Sterling Sugar Tongs..... \$1.75

Sterling Napkin Rings..... 75c to \$3.00

Sterling Sugar Spoons..... \$1.25

Pair Sterling Mounted Salt Celars..... \$2.00

Pair Sterling Salt and Pepper Shakers, chased and engraved..... \$2.00

Pair Sterling Mounted Salad Fork and Spoon in case..... \$4.00

Set Sterling Silver Teaspoons, good weight, in case, engraved free with one initial..... \$4.50

Sterling Sugar Basket, new, perforated pattern..... \$5.25

Sterling Mounted Cheese Holder..... \$4.50

Sterling Butter Knives, \$2.00 to..... \$3.50

Sterling Silver Butter Dishes, cut glass lining..... \$4.50

John S. Barnard

170 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

A BID FOR A BRIDE

By BLANCHE EARDLEY

Author of "Kitty Bell—Actress," "The Lady Killer," Etc.
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"Very well," he said again, "I'll wait a bit. Perhaps I might meet Messrs. Lestocq and Waterfield through someone else. You see, I am ambitious too," he smiled. "I'm not going to stay in the gutter; I've found a goal I'm working up to, though it's a good distance off so far."

Hawke smiled grimly. "So? Well, I congratulate you. It's good for a man to have a goal before him. Is yours money?"

Steinway shook his head. "No—something far more difficult to get than money! But I'll get it," he added, "it may be that I'll ask your help—but I will only do that at the last; I'd like to get it without help."

When he was alone Clifford Hawke's face grew grim and thoughtful. He knew he had only put off the evil day, when Steinway would again

ask something of him. The man's calm languid manner had impressed him slightly in spite of himself, and he had felt that behind his apparent indifference lay a new strength—a fresh danger to himself.

"I was a fool to have let him corner me!" he muttered. "It was weak and unlike me, and now he has made money he is getting ambitious. No, I must put a stop to Mr. Paul Steinway's ambition before he grows stronger than myself."

It was late when he went into the outer office. Mr. Traine had gone some time ago, and only a head clerk, a man who had grown middle-aged in Mr. Traine's service, remained.

"Has Steinway gone, Clarke?" he said. "Yes, sir, half an hour ago," he replied.

"Ah! that's a nuisance. Let me see, what's his address?"

The man turned to a book and whistled over the pages: "88, Claver-ton street, S. W.," he said.

"Thanks. If I have time I'll wire him a message. It's important."

A few minutes later he was in a hansom, driving towards the east end, a strange inscrutable look on his face. Through grim sordid districts, streets dark and dreary with the ruff-ruff of humanity, the hansom bowed and finally, down a particularly loathsome thoroughfare near the docks, he stopped the cab, and after paying, got out and walked, wending his way through the maze of noisome alleys with the air of a man who knew what he was doing.

At last he reached his destination, a mean little dwelling that looked as though only rats might be its inhabitants. He raised his hand and gave three quick knocks, and suddenly the door was opened on noiseless hinges, and he passed into a room that was in darkness, except for the dim light from swinging lamps and the atmosphere of the whole place reeked of the unmistakable fumes of opium. Silent inert figures lay prone on the ground, or on roughly constructed divans, and others, in the first clutch of the fascinating opium slowly drawing their heaven through thin pipes.

Clifford Hawke looked round with a contemptuous smile. This sort of thing had no charm for him. He was made of too strong a stuff to let a weakness become his master. He stood for a moment watching the scene, then, turning to a yellow-skinned, evil-looking Chinaman in a dirty dress, he said curtly:

"Let's get away from this disgusting scene. Take me where we can talk in peace."

The man nodded, and shuffling before him led him to a room at the back of the house, which was furnished by only a deal table and a couple of wooden chairs. Hawke sat down in one of these and drew out a cigar, the Chinaman looking at him intently through his cruel oblique eyes.

"You wantee talkee bisnis?" he said in a high, sing-song voice.

Hawke nodded.

"Yes, I want you to bring all your mental cunning and knowledge of the east to bear upon what I'm going to say, so keep your ugly ears open."

The Chinaman grinned, showing two rows of glistening yellow fangs.

"Are we quite private here?" Hawke went on.

"Yes, yes, no one come in. No one wantee me now. All smokee," the Oriental replied.

"That's well. Let's hope they'll all smoke themselves to blazes!" was the indifferent reply. "Now listen to me, Li, listen for all you're worth, for I've got a ticklish job for you."

A couple of hours later Clifford Hawke left the opium den by a back entrance, and three quarters of an hour later was driving into the Albany. He looked well pleased with himself, and hummed a little air from the latest comic opera.

He ran up the stairs with light, springing steps, and entered his flat with his latch key. That evening he was dining with Stella at Park Lane, and he had one or two things to do before dressing. He wondered whether Stella had been annoyed at his failing to lunch at the Savoy with her, or had she not even given it a thought? No matter, she would be his wife soon, and then his love and devotion would speedily put that thought to rest in her mind. He would so color it with his strong personality that there would be no room for the artist's weak "daubs."

As he paused in the hall to take up one or two letters that were lying there, the telephone bell rang sharply. He took up the receiver and listened.

"Hello! Who is it?"

Mr. Traine's voice answered, "Is that you, Hawke? Oh, all right! Awfully sorry, old man, but must put you off tonight. Stella not well. Keeping her own room."

Hawke muttered something, he couldn't remember what, and then he was rung off. He turned away with a muttered curse of disappointment. What had happened since he had last seen her? She had deliberately made this excuse about not being well. Stella was a girl who hated shams and excuses, and rather than not see anyone would suffer torture of headaches and other pains, and yet she had put him off—her future husband—on a paltry excuse like that! What could have happened? he wondered again. Surely he was not going to lose her at the eleventh hour?

Suddenly his thoughts were called back by a sound that sent the blood pulsing to his brain with amazement. It was a laugh—a woman's laugh—and it came from the drawing-room. He paused a moment, and then,

BEWARE OF HEALTH SALTS.

Avoid strong cathartics, when you need physic—take a tested family medicine like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—mild, act in one night, make you feel well next day—that's how Dr. Hamilton's Pills work. 25c per box.

striding forward, pushed open the door.

CHAPTER X.
A Man and a Woman.

As he stood inside the room Hawke could hardly restrain an exclamation. He didn't know whom he had expected to see. At first a mad thought had suggested that Stella had played him a practical joke, and then he remembered that such a thing was impossible. She had never yet been to his chambers with anyone, let alone by herself. No—it was not Stella, but who was it?

Then he had entered the room and had uttered the exclamation of amazement. Seated on a low couch in an attitude of indolent comfort was Isobel Frant! As their eyes met she laughed again, though a slight color deepened her cheeks.

"Surprised, I suppose, Mr. Hawke," she said, rising and holding out her hand, "surprised, and of course somewhat scandalized, like a properly brought up engaged young man ought to be!"

He flushed at the rally in her voice. After that first shock he had recovered his grip of himself, and remembered that she had perhaps come as a dangerous enemy, and he instantly took his cue from her.

"Surprised isn't the word, Miss Frant. But from being scandalized as you suggest, and from bringing up has been left in my own hands to such an extent that, notwithstanding my being what you call an engaged young man, I am quite charmed to see you, though of course I hope nothing serious has brought you here."

"When I heard your step outside in the hall," she said abruptly, "I thought that you had brought someone in with you, and I wondered what on earth I should say to explain my presence here."

He looked at her curiously. "And that's why you laughed, I suppose?" she nodded. "Yes, it would have been so funny if people had begun to gossip about us as the consequence of my being here—alone—wouldn't it?"

"I should hardly call it a matter for amusement myself," he replied dryly: "let us be glad, however, that no one came in with me. By the way, did my man let you in, or had you a latch key?"

"I'm not so fortunate as to possess a latch key of my own, let alone other people's," she retorted gallily. "But, seriously, you may let me in. I said I was your cousin and had come to see you on important business, so he let me in like a lamb, and here I am."

"So I see!" he remarked grimly. To tell the truth he was puzzled. He had barely noticed Isobel Frant before, and when he had except on the occasion of their tete-a-tete in the park, he had thought her rather a handsome sullen sort of girl, with no particular charm about her, but now, as he looked at her, and listened to her assumed airiness of manner, he was inclined to think that there was something of the audacity of a daring of a clever woman about this cousin of Stella's.

"She was handsome, too, in a style that did not appeal to him, but that might appeal to a hundred other men. She knew that he knew she had come to his chambers with a stronger motive than her light words conveyed, and he shot an anxious glance in the direction of the desk under the window. It was locked, and he knew that no one but himself had a key that would open it. He turned to find that she was looking at him with quizzical smile.

"You are wondering why I came to see you," she said. "Let me begin by telling you that I had no burlesque motive; it might relieve your mind to know that so far your secrets are in your own keeping."

He laughed.

"I'm not so sure of that! However, I must confess to some slight curiosity as to the reason of this visit, Miss Frant, because I am not vain enough to imagine that a frivolous one brought you here."

"Your surmise is quite correct. I had a reason in braving Mrs. Grundy, and calling here. It was my only chance of seeing you alone. Mr. Hawke, and," she went on, eyeing him through mocking eyes, "you happen to be very interesting to me in a sense."

He bowed.

"You flatter me, Miss Frant. May I inquire what nature that interest takes? And why you should take all this trouble to tell me so?"

"Because," she said, slowly, weighing each word carefully, "I am watching a silent duel being fought between two strong men, and I am wondering which one will win. Sometimes I think you will—others I fancy that Paul Steinway might."

In spite of the self-control he had over his nerves, Hawke gave a start. "Steinway?" he said. "You mentioned that name to me before, Miss Frant. Do you know anyone of that name?"

"I saw Paul Steinway today lunching at the Savoy with another man who looked like a cousin," she said calmly, "and I was interested in them because I knew that Paul Steinway was your enemy."

He looked at her curiously.

"Do you think I have any cause to be frightened of this marvelous person, Paul Steinway?" she said with a laugh. "If I remember rightly you referred to this individual before."

She raised her head and looked at him with shining eyes. Excitement was deepening the color in her cheeks.

"Why should we fence any longer?" she said softly. "You must know that I am talking of things I understand that I have discovered, accidentally perhaps, but which I have kept so far to myself, because of my interest in you. The other day you betrayed your knowledge of Paul Steinway by the sudden start you gave, and the lightning of your eyes. You can't surely deny that you know him?" she went on, watching his inscrutable and somewhat amused face with eager eyes.

(To be Continued.)

There were \$4,112 miles of overhead and cable wires in operation in India in 1907, against 4,555 in 1907. The annual earnings of the cables between India and Europe since 1902-1903 show a surplus each year of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000.

MR. ROBLIN AND THE ADVERTISER

Winnipeg Free Press Says Advertiser's Assertions Were Perfectly True.

Winnipeg Free Press: In his speech at London, Mr. Roblin stormed and thundered in his most approved style against the editor of the London Advertiser, for certain statements about his record in Manitoba, which had appeared in that paper. The audience not knowing Mr. Roblin, have been impressed by his loud-sounding defense of himself, but no Manitoba audience could be imposed upon so easily. What The Advertiser said about Mr. Roblin was perfectly true and very much to the point. It said that this man, who was calling upon the electors of Canada to put in office Conservatives to preserve the public domain from exploitation, had himself in his capacity as premier of Manitoba, been guilty of this very offense which he charged against the Laurier Government. It said specifically that in disposing of the half million odd acres of Manitoba and Northwest lands, Mr. Roblin had caused a loss to the province of at least \$3,000,000. The statement is indisputably true. The Roblin Government by reversing the policy of the Greenway Government and selling these lands, not to actual settlers, under conditions of settlement, but to speculators in blocks, dispossessed itself of practically the entire tract at an average of something less than \$4 per acre; whereas the land, which might just as well have been held until the present time, is now worth, at least, from \$10 to \$15 per acre. This land must be borne in mind, is choice, selected land. The action of the Roblin Government in disposing of it by secret sale, in a great majority of cases to their political friends at from \$3 to \$4 per acre and often, under circumstances which bespeak graft, deprived this province of an asset which properly husbanded, would have met every dollar of public indebtedness and left a surplus of millions.

These facts are so well known in Manitoba that discussion upon them is unnecessary, and ultimately they will be a factor in the downfall of the Roblin Government. Meanwhile they serve to point a warning to the western electors. If, with a mere half million acres to exploit, Mr. Roblin and Mr. Rogers could perform such prodigies in the way of spoiling the public domain for the private enrichment of their friends, what could they not do if the tens of millions of acres of land still the property of the Dominion of Canada were put at their disposal? The imagination balks at an estimate of the amount of wealth which Mr. Robert Rogers would display if the electors of Western Canada were ever crazy enough to put him in charge of the public domain.

HODGINS—WILKIN

Fashionable Church Wedding Takes Place at Birr.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in Trinity Church, Birr, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Canon J. C. Carroll, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkin, 15th concession, London Township, was united in marriage to Mr. Austin Hodgins, son of Mr. John R. Hodgins, of the 14th concession. Promptly at the hour appointed for the ceremony, the Rev. Canon, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss M. J. Maxwell, the bridal procession started up the aisle of the church. First, there were six young ladies, handsomely dressed in cream, pink and blue; they were ladies-in-waiting to the bride and they walked to the front in pairs. They were Misses E. Legg, M. Rowell, B. O'Neill, A. Scott, L. Beattie and J. O'Neill. Following these, and immediately preceding the bride (who advanced to the altar leaning on the arm of her father), were the little flower girls, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm O'Neill, and nieces of the bride. They looked very pretty in pink silk, one carrying the ring in a silver basket on a cushion of ferns, and the other holding a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations. The Rev. Canon, Canon McCracken officiated. The ushers were Messrs. Ernest Hodgins, brother of the groom, and Allan Wilkin, brother of the bride.

After the interesting ceremony was concluded the happy couple and the invited guests, the number of 40, drove to the home of the bride, where a tempting and dainty dinner was prepared. After this was partaken of, the health of the bride was proposed by Mr. McCracken, and responded to by Messrs. M. O'Neill and Ross Hodgins. The bride was beautifully gowned in white silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The presents were beautiful and numerous, and attest to the popularity of the young couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins left for London the same evening, whence they went to Niagara, Toronto and other places. On their return they will reside on the 14th concession, where Mr. Hodgins has a first-class farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins will be at home after Oct. 10.

HE DOUBTS GEORGE.

Kingston, Oct. 2.—A Kingston merchant offers \$100, or any part of it as a wager against the accuracy of each one of George Taylor's forecasts as to the coming election.

Only the choicest selected hill-grown tea leaves are used in "Salada" Tea, giving it a delicate fragrance and delicious flavor.

Haunts of Fish and Game.

is a charmingly-illustrated fifty-six-page booklet, issued by the Grand Trunk Railway system, full of valuable hunting information, including maps, game laws, etc. A free copy of this booklet can be obtained by addressing J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, Ont. 74.



Perrin's Biscuits

"Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

—Shakespeare

Leap Year

LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO

CARLING'S

"LOCALO"

TEMPERANCE BEER

Absolutely Non-intoxicating

Brewed exclusively from the choicest malt and hops and guaranteed to contain less than 1 per cent alcohol, for which we hold Government certificates.

A light, wholesome and delicious beer. Order a case from any grocer or liquor store. Every bottle is guaranteed non-intoxicating.

LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO LOCALO

DESERTS ON WEDDING DAY

Shop Girl Says She Does Not Love Her Wealthy Spouse.

Fosteria, Ohio, Oct. 2.—"My love, my heart, myself, are for another. I knew that when I married Charles S. Church in Fosteria last Saturday. It was the realization that I should never love him that made me desert him in Norway seven hours after I became his wife. Justice to him and my own self-respect prevented me from playing further the farce of love."

These were the reasons given today by Mrs. Edythe Somers Church, 18, shop girl, for deserting Charles S. Church, wealthy oil investor, of Litchfield, whom she married at Fosteria at 3 p.m. Saturday and deserted at Norwalk at 10 p.m.

For five days Mrs. Church has been fleeing from city to city to avoid being located by her husband. She has visited Sandusky, Toledo and Tiffin. Church is heartbroken at his desertion on the day of his wedding.

"I dearly love Edythe," said he; "how I wish she would reconsider. Even now! I would give the world to win her back again. No one knows how I love her."

THE GOULD DIVORCE CASE

Mrs. Gould Says Howard Was Jealous of the Egyptian Khedive.

New York, Oct. 2.—That \$2,000 had been offered an employee of the Hotel St. Regis to give false testimony against Mrs. Howard Gould was the substance of an affidavit purporting to have been made by the Rev. Dr. Jos. G. Murray, which was presented to Justice Glendier in the supreme court today.

The Murray affidavit declares that Michael H. Duddy told the priest that while he was employed at the Hotel St. Regis where Mrs. Gould lived, a detective attached to the hotel went to him with the proposition that he "give a proper report of Mrs. Gould's comings and goings at the hotel, the amount of wine she drank and the names of her visitors, notably those of them that were men." Duddy is alleged to have said that the detective told him there would be \$5,000 for the detective, too, if Duddy carried out his contract.

An affidavit was submitted by Mrs. Gould in reply to allegations of her husband that she is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. It reads:

"When living in the country and spending most of my time in the open air, I have drunk a cocktail on sitting down to luncheon and generally a glass of white wine with luncheon. At dinner, whenever I felt like it, I have drunk a cocktail and a glass of champagne. We were always accustomed to have wine served at these meals, but that was the extent of my drinking."

Then she accuses her husband of gross habits of intoxication. She says that she was particularly annoyed by her husband during a trip to Egypt where they were entertained by the Khedive and Prince Mohammed Ali. She accuses Mr. Gould of being jealous when she went driving with the Prince while he went in a carriage with another woman who was a guest at the luncheon.

SOUVENIR

Stoves and Ranges

We are city agents for this famous make of Stoves.

We carry in stock a full range of patterns, also all repairs.

Don't fail to see the SOUVENIR before buying. Our prices are the very lowest possible, consistent with the quality of the goods.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Furniture House

DASHED TO DEATH.

Hamilton, Oct. 2.—John Harrigan, a Freelon hotelkeeper, was almost instantly killed, while his wife had a remarkable escape in a sensational runaway on King street shortly before 11 o'clock this morning.

Harrigan was driving a team of spirited horses, which suddenly became frightened and dashed down King street, crashing into a westbound street car. In view of scores of people Harrigan was dashed to death on the pavement. His wife was only slightly injured. The horses were badly cut.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES
COLDS, ETC.

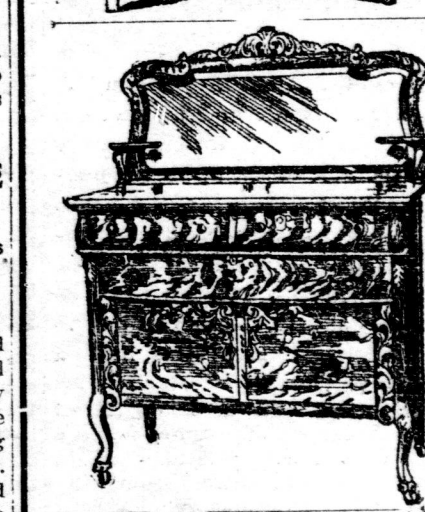
FURNITURE BARGAINS for Next Week

Below you will see a partial list of the special values offered for next week. Our new Fall Stock is here, and our stock was never so large or well chosen.



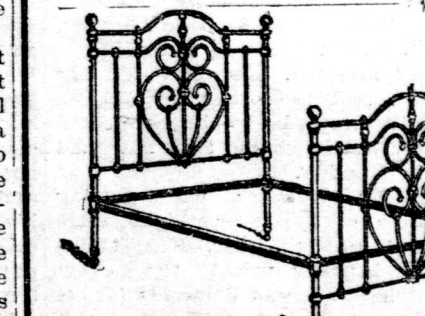
24 Kitchen Cabinets to clear at less than regular wholesale prices. They range from \$6.00 up to \$28.00.

Our \$28 (like cut) now **\$21.00**
Our \$22 Cabinets now **\$16.50**
Our \$19 Cabinets now **\$14.50**
Our \$16 Cabinets now **\$12.50**
Our \$12 Cabinets now **\$8.00**



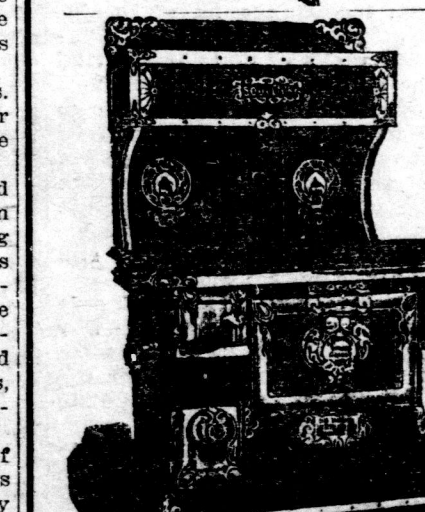
A large number of beautiful Buffets, purchased from a factory that needed the money, at 60c on the dollar, to clear at:

Five \$33 Buffets (like cut) **\$24.50**
Two \$38 Buffets now **\$29.00**
Two \$35 Buffets now **\$28.00**
Three \$25 Buffets now **\$19.50**



Two carloads of Iron Beds, purchased at a big reduction, to clear at once.

Our \$9 Beds (like cut) **\$7**
Our \$12 Beds now **\$8.25**
Our \$15 Beds now **\$10.50**
Our \$7 Beds now **\$5.00**
Our \$4 Beds now **\$3.00**



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MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES
COLDS, ETC.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAR.



A PRACTICAL OUTFIT FOR THE BUSY WOMAN—851.

The busy housekeeper will not fail to recognize in the accompanying illustration a most attractive and practical outfit, consisting of apron, cap and sleeves. It will afford protection to the daintiest gown, and will leave the hair neat and tidy even after a busy morning's work. The front is cut in princess style and fits close to the figure. A prettily shaped bib extends out over the shoulders in a manner very becoming. Gingham was used for the making, but percale, linen and holland are suggested. The medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the apron, with 1 1/2 yards extra for the cap and sleeves.

Ladies' Apron, Sleeve Protector and Cap, No. 851. Sizes for small, medium and large.

A pattern of the above illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Province

Name

Town

Measurement... Bust Waist....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)

CAUTION: Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only a 36 3/4, 34, or measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.

PURE FOOD INSURES

GOOD HEALTH

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

INSURES

PURE FOOD.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

IT'S A TIE GAME SAYS PULLIAT

That Famous Contest Between Chicago and the Giants Not Counted

New York, Oct. 2.—President Harry C. Pulliam, of the National League, tonight announced his decision on the disputed New York-Chicago game of Sept. 23, declaring it a tie. Chicago, 1

There probably has been no game in baseball history that has caused as much discussion as this famous contest, which ended in a riot on the field. New York claimed the game in the ninth inning, when Bridwell hit, McCormick on third base and Merkle on first base. Bridwell made a hit which brought McCormick home. Merkle, the Chicago player, claim-

forced out by Bridwell, she said, the nullifying the run scored by McCormick. There was such a demonstration on the field at this stage that the police could not control the crowd. Manager Chance, of the Chicago team, made no move for claiming the run did not count. Umpires, Emslie and O'Day, did not render a decision for fear of being mobbed by the New York fans. It would have been impossible to have continued the game had the umpires called it a draw, so that it was not until the night of Sept. 25 that the decision of the umpires calling the contest a tie, was announced.

In disposing of Chicago's claim, President Pulliam calls attention

the first protest made by that club which under the constitution of the league made it impossible for President Pulliam to set a date for the playing of the disputed game. When the protest was withdrawn, the next day Mr. Pulliam says it was too late to have the game played off.

Mr. Pulliam then takes up the New York protest against the decision of the umpires. He describes the play and says that to score the run Merriam should have touched second base.

There was no evidence to show that he did do this, Mr. Pulliam sets forth, and, on the contrary, Umpire O'D

one said that Merkle did not touch se
one base, so was forced out. Mr.
Pulliam says it is not forced in a
2 of the affidavits filed by New Y
3 that Merkle touched second base.
4 The whole dispute comes down
5 a question of whether the umpire
6 shall be upheld or not, Mr. Pulliam
7 orders, and he reviews an alim
8 identical play of Sept. 4, when C
9 caught claimed that run made
10 ninth inning did not count. On t
decision, Mr. Pulliam says, the um
occased the run did count beca
one had been not forced play.

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The London Collegiate relay team won the Grant cup yesterday at Stratford from the Stratford Collegiate, both year's winners, in a great race.

The race is for a mile, with four relays of a quarter of a mile each, a cup offered for competition between the Stratford, St. Marys and London collegiates. Dr. Dick Grant, one of the greatest distance men the game has ever seen. It was won for the first time last year by the Stratford Collegiate.

This year the local Collegiate decided

The race was a great one, and finished all sorts of excitement. T. Walker, of London, started against Easson, of Stratford, in the first 1 2 3 and although Walker had a bad fall kept within hailing distance of his

running for the London team, and a fine sprint, came in on equal terms with Fred Turner, of Stratford. W. Mann, of the Londons, ran a good third lap with L. Lowe, and there was little to choose at the finish. Charles Woodman ran a great race the last quarter, winning from D. Brown, of the

The locals were warmly congratulated on their great team. Next year's race will be run in London at the College Institute games.



Bowlers



Attention

The Ideal Alley prop-
torms are giving away
Solid Gold Watch
the highest score in f
consecutive games. Co
petition closes Oct. 21.
GRAHAM & MARTIN

**The Ideal Bowling
& Billiard Parlors**
195 KING STREET
Y.W.

T THE CIGAR STAND.
.....
OF { **25c**
IF
.....
OR 25c LINES 4 FOR 25c.
PIPES AND TOBACCOS.

t. **Mike Foley, Mgr.**

HARRIS--GIBBONS

Lornehurst, the residence of Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., and Mrs. Gibbons, was the scene of one of London's most fashionable weddings this afternoon, when Lorna Craig, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gibbons, was united to Mr. George Henry Harris, son of Mr. George H. Harris, of Eldon House, Ridout street.

At 3 o'clock, sharp, the bride entered to the strains of the wedding march. The large, spacious drawing-rooms were most artistically decorated, ropes of white flowers and greens being hung throughout the rooms. At one end of the room, under a veritable shower of roses, the ceremony was performed.

The marriage was solemnized by His Lordship the Bishop of Huron, only the immediate relatives of both families being present at the ceremony.

The bride never looked more charming than in her nuptial robes. Her gown, a diaphanous ivory satin, trimmed with rose-point lace, which was draped on the bodice and hung in a long scarf to the foot of the skirt, was very beautiful and most becoming. Her veil was of white tulle, with the conventional orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and bride roses, tied with satin ribbon. Her only ornament was a diamond and sapphire bracelet, the gift of the groom, and a very handsome diamond crescent, the gift of the bride's parents.

Miss Helen Gibbons, who was the maid of honor, looked strikingly beautiful in a gown of pink liberty satin, fashioned in the directoire style,

and large pink picture hat. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Her only ornament was a bar of pearls, the gift of the groom.

The best man was Mr. Edward M. Harris, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Mr. Britain Osler (Toronto), Mr. John Leckie (Cobalt), Mr. Patrick Davis (Windsor), and Mr. Campbell Becher (London).

Mrs. John L. Counsell, Hamilton, wore old rose satin and large black picture hat.

Mrs. George S. Gibbons looked winsome in a pale pink empire gown, with pale pink hat. She carried pink roses. Miss Harris, sister of the groom, wore a most becoming directoire gown of grey crepe de chine, trimmed with embroidery in silver, and wore a large, plum-colored hat.

After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons held a reception. The guests in all numbered about three hundred, and the scene on the spacious lawns was a very beautiful one. Light refreshments were served in a large marquee on the western lawn.

The bride's travelling gown was of dark blue cheviot, with long three-quarter coat. She wore a large blue hat with blue wings of a lighter shade, and mabel and chinchilla furs. Mr. and Mrs. Harris leave London on the 6:55 express for points east. This evening, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons intend entertaining some of the guests at a dance to be given at Lornehurst.

News Happenings of South London

A VERY PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY

At the Residence of Mrs. Craibe, 3 Maryboro Street.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Mrs. Craibe, 3 Maryboro street, South London, on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Bertha, Southcott, of 1 Maryboro street, whose wedding has been announced to take place next Tuesday.

The party, about fifty in number, gathered at the residence of Mrs. Craibe and took Miss Southcott completely by surprise. Songs and games were indulged in by the merry-makers and a most enjoyable time was spent.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

At the Home of Miss McAlpine in South London.

A very pleasant evening was spent the other night at the home of Miss McAlpine, 86 Byron avenue, it being her birthday. A large number gathered to wish her many returns of the day.

The evening was spent in games and music, and at a late hour the party broke up, all assuring Miss McAlpine that they had had a pleasant time.

Among the many Londoners present were: Misses F. Harris, S. Brown, L. Harris, A. Harris, M. Carter, Mr. Carney and others.

WATER PRESSURE IS GOOD IN SOUTH LONDON

Never Less Than 25 Pounds Registered the Past Summer.

Although some parts of the city have been practically without water pressure this summer, South London has fared very well in that the gauge at the fire hall never registered less than 25 pounds. At the same time nothing was registered in the east end and other portions of the city.

The pressure in South London averages much higher than in any other part of the city, as 70 and 75 pounds have been registered there several times. As the consumption is very heavy along the lines of the mains leading to South London the pressure is variable.

ALL IS QUIET ON THE PLAYGROUNDS.

All the Apparatus Has Been Put Away for the Winter.

The apparatus in the public playground has been dismantled on account of the arrival of cold weather. The children have had a great deal of solid amusement in the playgrounds, son.



GAME IS PLENTIFUL.

Says Aid, Rose, Who is Hunting at the Roudou.

Aid, Rose is still in Roudou with a hunting party, and in a letter to a friend in the east end, he states that game is plentiful, and that the party is having an excellent time.

He says that game and fish are being gathered in in bunches, and that ducks fly around in flocks awaiting the sportsman. The party is preparing to return to this city.

DUCKS AND CHICKENS HAVE TOES TURNED UP.

East End Boys Are Said To Have Perforated Numerous Fowls.

It is said that a police court case will result from a shooting party held by a number of east end boys a few days ago, the dog which accompanied the outfit having become imbued with the idea that the party of peasecock ducks were the wild article.

It is alleged that as a result of the depredations a flock of ducks and chickens are now lying with their toes turned up. The farmer believes that he is in possession of most of the happy young bride. Mr. and

names of the sportsmen, and should they refuse to pay up, he threatens to bring the matter into the courts.

VERY PRETTY HOME WEDDING

Nuptials of Mr. Jas. A. Elgie and Florence May Gaze.

A very pretty home wedding was that which occurred Wednesday, Sept. 30, uniting two very popular young people of this city. Mr. James A. Elgie, of East London, and Miss Florence May, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Gaze, of 688 Colborne street. The ceremony was performed at 7:15 o'clock in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties.

The bride, who was charmingly gowned and carried a spray of beautiful flowers, was assisted by Miss Kathleen Elgie, sister of the groom, and Miss Lilian Gaze, sister of the bride.

Mr. F. E. Gaze was best man. Rev. Arthur Carlisle, of Lucan, was officiating clergyman. The home decorations were very beautiful. The wedding gifts were a very handsome array, evidencing the regard which is entertained by a wide circle of friends for the happy young bride. Mr. and

Mrs. Elgie will reside at 907 Lorne avenue, East London, where the bride will be at home to her friends, after Oct. 10.

EAST LONDON NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Dundas street east, wishes it understood that he is not the grocer who is the defendant in a police court case.

The Fall Millinery Is a Wonder

The fall millinery has arrived. It becomes the women, as it is fearfully and wonderfully made.

It is different from the Merry Widow hat. It has just as large an area, perhaps larger, but it is distributed differently.

The Merry Widow spread out like a landscape. The new hats rise up before one like a departmental store in a fog.

One seen on the street this afternoon looks like a cross between a Charlotte Russe and a bank of green. The others seem to simply beggar description.

A Record Run From Hamilton

A record run was made this morning between Hamilton and this city, when Engineer Staley, of Hamilton, brought the Rogers Brothers' train of five cars through in 1 hour and 25 minutes, over the Grand Trunk. This included four stops, one of which was made to take on water. The distance is about 80 miles.

It is estimated that twelve or fifteen minutes would be lost by the stops, and the run must, therefore, have been made in much less than a mile a minute.

Engineer Staley has broken all records by the run, and is being warmly complimented. The engine, No. 914, is one of the fastest types on the system.

The company appear at the Grand tonight.

A Rear-End Collision at Galt, Ont.

Galt, Oct. 3.—A rear-end collision took place at the west end of the C. P. R. yard here at 2 a.m. today. Freight train No. 52, Conductor Bell, east-bound, running into freight train No. 51, which was standing on the main line waiting to pull out for the east,

hence the collision. The engineer of No. 52 noticed the other train and applied the air brakes, but the brakes would not work. The collision smashed the caoose and three loaded cars, which blocked the line till 6 o'clock this morning. Nobody was injured.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Roos, of this city, are visiting relatives in Waterloo.

Mrs. V. A. Brown and daughters, who have resided at their cottage on Holiday Farm, Port Stanley, for the past season, returned home to London yesterday.

Mr. J. K. Schanck and daughter, of Elsinore, Cal., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dewan, 380 York street.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Secord, of Gladstone, have just returned from a week's visit to Detroit and Learnington.

Mr. Leslie H. Roberts, of this city, has been appointed organist and choir-master of the Methodist Church, Peterborough.

Miss Edna Mansbridge, who has been visiting at her home in South London, leaves tomorrow afternoon for New York to resume her studies.

Rev. Dr. L. McCrae, of Westminster, is visiting relatives in Brussels, Ont., where he will rest for a few days. Dr. McCrae will return next week.

The many friends of Mr. James Larkin, of 507 Adelaide street, will be pleased to learn that he has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be removed to his home today. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, wish, through the column of The Advertiser, to thank the very many friends and inquirers, and especially the nurses and entire staff of Victoria Hospital for their many acts of kindness.

Trainmaster Marth, of the C. P. R., left this morning on his holidays, and his place is being taken by Conductor Finnerton.

Dr. Neville, the newly appointed professor of classics for the Western University, has arrived in this city for duty, and all classes will run according to the time table commencing on Monday morning. Dr. Neville was formerly of the State of Illinois University staff.

Local Items

—Superintendent Brownlee of the Grand Trunk was in the city this morning.

—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of the First Congregational Church, will deliver the sermon at the autumn meeting of the Western Association of Congregational Churches to be held at Scotland, Ont., on Oct. 14 and 15.

Weekly High Court.

The regular sitting of the weekly high court was held this morning before Sir Glenholme. No cases were disposed of.

A Pastor's Home-Coming.

Rev. T. H. Shields, who is on his way home from Vancouver, B. C., in the way to preach in Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow morning and evening. He is expected to arrive in the city this evening.

The Cockburn Fund.

The Cockburn fund, it is expected, will net between \$600 and \$800. Mrs. Kingsmill alone collected \$464 by donations and tickets. Several others have collected considerable sums of money for the benefit, and it is certain that the fund will reach the lower figure and will probably reach the sum of \$800. The financial statement will be issued shortly.

Skin-Grafting Necessary.

Engineer Harry McHarg, who was injured in the wreck on the Grand Trunk at Lexington, is still in the hospital at Toronto, and will next week, if he is well enough, have a piece of his own skin grafted on to a wound in his foot. It is expected that he may be sufficiently recovered in a couple of weeks more to be removed to his home in this city.

Star Theatre.

For Monday and Tuesday next Mr. Geo. Swanick, manager of the Star Theatre, has secured the great southern play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is taken from slavery days, and has Laurette Paper, pfd. 112.

This picture is well worth seeing. Mackay, pfd. 65 1/2.

having been shown fourteen weeks straight in New York City. It shows both excitement and sadness; in fact, Montreal Power 119 1/2.

A number of clothesline thefts have been reported in the east end, Dreaney avenue residents claiming to have lost about \$20 worth of goods in one night. The police will probably investigate.

The newly-elected officers of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip of the Egerton Street Baptist Church will be installed tomorrow evening.

The picture is full of interest throughout.

Series of Concerts.

The members of the Epworth League in the various local churches have completed their plans for the series of concerts that is given by them every year at the Aged People's Home. The concert this year will commence in October, when the league of the First Methodist Church will give a concert.

Following this a concert will be given every month until May of next year, by leagues as follows: November, Colborne Street Methodist; December, Wellington Street; January, High Street; February, Hill Street; March, Asklin Street; April, Dundas Street; May, Victoria Avenue. Excellent programmes have been arranged, and no doubt will be greatly enjoyed.

HAY MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$10.50 to \$11 in car lots on track here, with No. 2 at \$7.

Baled Straw—Prices range from \$6 to \$7 per ton in car lots here.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Oct. 3.

Wheat—

May 102 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Dec 99 99 97 97 98 1/2

Corn—

May 64 1/2 64 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2

Dec 65 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

Oats—

May 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 51 1/2

Dec 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 49 1/2

Port—

Oct 14 65 14 65 14 62 14 60

Jan 16 80 16 82 16 72 16 75

Lard—

Oct 10 32 10 32 10 32 10 30

Jan 9 82 9 85 9 80 9 82

Ribs—

Oct 9 90 9 90 9 82 9 85

Jan 8 75 8 85 8 72 8 75

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 3.

Open High Low Close.

Amal. Copper 102 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

American Sugar 130 130 130 130 130

Amer. Locomotive 46 46 46 46 46

Amer. Foundry 40 40 40 40 40

Amer. Refining 86 86 86 86 86

Atchafson 88 88 88 88 88

Baltimore & Ohio 98 98 98 98 98

Brooklyn Trust 48 48 48 48 48

Canadian Pacific 177 177 177 177 177

Chesapeake & Ohio 41 41 41 41 41

Col. Fuel & Iron 35 35 35 35 35

Chicago & N. W. 158 158 158 158 158

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Make Babies Safe

A bottle of Strong's Carminative should be in every home where there are infants and young children. It quickly relieves colic, flatulence, diarrhoea, cramps, teething troubles and other disorders to which little ones are subject. A safe remedy, endorsed by the medical profession. Price 25 cents.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder leads; others follow. Our new Cook Book free to housekeepers on application.

Montreal Ry 187 1/2 187

New St Ry 185 1/2 185

Montreal Steel Works 72 72

Ogilvie Mill, com 100 100

R and O Nav 74 74 1/2

Rio de Jan 66 1/2 66

Toledo Railway 8 8

Toronto Railway 102 1/2 102

Twin City, pfd 77 77

Shawinigan 73 73

Pennam 34 32

Bank of Commerce 160 160

East Town Bank 147 147

Imperial Bank 219 1/2 219

Merchants Bank 154 154

Molson Bank 191 191

Bank of Nova Scotia 274 274

Royal Bank 216 216

Bank of Toronto 212 212

Union Bank 133 133

Dom Tex, pfd 85 83 1/2

Montreal Cot 106 106

Dom. Cotton bonds 76 76

Dom. I and S bonds 76 76

Halifax Tr 100 100

Keewatin Mill bonds 98 98

Lake of Wods bonds 107 107

Mex El L bonds 88 1/2 88 1/2

Mexican Power bonds 89 89

Mont Ry bonds 101 101

The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS \$48,000,000

FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.
Special attention given to **Savings Accounts**.
Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.
General Banking Business transacted.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS AND TALBOT STS.
C. A. ROSS, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Oct. 3.
The market today was pretty near as large as last Saturday, which was considered one of the largest so far this fall. While there was not as many potatoes offered today as a week ago, the section of the market, which is allotted to those who have vegetables was a conspicuous feature of today's business. Prices as a rule were not as strong as last Saturday.

Grain—Oats were in large supply at \$1 to \$1.75 per cwt. according to quality. Wheat, steady, at 90c per bushel. A load of barley sold at \$1.12 per cwt. and a load of peas at 70c per bushel.

Butter and Eggs—Butter sold quickly, as the supply was not very large. Sales were made at 22c and 23c per pound for butter in crocks, and 23c to 24c for pound rolls; wholesale, eggs were decidedly firm at 22c to 23c for crate and basket lots; by the single dozen, 25c was paid.

Poultry—There was a large representation in this line. Prices were firm. Old fowl sold at 6c to 7c per pound alive, or 8c dressed. Ducks, 8c to 9c per pound alive, or 10c to 11c dressed. Dressed ducks sold at 10c to 12c per pound, the latter price being paid for extra fine quality.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were again well represented today. Sales were slow, as most people are of the opinion that it is too early to buy for winter use. Prices ranged from 70c to 80c per bag by the load. Quite a few sales were made at 75c while a single bag was sold at 85c to 90c. Tomatoes at 15c and 20c per basket. Cabbages, 40c per bushel. Celery sold well at 25c to 40c per dozen. Onions, 7c per bushel for large ones or 5c to 6c per quart for picklers. Lettuce, radishes, beets and sage, 15c to 20c per dozen.

Fruits—Pears sold at 60c to 90c per bushel. Apples, 15c to 20c per bushel. Peaches, 50c to 75c per bushel. Apples plentiful and slow at 30c to 50c per bushel. Canned apples, 15c to 20c per bushel. Quinces, 15c to 20c per bushel. 40c to 50c per bushel. Chestnuts were much cheaper, as last Saturday they sold at 5c per bushel, while today they were disposed of at 3c to 4c per bushel. Citrons sold at 5c to 10c each. Baked Hogs—Priced steady at 9c per cwt. Prices will likely go lower.

Live Hogs—Priced for Monday will be 15c to 16c per cwt. on 90c less than last week. Small pigs sold today at 45c to 50c per pair.

Butchers' Meat—Beef went at 35c and 36c, 50c per cwt. for a good class. Veal sold at 30c and 35c per cwt. Lamb, easier at 10c per pound by the carcass.

INSURANCE
FIRE—ACCIDENT—LIFE
Phone 343.
580 F. Howard Street.
J. A. NELLES & SON

BEAN MARKET.
DETROIT.
Detroit, Oct. 2.—Beans—Spot, \$2.10; October, \$2.10; November, \$2.10; December, \$2.10; all nominal.

SUGAR MARKETS.
NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 2.—Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3.40c; centrifugal, 30c test, 3.30c; molasses sugar, 3.25c; refined quiet. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.
London, Oct. 2.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 10s; centrifugal, 11s; beet sugar, October, 10s 6d.

OIL MARKETS.
OIL CITY.
Oil City, Pa., Oct. 2.—Credit balances, 91.78.

LONDON.
London, Oct. 2.—Petroleum, American refined, 6.35-10c; spirits, 7.1d.

ANTWERP.
Antwerp, Belgium, Oct. 2.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

SECURITIES
returning attractive rates of interest. Listed and always salable. Write or telephone 232.
H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

DAIRY MARKETS.
PICKTON.
Pickton, Oct. 2.—At the cheese board today 19 factories brought 1,440 colored; highest bid, 12 1/2c; 200 sold at 12 1/2c, 540 at 12 1/2c, and 220 at 12 1/2c; balance unsold.

OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Oct. 2.—On the cheese board today there were offered 600 boxes white and 40 boxes colored cheese, totalling 1,120 boxes; all sold at 12 1/2c per lb except 200 boxes, which were withdrawn.

BRANTFORD.
Brantford, Oct. 2.—At the cheese market 757 boxes were offered; all sold, 72c at 12 1/2c and 42 twins at 12 1/2c.

PERTH.
Perth, Oct. 2.—There were about 1,000 boxes of cheese brought here today, about 800 white and 200 colored; all were sold at 12 1/2c.

KINGSTON.
Kingston, Oct. 2.—Today 1,044 boxes were registered at the Frontenac cheese board, of which 442 were colored; the stocks were cleared at 12 1/2c to 13c.

Manitoba, new, spot, No. 1 northern, \$1.05 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.02; at Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 northern, for late October shipment, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1, on track at Georgian Bay ports.
Barley—New No. 2, 5c to 5 1/2c; No. 3 extra, 5c to 5 1/2c; No. 3, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Oats—Ontario No. 2, white, 35c to 36c outside; No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c outside.
Corn—Nominal, at 80c to 81c, Toronto freight, for Nos. 2 or 3 yellow.
Rye—No. 2, 38c to 39c outside.
Peas—No. 2, 38c to 39c outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, at 65c outside.
Grain—Scarce and quiet; quoted at \$21 to \$22 per ton in bags, outside.
Flour—Manitoba first patents, \$5.90; seconds, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.10; Ontario winter wheat patents, for export, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Cobalt Stocks

Bank and Loan Company stock, paying \$1 to 6 per cent. Yukon Gold, Lawson's National Stock, 1/4c for market letter.
THOMAS RAYCRAFT, 410 Rectory St.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle receipts 600, steady. Beef, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Texans, \$3.50 to \$3.55; westerners, \$3.30 to \$3.35; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$5.60; calves, \$6.25 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$4.85.
Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; strong; light, \$6.25 to \$7; mixed, \$6.30 to \$7.15; heavy, \$6.30 to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.30 to \$6.55; good to choice heavy, \$6.55 to \$7.25; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.90; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$6.85.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; native, \$2.40 to \$4.35; western, \$2.50 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.90; lambs, \$3.75 to \$6; western \$3.75 to \$6.10.

EAST BUFFALO.
East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 450 head; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and 25c lower; \$5 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; best hogs active and 5c to 10c higher; others slow; heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.30; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.90; pigs, \$4 to \$5.50; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; grassers, \$7.75 to \$8.90.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, \$4 to \$7; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.60; Canada lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

\$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS

(Continued from Page One.)

It was decided to recommend to next year's council that all city debentures be validated by the Ontario railway commission.
Ald. Beattie announced that it would soon be necessary to sell some debentures, as the city needed money. There are at present the sum of \$83,500 ready to be disposed of as follows: School debentures \$49,500, fire halls \$19,000, waterworks \$15,000. It was decided to recommend that these debentures be advertised.

Closing of Bathurst Street.
The city solicitor's opinion on the closing of Bathurst street was read. He recommended that the city take no part in the matter, as it was a question for the Grand Trunk and the street railway to settle between themselves.

The application of R. E. Simmons, of East London, for a veteran's gold watch had been referred to Ald. Parsons to report on. He informed the committee that Simmons had served on the second contingent in South Africa, but when the watches were being given the soldiers he was in the Northwest, and so did not receive one. Ald. Parsons recommended that the matter be laid over until the papers arrive from headquarters. This was agreed to.

Case of Joseph Smith.
Rev. Canon Hague wrote asking that the council do something for Mrs. Knight, with whom Mr. Joseph Smith, the consumptive, had boarded. Mr. Hague pointed out that Mrs. Knight had been put to considerable expense in keeping the man and had to destroy the bedding and other articles. Her boarders had left as soon as the condition of Smith was known, causing her a considerable loss of money. The matter was referred to Inspector McColligan to report on.

Complaint was made that the rental of Mr. Armstrong for one of the stores in the East End Hall was not high enough, and gave him an advantage over others in the same business in that section of the city. Mr. Armstrong at present pays \$5 a month, and it was decided to raise the rental to \$10 a month. The Conservative Club rental was also recommended to be raised to \$10 per month.

City Treasurer's Salary.
The salary of the city treasurer was fixed at \$1,400, which is \$200 less than the sum received by the late City Treasurer Pope.

Those present were Ald. Beattie (chairman), Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Parsons, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Bell.

UNCLE SAM STILL FIGHTING MOROS

Manila, Oct. 3.—A belated report received today from the Island of Mindoro tells of a battle between scouts and a dozen casualties occurred. An outpost company of scouts was attacked on Kethley road by a band of 50 Moros. In the first sudden onslaught one of the scouts was killed, and two were wounded. The company rallied, however, driving off the superior force with a loss of nine natives killed and several wounded.

STRICTER RULES AT UNIVERSITY

Over the Registration—Students Must Show They Are Qualified.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Toronto University re-opened yesterday morning for another eight months, and the registration which has been going on steadily for the past two weeks came with a rush that fairly swamped Registrar Brebnar and his staff of assistants.

Students from all parts of Canada and the United States, and even other countries, all seemed to want to register at once. The crush was greatest at University College, and the School of Practical Science, as over the third the number of students on the rolls will be registered at these two colleges.

Many to Come Later.
Despite the very apparent crowding, the registration up to noon has not been as heavy this year as last on account of the lateness of the week. Last year the opening was on Tuesday, and very few people missed the first week, but this year there will be a large percentage of the students who won't come to the city till Monday.

University College was the scene of the greatest jam and it finally became so congested there that Brebnar admitted about thirty students into his office, locked the doors and stationed a policeman on guard to keep the rest of the throng out. Then when these thirty had been attended, another score and a half were admitted. Mr. Brebnar could make no exact comparison between this year's registration and last year's.

Stricter Rules.
"There are new conditions this year. Every first year student has to come to us first, present all his previous certificates and satisfy us that he can carry his course before we allow him to enter. Previously, almost any person could register in the first year, but the rule this year is much stricter. We have had to turn down quite a number on account of the insufficiency of their qualifications."

There have been several registrations in the faculty of forestry already, and it is expected that there will be fifteen or twenty in the infant faculty. President Palmer will probably be in the faculty of education, where there will in all likelihood be between two and three hundred.

McMaster opened a week ago and has got settled down to lectures by this time. Trinity, Dental College, Knox, Wyckoff and the Medical School, all report heavy registration, although not quite up to last year. This, however, will be remedied by Monday's influx. Victoria's registration is less than a hundred so far, and most of them are in the first year. Registrar Laing was the only man who would give figures this morning, and he reports as follows up to noon today: First year, 190; second year, 172; third year, 104; fourth year, 32.

RURAL PHONES COST BUT TRIFLE
Aylmer Paper Points Out What Is Being Done in That District.

Aylmer Express: No better idea of what a rural telephone system means to a town can be gained than by a glance over the new directory just issued by the South Malahide and Bayham Telephone Companies. There are almost 600 names of 'phone holders on the list, which can be reached at any time, day or night, through the central exchange office in Aylmer. Of this number, 71 are located in business places, and private houses in Aylmer, each with its own private wire, so that there is no ringing of bells except when individually wanted. There is hardly a business or professional man of any kind that cannot be reached by any of the farmers. Free lines at the country in any direction that is not reached by the other sections through the central office here, as the different lines reach out for 10, 15 and 20 miles in every direction, like the spokes of a wheel. After the first installation of a phone, the cost to subscribers is only \$2 a year. If anyone wants anything better or cheaper than this, we do not know where they are going to get it.

TAYLOR-McKELLAR
Pretty Wedding at the Presbyterian Manse in Belmont.

The Presbyterian manse at Belmont was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday evening, when Miss Edith McKellar, daughter of the late Alexander McKellar, became the wife of Mr. A. Y. Taylor, a well-to-do farmer, of con. 14, Yarmouth. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Currie. The drawing-room was tastefully decorated with asters and dahlias. The bride was gowned in Dresden blue silk, with a white all-over lace waist of liberty satin, with a picture hat, in blue, to match. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor subsequently left for their home amid showers of rice, and with the best wishes of their numerous friends.

The young couple were accorded a hearty reception at the home of the bridegroom. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring.

NORTH DORCHESTER SABBATH SCHOOLS

Encouraging Reports Presented at the 30th Annual Convention.

The thirtieth annual convention of the North Dorchester Sunday School Association, which met in Gladstone on Thursday, Oct. 1, was characterized by a good attendance, and proved to be a very pleasing and profitable affair. The gathering took place in the Baptist Church, Mr. John M. Callum, president, occupying the chair.

Secretary's Report.
Mr. J. F. Craik, of Crampton, secretary, presented his report, which showed that the schools are prospering. The following is a summary: Number of schools 15, number of teachers and officers 125, number of scholars 449, average attendance of teachers and officers 85, average attendance of scholars 544, total average attendance 682, amount contributed towards missions \$210.29.

"What Constitutes a Successful Convention," was dealt with by Rev. H. Sutton, incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester. An interesting discussion followed, in which Rev. G. O. Burns and Mr. J. F. Craik took part. Rev. Messrs. Burns, Barby, Sutton, Currie and Holmes constituted the nominating committee.

The afternoon's proceedings opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. R. H. Barby, B.D. An address of welcome was given by the Rev. G. O. Burns, after which the president's address was given by John McCallum. An address by Mr. Thomas Yellowlees, provincial extension secretary, followed.

The gathering then resolved itself into a Bible class, Rev. John Currie being chosen to teach the lesson for Oct. 4.

The Relation of the Sabbath School to Missions" was ably dealt with by Rev. R. W. Knowles, of Avon.

Officers Chosen.
The report of the nominating committee was adopted as follows: W. H. Howell, of Avon, president; J. Parker, vice-president, and J. F. Craik, secretary.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Dorchester Station.

Ten dollars was donated to the Provincial Association.

The evening meeting was well attended. The excellent choir, with Miss Myrtle Yorkie, organist, contributed some choice vocal numbers.

Inspiring and helpful addresses were made by Rev. John Holmes, of Dorchester, and Mr. Thomas Yellowlees.

FATAL CRASH OF AUTO AND A STREET CAR

Chicago, Oct. 3.—An automobile racing at a rate of forty miles an hour, and a train on the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway running at even a higher rate of speed, collided at the Burlington road crossing a mile north of Kenosha, Wis., yesterday. As a result George O. Field, a prominent man of Manitowish, Mich., was killed, and the automobile reduced to a pile of scrap iron. The accident was witnessed by a large number of passengers on the electric train, and while all of them were badly shaken up, none was injured.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Under the heading "Bowler Abroad" the New Westminster Gazette says: "According to press dispatches, Attorney-General Bowser, in speaking at Toronto on Wednesday, took as his theme the Japanese question. We have not the full text of his speech, but knowing him as we do in this province, we are afraid his memory did not serve him well enough for him to tell his audience how he had prepared a contract with one Gotah, Japanese by birth, as one party, and R. Marpole, the then general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or the other party, by which Gotah was to evade the Japanese ports and prevent the Government of Japan adhering strictly to the agreement entered into with the Government with respect to the removal of Japanese immigration to this country. He, of course, forgot to tell the good people of Toronto that the Japanese were to be shipped to Honolulu and thence to British Columbia ports, and that when he was making the howl about the influx of these Orientals his firm was in possession of the funds for preparing the agreement which made the influx possible. He knew the route, and raised no warning sound, and because he thought it would never reach the surface that he had been a party to their coming here was loud in his protestations against the Liberal Government for the failure of the Japanese nation to prevent her sons from coming to our shores."

Members of the Labor party in Kingston have been talking of bringing out a candidate for the Federal House, but prominent workers state there is little chance of such action.

Mr. D. R. Ross, of Embro, member of the county council, and a Liberal of long standing, will, it is said, permit his name to go before the Liberal convention for North Oxford in Woodstock next Tuesday. Friends of Mr. Ross are predicting that he will be a factor in the convention.

Decision to hold the next meeting of the international fishery congress in Rome, Italy, in 1911, was made by the congress, in session at Washington.

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We Know They Will Help Your Kidneys

First of all, read this letter—
"Please send me a box of Gin Pills. I received the free sample, which did me so much good. I want a box. Enclosed find 50c."
STEPHEN DAWSON.

Three weeks afterwards, this letter came—
"Enclosed find \$2.50 for 6 boxes of Gin Pills. They have done me so much good. I want a full treatment. Before taking Gin Pills, I could not sleep on account of the severe pains I suffered. Now I can both eat and sleep well."
STEPHEN DAWSON.

Mr. Dawson felt just as you do about Gin Pills. He wanted to try them before he spent any money on them. So he took advantage of our liberal offer and sent for a free sample box.

Do the same. We know Gin Pills will help you. We know that Gin Pills never fail to give relief in all cases of Kidney Disease, Bladder Trouble, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago.

We know that you will keep on taking them when once you feel their benefits. Sit down, right now, and write us—don't forget to mention this paper—for a sample box of Gin Pills. We'll send them, free of charge.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price—50c a box. 6 for \$2.50.

Dept. E National Drug & Chem. Co. Ltd., Toronto.
Formerly Made By The Bula Drug Co., Winnipeg, 113



THE RULE OF THE LIBERALS

(Continued from Page One.)

he said, an address which expressed all the Conservative party had to say. Hon. A. G. MacKay, who was loudly cheered, remarked that Nova Scotia had perhaps given more than her fair share of public men to this country. He did not know of a better man, a cleaner man, nor a greater statesman than Hon. Mr. Fielding. The financial critic of the Opposition had stated that Mr. Telford had been a mere automation, voting at the beck and call of his leader. Notwithstanding that Mr. MacKay would have a man vote correctly, he observed that Mr. Telford had been a worker, and in this connection he pointed to numerous public works in the constituency obtained by Mr. Telford. The election throughout Ontario was not a bitter one, said Mr. MacKay. The Province seemed to realize that the present Government had done its work well, and there were no large issues. The Opposition, he claimed, had not done its work well or else it perhaps would have raised an issue. Mr. MacKay added that he knew no man who could be more faithful to his departmental duties than Mr. Telford or a man more tenacious in the work he had undertaken.

"I am surprised to hear that our Conservative friends have referred to Mr. Telford as an automation," began Mr. Fielding, and then much to the amusement of the audience he pictured the Parliament of Canada if every member had taken up about 600 pages of Hansard. How grateful, he said, the public should be that there were many men in the House who did not talk as much as Mr. Foster. In Parliament there was needed a combination of the wisdom of age with the enthusiasm of youth. He congratulated North Grey Liberals upon their choice of a candidate.

Coming to questions of more general importance, Mr. Fielding once more made the ringing statement: "We have given you twelve years of good government, not perfect government, not angelic government, but just good, human government." He occupied some time in refuting scandalous tales, showing how no charge had been made against any member of the present cabinet. All the scandal, he said, when aggregated, was very little when viewed in its proper proportion. The Conservatives, he commented, took their "ounce of soap" and manufactured it into the proverbial hoghead of lather. Yet he thought the general public viewed things in their proper proportion.

Increase in Trade.
Proceeding, he launched into the trade question, and showed how the increase in trade under the Conservatives had been \$3,500,000 a year. In his most courteous manner Mr. Fielding desired to "ask with all due modesty that the public take notice of the fact that under the Liberal Administration the trade increase had amounted to \$34,000,000 a year." Referring to finances, the speaker stated that Mr. Foster had raised his pessimistic voice in the Commons so often and for so many sessions that there was not a human soul in the Dominion who took his cry seriously.

Decreased Taxation.
To the applause of the entire audience Mr. Fielding told of Conservative deficits and Liberal surpluses, and to this argument for support he showed that the rate of taxation had been reduced two dollars on a hundred dollars by the Liberals. Completing the same line of thought, he said the Liberals had saved \$54,000,000 to the people of Canada by this decrease. Mr. Foster, of course, he said, did not care for such a line of argument, because that gentleman was showing how the per capita tax had been increased. In this connection Mr. Fielding repeated the little joke perpetrated at Massey Hall, reading from a book showing how dealings with a per capita tax was a clumsy method. That statement was made by an "eminent authority on political economy," and that authority was no other than Hon. George E. Foster.

Rural Mail Delivery.
The speaker went on to tell of the postoffice department, and its new scheme of rural mail delivery. The Conservatives, he said, talked of rural mail delivery, but they had not been able to even provide a two-cent postage rate. "The story of the administration of the postoffice department,"

he added, "is one of progress, economy and prosperity, and one which above entitled the Government to ask for a continuance of power by the people." (Cheers.)

Proceeding, he told of larger expenditures for immigration purposes, and commented on this to the effect that nothing had ever done so much good for the country as its vigorous immigration policy. Railways had been aided during the last twelve years to the extent of \$20,000,000, while the Conservatives had spent \$480,000,000 for railways, if the land given away in subsidies was valued at \$15 per acre, which was the valuation set by Mr. Ames, of magic, eastern fame. Again he admitted that the G. T. P. would cost more than at first anticipated, but he said a cheap railway was a bad railway. "It is worth remembering," he said, "that no matter what that road costs, Canada's contribution is seven years' interest on the eastern section, and seven years' interest on the mountain section. Seven years' interest on these two sections of the road is all that Canada pays on that road. After that seven years the G. T. P. Company pays 3 per cent interest. The burden is not on the people of Canada, but on the G. T. P., which will look sharply after that road to see that it does not cost more than it should." Continuing, the speaker drew a comparison between the big land subsidy to the C. P. R. and the exemptions to the same company, and the bargain with the G. T. P. Again he took up the Crow's Nest controversy along the same lines as in his Massey Hall speech. In this connection he said Mr. Borden had raised his club to the Liberal Government and unintentionally had smashed the brains out of Edmund B. Osler, M. P. (Applause.)

BANQUET TO THE TEAM
Lord Strathcona Has Also Invited Them to Glenora.

London, Oct. 3.—The Canadian lacrosse team will be banqueted on Oct. 20 at King's Hall, Holborn restaurant. Some 500 people are expected to be present. They will be entertained also at Manchester Oct. 28. Lord Strathcona has invited the team to visit Glenora.

CURLING RINK GUTTED.
Toronto, Oct. 3.—Defective electric wiring caused a fire which gutted the Lake View curling rink on Harrison street early this morning. The clubhouse and 50 pairs of stones were destroyed. Loss \$10,000.



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he added, "is one of progress, economy and prosperity, and one which above entitled the Government to ask for a continuance of power by the people." (Cheers.)

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

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago

Fifty Years of the Atlantic Cable

FIRST LINE LANDED ON AUG. 5, 1858—THOUGH A FAILURE, IT DEMONSTRATED THE FACT THAT COMMUNICATION UNDER THE OCEAN WAS POSSIBLE—PERSISTENCE OF CYRUS W. FIELD, ITS PROMOTER—ATLANTIC MESSAGES THEN AND NOW—THE PROGRESS OF HALF A CENTURY.

New York Post, Wednesday, Aug. 5, was the fiftieth anniversary of the union of America and Europe by submarine telegraph. The first cable successfully laid extended from Valentia Island, off the coast of Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, about 2,000 miles. The cable was landed on the American side on Aug. 5, 1858, but was not ready for use till Aug. 16. About seven hundred short messages were sent through it, but it entirely failed within a month. The fact was demonstrated, however, that direct communication under the ocean was possible, although few persons at that time believed that a submarine telegraph could be used for business purposes. Cyrus W. Field, to whose enterprise was due the laying of the first cable, thought differently. Not discouraged by this and other failures, he continued the work he had planned, interested London capitalists in it, and in 1856, succeeded in establishing submarine communication, which has never since been interrupted.

Since then cables have connected all parts of the world. Today there are in operation 247,888 miles of cable, 207,000 of which are owned by corporations and 40,788 by different governments. Improvements have been introduced, too, which make the submarine wire as certain and speedy as the land wire. What was regarded as a dream prior to 1858 is now a substantial business reality.

Before Mr. Field became interested in the project to connect the old world and the new by telegraph, there had been much talk about submarine cables; but it was not taken very seriously, except by a few enthusiasts, like those who are now predicting that, in a few years, the aeroplane will be as common as the automobile. In 1845 Jacob Brett registered in London the "General Oceanic Telegraph Company," whose object was "to form a connecting mode of communication by telegraph from the British Islands across the Atlantic Ocean, to Nova Scotia, the colonies, and continental kingdoms." Mr. Brett could interest nobody in his plan.

THE FIELDS CONSULTED.
In 1854 F. N. Gisborne took up seriously the idea of connecting the two countries by cable. He received no support in England. The following year he came to New York, and laid his plan before Mr. Field, who studied it carefully. He was advised to offer to his brother, David Dudley Field, decided that it was practicable. He went to Newfoundland and obtained a charter for landing the proposed cable on the shores of that island. He then set to work to form a company to form the connection between the terminus of the cable, the Maritime Provinces, and the United States, which work was successfully accomplished in 1856.

Mr. Field started for England in the same year, with the purpose of placing the scheme before the British public, and obtaining capital for the enterprise. After much hard work, he succeeded in raising sufficient money, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed in December, 1856. Two ships were engaged to lay the cable—The Agamemnon, belonging to the British Government, and the United States steam frigate Niagara. The ships left Valentia Island on Aug. 7, 1857, and the cable was paid out successfully until Aug. 11, when it broke in 2,000 fathoms of water, after about 355 miles had been laid.

Mr. Field's financial supporters were discouraged by this failure, and he was obliged to make another effort to raise funds. In the spring of 1858 he made two more attempts to lay the cable, and both proved unsuccessful. He would not give up the project, however, and finally he succeeded in landing the cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

When the news spread throughout the country that the cable had been successfully landed, there were celebrations in nearly every city and town, and Mr. Field was overwhelmed with congratulations. A description of the celebrations was given in the Evening Post last Wednesday. These are some of the telegrams of congratulation:

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

From President Buchanan: "I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between nations."

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, said: "Under the blessing of Almighty God you have accomplished a great work. But your merit, if not your human glory, would have been the same, in my estimation, if you had returned to us what they would call a disappointed man, in whose scales of judgment enthusiasm had preponderated over common sense."

Edward Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, wrote: "Allow me to offer you my congratulations on the successful completion of the great enterprise which you have labored with so much and such admirable perseverance to carry through, in the midst of so many hindrances and discouragements."

From John L. Mullock, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland: "God from time to time sends men like you and Columbus for the good of humanity, men with the head to conceive and a heart to execute the grand ideas which he inspires them. You have now completed what Columbus commenced, and posterity will link your names together."

The New York Herald of Aug. 9, said: "The cable is laid, and now the most honored name in the world is that of Cyrus W. Field, although yesterday there were none so poor as to do him reverence. Bells are rung, and guns are fired, and buildings are illuminated throughout the land in his honor. The nation is proud of him, the world knows him, and all mankind is his debtor."

It was reported in some newspapers, the day after the cable was landed, that Queen Victoria had sent a cable message to President Buchanan. Of course, the report was untrue, as no messages of any kind were sent until Aug. 18.

After a few hundred private communications had gone under the ocean, it was found that the cable could be no longer worked, and it was never open for public business. Three years later the civil war broke out, and Mr. Field found it useless to make any further attempt to carry out his project until 1865. He had not lost faith, and when the war ended he revived the company. The steamship Great Eastern was chartered to lay the cable. It was coiled in tanks on board the great ship, which started from Valentia on July 23, 1865, and, after many mishaps, the cable was laid to within 600 miles of Heart's Content, Newfoundland. On Aug. 2 the cable parted in the deepest water of the Atlantic. Attempts to recover it were fruitless, and were abandoned till the following year.

Through Mr. Field's indomitable energy a new company was formed, and in July, 1866, the Great Eastern was again chartered and began playing another cable from Valentia. This attempt was successful, and the cable was landed at Heart's Content on July 27. Moreover, the Great Eastern recovered the cable that had parted in the previous year, and carried it to the Newfoundland terminus. Europe and America were then connected by two submarine cables, and Mr. Field's success was universally recognized. Congress voted to him a gold medal, with the thanks of the nation. The Paris Exposition of 1867 bestowed on him its highest prize, and the British Government showed its appreciation of his skill, courage and perseverance.

DEVELOPMENT OF OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The development of submarine telegraphing since 1866 has been remarkable. As has been said, 247,888 miles of cable are now in operation. Sixteen of the cables are under the Atlantic Ocean. The Seven other cables under the Atlantic have been abandoned since 1866, because they could not be repaired satisfactorily. Among these are the original cables of 1858 and 1866.

The Commercial Cable Company has five Atlantic cables, the German Company two, the French Company two, and the Western Union two. Among the great cable systems which have developed in recent years in all parts of the world, are the following: The Commercial Pacific, which operates 10,000 miles of cable, extending from San Francisco to Honolulu, the Philippines, China, and Japan; the British Intercolonial System, covering 7,837 miles, and running from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australasia; the Central and South American Telegraph Company, which has 7,498 miles of cable, from New York to Cuba, to Colon, and down the west coast of South America; the Eastern Telegraph Company covers 41,000 miles, from England to Portugal, up the Mediterranean to Egypt, Aden, the Red Sea, and across the Indian Ocean to Bombay.

Other companies, the number of miles, and the territory covered, are: The Eastern Extension and Australasian System, 21,000 miles, from Madras, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, China and Japan; the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, 10,000 miles, from Aden, down the east coast of Africa to Natal and Cape Town; the

Great Northern Company (Danish), 8,000 miles, connecting Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic Sea; the Western Telegraph Company, 18,765 miles, from Spain to Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, and Argentina.

Cables of today are far different from those with which Mr. Field made his experiments. The 1858 cable consisted of a core of seven copper wires, weighing altogether 107 pounds per nautical mile, and insulated with three coatings of gutta-percha weighing 261 pounds per nautical mile. The core was covered with hemp saturated with a mixture of Norwegian tar, pitch, linseed oil, and wax, and sheathed with 18 strands, each containing seven iron wires.

THE MODERN CABLE.
The modern types of cable are constructed in this way: The core consists of a central copper wire surrounded by strips of copper, weighing from 500 to 600 pounds per nautical mile, and insulated with three or more coatings of gutta-percha, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds per nautical mile. The outer sheathing varies according to the depth and nature of the bottom, and contains from 12 to 18 galvanized iron or steel wires. These cables vary in size and cost. The deep sea cable is about an inch in diameter, the intermediate type 1 1/2 inches, and the shore, or rock cable, 2 1/2 inches.

Notwithstanding improved methods of constructing cables, all companies are obliged to maintain repair ships. There are 53 of these ships always ready for action at a moment's notice. Cables are damaged usually by chafing over rocky bottoms, and sometimes they are broken by ships' anchors. An injury which bares the conductor even slightly, and allows the water to reach it, will end the usefulness of the cable for the time being. The first step then is to locate the break. A conductor offers a certain amount of resistance to the passage of an electric current. Apparatus has been devised for measuring the amount of this resistance. The unit of resistance is called an ohm. Resistance ceases at the point where the conductor makes considerable contact with the water; therefore, if, when measuring to locate a break, the apparatus indicates a resistance of 900 ohms, the break, according to the cable experts, is about 200 miles from the shore. With this information, the captain of the repair ship can determine by his charts the course of the cable, the latitude and longitude in which the break has occurred and can set out on one.

When the ship has arrived at a point near the broken cable, a grapnel is dropped, and the cable is hooked. The ends are brought together on the deck, and joined by the electricians on board. One of the finest of these repairing ships is the Mackay-Bennett, S. S. Dickenson, general superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company, describes the ship as follows: "She was built of steel, at Govan, on the Clyde, in 1883, at a cost of \$320,000. She is propelled by two twin screws driven by two independent sets of engines. Her speed is 12 knots an hour, and she carries 355 nautical miles of submarine cable. She is fitted with all the modern machinery for grappling, picking up, and paying out cable. She is lighted throughout by electricity, including electric searchlights, so that operations can be carried on during the night."

It is generally supposed that all cable messages are received by means of flashes of light, but that system has been almost abandoned. When the Commercial Cable Company was established in 1884, it adopted the recording system, invented by Sir William Thomson. The instrument was complicated, and at first great difficulty was found in keeping it in good working condition, as it was to a great extent dependent on the weather. Great improvements have been made since then, and now the instrument is regarded as thoroughly reliable. Its principal parts are a light rectangular coil of silk-covered wire, and a powerful magnet. The coil is suspended between the poles of the magnet, and when excited by the electric current swings on an axis. Its movements are recorded on a paper ribbon, drawn at a uniform speed before a glass siphon, no thicker than a hair, which conducts a stream of ink to the ribbon. A speed of 250 to 300 letters a minute is constantly maintained.

RATES DECREASING.

Transatlantic cable rates, about which there have been so many complaints, have steadily decreased since the first cable was laid. Many persons who complain of the 25-cents-a-word rate of the present for transatlantic cable messages, had no idea that when the first cable was opened for business in 1866, the rate was \$5 a

word. Later in the same year the rate was cut in half. In 1868, the rate was about \$1 50 a word, and in 1869, \$1 a word. In 1880, the cost of Atlantic cabling came down to 50 cents a word, and it was thought that rock bottom had been reached.

When the Commercial Cable Company was established in 1884, however, it began business with a 40-cent rate. The other Atlantic companies united against the Commercial, and a big rate war ensued. They made a reduction to twelve cents a word, but this did not last long, and, when normal conditions returned, the Commercial Company sustained its 25-cent rate.

A brief sketch of the man who united the old world and the new by submarine telegraph, and made it possible to communicate with London, and receive a reply within five minutes, may be interesting in conclusion. Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1819, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. David Dudley Field.

He came to New York when he was 16 years old to seek his fortune. He brought with him \$5 given to him by his father. He was first employed as an errand boy in the store of A. T. Stewart, which was then the greatest mercantile establishment in New York, and received for his services the first year \$50, and the second year \$100. He paid \$2 a week for his board in a house in Murray street, near Greenwich. His elder brother, David Dudley Field, lent him sufficient money to pay his board, but it was all repaid with interest before he was 21 years old.

While he was employed as a clerk at Stewart's, Cyrus studied bookkeeping, and, in 1838, he decided to go to Lee, Mass., to become bookkeeper for his brother, Matthew D. Field, a paper manufacturer. There he learned all about the paper business, and was often sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and New York. In 1840 he went into business for himself as a manufacturer of paper, and later became a partner in the firm of Root & Co., in Maiden Lane. Root & Co. failed, and the firm of Cyrus W. Field & Co., with offices in Cliff street, was formed.

He was successful in business, and in 1853 he retired temporarily and spent several months in South America. In 1854 he returned to New York, and became interested in the proposed submarine cable, with results described above. After his Atlantic cables were in operation he gave his attention to laying cables between Europe, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and South America. Later he sought a charter for the movement to construct elevated railroads in New York City. In all his projects he was assisted by his brother, David Dudley Field, an eminent jurist. His brother went with him to Newfoundland when he sought a charter for laying the cable, and the firm of Cyrus W. Field & Co., with offices in Cliff street, was formed.

In 1869, Mr. Field was the representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce at the opening of the Suez Canal. He made a trip around the world in 1880, and afterwards settled down on his estate at Ardsley, Irvington-on-Hudson, where he died July 12, 1892.

HOODS WORN IN OLD LONDON

WOMEN USE THEM WHILE TRAVELLING AND EVEN IN RESTAURANTS.

Milliners in London are going in for a new branch of business—they are making hoods. Whether the wearing of hoods will ever become at all general remains to be seen, but they are having a fair trial, according to the correspondent of the Millinery Trade Review. The specimens shown are very dainty, and not at all unbecoming.

The prettiest are certainly those shaped like a friar's cowl, and they are also the most convenient, as they roll up small and can be tucked away into the pocket of a theatre wrap or stowed away in a travelling bag.

These run in with whalebone are more cumbersome, and this setting out from the face does not improve their appearance. If at all, the kind are made of soft taffeta lined with satin and trimmed about the front and around the neck with ruffles of lace. Sometimes they are bordered with small flowers, which is a mistaken notion; a few knots of ribbon and the lace are all that is necessary.

They are worn only when going to the theatre or other evening entertainment, and when travelling. Some women have taken to them most kindly, and will immediately put them on and put on hoods on boarding a railway car, retaining them even when lunching or dining in the restaurant.

MARGAT'S LINIMENT CURES GINARD IN COWS.

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THE DECAY OF HUMAN TEETH

A DOCTOR'S LESSON IN MOUTH HYGIENE.

The dog and the cat have no need of tooth brushes, dentifrice, or dentist. These animals eat food which is natural to them and use their teeth in such a way as to keep them in health. Human beings, at least most of the civilized races, have adopted an unnatural diet, and have lost the art of chewing. Horace Fletcher only recently discovered this lost art, and by practicing and disseminating it is laboring most earnestly to teach his fellows how to masticate and insalivate their food.

Mastication is almost a panacea for many mouth and stomach ills. The proper preparation of the food in the mouth insures good gastric digestion, and at the same time polishes the teeth and insures against decay.

Decayed teeth are not merely the sign of local infirmity, however. The decay of the teeth is the result of the action of germs upon these hard structures. When the fluids of the mouth are in a normal condition, they act as perfect preservatives of the teeth. They are antiseptic and germicidal. They will not permit the growth of the germs which cause dental cavities. It is only when the blood, from which the mouth secretions are formed, becomes deteriorated that the secretions are vitiated, and decay of the teeth is permitted.

So the fact of decayed or lost teeth is of general rather than mere local significance. The meaning is that the blood, and hence the whole body, is deteriorated. The prevalence of decayed teeth in the present generation means racial decay. The same thing that causes dental decay renders the bones less resistant to disease, and so we see a notable increase in bone tuberculosis and other bone maladies. This, too, is a biological sign of decay.

Mouth hygiene, then, involves much more than the mere cleansing of the teeth before and after meals. It requires attention to all measures which affect the blood and general health. Proper diet, thorough mastication, the out-of-door life, care of the skin, proper breathing—these are all matters of importance.

The free use of cane sugar encourages decay of the teeth, not because it generates acids in the mouth, but because the use of carbohydrates in this form, instead of in the form of cereals, robs the body of the salts necessary for the proper nourishment of the bones and teeth. The use of flesh meats as a source of proteid likewise deprives the body of the lime salts which are found abundantly associated with vegetable proteids, but which are lacking in animal proteids. This important fact was pointed out last year in an important paper by Professor Sherman, of Columbia University. Each grain of wheat or corn contains every element which a whole animal contains, lean meat, fat, bones, and all; but the lean meat is almost wholly lacking in salts.

All these scientific facts point clearly to the importance of a natural dietary eaten in proper quantity, and with thorough mastication.—From an article in Good Health.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, lassitude and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know that you cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.

Before Treatment: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay in bed to indolence and inactivity in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numerous physicians, were an electric belt for three months, went to St. Clements for baths, but received little benefit. While at St. Clements I was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Radway's Ready Relief

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints and Pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

FOR 60 YEARS!

The great curative powers of this remarkable remedy have been known for more than sixty years to medical science and to millions of grateful men and women in thousands upon thousands of homes throughout the world. There is no remedy known that is so cheerful in the cure of pain of every or any description, without any possible danger, as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No opium, chloral or other narcotic or dangerous ingredient is contained in Radway's Ready Relief. Guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law (Serial No. 537).

The total area sown to gingelly in the Madras presidency, India, is 535,000 acres, the estimated yield for which is 44,498 tons. This is the commercial name for sesame, from which the value of oil produced annually is about \$3,993,014.

20 YEARS A HOPELESS CONSUMPTIVE

NOW NO SIGN OF LUNG TROUBLE.

This statement is no fiction, for Mrs. L. Garside resides at 509 York Street, London, Ont., and to use her own words is: "Always happy to reply to anxious enquirers and let them know what PSYCHINE has done for me." Four years ago, Mrs. Garside wrote: "Your remedy, PSYCHINE, did wonders for me. I was about 28 or 30 years of age when I took your treatment. I was in consumption and the very best doctors told me there was nothing else that could be done, this was 20 years ago, so as a last hope I gave your remedies a trial. From the first this was a most wonderful success. PSYCHINE certainly gave me new lungs, and I honestly believe PSYCHINE saved my life." Writing four years after under date August 7, 1908, Mrs. Garside says: "My statement still holds good, my lungs never troubled me after your treatment which I took after being told there was no hope."

PSYCHINE, Dr. Slocum's great Health Remedy, is known everywhere as Nature's Greatest Tonic, building up the entire system, not only rendering it proof against these terrible germ and other diseases, that are so deadly in their operation, but it is the sworn and deadly foe of the germs and the diseases themselves. Bacilli, or disease germs, cannot live in the system with PSYCHINE. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. See coupon.

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All druggists and dealers sell PSYCHINE, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Prepared only by Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, at their Head Office and Laboratory, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.



Mrs. L. GARSIDE.

"THE NINETY AND NINE"

HOW SANKEY CAME TO WRITE HIS MOST FAMOUS HYMN—A MODE OF COMPOSITION.

It is said of the late Ira D. Sankey that he published a book which more copies have been sold than probably of any other ever printed, except the Bible. The estimate is that fifty million copies of Mr. Sankey's "Gospel Hymns" have been published.

Mr. Sankey is reported to have received \$500,000 or more in royalties, most of which he gave away. After the establishment of the Northfield School for Bible Study by Moody and Sankey, he turned over every penny that he received from his music to this institution.

A FAMOUS HYMN.

Of Mr. Sankey's most famous hymn, "Ninety and Nine," a remarkable story is told. The words are not Mr. Sankey's—only the music. It is said that just before going into a great revival meeting in Edinburgh he clipped the verses of a newspaper, and that being called on by Mr. Moody for a hymn he actually sang the verses, composing the music as he went along.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean tells the story as follows: "Those who believe that men are more and then directly inspired by a power higher than themselves to do great deeds find support for that belief in the circumstances under which 'The Ninety and Nine' was composed and first performed."

"Moody and Sankey had been invited to Great Britain to conduct religious meetings, in which they had been so successful in the United States. Their work in Glasgow had been very effective, and they were on their way to Edinburgh. As they took the train there came into Mr. Sankey's hands a newspaper clipping containing the words, 'The Ninety and Nine,' written by Elizabeth Clephane."

"Mr. Sankey was struck with the dramatic fervor of its presentation of the truth that no human soul, however strayed and apparently lost, is beyond God's love and care; but no musical expression of this thought immediately occurred to him, and the verses were dropped into his pocket."

"The first meeting of the evangelists in Edinburgh was largely attended, and the hearers were interested, but did not seem especially sympathetic. As the meeting drew toward a close, a sense of failure crept over the leaders. Mr. Moody prepared to dismiss the audience, but first asked Mr. Sankey to sing something."

"Sankey, as he told it afterward, had taken out the poem 'The Ninety and Nine'—he did not know why—and was reading it, as he arose to go to the organ he was conscious that he ought to do something that would really stir that apathetic congregation and he prayed for help."

"He laid the verses on the desk and began to play, and the words came without knowing that the next note would be. When he got through the first stanza he was not sure that he could remember what he had sung and so he went on with the second; and thus he felt his way from line to line, and from word to word, until the end, and the audience was in tears when he finished."

"THE NINETY AND NINE." There were ninety and nine that safely lay In the shelter of the fold,

THE OBEDIENCE OF THE WIFE

HOW IT CAME TO BE PART OF THE MARRIAGE SERVICE—OF MODERN ORIGIN.

[Sarah A. Tooley in London Chronicle.] Sitting the other afternoon in the calm serenity of the meeting-house to witness a Quaker wedding, I was driven to compare the simplicity of the undertakings of bride and bridegroom with the marriage vows imposed upon all other Protestants, and particularly in regard to the woman's vow of obedience.

Who was it, one wonders, who first inserted those little words, "and to obey," in the marriage vow of the Protestant bride? A celibate prelate, without doubt, for it is an old adage that only bachelors' wives and old maid's children are obedient. It is a pity that the Pan-Anglican Congress, which concerned itself considerably with matrimonial affairs, did not revalue this portion of the marriage service. The colonies set the example for the legalizing of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the colonial bishops might have done good service to engage the recent congress in discussion on the anachronism of the woman's vow of obedience. The undecipherability of imposing a solemn vow, with the known certainty that it can never be kept, is apparent, while the position of subjection in which it places an adult woman to another human being quite as liable to err in judgment as herself is an insult to her conscience and intelligence.

QUAKER'S SIMPLE DECLARATION. But to return to the Quaker wedding. The young couple simply rose in their places at a meeting for worship, and, taking each other by the hand, declared in a solemn and audible manner to the following effect: The bridegroom first: "Friends, I take this my friend, C. D., to be my wife, promising, through Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us."

Here have perfect equality of husband and wife in their pledges to each other before God. Certain persons were moved to rise and address the meeting in an offering of exhortations to the young pair. The bridegroom and bride signed the register, the officer of the meeting-house read aloud the marriage certificate and the wedding was at an end. The ancestors of this particular bridegroom passed their honeymoon in Bedford jail, 250 years ago, for being thus married. The Quakers, however, persevered in their opposition to tyranny, until they obtained the legal right to marry according to their

own principles. The Quakers women are notable examples of good and faithful wives and devoted mothers, though they have never uttered that little vow, "to obey."

JEWISH AND GREEK VOWS.

The Jewess is also exempt from any such vow. As she stands beside her bridegroom under the flower-decked bridal canopy, the woman of this ancient race pledges herself to be a good and faithful wife, and is enjoined by the officiating rabbi to make the home a place of happiness and love for the bread-winner when he returns from his toil. The bridegroom, in addition to the promise of faithfulness, gives a pledge to work for the support of his wife. In the Jewish marriage, therefore, the greater obligation is required from the man.

The Greek Church does not impose a marriage vow of obedience. The ceremony is very long and exceedingly picturesque, but the actual vows are first "offered," those who are to be married stand before a table and place their right hands upon the Book of the Gospel. The priest says to the bridegroom: "Wilt thou have M. to be thy lawful wife and promise her fidelity, love, help and kind treatment all thy life?" and the man answers: "I will have her and I promise."

Then the priest asks of the bride: "Wilt thou have M. to be thy lawful husband, and promise him fidelity, love, help and kind treatment all thy life?" And she answers: "I will have him and I promise." So far we have complete equality between the vows of the bride and the groom, and the woman, but in the further service of solemnization the wife is admonished to "fear her husband." Still, she may use her discretion as to acting on this advice; she makes no vow of obedience. Bride and groom are married with rings, and both wear a wedding wreath of artificial flowers at the office of the coronation when, joining hands with the officiating clergy and the paranymp, or best man, they pay vows around the table three times. The paranymp, a very important person in a Greek marriage, may be a friend and in a wedding which I recently witnessed the elder sister of the bridegroom performed the duties. She exchanged the rings and the crowns or wreaths of the bridal pair, and stood to them as sponsor. The dignity of the matrimonial coronation of the Greek Church is equal between the man and the woman. Both are addressed as kings by the priest, who hails them thus: "Be thou magnified, O bridegroom," and "Thou, O bride, be magnified." At one portion of the service the bridal pair advance to stand upon the sacred carpet, and, according to popular tradition, the one who first

stepping the carpet will rule. The bride, therefore, gets her chance.

ANGLICAN ANOMALY.

The Roman Catholic Church does not impose a marriage vow of obedience. The bridegroom says: "I take thee, N., to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death us do part, if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth." The bride likewise repeats: "I take thee, M., to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death us do part, if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth."

In the Church of England marriage service the pledges exchanged by bride and bridegroom are identical with those quoted above from the Roman Catholic Missal, with the exception that the words "according to God's holy ordinance" are substituted for the Roman formula "if holy church will it permit," and the notable addition of the words "and to obey" in the pledge of the bride.

VIII suggested the interpretation of the marriage vow of obedience on the part of the woman when convocation was remodelling the Service Book at the restoration? Did that royal bluebeard desire to see all the wives of the country placed in subjection because Queen Katharine had proved refractory regarding the divorce? Or did the idea originate with Archbishop Cranmer, who thought that his royal master's wives were causing the country trouble? One is tempted to speculate further and inquire whether that vow of obedience did not keep Elizabeth a virgin queen.

In due time the dissenting churches followed suit, and when preparing their own special marriage services adopted in the Church of England service. The dissenting churches contained the idea of the subjection of the wife has been emphasized throughout Protestantism, the Society of Friends, however, being a notable exception.

THE HOME OF ADAM BEDE

ELLASTON, THE VILLAGE MADE FAMOUS BY GEORGE ELIOT.

An interesting account is given in the Millgate Monthly of a visit to Ellaston, the little village on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire immortalized by the pen of George Eliot.

The Hayslope of "Adam Bede," Mr. Henry Walker writes, is out little changed since that memorable evening when Dinah Morris preached in front of the Donithorne Arms, much to the consternation of Mr. Casson and Joshua Rann. The old hostelry, now the Bromley Arms, stands at the entrance to the village, but the literary pilgrim will look in vain for the village green (now enclosed), and the thatched cottages which continued in a line to the churchyard gate. Adam Bede was married in the parish church at Hayslope, and commenced business as a carpenter in the village. The house in which he lived is somewhat modernized, and is now the residence of the village doctor. At the western end of the village, a small farmstead, pointed out as the abode of the redoubtable Mrs. Poyser. It is now known as the Wootton Hall Farm, and although its present appearance has nothing in common with the description given by George Eliot, local tradition is strong in support of its claim to be the original of the Hall Farm.

Wootton Hall stands amid the woodlands further westward, its towers being visible from the Hall Farm. It was the Donithorne Chase of the novel, and was for some years the residence of Jean Jacques Ransome, whose "Confessions" were begun there.

Lo, where these oaks encircling meet, There genius formed his rural seat.

Notwithstanding the bad weather which greeted Ransome's visit, a subject of his residence at Wootton Hall, he wrote: "In spite of all, I would rather live in a hole of one of the rabbits of this warren than in the finest rooms in London."

As the pilgrim walks about the lanes at Hayslope he will realize that George Eliot's "Adam Bede" while purporting to be a romance, is in reality the life story of the former residents of that charming village and neighborhood. Thias and Lisoeth Bede lived at Rosedale, on the Derbyshire side of the Dove. They were the great parents of George Eliot, Mr. Adam Evans, Adam Bede (Robert Evans), was the father of George Eliot, Seth Bede (Samuel Evans) was her brother, and Mrs. Poyser was her mother. Bartle Massey was the real name of a schoolmaster, and fell in love with her. Dinah Morris was Elizabeth Tomlinson, a noted Methodist preacher in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Hetty Sorrel had her counterpart in Mary Cressida, a girl of 19 years, who was tried for child murder at Nottingham in 1802. Dinah Morris did actually visit her in jail, spending two nights with the unhappy girl, and accompanied her in an open cart to the place of execution. Seth Bede heard Dinah Morris preach at Ashbourne for the first time, and fell in love with her, being ultimately married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.

THE GOLFER'S READY EXCUSE. It is notorious that golfers, like anglers, have a reputation for either drawing the long bow or making excuses. I thought I knew every excuse that could be made, from the man who missed a short putt because a lark was singing just above his head to the grumbler who complained that a caddy moved just as he was driving, but this week I heard a new one. It was a proposal of the International balloon race. One of the balloons eventually landed on the Ashford Manor course, and the excuse advanced by one player was surely quite original. When he finished the drive he remarked: "Who the dickens could putt with a balloon hovering over your head and dropping sand on you?"—London Globe.

Let the Hair Conceal Defects

ADVICE OF THE PARIS COIFFEUR WHO SETS THE FASHIONS.

Art of Concealing the Defects of the Face by the Arrangement of the Hair. Millinery and Coiffure in Alliance—Marcel's Way of Making the Waves Last.

There is a personage in Paris who could tell you why the styles in hair-dressing change, and what is more, he could accurately predict the coming hair-dressing fashions. He knows why you rolled your hair over a pompadour last year, why some women are parting their hair this season, and why still more will dress the hair in madonna style next year. He not only predicts the styles, but he sets them. This great French hairdresser, unlike Marcel, has never given his name to a wave nor yet to a pompadour. He designs whole culture effects, leaving it for his assistants to carry out his ideas. He merely suggests the picture.

This hairdresser, whose business is so extensive that he maintains what might be called a hairdressing empire, is the proprietor of a shop where women go when they want to create a sensation in hairdressing. His success is based on his ability to design coiffures which suit the faces of his clients, bring out their good points and conceal their defects. When asked how an ugly woman should dress her hair, he said:

"She should try to conceal rather than to show. The ugly woman has a smooth, fair brow, and this is her forehead. She can at least show a smooth, fair brow."

"It would be a mistake to hide this forehead, so the skillful hairdresser lifts the hair from the brow and exposes the one good point. The rest he will hide as much as possible. On being pressed to tell how the hair can be made to hide the features without giving a grotesque appearance to the face he said:

"Hiding the features, it is quite easy to do. The ears are seldom or never pretty, and the obvious course is to cover the hair so that it conceals the ears."

"There can be a drapery of hair in the shape of a wave coming down, so as to hide the upper part of the ears. Little ringlets will now conceal the lobes should they be big and ugly."

"The cheeks, if thin will look fuller if the hair be dressed wide. If the complexion is poor the hair can be puffed at the sides of the head and curled at the temples, so as to cast a slight shade over the face."

"The imperfections are thus concealed to some extent. It is better to have no imperfections, but if there are any, then they must be overcome. The fall hair must be taken along when one goes to the hairdresser. Few hairdressers these days can do the hair effectively unless they can see the face, which is to be pinned upon the coiffure."

The very wide sailors require hair parted on top and much puffed at the sides, with a low bun in the back. The mushroom requires a higher hairdressing. The ornamental little toques can be made to suit the coiffure, with plenty of puffs to show around the toque.

The hat plays a very important part in the hairdressing scheme. Unless one is made for the other the result will not be good.

Hairdressing itself depends upon many things besides hairpins. To keep waves in shape different preparations must be used.

There is a story told that Marcel in his first days of fame made himself known from one end of Europe to the other by job which he performed upon the head of the Russian Empress. She had summoned the French hairdresser to St. Petersburg that he might do her hair for a great court fete. Arriving three days too early and being unable to remain the Frenchman shrugged his shoulders to signify that it made no matter.

"I will do the hair of your majesty to stay three days, three weeks, or even three months," he said. His words were no idle boast. The story goes that the waded hair of the Empress did indeed last three months. But Marcel found it did not pay to do hair in this fashion, for the reason that it killed business.

"Better to do it so that it stays in one single week only," said one of his assistants. A good shampoo in borax and warm water is considered essential. The water should be soft, and made still softer with a cup of oatmeal water stirred in. Then a teaspoon of borax is added, and finally a dash of alcohol. If the hair is getting gray the alcohol is omitted.

The curling fluid should differ in various cases. Obsolete hair is made to curl with quince seed tea. A tablespoon of quince seed is boiled in a pint of water and the clear tea drained off. This moistens the hair, which is put up in curls.

There are heads that curl beautifully with this lotion. Others are better with the glycerine and rose water treatment. A teaspoon of glycerine to half a cup of rose water will make a heavy, coarse head of hair stay waved pretty well.

Orange flower water sprayed upon the front hair before it is waved will assist in keeping the hair in good shape. But the dampness must be pretty well dried out or the hair will scorch and change color. It is a mistake to try to wave damp hair. The locks should be dry before the hot irons are applied to them. With the curlers it is different. Hair should be dampened before it is put up in papers and well moistened with some curling fluid before it is twisted for the night around a curler.

The hair that hangs limp requires a little treatment before it will look nice. The limpness must be taken out of the hair and a little temper put into it. This can be done sometimes by shaking the hair in the air. It can be sprinkled with tepid water and fanned dry. A certain amount of electricity, so the hair dressers tell

you, gathers in it and the hair waves in much shape.

Obstinate hair may be treated with olive oil, which must be poured upon the hair and allowed to remain on for fifteen minutes. The hair is then combed out and ventilated, after which it is lightly sprayed with hot water to remove the superfluous oil.

BEFORE THE DAY OF MATCHES.

Sixty years ago the use of flint and steel to produce a fire was not wholly unknown. The late William E. Stone of Peoria, lived at Beaver, Pa. His father one warm August night was stricken with apoplexy. He was out in the kitchen hearth, and his mother, in her distress unable to find the tinder box, was obliged to send his brother Marsh two miles and a half to a neighbor. She gave him a handful of tow, which he put in his pocket. Arousing a neighbor with some difficulty, she gave him a live coal, which he wrapped in the tow, and putting it back in his pocket, ran home. When he arrived there he swung the tow around his head, thus fanned the coal and produced a flame which lighted a candle. In the meantime relief had been so long coming that the father was past all surgery.—Peoria Star.

GREAT BABYLON WAS VERY SMALL

WALLS ONLY INCLOSED SQUARE MILE OF TERRITORY.

"The report of the German Oriental Society on the extensive excavations carried out on the ruins of ancient Babylon, which has just been issued under the editorship of Dr. Friedrich Dittmar," writes Mr. V. St. Chad Boscawen, "describes in detail the work of ten years which the society, ably supported by the Government, have accomplished on this site."

"It may cause disappointment that it does not record any important discovery of inscriptions, but the results place before us, for the first time the real area of the city in the prosperous days of the New Babylonian Empire, from B. C. 606-538."

"The first work that the director, Dr. Koldewey, set himself was the identification of the sites of the chief buildings in the city. In this he found a great help in the famous building inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II, now in the Indian Museum. The enumeration of his great works, the building of walls or forts, temples and palaces, may be very monotonous to the general reader, but the inscription formed a splendid guide to the explorers."

"The next mound which has been very carefully explored, is the Kasr, or 'Palace' mound, and here were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Nebuchadnezzar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were most complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials in the royal family. The two palaces were separated by a street. The latter or new edifice is on the eastern side, and consists of several groups of chambers, arranged round a central courtyard. The walls of these are a royal quadrangle, to which entrance is given by a double gateway."

"On the south side of the Kasr is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber, or Selamlik. This facade was 40 feet wide, and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enameled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 by 170 feet, and on the south side is a deep alcove with a balcony in front, where the royal throne was placed."

"What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held, and the plaster-covered walls had received the terrible ravages of the Conqueror who was enthroned in June, B. C. 539. In this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East."

"Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of the walls of the city, the circumference of the true size of the great city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times, and the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall 50 miles long, and 100 feet high, with 10 gates, and besieged by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some 40 square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away."

"The exploration of the walls commenced at the Babli fort, and here was found a wall 25 feet thick, with buttresses every 20 feet. The line of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This wall was pierced by only one gate, the Gate of Fear, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragons in encaustic work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London."

"Space will not permit me to describe many of the other discoveries, especially the two temples of the 'Great Lady' and 'Ninib,' the wall of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This wall was pierced by only one gate, the Gate of Fear, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragons in encaustic work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London."

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150 NEW ENGLISH NOVELS

AUTUMN OUTPUT IN OLD COUNTRY—A PROFITABLE SEASON FOR BOOKSELLERS.

This holiday season has been profitable for English booksellers. The fact is rather remarkable, as the weather has been more conducive to outdoor life and outdoor sports than usual, but the novel reading public of Great Britain is growing in numbers and even fine weather has not been sufficient to diminish their increasing desire for books as a part of the vacation pastimes.

Of course holiday tastes are largely catered to in the spring and summer publications. Light love stories and tales of adventure are welcomed by publishers as being sure of summer sales. Said a well-known bookseller in London a day or two ago:

"The holiday public in England has got into such a condition of pampered hedonism that practically nothing but the lightest of light fiction has a chance. Like Pauline and Claude Melnotte it will read 'no books that are not of love, no tale that is not of love.'"

This same bookseller prophesied for the near future the publication of new \$1.50 novels at 25 cents, or a shilling. The cheap reprints of stories in 12-cent paper editions and 14-cent clothbound pocket editions make such a state of affairs probable, for the volume of these reprints shows the enormous public that even the most popular books miss in their six shilling form."

Engaging novels as a whole this season there has been no great sensation among them. Far and away the most widely bought novelist has been Baroness Orczy. Her three most popular books, "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "I Will Repay," and "A Son of the People," have sold in tens of thousands all over the country.

Maion Crawford is high up on the list, too, with "Soprano." Stanley Weyman's "Wild Geese" has sold splendidly, and an American success has been achieved by a purely local American story, "Mr. Crews' Career," by Winston Churchill, which is placed among the most popular books of the day in England.

In the cheap editions it is Rider Haggard who has been most sought, "Ayesha" has scored over all other reprints in sales. On the north is the mound of the Babli, still retaining the name of the old city. This mound is about 100 feet high, and proves to be the site of the great palace-fortress, "high as the mountains," which the king built to protect the northeast angle of the city. Within this is a very large irregular mound known as Amran-bao-Ali, far more known as Amran-bao-Ali, identified as the ruins of the great temple of Bel-Merodach, known as E-Sagila, the House of the Lofly Head. This mound has not as yet been fully excavated, but there must be remains of an immense temple beneath it."

"The next mound which has been very carefully explored, is the Kasr, or 'Palace' mound, and here were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Nebuchadnezzar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were most complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials in the royal family. The two palaces were separated by a street. The latter or new edifice is on the eastern side, and consists of several groups of chambers, arranged round a central courtyard. The walls of these are a royal quadrangle, to which entrance is given by a double gateway."

"On the south side of the Kasr is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber, or Selamlik. This facade was 40 feet wide, and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enameled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 by 170 feet, and on the south side is a deep alcove with a balcony in front, where the royal throne was placed."

"What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held, and the plaster-covered walls had received the terrible ravages of the Conqueror who was enthroned in June, B. C. 539. In this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East."

"Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of the walls of the city, the circumference of the true size of the great city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times, and the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall 50 miles long, and 100 feet high, with 10 gates, and besieged by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some 40 square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away."

"The exploration of the walls commenced at the Babli fort, and here was found a wall 25 feet thick, with buttresses every 20 feet. The line of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This wall was pierced by only one gate, the Gate of Fear, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragons in encaustic work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London."

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SIDEGLIMTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

So much has been printed about the mystery of Glamis Castle that it is unnecessary to write any more about the matter in connection with the announcement of the engagement of young Lord Glamis, eldest son of the Earl of Strathmore, to Lady Dorothy Osborne, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, beyond stating that the mystery no longer exists. That is to say, there has ceased to be any reason for keeping secret and secluded any portion of this, the most ancient inhabited castle in Scotland. For Glamis Castle has been during the last three or four years repeatedly advertised as to let, both in English and American newspapers, and its owner, Lord Strathmore, would certainly never have been willing to rent Glamis to strangers had the fortunes and honor of his house necessitated the preservation of any secret concealed in one of the chambers of the castle.

It is quite true that a mystery did at one time exist, and it is understood to have been in connection with some human monstrosity or maniac son of the eleventh Earl of Strathmore, born in 1801, and according to Scottish tradition, that earl's eldest child, who should, strictly speaking, have succeeded his father, instead of the latter's grandchild, offspring of his second son.

In support of this story it is worth noting that nothing is recorded of the so-called Glamis mystery prior to the nineteenth century, while during the last hundred years it has furnished the theme for no end of speculation. It may be pointed out that the old houses of the nobility of Great Britain and of the continent of Europe afford several well-known instances where eldest sons, born as monstrosities or who have in their youth become dangerous lunatics, have been quietly set aside, placed in secret confinement, and classed as dead, their birthright passing to the next heir.

Many of the owners of Glamis have met with violent deaths, three of them, all others, succeeding one another in the honors of the house. Most terrible of all was the fate of the wife of the sixth Lord Glamis, a sister of the sixth Earl of Angus. She was accused, together with her eldest son, of designs against the life of King James V., by poison or witchcraft, with the intention of restoring the House of Angus to the throne, her principal accuser being her second son, a lad of 16. She was burned alive on Castle Hill at Edinburgh, as a witch, after being terribly tortured, while her eldest son, likewise condemned to death on the scaffold, was respite until he should have attained his majority. Before that time had arrived his younger brother had confessed that the whole story was a fabrication, and the young noble was released and restored to his estates and titles as seventh Lord Glamis.

The present Lord Strathmore is the twenty-second Lord Glamis, and the fourteenth Earl of Strathmore and of Kintyre. Glamis Castle is full of historic treasures of every description, and not the least among them is the watch which the young pretender left there under his pillow when he rode off with 80 of his faithful warriors after spending a couple of nights in the castle, on his way to Scone in 1716. The ped which he occupied is likewise in existence. The castle was greatly added to by the ninth earl, who was enormously rich, through his romantic marriage to the great heiress, Miss Mary Bowes, of Durham, and of Strathmore Castle. This lady married as her second husband that notorious adventurer, Arthur Robson Stoney, portrayed by Thackeray under the name of "Barry Lyndon," and who spent the last 22 years of his life in King's Bench Prison. It was this ninth earl who added the superb grand staircase, up which eight people can walk abreast, each step of which is fashioned out of a huge block of mahogany.

Young Lord Glamis' fiancée (his name must be pronounced Glamis), is the daughter of the ninth Duke of Leeds, who derives his principal income from the manufacture of gin, and is managing director and principal partner of the leading firm of gin distillers in England. He is descended from that London apprentice boy, who, according to tradition, saved his master's daughter from drowning, receiving as his reward the hand of the girl whom he had rescued, and eventually became the partner and heir of his father-in-law, a man of the name of Hewitt, who was reputed to be one of the wealthiest merchants of the city of London. After being knighted for his services as lord mayor of London he bought an ancient manor house and sent his two boys to live there with their mother.

The dukedom of Leeds is an ancient one as dukedoms go, the first duke having been of King William III. It is a relatively poor peerage, at any rate, as far as territorial power is concerned, and it is only the large income of the present duke, vice-commodore of the royal yacht squadron, derives from his gin distilleries in Deptford, a district of London, that enables him to live in such style.

BRAIN WEARINESS AND FATIGUE.

All fagged out, ideas flow slowly as molasses, snap and energy gone. The buoyancy that made work a pleasure has gone also. A doctor would say you are run down, enervated, neither eating or digesting enough. It's Ferronine you need to brace up that flagging appetite and improve assimilation and digestion so that lots of pure, strong blood will be formed to nourish the broken-down system. Ferronine will drive away the tired feeling, restore your spirits and energy, revive your ambition and strength for work. No tonic or re-builder like Ferronine. Try it. Price 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

support his title with befitting dignity. He has but one country seat—namely, Hornby Castle, in Yorkshire. It is a vast castellated structure, with an ivy-mantled tower, has been in the possession of the Osborne family for 300 years, and stands in a park of several thousand acres. The duchess, a sister of Lord Durham, is an extremely clever and brilliant woman, who has published several books, including one which went through a number of editions, entitled "Capriccios."

Among the many interesting old pictures at Thornbury, the ancestral home in Essex of the late Lord Petre, and now occupied by his widow, the present peer being excluded by virtue of a special arrangement from the possession of the estates, is a painting which shows the amazing way in which Charles Radcliffe, the Jacobite Earl of Derwentwater, won the hand of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh. She was the ancestress of the present Lord Newburgh and of his sisters, who include Lady Isabel Howard, wife of the British charge d'affaires at Washington, who has just been gazetted to the English embassy at Vienna.

Charles Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, proposed marriage to Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, not once, nor twice, nor thrice, but fifteen times. She was resolute in her determination to never wed again, her first husband having been Thomas Clifford, of Chudleigh, by whom she had a daughter of the name of Anne, Charles Radcliffe, however, was not the man to take a widow's nay. For one evening he clambered down the chimney into her sleeping apartment—the chimneys were large and roomy in those days—and pointing out to her that she was hopelessly compromised by his presence in her room at that time of night, extorted from her a consent to their marriage. Unless I am much mistaken the only instance in the annals of the English aristocracy where a peeress has been won by a sutor clambering, not up to her window, but down the chimney of her room.

I have referred to Charles Radcliffe as the Earl of Derwentwater. While he bore that title it was not his law, for it had been attained by Parliament, owing to his own and his elder brother's complicity in the Jacobite movement. The elder brother died on the scaffold in 1716, while Charles Radcliffe, who had escaped to France, was captured some 30 years or more afterward on board a French privateer by an English man-of-war. When first taken it was believed he was the young pretender's younger brother, Henry Stuart, who died as a Roman cardinal, and was only afterward that his identity was discovered, whereupon he was consigned to the scaffold for the execution of the sentence of death which had been pronounced upon him 31 years previously. The fourth earl was succeeded by his son, Anthony, who died without issue in 1814.

So important is the position and so great the prestige enjoyed by the principal correspondent of the London Times in Paris, where the leading statesmen have for the last forty years been in the habit of making use of that famous organ of the press to convey their views to the world, in preference to availing themselves of any French papers for the purpose, that it may be of interest to announce that George Saunders, a Dundee man, has just been appointed to fill the office held for so many years by the late M. de Blowitz.

The latter was preceded by the brilliant Laurence Oliphant, author of "Piccadilly," a book which divided London society into the "Wholly Worldlies" and the "Worldly Wholes," and who resigned in order to join the strange Harris community in America. Blowitz, on his death, was followed by Lavino, a converted Jew of Dutch origin, whose parents secured naturalization as English citizens.

Saunders, the new correspondent, is an extremely able man, is a graduate of Balliol, Oxford, besides having taken degrees at Glasgow, at Bonn, and at Gottingen. He represented the Times during the last international peace congress at The Hague, was for many years principal correspondent of the Times at Berlin, and has for some time past been principal assistant to Valentine Chirol, the chief of the foreign department of the Times in London. Saunders is well-to-do, being the son of the late David H. Saunders, of Dundee, and of Craigmill, Bialgowrie, and is a man of 50 years of age.

If the French statesmen have always selected the Times rather than any Parisian newspaper for the purpose of airing their views it is because they know that it is the one journal of all others which is scanned every day by all the premiers and ministers, as well as by the sovereigns of every country in Europe, and that its articles carry with these people a weight that no other organ of the press can pretend to command.

Francis, Marquis de Marmier, whose impending marriage to the daughter of the Count and Countess de Guittaut is announced from Paris, is the only son and heir of the third Duc de Marmier, and is a man of 40. He is a soldier by profession, serving as major of the Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry, and some years ago while stationed at Besancon was the object of a mysterious attack, the perpetrators of which have never been discovered to this day. He was found lying unconscious in his bed, which was soaked with blood that had poured from a wound inflicted by some sharp instrument on the back of his head. The marquis was unable to give any account of how or from whom he had received the injury, the only explanation of which was to be found in the fact that some of his valuables had been stolen, but more especially that all his papers had been pulled about in

every direction. The police and the military authorities after long investigation at length came to the conclusion that the marquis was believed to be in the possession of papers and notes relating to the defenses and also to the mobilization, and that his nocturnal visitors had been some of those shady individuals who make a living by securing secret documents of this kind in order to sell them to foreign governments.

This impression was strengthened by the fact that a year previously another officer, a captain of artillery at Besancon, had been subjected to a similar outrage. He, too, had been unable to give any description of his assailants, the police expressing the conviction that in each case chloroform had been used by the thieves to impregnate the atmosphere of the room, thus dull the senses of the sleeping officers before any attempt was made to search for the papers.

The Marmiers are an ancient family, of bourgeois origin, the chief of which bore the title of marquis until the death of the last Duc de Choiseul, the latter having died in 1818 without male issue, leaving only two daughters, the younger married to the Duke of Fitzjames and the elder to the Marquis de Marmier. The marquis was thereupon permitted by Louis XVIII to take his father-in-law's seat in the French Chamber of Peers, as well as his title of duke, though not the name of Choiseul, and thus became first Duc de Marmier. The present duke is his grandson, and is married to Mile. de Moustiers, daughter of that Marquis de Moustiers who was minister of foreign affairs during the closing years of the reign of Napoleon III.

The Marmiers have been a good deal in the public eye in recent years in connection with lawsuits, one of the most entertaining of which was a suit brought by Mile. Anne de Marmier, daughter of the duke, and sister of the present marquis, against her aunt, the widowed Countess de Contades—that is to say, her mother's sister, with whom she had been living. The object of the suit was to have the latter judicially declared as demented, and to secure the administration of Mme. de Contades' large fortune for herself and for her father, the Duc de Marmier.

As evidence of the dementia of the Countess de Contades it was shown that she entertained the most extravagant affection for dolls, of which she had an immense collection. Mile. de Marmier explained in court that it would have been all well if the countess had contented herself with dressing and adorning the dolls, but she complained that she insisted on treating them absolutely as if they were living children, invariably having half a dozen seated with her at dejeuner and at dinner, and causing them to be waited upon by the footmen and served with food and drink. The dolls in question having their own silver spoons, forks, and mugs engraved with the names which they bore and adorned with the armorial bearings of the ancient and illustrious house of De Contades.

It was added that the dolls were of the size of children, and so exquisitely finished in every respect that in the dim light which the widowed countess, like so many elderly women, affected, they were readily mistaken for human beings. They were looked after by a head nurse and three under nurses, one of whom bore, by the orders of the countess, the peculiar apparel, comprising a white cap with long streamers, the cloak and the gay colored skirt of a typical Burgundy "nou-nou," or wet nurse.

This was admitted, constituted the only indication of mental aberration on the part of Mme. de Contades, and was ascribed to the great sorrow of the childlessness of her otherwise happy marriage. In other respects the countess was entirely sane. But the French tribunals, after due deliberation, eventually rendered a decision on the strength of the evidence concerning the dolls, pronouncing the countess as non compos mentis, and appointing Mile. Anne de Marmier and the Duc de Marmier as administrators of her fortune, which they have since inherited.

QUEENS AND BULL FIGHTING

VICTORIA OF SPAIN HOPES TO WIN EVEN IF OTHERS DID FAIL.

Queen Victoria of Spain is, it is said, anxious to abolish in her country the enormities of bull fighting; she has hitherto consented to attend at this favorite national sport, but the last time she went, shortly before Don Jaime's birth, what she witnessed filled her with horror and grief.

So she has caused to be revived the memory of the fact that the great Queen Isabella, when she returned from conquering Granada, declared that it was her wish to abolish bull fighting as a cruel sport, which, she asserted, had been introduced by the Paynim Moors, and which was unworthy of a Christian race.

If the Spaniards of today are reminded that the Queen whose memory they adore was only prevented by her death from putting down this cruel sport, it is hoped that they may allow their present Queen to make it at least un fashionable for ladies to attend on such sights.

Queen Christina, who so in the early days of her rule as widowed Regent, says the London Illustrated News, but she had so much else to contend with that she was unable to do so.

THE HORSE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT factors in modern warfare, and his education for this purpose is undertaken at great expense by every nation in the world.

In times of peace only two-thirds of the cavalry of the British army is horsed. In times of war—such as during the Boer war—as many as 230,000 horses have been required at short notice. Germany would need about 1,000,000 horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field, while France could manage with 750,000.

The bill for horses is estimated at about \$400,000 a year. France spends upwards of \$500,000 annually; while Germany, it has been calculated, must pay at least \$1,500,000 on this feature of military life.—Exchange.

THE DEARTH OF GENIUSES

THIS AGE NOT ONE TO CALL THEM FORTH FROM THE PEOPLE, THINKS AN ENGLISH WRITER.

[London Nation.]

Detractors of the age think it a telling argument to refer us "back to the seventies," asking what men we have to set against the giants of those days. In poetry they ask us, "Where is your Tennyson and Browning, your coming Swinburne, your Matthew Arnold?" "What theologians today can rank with Newman, Stanley, Lightfoot, Martineau or Manning? What historians with Freeman, Froude and J. R. Green? What essayists with Carlyle and Ruskin? Among general thinkers or philosophers, whom will you match against Mill, Spencer or T. H. Green? In this boasted age of science, who stands out as did Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, 30 years ago? Even in the novel, whom will you pit against the George Eliot, Dickens, Meredith of the last generation?" And so they brandish in the world of politics the names of Gladstone and Disraeli, in art those of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and repeat in ever-growing confidence their challenge.

The great men of the seventies carried a certain real distinction of personality, an inspiration of expression, which no body of men of similar influence and authority carry now. Poets, artists, essayists, scientists, were large, strong, conscious prophets or interpreters of new, large, transforming ideas, the quick fruition of recent discovery and audacious speculation in 50 new fields. It was a time of Pisgah views, of swift, unfolding "visions and transformations," which furnished strong nourishment and splendid inspiration to men of quick imagining and popular sympathies. The early intellectual and emotional operation of the new scientific and critical ideas was liberative and thaumaturgic; the extension of the reign of law in human history, the doctrine of the conservation of energy and correlation of physical forces, the great conception of scientific evolution, still lay in a vague plaster shape, rich material for the poetic influence of an "In Memoriam" or a "Beatific Address."

Such oracles are now dumb, and it is their trumpet notes we miss, not only among the poets of our time, but among the statesmen, scientists, and reformers. The great liberative and stimulating thoughts of a generation ago seem to have become conservative and restrictive, almost paralyzing influences of today. This is partly what is meant by saying that we live in a too critical age. It is not merely the evident breakdown of old orthodoxies in religion, politics, and general thought, but the rapid subsidence of the effervescence of the new formative ideas. Science seems to have over-mechanized our thinking and our outlook upon life, as it has our industries; the glow and inspiration have died out of the new thought, and have left a successive caution and imposing the intellectual duty in going slow.

We are today cultivating, as the best fruit of modern culture, a type of broad-minded, shallow-feeling man and woman, who move with self-conscious slowness among the intricacies of life, shunning risk and refusing to take risks. Many familiar features of our modern civilization co-operate with this tendency, the growth of material comfort and security in an age of peace, strong governments, and economic advance. Here is also the congestion of ideas and of information pouring out upon the mind in ways that well-nigh inhibit selection and preclude settled convictions upon issues of critical importance to the inner life. Such conditions are injurious to the emergence and free life of natural genius. Mr. I. bred in these intellectual preserves will not venture as boldly as their fathers into the wilds of life; they will be less eager and less able to "grasp the skirts of happy chance and breast the blows of circumstance" in following their star. It is the general recognition of these facts that leads not a few modern counselors to urge, justly, if somewhat vaguely, that what is wanted is "a new religion." For most patent among our discouragements of efforts is the gradual fading of practical faith, not merely in the personal Providence of current theologies, but in the creative powers of man and the sustaining order of the universe.

Take the present case of politics as a signal example. Is it not evidently the case that the majority of the great work because of our unbelief, and the marking time is most of our great humanitarian movements is primarily due to a want of confidence in man's mission in the universe? Not a few of our churches are alive to the torpor of their faith, but the magical rites seem ineffectual for exercising it. It may be, perhaps, to a further, fuller, wiser science that we must first look for the new impulse which shall

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These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from falling of the womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, and the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs. As a trial actually proves its merit, kindly send a box worth 50c, sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address, with stamp, 68k-t MRS. F. E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT.

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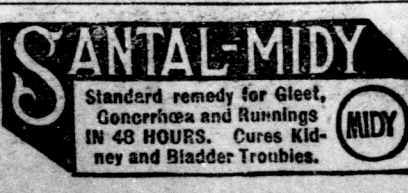
of the human spirit had long been crushed out of her. She looked about her with a vague senseless terror, and she cringed and fawned so pitifully at every question it would have made you sorry and ashamed to see her.

In her vision there was nothing left but disaster; the coming of some stranger, the asking of the simplest question, foreboded trouble. She would not believe that anyone could come to her except with evil intent, and yet she had no idea of resenting anything, but only of trying in some blind way to propitiate misfortune. She had lived in tenement houses all her life, and not being of the kind that find refuge in drink, the utter dreariness of her surroundings had shriveled away the soul of humanity in her until there was nothing left but this shape of perpetual fear. Grand triumph of our civilization! You should

see her; she would make you feel so comfortable and warm and full of content. She was dressed in rags, she was gaunt and bent, and in her eyes was an unspeakable terror of you and of me and of all the world that had brought her down to this.—Everybody's.

Charles M. Schwab is another gentleman who can see prosperity coming. And he is preparing more mills to meet it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.



THE REAL JOSEPHINE

HER BEWITCHMENT OF NAPOLEON—A QUARREL AND RECONCILIATION—THE LAST SCENE.

(From T. P.'s Weekly.)

There are few figures in all history over whom both sentiment and sentimentality have run riot more persistently than that of the Empress Josephine, of whose status in Martinique Lafcadio Hearn wrote with the thrill of the legend in his heart: "Seven tall palms stand in a circle around her, lifting their comely heads in the blue glory of the tropic day. Within their enchanted circle you feel that you tread holy ground—the sacred soil of artist and poet. Here the recollections of memoir-writers vanish away; the gossip of history is hushed for you; you no longer care to know how rumor has it that she spoke or smiled or wept; only the bewitchment of her lives under the thin, soft, swaying shadows of those feminine palms."

THE TOIL FOR BEAUTY.

To this Josephine of the legend Mr. Philip W. Sergeant opposes in his "The Empress Josephine: Napoleon's mistress, 24c net), the Josephine of actuality. "And the Josephine of romance," he writes, "may be said to bear to the actual Josephine as we find her in history the same relation that the statue so lovingly described above bears to the real woman, the wife of the first consul and the emperor, who never appeared without her rouge and thick coating of power, who spent at least three hours in her dressing-room every morning, and who felt so keenly the necessity, if not of suffering, at any rate of laboring hard, to be beautiful." None the less, her fascination for Napoleon was almost terrific. Here are two extracts from his letters written from Italy in the early days:

"You have done more than rob me of my soul. You are the one thought of my life. If I am wearied with the turmoil of affairs, if I fear the outcome, if men disgust me, if I am ready to curse life, I put my hand upon my heart and feel your portrait there; I gaze upon it, love fills me with absolute happiness, and all smiles on me except the length of time that I see myself separated from my dear one."

"To live for Josephine! That is the story of my life. I work in order to get near you. I kill myself in order to reach you. Fool that I am! I do not see that I am taking myself farther from you."

JOSEPHINE'S DOMESTICITY.

Napoleon's worship of his wife was no secret. "Once at Milan," writes Marmont (afterwards Duc de Raguse), "General Bonaparte was very happy. For at that time he only lived for his wife." She had long been in the same condition. Never had a purer, truer, more exclusive love possessed the heart of a man, and that a man of so superior an order. The Comte de Lavalette tells a little story which is very significant of Josephine's power over her husband in the early days: "It was during this short stay at Milan that the young painter Gros made the first portrait of the general. He represented him on the bridge of Lodi at the moment when, flag in hand, he hurled himself forward to inspire the troops. The artist could not get a moment's audience, but Mme. Bonaparte took her husband on her knees after breakfast and held him there for a few minutes."

SUSPICIONS IN EGYPT.

But suspicion is not long in breaking in upon the domesticity of Napoleon. Scandal reaches his ears in famous conversation with Junot at the

spring of the Messoudiah on Feb. 17, 1798. "You don't care for me at all," he exclaimed to Bourrienne after this talk of a quarrel of an hour. "These women! Josephine! . . . If you had cared for me you would have told me all that I have just learned from Junot. He is a true friend, Josephine! . . . and I am six hundred leagues away. You ought to have told me. Josephine! . . . To think that she should have deceived me so! . . . She! . . . Curse them! I will wipe out this race of fops and coxcombs. As for her, divorce. . . . Yes, divorce, a public and sensational divorce. . . . I must write! I know everything! . . . It is your fault. You ought to have told me about it." Josephine, warned of her danger, exclaimed: "If only I am the first to see him he will throw himself into my arms." It became a question of who should meet Napoleon first on his sudden arrival from Egypt. Josephine was late, and when she arrived a stormy scene followed.

"He walked up and down the room with long strides, furiously angry and declaring that he had been too kind to her in Italy, but now he would never see her again, never! Outside stood Josephine knocking at the door, weeping and disheveled, crying, 'Open the door, mon ami, mon ami! I will explain everything.' Oh, he won't open it! . . . What have you against me, tell me? . . . Oh, if you knew all the harm you are doing me!" In the end Josephine conquered him, and the next year he said to her on the evening of the first day of the Tulleries: "Come along, you little Creole. Get into the bed of your masters."

THE FIRST CONSUL'S DISTRACTION.

An anxious period, however, followed the reconciliation, and this time the jealousy was on the side of Josephine. She wished that public affairs would distract her husband, and on April 14, 1803, at a diplomatic reception at the Tulleries, her wish was suddenly granted:

"A message came that the guests were waiting. 'Come, ladies!' said Napoleon, with an abrupt change of manner; and with a pale and contracted face he walked hastily into the salon. He made straight for Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador, and in the midst of the great official gathering cried to him: 'So you are decided upon war? We have had it for ten years, and you are forcing me to it.' Josephine and her attendant lady exchanged glances of alarm. What they were listening to was the virtual announcement that the treaty of Amiens was at an end."

And while the first consul went to war, England, Josephine continued quietly her endless contest with her husband's family.

THE LAST SCENE.

For more than six years Josephine held her own in the unequal conflict, and when the inevitable happened she behaved with dignity as well as feeling. After listening to the emperor's explanation of the sacrifice that he was making for the welfare of France, Josephine in her turn took up her speech: "Whether she had herself altered the words which had been prepared for her, cannot be said; but the copy from which she read was in her own handwriting and on the paper which she was wont to use. With the permission of our august and dear spouse," she began, "I declare that, since I have no hope of bearing children who can satisfy the requirements of his policy and the interests of France, it is my pleasure to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which was ever given on earth. But she could read no further. So choked her voice and she handed the paper to Regnaud, who finished the speech for her."

NAPOLEON'S VERDICT.

Thus she passed out of his life in the form of the familiar woman he knew. But the Josephine who existed when Napoleon was away was altogether a different personality. And of these two women M. Masson, in his "Josephine Imperatrice et Reine," maintains that the real Josephine was "the one who entertained the dealers, the waiting-women, the gardeners; the woman with debts, the pet animal, and the chatter; who lived the life of a mistress most splendidly kept. But it was the other woman whom the public saw, and so well did she play her part that they did not see nor trouble about the other side of her." Still, as Mr. Sergeant points out, the very act of imposing upon Napoleon, and through him upon history, was no small feat. Posterity will still cling to the Josephine of romance, of whom the emperor said in Saint Helena: "She was the best woman in France."

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WHO IS SIR JOHN FISHER?

THE GREAT SCOTTISH PERSONALITY OF THE BRITISH NAVY—WHAT HE HAS DONE.

The "navy scandal," with which Great Britain has been ringer for the last week, rages around the personalities of England's two greatest admirals, Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty, and Lord Charles Beresford, who would be supreme commander of the British fleet in the event of war.

So wide is the breach and bitter the hostility between these two strong men that they have divided the officers of the whole British navy into two hostile camps. From admirals to cadets the officers have ranged themselves under the banner of Beresford or Fisher, or in such a manner and with such results that sober-minded men do not hesitate to declare that from this cause and this cause alone the mighty fleet of 320 war vessels so quickly and silently mobilized last week contains within it the germ of irreparable disaster.

Of these two men, who have focused upon themselves the critical attention of a nation, Lord Charles Beresford is, of course, by far the better known. Ever since the signal of "Well done, Concorde" was made Beresford has been a popular hero. His career ashore and afloat is as well known to his countrymen as are his features and a hundred stories of the winning, dashing ways that have endeared him to them.

"But who is Sir John Fisher?" the writer of an appreciation of the first sea lord asks yesterday, and in an interesting sketch proceeds to tell the unassuming man in the street some of the salient characteristics "of the potent and original personality, whose

untiring genius has revolutionized the British navy."

He first refutes the charge that Fisher is an "advertising admiral." His name is in all mouths. A realistic image of him exists in very few minds. This in itself is the best refutation of the charge. Sir John Fisher is above all else a man of his age. The daylight saving bill would not help him to get up earlier than he does. He is a ruthless realist in all things, and what he does not know of human nature is hardly worth knowing. He knows very well that in free countries there is no power which can ever again suppress, and that it will be used for the right. Sir John Fisher has believed all his active life in awakening national interest in the navy and in treating England upon matters affecting the fleet as though this country consisted of forty millions who are after all something other than fools. He has advertised the navy. It is untrue that he had advertised himself. If he had he would be the best known instead of the least known of all the creative and prevailing personalities in the service of the Empire.

"Who is Sir John Fisher? He is a shadow, a rumor, a name. To this day the average citizen is unable to 'put a face' upon that name whenever this extraordinary personality is mentioned. One thing about him is indeed obvious. The number of his enemies is the tribute to his greatness. Let us be certain of it that people are never popular when they wrench persons and systems by main energy out of the accustomed groove."

"The heads of the army are always familiar personages. Yet the commander-in-chief of the navy is an infinitely more important character than any leader in the land service, and for the last four years the real commander-in-chief of the navy, under the secretary of state, has been Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher. In that period he has stamped a deeper personal impression upon the whole organization of the fleet than had been left upon it since Trafalgar put together. Just as elections are won in the committee-rooms—not in the ballot boxes—battles are decided by the efforts which have been created on one side or the other under the leadership of a man. Von Roon did not command in the field, but he created the armies with which Moltke marched to victory. In the same way Sir John Fisher, though it is probable that he will never have the chance to show what he might have done in war at sea, has reconstructed from top to bottom the whole mighty machine which will fight Britain's naval battles in the future. Sooner or later British destiny will be decided by the results of the reforming action of Whitehall during the last half decade."

"Nominally the first sea lord is 67. Practically, if vital spirits are any index to a man's real age, he is the youngest admiral in this or any other service. His great opportunity did not come until he was over 60. Then came a day when there was offered to him the highest prize of a sailor's ambition in time of peace—the position of first sea lord. But even that honor

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HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A feature of peculiar interest in McClure's Magazine for October is a paper by Dr. William Smith Williams on "Alcohol and the Individual." Dr. Williams declares that experiments have shown that the effect of alcohol is everywhere depressive, that it is a narcotic, not a stimulant, and that its use even in moderate quantities reduces man's working capacity ten per cent. Gen. Kuropatkin continues his series of lectures on the Japanese war. Burton J. Hendrick writes of the battle against the famous Sherman anti-trust law, and Ellen Terry tells of the death of Henry Irving, the great actor. In fiction there is a choice variety.

Outing for October has an interesting series of full-page photographs entitled "The Women Workers of the World." These photographs are a curious proof that the women still are the chief hewers of wood and carriers of water in all except perhaps five of the leading countries. Miss Agnes C. Laut contributes "Harvesting the Wheat," the fourth article in her series of "The New Spirit of the Farm." Clifton Johnson writes an interesting article entitled "On the Shores of Puget Sound." "Into an Unknown Land" by Albert Bigelow Paine, is an amusing chronicle of two men in Nova Scotia, who felt imbued with the exploration spirit, and were led to achieve a "farthest north" of their own. October Outing contains many other articles of merit. The illustrations are as usual of a high type of excellence.

AMERICAN JEWS.

The total number of Jews in the United States is not less than 1,600,000, and may reach 2,000,000. In Greater New York there are about 1,000,000; in Chicago, 180,000; in Philadelphia, 100,000; in Boston, 180,000; in St. Louis, 50,000; in Pittsburgh, 45,000; in Baltimore, 35,000; in San Francisco, 25,000; in Cincinnati, 20,000; in Minneapolis and St. Paul, 20,000. The larger part of these Jews have come to America within the past 25 years, and the rate of increase from this source is rapidly advancing. The positions of influence occupied by many of these Jews give them a power far beyond what might be indicated by their numbers. It is stated on good au-

thority that there are in New York about 3,000 Jewish lawyers and 1,000 Jewish physicians. In each of the large universities there are from one to six professors who belong to the Hebrew race. In addition to their own distinctively Jewish newspapers, some of the leading dailies are owned by Jews.—Washington Zionist.

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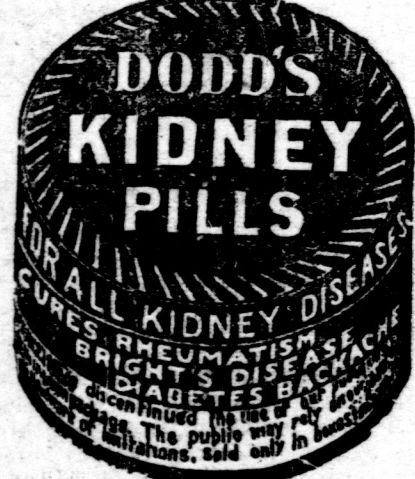
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Reasonable charges. Best equip-
ment.
Open day and night. Residence
on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. - PHONE 428.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

W. HARRISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
First-class Equipment. 671 Dundas.
Phone 1150. Residence on premises.

THE NEW HARDWARE
"Did You Notice It?"
We are selling THE MARTIN-
SENOUR STOVEPIPE ENAMEL.
It makes old stovepipes look like
a mirror. We also have ALUMI-
NUM PAINT for STOVEPIPES.
W. B. GILLESPIE & CO.
204 DUNDAS ST. - PHONE 170.



Gold Fillings

Can be inserted by our new
easy method without any of
your former discomforts. None
of that painful hammering and
no uncomfortable rubber
stretched over your face.

**Western
Dental Office**

Southwest Cor. Richmond and Dundas
Streets—Phone 15. 5c-1yt

\$10 a Month

and taxes, will buy or lease new
two story brick house on Regent
street. If rent is paid promptly
for 15 years, free deed.

**The London Loan and
Savings Company**
LONDON, ONT.

Wedding Orders. Get our prices be-
fore ordering elsewhere. Hueston's

A Kansas carpenter has patented a
device to be attached to a saw to blow
away the sawdust. A piston struck by
the wood being sawed, sends a current
of air through a curved tube.

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

Order Hamilton's

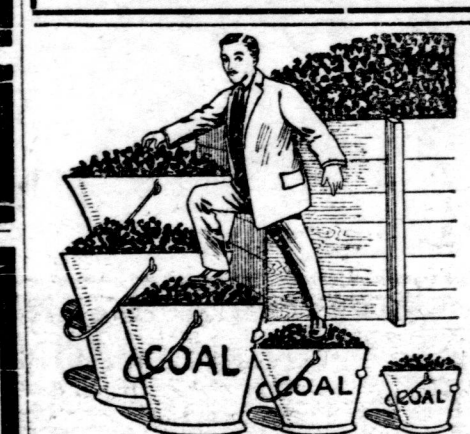
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Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 593.

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Scranton
Coal**
AT
Webster & Kernohan's
PHONE 1383.

OUR COAL
Will make you smile.
Clean and well pre-
pared, in all sizes.
MAY BROS. & CO.
685 York St. Phone 1224.

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Will make you smile.
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685 York St. Phone 1224.



DON'T LET YOUR COAL DWINDLE
down to a small scuttful. Suppose your
wife should want to do a lot of baking
for some special purpose; when you
brought up that single small scuttful of
coal and said there was no more, where
would you get off? Order your coal from
us today. D. H. GILLIES & SONS, 288
Adelaide street. Phone 1312. ywt

**Autumn
Wedding Gifts**
Every day the variety of
select Wedding Gifts is
strengthened by new arriv-
als. It's a display that will
repay your attention by the
suggestions it will give for
Autumn Wedding Gifts.

THOS. GILLEAN
402 RICHMOND STREET.

BREAD
It's cheaper to use Johnston
Bros' XXX Bread than to bake
at home, and it's unquestion-
ably more satisfactory. John-
ston Bros' XXX Home-Made
Bread is unexcelled.

At your grocer's or delivered.
Johnston Bros.
Phone 944

City and District

—Dr. Waters, of the Canadian Col-
lege Mission, of Dundas, spoke on
Tuesday afternoon and Thursday
morning to the pupils of the Col-
legiate Institute on missionary work,
thanking them for their handsome do-
nations. The collegiate has given more
than any other high school in Canada
to date.

—Harvest home services will be
held in the Colborne Street Methodist
Church on Sunday next. Rev. E. B.
Lanceley will preach in the morning,
and the pastor in the evening. On
Tuesday, Oct. 6, a harvest home sup-
per will be given, after which a good
programme will be rendered, the fol-
lowing taking part: Miss Jean Robb
(reader), Miss Lanceley, Mr. Pink, Mr.
Bert Beech, Mr. Andrews and Mr.
Hicks, and two good addresses.
Sold at 55 1/2 Cents.

The bankrupt stock of H. N. Evelyn.

**Watch
Repairing**
It will pay you to let experts
attend to your requirements in
this line. We specialize in
watch repairing.

SUMNER
THE JEWELER,
360 RICHMOND STREET.

**Watch
Repairing**
It will pay you to let experts
attend to your requirements in
this line. We specialize in
watch repairing.

The great
Western Fair for
1908 is over; so you will
want your winter's coal put
in. Buy CROSS-CREEK
LEHIGH. Always satisfac-
tory; full weight guaranteed.
John Mann & Sons
401 CLARENCE ST.
425 YORK ST.

RAILROAD MAN'S WATCH
**Webb C. Ball
WATCH**
19 Jewel, 16 Size, is
Guaranteed by us to
Keep Time to 30 sec-
onds a month. Call
and let us show it
to you.

C. H. Ward & Co.
374 RICHMOND STREET.

**Parnell's
Home-Made
Bread**
"The quality goes in before
the name goes on."
There's quality in the flour
that should make quality in
the bread. But without the
best baker to mix these qual-
ities no bread could be good.
The utensils and appliances
are the most modern obtain-
able, which all goes to show
that
PARNELL'S "HOME-MADE"
Is a Bread of Quality.
Five cents a loaf, at your
grocer's, or direct from the
bakery, 75-77 Bruce street.
Phone 929.

**Rubber
Sponges**
Beauty Brushes,
Ice Caps,
Atomizers,
Hot-Water Bottles
Silk Elastic
Stockings
Rubber Gloves.
In fact, anything you want in
rubber goods we have it, and
at right prices.
Each article guaranteed to be
first quality and absolutely
perfect.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas St. LONDON, Ont.

of Strathroy, which was assigned to
Mr. C. B. Armstrong, of this city, was
sold today at Jones' auction rooms to
Robinson & Willey, at 55 1/2 cents on
the dollar. They will continue the busi-
ness at Strathroy.

Frederick Society Lecture Course.
Lovers of culture will welcome the
course of lectures by Mr. Barnes on
the History of Civilization. Mr. Barnes
is noted as one of the most interest-
ing lecturers that Londoners have
ever heard, and these lectures com-
prise the results of much research
work, and appeal to the general pub-
lic as well as to students.

Will Preach in Toronto.
Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A., of the
First Congregational Church, will
preach at the Northern Congrega-
tional Church, Toronto, on Sunday, Oct.
11, the occasion being the jubilee of
the Sunday school. Mr. Hamilton was a
teacher in the Northern Sunday school
previous to going to college, and
preached at the anniversary two years
ago.

Sunday School Rally.
The First Congregational Sunday
School will hold a rally tomorrow af-
ternoon at 3 o'clock. Amongst those
who will take part in the service are
Rev. A. Cullen, of the Y. M. C. A.;
Miss Anthistle, reader; Miss McBride
and Messrs. Moule and Zwicker, solo-
ists. Superintendent Alfred An-
derson will preside, and a helpful and
inspiring service is anticipated.

Hamilton Retail Grocers Meet.
Hamilton Spectator: At the Retail
Grocers' Association meeting a num-
ber of questions, including the selling
of produce and merchandise by huck-
sters and peddlers, were discussed. The
association is waiting for a copy of
the London bylaws regarding the
vending of goods. That and a num-
ber of other matters will be brought
before the executive committee, which
meets Monday afternoon.

Appointed Choirmaster.
The session of First Presbyterian
Church London, having decided to
adopt the method of a choir leader, as
separate from the position of organist-
accompanist, have tendered the po-
sition of leader to Mr. Alfred Dunn, of
this city, who will take charge on Sun-
day, Oct. 9. Mr. Dunn is a young man
who possesses both ability and energy,
and it is believed by the time the fall
and winter season is over the wisdom
of the choice that has been made will
have been demonstrated. It is the de-
sire to actively promote effective sing-

ing by the congregation, as well as the
musical service of the Sabbath school.

Death of Mrs. Armitage.
The Fort William (Ontario) Herald
says: The death took place at the hos-
pital yesterday of Mrs. S. S. Armitage,
of this city. Mrs. Armitage had only
been sick for about a week, and her
death will come as a distinct shock
to her many friends here. Besides her
husband, the deceased leaves to mourn
her loss, one son, William, of the post-
office staff; a daughter, Mrs. Har-
wood, and also one sister, Miss Smith,
of London, at present in the city. Mr.
and Mrs. Armitage only moved to
Fort William about one year ago, but
in that time they have made many
friends, and all will grieve to hear
of Mrs. Armitage's death. The late
Mrs. Armitage was a resident of
London for 40 years, and moved to
Fort William over a year ago.

Robert Clare Dead.
Mr. Robert Clare, who had resided
in this city for over 50 years, passed
away at his late residence, 322 Regent
street, yesterday afternoon. He was an
aged and respected resident of this
city, having come to London Township
from Antrim, Ireland, where he was
born. Mr. Clare was a member of the
Orange Order and his funeral will be
held under the auspices of L. O. L. No.
230 at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, and the
services will be conducted by Rev.
William Lowe and Rev. W. Moffat. The
six sons of the deceased will act as
pall-bearers. Interment will be made
at Woodland Cemetery. He is sur-
vived by his wife, six sons and three
daughters, as follows: Mrs. Sarah Jane
Clare, Mrs. John McDonald, of Sarnia;
Mrs. Daniel McDonald, this city; Mrs.
F. Nicholls, Orangeville, Ont., and the
Messrs. James, Samuel, Robert, Alex-
ander, John and Hugh Clare, all of
this city.

Mr. George T. Bell.
Toronto News: Accustomed as he is
to power and responsibility, Mr. Geo.
T. Bell, general passenger and ticket
agent of the Grand Trunk Railway,
must nevertheless feel satisfaction in
his election to the presidency of the
American Association of General Pas-
senger and Ticket Agents. This is said
to be the oldest railway organization
in the world, while Mr. Bell is the first
Canadian to be elected to its chief of-
fice. Courteous, conciliatory, shrewd,
and capable, Mr. Bell deals wisely
with the public, as he deals generously
with his associates. This explains
his personal acceptance to the associ-
ation of which he has become the head
and his excellent relations with the
travelling and business public in Can-
ada. It is interesting to know that Mr.
Bell on Sept. 30 completed 30 years of
continuous service with the Grand
Trunk Company, of which 28 years
have been spent in the general passen-
ger department.

COCKBURN CONCERT A SUCCESS
(Continued from Page One.)
splendid advantage in the large arm-
ories, and he was forced to respond
to repeated encores. Mr. Joe Fields,
also of Bennett's, played several in-
struments with skill, and was very
popular.

All the local artists did splendidly.
The Shubert Ladies' Quartet, a most
popular organization in the city, made
a fine impression, and were very
heartily received.

Mr. Alfred Dunn sang The Trump-
eter, in an artistic manner. His pos-
sessed a fine voice, and has rarely
been heard to better advantage than
last evening. He sang "Annie Laurie"
as an encore.

Sergeant Hiney, of the Seventh Regi-
ment, played a concert solo, "The
Lost Chord." For beauty of tone and
finish there few equals of, and he
was better than Sergeant Hiney, and
he was received most enthusiastically
last evening. He was, too, forced to
respond to an encore.

The dancing of the Riddell children
is always popular in London, and
they were just as popular last evening
as ever before.

Miss Grace Hiney, for a child, is a
remarkable elocutionist. She pos-
sesses a voice of great power, and it
reached last night to the farthest
parts of the armories without strain.
Her interpretative power is excellent,
and she recited "The Midnight
Charger" in good style. Her number
was much appreciated.

Mrs. (Dr.) Kingsmill.
Seldom has Mrs. Harry Kingsmill
been heard to better advantage than
last evening. Her voice, with-
standing a heavy cold, was fine, and
she sang, "The Deathless Army" ex-
cellently.

The audience was most enthusiastic,
and she sang "Come Back To Erin" as
an encore.

Mr. Maurice Pouré is always a fa-
vorite with London audiences, but no
better greeting has ever been accorded
him than last night. He was especially
good in the "First Movement" con-
certed by Mendelssohn and thrilled the au-
dience by the brilliancy of his playing.
He gave a pleasing encore.

The cornet duet by Mr. J. Shaw and
Mr. C. T. Irwin was very fine, and was
appreciated.

Mr. Linnell played a banjo solo
pleasingly, and Mr. Nicolli did some
clever card tricks.

Other Features.
The Seventh Regiment Band, under
the leadership of Bandmaster Slater,
was in good form last evening, and
played several selections in capital
style.

Not the least enjoyable feature of
the evening's enjoyment was the
playing of the London Highland Pipers'
Band.

Miss Minnie Raymond acted as ac-
companist, and performed the not easy
task with skill and judgment.

The physical drill teams from the
Royal Canadian Regiment and the
Seventh Regiment added to their laurels
last evening. There are few better
drilled teams in Canada than these,
and they performed many intricate
movements with exact precision. These
numbers were as popular as any on the
programme.

The souvenir programme was a very
tasty one, and had a good sale. A
number of young ladies from the
Daughters of the Empire sold them.

To Whom Credit is Due.
Great credit for the success of the
concert is due to Mrs. Kingsmill, and
her many assistants. They have worked
hard and long to make the concert a
success, and that it exceeded the hopes

of their friends speaks volumes for
their industry and patience. A hand-
some sum of money will be realized
out of the affair.

Mrs. Kingsmill desires to acknowl-
edge the following donations to the
fund: Hon. Adam Beck \$5, Capt. Fran-
cise Ware of the Seventh Regiment \$5,
Lieut. Mortimore \$2.

The Executive.
The executive committee, who had
charge of the affair, was as follows:
Col. J. Peters, D. O. C., Lieut. Gibson,
R. C. R., Lieut.-Col. F. Reid, Major H.
R. Abbott, First Hussars, Major Mills,
O. C. the Sixth Field Battery, and offi-
cers of the local garrison, Sir John
Carling, K. C. M. G., Major Beattie, M.
P., Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mayor Stetely,
His Worship Francis Love, P. M., and
the Messrs. R. K. Cowan, J. C. Duffield,
E. J. MacRobert, C. M. R. Graham, I.
W. Scandrett, Thomas Gillean, B. C.
McCann, Dr. J. D. Wilson, Philip Po-
cock, A. Scraton, Samuel Scraton, J.
Hickey, Ald. J. Beattie, J. W. Metherall
and H. J. Childs.

The Patronesses.
Lady Carling and Mesdames Peters,
C. J. Mills, C. S. Hyman, T. H. Small-
man, R. K. Cowan, J. C. Duffield, R.
M. Graham, Thomas Gillean, C. M. R.
Graham, Charles Leonard, Francis
Love, B. C. McCann, Samuel Scraton,
J. W. Scandrett, A. Scraton and Miss
Graydon. The following regents of the
local chapters of the Daughters of the
Empire were also on the list of pat-
ronesses: Mesdames Harry Bapty, Ar-
thur Smith, Callard, Cl. T. Campbell,
A. T. Edwards, the Misses Priddis and
Dorothy McCann, Mesdames Donald
McLean, Manigault, J. C. Judd, Niven,
and Mrs. H. A. Boomer and Mrs.
Yarker, representing the National
Council of Women.

Although but a few miles from the
mouth of the River Thames, noted for
its fogs, the atmosphere of Horne Bay,
England, is rarely obscured.

SPECIAL SALE
of Imported Scotch Tweed and Fancy
English Worsted Suits, \$16 to \$22, equal to
\$18 to \$24 values elsewhere. BEST TRIM-
MINGS, made by journeymen tailors.
Fitting guaranteed or money back.

A. L. KLEIN & CO.
TAILORS, 206 DUNDAS STREET.
ywt

**School
Children**
Are sometimes very much han-
dicapped in their studies through
EYE-STRAIN.

We make children's eyes a spec-
ialty, as we can examine them
accurately by our methods WITH-
OUT THE USE OF DROPS.

We will tell you frankly if
glasses are needed or not, and
make no charge for the examina-
tion.

**The Tait-Brown
Optical Company,**
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS,
237 Dundas Street. Phone 1877.
Four doors east of Bennett's
Theatre.

**CHARCOAL
FOR KINDLING**
Compared to wood it's cheaper
and a smarter starter for any
new fire—in furnace, range or
grate — and the only prompt
reviver for a dead one.

Consider charcoal in bulk to
replace wood kindling in chips or
strips or whatever you use.

\$7 worth—50 bushels—will serve
a big house all winter.

\$3 50 worth—25 bushels, deliv-
ered—will suffice for most homes.

The Standard Chemical Co
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and laundry - \$168
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Efficient staff of teachers in all
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It will pay you to learn a good
system that will take you to the
top of the profession. Attend our
day or evening classes and make
your time more valuable. Our
terms are reasonable. Our instruc-
tion the best.

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WHY DELAY?

Every advantage is with the
consumer in buying his coal early:
Better service, less cost, none of
the disagreeable features of winter
deliveries, and the added satis-
faction of having the coal in

Buy Hunt's Good Coal
Office: 363 Richmond St., Telephone 123
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INVITE**

DR. JARVIS, Dentist,
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MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER
Exclusive Fur House

Having now completed the transfer of our large fur
stock from the second to the first floor, we extend to all
interested in Furs an invitation to call and inspect the latest
novelties.

In soliciting the patronage of the Ladies of London and
vicinity, we assure them of all possible advantages in qual-
ity, style, fit, workmanship and prices, which only exclusive
fur dealers can offer.

We devote all our energies, combined with our practical
experience, to the manufacturing of Fur Garments, and have
confidence that we can save our patrons money and supply
the best goods in the market.

All information regarding prices cheerfully given.

ROSS', 196 Dundas St. Phone 1319

QUICK SELLING
FOR
Saturday Fire Sale

Hydraulic Washers, were \$7.00, now \$1.00
Grindstone, ball-bearing, steel frame, \$5.00, now. \$3.50
Two only Vaulmere Washers, were \$6.00, now. \$3.25
Square-Point Shovels, were 90c, now 65c
Lawn Rakes, were 75c, now 40c
Lawn Mowers, were \$5.00, now \$2.00
Hay Cars, best \$5.50, now \$2.00
Tar Building Paper, was 60c, now 30c
Cement Pounders, were \$1.25, now 75c
Shovels, no handles, for stable use 5c
Men's Leather Mitts, lined and unlined. 15c to \$1.00
Food Choppers 85c
Oval Enamel Pudding Dishes 5c
Shears, regular 75c, for 40c
Shears, regular, 85c and 90c, for 50c
Galvanized Iron, 96x30, regular 85c, now 60c
Galvanized Iron, 72x30, regular 60c, now 40c
Lanterns, regular 75c, now 35c
Coffee Mills, regular \$1.25, now 65c
Horse Blankets, up from 90c

FOR KINDLING

Compared to wood it's cheaper
and a smarter starter for any
new fire—in furnace, range or
grate — and the only prompt
reviver for a dead one.

Consider charcoal in bulk to
replace wood kindling in chips or
strips or whatever you use.

\$7 worth—50 bushels—will serve
a big house all winter.

\$3 50 worth—25 bushels, deliv-
ered—will suffice for most homes.

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Let our rig call daily.
OUR SPECIALTY
HOME MADE BREAD
Phone 2390. 549 Hamilton Road.

AND QUICK LUNCH
Regular dinner from 11:45 to 2
o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.
Special Sunday Dinner

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

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Ask to see our Special Lines for
\$1.00 pair. Heavy English Kid

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