LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19817 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WESTERN FAIR SURPLUS IS $14,150 PROFIT THIS YEAR WAS OVER $3,000

London's Big Exhibition Is More Prosperous Than Was Hoped For—Officers Are Greatly Pleased—Annual Meeting Will Be Held on December 31.

The approximate statement which was submitted at the meeting of the Western Fair board this afternoon shows that the year was, taking it all round, the most prosperous the association has ever had.

The approximate profit from this year's exhibition is placed at $3,000, but it is expected that it will be slightly more.

This, added to the surpluses of previous years, will make the net surplus in the bank about $14,150.

More Money for Prizes.

In addition to this the board increased the prize list this year by $1,500, paying out altogether in prizes $13,392. They also spent $3,124 22 in improving the grounds and buildings, but out of this the city paid $1,500.

The dog and cat shows will, as far as can be estimated now, show handsome surpluses. Last year the profits amounted to $3,023 57. The gate receipts this year amount to $15,000, as against $15,212 last year.

Most Satisfactory.

"The approximate estimate is most satisfying," President W. J. Reid told The Advertiser today, "and the Western Fair was never in better shape."

"We really had a better year than last when everything is taken into consideration," said Secretary A. M. Hunt. "Notwithstanding the increased prize lists and the expenditure for improvements we will have fully $3,000 profits this year."

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting will be held on Dec. 31, instead of on the third Wednesday in February, as has been the case in the past. So far a number of the grants from outside associations have not been received, so that it is impossible to do anything more than prepare an approximate statement.

All the returns will, however, be in early next month, and Secretary Hunt will be able to complete his statement in time for the annual meeting.

GERMANY IS NOW LOOKING FOR FIGHT

Mr. E. Rechnitzer, of London Speaks of Conditions in Europe.

DENMARK EXPECTS WAR

Captain of Submarine in Copenhagen Harbor Sleeps in the Boat Every Night, Under Government Orders.

"Germany wants war with England," said Mr. E. Rechnitzer, of this city, who has recently returned from abroad.

Mr. Rechnitzer is well known as a London businessman, and is also engaged in business in Hamburg, Germany, where he has a large office. It is interesting to point out, too, that he at one time held the position of a colonel in a regiment in Denmark, his native land.

"While there I talked with a large number of representative people, and all are looking forward to war, and almost unanimously approve of it.

"The burdens of taxation are very great in that country. Every income is taxed as high as 10 per cent to support the armaments. In addition to this, there is a heavy land tax.

War Spirit Revived.

"Instead of killing the war spirit the taxation seems to have revived it.

"'The army and navy has cost us a lot of money,' they say. 'We should see some results.' Consequently they are anxious for a trial of strength between England and Germany. Even the poor people want it, although they feel crushed by the burden of taxation.

Denmark Expects War.

"War is expected by Denmark and other countries there. My brother is commander of the largest submarine in Denmark, and while I was there he was ordered to sleep on board every night. The impression was that war might come at any moment, and if it did come, Copenhagen would be likely to be attacked by either combatant.

"I was in Germany when Lord Northcliffe made his speech in Winnipeg, in which he stated that Germany could defeat England at the present time. It was copied in every paper in Germany, and produced much excitement. It was the topic of conversation in clubs and cafes, and on the streets. The Germans accepted the speech as a confirmation of their own opinions, that they could easily defeat Great Britain.

Feeling Is Intense.

"The feeling, as I said before, is very intense. It was fostered by the war spirit, encouraged by the Emperor, and made keen by the struggle for commercial supremacy.

"Internal conditions in Germany are becoming very bad. The cost of living is very high, and that fact does not make for peaceful conditions. Many Germans told me that it was either war or revolution. It can readily be guessed which will come."

NO PARDON LIKELY FOR MRS. ROBINSON

Commutation of Sentence Is Recommended by the Minister.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—It was stated at the justice department today that the case of Mrs. Robinson has not yet been dealt with. As previously stated, a commutation is recommended by the minister, and will, without doubt, be granted, but a full pardon, the Government says, is without precedent.

JOHN S. TOWNSEND BREAKS A LEG

Well-Known Local Traveller Suffers an Accident at Brantford.

Mr. John S. Townsend, the well-known traveller for the London Shoe Company, while boarding a train at Brantford, last evening, slipped and fell heavily, with the result that his leg was broken above the knee. He was brought to the city on the early morning train, and it at present in St. Joseph's Hospital, where the fracture was set by Dr. Tillmann.

THREE THOUSAND GALLONS OF OIL WAS LOST

Some Person Turned on the Tap at Stratford and Queen City Oil Co. Suffered.

Mr. C. W. McGuire, manager of the Queen City Oil Company, this city, reports that on Hallowe'en some miscreants turned on the taps of their oil storage tank at Stratford, and in the morning when the tank was inspected it was discovered that 3,000 gallons of oil had been lost.

The police are investigating.

MINISTER MAY SPEAK AT ST. ANDREW'S DINNER

Cordial Invitation Extended to Hon. Geo. P. Graham by the Society.

Hon. George P. Graham was invited this morning to speak at the annual banquet of St. Andrew's Society.

A deputation from the society, composed of Mr. George B. Gerrard, the president, Geo. M. Reid and Bert Beal, the secretary, waited upon him and asked him to come.

Mr. Graham is considering the matter, and will give a definite answer in a few days.

PEOPLE WILL DEMAND A PROPER PAVEMENT

Council Has the Power to Make Contractors Live Up to Agreement.

The King street pavement is going to be a source of trouble in the near future again.

The road is again in a most disgraceful condition, and the residents of the street are going to impress upon the board of works the necessity of the contractors, Blight & Fielder, keeping it in repair.

According to clause 10, of the contract, they agreed to keep the street in proper repair. This they have not done, and for sentimental reasons the board of works have not forced them to do so.

It is expected that the interested citizens will place the matter before the board of works, and ask that some action be taken to relieve the situation there.

MACHINERY ORDERED FOR M'GREGOR WELLS

Expected That It Will Be Placed Within a Few Days.

"Machinery for the development of power at the McGregor wells will be in operation within a week."

The above statement was made by one of the syndicate this afternoon, and he also announced that the experiment would undoubtedly prove a great success.

The company of which Mr. Oliver Baird, Parkhill; Mr. J. C. Baird, of Parkhill, and Mr. J. M. McEvoy are prominent members, have been drilling for some months, and have at last completed that portion of their work. An outlet for the water has been discovered, and with millions of gallons of water with a 300-foot drop, they are certain they can develop power at a small cost, and in abundant quantities.

The machinery is now on order, and will be placed within the coming week.

From a theoretical standpoint, the scheme is a success, and those who are behind it claim that it will work out just as satisfactorily in practice.

MAY BE INSANE.

Hamilton, Nov. 6.—W. Macklin, who last night went to Edwin Mills' house with a revolver and a bottle of poison threatening to kill his sweetheart, was this morning remanded by the police magistrate, to give the doctors a chance to inquire into his sanity.

CADETS TURN OUT.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Earl Grey, Tuesday next, the King's birthday, will review the cadet corps of the capitol, on Parliament Hill. The boys will turn out 800 strong and each corps will receive the King's colors from the Daughters of the Empire.

LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH MOTHER SAW HIM IN FLAMES

Earl Deadman Died Today as Result of Terrible Injuries—Fire Was Speedily Overcome But Not Before Little Fellow Had Sustained Awful Burns.

Earl Deadman, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Deadman, of lot 48, concession 2, of Westminster Township, died this morning about 4 o'clock, from burns which he received yesterday.

Mr. Deadman stated to The Advertiser that his wife went out to the barn about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving the little fellow playing about the house.

In less than five minutes she saw him coming down the kitchen steps with his clothes in a blaze.

As quickly as possible she snatched up an old piece of matting and rolled it about the child, and succeeded in smothering the flames.

Dr. Routledge was called from Lambeth, and on his arrival found that the child was badly burned about the head and upper part of the body.

No Chance of Recovery.

One arm was in a terrible condition. From the first there was little chance that the child's life could be saved, but everything possible was done to alleviate his agony.

Earl was the youngest of the family, and besides his parents is survived by two brothers, Emerson and Allan, and two sisters, May and Verna.

The funeral, which will be of a private nature, will be held on Monday morning to Delaware Cemetery.

DETROIT IS GETTING HUGE SUM THAT SHOULD BE SPENT HERE

At Least a Quarter of a Million Dollars in Hard Cash Spent in City of Straits by Excursionists From London Last Summer.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a cool quarter of a million, in good, hard cash. That is an approximate estimate of the sum that Londoners spent in Detroit this summer as a result of the 22 excursions that were run from this city to the City of the Straits. London businessmen estimate the above amount as a loss to themselves. Some of them place the amount spent in Detroit at even a higher figure. As nearly as the railway officials can estimate they carried between twelve and fifteen thousand people to Detroit from London. Railwaymen freely admit that they never in all their experience remember such a series of excursions to the American city.

"There was hardly a Saturday from the 24th of May until a month ago that we didn't have an excursion train running to Detroit from London," said a Grand Trunk official this afternoon. "We had good crowds on every one of them, too."

Local businessmen claim that Detroit is able to work the railroad to give a special excursion rate that no other city is able to obtain. This they claim is decidedly unfair. They also claim that the amount of goods purchased on the American side and smuggled through is astonishing, if the real figures were obtainable.

Means Much Smuggling.

It is well known that any number of London women bought outfit after outfit in Detroit. New dresses of the latest American designs, and all the latest millinery was imported to the value of thousands of dollars. In addition to the above, more expensive articles, small things, were purchased and brought across in enormous quantities. Many things in the line of drugs and notions are to be obtained across the line in the big department stores much more cheaply than they can be bought here, and the excursionists, according to many people, certainly bought them. Shoes, it is stated, were also purchased largely, and it was a common practice for both men and women to wear their old shoes across and come home resplendent in a brand new pair. Women are also stated to have purchased gloves and hosiery in large lots, not only for themselves, but for friends. It is well known that nearly every man who went over to Detroit and who smoked secured big supplies of his favorite brand, and got them across as best he could. Detroit boarding-houses and hotels were at times filled to overflowing with guests, and this was particularly true at the time the world's series baseball games were being played. No less than nine special trains went through London en route to Detroit when the series opened. Two of them were from this city, and carried nearly 1,500 fans. It has been stated that fully $25,000 of London money changed hands in bets on the world's series games. This, of course, was not all at a loss; in fact, it is freely stated that the Canadians rather more than got the better of Detroit enthusiasts by backing Pittsburg.

REAL ESTATERS APPROVED LIST

Names Decided Upon By the Special Committee for the Municipal Election.

SUNDAY CAR QUESTION

Resolution Is Adopted to the Effect That There are Fifty Thousand People in London Now.

At last night's meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association, the report of the committee which has been working with other committees to select a municipal slate, was submitted, together with the names that have so far been chosen, and the list was unanimously approved of by the members present.

The real estaters are a unit in wanting a slate presented that does not include a single member of the present council, not on the ground that all the aldermen are unworthy of re-election, but because there have been so many requests for an entirely new slate.

It is also the opinion of the association that it is not necessary for them to include present members of the council on their slate, as the friends of the aldermen will, if they want them to run, see to it that they are nominated, and the citizens will have a chance of voting for them if they care to do so.

The Kindergartens.

There was considerable discussion concerning the move of the board of education in regard to kindergartens, and the opinion of the members is summed up in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the R. E. O. A., thank the school trustees who were instrumental in the reorganizing of the staff of kindergarten teachers, and would ask the trustees if it would not be possible to cancel the office of kindergarten director, and such duties now performed by said director to be performed by Inspector Edwards."

City's Population.

The following resolution was also passed:

"Resolved, that this association believe that our city has a population large enough to submit the Sunday car bylaw—50,000—notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, as would be shown if a proper canvass were taken."

TOO MUCH RUBBER.

Millville, Mass., Nov. 5. — The United States Rubber Company's boot mill here will be shut down next week for an indefinite period for the purpose of curtailing production. Eight hundred hands will be thrown out of work.

NEW STORY PAGE, 14

A new story, "Madame's Ward," by Pauline Beverly, begins in this issue on page 14.

It is clean, wholesome, and has a well-constructed plot, which rivets the attention.

The scenes are laid chiefly in rural England, which the writer thoroughly knows.

"Madame's Ward" can be recommended to all readers of The Advertiser.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE IN SECRET CAMPAIGN

Attempt Will Be Made to Keep All Postoffices Closed on Sunday.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A most determined attempt is being made by the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada to have every postoffice in the Dominion closed on Sundays, and the alliance is now secretly preparing to spring this new demand upon the Dominion Government. The campaign is being conducted with the greatest secrecy, and every members of the alliance is asked to "not make public in any way the proposed action." Every minister of the gospel throughout Canada has been sent a letter by Rev. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, with instructions to secure as much information and evidence as possible and to send it in to headquarters. The letters arrived in Winnipeg this morning, and one was secured by a correspondent from a local minister.

In the letter it is stated there is no doubt that it is a great convenience to have the postoffices opened on Sundays, but it is claimed the attendant evils outweigh any convenience. If the postoffices are closed on Sundays, it will make a very great difference to local businessmen. Every Sunday there is always a large number calling for mail, and the office is never empty.

NEW POWER COMPANY

$250,000 Cornwall Concern After a Dominion Charter.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Cornwall is to have a big power company, if Parliament, at its next session, incorporates the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $250,000, which is applying for a Dominion charter. Notice of the application is contained in Canada Gazette today.

CAUGHT IN SWELLS.

Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 6.—Caught in the heavy swells from a passing towboat, three young pipe line men employed by the Standard Oil Company, were drowned today when their skiff overturned. A fourth member of the party saved himself by clinging to the side of the small boat. The dead are Clarence and Herbert Johns, brothers, of Morgantown, and Charles Knotts, of Newton, Pa.

FIFTY-SIX NAMES ARE SUBMITTED

Many More Will Be Put Forward Before Nominations for Municipal Slate Close.

MAYORALTY SITUATION

Names of Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., and Hon. Adam Beck Are Mentioned—Mr. Little Approached.

Nominations for the combined slate of the Real Estate Owners' Association and Board of Trade will be received up to Monday noon, and on Monday evening balloting for the prospective candidates will be commenced.

Already 56 names have been submitted, and it is probable that many more will be added before the nominations close.

From what can be learned the names of Mr. George C. Gibbons, K. C., and Hon. Adam Beck are mentioned for the position of mayor.

Mr. Beck's Eligibility.

A committee from the Real Estate Owners' Association are to interview City Solicitor Meredith regarding the eligibility of Mr. Beck for the position. He is at the present time a city contractor, owing to his interest in the water plant, but it is understood that he can assign his contracts and then become a candidate for the mayoralty. It was also rumored today that Mr. Beck would become a candidate provided he can make these assignments.

Mr. Gibbons is acceptable to a large section of the committee, and his name is mentioned equally with that of Mr. Beck.

Mr. Little Approached.

An attempt was made to have Mr. J. W. Little run either for the mayoralty or the utilities board, but so far such efforts have resulted in failure. He would not give his consent to run for any office, although it is still hoped that he will again give the city in an unofficial way the benefit of his unique municipal experience and business acumen.

From what can be learned, the committee will not indorse the candidature of any of the present council. A section of the Board of Trade is in favor of Ald. Beattie, and another section is in favor of Ald. Ferguson. It is also stated by friends of both these candidates that there will be a keen debate when the sub-committee of the Board of Trade reports again to the board.

The Labor Men.

The withdrawal of the Trades and Labor Council representatives has complicated matters somewhat. It was expected that this body would assist in placing candidates before the electors, but they have withdrawn. It is understood however, that some of the candidates mentioned by the labor committee will be indorsed.

More interest is being taken in the movement than was first anticipated.

A Full Slate.

Practicaly a full slate will be run for the council, the utilities board and the board of education.

In connection with the council it is also rumored that practically all of the members will face the music. Some of them intended retiring, but in face of the present agitation it is said they will take another chance.

Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Beattie and Mr. C. M. R. Graham have not withdrawn from the mayoralty contest. The two former will probably remain to the finish, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Graham will run.

Mayor Stevely may run for the utilities board. It is not considered at all probable that he will consider the mayoralty.

BUILDING PERMITS ARE STILL GOING

Total for First Week of November Is $8,355.

The first week of November shows that thirteen building permits have been taken out, for a total of $8,355. The majority of them are for small buildings and repairs.

The most important was that of the Battle Creek Health Food Company, for a four-story addition to their plant on Grey street, to cost $2,500.

H. S. Wilson took out permits for two brick-veneer residences on Tecumseh avenue, to cost $1,000 each.

NOT ENOUGH TRANSFERS

And in Consequence Many Were Obliged to Pay Two Fares.

Many people had to pay two street car fares last night in order to reach their home after witnessing the final performance of the St. John's Minstrels. A carload of people came down town aboard an Oxford car, and when it was time for transferring the information was received from the conductor that his transfers were limited and would not go round. Among the passengers were many ladies and children who had to either walk home or pay another fare.

TOMORROW—MILDER.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Nov. 6—8 a.m.

Today—Light to moderate winds; fine; not much change in temperature.

Sunday—Moderate to fresh east and south winds; fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Today. Min.	Yesterday. Low.	High.
London	44	..	25	49
Victoria	54	54	56	50
Calgary	32	28	30	44
Winnipeg	34	32	30	42
Port Arthur	34	30	30	50
Parry Sound	32	30	26	42
Toronto	40	28	30	51
Ottawa	32	32	34	40
Montreal	38	34	36	42
Quebec	32	30	30	40
Father Point	56	38	..	..
Dawson	..	..	4	14
Vancouver	..	..	46	47
Edmonton	..	..	14	32
Battleford	..	..	18	38
Prince Albert	..	..	16	40
Qu'Appelle	..	..	36	50
St. John	..	..	42	48
Halifax	..	..	40	46

WEATHER NOTES.

The pressure is now decidedly high from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic, and a shallow depression covers the Northwest States.

Fine weather prevails generally in Canada, with the prospects of colder conditions for the Western Provinces.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S CRITICISM DOESN'T WORRY HON. MR. GRAHAM

Minister of Railways Was in London Today and Spoke to The Advertiser of the Intercolonial Railway—Will Speak for Mr. Duncan C. Ross in West Middlesex.

Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways and canals, is not worrying over the criticism of Lord Northcliffe that the Intercolonial was one of the worst-managed roads he had ever seen. Mr. Graham passed through the city at noon today in his private car to Strathroy, where he will speak this evening.

"Lord Northcliffe travelled over the road at the time of the heavy washouts in the east," said Mr. Graham, in conversation with The Advertiser. "At that time, portions of the roadbed were washed completely away, making it impossible to operate the roads properly. I fancy his lordship passed over it at that time, and found it in a somewhat disorganized condition owing to the storms.

What Travellers Say.

"However, I have asked commercial travellers, who are, after all, the best barometers as to the operation of the road, and they state that it was never better handled than during the past year. These men do not travel spasmodically over the I. C. R., but are on the road constantly. That to me is much more satisfactory information than that given by a person who goes over the road but once.

"I have also had reports submitted to me from large shippers, as to how their freight was being handled, and in all cases the reports have bene satisfactory. They claim that it is being handled rapidly and well. That is another source of satisfaction to me.

On Time.

"Lord Northcliffe, in comparison, stated that the C. P. R. took him across the continent on time. I have had the same experience. The C. P. R. is a well-managed road, but I have gone across the continent 36 hours late. That was due to accident, of course, just as was the case with our road. Lord Northcliffe, so far as I can learn, has little sympathy with any attempt to run public utilities by the Government, and perhaps his criticism is tempered by that belief.

"Everything is in good shape for the opening of Parliament. I am going to assist Mr. Duncan C. Ross for a couple of days, and on Tuesday I will go to North Essex, and back to Ottawa for the opening of the House on Thursday."

SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE COLLEGIATE

And High Schools of Middlesex Offered by Mr. J. I. Carter, of Sarnia.

VALUE OF $300 A YEAR

Praiseworthy Move Which Is Highly Acceptable to the London Board of Education.

Scholarships to the value of $300 per annum were offered to the board of education yesterday for competition among the high schools and collegiates of the county of Middlesex, by Mr. J. I. Carter, of Sarnia, president and manager of the Empire Salt Company of that place. Of course, the board accepted the offer, and Mr. Carter was extended the thanks of the city for his most generous offer.

Mr. Carter's letter was as follows:

"Mr. R. M. McElheran,

"Secretary of the Board of Education, London, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—Feeling assured that a great deal of good may be accomplished by encouraging and stimulating the pupils in the various high schools and Collegiate Institutes of the province to make the best use of their opportunities, I have decided to offer five scholarships for competition in the county of Middlesex, and it is my intention, if the beneficial results expected be realized, to take the necessary steps to make the awards perpetual. I would ask you, with the approval of your board, to be kind enough to advise the teachers and pupils by placing in your schools a copy of the conditions herewith inclosed. Sincerely yours,

J. I. CARTER."

A Generous Offer.

"The offer is a most generous one," said Mr. Westervelt. "I am sure we are grateful to Mr. Carter, and thank him sincerely for his very kind offer."

The secretary was instructed to write him and inform him of the board's acceptance.

The first scolarship has a value of $100, the second $80, the third $60, the fourth $40, and the fifth $20.

Open to Middlesex.

The positions will be decided by the department of education at the annual examinations in July, and will be for matriculation.

The competition will be open to the high schools of the county, including the London Collegiate, the Strathroy Collegiate, the Glencoe, Parkhill and Lucan high schools.

Principal McCutcheon, of the local Collegiate, has the conditions of the awards in his possession at the present time, and they will be placed in a conspicuous place in the Collegiate.

Routine business was transacted at the board meeting.

Among those present were Trustees Westervelt, Weekes, Strong, Graham, Wyckoff, Magan, Teasdell, Principal McCutcheon, Inspector Edwards and Secretary McElheran.

NO YELLOW LABOR

The Grand Trunk Pacific Has Made No Application.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 6.—The Conservative press having alleged that Mr. Wm. Wainwright, of the G. T. P., publicly stated that the company desires yellow labor to complete its contract in time, and that Premier McBride is the only obstacle to the company getting such labor, Mr. Wainwright, in a statement to the press, says he never uttered such a remark, and declares the company has never asked any government to be allowed to use yellow labor and has no intention of doing so, but as white labor is scarce the contract cannot be completed in time.

Less than three weeks remain until polling day, and no voters' list is obtainable by the Liberal party.

Mr. John Oliver, the Liberal leader, this morning made a formal request of the Government officers for copies of the lists, but was told they were not ready yet.

Tooth-Drawing Fatal.

James Rooke, of Culloden, died on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., from blood-poisoning, following the extraction of a tooth.

NOW WITHIN 80 OF THAT 50,000

Sunday Car Advocates Are Hopeful That Mr. Grant Will Make Declaration.

MUST TAKE A CENSUS

If the Present Move Is Blocked — Situation in the Battle for Cars Is Growing Interesting.

If Assessment Commissioner Grant makes a declaration that the city of London has a population of 50,000, a vote on the question of Sunday cars for London will be taken in January.

If he does not, under the act the Government must order a census to be taken, and the city will have to pay for it. This is the situation, as far as can be learned.

And if the city has to pay for the census it will mean an expenditure of between $600 and $800.

So there you are.

Mr. Grant Interviewed.

This morning Rev. J. G. Stuart and Rev. James Rollins, of the Lord's Day Alliance, waited on Mr. Grant and laid their side of the case before the assessment commissioner. It is understood he told them what is contained above, although when seen by The Advertiser he was very careful and refused to make any statement.

It is said that Mr. Grant has prepared a document which shows that the population is just 80 short of 50,000.

But it has been pointed out to him that he has overlooked a large number of pupils at the Collegiate, who go home during the holidays. Also a number at the business colleges, and further, a number at the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

The Students.

There are about 162 students at the Collegiate who come from the outside. Half of these, it is said, go home at night, but the other half remain in London with relatives, or at boarding-houses.

Counting these, it is said, that the population will be shown to be over 50,000.

Closely questioned by The Advertiser, however, Mr. Grant stated that he was afraid the whole question would have to go over till next year.

The Sunday car people say that if this is done they will demand their rights under the act, and will ask for a census.

The responsibility for incurring this bill of $600 or $800, they say, will be on the anti-car people.

LABOR TURNS THE TABLES ON DEAKIN

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 5.—During the debate in the committee of the Federal House of Representatives yesterday, Harper (Victoria) moved an amendment to the Government scheme for per capita payments to the States, and declared there was a general want of confidence in the Government. The amendment was carried by the chairman's casting vote.

Premier Deakin overturned the labor ministry early in the year on the question of imperial defence. Now the tables are turned again. He had a patchwork Government.

HYDRO PHONE GANG REACHED THE CITY

The gang of men in charge of constructing the telephone system in connection with the Niagara power scheme, arrived in this city yesterday and have commenced work.

There are ten men in the gang and the line will be rushed through.

The cross trees for the transmission lines have also arrived here, and are being teamed to points along Hamilton road.

In the city men are putting up the poles for distribution, the east end having been reached a few days ago.

—Contractor Whiting has a number of men at work giving Victoria Park its fall clean-up. Next week he will begin to plant some 8,000 choice tulip and narcissus bulbs in the park, and leave it in good shape for the coming of spring.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

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

BELLEVUE AVENUE—A NEW SURVEY, RUNNING SOUTH FROM GRAND AVENUE, OPPOSITE CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE. THERE ARE ONLY 12 LOTS IN THIS SURVEY, AND THEY ARE ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY, AS THEY ARE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, AND A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE NICE BEARING FRUIT AND SHADE TREES ON THEM. CALL AT ONCE AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE.

ASKIN STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 42x160 feet. Price $3,700. Call for particulars.

HALE STREET—1½-story brick, concrete and cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, piped for furnace, piped for gas; lot 35x157 feet. Call for particulars.

EUCLID AVENUE—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms; lot 50x160 feet. Price $1,200.

WELLINGTON ROAD — 1½-story cement block, 4 bedrooms, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures. Call for particulars.

TO LET—846 Colborne street, modern conveniences, newly papered. $16.00.

640 ACRES in Saskatchewan for sale or exchange for city property.

EDWARD STREET — 2-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 33.4x129 feet. Price $2,400.

CLARENCE STREET — Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 45x110 feet, $1,500.

BLACKFRIARS STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas. Lot 41x165 feet. Price $1,100.

HILL STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn, gas; lot 60x198 feet. Price, $2,100.

TECUMSEH AVENUE — Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $1,800.

TRAFALGAR STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures; lot 35x105 feet. Price, $1,650.

TO LET — DOCTOR'S OFFICE ON QUEEN'S AVENUE. FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY. CALL AT ONCE AND GET PARTICULARS.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x250 feet. Call for particulars.

HELLMUTH AVENUE — 1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. Price, $3,300. Call for particulars.

FORTY-THREE ACRES, clay and black loam, close to city limits; ten minutes' walk to street cars, will divide into 20 and 23 acres; no buildings. $100 per acre. A great bargain.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, good cellar, gas and fixtures, lot 31x80 feet. Price, $2,700.

WORTLEY ROAD—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, cellar, lot 34.6x225 feet. Price, $1,240.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement foundation, 9 rooms, piped for gas, lot 31x208 feet. Price, $1,250.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, semi-detached, a splendid location; lot 72x121 feet. Call for particulars.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, good cellar, lot 33x135 feet. Price, $2,500.

LESLIE STREET — Two-story solid brick, 7 rooms, hard water inside, good cellar, stable, lot 67x129 feet. Price, $1,650.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Price, $2,350.

QUEBEC STREET—Brick cottage, lot 49.8x150 feet. Price, $1,400.

EGERTON STREET—New frame cottage, brick pillars, brick cellar, 7 rooms, water and sink in house, lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,850. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT ON HYMAN STREET. Call for particulars.

EIGHT AND ONE-THIRD ACRES—Only ten minutes' walk from Springbank; new story and half frame house, soil clay and gravelly loam. A first-class place for market garden. $2,000.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ACRES, near Lambeth; a first-class property and splendid buildings. Call and get particulars.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 27.6x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

FIFTY ACRES, near Westminster Station; a good, clean farm, with good buildings, five acres of hardwood bush. A snap. Reduced to $3,900.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

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

THIRTY ACRES, market garden and poultry farm; brick cottage, good barn and poultry houses, splendid lot of fruit; two miles to market. Only $4,100.

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

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 46x100 feet. Price, $1,250.

VACANT LOTS on Nelson street, 60x200 feet. Price, $600.

SIX ACRES, sand and gravel pit. Only a short distance from city limits. The best sand and gravel for cement blocks and building. Frame house, on brick foundation, barn, poultry house, two good wells. A money-maker. Owner selling on account of poor health. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN on farm and city property, at 5 per cent and 5½ per cent.

TO LET, HIGH STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, good stable, 1 acre of land; $20 and water rates. Call for particulars.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Splendid lots, 33x133 feet. $125 each.

WANTED—FARMS FOR SALE, near London. We have a great number of inquiries. If you have a farm you want to sell list it with us.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end.

ALSO LOTS IN EVERY PART OF CITY.

FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

The Unsuccessful Farmer

There are very few failures among farmers in Ontario compared with the failures in other occupations. We have for sale farms in Ontario which will produce in a few years more than enough to pay for their purchase price. Before buying get our lists of farms for sale, sent free to any address.

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

No. 6217—50 acres in the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, drained by tile drains, small orchard, 1½-story frame house on stone foundation, frame barn 28x40, situated 1 mile to school and church, 4½ miles to Granton market and R. R. station, 1 mile to postoffice. Price $2,500.

Remember the sale of the Robert Dreaney farm on the premises, the north half of lot No. 6, in the third concession of London Township, on Monday, the 8th day of November, at two o'clock.

No. 6156—225 acres in the Township of Albemarle, in the County of Bruce; soil clay loam, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 46x62, 24-foot posts with basement; situated 2¼ miles to school, 12 miles to Wiarton market, R. R. station, 2¼ miles to postoffice. Price $1,100.

The Robert Dreaney farm is a splendid clay and gravelly loam. It is 5 miles from London market, and opposite the farm and summer home of V. Cronyn, Esq., of this city. $3,000.

No. 6153—85 acres in the Township of South Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk, soil sandy and clay loam, 10 acres pine and maple timber, 3 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, stone cellar, barn 52x62, other outbuildings, situated 1¼ miles to school, 4 miles to Port Rowan market, R. R. station and postoffice. Price,

See the Robert Dreaney farm, the north half of lot 6, concession 3, London Township, and attend the sale on Monday, the 8th of November, at 2 o'clock.

No. 6151—300 acres in the Township of Nelson, in the County of Halton, soil clay loam, 100 acres mixed timber valued at $8,000, drained by open drains, 12 acres apple orchard, a quantity of other fruit, 1½-story stone house 30x40, barn ridge roof on stone foundation, with stables underneath, 50x100, in good repair, other outbuildings, situated ¼ mile to school, 12 miles to Hamilton, 5½ miles to Tansley R. R. station, 2 miles to postoffice.

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

Money to Lend

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

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696. LONDON, ONT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Real Estate

Hereunder are bargains for quick buyers.

Quebec Street—2-story brick, contains 7 rooms, furnace, soft water. $200 cash down, balance $15 per month.

Elias Street—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, city and soft water. Lot 50x133 feet. Price $1,900. Small payment down.

Princess Avenue — 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern improvements. Nice stable. Price $2,200. Easy terms.

Central Avenue—2½-story semi-detached brick, 10 rooms, modern and up-to-date. Excellent situation. Price $5,700.

Building Lots

A few lots in "Home-Hurst" survey, adjoining Chesley Avenue School. Money advanced to build houses thereon.

Loans

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,

No. 423 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

MR. C. H. ARMITAGE, Outside Representative. 93tf-t

FOR SALE—200-ACRE FARM, BANK barn, two threshing floors, stone stables under, frame house, driveshed and outbuildings, orchard, about 100 acres under cultivation. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, as the farm must be sold and cannot be held for a high price. Apply to McKillop & Murphy, solicitors, London. 5-1-t 88-1

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE, 2 Ridgeway; easy terms. Apply 40 Becher street. 5n-ty

KNOLLWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms. For sale cheap. Monthly payments or to let. 87tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BUILDING LOTS IN EAST END, $10 cash, balance monthly; no interest, no taxes. J. W. G. Winnett, Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—TWO CORNER PROPERTIES, 4 acres, with brick house, barn, orchard, 3¾ acres pasture; both suitable to cut into lots; fine, healthy situation; $3,500 takes both. Apply A. or E. Bremner, corner Byron road and Francis street, West London. 99k-t

MODERN BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE, Hellmuth avenue. Apply 335 King street. 16c

FARM FOR SALE—LOT 12, CON. 3, Westminster Township, 100 acres; one of the nicest farms in Westminster; good buildings, good bush. Apply H. Raison, Wilton Grove P. O. 15n

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES CHOICE land, ten-room house, barn, strawberries, raspberries and other fruit; near Lambeth. Apply G. F. Thornicroft, Lambeth. 14un

TEN-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, LARGE lot, good stable; bargain if sold at once. Apply George Lewis, 525 Quebec street. 12n

A NICE LITTLE MARKET GARDEN—Orchard, good land, brick house; price low; terms easy. W. I. Spettigue, 259 Hill street.

FOR SALE—175-ACRE FARM, LOTS 4 and 5, con. 7, London Township; good buildings. Apply F. Fitzgerald, Ballymote. 100un

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS —A new 1½-story frame house on Piccadilly street; a bargain. Apply 907 Colborne street. 3tf

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN Ontario, well watered and well built on; only few miles from London; will sell or exchange for city property. Apply S. S. Johnson, 846 Dundas. 59tf

Motorboat service has been introduced on the Viga Canal, from Mexico City to Lake Xochimilco, the trip being made in about three hours.

ANDERSON & HATCH

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROOM 22, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS. Phone 2322

$1,500—Wellington street, brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, gas, piped for furnace, 3 years old, in first-class condition. This house has been reduced from $1,800 in order to make a speedy sale as the parties are leaving the city.

$3,200—Waterloo street, one of the nicest houses in the city in the best residential part.

$3,000—London South, one of the most complete 1½-story brick houses that can be built; new. Owner leaving city.

Askin street—Two-story modern brick house. Must be sold as the owned lives in the West.

$900—Frame cottage, new. Terms $25, balance to suit.

$1,200—Paul street, 1½-story frame, barn and two lots.

$1,900—Hamilton road, 1½-story brick, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, 3 bedrooms, gas, hard and soft water, good workshop. Must be sold as owner is going West.

$1,750—St. James street, frame cottage, heated by hot water.

$1,000—Two-thirds of an acre of land and new cottage, just outside of city limits.

$2,000—Wharncliffe road, 1½-story frame, 5 bedrooms, bath, closet and furnace; lot 50x250.

$1,300—2½ acres, frame house, good barn, just outside the city limits. A good investment, and at the present time this place is earning a good rate of interest.

$2,500—40 acres, bank barn, frame house, 5 acres bush, 10 miles from London. A cheap property.

Christie street—7 lots at $6.50 per foot and $6 per foot.

Regent street—1 lot, $6 per foot.

Corner Mary street and Asylum side road—2 lots. Price $550; terms $50 cash.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000—Fancy goods and business in city; rent $50 per month.

$750—Corner grocery doing a good business.

$175—Grocery stock, rent $6.50 per month.

$800—Store and dwelling; general stock; $2,500.

$3,700—General store, stock and dwelling, Middlesex County.

$2,000—Grocery, confectionery and bakery. Rent of dwelling, store, stable and bakeshop, $23 per month.

$5,000—General stock in good village to exchange for a farm in Middlesex County.

$2,000—Licensed hotel in good village, 9 bedrooms, etc.

$3,000—Stock of tinware, stoves, etc., now employing 8 hands.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Our lots on Ridout street, South London, are on a high elevation, suitable for first-class houses. We have the cheapest lots in the immediate neighborhood.

RIDOUT STREET, SOUTH LONDON—New 2-story red brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price $3,800.

HILL STREET—A splendid frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 33x165 feet. Price $1,100.

NELSON STREET — A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price $2,750.

DESIRABLE LOTS CORNER OF RIDOUT AND BRUCE STREETS.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH — Four acres, new 1½-story brick house, all modern improvements, frame barn, county taxes. Electric cars pass this property.

LORNE AVENUE—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 50x150 feet, at a bargain.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1¾-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 258x224 feet, at a low figure, if closed at once.

KITCHENER AVENUE — A new 1½-story brick house, 6 rooms, lot 35x117 feet. Price, $1,600. Cheap.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD AND OXFORD street—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom, large cellars, good lot. Price, $2,000.

WORTLEY ROAD—New two-story red brick house, 8 room, all modern improvements, good lot. Price reduced.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, two kitchens, good lot. Price, $3,000.

ELIAS STEET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

RENWICK AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price, $2,500. Inspect at once.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating. Price reduced. Call if you want a bargain.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near the park—A handsome new brick residence, 10 rooms, hot water heating. Price, $5,500.

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

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

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

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

COLBORNE STREET, near Oxford street—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 38x220 feet. Get our price.

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

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

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

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

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

DR. JEFFERY PRESIDENT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was Elected By Acclamation at the Annual Meeting Held Last Night

The annual meeting of the London Horticultural Society was held in the Public Library Building last night, with the president, Mr. R. W. Rennie, in the chair. There was an exceptionally good attendance.

After the minutes of the previous annual meeting had been read and approved, the directors' report for the year ending Oct. 1, was read by the secretary, and showed a very gratifying state of affairs. Flower shows had been held in June and August that had proved a great success in every way. Members of the association had been supplied with bulbs and periodicals, which had been found to be a very wise action. Distribution of seed had also been made to people in outlying parts of the province, in this way conducing to the advance of horticulture in places where it might otherwise be impossible. Distributions had also been made to the school children in an effort to foster an appreciation of such work.

A Competition Assured.

The directors expressed their appreciation of the grant given by the Provincial Government, and also of the action of Hon. Adam Beck in donating $200 for prizes in a lawn and garden competition or such purposes as the association deemed best for the betterment of the general attractiveness of the city.

A retrogressive step had, they felt, been taken when the city council did not appoint a park commissioner to systematize the work of beautifying the city.

The directors also expressed their deep sorrow in the death of the late Mr. Pearce, who was for so many years an active member of the association, and who had done so much by his energetic work towards beautifying the streets and parks of the city.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed the association to be in a very favorable financial position. The receipts amounted to $1,304 23, and the disbursements to $907 13. There is a further liability outstanding of $25, as a grant for competition at the Collegiate, which has not yet been awarded.

Officers Elected.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President—Dr. Jeffery, elected by acclamation.

First Vice-President—Mr. J. H. Bowman.

Second Vice-President — Mr. S. Baker.

Directors—Messrs. John Payne, C. L. Jeffery, J. H. Morgan, H. Bapty, Wm. Moore, Charles Gilbert, W. H. Liddicoatt, W. E. Saunders, John Macpherson.

Delegates to the Western Fair—J. H. Bowman and John Paine.

Delegate to Ontario Horticultural Association—Wm. Gammage and W. H. Liddicoatt.

Auditors—Mr. C. P. Butler and Mr. W. H. Hamilton.

Mr. John Paine moved that Mr. C. J. Fox be made an honorary member of the society for life.

"Mr. Fox," he said, "was one of the greatest lovers of flowers he had ever known." Mr. Wm. Moore seconded the motion, and spoke heartily of the service Mr. Fox had been to the society. The motion was unanimously carried.

A grant of $50 as an honorarium was tendered to the secretary-treasurer for his services during the year.

Get $400 Fom Council.

The secretary, Mr. W. W. Gammage, suggested during the evening that in the matter of Mr. Beck's gift of $200 for the beautifying of the city, the association might add an equal amount, and they could then go to the city council and ask them to give another $400.

This amount, he thought, might be profitably used in beautifying the breakwater along the river front from Oxford to Dundas street. No action, however, was taken on this matter for the present.

USED DISTRESS SIGNAL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5. — Because he gave the distress signal of a secret society in court today, Adolph Moskovitz, plaintiff in litigation, involving a small amount of money, was sent to prison for contempt of court.

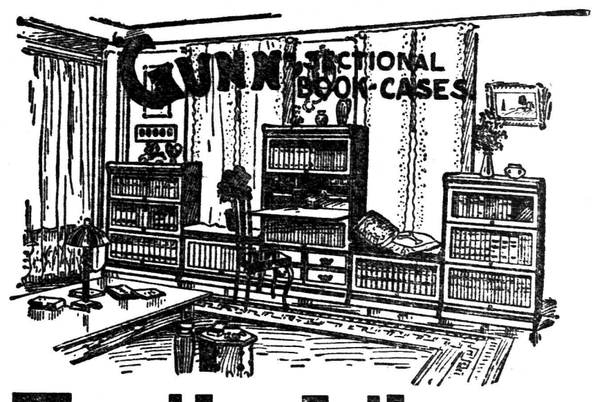
He was detected giving signs to the jurors, and was asked for an explanation by Judge Kinsey. He informed the judge that the sign was that used by a secret order of which he is a member when assistance was needed. The case was a simple one, and after the jury had returned a verdict in Moskovitz's favor, he was taken into custody by order of the judge.

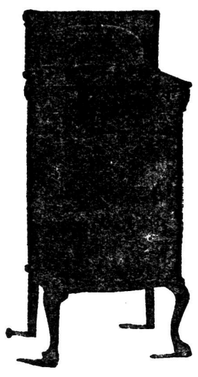
In committing him for contempt, Judge Kinsey gave Moskovitz a lecture, and said the secret order should make an example of him.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED. WEATHER PROBS: FINE AND MILD SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Draperies and Lace Curtains on Third Floor

From day to day since the opening of these departments new things have been added to our stocks and the new and spacious display rooms were never so interesting and attractive as at the present time. This floor is well worthy of a visit and will repay you even if you take it only from an educational standpoint. Our model furnished home is ready for your inspection. Here you may pick up some ideas in furnishing which you can put into practical use in your own home, the hanging of a curtain or the draping of a window. See the old-fashioned lambrequins that were in vogue in our great grandmother's days, and are coming back with the quaint furniture of the good old times.





Mahogany Music Cabinet

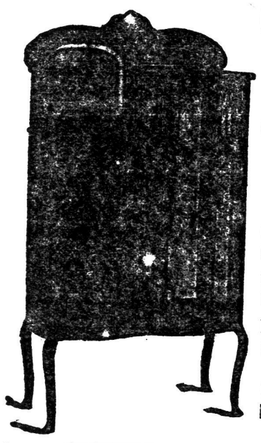
This Cabinet is solid mahogany, with British bevel mirror, and stands 51 inches high and 22 inches wide. A pretty piece of furniture for

$22.50

For the Library

We have every confidence in recommending the Gunn Sectional Bookcase for either home or office use. Simplicity, convenience, durability and high standard of construction are its essential points. The sections fit perfectly together, giving the appearance of one solid piece of furniture. The doors are roller-bearing and removable, making cleaning possible without removing the books. This and many other exclusive features make the Gunn Sectional Bookcase what it is claimed to be, the best on the market.

Examine this case in our Furniture Department.



Combination Parlor CABINET

MAHOGANY

This Cabinet stands 63 inches high, with bevel mirrors and 2 plate glass shelves, bottom of Cabinet plush-covered. A very pretty parlor piece for

$30.00



MAHOGANY.

Parlor Table

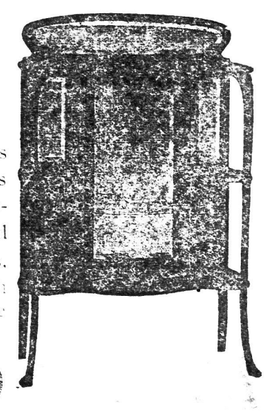
This pretty little Parlor Table, as shown in cut, is very artistic in design and a very pretty parlor piece, for

$17.50

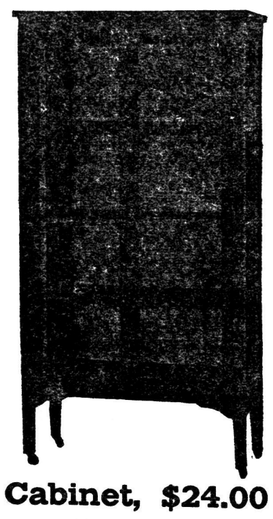
Mahogany Parlor Cabinet

This Cabinet stands 56 inches high and is 36 inches wide, British bevel mirrors and plate glass shelves, bottom covered with plush. A handsome piece,

$29.00



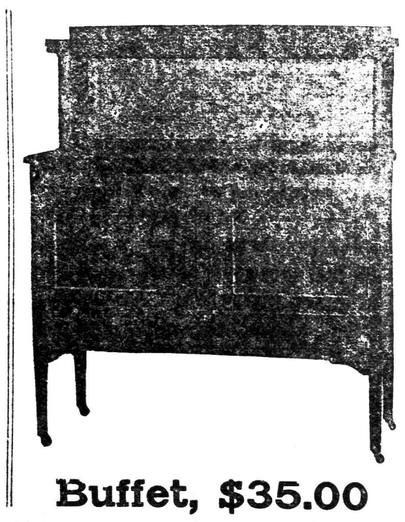
Sheritan Design Mahogany Dining-Room Pieces



Cabinet, $24.00



Extension Table, $25.00



Buffet, $35.00

This Dining-Room Set consists of Buffet, China Cabinet and Extension Table, as shown above; also a Side Table, six Dining Chairs and One Arm Chair, to complete the set, and represents one of the most handsome Dining-Room Sets we have seen at the price and quite equal in appearance to many at much higher prices.

(THIRD FLOOR)

Have a free cup of McLaren's Coffee, and taste the delicious Jellies.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Free Demonstration — McLaren's Coffee and Jellies, opposite east side elevators.

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS

Ought to be ordered next week if you are thinking of sending any to England or Australia. We have five sample books to show you.

THE MALLAGH BOOKSHOP

183 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 366.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND | **Twice Today** | **A. J. SMALL, SOLE PROPRIETOR**

HENRY WOODRUFF IN The Prince of Tonight

PRICES---Matinee, 25c to $1.00. Night, 25c to $1.50.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8. A GUARANTEED ATTRACTION.

"A Memorable Stage Creation"—Mr. Charlesworth in Toronto Mail and Empire.

HARRISON GREY FISK Presents

GEORGE ARLISS

In a Play Founded Upon W. S. Lucke's

"SEPTIMUS"

SEATS ON SALE By Philip Littell **PRICES, $1.50 to 25c**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, The Latest Musical Success

THE CASH GIRL Headed by **MAY WARD** And Company of 50 People Mostly Girls

Prices, 25c to $1 SEATS WEDNESDAY Book by GEORGE TOTTEN SMITH. Lyrics and Music by GEORGE W. MEYER

NEXT SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, Matinee and Night

THE COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR

ALL LAUGHS **"GOING SOME"** ALL LAUGHS

Celebrate the King's Birthday

November 9

BY ATTENDING THE

KING EDWARD SUPPER

—AT—

ASKIN STREET METH. CHURCH

GIVEN BY THE LADIES' AID

Hot Potatoes, Roast Beef, Plum Pudding } Served at 6:30 p.m.

Admission 25c. Excellent Programme. 17u

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS

Six Lectures on Successive Wednesdays, Beginning

November 10, St. Andrew's Hall

Under the auspices of the London Froebel Society. Tickets for course, $2; single admission, 50c. At Mills' and Mallagh's book stores. b

---

Women's Music Club

First Artists' Concert, Season 1909-10.

AUDITORIUM

THURSDAY EVE., NOV. 19

ARTISTS—Max Heinrich, baritone.
Julia Heinrich, contralto.
Abbe May Helmer, pianist.

Tickets, $1. To be had from club members. b

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK — EVERY lady will be presented with a bouquet this evening. Band in attendance. Instructors every afternoon, also Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. b

---

OCEAN RATES

ARE YOU GOING TO THE OLD COUNTRY FOR CHRISTMAS? IF SO, CALL ON

F. B. CLARKE

416 RICHMOND STREET, NEXT BANK OF COMMERCE AND OBTAIN RATES AND TICKETS.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, TUESDAY, 8 p.m., entitled "From Cape to Cairo, or Through the Dark Continent of Africa," by Rev. W. Moffat, Chalmers Presbyterian Church; 170 views. Admission, 10c. b

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SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—PROFESSOR Vernon, of New York, will give an exhibition of fancy skating, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Still skating and skating in automobiles. Admission, 10c; skates, 15c. Don't miss this. b

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LEARN TO DANCE—R. B. MILLARD, 345 Princess avenue, teacher of dancing. Academy reopened Sept. 27. Call and register. 69tf

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JUBILEE ROLLER RINK — GRAND fancy dress carnival, Thursday evening, Nov. 11. All cash prizes. Admission, 15c. 17-1

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

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

DANCING CLASSES MEET: GENTLEMEN, Monday; ladies, Tuesday evenings; children, Saturday afternoons; private classes as usual; private lessons any hour. Competent teachers. Easy terms. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

MEETINGS.

Mass Meeting of Young People

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at 7 p.m.

CHARLES STELZLE, D.D., of New York, will speak on "Capturing the Labor Movement."

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BERESFORD Lodge, S. O. E., will please meet at 256 Wellington street, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Isaac Brookes. Sister lodges and brothers cordially invited. By order, E. Davey, president. b

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CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEON, Masonic Temple, Monday, Nov. 8, 12:15 o'clock p.m. Speaker, Robert L. Borden, Esq., Opposition leader, House of Commons. Attendance limited to members. Membership tickets on sale at Mills' book store and at luncheon, or can be had from any officer. C. B. Edwards, president; Jared Vining, secretary. 15c

ARCHITECTS.

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot.

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

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER for Wortley Road Baptist Church. Apply George M. Fox, Riverview avenue, chairman of committee, stating salary required and experience. b

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PARTNER WANTED FOR CONCRETE business; a good, capable man to manage the business; $2,500 capital required. Apply Box 79, Advertiser. b

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STOCK SALESMAN WANTED TO handle bonds, industrial and mining stocks; right man has grand opportunity for big results; references required. Write or apply to Thomas Reycaft, Room 1, London Loan block. b

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CARPENTER WANTED. APPLY 259 Hill street. b

GOOD LIVE AGENTS FOR ENTIRELY new article; right time, place and article for a big sale. Apply 663 Colborne street, before 8. b

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BOOKKEEPING

and all business subjects taught by correspondence. Send for booklet.

London Correspondence School

LONDON, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PREPARATION used in every household; 50 per cent profit. For free sample and catalogue address Cockburn Manufacturing Company, Brantford. 17n

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PAINTER WANTED. APPLY 132 Langarth. b

AGENTS—MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; our Sun-Ray Incandescent Kerosene Burner fits all lamps; liberal inducements; description free. Simplex Gas Light Company, 23 Park Row, New York. b

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WANTED—CARPENTERS TO BUILD and repair freight cars. Apply at offices of Grand Trunk car works, London. 17c

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ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER wanted for Colborne Street Methodist Church. Apply, stating experience, salary expected, and give references, to W. Gorman, 893 Richmond street. 13n-ywt

---

MEN WANTED, YOUNG, STRONG, good vision, account increasing business on all roalroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary; permanent positions; $75, $100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer, $150, $200; state age, weight, height. Send stamp. Railway Association, care Advertiser. 93a-tz

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SLAUGHTER house man, also young man to drive wagon. George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 16tf

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WHY NOT PREPARE FOR ONE OF those positions at sixty to one hundred dollars a month, when a few months here will do it? A position immediately you graduate. Railroad trains, wires, forms. Day or night classes. College of Telegraphy, London. b

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APPRENTICE WANTED FOR HORSESHOEING and jobbing; must be strong and active young man; splendid chance to learn the trade. Box 74, Advertiser. 16u

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MAN WANTED TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon. Apply 515 Richmond street. 16u

---

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

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Day school in continuous session. Evening classes, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays. Full commercial and shorthand courses. Academic studies. W. N. Yerex. 11n-tw

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WHY NOT PREPARE FOR GOOD position with Canadian Railways? Telegraph, freight, ticket and baggage work. Day or mail courses. Information free. Dominion School Railroading, Toronto. t

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PORTER WANTED. APPLY AT THE Savoy Hotel. 15tf

GOOD SMART BOY TO LEARN DRY-GOODS business; must be good writer, accurate at figures. Apply R. C. Struthers & Co., London, between 5 and 6 p.m. 15c

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BOYS WANTED TO WORK IN BISCUIT department; can make a dollar at piecework. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 15tf

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WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN barbering. Apply J. Frezell, East London. 15c

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WANTED—THREE GOOD TRIMMERS to work on carriage and auto trimmings; steady work. The Wm. Gray & Sons Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., Canada. 15c

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WANTED—GOOD SMART BOY, IMMEDIATELY. John Mills, book store. 12tf

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BARBER WANTED—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; highest wages paid. Apply John Cambridge, 244 Dundas street. 12n

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CUTTERS WANTED ON MEN'S FINE shoes. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Shoe Company. 12n

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

GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—Apply Advertiser Job Dept. 93tf

GORDON PRESS FEEDERS WANTED—Apply Advertiser Job Dept. 93tf

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system, constant practice, careful instruction; few weeks complete course; tools free; graduates earn $12 to $18 weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen east, Toronto. 21tf

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BIRTHS.

McQUILLEN—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on Nov. 4, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McQuillen, 654 York street, twin sons.

DEATHS.

DEADMAN—In Westminster Township, on Nov. 6, 1909, Earl, dearly-beloved and youngest son of Lawrence and Lillie Deadman, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Funeral private, from the parents' residence, lot 48, con. 2, Westminster Township, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock, to Delaware Cemetery.

BROOKES—In this city, on Nov. 6, 1909, Isaac Brookes, beloved husband of Hannah Brookes, aged 80 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 256 Wellington street, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — GENERAL MAID; NO washing or ironing. Mrs. Hyman, 130 Kent street. b

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LADY SEWERS — MAKE SANITARY belts at home; materials furnished; $12 per hundred; particulars, stamped envelope. Dept. 406, Empire Manufacturing Company, Chicago. b

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WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED general servant. Apply Mrs. R. A. Bayly, 300 Piccadilly street. 16c

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WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; family of three; no washing; first-class wages. Mrs. R. J. Young, 136 Albert street. 16tf

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NOON HOUR GIRL WANTED. APPLY Palace Cafe. 16c

WANTED—LADY CLERK FOR GROCERY store. Apply Box 73, Advertiser. 16u

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WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for a widower in the country, short distance from London; no children; good home to suitable person; references exchanged. Address Box 56, Advertiser office. 12n

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WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework, or young girl to assist. Apply 474 King street. 11tf

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WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at once, Mrs. A. H. Purdom, 351 Burwell street. 10tf

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GIRLS WANTED

FOR CANDY DEPARTMENT.

McCormick Mfg. Co. Limited

8tf

WANTED—COOK, ALSO A HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Mrs. Williams, Bishopstowe, corner St. James and St. George. 5tf

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50 Girls Wanted!

Good wages. Apply at once. D. S. PERRIN & CO., LIMITED. 79tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER in Section 11, Enniskillen Township, for 1910; salary, $400. James Parke, secretary, Oil City, Ont. 14u-xt

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TEACHER WANTED FOR 1910—PERSONAL application and experienced professional preferred. Arthur F. O'Neill, Birr, Ont. 11tf-tyw

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TEACHER WANTED FOR 1910 FOR U. S. S. No. 2, Raleigh and Tilbury East; salary, $400 and upwards, according to qualification and experience. Apply J. W. Askew, Ouvry P. O., Ont. 17bu

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TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7, Plympton; duties to commence Jan. 4, 1910; salary, $400 or upwards, according to qualifications and experience; personal application preferred. Joseph Bryson, Wyoming. 14n 89u

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TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL Section No. 1, East Nissouri, for the year 1910; state terms and qualifications. Apply M. J. Bain, secretary, Thamesford. 14n

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WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 11, Warwick, first or second class, commencing Jan. 1, 1910; state salary. R. A. Gault, secretary-treasurer S. S. No. 11, Warwick, Watford P. O. 14-1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wan's situation; references. Box 69, Advertiser. 15c

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED ON TO LOT 32, CON. 7, London—Yearling heifer, red and white. Owner can have same on paying expenses. 17c

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LOST—YOUNG BRINDLE AND WHITE bullterrier, with cropped ears. Reward, 268 William. Any person detaining after this notice will be prosecuted. b

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LOST OR TAKEN IN MISTAKE FROM Smallman & Ingram's store, Wednesday—Gold-headed umbrella, pearl trimmings; initials "A. McM." Return to 522 Princess. Reward. b

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LOST, BETWEEN GRAND AVENUE and Dundas and Richmond streets—Amber beads. Kindly return to this office. b

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LOST ON JOHN STREET OR FARTHER north—Small purse containing $12. Reward at 154 John. 16u

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LOST — STRING BROWN ROSARY beads. Finder please return to 504 Colborne. Reward. 16c

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STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF A. W. Faulds—One brown colt, 2 years old; the colt is a pacer. A. W. Faulds, Harrietsville P. O. 16c

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

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

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

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

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

GARMENT CUTTING.

THE MODISTE'S FINANCIAL SUCCESS depends on skillful designing and ability to correctly mark material. Our methods give complete satisfaction. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

BROKERS.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL AND Ontario Loan and Debenture shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 487 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RANGE, WITH RESERVOIR. Apply O'Meara's, 69 Dundas street. b

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CONTENTS OF A COSY LITTLE flat, fully furnished for two; good chance for anyone going housekeeping; everything new. Reply Box 77, Advertiser office. 17c

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TWO CHOICE BLACK MINORCA cockerels, winners at Thanksgiving show. E. A. Bock, 450 Central avenue. b

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FOR SALE—BLACK COCKER SPANIEL bitch. Apply 735 King street. b

---

FOR SALE—SIDEBOARD, QUARTERED oak, with cabinet combined; first-class condition. 625 Talbot street. 17c

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A GOOD KITCHEN WOOD STOVE, cheap. Apply 416 Princess avenue. b

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TWENTY VOLUMES SPURGEON'S Sermons, and other good books, cheap. Apply A. M. Hunt, Western Fair office. b

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ABOUT THREE TONS OF HAY, 2½ tons mangels, and cow, two or four-seated rig and harness. Apply W. H. Smith, Huron street, opposite Wellington. b

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FOR SALE — THREE SHORTHORN bull calves. Apply R. H. Scott, Vanneck P. O. 5n-t

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ONE JERSEY BULL, THREE ABERDEENS. North half lot 24, con. 5, London Township. 15u-wt

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FOR SALE—CUTTING BOX, HAND OR horsepower, cheap. A. E. Montague, Byron. 14c-xwt

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125,000 SECOND - HAND BRICKS, cleaned. Apply Dominion Casing Company, corner Dundas and Talbot streets. 13n-ywt

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WOOD FOR SALE—BEECH, ELM, ash, hickory and basswood. Apply Hiram Jones, White Oak. 11n-tyw

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RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS and White Pekin bantams. 71 Evergreen avenue. 16u

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FOR SALE—OAK BOOKCASE AND writing desk combined. Apply 417 Dufferin avenue. 16c

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A WORK HORSE FOR SALE—A GOOD driver. Richard Fletcher, Chelsea Green. 16u

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BRAND - NEW 250-POUND CREAM separator and two buggies, practically new; all half price. Fred Smith, 133 Queen's avenue. 16c

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FOR SALE—GOOD "ECONOMICAL" furnace, cheap. Apply London Loan and Savings Company, city. 15n

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NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE. APPLY Wm. Norton, Brick street, west of Tracton line. 15c

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NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE—FOUR years old. Apply J. D. Wilson, Lobo village. 15c

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FOR SALE—McCLARY FAMOUS BASEBURNER, with oven; also Kitchener range. 56 Beaconsfield avenue. 15c

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PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, including Souvenir range, Raymond sewing machine, Edison phonograph, 850 Princess. 15c

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BLANK BOOKS

MADE TO ORDER.
Lowest Prices—Best Quality.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370 tx

AGENTS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED with English magazines and papers. Wholesale Department, Red Star News Company.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED CORDS wood; dry hard maple. Apply R. McGregor, Muncey P. O. 14bu

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ALL TYPEWRITERS—LATE SMITH, Remington, Oliver, Underwood, $30; duties paid; catalogue free. Detroit Typewriter Company, Dept. 3, Detroit, Mich. 12bk

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SPECIAL MACHINERY.

Repairing and rebuilding, at right prices and by the best workmen.

SCOTT MACHINE CO., LTD.

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

BASEBURNERS AND RANGES FOR coal or wood. Also a miller's mangle. 15 Masonic Temple. F. Keene.

HAND LAUNDRY—MISS STRACHAN is again located at her former address, 347 Wellington street.

FIX UP

ere the weather breaks. Lumber here for your repairs or new work. Let's hear from you.

GEORGE H. BELTON, tx
RECTORY ST., NORTH OF G. T. R.

GIVING UP BUSINESS—BIG CREDIT sale, $2,000 worth household goods and furniture to be sold, less than cost. Ladies' skirts and mantles. Open evenings. O. Goldberg, 251 Wellington. 58tf

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FOR SALE — ONE WHOLESALE butcher wagon. Prices on all new carriages reduced 15%. Stock must be cleared out to make room for alterations in shop. Smith's, Maple street.

BULBS AND FERNS

The very choicest Bulbs in all varieties. Ferns, Palms and Jardinieres, Flower Pots in all sizes. We deliver. Phone 1423.

A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS ST.

ENSIGN

$2 Magazine Camera takes six plates, 2½x3½. Is automatically changed in an instant.

STEVENSON'S PHARMACY,
Next Opera House.

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

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

ONE HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed five years, only $160, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

Compare Prices Offered at

PARSONS' FAIR

and We Can Save You Money

3 Boxes Matches	10c
Weather Strip, per foot	1½c
Oak Room-Molding	1½c
Nickel Kettles, Nos. 8 or 9	$1 10
Stovepipe Elbows	10c

We have the closest prices on mica in town; all sizes in stock.

Coal Hods 25c

PHONE 1134---2961

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

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ROLLER SKATES AT COST—A FEW bargains left in new and second-hand bicycles. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

WOOD, TWO DOLLARS PER LOAD; Coal, $6 50 per ton. Dominion Coal Company. Phone us.

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

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

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STANDARD

You buy what you need when you need it, and pay when you have it.

STANDARD HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.

656 Dundas Street. We Trust You.

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

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

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS, Canadian Lady Corset Company. 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

You have tried all the rest, now try the best,

KING SHOE POLISH

Makes a shine in half the time.
PRICE 10 CENTS. WORTH $10.00

UNDERWEAR, UNDERWEAR, UNDERWEAR—Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery —At Goodge's, corner Bruce and Wortley. Open evenings. ywt

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The Old Umbrella Mender

Established 15 years, and work has always proven satisfactory. Give a trial order.

PERRY DAVID

251 Dundas Street. Phone 2958. tyw

CEMENT—We carry only the Best Brands. Get our prices.
HARD WALL PLASTER—We have Anchor Brand—the plaster that sticks. Try it.

WM. COPP

93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

UTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 239. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

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CEMENT BLOCKS—ALL SIZES

Concrete wall and floors put in. Satisfaction guaranteed. ywt

R. H. SMITH

15 BRICHTON STREET.

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

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Wood $2 Per Load

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

FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO

585 BATHURST STREET. PHONE 709. ywt

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—SIX FOUR-MONTHS-OLD pigs, for good milch cow. Box 78, Advertiser. b

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WANTED — CARLOAD OF FURNITURE, stoves and clothing for the Northwest. 97 Carling street. b

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HOUSE, ABOUT TEN MINUTES' walk from market, not to exceed $2,000. Box 63, Advertiser. 14c

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$500 WANTED TO BORROW ON FIRST mortgage; first-class security. Apply, stating terms, Box 62, Advertiser. 14k

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SECOND-HAND bicycles wanted. Cash paid. Gurd's, 135 Dundas.

WANTED—A FEW SOUTH AFRICAN land warrants; write or wire for quotations. Walch Land Company, Winnipeg, Canada.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM McDONALD, SUCCESSOR to J. H. Tennant. Office, 137 King; residence, 121 Bathurst street. Phones, office and residence.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 768.

DR. J. L. SCOTT, OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 348 Talbot street. Phone 2050; residence, 2308. Manufacturer of Dr. Scott's Instant Louse Killer and Poultry Compound.

OSTEOPATHY.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1572.

DR. SAGE, GRADUATE AMERICAN School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. The Alexandra Apartments. Telephone 3105.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS IN CITY for sale. Apply Elliott, Marr & Co. b

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A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN London—Will sell all my interest on easy terms, or will exchange for small farm or city property, or property in Winnipeg or Calgary. Box 104, Advertiser. 16c

HOTEL CARDS.

BIG EIGHT COURSE DINNER

At the Palace Cafe for 20 Cents.

Six meal tickets, $1; 21 meal tickets, $3 50. Short orders quickly served. Banquets and suppers a specialty. ywt
F. G. MYERS & SON, Props.

HOTEL HARRISON — GOOD MEALS and good rooms. Rates reasonable. King and Talbot. t

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METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARD, Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, DUNDAS street east—Modern, up-to-date, $1 25 and upward. J. M. Young, proprietor.

KING EDWARD HOTEL (LATE BRITANNIA House), corner Wellington and York. Remodelled. J. H. Cook, proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

GERMAN, FRENCH — PUPILS PREPARED for matriculation examination by native. Apply Professor Schlochow, 499 Quebec street. b

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VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 443 Park avenue (Harding Hall). Music, art, modern and ancient languages and all high school branches. Tutoring a specialty. Second term commences Nov. 22.—Rev. R. Wobus, Ph.B., president; Madame Armitage, lady principal.

PERSONAL.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—YOUR PAST and future can be revealed; my horoscopes are wonderful diviners; try and see; send birth date, with three 2c stamps. Alfred Dumas, Box 67, St. Laurent, Jacques Cartier County, Que. b

SUNDAY SERVICES.

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 P.M.—MEN, hear Charles Stelzle, the greatest labor speaker on the continent, known as a social engineer, formerly cigarmaker, machinist, and now the most popular workingman's mass meeting speaker known. b

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ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach. Morning, "Go Ye Forth of Babylon"; evening, "If I Were Hungry I Would Not Tell Thee."

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Sacrifice a Necessity." Sacrament after evening service.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services as usual, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Holy Communion after Morning Prayer. Rev. John Morris will preach at both services. Strangers always welcome.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. and at noon. Matins, 11; preacher, the Precentor. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach at both services tomorrow. Reception service in the morning. Evening subject, "A Short Confession of Faith." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the evening sermon.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morning, "A Noble Trio"; afternoon, Sabbath School; evening, "A Domestic Drama."

CHRIST CHURCH—MORNING, REV. Roger Howard. Evening, Mr. Birmingham, travelling secretary St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

FIRST CHRISTIAN WORKERS' Church, King street. Rev. G. A. Mackenzie, pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—
Corner Dufferin and Wellington.
Sabbath, November 7—
—Church Anniversary.

Preacher:
REV. HUGH JOHNSON, D.D., of Baltimore.

Anniversary Supper,
Tuesday Evening, November 9, at 6:30.

Speakers:
DR. HUGH JOHNSON, and
DR. JOHN GRAHAM, of Toronto.
Orchestra.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Five Points of a True Faith"; evening, "Anger." Mr. Chris. Pink will sing. Communion service in the morning. All welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members; 7 p.m., subject, "My Yoke Is Easy, and My Burden Is Light." Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Services, 11 and 7. Communion in the morning. All welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. G. W. Dewey, preacher; Morning subject, "A Serious Question," Jeremiah xii., 5; evening subject, "A Prevalent Disease."

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

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. E. H. Deatfield, new pastor, will preach at both services, 11 and 7. Come and hear him. Communion service at close of morning service.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER GREY street and Hamilton road—Services as usual.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, at both services. 10 a.m., love feast; 11 a.m., "The Shepherd Psalm"; 7 p.m., "Safe Steps on Slippery Paths."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Evening service especially for young people. Subject, "The Empty Mind." Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Sacrament service, 10; Sunday School at 3, and preaching service at 7. All invited.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. Reception of members at Communion in the morning. The pastor will preach at both services. Seats free, all welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Walker, pastor. Services as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, the Rev. Charles Stelzle, "The Apostle of Labor," will preach; evening, Dr. Ross, "Joseph's Commandment Concerning His Bones." Men's Bible Class at 3; "Paul's Personal Faith."

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "In the King's Presence"; evening subject, "An Old Man's Wife." Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. 10 a.m., quarterly love feast; 11 a.m., quarterly Sacramental service. Introduction of new members. 2:45, Sunday School; 7, "Who Can Be Saved?" Pastor will preach at both services. Miss Edna Calhoun will sing in the morning, and Miss Ruth Upthegrove at the evening service.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—MR. Peter Glen will give a Chalk Talk Sunday night; subject, "Idols." Morning, Mr. John Donaldson. Sunday School, 10 a.m.

HELP WANTED.

SYNOD OF HURON—WANTED AS assistant to the secretary-treasurer, competent bookkeeper; knowledge of stenography would be of advantage. Apply, inclosing testimonials and stating salary, before 15th November, to Secretary-Treasurer, Synod office, London. 11g

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WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us during fall and winter months; waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made to yield $15 to $25 per week all winter; send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 12n

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YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—YOUR PAST and future can be revealed; my horoscopes are wonderful diviners; try and see; send birth date, with three 2c stamps. Alfred Dumas, Box 67, St. Laurent, Jacques Cartier County, Que. b

GEORGE A. HATCH AUCTIONEER

ALL KINDS OF CITY, BUSINESS, FURNITURE AND FARMERS' SALES SOLICITED.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE.

Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 1 p.m., lot 27, con. 10, London Township, for J. W. Smith.

Monday, Nov. 8—The estate of the late Robert Dreaney will be sold on the premises, lot 6, con. 3, London Township, at 2 p.m. b

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— BY —

PUBLIC AUCTION

In the matter of Alfred S. Cox, an insolvent.

There will be sold at public auction by George A. Hatch, auctioneer, on the premises, No. 267 Dundas street, London, Ontario, lately occupied by the insolvent, under the name of "The Ladies' Wear Company," on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1909, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the stock in trade of the said insolvent, consisting of ladies' costumes, suits, coats, jackets, waists, skirts and all kinds of ladies' underwear, veiling, ribbons, laces, embroidery, belts, collars, gloves, handkerchiefs, linen and fancy goods, and shop fixtures, consisting of showcases, shelving, counters, mirrors, models and other necessary appliances.

The stock in trade and fixtures will be offered for sale in one block (subject to a reserved price) at a rate on the dollar upon invoice prices, an inventory of which has been taken, and can be seen at the office of the assignee's solicitors, where the key of the store can be obtained to examine the stock in trade and fixtures.

Terms—One-quarter of the purchase price to be paid at the time of the sale in cash, and the balance in two, four and six months, for which promissory notes are to be given, indorsed to the satisfaction of the assignee and inspectors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from GEORGE A. HATCH, Auctioneer, 22 Bank of Toronto Building; MEREDITH, JUDD & MEREDITH, Assignee's Solicitors, 23, 24 and 25 Bank of Toronto Building; J. C. JUDD, assignee. 17u-t

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AUCTION SALE

L. Deadman, auctioneer, will sell for Norman Branston, farm stock and implements, lot 48, con. 2, Westminster, two miles northwest of Lambeth, on Tuesday, Nov. 9. b

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Clearing Furniture Sale By Auction

at 59 King street, corner Ridout, Thursday, Nov. 11, at 1:30 p.m.: One piano (good), parlor suite (5 pieces), 1 sideboard, 1 couch, 1 Morris chair, extension table, 3 small tables, sewing machine (good), carpet throughout house, 7 rugs, pictures, 2 iron bedsteads, 4 bedroom suites, bedding, coal stove, kitchen range, gas plate, dishes, kitchen utensils, cupboard, etc. All to be sold. Terms, cash.
17u-ty A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Brick house and lot, on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1909, at 2:30 p.m., on premises, 971 Ormsby street, city; well situated near H

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
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Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Rossin House News Stand.
Windsor—V. E. Marentette & Sons.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT"

The mother country is on the eve of the greatest political struggle in three generations. It is bound to come whether the House of Lords lays hands on the budget or not.

If Gladstone's advice had been followed the gauge of battle would have been thrown down after the rejection of the home rule bill in 1894, and the issue might have been decided years ago. It was merely postponed by the Boer war, which diverted attention from domestic questions, to the temporary advantage of the Unionist party.

While the budget has precipitated the crisis it is only a secondary cause. No thinking Britisher believes that a chamber constituted like that of the House of Lords can permanently remain co-equal with the House of Commons; but the irrepressible conflict has been hurried by the very classes and interests which have nothing to gain and everything to lose by it; and it looks as though they were even more fatuously resolved upon raising the issue in a form immediately fatal to their own cause. When they threw out the home rule bill they could make a plausible appeal to national feeling or prejudice, but if they reject the budget their motives will be transparently and starkly selfish.

The suicidal course of the House of Lords began before the budget—with the return of the Liberal party to power in 1906. Overwhelmed by the people the Unionists virtually remained in power by the grace of the peers. The minority led by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, and the majority led by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, have been one organization for all practical—i.e. party—purposes. They conspired to wreck every important measure of the Government excepting the old age pension scheme, to which the Unionists had been committed for many years, though they had made no attempt to redeem their pledge during their long term of office. The education bill, the licensing bill, the bill to abolish plural voting, the town-planning bill, the housing bill, the Scottish land bill, and last but not least the Irish land bill—all of them were mutilated beyond recognition by the partisan peers.

By this gross abuse of its power the House of Lords has absolutely paralyzed popular government. Even if the budget had never been conceived, the Liberal party would have been compelled, as a matter of self-preservation, to challenge the veto of the irresponsible chamber. Whether the peers or the representatives of the people are to control legislation must be the overshadowing question before the country in the election which is close at hand. A victory for the Government would relegate the Upper House to a subordinate position for all time to come, or until the House finally disappeared, as it must in the evolution of democracy. A victory for the Unionists would merely postpone a decision, because the subversion of the Lords would remain the principal plank of the Liberal platform—the only condition upon which it could resume office or give effect to its own programme.

CANADA, THE WORLD'S BREAD BASKET.

Over six hundred million people, or nearly twice as many as forty years ago, are now eating white bread. The demand for it has been steadily growing during recent years until it is now almost universal. Everywhere it is superseding black bread, which means that wheat flour is taking the place of flour made from coarser grains. In addition to the new demand for wheat in China and Japan, the average consumption of it per head of population in countries where it is grown is becoming greater, being now six bushels per annum in the United States, as compared with four and a half bushels twenty-five years ago. Not only are the people eating more of it in the form of bread, but there is an immense consumption of so-called health foods made of wheat products.

Discussing the subject in a United States magazine Agnes C. Laut points out that if the population of the republic (87,000,000) is multiplied by six—the number of bushels per head consumed—it will be seen that 522,000,000 represents the number of bushels needed to go around in the United States alone.

Calculating on this basis, taking 7,000,000 as the population of Canada, and six bushels per capita as the consumption of wheat, the total consumption is 42,000,000 bushels. The total wheat production if the Dominion is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, which leaves us 58,000,000 bushels for export.

While, however, the United States appears to have reached the limit of its production, Canada is only making a beginning. Every years sees an immense expansion in the area sown in wheat, and there the day is not far distant when the Dominion will equal the republic as a wheat producing country. The ever-increasing demand for wheat and flour abroad and Canada's steadily expanding production, point to this country's destiny as the world's chief bread basket.

OPENING UP ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The progress made in the work of track-laying and grading on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway is exhaustively dealt with in the report of the commissioners for the fiscal year ended March 31 last.

From New Brunswick to Manitoba the line passes through the districts lettered A to F, New Brunswick being lettered A and Manitoba F. Figures are given to show that at the date named 551 miles of track had been laid on the eastern division, 98 miles of which are in district A, 155 in district B, 26 in district D, and 272 in district F.

The grading on the same division covered 921 miles out of a total of 1,804 miles, being the distance from Moncton to Winnipeg. It might be added here that 1,000 miles from Winnipeg west to Edmonton have been completed and are now carrying freight, and that the entire eastern division, with the exception of the entrance into Winnipeg, is now under contract.

The report also deals with the nature of the country through which the eastern section of the line passes, showing great agricultural possibilities.

District C, which begins at a point four miles east of the Bell River, in Quebec, and runs westerly to the Ontario boundary, comprises 3,712,000 acres, of which 2,500,000 acres are good farming land, and most of the remainder can be made the same by drainage. The soil is good clay, easily drained. This arable land extends much further back, but the commissioners report on the country only so far as explored by their engineers. The timber from Bell River to the Hurricanaw River is principally spruce, balsam and jack pine. All the country is well watered and interspersed with fine lakes and rivers, the Hurricanaw being navigable for steamboats sixty or seventy miles southward toward the height of land.

In district D, commencing on the Ontario boundary, or the 114th mile, and extending to the 185th mile, there are 1,344,000 acres, 60 per cent of which may be fit for cultivation. From the 185th to the 285th mile there is an immense tract equal to any agricultural land in Canada. The country is well watered, having abundance of water-power. In this portion there are 7,500 square miles, 6,000 of which, or 3,800,000 acres, can be considered good arable land. The timber consists of spruce, balsam, white birch, white and red pine. From the 285th to the 385th mile, through the Missinabie valley, there are probably 500,000 acres of good arable land, and 300,000 of medium quality, good clay; the belt also extending north.

In district E, from the 325th to the 355th mile, there are about 1,000,000 acres of good agricultural land—a good sandy loam, well watered and timbered, with forests of small spruce, birch and balsam. Arable land is also found in the valleys of the large rivers between the 355th and the 475th mile, there being about 600,000 acres in this tract.

It will thus be seen that, taking portions of districts of C, D and E, being the western portion of Quebec and the northern portion of Ontario, the Transcontinental Railway has opened up the hinterland to the extent of 11,256,000 acres, divided as follows: 3,712,000 acres in district C, 5,944,000 in district D, and 1,600,000 in district E.

Cheapening the cost of education usually cheapens the quality.

Premier McBride's curly hair and Mellin's-food face make his portrait quite a campaign card.

An American plutocrat has left nearly half his fortune of $60,000,000 to colleges and universities. Canadian millionaires please copy.

Another ministry has been upset in Australia. In the Commonwealth they have an average of two governments a year; in Canada two in a lifetime.

Bishop DuMoulin of Hamilton complains that his income assessment is too low. Some clergymen are so unpractical!

Our local contemporary calls him Hon. William Murphy. This is about as accurate as most of its references to members of the Government.

West Middlesex farmers want a representative who will do them credit. Bob McLachlin doesn't fill the bill. If he doesn't know it now, he will discover it next week.

Mr. R. L. Borden, barrister, will speak in West Middlesex. But as Bob McLauchlin says, "We have no use for a lawyer in West Middlesex!"

If the Germans want to call a truce to the mad competition in Dreadnoughts, now is the time. A Unionist government in Great Britain would not encourage peace overtures. A war with Germany is an article of the Unionist creed. Like the Boer war, it would divert attention from such questions as the budget is raising.

An Associated Press dispatch says Great Britain is protesting against China's rapid destruction of the opium traffic. The traffic was forced upon China mainly by British interests, but the conscience of the British people has revolted, and it will be amazing if the influence of the British Government is being exerted to thwart China's attempts to root out the evil. The A. P. must be on a false scent.

NOT UNLIKELY.
[New York Times.]

When the devil feels the need of a good, hearty laugh he goes to a cemetery and reads the tombstone inscriptions.

THE PRECOCITY OF JOB.
[London Tit-Bits.]

Small Girl—Why doesn't baby talk, father?

Father—He can't talk yet. Young babies never do.

Small Girl—Oh, yes, they do. Job did. Nurse read to me out of the Bible how Job cursed the day he was born.

ALL WORKING.
[Toronto News.]

The Labor Gazette reports most Canadian trades and industries active during September, very little unemployment being noted in any quarter.

ARTHUR STRINGER'S KINDLY THOUGHT.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A group of New York literary folk who deplore deeply the fact that Stephen Phillips, the English poet and dramatist, is now in financial straits, have appealed to Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham to give a benefit performance of his poetic drama, "Herod." Mr. Faversham approved of the idea, and such a performance will be given during the run of the play at the Lyric Theatre. The movement was started by a letter written to the actor by Arthur Stringer, but it rapidly gathered force and other literary persons are giving the plan their support.

A STRANGE, WEIRD GIRL.
[S. E. Kiser.]

She was a phantom of delight,
As William Wordsworth might have said;
Her eyes were big and soft and bright,
And jauntily she held her head;
Her figure was all right, all right,
Her teeth were white, her lips were red.

This lady was eccentric, though;
She spoke, and I in wonder stared;
She was most beautiful, I trow,
And to her still her youth was spared;
She'd never had the wish to go
Upon the stage, so she declared.

THE END OF FAME.
[Scranton Tribune.]

When a great man has had a chrysanthemum, a cigar and several babies named after him, it is time to think of quitting.

HE KNOWS.
[Kingston Standard.]

Lloyd-George knows whereof he speaks. His early life was passed in great poverty. It is said that as a boy he scarcely ever tasted meat, and regarded a fresh boiled egg as a luxury.

PRELIMINARY BOUT.
[Exchange.]

Maude—When does your breach of promise suit come up in court?

Clara—To-to-morrow m-morning.

Maude—There, dear, don't cry. I'm sorry to see you so overcome.

Clara—Oh, I'm not overcome. I'm merely practicing for the jury.

DREW THE LINE.
[Puck.]

Mrs. Crawford—Did you manage to coax your doctor to recommend a trip to that mountain resort you wished to visit?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Yes; but I can't go, for I couldn't get him to add that a few new dresses would do me a world of good.

THE ACME OF LAZINESS.
[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

During the progress of a lawsuit a witness was asked whether the defendant was not a lazy fellow.

"Well," answered the man in the box, "I don't want to do the man any injustice. I won't go so far as to say he's lazy, but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his victuals he would die of lack of nourishment."

THE OPTIMIST.
[Lippincott's.]

"I'm sorry to hear your mule died," I said to Happy Sam.

"Oh, it's all right, boss," he returned, resignedly. "I ain't got no kick comin'."

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:
[Boston Herald.]

"The only way a blacksmith kin ever git a raise is to strike while the iron is hot."

MEANEST MAN ON EARTH.
[Everybody's Magazine.]

Irate Barber (to customer as he seats him in chair)—You see that guy going out the door?

Customer—Yes. What of it?

Barber—Why, the scoundrel sat in my chair for half an hour and never told me he was deaf.

A SENSIBLE LABORITE.
[David Shackleton, Labor M.P., at Sheffield.]

Mr. Shackleton said it was necessary for labor not only to achieve power, but to realize its responsibilities. If it were to hold its own in the counsels of town and nation, it would have to do it from merit, from a knowledge of the subject which it tackled, and with an information which would carry conviction. He spoke of the importance of appreciating labor questions from the point of view of the employer as well as the worker, and said a knowledge of the other side of the question would make the trade union official a safer guide not only in the workshop but in the trade union, and would give him a broader view of the case.

COOK AND PEARY AT PUNKIN HOLLOW.
[S. E. Kiser.]

We argued things the other night around
the stove in Thompson's store;
Tom Eaton thought that Cook was right
and that made Henry Pritchard sore;
He argued well on Peary's side and put
him high on honor's roll;
In his opinion Cook had lied about his
journey to the Pole.

Dave Henderson was half inclined to
think the Pearyites were wrong,
But Abner Page sailed into Cook with
language that was loud and strong;
Sim Watson made a few remarks, then
and Pickering Doolittle rose
And purty soon the blood began to trickle
from Joe Humphrey's nose.

They had it there fer quite a spell, upset
a keg and broke a crock,
Fergettin' that they might be hurt or
suffer from the nervous shock;
Sim Watson called Fred Cass a pup, Ed
Parsons got his trousers tore,
And then we took the tariff up where it
was dropped the night before.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S NEWCASTLE SPEECH.
[Westminster Gazette.]

At Newcastle Mr. Lloyd-George dealt clearly and firmly, if also in a somewhat homely manner, with a situation which calls for clear reasoning. Without arraigning individuals he challenged a system which needs to be challenged by arguments and illustrations which no opponent has endeavored to answer. He said plainly and firmly what must be said, that if the landlords and wealthy classes are going to upheave the constitutional system, they will open up questions which will be much more than questions of particular taxes. All that must be said, and it cannot be said in whispering humbleness if the House of Lords is serious in its threat to kill the budget.

HER HAIR.
[Cleveland Leader.]

O wondrous whirl of tangled hair,
So sweet, bewildering and fair!
You tangle round and round my heart
With locks that sting and curls that smart!
You blind me with glittering wealth—
You snare me—capture me by stealth,
And hold me helpless captive there—
All-gyved and shackled by your hair!

More fragrant than the perfumes be
That come to us from Araby;
More golden than the skein of gold
That fairy islands can unfold—
You twine and twist and flash and and sing
In mystic, maddening murmuring.
Tell me, most marvellous of stuffs—
How much is hair and how much puffs?

DRYGOODS KINGSMILL'S HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Today We Speak of Housefurnishings

Our mammoth housefurnishing warehouse is a-sparkle with newness. We most cordially invite your inspection of all the new goods which our buyers have selected from the best markets in the world and which are here awaiting your verdict. Our low prices talk in thunder tones.

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UNION RUGS—An excellent range of the choicest designs. All sizes, from 2½x3 yards up to 4x5 yards. Prices from ..... $3.75 to $10.00

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ALL-WOOL RUGS—All sizes; most colors. One quality—the best. Prices show the real economy of dealing here: $5.63, $6.75, $7.88, $9, $13.50, $15

We particularly ask your inspection of our Rug, size 9 by 10½ feet, which we are now selling at only..$7.88

If you wish to see the finest collection of Balmoral, Wilton Velvet, Royal Wilton, Brussels and Axminster Rugs in London, we have them. Come and see ours first.

You Want Blankets---The Best

We are agents for the "Gold Medal Blankets," the best that can be made.

UNION BLANKETS, size 64x76 inches. Price, only $1.95 Size 60x80 inches. Price $2.50, $3.00 and better.

ALL PURE WOOL GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS—The four most popular sellers are priced at $3.75, $4.50, $5.25, $6

But we have lots of better ones. Now, we can't tell you about quality on paper, so come and examine the Blankets, and if you don't think they are better quality, at the same price as the inferior makes, why don't buy them. We know they are the best made.

New Furniture Coverings of Merit

Cretonne, Damask, Tapestry, Repp and Silk. Immense shipment just passed into stock from the best makers in the world. All are 50 inches wide. The assortment was never better. All the newest designs and shades in greens, browns, terra cottas, reds, blues, olives, crimsons and others are here. Prices from, per yard ..... 25c to $1.25

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We want every person interested in Curtains to visit our Curtain Show-Rooms. We know we can interest your purse. The designs are the newest. 1,200 pairs to choose from.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, TEMPTING PRICES.

We Again Wish to Ask Your Opinion on That $1.15

English Brussels Carpet

Imported by us, which we are now selling

Made and Laid for 96c

It comes in all the newest two-tone reds, greens, browns, all the wanted shades. A very wide range of the choicest Oriental and floral designs. Borders and stairs to match. KINGSMILL'S PRICE 96c

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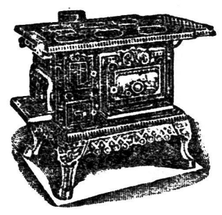
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There is absolutely no need of anyone being without any single piece of furniture—a Rug, Carpet, Curtains, etc.—when this store offers you the choice of whatever you need, and allows you all the time you want to pay for what you buy. Perhaps you may need a Stove, a Piece of Furniture, a Rug or Linoleum—then come and pick it out, and have us deliver it to your home at once.

We want you to recognize this store as your store, for we are always willing to give you the benefit of all our low prices and our Easy-Way-to-Pay plan.

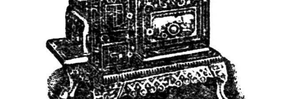
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$16 Buys a Handsome No. 9 Cook Stove

Full 20-inch oven, fully guaranteed and is worth $22.

Regular $30 Range....$25
Regular $38 Range....$30
Regular $50 Range....$42



See Our Range of Couches

Regular $6.50 Velour Covering, for $4.95
Regular $9 Spanish Leather, spring edge $6.95
Regular $11 Spanish leather, spring edge $8.95
Regular $30, solid leather $22.00

Sent to your home on receipt of first payment.

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'THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.



Baseburners and Oak Heaters

Highly nickeled and with heavy shaking ring and duplex grate.

No. 12 Gem Oak, regular $14, for $11.00
No. 14 Gem Oak, regular $17, for $14.50
No. 16 Oak, regular $18.50, for $15.50

A small payment down and a small payment per week.

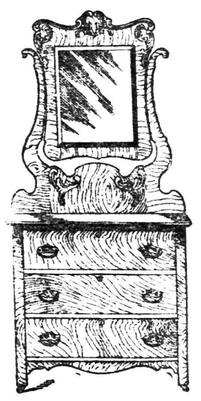
We carry a complete line of RUGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., ETC., and invite you to visit our store. It will pay you.



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40 Odd Parlor Pieces to select from. Prices from $4.00 upwards

5-Piece Parlor Suite, regular $25, for $18.00
Regular $38, for $33.00
3-Piece Suite, regular $22, for $18.00
3-Piece Suite, regular $25, for $21.00



Dresser and Stand

Surface Oak, with British bevel mirror, highly polished. Regular $16, for $11.95

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240 DUNDAS STREET

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MONTREAL RIVALLING PORT OF NEW YORK

For the Supremacy in West, as Southampton Does Liverpool in the East.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the Harmsworth newspaper syndicate, addressed the members of the Canadian Club of Montreal at luncheon today on the subject, "Montreal in the Empire." He said in part:

"Let me first congratulate you upon the dramatic change by which Montreal has within the past few years become the rival in passenger transport and grain transport of New York. Let me congratulate you on the most beautiful, the most comfortable, and almost the most rapid approach to the North American continent.

"I can conceive no more pleasant voyage in the summer time, the time when most travel, than that from Liverpool to Montreal. You have now at your service some of the best vessels on the Atlantic; you have now several steamship lines, rivalling New York in passenger accommodation, and just as Southampton on our side of the water is wrestling with Liverpool for passenger transport so are you with New York.

"We in England rejoice in the rise of Montreal. We all realize that when Uncle Sam throught to bring Canada to her knees by his marble heart tariff he unwittingly did the greatest possible service to the Dominion in general and Montreal in particular. He set your trade going permanently east and west rather than north and south; he sent your great railroads west, with the result that you are an independent people, running your own business, asking no favors of anybody. A less virile people, a people with less English, French, Scotch, and Irish blood in them might have given way to the gigantic pressure from the south, but you cast the die otherwise, and today, as Sir Wilfrid has told us, there will be no more excursions to Washington. Today you have prosperous manufactures in Ontario, a prosperous east, and an amazing west.

"Since I first spent one of my earliest holidays as a young man in Canada almost everything in England and Canada has improved, except the cable rate. It was 25 cents then, it is 25 cents now. Once, for a brief, happy period, it was cheaper, and the cables, now silent and inactive for many hours each night, were, I was informed by a leading cable operator, busy at the lower rate, probably all the time. On my first visit it took much longer to reach Montreal from London; it cost more to send a letter or a newspaper, and the journey was not then the luxurious trip it now is.

"But the cable rate is just the same. Those cables are stifling the intercourse between the two peoples, preventing the investment of much capital in Canadian business, and constitute a standing bar to proper relations, business and imperial, between Great Britain and Canada."

MASKED MEN FIRED BUT DIDN'T GET CASH

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 5. — As George Foote, a paymaster, was driving in a team from Dartmouth to the rope works, north of the town, today, with $3,000 to pay the rope works employees, three masked and armed men attempted to hold up the team and get the money. The driver whipped up the horses and one of the trio shot at Foote, the bullet going through his cheek. A bag of money fell from his hand, but remained in the wagon, and was delivered safely at the rope works. The police are out searching for the masked men. The attempted hold-up was at a lonely spot.

IT'S NOISE THAT WINS

Says Mrs. Pankhurst, Regretting She Cannot Use Guns.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, following an address at the old Masonic Temple here tonight on "Why Women Want to Vote," submitted to a rapid fire of interrogations by men and women on various phrases of the suffrage cause.

"Do you think that an American woman will ever be president?" asked a woman in the audience.

"That is the most extraordinary question I have ever had put to me," replied Mrs. Pankhurst, who paused for some time before answering. "That is a question," said she, "which you American women will have to decide for yourselves."

"Why is it," interjected a feeble voice in the rear of the audience, "that in Colorado, where the women possess the franchise, politics are more corrupt than in some other States?"

Explaining that she was not familiar with the present conditions in Colorado, Mrs. Pankhurst replied that it would be impossible for any more corrupt conditions to exist in Colorado than she had found in some of the states through which she had passed.

"We are just as much in earnest about our political freedom," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "as were your fathers when you fought the revolution. It is a civil war that we are carrying on with feminine weapons. We cannot fight with guns, but we can by intolerable noises."

Mrs. Pankhurst had reference to some of the demonstrations of the suffragettes upon the House of Commons. She told her audience that they, too, would have to adopt similar measures to win their fight.

HAZY ON NAMES

Brown University Students Could Not Name the Presidents.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5. — None of the 24 members of Prof. Wilfred H. Munroe's history class at Brown University, composed of seniors and juniors, were able to give correctly the full names of the President of the United States, the governor of Rhode Island, a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the mayor of Providence, when the questions were proposed as a test today.

Prof. Munroe desired to make an experiment based on the recent attempt to secure a constitutional amendment in Maryland requiring from voters ability to answer correctly questions similar to these.

Eighteen of the 24 members of the class gave correctly the President's full name, and two knew only his last name. No one succeeded in giving the full name of a justice of the United States supreme court. Seventeen had a name partly correct. Several could not give even the last name of a justice.



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In latest Paris doll fashion, including Hat, Under Garments and Stockings, given for selling 16 packages of our famous STAR SHEET BLUING at 10c per package. We trust you with Blue until sold. Write today for Blue, and we will also send our Premium Catalogue showing number of Handsome and Valuable Premiums which we give for selling our goods.

FREE FREE

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO., Montreal

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS FOR UNION LABELS

A Novel Method Proposed to Advertise Its Usefulness to Labor.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—A large number of committees appointed by the union trades department of the American Federation of Labor will report at the Labor Temple tomorrow morning. They have been considering how best to bring about a more general use of the union label on manufactured goods

The union label section is the most recently created of the different sections of the American Federation of Labor. It was created by the Washington convention on March 31 of this year. The union label had been in use for many years previously, having been started by the cigarmakers in 1884, but no special organization has been intrusted with the ordering and spreading of the movement. At present the section comprises 37 national and international unions, with a following of 365,000. Before the end of the year the section will have 450,000 followers.

The union label is credited with having done a great deal to wipe out the sweat shops in the clothing trade centres of the great United States cities. In creating the union label section the labor leaders hope to still further wipe out insanitary workrooms, and child and prison labor. As one of the first steps towards popularizing the union label, the president, John B. Lennon, today suggested to the 100 delegates present that they consider making all the union labels, buttons and show cards of uniform design.

Secretary Thos. F. Tracy, in his report, advised that a comprehensive method of advertising be launched. He suggested sending moving picture shows into the smaller towns and cities, and that efforts be made to reach the members of the farmers' institutes and women's labor organizations.

MARTIN KILT'S FATHER WILL SUE TWO PAPERS

Hamilton Spectator and Ottawa Citizen Charged With Publishing Objectionable Matter About Ottawa Quarter.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Mr. J. B. Kilt, father of Martin Kilt, quarterback of the Ottawa football team, announced this morning that he would take out a writ for damages against the Hamilton Spectator and Ottawa Citizen for publishing objectionable matter reflecting on his son. One of the articles appeared in the Hamilton Spectator Tuesday and was referred to in the Ottawa Citizen today.

Charlie Disney, middle wing of the Ottawa football team, who was injured in practice yesterday is much better this morning, and will likely be in the game against the Tigers tomorrow. If he is unable to play, his place will be taken by either Dick McGee or Percy Wilkinson. Disney's hip was injured while making a flying tackle.

BORED HOLE IN HER NECK

Thus Professor Bode Tested Genuineness of Da Vinci Bust.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The Emperor today summoned Dr. Bode, curator of the Emperor Frederick Museum, to report on the allegations by English art critics that the wax bust recently purchased by the curator from an English dealer was a work of Richard Cockle Lucas and not of Leonard Da Vinci. Dr. Bode, on behalf of the museum, paid an English art dealer $40,000 for the life-sized bust of a woman, supposed to have been the fifteenth century workmanship of Da Vinci. Since the sale a son of Lucas has offered evidence to prove that the bust was made by his father in 1846. The elder Lucas was a sculptor of some prominence in London.

Today Dr. Bode submitted to the Emperor the proofs which had satisfied him of the genuineness of the bust as representing the workmanship of Da Vinci. He said that the bust had been examined by the best German art critics, and the judgment of these as well as that of the directors of some foreign museums agreed with his own.

Among the tests to which the bust was subjected was that of boring a hole in the neck. According to the curator this was almost conclusive, as the busts by Lucas were usually hollow and stuffed with cloth and plaster of paris, while this bust proved to be solid. His majesty appeared to be satisfied that the Government's money had not been wasted.

TILLSONBURG TOPICS

Mrs. Doherty's Initial Reception Was a Noteworthy Event.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Tillsonburg, Nov. 5. — Mr. W. J. Wilkins has returned from a visit to his nephew, Charles Brown, Hagersville.

Mrs. J. A. McFarlane met with a painful accident this week, having slipped on the steps at her home, tearing the ligaments of one knee and spraining her ankle.

Mrs. Calderwood has moved from Glencoe and will take up her residence here with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Trestain

Mrs. G. F. B. Doherty received for the first time since her marriage on Thursday and Friday afternoons, at the home of Mrs. W. J. Workman. The decorations of the drawing and tea rooms were of ferns and pink carnations. Mrs. Doherty received the callers in her lovely wedding gown of ivory duchess satin, trimmed with rosepoint lace and pearls. Mrs. A. E. Raynes presided in the tea room, and was assisted by Miss Clara Waller and Miss A. Thompson.

Mr. Harry Bridgman, of Aylmer, was a Tillsonburg visitor this week.

Mr. M. G. Dean has moved from Tillsonburg to Glen Meyer.

The Misses Titton have returned from a four months' visit in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

WHITLA REWARD DIVIDED.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—In an official statement issued from the executive department tonight Attorney-General Todd makes these allotments of the reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who abducted Willie Whitla, by the state: Patrick O'Reilly, Cleveland, $5,000; William H. Hunley, Cleveland, $2,000; T. C. Cochran, Mercer, Pa., $500; Q. A. Gordon, Mercer, Pa., $500; Martin Crain, Sharon, Pa., $100; pension fund Cleveland police department, $6,900. Total $15,000.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE GRAND TRUNK

Wonderful Progress of the Roa Since Mr. Hays Took Charge.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The Toronto News says: Like the Laurier Government, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson succeeded to office just as the new era of prosperity had its beginning in Canada. It is fifteen years since he became president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in that period the company, like the country, has materially advanced. In 1895 the enterprise was on the verge of bankruptcy. A million dollars had been advanced to meet fixed charges, and it was proposed to reconstruct the capital by sacrificing some of the outstanding securities. Sir Charles successfully resisted this counsel of despair, but it was not till 1897 that the management began to pay its way.

Revolution for Better.

Since those dark days of less than a decade and a half ago what a revolution for the better has occurred. The road has been entirely rebuilt and re-equipped with more than a thousand miles of double-track. The company has one stretch of double-track 880 miles long, from St. Rosalie, near Montreal, to Chicago—said to be the longest stretch in the world. Over $8,000,000 has been spent on bridges alone at Niagara and elsewhere. These structures have been strengthened and rebuilt until the most powerful engines can draw the heaviest loads unbroken over the 1,140 miles intervening between Portland and Chicago. Yard accommodation at Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere has been enormously extended. In 1895 the locomotive hauling capacity of the company was under 2,000,000 tons. Today it is 3,577,000 tons. The number of cars was 25,515, and is 33,019. Their capacity was 473,000 tons, and is 896,000 tons.

In 1895 the gross receipts were $22,085,000. In 1907 they totalled $46,120,000, and last year $40,530,000. In 1895 the proportion of fixed charges to gross revenue was 27.57 per cent. In 1907 the percentage was brought down to 14.32 per cent, and under the difficult conditions of last year this proportion was only 16.49 per cent. In the fifteen years under review the market value of the shareholders' securities has been increased to the extent of $100,000,000. The ordinary shares have advanced from 5½ to 23, the four per cent guaranteed stock from 42½ to 95, the third preference from 12 to 57, and the four per cent debenture stock from 75 to 101½. In a period of general Canadian expansion which has been accomplished under the presidency of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and the general managership of the president-elect, Mr. Charles M. Hays. It is significant of the progress that is still being made that in the past half-year the management reduced the cost of conducting transportation by nearly $800,000. This saving was largely brought about by the increased hauling capacity of locomotives, which has enabled the company to handle a greater volume of traffic with a much smaller quantity of fuel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

School Board and Vaccination.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

May we be allowed to briefly notice some of the statements made at the meeting of the board of education on Tuesday afternoon, re compulsory vaccination?

Trustee Teasdall, in a desperate effort to find some evidence to prove the efficacy of vaccination, went away to the South Sea Islands and Siam for figures, countries where smallpox rages, because of the terribly insanitary condition of the lives of the people. As a medical man, he knows that smallpox is a filth disease, and that it thrives best in such countries, and he ought also to know that vaccination does not improve sanitary conditions. If he wanted to go to the east, why did he not give us his figures from India, where his figures could be verified by the British Government reports. We respectfully refer him to the India army commission report, 1884-85, which says: "We are brought face to face with the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of an active vaccination service, smallpox swept over the northwest provinces, just as if there had been none." Again, in Vol. XIX., "Sanitary Measures in India" (Government report), page 186, we find: "In its epidemic form smallpox must be met by improving the sanitary condition of the people." As to his reference to Germany, where he said compulsory vaccination was most rigidly enforced, in Berlin in 1871-72 there were 20,391 cases of smallpox, of which 17,038, or 83.6 per cent, were vaccinated, with a fatality of 5,216. In Bavaria, where vaccination has been compulsory since 1807, in 1871-72 there were 30,742 cases; 24,429, or 95 per cent, were vaccinated. In Wesel, 522 cases, in which only 8 persons, including 4 babies, were unvaccinated. In Neuss from 1865 to 1873 there were 247 cases, of which the whole, or 100 per cent, were vaccinated persons. In Kreffeld in the same epidemic there were 118 cases, of which 117, or 99.1 per cent, were vaccinated persons. From the British royal commission report we take the following, regarding the epidemic in Sheffield, England, in 1887-88:

Total vaccinated persons, 268,397. Unvaccinated, 5,715. Death rate, 1.86 per 1,000 people.

Total cases, 4,703, of which 4,151 were vaccinated and 552 unvaccinated and this same report informs us that the first cases found in Sheffield were in vaccinated persons.

Trustee Strong reported that an enormous sum was spent in London, England, for the caring of smallpox patients. It is true, and is the result of vaccination. Prior to the establishing of compulsory vaccination in England one smallpox hospital was ample for that city; but under compulsory vaccination in 1877 four hospitals could not provide accommodation for the smallpox cases. We would refer him to the city of London health reports, Vol. I., page 168, where Sir John Simon, M. D., F. R. S., said: "For the permanent avoidance of epidemic disease, cleanliness is the sole safeguard."

As to the statements made by Medical Health Officer Hutchinson, he deliberately stated what he knew to be untrue, or else he is totally unfit for the position he occupies, and members of the Anti-Vaccination League are prepared to meet him at any time before a public audience in London, on the subject of vaccination, and let the audience decide which side is correct. At the close of the meeting of the board of education we asked him to attend a public meeting and discuss this subject with us, but he declined. Yours truly, SECRETARY, ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE.

London, Nov. 5

FUR SMUGGLING BY WAY OF KINGSTON

Many Thousand Dollars' Worth Taken Across the Line.

Kingston, Nov. 5.—Col. Van Sant, United States consul in this district, has been notified of the seizure at New York of furs and other goods to the value of many thousand dollars, alleged to have been smuggled into the United States from this port.

Wealthy Americans who summer at this port are alleged to have taken the articles across the border after purchasing them here. Sealskins, mink and other garments, also a shipment of over $2,000 worth of woollen goods, are now in the hands of the customs detectives.

Col. Van Sant, aided by detectives, has been working on the case for two months. Several local merchants are said to be implicated.

The United States reward for detection of smuggling, which will amount to several hundred dollars, goes to Miss Miller, consular clerk.

HASTINGS WOMAN ON MURDER CHARGE

Said To Have Caused the Death of Two Children.

Belleville, Nov. 5.—Francis Beaverstock, an unmarried woman of 30 years of age, whose parents reside in the northeast part of Tyendinaga Township, was this evening brought to the city and locked up in the city jail on a charge of murder.

The unfortunate woman has given birth to four children, only one of whom is alive. A near relative of the woman told Mr. W. R. Gunton, of Chatham, who is a provincial agent of the Children's Aid Society, that Francis to her knowledge had killed two of the children.

The woman will probably be brought up before Police Magistrate Masson tomorrow for a preliminary hearing.

ASK WHITNEY'S AID.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 5. — A large deputation waited upon Sir James Whitney this morning to ask that the Government aid in the reclamation of about 20,000 acres of marsh lands in the counties of Addington and Frontenac. The Premier promised to send Deputy Minister of Public Works Campbell to investigate and report.

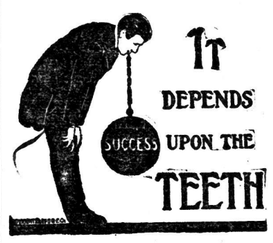
ILLEGAL MARKING.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — Further prosecutions by Dominion fruit inspectors for illegal marking and packing of apples have resulted in the following convictions: J. P. Dunn, Streetsville, Ont.; J. A. and R. Brown, Port Hope, Ont.; W. J. Henderson, Port Ferry; Albert Brent, Port Perry; C. F. Chase, Frankford, Ont.; Phillips & White, Frankford, Ont.; R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ont.; Thomas Brain, Oakville, Ont.; E. Ainsworth, Brighton, Ont.; Royal Fruit Company, Edmonton, Alta. The fines in these cases ranged from $10 to $50.

Why Does It Cure

Not because it is Sarsaparilla, but because it is a medicine of peculiar merit, composed of more than twenty different remedial agents effecting phenomenal cures of troubles of the blood, stomach, liver and bowels.

Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, eczema, anemia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and builds up the system. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Prepared by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.



IT DEPENDS UPON THE TEETH

DO YOU WANT

good digestion which makes for fine health, good spirits, clear brains and energy—those qualities which spell

SUCCESS?

THEN HAVE YOUR TEETH PERFECT!

Bad teeth antagonize, while good ones—though artificial—promote good digestion, the fountain head of success begetting fitness.

Drs. Jarvis & Wood

DENTISTS

Cor. Dundas and Clarence Sts.

Hotel Grenoble

Seventh avenue, at Fifty-sixth street; two blocks from Central Park; convenient to seven surface car lines; Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated and subway.

New York

Located in the best residential section of the city; only five minutes' walk to 25 theatres, and a few minutes' ride to the heart of the shopping district. Combining quietness and restful homelike surroundings to permanent or transient guests. The service and cuisine of the HOTEL GRENOBLE are the best known to modern hotel management

For all who desire first-class accommodations at moderate prices, and for ladies travelling alone, this hotel is without an equal.

Very reasonable summer rates up to Oct. 1.

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Nothing like VICTOR Records for Quality, Smoothness and Durability

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MUSIC ON BOTH SIDES

(a) Experiences in the Show Business (No. 16354) *Charley Case*
(b) Foolish Questions (No. 16354) *Billy Murray* (from "The Beauty Spot")

(a) Do They Think of Me at Home (No. 16355) *Metropolitan Trio*
(b) White Wings (No. 16355) *Will Oakland*

(a) My Pony Boy (No. 16356) *Ada Jones*
(b) "When I Marry You" Medley (No. 16356) Victor Orchestra

(a) Berlin Echoes—March Two-Step (No. 16357) Victor Orchestra
(b) Chiribiribin Waltz (No. 16357) *Pestalozza* Victor Orchestra

(a) Ocean Breezes Waltz (No. 16358) Pryor's Band
(b) Gavotte from Paris and Helena (No. 16358) Victor String Quartet

(a) Little Willie (No. 16359) American Quartet
(b) Strawberries (No. 16359) *Arthur Collins*

(a) Don't Be an Old Maid, Molly (No. 16360) Haydn Quartet
(b) Red Head (No. 16360) *Ada Jones*

(a) The Vacant Chair (No. 16361) Haydn Quartet
(b) When You and I Were Young, Maggie (No. 16361) *Wheeler—Macdonough*

(a) Eternity (No. 16362) Whitney Brothers Quartet
(b) Twenty-third Psalm and Lord's Prayer (No. 16362) Sacred Reading

(a) When I Dream in the Gloaming of You (No. 16363) *Walter Van Brunt*
(b) When We Listened to the Chiming of the Old Church Bell (16363) *Manuel Romain*

(a) The Huskin' Bee (16365) *Collins and Harlan*
(b) The Hat My Father Wore on St. Patrick's Day (No. 16365) *Murray and Haydn Qt.*

(a) Lady Love (No. 16366) *Macdonough and Haydn Qt.*
(b) Dixie Land, I Love You (No. 16366) *Billy Murray*

DOUBLE-FACED RECORDS 12-inch

(a) Villa Song (Lehar) (from "The Merry Widow") (No. 35082) *Elizabeth Wheeler*
(b) Then You'll Remember Me (No. 35082) *Harry Macdonough*

(a) I Long to See the Girl I Left Behind (No. 35083) *Manuel Romain*
(b) The Blind Gallery Boy (No. 35083) *Digby Bell*

(a) Spring (Grieg) (No. 35084) *Victor String Quartet*
(b) Evening Bells—Idyll (No. 35084) Pryor's Band

SINGLE RECORDS

L'Orchestre Symphonique
Paris
Faust—Prelude (No. 58016)
Faust—Ballet Music (No. 58015)

The November Pryor March
Arthur Pryor's Band
Forest King March (No. 5744)

Victor String Quartet
Le Secret d'Amour (No. 5742)

Duet by Miss Jones and Mr. Murray
I'm Glad I'm a Boy—I'm Glad I'm a Girl (No. 5745)

Two New Lauder Records
Comic Songs by Harry Lauder
Rob Roy McIntosh (No. 58011)
Poo' the Noo' ("I've Something in the bottle") (No. 58017)

Harry Macdonough and Haydn Quartet
Lonesome (No. 5743)

Mlle. Korsoff, Soprano
of the Opera Comique Paris, with orchestra
Il Bacio (Waltz Air, "The Kiss") (No. 52723)

Victor Light Opera Company
Gems of "The Dollar Princess" (No. 31751)

NEW RED SEAL RECORDS

Two Wagner Numbers by Gadski
Johanna Gadski, Soprano
Die Gotterdammerung—Fleight heim (No. 88185) (Immolation Scene)
Siegfried—Ewig war Ich (Deathless Was I) (No. 88186) (Brunnhilde's Appeal to Siegfried, Act III)

Luiza Tetrazzini, Soprano
Aprile (No. 92070) *Tosti*

Wilhelm Backhaus, Pianist
Prelude (No. 71046) *Rachmaninoff*

Blanche Arral, Soprano
Lombardi—Polonaise (No. 74146) *Verdi*

Herbert Witherspoon, Bass
Meistersinger—Was Duftet doch der Flieder (No. 74145) (The Scent of Elder Flower)
Parsifal—Char-Freitags Zauber (No. 74144) (Good Friday Spell) Scene from Act III

Leo Slezak, Tenor
Die Lotusblume ("The Lotus Flower") *Schumann* (No. 61207)
Cavalleria Rusticana—Abschield von der Mutter (No. 61205) (Turiddu's Farewell to His Mother)
Manon—raum (The Dream) (No. 61206)

Any dealer will gladly play these Records for you.

New Victor Records on sale throughout Canada on the 1st of every month.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Company Limited, Montreal.

Write for free catalogue of over 3000 Records.

He Who Hesitates Is Lost!

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE ABOVE VICTOR RECORDS

¶We extend to you a cordial invitation to our showrooms. Our stock of Gramophones and Records is the newest and largest in Western Ontario.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUES

The Nordheimer Piano and Music Co., Ltd. 188 Dundas St.

C. N. R. COMPLAINS.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — Among the traffic cases to be heard by the railway commission at Ottawa on Nov. 10 will be a complaint of the Canadian Northern that the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Railway are not living up to the terms of an order issued by the board some time ago in respect to the Muskoka tourist traffic. The board ordered issued an order, the effect of which was to guarantee cheap transportation from the United States to Canadian points as to districts served by the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk. The Canadian Northern complains that the terms of the order were not obeyed by the C. P. R. and G. T. R.

MORE 'VARSITY POLICE.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Today's issue of 'Varsity, the newspaper of the students of the University of Toronto, urges an increase in the force of university police, so as to put an end to rowdyism.

If a few of those who insist on disgracing the university as was done on Saturday night were summarily dealt with the paper says the necessity of a student tribunal or of calling in the city police would vanish as the mist, for there would be no duties for such a student tribunal, and no work for the city police.

MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Brydges, Nov. 5. — The young men's Bible class of the Methodist Sunday school entertained the young ladies' Bible class to an oyster supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Lipsitt on Tuesday night, when a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. Betts is doing considerable repairing to his hotel, which was very much in need of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lipsitt, of Hamilton are visiting relatives here.

Miss Vanduzen returned to Detroit [illegible] after spending some time [illegible] in this vicinity.

Kills the Dandruff Germ Stops Falling Hair

Others Imitate and Make Similar Claims, but the Genuine and Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer is

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The discovery of the dandruff germ as the cause of all hair troubles is not a recent event. Prof. Unna gave the germ theory to the world in 1887 and two years later Sebouraud by his experiments with a rabbit proved beyond a doubt the actual existence of this germ.

On the heels of this establishment of the germ theory came the discovery of Newbro's Herpicide. This was the first and only remedy for the destruction of the dandruff germ.

There have been other preparations alleged to kill this germ, stop falling hair and itching of the scalp. But Newbro's Herpicide really does these things. For this reason it has long been known as the **Original Remedy** and the only one that is genuine.

Don't be fooled by preparations which are trading upon the marvellous success of Herpicide. Remember you take no chances with Newbro's Herpicide. It is absolutely guaranteed.

For sale by all druggists.
Applications at good barber shops.
The Herpicide Company, of Detroit, Mich., Dept. 38B., will send a sample bottle and booklet upon receipt of 10 cents in postage.

Special Agents,
C. M'CALLUM & CO.
194 Dundas Street.
ANDERSON & NELLES
268 Dundas Street.

COAL

$5.50

Will purchase a ton of our large, clean Pea Coal. If we could only convey to you some adequate idea of the real value of this coal for the range it would not be necessary to ask you to try it; in fact, we would not be able to supply the demand for this size.

Nut, Stove and Egg, only $6 50 per ton.

The Connell Anthracite Mining Company, Ltd.
133-139 YORK STREET.
PHONE 770. 17c-tyw

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men—Free

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow-men to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3749 Luck building, Detroit, Mich.; and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3 to $5 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Grand Union Hotel

Opp. Grand Central Station, New York City
Rooms, $1.00 a Day
AND UPWARD
Baggage to and from Station free.
Send 2c stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map

COOK DENIES IT.

New York, Nov. 5.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook today denied a story from Copenhagen to the effect that the Danish Government had dispatched a Greenland missionary to polar regions to verify the story of Cook's discovery by personal questioning of the two Eskimos who accompanied him. "Had the Danish Government taken such a step," said Dr. Cook's secretary, "Dr. Cook would have been informed of it."

LONDON'S SYSTEM BEST IN AMERICA

Earl Barnes' Tribute to the Efficiency of the Local Kindergartens.

BIG FIRMS WANT THEM

Employers in the United States Testify To Industrial Value of Kindergarten Training.

What are the large business firms in America doing about kindergarten?

The National Cash Register Company of Ohio has maintained a kindergarten for several years, and in "Factory People and Their Employers" the work is described at length. President Patterson, of the abovementioned company, gives the following reasons for the establishment of the kindergarten:

"An employer of a large number of men owes it to himself to obtain the very best men possible, and to his employees to give them and their families every opportunity for their best development. If the city in which the factory is placed does not itself offer complete forms of education, then it is within his province to set an example showing what can be done by the best schools." . . . . "Mr. Patterson believes that he is in business not for a few years, but for many, and that the difficulties of the past in obtaining workmen with bright ideas may be overcome by training the children of the present. Since 92 per cent of them will earn their living by manual labor, it is certainly proper to give them that early training which will make them the best workmen when they are grown. In short, he expects his factory to need skilled labor and more of it for many years to come, and thinks that it is wisdom to assist in preparing for the future. He finds, too, that even so-called unskilled labor gives better service when the early training has been along right lines."

So valuable does President Patterson consider kindergarten training and the kind of education of which it is a type that a rule has been made that after 1915 no one shall be employed in the factory who has not had Kindergarten training. Such indorsement of the kindergarten by practical businessmen means much for the Kindergarten cause.

Miss Vandewalker, writing on the extension of kindergartens in America, says:

"The business firm that must be awarded the banner for the extent to which it has adopted the kindergarten as a feature of its welfare work is the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of Pueblo, Col. This company owns 40 properties, consisting of coal, manganese and iron mines, and coke camps, in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. It employs about 15,000 men, speaking not less than 27 different languages. It carries on a completely organized system of welfare work, the outgrowth of a kindergarten started in one of the mining camps in 1892 by Mrs. J. A. Kebler, the wife of the general manager of the company, who afterwards became the president.

"The company thoroughly understands the principles upon which the kindergarten is based, and appreciates the fact that by its means from one to two years are added to the children's school life. Since at least 25 per cent of the camp children do not complete the eighth grade, this is of the greatest value. The work done by this company is an object lesson to the whole country of what may be done in an industrial community in the direction of educational and social betterment by wisely-directed humanitarian effort. With one exception they have a morning session only.

"Within recent years the kindergarten has also been taken up by several of the cotton mill owners of the Southern States. Among the mills in which kindergartens are known to have been established are the Elsas, and the Exposition Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, the Millingham Mills, of Columbus, Ga., the Avondale Mills in Alabama, the Richland, Olympia and Granby Mills, of Columbia, S. C., and the Pelzer Mills, of Pelzer, in the same state.

"The Eagle and Phoenix Company has opened two kindergartens within the past three years, one in Girard and one in Phoenix City. Judging from an item that appeared in one of the kindergarten periodicals shortly before these kindergartens were opened, the idea originated with the operatives themselves. It stated that "the General Federation of Labor, composed of representatives of all the labor unions of Columbus and of the Alabama suburbs of Phoenix and Girard, is planning with the aid of Mr. George J. Baldwin, a prominent Savannah capitalist, who has extensive interests in Columbus, to start a kindergarten for the children of the working population. This is, so far as known, the first attempt made anywhere by trades unions to promote an educational idea.

"In these kindergartens, as in others of the kind, the company pays all the expense, the salaries of the kindergartners included. Other business firms that are known to support kindergartens as a part of their welfare work are the Salway Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the Illinois Steel Company of Joliet, Ill., the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, Mass., and the Bardeen Paper Company of Otsego, Mich."

London kindergartners have worked hard to build up the present efficient system in the city, and have not failed to find recognition abroad. Professor Earl Barnes, lecturing to a Chicago audience, recently stated that "London, Ontario, had the best-organized body of kindergartners in America." Is it economy for an enterprising city to cripple an efficient and flourishing department such as other business firms are spending thousands of dollars to establish?

ASTOR DIVORCE CASE.

New York, Nov. 5.—The papers in the suit for divorce which Mrs. John Jacob Astor is reported to have brought against her husband, Col. Astor, were turned over today by Referee Young to counsel for both parties in the suit.

Neither Mr. Young nor counsel would discuss in any way the report that the papers recommended a decree in favor of Mrs. Astor. The custody of their daughter Alice, aged 7, is said to have been given to Mrs. Astor, while Col. Astor, it is reported, will have the custody of their son, William Vincent, 17 years old.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

DIES WHEN FIANCEE DELAYS MARRIAGE

Girl of 19 Jumps From Ninth Story of Building in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Nov. 5.—Celia Duberstein, 19 years old, despondent because she fancied that her sweetheart in New York was attempting to evade their marriage, ended her life late yesterday by jumping from a window on the ninth floor of the Card building.

The girl had received a letter from her fiancee asking her to be patient and wait a while longer. This letter she found upon arriving home from work. Yesterday she went to the shirtwaist factory of the Pollak-Wertheim Company, on the eighth floor of the Card building and said she wanted her money as she was going to New York at once. The money was paid. Later she returned to the factory and asked to be re-employed. The foreman was busy and waved his hand, meaning, he said, for her to wait a minute. It is supposed the girl thought he would have nothing to do with her again and she turned from the office.

Miss Duberstein went to the tenth floor, but finding no window she returned to the ninth floor. There she broke a small window, crawled to the ledge and dropped head-foremost 115 feet below into the excavation for a new building.

ALLEGED MURDERER PLEADS WITH JURY

Madame Steinheil Creates Another Sensation in Parisian Court.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Contrary to expectations, Madame Steinheil again took the stand this morning at her trial for the murder of her husband and stepmother. She plainly showed the effects of the trying ordeal she had passed through during the last two days.

Great black rings were under her eyes, and her face was white as paper. Nevertheless, she rose to her feet when the inquiry began and responded bravely to the direct examination.

The presiding judge, Wm. DeValles, showed anxiety at the outset lest the strain of previous days had taxed the witness' strength too severely. But he was quickly reassured by Madame Steinheil, who said "No, I am not at all fatigued."

In opening the examination, Judge DeValles dealt with the appearance of Rene Collard, an actor, who caused a momentary sensation by asserting that he was the real assassin. The judge disposed of this incident as pure invention.

"It is nothing more than a joke," said the court. "The inquiry has established that this was a crackbrained youth whose parents have stated that he followed the case passionately, and had previously attempted to intervene with anonymous letters addressed to the examining magistrate."

Judge DeValles turned his attention to Mme. Steinheil. He confronted her with various conflicting statements she had previously made regarding the occurrences of the night of the crime. He also questioned her closely on the involved financial condition of the Steinheils at the time of the murders.

Madame Steinheil's composure gradually gave way before the succession of sharp questions. Her feelings gave way in an agonized flood of words, in which she beseeched the jury to believe in her innocence. She complained bitterly that in the hour of her misfortune she had been deserted by high-placed friends, and asserted also that society women, who had frequented her home, had now deserted her.

Notwithstanding this passionate appeal, Judge DeValles pursued his examination relentlessly.

When he confronted her with proofs that she had concealed jewels, which she had stolen, she turned her back on him, and with crossed arms and flashing eyes, admitted that she had done so.

WHEAT EXPORT FALLS OFF

Much More Being Consumed in America This Year.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The calendar year 1909 will show a smaller exportation of wheat than any year in the last decade and an increased home consumption, both in amount and per capita average, says a report of the bureau of statistics today on wheat production, exportation and consumption of the United States.

The continued decline in exports of breadstuffs lends interest to the statement. The exportation of wheat during the nine months ending with September, amounted to only 27,768,901 bushels, against 68,178,935 bushels in the same month of 1908, and of flour 6,288,283 barrels, against 9,428,347. This reduction in exports of wheat seems to be due to increased consumption at home, rather than to any decline in production.

The shortage in the supply of wheat available for other countries is apparently being met in part by increased production and exportations by Canada, Argentina and other countries.

BOB COOK STILL FREE, PEOPLE ARE INDIGNANT

Wandering About Orangeville Wednesday, but Nobody Tried to Catch Him.

Orangeville, Ont., Nov. 5.—Bob Cook is still at large and the local officers say there are no new developments. There is no doubt that Cook was in Orangeville Wednesday afternoon and evening. "Dime" Stewart states that he met and spoke to the desperado on South Broadway about nine o'clock Tuesday night. Tommy Reid, the man's brother-in-law, is also very positive that he saw Cook on Church street Wednesday afternoon, and from the story he tells he ought to know. He says he was walking along the street towards his home when a rig, which was approaching halted; Cook jumped out, and with an oath ran towards him. Reid pulled a revolver, and his would-be assailant retreated to the rig, only to return to the attack armed with a gun. Reid concluded the odds were against him and beat a hasty retreat, coming up town to notify Chief Speers. The chief discredited his story, and refused to accompany him to the place.

Citizens are indignant at the delay in making an arrest. High Constable Hughes and Chief Speers, who are at the head of the local constabulary, are coming in for redbot criticism because of their inactivity or inability to cope with the situation. Crown Attorney McKay is forwarding a report to the attorney-general.



Buy Hosiery Made by the Largest Mills on a 2-for-1 Guarantee

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

That 2 for 1 guarantee—the most liberal given anywhere—is backed up by the largest hosiery mills in Canada. You can depend upon the guarantee being fulfilled to the last letter.

Buying hosiery on this plan you make doubly sure of satisfaction, for if the hosiery does not fulfill the guarantee the makers have to pay a double penalty.

But after you've worn a pair of Pen-Angle Hosiery you'll understand why we give this 2 for 1 guarantee, for you will have discovered your ideal hosiery—form-knitted, seamless, longest-wearing.

The reason for Pen-Angle superiority is due to the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

Seamless Hosiery

These machines form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere to irritate the feet or rip apart.

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

Don't be content another day with hosiery which has those horrid seams up the leg and across the foot—with hosiery less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, hello, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, hello, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, hello, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

No. 1090.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

No. 330.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00.

Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order post-paid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed, send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors. 45

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Pen-Angle Hosiery

WARRANTED HIGH GRADE PENMANS HOSIERY

THE BADDECK FLIES FOR FIFTEEN MILES

McCurdy Has Another Succeeful Flight With Aeroplane.

Halifax, Nov. 5.—Mr. J. A. McCurdy made another successful trial flight with Baddeck No. 2 at the Bentinck farm, near Baddeck, making a distance of 15 miles. Both the start and the landing were easily effected. A height of 80 feet was recahed, and the river crossed four times during each flight. A large number of spectators were present.

A BROTHERHOOD RALLY

Bible Class of Wortley Road Church Spent Pleasant Evening.

A successful rally of the Brotherhood Bible Class of Wortley Road Baptist Church was held in the basement of the church last evening. The monthly business was disposed of, and some short addresses were followed by a very interesting programme of a musical character.

Among those taking part were: Mr. E. P. Stewart, selection; Messrs. Moore and Toy, duet; Mr. Charles Mountjoy, solo; Evison brothers, mouthorgan selections; Mr. G. Wall, instrumental, and quartet, comprising Messrs. Janes, Wall, Toy and Moore. Light refreshments were served, and an enjoyable time spent by the men.

The brotherhood have decided to hold an open-meeting for all men of the South End once a month, at which an interesting programme will be given, and good speakers secured.

LOSING HER INFLUENCE

New York Christian Scientists Not Submitting to Mrs. Stetson.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 5.—Concerning the action of the First Church of Christ Scientists of New York, regarding Mrs. Augusta F. Stetson, two leaders in this city said today that it would produce good results.

Alfred Farlow, chairman of the Christian Science committee on publication, said: "As I understand the situation the opinion of the New York Church concerning the findings of the mother church does not in any way affect these findings. It is to be hoped that in time all concerned will agree that the mother church is correct in its findings; that is, that all will agree with the mother church as to what constitutes the true teachings and practice of Christian Science. Christian Scientists will wait patiently for that end."

Judge Clifford P. Smith, the first reader of the First Church of Christ Scientist, here, said: "The reports made by the committee of inquiry of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, was a natural product of Mrs. Stetson's teachings, and was followed by the conduct of the committee throughout their inquiry. In view of the fact that Mrs. Stetson has heretofore dictated the vote of the whole church, it appears that the congregation has made rapid strides toward freedom from her influence."

ESCAPED A LYNCHING

Negro Assaulters Taken From Clutches of Southern Mob.

Gassaway, W. Va., Nov. 5. — After a restless night, the residents of this town today found that the two negroes, under arrest in connection with the brutal assault on Mrs. Robt. Lockhold, at Exchange, near here, last Wednesday, had been taken from the local jail, placed aboard a special train and started for the county prison at Sutton, W. Va. Before 6 o'clock this morning the negroes left, surrounded by national guardsmen and deputy sheriffs, and accompanied by Governor Glasscock, members of his staff, and the mayor. The negroes, believed to be A. Johnson and Scott Lewis, will be given a preliminary hearing at Sutton this afternoon. For the present National Guardsmen will continue to protect them. That a double lynching did not take place is due mainly to the quick action of Governor Glassock.

When the populace discovered this morning that the negroes were out of reach, cries of "Kill the negroes," were heard in various parts of the town, and for a time it was feared that a race war was imminent.

Many local people have started for Sutton, but unless they are aided by residents of that town, it is not believed there is further danger of a lynching.

VACATES ORDER OF JUDGE ELLIOTT

In Cace of Mississauga Indians vs. A. G. Chisholm.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Mr. Justice Riddell has vacated, so far as affects the tribe of Mississauga Indians of the Credit, an order of Judge Elliott, of Middlesex, awarding A. G. Chisholm, of London, judgment against six members of the tribe as representing the whole tribe and themselves for some $10,800, the amount claimed by Mr. Chisholm as solicitor fees for obtaining a decision in the plaintiffs' favor in the action brought by Joseph Henry against the King, with respect to certain moneys in the hands of the crown at Ottawa belonging to the band. His lordship holds that Judge Elliott, not being the court "had no jurisdiction to make the order of representation which he did."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ROW

Action of New York Church May Cause Drastic Action at Boston.

New York, Nov. 5. — Prominent members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which exonerated Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, of the charges of "mental malpractice," made by the mother church in Boston, were predicting today that the action of the New York church would by no means end the controversy engendered. It was pointed out that never before in the history of the church founded by Mrs. Eddy, had a branch of the denomination attempted to review action taken by the mother church.

The partisans of Virgil O. Strackler, Mrs. Stetson's successor as first reader of the church here, declared today that some drastic action might be looked for in Boston.

OLD FEUD REOPENED

A Tennessee Mountaineer Admits to a Double Killing.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 5.—A Hancock County feud of years' standing has broken out afresh, and James Yount, aged 30, and George Green, aged 16, are the last victims. James Davis, who admits the double killing, says he did it in self-defence, and has surrendered to the authorities at Smeedville.

The feud originated some years ago with the killing of Eli Greene, an aged man, who was shot from ambush while he was harvesting. Yount married a daughter of the elder Greene, and Davis wedded his widow. Bad feeling existed between Davis and Yount, and it is supposed that George Greene, a son of the murdered man, took Yount's part in the fight. Yount and Greene were unarmed.

SIGNS OF DISASTER.

Cape Town, Nov. 5.—A quantity of charred wreckage has been washed ashore near Port Alfred on the south-east coast of Cape Colony. There are some indications that the wreckage is from the British steamer Warratah, which had 500 passengers and a cargo of metal and wool, and has never been heard from since she sailed from Port Natal on July 26 for London.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

JAPANESE MANOEUVRES.

Utsunomiya, Japan, Nov. 5. — The manoeuvres of the Japanese army began today. The arrival of the Emperor in the morning was the occasion of a great popular demonstration. Other notable personages on the scene are General Count Nogi, General Count Kuroki, Admiral Count Togo and Field Marshall Prince Oyama. The military attaches of the foreign embassies were also present.

In raising the displacement of its battleships to 26,000 tons the United States Government has produced a ship which far excels the largest contemporary battleships built or building of any foreign navy.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

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Hesperian.....Nov. 13 Ionian.....Nov. 20

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Virginian	Fri., Nov. 26	Sat., Nov. 27
Grampian	Sat., Dec. 4	
Victorian	Fri., Dec. 10	Sat., Dec. 11
Hesperian	Fri., Dec. 17	Sat., Dec. 18

For full information as to rates, etc., apply to F. B. Clarke, W. Fulton, E. De La Hooke, R. E. Ruse, local agents, London, or THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

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From Montreal and Quebec. From Liverpool.
Nov. 5.....Empress of Britain.....Oct. 22
Nov. 13.....Lake Champlain.....Oct. 27
Nov. 20.....Lake Erie.....Nov. 3

From West St. John. From Liverpool.
Dec. 3.....Empress of Britain.....Nov. 19
Dec. 11.....Lake Manitoba.....Nov. 24
Dec. 17.....Empress of Ireland.....Dec. 3
Dec. 24.....Steamer .....Dec. 10

All steamers are equipped with wireless and all conveniences for the safety and comfort of passengers.

To book or for further information apply to the nearest C. P. R. agent, or to S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:08 a.m. *3:33 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *2:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m. *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *5:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*12:25 a.m., 6:30 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*4:45 a.m., †12:36 p.m., *5:35 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:55 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:42 p.m.

Depart for the west—*11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—6:10 a.m., †7:10 a.m., 9:40 a.m., 2:30 p.m., ‡3:40 p.m., *7:15 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., ‡12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., §9:20 p.m.

*To St. Thomas only. †To Walkerville. Trains not starred to and from Port Stanley. ‡From Walkerville.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

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Through first class sleepers and coaches from St. Thomas, landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, this being the only line running through trains into New York city.

Two hours quicker service between London and New York than any other line.

Take your next trip over the fastest and most comfortable route to New York city.

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O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

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Commencing Nov. 1 the Wabash Railroad will place on sale round trip

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS AT VERY LOW RATES

from all stations to points in the South and Southwest, including TEXAS, OLD MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

"THE ST. LOUIS-COLORADO LIMITED" is the finest and most up-to-date train in America—nothing finer on wheels. Every day at 2:30 p.m. this famous train starts on its flight from St. Louis across the continent, carrying through equipment to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and other Western points.

Get your tickets and reserve berths now before the rush. For full particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 62 Yonge street, Toronto or St. Thomas, Ont.

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To Temagami, Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Etc.

Daily Until Nov. 6

Return limit, Dec. 4, or until close of navigation, if earlier, to points reached by steamers.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, FLORIDA

Consult nearest Grand Trunk agent regarding low tourist rates.

E. De la Hooke, city passenger ticket agent. E. Ruse, depot agent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston-Liverpool Direct sailing Wednesday
RE DSTAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool
New York and Boston—Mediterranean
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
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"Going Tourist" is the popular way to travel now-a-days—the berth rates but half those in the standard sleeper—and the accommodation quite satisfactory. Ask for "Tourist Car Booklet."
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Between London and St. Thomas. Every two hours from St. Thomas to Port Stanley. Port Stanley cars leave London on the even hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for the theatres.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PRESIDENT MAY LOSE JOB

TRADE TO COST HEYDLER HIS JOB

Rumored That Kling Becomes Giant If Brush Votes for Hart.

CHUBBIE CHARLIE IN N. Y.

Murphy to Use Political Strategy to Put Chicago Man at Head of National League.

New York, Nov. 5.—Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago Baseball Club of the National League, is causing more speculation and worry in big league circles than is common at this time of the year.

When Murphy's presence was first discovered here it was said by some who are usually well informed that he was negotiating the trade of Catcher Johnny Kling to either New York or Brooklyn and Manager McGraw of the New York team verified this inasmuch as he stated that he was anxious to obtain Kling and Pitcher Reulbach, in exchange for Wiltse and Donlin and perhaps a cash consideration.

But from the conferences which Murphy has held with President John T. Brush of the New York Club and President Charles Ebbetts, of the Brooklyn Club, the report is now current that the Chicago magnate is electioneering in the interests of James A. Hart, the former Chicago owner, who has loomed up conspicuously as a candidate to succeed John A. Heydler as president of the National League.

In this connection Murphy admits that Kling, who refuses to play with Chicago, may play an important part. Brush has had his own candidate for Heydler's place, but he has also wanted to obtain Kling very badly, and baseball writers declare they would not be surprised if Brush voted for Hart at the annual meeting in December and if Kling played with New York next season.

PRINCESS AND VICTORIA LEAD ASSOCIATIONS

Former on Top in Eastern Division With 8 Points, and Latter in Western With 20.

Public School Football Association standing of schools:

Eastern Association.

	W.	T.	L.	Points.
Princess	4	0	0	8
Lorne	1	0	3	2
Rectory	1	0	3	2

Western Association.

	W.	T.	L.	Points.
Victoria	9	2	0	20
Simcoe	4	2	2	10
St. George's	3	2	4	8
Talbot	0	0	9	0

Finals on Monday and Wednesday, 8th and 11th, Princess, and Victoria Carling's Heights; Cove Rifle Ranges, 4:30 sharp. Mr. R. A. Little and Mr. Govenlock, referees.

W. H. SKINNER WINS HOMING CLUB CUP

Birds From East Londoner's Lofts First From 150-Mile Station.

The silver trophy presented to the Forest City Homing Club for competition in the 150-mile young bird race, was won by Mr. W. H. Skinner, of 350 Eva street, birds from his lofts covering the ground in 4 hours and 15 minutes. The cup becomes the winner's property when taken three times.

The club desires to thank the following for contributing to the trophy: Thomas Beattie, Ed. Holland, Dr. Windsor, W. Collins, E. W. Boyle, H. J. Childs, Dr. J. Macarthur, W. P. Hanford, A. J. Morgan, Jos. S. Walker, John P. Evans and Modern Shoe Repair.

JEFFRIES AND O'BRIEN

Six-Round Bout in Philadelphia Probable.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—It is probable that Jim Jeffries will meet Jack O'Brien in a 6-round bout in this city before he tackles Jack Johnson for the heavyweight title. O'Brien is very anxious to meet Jeff, who, he says, can receive a guarantee of $10,000 for a short bout here. Sam Berger, Jeff's manager, believes that a short bout in Philadelphia would be just the sort of preparation Jeff needs for the big fight.

ATZ HONORED AT BANQUET

White Sox Player Is Guest of Affair in New Orleans—Hopes to Stay With the Majors.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 6.—Jackey Atz, of the Chicago American League team, was entertained last night by the Parker-Blakes on which team he is playing in New Orleans. Besides Atz, Jimmy Dygert of the Philadelphia Athletics, was a guest at the banquet. Atz said he hoped to stay in majors for years to come, but that if he failed he would come to New Orleans and make his home.

NAPS TO TRAIN IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 6.—The Cleveland Americans will not train at Pass Christian, as announced during the summer. Secretary Bernard has been in New Orleans for some time, and today announced the team would train at Alexandria, in the interior of Louisiana.

Edward P. Torbet & Son, proprietors of Springfield Stock Farm, Bucks County, Pa., have sold their farm and will locate in Clark County, O. The stallions Robt. J. Beck 29213, and Payson T., 32351, brood mares and youngsters by both sires, have already been shipped to their new home.

LADIES and Their Escorts

Can now make arrangements for the use of PRIVATE BOWLING ALLEYS.

'Phone 2339, or call and see the manager, Mr. R. M. Graham. Instruction freely given.

Ideal Bowling Alleys

195 KING STREET. wty



PRESIDENT JOHN A. HEYDLER.

SPORT GOSSIP

Frank Klaus, the promising middleweight pugilist of Pittsburg, will have a hard task to perform in the Smoky City on the night of Nov. 9, when he will meet Billy Papke for six rounds in the Duquesne Garden, under the auspices of the National A. C.

Look out for Ruby Clay another season. She trotted two miles under 2:05 one afternoon in Memphis recently. The first was turned in 2:04½, and half an hour later she did the trick again in 2:04¾.

Miss Willis, the yearling sister of The Wolverine and Lady Goods, has shown speed enough in her work at Patchen Wilkes farm to substantiate the belief that she can go a mile better than 2:30.

Minor Heir will perform again in public at Phoenix, Ariz., next week, for the last time this year.

There is a movement afoot to abolish "3-in-5" races for 3-year-olds. The six-heat Kentucky Futurity, which was not won by the best horse, has caused an agitation of the subject and it seems to be the opinion of all drivers that this method is asking too much of horses of that age.

George Saunders will soon take Hamburg Belle and his other horses to Thomasville, Ga., for the winter. The noted mare will be trained with reference to going a mile under two minutes.

HORSE GOSSIP

The yearling colt Barella, by Bingara, from Bravissima (dam of Kyrillic, 2:14½, etc.), by Robert McGregor (2:17½), second dam Brava (2:14½, dam of three), by Baron Wilkes (2:18), recently trotted an eighth in 16¾ seconds.

When Bob Proctor got back to Readville from Kentucky he had with him a yearling filly by Jay McGregor (2:07¼), out of Miss Pratt (2:17¼), dam of The Leading Lady, 3 (2:07), etc., that was bred and owned by Benjamin Pope, of Boston.

The Kentucky trainer, Henry M. Jones, who had the season's champion 3-year-old pacing filly, Maggie Winder (2:06¼), out this season, will try for the 3-year-old futurities next year with the trotter Cloth o' Gold, a 2-year-old, by Libretto, out of a mare by Moko.

Gen. John B. Castleman, president of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, is going to show his fine old saddle-bred mare Carolina in the class for army officers' horses at the National this year, and will ride her himself, in uniform, according to reports from Kentucky.

Richard Cromwell, jun., proprietor of Fox Hall Stock Farm at Catonsville, Md., has sold to Ide Bros., of Woodstock, Md., the stallion Jay Tine, by Jay Bird, dam Nypthalia Hall, by Constantine (2:12½). Jay Tine is the sire of Belle Bird, 3 (2:11¼), the black filly raced by Lon McDonald this season, as well as when she was a 3-year-old.

The 2-year-old colt Senator Stone, that was given a time record of 2:25¾ at the recent Lexington meeting, and given in the various reports as by Prodigal (2:16), dam Emily (2:11), by Prince Regent (2:16½), is not out of that noted mare, but from Elfin Dance (2:24, dam of Spanish Queen, 2:07), by Wilkes Boy (2:24½).

Frank Emerson, trainer for Abdallah Park Farm, Cynthiana, Ky., is reported to have recently worked the green pacer Tom Green, by San Mateo (2:13¼), out of Twilight (dam of Oseto, 2:13½), by Othello (2:25), three miles in 2:16, 2:07¾ and 2:06½, pacing the last quarter of the fastest mile in 30½ seconds.

The 4-year-old trotting mare Dudie Archdale, by Archdale, son of Expedition (2:15¼), dam Dudie Egmont (2:13½), by Egmont Chief, owned by G. S. Harris, Hooper, Neb., and in the training stable of John S. Kay, Neligh, Neb., is showing so well that plans are being laid to race her through the Grand Circuit next season.

It is reported that Andy Welch is working on a plan to turn Readville into a big fair, the initial one to be held next year in connection with the Grand Circuit meeting. His plan is for Fred Perkins, of Narragansett Park, Providence, to follow suit, thus making a chain of three big fairs in New England—Readville, Narragansett Park and Charter Oak Park, Hartford.

The fast pacer Star Direct (2:08¾), was found dead in his stall at the barn of his owners, Boone Bros., of Holland, Mich., a few days ago. The cause of his death is unknown. Star Direct was a 7-year-old pacing stallion by George Starr (2:17), son of Direct (2:05½), dam Sassafras (dam of Alcyfras, 2:06½), by Almont Boy; second dam by Brown Hal.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has sent two mares south to be bred. One is Quisetta (2:16¼, record taken this season), by Bingen (2:06¼), dam Nowaday (2:14¼), by Lookaway (2:22½), she having been shipped to the court of John R. Gentry (2:04½); Shiela (2:16¼), by John R. Gentry, out of Hilda S. (2:15¼), by Stamboul (2:07½), is at Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky., and will be bred next spring to Walnut Hall (2:08¼).

Volney French, well-known Indiana trainer and race driver, recently purchased a splendid farm, a mile and a quarter east of Montpelier, where he will move early this month with a good bunch of trotters, among which is the 5-year-old stallion Frenzel, by McKinney, that worked this year miles around 2:15 and 2:16, after about four months' training.

TIGERS PUT OUT BULL FIGHT

Cablegram to Detroit Says the Visiting Ballplayers in Cuba Are the "Whole Thing."

Detroit, Nov. 6—A special cablegram from Havana to Pitcher George Mullin, here, says: "Cuba is baseball crazy tonight and the Tigers are the heroes of the city. Before a crowd of 20,000 enthusiastic Spanish fans the Detroit champions won the opening game today, defeating the Almendares by the decisive score of 9 to 3. Willett and Schmidt worked for Detroit, and Mendez and Gonzales for the Cubans. The game was characterized by successful base running and the usual dare devil steal of Ownie Bush, which proved a revelation to the Spaniards. Total score: Detroit, 9—12—5; Almendares, 3—4—4. A big bull fight advertised for this afternoon was called off because of lack of interest. Everybody is well."

TODAY'S PROGRAMME

The Rugby programme for today is as follows:

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Senior.

Queen's at Toronto.
McGill at Ottawa.

Intermediate.

R. M. C. at 'Varsity II.

Junior.

Queen's II. at 'Varsity III.

INTERPROVINCIAL.

Senior.

Argonauts at Montreal.
Ottawa at Hamilton.

Intermediate.

Dundas at Argonauts.

O. R. F. U.

Senior.

I. A. A. at T. C. C.
T. A. A. C. at Peterboro.
Parkdale at St. Michael's.
T. A. A. C. at Parkdale B.
Petrolea at London.

CITY LEAGUE.

Senior.

Maitlands at Capitals.
St. Michael's at Invaders.

Junior.

St. Simon's at Beach.
Grenvilles at St. Michael's.

Juvenile.

Capitals at Invaders.
St. Michael's at I. A. A.

THE SENIOR RECORDS.

Interprovincial Union.

	W.	L.	To play.	Points. F.	Ag.
Ottawa	5	0	1	71	42
Tigers	3	1	2	63	13
Montreal	1	4	1	32	68
Argonauts	0	4	2	28	73

Intercollegiate Union.

	W.	L.	To play.	Points. F.	Ag.
Toronto 'Varsity	4	0	2	135	9
Queen's	2	2	2	44	33
McGill	1	3	2	51	43
Ottawa College	1	3	2	20	134

Ontario Union.

	W.	L.	To play.	Points. F.	Ag.
Parkdale	2	1	1	52	11
T. A. A. C.	2	1	1	41	21
Peterbor	0	2	2	5	62

GRIDIRON GOSSIP

Hamilton Herald: "It looks now as if Tigers and Ottawa will play off in Toronto, although if the O. R. F. U. winners meet Varsity in a Canadian championship game, they will likely play on the day that Tigers will meet Ottawa. Two games in Toronto would hardly do, so there is a chance of the game being played in Montreal.

Hamilton Herald: The Tigers as a team are the poorest tacklers in the Interprovincial Union, and it is up to them to get in all the practice on the dummy they can. They can tackle as well as any team if they can get down to business, but they have never shown such poor form in that part of the game as they have this year.

Craig may play in Stinson's place with Montreal.

Argos have a chance to tie with Montreal for last place.

In the games between three teams at Montreal alone the difference of the two teams shows strongest. Montreal held Ottawa down to the small score of five points, getting three themselves, while Tigers allowed only one point to be scored against them while they were getting a total of 24. On this showing, what chance will Ottawa have to beat Tigers either in Hamilton or wherever the play-off will be?

Argonauts, by using their heads in the last game with Ottawa, would have surely beaten Ottawa. A kick of the ball to the dead line on one or two occasions would have done the trick, and if the kick to the dead line had developed, Ottawa's chances for the championship would have gone a glimmering at Hamilton, but that being neither here nor there, a tie on the series and the play-off, with Hamilton eventually winning out, seems the one best bet.

Argonauts have been working hard this week, and are out to give Montreal a beating, and thus tie with the M. A. A. A. in the league standing.

A New York paper thus asks and answers its own question: "Is it entirely logical to cancel the football schedule at West Point because of the lamented death of Byrne? As well fill up the sea because a certain number of swimmers were drowned last season."

Williams, of Ottawa, was frisky yesterday at the practice of the Rough Riders. He doesn't want to miss the game with the Tigers.

Argonauts have been working hard this week, and are out to give Montreal a beating today, and thus tie with the M. A. A. A. in the league standing.

There seems to be no chance of having the first game for the Dominion championship played before Nov. 27.

'Varsity, if they defeat Queens at Toronto today, will likely send a patched-up team to McGill a week from today, as they will not want to take any chances on having any of their players injured for the Dominion championships.

Should 'Varsity and Tigers meet in the Dominion championships—and there looks to be no reason why they shouldn't—Varsity will adopt different tactics than used in the game last year at Rosedale.

The most important game in Rugby circles today is the game at Hamilton. Reports from Ottawa are very enthusiastic, and already they have the game won; but Ottawa always had a chance for the championship so long as one scheduled game remained.

Both the O. R. F. U. and Intercollegiate have forwarded their challenges for the Dominion football honors.

'Varsity will not have their full strength on against Queens today, as scrimmager Jones has developed water on the knee, and will be out of the game this week. His place will be taken by Lajoie, who has been holding down Hume's position so well. There is also a chance that Gall will not be able to play, he hurting his leg at Ottawa last Saturday, and in the event of Gall not playing, Pete Laing may be used at full-back. The season ticket holders made a great raid on the tickets yesterday, but there is still quite a few left for the public.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD

Champion Likely To Score Easy Victory in 3-Cushion Match.

New York, Nov. 5.—Alfredo de Oro increased his lead 11 points in the second night's play against John Daly for the three-cushion billiard championship of the world last night at McGraw's Academy. The score now stands: De Oro, 100, and Daly, 75—the Chicagoan facing the task of making 75 counts tonight before De Oro runs out a string of 50, or forfeit his chance for the purse and title.

HOCKEY MEETING TUESDAY

As forecasted in yesterday's Advertiser a meeting of local hockey enthusiasts will be held in the Tecumseh House Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and every person interested in the game is asked to turn out.

"Kenny" Casselman will be put up for president, and London's representative on the O. H. A. executive all right," a man in touch with the affairs of the team told The Advertiser today, "as it would be impossible to select a more efficient and enthusiastic man."

Every person will be out on Tuesday night.

POWELL MATCHED WITH WOLGAST FOR NOV. 23

Pair Will Meet at Colma, and Winner Will Be Stacked Up Against Nelson.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Lew Powell, the man Jimmy Coffroth thinks can beat Battling Nelson in twenty rounds, will get a trial at that game in case he can beat Ad Wolgast. He was matched with the sturdy little Milwaukee boy today, the bout being set for Nov. 23 at Coffroth's club, and the winner is carded to oppose Nelson at a date to be decided later. The weight will be 133 at 6 o'clock and Eddie Smith, of Oakland, will referee.

Stanley Ketchel, still much depressed by the death of Willus Britt, was hovering around his usual haunts today, but does not expect to box again before spring. He says that a long rest will do him good and that he does not care what Billy Papke wants—that the latter will not get a bout with him. Furthermore, he says that he has not relinquished the middle-weight title. Although those who saw his size in the bout with Johnson are inclined to doubt his statement, he claims that he can still make 158 pounds four hours before a bout.

Hasn't Picked Manager.

He has not selected a new manager to take the place of Willus Britt. He says he has plenty of time to think of such things.

There has been no change in the situation, as the result of the polling at the recent election, so far as boxing is concerned. No announcement has been made by Mayor-Elect McCarthy as to what his policy will be in this regard, upto date. In case any attempt is made to change existing conditions, however, there is no doubt that a lively war will result.

Powell was much pleased today to get a bout with so tough a man as Wolgast. He is gratified with his victory over Frayne, and says he can outpoint Battling Nelson in a twenty-round go.

"Maybe I can't knock him out in that time," he said, "but he sure will know he's been to a boxing bout."

KLING CANNOT PLAY FOR NEXT FOUR YEARS

So Says Ban Johnson, President of the American League.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Regarding the reported plan of the Chicago National League management to turn John Kling over to the Brooklyn Club, B. B. Johnson, of the national commission, says that in the event Kling is traded, the club securing his services will be unable to play the star catcher during a period of four years.

"I don't see how Kling can be turned over to another club," said President Johnson. "Here's a player who violated the terms of his contract by failing to report to the club during an entire season. Toward the latter days of the season he played here with a semi-professional team. From the time he refused to report he laid himself liable to punishment. The commission has discussed Kling's status informally, and the rule made last spring still stands. He cannot play under the laws of the organization."

APPLE BUG GETS SULLIVAN

Catcher Buys Hundred Acres of Oregon Orchard Land.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 5. — Forgetting the battles of the diamonds in his eagerness to become an Oregon apple king, W. J. Sullivan, 1909 manager of the Chicago White Sox, has, with his associates, purchased 100 acres of fruit land near Newberg, Yam Hill County, and the work of preparing the ground for the trees was started yesterday.

Sullivan came to Portland several days ago to visit Fielder Jones. They ambled around a bit, and in time they found their way to Newberg. That settled it. The orchards of the far-famed valley of Chehalem won the baseballist. He went to work and soon secured the controlling interest in 100 acres three miles from Newberg.

The planting starts at once. Sullivan declares that other Chicago baseball men are coming to Oregon to buy, plant and grow fat on apple dumplings.

BOXES IN DRESS SUIT

Biddle Meets Jack O'Brien, Similarly Garbed, in Five-Round Bout for Benefit.

Centralia, Pa., Nov. 5.—Anthony Drexel Biddle and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien boxed five rounds on the stage of St. Ignatius Hall here tonight for the benefit of a fund to be devoted to the construction of a new fence about the parish cemetery, which contains the body of a nun, sister of O'Brien. Following the benefit the millionaire society athlete and O'Brien each donated $100 to the fund. They boxed in full evening dress.

PLAYERS UP IN ARMS.

Boston ball fans are up in arms because of the release of Manager Fred Lake by the Red Sox. Lake built up the Boston Americans with remarkable skill and is rated as one of the best managers in the profession. If there is no chance for him to patch up his differences with President John I. Taylor it is safe to say that Lake will be snapped up by some other magnate in need of a competent team handler.

CARLSON AND ERLER MATCHED.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 5. — Manager Tafel, of the Laporte A. C., today matched Emil Carlson, of Pullman, and "Big" Erler to wrestle here on Nov. 27. Johnny Fletcher will meet Young Gotch. Packey McFarland will referee the bouts.



DINGE'S LATEST MAP.

When Jack Johnson reached the Grand Central Station, New York, where he went to meet Jim Jeffries, he was held up by a battery of newspaper photographers, who treated the champion about as respectfully as they did Alex. Dowie when that prophet invaded the metropolis. Subsequent remarks by the prophet did not tend to give the snapshotters a good opinion of themselves.

TIMES-STAR UNCORK NEW BASEBALL TRICK

Mathewson and Tenney, of the Giants, Are Given Credit for One That Reads Good.

Editor Zuber of the Cincinnati Times-Star is responsible for a story to the effect that Mathewson and Tenney have fathered a new play in baseball. The tale is as follows: "During the last visit of the Giants, Christy Mathewson and Fred Tenney uncorked a new one that wasn't generally observed, but which looks like an almighty good trick at that. In order to work the play it is necessary for the first baseman to have as good control in throwing as the pitcher possesses, and as Tenney is an accurate heaver, the stunt is worked to perfection as a rule.

"The trick is pulled off when there's a man on first, the idea having a three-cornered effect, first to catch the runner; second to drive him back to the bag on an attempted hit and run, and third to catch the batsman napping by a quick heave. Here's the way it's done. With the runner at first playing some distance off the bag, Mathewson suddenly heaves the ball to Tenney. That brings a slide to the bag. No sooner does the ball touch Tenney's hands than he fires it back to Matty at an angle on which the pitcher with the same swing that he takes the ball delivers it to the batsman. In this way the runner at first isn't prepared to dash for second, nor is the batsman looking for a quick delivery of the ball. Nine times out of ten the batsman misses the swing while the runner is caught flat-footed at first.

30 CRACK RUNNERS IN TEN-MILE RACE

Great Array of Amateurs Line Up in New York Today.

New York, Nov. 5.—Thirty of the best-known distance runners in the country are entered in the Amateur Athletic Union championship 10-mile run, which is to take place here tomorrow. Never before has a similar event brought together such an array of talent and amateur athletes all over the country are expecting to see the record fall.

YOUNG BRITT BESTS GIBBS.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5. — Young Britt, of this city, won over Willie Gibbs, of Philadelphia, in the ninth round tonight, before the Eureka Athletic Club.

ED. GRANEY, OLD TIMER, BACK INTO FIGHT GAME

Will Oppose Coffroth, His Former Partner, in Bidding for Fight for 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 6. — Eddie Graney, dean of referees, has entered the game again, and will go east within a few days to try to land the Jeffries-Johnson fight for San Francisco County. He and "Jimmy" Coffroth, the San Francisco promoter, who is confident of winning the fight, long ruled coast pugilistic affairs, but they had a falling out several years ago, and Graney has been attending to personal business since. He has prospered, it is said, and now is anxious to oppose Coffroth in the promotion of the fight.

Take It To Frisco.

The great fight will be held in the city of San Francisco if Graney's dream comes true. His move is said to have a political complexion in view of the recent election here. One of the new supervisors is John L. Herget, better known as "Young Mitchell," a former prizefighter. It is rumored that Herget will have a good deal to say about police affairs. Herget and Graney have been close friends for years. The advent of Graney promises to add spice to the contest between the promoters.

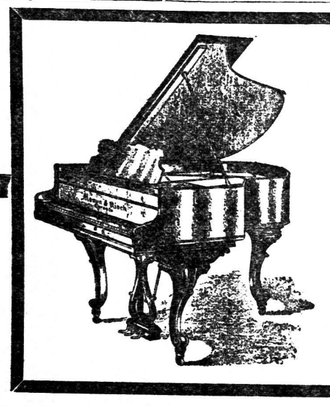
TRAVIS PICKED A WINNER

Looks Like Champion of Atlantic City Golf Tourney.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 5.—Walter J. Travis, veteran of American golfing, is the selected champion for the fall tourney of the Atlantic City Country Club, following his defeat of Richard Mott, of Riverton, N. J., and E. Sutterthwaite, another Riverton champion. Travis played his usual steady game throughout the first day of match play and easily defeated his opponents in the first and second rounds.

The day was almost perfect for golfing and good scores were made by the various contestants. W. E. Shackleford, champion of the local club, who was picked as the most dangerous opponent of Travis, went down in the first round against A. W. Tillinghast, and his removal is expected to give Travis a clear field to the governor's cup, which carries the local championship. Travis plays A. S. Cameron tomorrow morning and is picked for an easy victor.

A big medal score handicap will furnish a feature for the final day.



MASON & RISCH PIANOS

One Standard of Quality Only, and That the Highest

Both in material and workmanship, is and ever will be maintained. Do not sacrifice tone quality and the satisfaction that is attained only by having a high-grade piano, in the mistaken attempt to save a few dollars at the start.

Your Piano Should Represent a Lifelong Purchase

It is used every day, year in and year out—and plays an important part in your home life. The few extra dollars that you invest now in having a Mason & Risch Piano will soon be forgotten, while the pleasure and satisfaction of having the best is before you as long as you live.

MASON & RISCH

"The Piano With a Soul"

SOLD ONLY BY

T. C. WRIGHT

231 DUNDAS ST., Bennett Theatre Building

PLAYERS DID NOT SHARE IN 1870

And 30,000 Saw the White Stockings Beat Cincinnati Reds.

AN OLD TIME BOX SCORE

Tom Foley Recalls Championship Game in Days When He Was Manager — The Crucial Game.

Thomas Foley, manager of the Chicago White Stockings years ago, tells how his team defeated the Cincinnati Reds on Oct. 14, 1870, in the final game of the championship series. His story follows:

To the old-time baseball official as well as player there comes a sense of relief in the passing of the post-season ball games with their data about the "club owners' share," "players' share," "national commission's share," etc.

Players Were Not Curious.

It's a far cry back to the days when I was manager of the Chicago White Stockings, yet on Oct. 14, 1870, at Dexter Park, Chicago, a record throng saw our team defeat Cincinnati for the championship of that year, and to this day I do not know what the receipts of the game were—do not know that any of the players ever cared or ascertained.

Time and again the fans have brought up those old-time games and insisted upon me "fanning" with them. It is a matter that pulls deeply at the heartstrings, however, to look back over the old lineups, and find that death has reaped a big harvest.

Game Wasn't Self-Supporting.

No national commission in those days to deduct a proportion of the gross receipts! Nothing for the men who supported baseball teams for the pure love of exploiting the game, but the tack of digging for assessments. Baseball was not self-supporting. It could not be.

There were series played with Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Philadelphia Athletics, Athletics of Brooklyn, Haymakers of Troy, Mutuals of New York, and Forest Citys of Rockford. We had no thoughts of special trains to make long jumps in record time—the games were few and far between. I am reminded of the White Stockings' great victories over the Cincinnati Reds in 1870 so often by comment that comes up in conversation with old-time enthusiasts that the box score of the second game, which gave the White Stockings the season's championship, may be pardoned.

An Old-Time Box Score.

It follows:

Chicago.	R.	B.	T.B.
McAtee, lb.	0	0	0
Wood, 2b.	3	3	3
Cuthbert, c.f.	3	2	4
Flynn, r.f.	2	2	2
Treacy, d.f.	2	2	2
King, c.	3	1	1
Myerlie, p.	2	3	4
Pinkham, 3b.	0	2	2
Duffy, s.s.	2	2	3
Totals	16	16	21

Cincinnati.	R	B.	T.B.
G. Wright, s.s.	2	2	2
Gould, 1b.	2	2	2
Waterman, 3b.	1	2	2
Allinson, c.	3	3	4
H. Wright, c.f.	2	1	1
Leonard, l.f.	2	0	0
Brainerd, p.	1	4	4
Sweasey, 2b.	0	1	1
McVey, r.f.	0	0	0
Totals	13	15	18

The first game of the series had been played at Cincinnati, on Sept. 7, 1870, resulting in a victory for us by the score of 10 to 6. The Reds were favorites, 2 to 1, but George Wright was out of the line-up at short, Leonard playing the position, while Dean was in the outfield.

1,388 Carriages on the Field.

There was a terrible crowd at the Chicago game—probably 30,000 saw the contest. I recall that by actual count there were 1,388 carriages on the field. Meyerlie, who played third base, was a pitcher—a southpaw—and a good one. Cherokee Fisher, now with the Chicago fire department, had been engaged by me to play for our team that year, but he did not show up. Charlie Hodes was a catcher for us and also could play shortstop well. Mart King was a great all-around player and a tricky, heady genius. He was a sort of a "King" Kelly.

If memory serves me aright, most of these men are dead. It would be of interest to the old-time followers of the game, it seems to me, to have the survivors communicate with their old manager.

TURF RESULTS

Pimlico.

First race—Miss Perigord, 2 to 1; Escutcheon, 6 to 1; Ballot Box, 10 to 1.

Second race—Stanley Fay, 3 to 5; Emperor William, 3 to 1; Pins and Needles 6 to 1.

Third race—Belle Mawr, 4 to 1; Crouse, 10 to 1; Phoronis, 2½ to 1.

Fourth race—Osago, 6 to 1; Mac Fletcher, 3 to 1; Others fell.

Fifth race—Dreamer, 6 to 5; Martin Doyle, 3 to 1; Taboo, 5 to 1.

Sixth race—Tasley, 2 to 1; Golden Castle, 5 to 1; Hanonia, 30 to 1.

Latonia.

First race—Carlton C, 12 to 1; Gramercy, 6 to 1; Polo Phoene, 30 to 1.

Second race—Cull, 2½ to 1; Stonestreet, 13 to 5; Vanen, 6 to 1.

Third race—Autumn Rose, 3 to 1; Candolet, 25 to 1; Rollation, 5 to 1.

Fourth race—Hanbridge, 9 to 10; Old Honesty, 4 to 1; San Fran, 3 to 1.

Fifth race—Dargin, 9 to 5; Fireball, 5 to 2; Youthful, 8 to 1.

Sixth race—Denver Girl, 6 to 1; Sir Walter Rollins, 13 to 1; Mamie Algo, 7 to 1.

Aqueduct.

First race—Quantico, 1 to 5; Aunt Jule, 20 to 1; Cowen, 10 to 1.

Second race—Besom, 3 to 1; King Cobalt, 10 to 1; Hill Top, 5 to 2.

Third race—Hang, 6 to 1; Ten Paces, 3 to 1; Petronius, 11 to 5.

Fourth race—Black Oak, 7 to 5; Bonnie Kelso, 3 to 1; Anavrl, 7 to 1.

Fifth race—Gonskin, 4 to 1; Dixie Dixon, 3 to 1; Rustem, 9 to 2.

Sixth race—Lad of Langdon, 8 to 5, Bad News, 10 to 1; Golconda, 4 to 1.

DEFEATS 26 MEN AT THE SAME TIME

Cuban Boy Performs a Wonderful Feat at Chess.

New York, Nov. 5.—Jose R. Capablanca, the 21-year-old Cuban chess expert, has played 29 opponents simultaneously, defeating 26, losing one game and drawing two. Among those whom he defeated were Bradley Martin, jun., former president of the Hastings (England) Chess Club, and Magnus Smith, ex-champion of Canada. J. A. Christian, the only player to defeat Capablanca, did so in 44 moves after a Ruy Lopez opening.

LEAVES TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS FOR BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC

John Stewart Kennedy's Will Gives Enormous Amount to Religious, Educational and Charitable Institutions.

New York, Nov. 6.—John Stewart Kennedy, one of America's little known rich men, who died of whooping cough in his New York residence on Sunday last, left bequests of more than $25,000,000 to religious, charitable and educational institutions in his will, filed for probate here today. The gift is the largest single contribution of its kind ever made and the beneficiaries include educational and church institutions north, south, east and west in the country and one abroad, 60 in all.

Nearly half of the money goes to institutions connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which Kennedy had been an active member for many years. Other large beneficiaries include the American Bible Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York public library, the New York United Charities, Columbia University and Robert College, Constantinople.

Aside from these gifts, Kennedy left approximately $35,000,000 to his wife, his relatives and a great number of friends and employees. The widow's share will be about $16,000,000. All of the testator's employees receive gifts of from $500 to $2,500 each.

What the Institutions Receive.

The charitable, religious and educational institutions which receive the largest bequests are to share the residue of the estate left after definite gifts of approximately $12,000,000 have been paid out. Their shares are estimated by counsel for the executors as follows:

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $2,250,000; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $2,250,000; Presbyterian Church Extension Fund, $2,250,000; Presbyterian Hospital, New York, $2,250,000; Robert College, Constantinople, $1,500,000; Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges, $750,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, $2,250,000; New York Public Library, $2,250,000; Columbia University, $2,250,000; United Charities, New York, $2,250,000; American Bible Society, $750,000; Charity Organization Society, New York, $750,000.

Given as Thanks.

There are also numerous bequests from $5,000 to $25,000 generally to local religious and charitable organizations.

The long list of gifts is prefaced in the will by this paragraph: "Having been greatly prospered in the business which I carried on for more than 30 years, in this, my adopted country, and being desirous of leaving some expression of my sympathy with its religious charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, I make these gifts."

The executors of the will are Emma B. Kennedy, William Stuart Tod, Robert Eliot Tod, and Robert W. De Forest. Mrs. Kennedy is his widow, William S. Tod and Robert E. Tod are nephews, and Mr. De Forest is a lifelong friend of Mr. Kennedy.

PLAN A CONTRACT FOR KEEPING PEACE

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The possibility of an Anglo-German understanding appears to be under consideration in high German Government circles. The failure to reach such an understanding heretofore is attributed to the method adopted by Great Britain.

After Sir Charles Harding, permanent under secretary of the British foreign office, failed to obtain a satisfactory reply to his suggestion made at the meeting between King Edward and Emperor William at Kronberg, King Edward is understood to have tried to persuade the Emperor of Austria, whom he met at Iscal, to make friendly representations to Germany.

The author of an anonymous communication, which appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung today, discusses this subject and asks what can be done to restore among the British a feeling of security against German invasion and so silence the mischievous agitation concerning the naval preparations being made in the two countries.

Chancellor Bothmann-Hollwege's "rather obscure hints to Vienna," says the correspondent, "Would seem to indicate that he was dwelling on the question, and that it is now Germany's turn to make a counter proposal, having considered the British suggestion unacceptable."

The writer adds that mutual assurance might be made in writing.

The Lords to Demand an Election

London, Nov. 6. — The Daily Telegraph says it understands that it has been definitely settled that Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, will move a resolution in the upper branch of Parliament, declining to accept the finance bill until its principles have received the sanction of the electors.

The Daily Telegraph adds that it learns that the adoption of the resolution by a majority of the members of the House of Lords is certain.

Stratford Hotel Stables Gutted by Fire

Stratford, Nov. 5.—Fire, which started tonight at 6:45, did damage estimated at $3,000 to the Commercial Hotel stables. There were no horses in them, but ten tons of hay were entirely destroyed.

Almost before the firemen reached the scene, the building was a mass of flames, and it was almost entirely gutted. Apparently the fire started in the loft, but the origin is unknown. The damage is fully covered in the Western and Perth Mutual companies.

OFFICER SHOOTS ALLEGED BIGAMIST

Bolts From Detective While on His Way to the Police Station.

TRAGEDY IN STREET

Second Wife Had Asked His Arrest—Other Mate Said to Live in Canada.

Detroit, Nov. 6.—While dashing madly through the home-going crowd on Broadway last night, in a futile attempt to escape officers, John W. Kenward, 323 Sherman street, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Detective Henry Bodinus. Bodinus, with Detective Robert Clare, was taking Kenward to the central station, where he was to be held, pending the issuance of a warrant charging him with bigamy.

The three alighted from a Fourteenth avenue car in front of the Breitmeyer Building. Clare was ahead and was followed by the prisoner, Bodinus bringing up the rear. As soon as his feet were on the pavement Kenward bunted Clare with his shoulder, knocking him nearly to the sidewalk, and took to his heels, with Bodinus in close pursuit.

Kenward proved a fast runner and was gaining a lead every minute. Bodinus drew his revolver and shot twice into the earth. Kenward failed to stop, and despairing of frightening him into surrender, Bodinus took aim and fired directly at him. Bodinus was fully 150 feet from the prisoner and both were running, but the bullet struck Kenward under the right shoulder blade, passing directly through his body and pierced the right lung. But little hope is held for his recovery.

Hurried to Hospital.

Kenward staggered into the doorway of the building, 58-60 Broadway, and fell at the foot of the stairs. At first it was thought that he was shot through the leg and the patrol wagon was called to take him to the station. Examination, however, revealed the fact that the man was seriously injured, and he was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, the officers accompanying their prisoner.

Capt. McDonald hurried to the hospital to see the injured man. Bodinus was sitting in the entry of the hospital, and as the captain entered he said, "It is very unfortunate, but I couldn't let him get away." His face was white and his voice trembled with emotion.

Kenward is alleged to have two wives, Mrs. Minnie Kenward living at Hurlburt, Dundas County, Ontario, and Mrs. Emma Weir, whom he married in Detroit on Feb. 25, 1908. The first named he wedded under his right name at Iroquois, Ont., in 1906.

SEVEN NEW MEN ON DIRECTORATE

Directors Are Elected By the Pere Marquette Road.

THE B. AND O. IN CONTROL

Officers of the System Will Be Chosen Next Week in New York.

Detroit, Nov. 6.—Seven of the fifteen directors elected yesterday by the stockholders of the Pere Marquette Railroad are new men on the board. Two of the new members are residents of Detroit, giving this city four of the directorate, if Frederick W. Stevens may still be claimed by Detroit.

The new directors from Detroit are William Cotter, president and general manager of the line, and A. Patriarche, assistant to the president. Those re-elected are Henry B. Ledyard and W. Stevens.

The meeting was conducted by President Cotter, who returned from the east in the morning. There was a large representation of shareholders, either in person or by proxy.

The newly-elected board follows: E. R. Bacon, Baltimore; George F. Baker, New York; William Cotter, Detroit; W. R. Cross, New York; Francis R. Hart, Boston; Walttr B. Horn, New York; Henry B. Ledyard, Detroit; L. F. Loree, New York; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; A. Patriarche, Detroit; George W. Perkins, New York; Geo. F. Randolph, Baltimore; Norman B. Ream, New York; Charles Steele, New York; Frederick W. Stevens.

New members of the board are E. R. Bacon, William Cotter, Francis R. Hart, L. F. Loree, Oscar G. Murray, A. Patriarche and George F. Randolph.

As forecasted in the press the Baltimore and Ohio as controlling element in the property placed President Murray and Vice-President Randolph on the board. Others who are also on the B. and O. directorate are Messrs. Bacon, Ream and Steele.

Mr. Loree, of course, is well known as the president of the Delaware and Hudson and chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern. Mr. Hart is vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston.

Of the members who were not re-elected, three are directors of the Erie road, which eseveral years ago agreed to take over the C., H. and D.-Pere Marquette combination, and then backed out.

The directors will meet in New York Tuesday, Nov. 9, for the election of officers. The meeting will be held in the afternoon.

The election of yesterday is the first to be held since the system passed out of the hands of a receiver a few months ago.



Wm. Trafford Furniture Co.

Specials for This Week

Mattresses

$3.50 value for $2.25
$4.00 value for $2.75
$6.00 value for $4.50
$8.00 value for $5.50

Iron Beds

$3.50 value for $2.25
$4.00 value for $2.75
$7.75 value for $5.50
$10.00 value for $7.50



Dressers

In Mahogany Quartered-Oak, etc., at all prices from $5.50 up.

See our stock of Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Parlor Tables, etc.

Dining Chairs

With wood or upholstered seats, from $5.50 to $30 a set. We have some specially good values in Genuine Leather Upholstered Chairs of Selected Quartered Oak.

A Large Stock of Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture
Repairing, Reupholstering, Etc., a Specialty

Trafford's Old Stand

95-97 King St. Between Talbot and Ridout.

Open Saturday Nights. We are out of the high-rent district.

SECURING CRUISERS FOR THE TRAINING

Two of the Imperial Fleet Will Be Borrowed From Home Waters at Once.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — One of the first steps towards the actual establishment of the new Canadian navy will be the securing from Great Britain of two second or third class cruisers from the imperial fleet for dual service as training ships for men and officers, and as fisheries protective vessels in Canadian waters. The cruisers will be loaned to Canada pending the construction of new vessels for the Canadian navy, and arrangements are now being completed between the Canadian Government and the admiralty. One of the cruisers will be used on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast. This will enable an immediate beginning to be made in the work of training officers and men, and when the new Canadian war vessels are completed two or three years hence, the Government will not be wholly dependent upon Great Britain for officers and crews to man them. A Canadian naval academy will also probably be established as a necessary adjunct to the development of a national navy.

PROBING TRIPLE MURDER

Husband Gives Evidence as to Wife Before Coroner's Jury.

Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 5. — At the inquest today into the death of Mrs. McLaughlin and her two children, who perished in a fire several days ago, Mr. McLaughlin positively affirmed that he never saw his wife after she left the kitchen. When questioned as to whether she was in the habit of using opiates, he said she was not, and said there was nothing of the kind in the house, except a small box of rat poison. Subsequently, however, he remembered buying a small quantity of strychnine, and also that there was a small bottle of morphine in the house, though he could not tell definitely where they were kept, as his wife had them in charge. His wife was ill with cramps when he last saw her, but he did not see her take any medicine. When asked to explain his stories to Harman and Annis regarding intimacy with a young woman, he claimed if anything had been said it was in a joke.

McLaughlin swore that his wife was a very strange woman, subject to fits of melancholy, at which times she would not speak to him. All the other members of the family were similarly constituted. With the exception of these little jarring circumstances, they lived happily together.

The coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday, the 22nd inst., to await the result of Prof. Ellis' analysis of the stomach.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your **daughter**, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know from **experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa** or **Whitish discharge**, **Ulceration**, **Displacement** or **Falling** of the **Womb**, **Profuse**, **Scanty** or **Painful Periods**, **Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths**, also **pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness**, creeping feeling **up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar** to our sex.
I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure **yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely.** Remember, that it **will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 **cents a week**, or less than **two cents a day.** It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the **treatment for your case, entirely free**, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should **have it and learn to think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," **you can decide for yourself.** Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home **remedy. It cures all, old or young.** To **Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which **speedily and effectually** cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health **always** result from its use.
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment really cures** all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 801 - WINDSOR, ONT.

THE Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending 30th November, 1909, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st Day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 21, 1909.

LATE MRS. MATTHEWS

Funeral Was Held Yesterday Afternoon to Woodland Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Matthews was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son, Mr. R. E. Matthews, 69 Cathcart street, to Woodland Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Very Rev. Dean Davis, assisted by Rev. G. N. Hazen. The pallbearers were Messrs. Robert, R. S. and J. H. Matthews, sons of deceased; G. Atwell, a son-in-law, and T. Carnell and J. Wiley, nephews. Mrs. Matthews had been living in Detroit with her son and had been about the house as usual on Tuesday last, apparently in her usual good health. She went into the dining-room to read her Bible and when some of the family came in a few minutes afterwards they found her dead. Death was due to heart failure. The remains were brought to London on Thursday.

D. D. G. M. WALLACE VISITED ST. GEORGE'S

Third Degree Exemplified in Manner That Was Congratulatory.

There was a large attendance of Masonic brethren from all over the city at the regular meeting of St. George's Lodge, No. 42, on Thursday evening, when D. D. G. M., J. W. Wallace, paid his official visit. The third degree was exemplified in a manner that brought forth the heartiest congratulations to Worshipful Master Dr. S. P. Reynolds from D. D. G. M. Wallace. As soon as the regular business was concluded those present were invited to a banquet where toasts to "The King," "The Craft," "The Grand Lodge" and "Visiting Brethren" were proposed, and responded to in an enthusiastic manner. Among those who spoke were Wor. Master Dr. S. P. Reynolds, D. D. G. M. J. W. Wallace, Rt. Wor. Bro. Thomas Rowe, Grand Senior Warden and Wor. Bro. Very Rev. Dean Davis. During the evening a number of musical selections were rendered by brethren and greatly enjoyed.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

Ahoghill Lodge Celebrated the Event Last Night.

A large gathering of the members of Ahoghill Loyal Orange Lodge was held in the lodge rooms on Adelaide street north last night when an oyster supper was served in honor of Guy Fawkes' Day.

City Clerk Baker presided and related the story of the gunpowder plot. During the evening speeches were made by Bro. E. T. Essery, grand master of Ontario West, and by William Gray. A musical programme, including solos by Miss Irene Straitch, Miss Gower, Mrs. Reid, J. G. Patterson, Percy Madden were rendered and thoroughly enjoyed. During the evening Miss Isabella Dyer recited several times in a manner delightful to those present.

LOCAL OPTION VERSUS DUNCAN

Toronto, Nov. 5.—A highly complicated condition has been suddenly brought to light relative to local option conditions in Owen Sound, owing to the admission of the Brooke townsite, part of Sarawak Township, to the town.

The interesting situation arises out of the fact that while Owen Sound has local option, the newly-annexed portion has the Duncan act in force. The Duncan act is a Federal measure, which allows the selling of liquor in quantity by license upon requisition. The question now arises: Can the Dominion act survive against the annexation order of the Ontario railway and municipal board of Feb. 4 last? Either local option in Owen Sound is repealed by the admission of Brooke, with its Duncan act, or else it can never be repealed until the Duncan act is repealed.

According to Mr. J. B. Mackenzie, who is acting for William Ward, a ratepayer of Owen Sound, the township of Sarawak is, with two others, the only one in Canada in which the Duncan act still remains in force.

DR. MANLEY BENSON ON MEN WANTED

Interesting Address Delivered Last Night in Colborne Street Methodist Church.

A very interesting evening was spent last night under the auspices of the Colborne Street Methodist Epworth League when Dr. Manley Benson, of St. Catharines, delivered his interesting and instructive address on the subject, "Men Wanted."

Rev. F. E. Malott, the pastor of the church, occupied the chair, and during the course of the evening a very fine musical programme was rendered, an instrumental solo by Miss Jessie Terry, and vocal solos by Miss Anna Martin and Mr. Chris. Pink.

"Daily in the newspapers," said Dr. Benson, "advertisements could be seen asking for steady, industrious, useful men. There are hundreds of men seeking occupations, and there were the positions waiting for them, for the men who were active, willing to work, and who have an aim in life."

Dr. Benson then reviewed the conditions obtaining in Canada, speaking of the immense opportunities offered, and the almost unthinkable wealth and advantages that the future of Canada held.

"But the true wealth of the country," continued the speaker, "lay in its workingmen. And we are here to work out our own destiny, both for this world and the next. There is a type of man who claims that the world owes him a living. This type of man is a drag on a nation's progress, and he were better out of the world. We owe God for everything, and all the wonderful advantages which are facing us only makes that debt the more imperative. It is for us to find their proper use and do our part in the advancement of our nation.

"The young man," he continued, "who is filling his place well in life will surely be in demand for higher opportunities. You are building tomorrow on the foundation of the character you have laid up today, and more than all you should be men of prayer, for so you will gain an advantage in the struggle and you should at all times hold some high purpose in view."

ASK REMOVAL OF LIEUT.- GOVERNOR

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress sent a deputation to the Government today which asked among other things the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Gibson for alleged insulting remarks towards union labor made by him before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. No reply was made by the Government.

REDUCTION IN OIL.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Standard Oil Company today announced a ten-point reduction in the price of refined oil, as follows: Refined, in cases, 10.45; refined, in tanks, 4.55; standard white, 8.05.

MISSED THE THRILLS.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Madame Steinheil, who was led fainting from the court room yesterday, was not called to the stand when the trial was resumed today, somewhat to the disappointment of the spectators. Those who had witnessed the dramatic situations of the past three days were prepared for new thrills today. The court, however, elected to continue the examination of the state's witnesses which was begun after the accused woman had collapsed.

Wedding turnouts our specialty. Moderate rates. Hueston's Liveries.

Simcoe Roller Rink.

Professor Vernon, of New York, will give an exhibition of fancy skating, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, of skating on stilts and in an automobile. Mr. Vernon has just finished a week's engagement at Parkdale Rink, Toronto.

WITH HER LITTLE HATCHET

Woman Beheads Big Hawk That Was About to Carry Off a Hen.

Fairfax Court House, Va., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Machen, wife of J. P. Machen, jun., surprised her neighbors yesterday by killing an immense hawk. The men living in the vicinity of the Machen home were all away and it was impossible for Mrs. Machen to summon any of them when the big bird appeared in her yard and tried to carry off one of her largest chickens.

A noise in the poultry yard attracted Mrs. Machen's attention, and when she went to investigate she found one of her biggest hens and a hawk fighting. She seized the hawk, which was about to fly away with the hen, and called to the cook to bring a hatchet. The latter quickly responding, Mrs. Machen soon beheaded the bird. The incident caused much talk about the neighborhood, Mrs. Machen being congratulated for her bravery.

GUNNESS LAND TAINTED

Children's Home Official Wouldn't Take It as a Gift.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 6.—Following the compromise agreement of a fire insurance company to pay $1,000 on the home of Mrs. Belle Gunness, arch slayer, it was learned that the Norwegian children's home of Chicago, had refused to accept the Gunness property, left by Mrs. Gunness' will, on the ground that it was tainted.

After the first that destroyed the house on April 28, 1908, the bodies of ten persons whom Mrs. Gunness had killed for their money, were found buried in the backyard. The house and contents were insured for $2,300. The policy was contested on the ground of incendiarism.

Ray Lamphere is in prison for firing the house and burning the inmates Mrs. Gunness and her three children, but some have contended that Mrs. Gunness set the house on fire after slaying her children, and escaped.

BERNIER TO LECTURE.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Invitations to make addresses are pouring in upon Captain Bernier from all parts of Canada. He is now writing up on his official report, and as soon as that is finished he will apply to the minister for a short leave of absence to enable him to make a lecturing tour, which will render the people of Canada better acquainted with the Arctic regions.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT STANSTEAD, QUE.

Fiendish and Perhaps Fatal Assault Made on a Little Girl.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 6.—Advices from Stanstead, Que., state that the town is in an uproar over an assault by two men on Bertha, the 7-year-old daughter of A. H. Giffen, formerly postmaster. The male population has set out to scour the countryside with a determination to secure the men. The little girl was on the way to the post-office to secure the evening mail, when the assault was committed. She was dragged into the bushes, but managed to crawl back to the sidewalk where she was later found by passersby. She is in a precarious conditions and two doctors are in attendance.

IMPULSE TO KILL.

Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 6.—Seized with an impulse to kill Edward J. Perry, a former mayor of this city, today shot three of his children, wounding one fatally, and then committed suicide by firing a bullet into his heart.

DROWNED IN BROOK.

Richmond, Que., Nov. 6.—William Moore met death by drowning in what is called the Mud Brook yesterday. Just how the accident happened is not known. Mr. Moore had not been well for some time, and at the inquest last night the opinion was expressed that he had fainted or taken a weak spell, and trying to get some water fell in and was drowned. Mr. Moore was married only a few months ago, and was between 35 and 40 years of age.

Ottawa Sleeper

Will leave Toronto at 10:15 p.m. daily via Grand Trunk Railway sytem on and after Sunday, Nov. 7. Secure tickets and reservations from Grand Trunk agents. 16-u

The Cousins homestead, on Wellington road, is to be offered for sale on Nov. 17. Particulars can be obtained from poster and newspaper advertisement. 11g tzx

Pianos to Rent.

Pianos to rent from $2 per month upwards, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street. tf

WILTON GROVE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

November Meeting Was Held Thursday.

The November meeting of the Wilton Grove Women's Institute was held in the Presbyterian Sunday school room on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4, with a large attendance.

A paper on "Current Events," by Mrs. Walter Laidlaw, and another on "Hospitality," by Miss Belle Weatherston, were very interesting.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the programme was a practical demonstration of "Preparing fowl for the oven" by Mrs. George Murray. Before the meeting was brought to a close those present were treated to Chirstmas cake and home-made, unfermented wine, contributed by Miss Maggie Laidlaw.

The next meeting will be held on the first Thursday in December, to which all the ladies in the surrounding district are cordially invited.

BURNED TOBACCO BARNS.

Nicholasville, Ky., Nov. 5.—Night riders are accused of burning the tobacco barn of Thomas Stafford, 6 miles from this city, early today. Stafford's entire crop, the product of 26 acres, was destroyed. He had refused to join the Burley pool and the tobacco was unsold. The loss is about $7,000.

TREASURE HUNTERS.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 5.—President Bowdon and Secretary Andrews, of the New York Company, formed to excavate Oak Island, Chesterney, for hidden treasure, are back from the island on their way home. The operations at the island were dropped for the season without any treasure being located. Bowdon says they will resume operations next summer with more machinery.

FIGHT WITH BEAR.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 6. — George Harper, a New York sportsman, had a thrilling encounter with a large she-bear in the Miramichi woods. While crossing a fallen tree in search of a moose he suddenly encountered the bear at close quarters and could not escape or use his rifle. Drawing a knife, he fought with desperation and managed to evade the fatal hug, and after being badly scratched and torn, succeeded in driving the knife home. Freed for an instant, he fled, closely pursued, but his guide appeared, and with a bullet killed the bear.

WRECK ON THE "PENN"

Five Railroad Employees Killed in Accident at Philadelphia.

New York, Nov. 6. — Five persons, all railroad employees, were killed, and a score of passengers injured, none of them seriously, in an accident to Pennsylvania Railroad train, No. 104, on the elevated structure in Jersey City, today.

The killed were: Engineer J. Stille, Fireman D. K. Mead, and three track laborers, names unknown.

The cause of the accident has not been determined. The wrecked train left Philadelphia at 5:58 o'clock this morning.

MAKING BOMBS.

Paris, Nov. 6. — Their attention having been attracted by several small explosions, the police late last night raided an apartment of two Russian refugees, whom they caught making bombs. The men were taken in custody and a quantity of explosives were seized.

PLAGUE IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 5. — Official reports of the cholera cases in Germany show that from July 19 until Nov. 3, 33 persons had the disease, and 12 of these died. Most of the cases have developed in the vicinity of the delta of the Vistula River, where the contagion was brought by Russian lumbermen.

ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 6. — Accompanied by six suffragettes from Denver, Mrs. Helen Reine Baker, of Spokane, Wash., an ardent suffragette, yesterday planted a black flag on the summit of Pike's Peak. The banner was made by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, of New York, and bears the inscription, "Votes for Women." It was sent to Mrs. Baker by the leaders of the suffragette movement in New York. Mrs. Baker, who was one of the lack, Ottawa



American delegates to the international conference of women in London last year, chartered a special train to the top of the peak.

HEADS AUXILIARIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — The Women's Auxiliaries of the Y. M. C. A. of Ontario and Quebec this evening elected officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Henry Yeigh, Brantford; vice-president, Mrs. R. H. Toye, Kingston; second vice-prsidnt, Mrs. Hunt, Kingston; third vice-president, Mrs. C. S. L. Retal-

HUNGARIAN TELLS OF HIS CRIME

Awful Story of Triple Murder at Quill Lake.

STARTED BY QUARREL

Says He Was Not Properly Fed and Was Abused by George Thorburn.

Quill Lake, Sask., Nov. 5. — Calmly and apparently with little realization of the enormity and cruelty of his offence, John Mesci, the Hungarian, told the magistrate how he killed George Thorburn, Mrs. Thorburn and her mother, Mrs. McNiven, on their lonely homestead near this place, last Monday.

Mesci speaks English fairly well. After repeating that he could not get enough to eat, and that the women made sarcastic remarks about his appetite, he said:

"I was away last Sunday to Mr. Bert Lake's. When I went home I was telling Mr. Thorburn I believed I would go to Quill Lake before it froze up. I wanted to go to Quill Lake to file a claim on a home on Monday. I stayed at the home of Mr. Thorburn. He angered me, and when he tried to prevent my going away I shot him. I fired both barrels at him at different times. This happened before breakfast, and the women locked themselves in the house. I hid in the stable and watched the house for any of them coming out.

Chased Mrs. Thorburn.

"At dinner time Mrs. Thorburn got out of the house and started to run. I got on a horse and followed her. I left her body west of the house in the edge of the scrub about 300 yeards away. Mrs. McNiven came out of the house and said, 'Where are you, John?' and she went back again, and after a while she came out and started to walk away. I knocked her down with the barrel of the shotgun. I hit her twice with the barrel of the gun. I am not sure where I hit her. I left her body about 200 yards northwest of the house in some scrub. Mary, the little girl, and George, the boy, were alone in the house when I left. After the sun went down I ran away with Thorburn's democrat and a feed of oats, butter, food and some blankets."

When asked if he would like to say any more, Mesci said: "Yes, but I cannot think of it just now."

On further questioning the Hungarian said he dropped the body of Thorburn into the cellar after he was shot the first time in the shoulder. He declared he did not intend to harm the children. The Thorburns came west from Sarnia, Ont.

AFTER COMPROMISE ON IRISH LAND BILL

British Commons Rejects Amendments of the Lords by Big Majority.

London, Nov. 5. — By a vote of 219 to 54 the House of Commons today refused to agree to the House of Lords' amendments to the Irish land bill. On moving the motion, Augustus Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, in a conciliatory speech, declared that he was most anxious to come to terms if possible, as the failure of the bill would create a deplorable situation in Ireland. Efforts will be made to arrange a compromise between the two Houses of Parliament.

NOBLEWOMAN QUITS HER AFFINITY

Lady Crofton Taken Back to England by Her Husband.

New York, Nov. 5. — Some weeks ago Mrs. Crofton ran away from her husband, Sir Morgan Crofton, and her home in Mohil Castle, County Leitrim, Ireland, with James Douglas Montague, coming to New York. Thither Crofton traced the pair by means of Scotland Yard detectives from London, and this week in the Hotel Gotham he confronted his wife and Montague, who had been passing as brother and sister. Montagu flourished a revolver and Mrs. Crofton wept. Crofton took his wife home on an ocean liner, and Montague sailed on the same boat. The staterooms of all three were located far apart, and it is believed they will not fraternize much on the voyage.

QUEBEC NOMINATIONS

Three By-Election Contests On in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 5. — Nominations for three by-election contests in the Province of Quebec took place today, the three counties being St. Sauveur in the Quebec district, and St Mary's and Chambly in the Montreal district. St. Marys is a division in Montreal. Henri Bourassa won there at the last general election, but having been elected for St. Hyacinthe as well he decided to sit for the latter, hence the by-election in St. Mary's. Ald. Robillard is the Ministerial candidate, and N. K. Laflamme is running under the Bourassa Nationalist banner. In Chambly, a constituency across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, taking in St. Lambert and Longueuil, both city suburbs, Dr. Desaulniers is the Liberal candidate, while T. Marcil is running as an independent in St. Sauveur. Jules Party, a straight Liberal, and J. A. Langlois, a Labor candidate, are in the field. St. Mary's is the only interesting fight in the lot.

BANK IS PROTECTED

Toronto, Nov. 5.—General Manager McLeod, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, interviewed today regarding the theft committed on board the Hamburg-American liner Prince Joachin at New York last night of over $8,000 in currency belonging to the bank, said: "So far as we are concerned we will not be affected by the robbery, as we are fully protected from loss by the ship insurance. This is the system adopted by all the banks now in making shipments of currency. We have just had a telegram to the effect that the insurance companies have been advised of the loss. We have heard nothing fresh in regard to the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime in fact we are not so much interested in that part of the affair as you are."

HICKS' NOVEMBER "PROBS"

Storms of rain and wind from the 6th to the 9th.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th, low barometer and general storms.

Blizzards of snow and sleet from the 16th to the 20th.

Rain, cold winds and sleet on the 23rd, 24th and 25th.

From the 27th, and running into December, look for falling barometer and brisk autumnal storms of rain and wind, turning to sleet and snow.

BOLD EXPRESS ROBBERS MAKE CLEAR GETAWAY

The Dragnet Out All Over the Country But Nothing in Way of a Clew.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 5.—The police dragnet has been outstretched throughout the whole peninsula and beyond that the authorities of every city within a radius of 500 miles have been notified in an endeavor so far fruitless to capture the robbers who yesterday wounded Cashier Dobson, of the Canadian Express Company, and got away with over $14,000.

This city has been full of Pinkerton, Dominion and Grand Trunk detectives and express officials all day. General Superintendent Welch of the Dominion Detective Bureau, and his assistant, Detective Smith, were closeted with Chief Inspector Mains, of the frontier force, and Canadian Express officials all the morning. They left for Buffalo after dinner.

Reward Offered.

When Chief Inspector Mains was seen late this evening he said there were no new developments other than that he and General Superintendent Welch were authorized to state that the Canadian Express Company would give a reward of $400 for the apprehension and conviction of the two thugs.

The police and detectives have followed out all avenues of escape the two men might possibly have taken after committing the crime. No one seemed to have seen them leaving the express office with their booty. One woman, it is said, named Mrs. Turner, living on Bridge street, saw a man run by her house with a package under his arm about 5 o'clock last evening. Another story comes from the Niagara Falls centre that an Italian tendered a $50 and $20 Merchants' Bank bill for change.

Chief Mains claims that this has been investigated and there is nothing to it. The man had the money, but had drawn it out of his savings account at the postoffice. The general opinion of the authorities is that the job was done by professionals.

Cashier Dobson is slowly recovering from the effects of the blow he received and gives a definite description of the man that hit him on the head, describing him as a man of about 28 years, short and stout, dark complexion and black moustache. He was dressed in an overcoat. The other man, who stood at the door, apparently on guard, was taller and wore a black derby hat. Both looked like foreigners.

The money stolen was one package of $4,000 from the Imperial Bank here to Toronto, one package, $2,500, from Imperial Bank, St. Davids; one package, $6,800, from Niagara Trust Company Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Toronto, and one package, $8,690 69, express remittance money going to Montreal.

NO CONFIRMATION OF ROOSEVELT RUMOR

Last News From Former President Says He Was in Splendid Health.

Entebbe, British East Africa, Nov. 6. —There is absolutely no confirmation here of the reports, current yesterday in the United States and cabled to British East Africa, that Theodore Roosevelt had met his death in the protectorate. Mr. Roosevelt is hunting on the Guas Ingushu Plateau. He was in splendid health when he left the railroad line, Oct. 28, and diligent inquiries by telegraph and telephone in this country fail to bring any substantial confirmation of the grave rumor.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Dark Celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

There was a very pleasant family gathering at the home of Mr. G. B. Johnstone, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dark. The worthy couple, who have lived in London for sixty years, were married in 1859, and have kept house here ever since. They have three sons and two daughters living—all married—namely, Mr. Wm. E. Dark, Minnesota; Mrs. E. M. Bunyan, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. G. B. Johnstone and David Arthur Dark, city, and Mr. Frank R. Dark, of United Railway, Detroit. There are seventeen grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Dark have been subscribers to The Advertiser for over forty-five years.

Owing to repeated illness in the family, the guests were limited to relatives, who remembered the esteemed couple very kindly, the children giving them a shower of gold coins. Last, but not least, Mr. Dark has been a member of the Baptist denomination for fifty-seven years.

TOWN REFUSES TO START GRAVEYARD

Doesn't Want to Bury First Citizen to Die.

Lebeau, S. D., Nov. 5. — In an indignation meeting yesterday leading citizens protested against the burial near this city of the body of L. T. Perkins, 50 years old, who was killed about two miles out of town in an automobile accident. This town has no graveyard and does not want any.

Public-spirited citizens, immediately Perkins' body was taken from beneath the machine, began contributing towards a fund to send it post-haste to Mellette, S. D., 140 miles east, on the Minneapolis and South Dakota Railroad, to the nearest undertaker.

This is the first death in or near Lebeau during the existence of the town.

Inasmuch as the accident occurred two miles from town the municipal record is yet clear, and the rights of Perkins' relatives to bury him within the corporation limits is questioned.

PATERSON ARRESTED

Miners' Leader Must Testify at Montreal in Criminal Libel Case.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Peter Paterson, the United Mine Workers' official, wanted as a witness in the McDougall criminal libel case arising out of the Dominion coal strike at Glace Bay, for whom a bench warrant was issued has been placed under arrest at Westville, N. S., and will be brought here. John Lestage, for whom a bench warrant was issued yesterday owing to his non-appearance in court, turned up today and gave a satisfactory explanation to the court and forfeiture of bail was reversed.

C. P. R. CHANGES

Rumored at Headquarters That Big Shift Is Intended.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—In railway circles there are a number of changes rumored for the beginning of the year on the C. P. R.

Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager at Montreal, is to retire.

Mr. William Stitt, general passenger agent, is also to retire.

The story goes that Charles Usher will return to Montreal from Winnipeg as passenger traffic manager, to succeed Mr. Kerr.

Charles McPherson, general passenger agent at Winnipeg, is to succeed Mr. Ussher at Winnipeg as passenger traffic manager.

Charles B. Foster, formerly in Toronto as district passenger agent, and who was sent to Vancouver a year ago, has been slated for the position now held by Wm. Stitt, general passenger agent.

H. W. Brady, now assistant general passenger agent at Winnipeg, is expected to succeed Mr. McPherson as general passenger agent at Winnipeg.

A change is mooted in the Toronto office, but no names have been mentioned as yet.

THE UXBRIDGE INQUEST

Evidence That McLaughlin Was Paying Atention to Other Women.

Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 5. — Further evidence given this morning in the inquest on the death of Mrs. McLaughlin and two children, who were burned to death in their homes here a week ago reveals a story of domestic trouble in the family. Mrs. A. Bantaud and Mrs. Jennie Morden, neighbors, told the court of what Mrs. McLaughlin had related about her husband's habits, which indicated that he had been paying attention to another woman, to the neglect of his wife and children. Other witnesses also told of having been shown a letter by McLaughlin, signed by a local girl. No evidence was given throwing any light on the actual cause of the fire. One witness who saw McLaughlin in the bowling alley on the night of the fire, swore he was not sober.

MR. R. L. BORDENAT THE CANADIAN CLUB

Conservative Leader Will Deliver an Address on Monday Next.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, will address a meeting of the Canadian Club on Monday noon in the Masonic Temple.

It is expected that a very large representation of the membership of the club will listen to him on that occasion. Inspector Edwards, president of the club, will preside.

MEDICAL COUNCIL'S POWERS

May Be Subject of Debate at the Next Session of Legislature.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—The powers of the Ontario Medical Council will be discussed by the Ontario Legislature at the coming session, and several members have indicated that they will put a series of questions in regard not only to its rights under its charter, but also as to its conduct in the cases of alleged malpractice by some of its members.

An act will be introduced by one at least of these members of the Legislature with a view to lessening the council's powers, on the ground that it has failed to take proper action against some whose names have figured prominently in police court charges during the past eighteen months. The case that, it is believed, has finally led to this determination, is that of Dr. Stephen B. Pollard, who was sentenced last Saturday to five years in the penitentiary for performing an illegal operation.

When spoken to this morning Hon. J. J. Foy, the attorney-general, said: "The Government has received no official notification of the character of the reported legislation, and it is impossible to say how the matter will be dealt with until we learn this. The question has not come before us as a Government measure."

NEW CONTRACT FOR P. W. A.

Dominion Coal Company Makes Agreement for Another Two Years.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 5.—The existing labor contract between the P. W. A. and the Dominion Coal Company has been extended for another two years' period, or till Dec. 31, 1911. The lower paid men, who before the sitting of the Shortt conciliation board in the spring of 1908 were getting $1 38 a day, and since then getting $1 52, are now to get $1 60. The renewal of the contract is regarded as a decisive victory for the P. W. A., and puts the U. M. W. out of court, which all along has been predicting that the P. W. A. would be ignored in the matter of a new contract. The coal company was also anxious to come to an understanding with the men at work in order to restore confidence among its customers of Montreal.

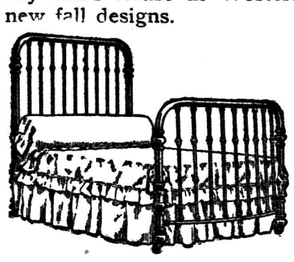
PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — The private legislation announced for the coming session, is not as large as at a similar period before the opening of Parliament last year. Only about 50 applications for private bills have been so far received. Twenty of these are for extensions of railway charters previously granted, a half-dozen or so are for new railway enterprises, and the remainder are divided between various

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

HOW TO MAKE A HOME!

London is swarming with brand new houses, north, south, east and west. It may interest you to know that we are busy as bees furnishing them for young people and others who have made up their minds to go housekeeping. We have never known such a busy season for home outfits, and the only conclusion at which we can arrive is that the people have investigated our tremendous stock and our remarkable prices. Our outfits are artistic, desirable and reasonable in price. You have no idea what a beautiful home we can create for you for a little bit of money. Begin, if you will, with our **$65.00** Outfit, or our **$150.00** Outfit. We know there is nothing in London to come near them at the price. We have looked around. WE KNOW. We are not dreaming or indulging in exaggeration. Come and see for yourselves. Our stock of Furniture is twice as large as any other house in Western Ontario. Come in and walk around and look over the new fall designs.



Quality Brass Bed, worth $45.00; 12 of these beds to clear out at

$28.95



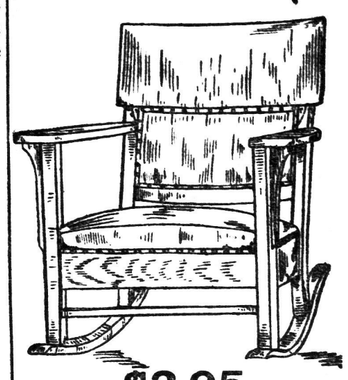
One-motion Folding Cart, Regular price $10.00, for

$7.49



$12.92

For this handsome Dresser, mirror British plate, 39x28, highly polished, in mahogany or oak.



$2.95

Solid Oak Mission Rocker, upholstered seat. Only 50 of these to clear on Monday.

Lace and Tapestry Curtains

500 Pairs Reduced to Clear Out at Once.

Our $7.00 Curtains now **$4.25** | Our $3.00 Curtains now **$1.95**
Our $6.00 Curtains now **$3.95** | Our $2.00 Curtains now **$1.25**
Our $5.00 Curtains now **$3.15** | Our $1.50 Curtains now **95c**
Our $4.00 Curtains now **$2.65** | Our $1.25 Curtains now **75c**

Springs and Mattresses

At Wholesale Prices for Next Week.

Our $8.00 Mattress for **$5.50** | Our $6.00 Springs now **$3.75**
Our $6.00 Mattress for **$4.50** | Our $4.00 Springs now **$2.95**
Our $4.00 Mattress for **$2.50** | Our $3.50 Springs now **$2.45**

ROOM RUGS

300 Room Rugs, in all sizes and qualities, at prices that will make them run.

Our $35.00 Rugs now **$27.00** | Our $15.00 Rugs now **$10.95**
Our $30.00 Rugs now **$21.00** | Our $12.00 Rugs now..**$8.75**
Our $25.00 Rugs now **$18.00** | Our $9.00 Rugs now..**$6.25**
Our $20.00 Rugs now **$14.50** | Our $7.00 Rugs now..**$4.85**

Bargains in Linoleums

Don't fail to call and get our prices next week. We will surprise you. Fifty different patterns.



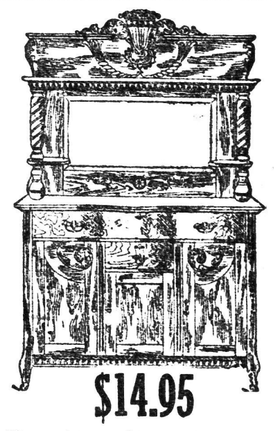
$7.50

For this $15.00 Solid Oak Morris Chair, upholstered in Royal Leather. The greatest value offered anywhere.



One Ton of Coal FREE

If anyone made this offer to you, you would jump at it, wouldn't you? Well, we are offering more than this. **We offer to save you $10.00 on anybody's price on a guaranteed Stove.** Never before were stoves sold at such prices.



$14.95

For this $22.00 Sideboard, neatly carved and highly polished, lined silver drawers.

$25.00

For a Steel Range with reservoir, heavily nickeled, drop oven door. Worth $35.00 at least.

$30.00

For a large Cast Range with reservoir, removable nickel. Worth at least $40.00.

Baseburners and Oaks

You might as well save money on these goods. Every one is a Souvenir and fully guaranteed.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Homefurnishers. 228-230 Dundas St.

BARGAINS IN BASEBURNERS

HIGHEST QUALITY AT GURNEY'S

Not cheap Stoves, but good Stoves cheap. That's why they are real bargains. We sell everything in the way of heating and cooking apparatus. See our leader in Heating Stoves, the "Art Laurel," the finest Baseburner that's made. It's a beauty and a guaranteed heater. Be sure and give us a call before you buy.



LOWEST PRICES From $27.00 Up.

Oxford Heaters

The Very Latest Design From -- **$4 Up**

The Gurney-Oxford Stove Store

118 Dundas Street

W. C. WOOD, Manager.

London East Branch, 638 Dundas Street.

WRECK OF THE HESTIA

Investigation Now in Progress as to What Caused Disaster.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 5.—Behind closed doors, Captain Lugar, the Dominion wreck commissioner, is today taking the evidence of Third Officer Stewart, and other survivors of the Hestia, and will forward their depositions to Ottawa for the chief commissioner to decide on the necessity of public inquiry before the commissioner and two nautical assessors.

The men all decline to make any further public statement, but George Dunlavey, Donaldson line official, who was at the scene of the wreck, substantiates all previously said about the Old Proprietor Shoal buoy not working, and about the Gannet Rock lightkeeper. He charges further that the lighthouse man goes ashore and leaves a Sea Cove village boy in charge of the light.

The Donaldson line will erect a monument over the grave of Capt. Numan, and the crew, who were buried in Nova Scotia. Each grave will be marked with a headstone bearing the man's name.

KARN CONVICTED

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Frederick E. Karn, president of the F. E. Karn Company, wholesale and retail druggists, of this city, was this morning convicted in the police court of carnally knowing a number of young girls. A stated case was granted for appeal on the ground of lack of evidence to corroborate the evidence given by the women and girls.

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AT THE

Forest City Business and Shorthand College

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONTARIO.

ENTER ANY TIME. INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal. J. W. WESTERVELT, jun., Chartered Accountant, Vice-Principal.

11lk-tywt

Oct. 25, 1909.

ANALYSIS OF STRONG'S BAKING POWDER

By J. T. SNELL, Professor of Chemistry, Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada.

W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas street, London, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I have recently had occasion to test a sample of your baking powder for alum and acid phosphate of lime. I have found your product entirely free from these substances. I have not determined the efficiency of your powder, but note that Bulletin 174 of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, not only classes yours among the pure cream of tartar powders, but gives such results on the amount of gas produced per pound of powder as would place your brand among the most efficient powders of its class.

LUNG

troubles are numerous and serious in wet and cold weather. At the least indication you should take a dose of "468" at once. Keep "468" at hand, and you need fear no lung troubles. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

OMOND.
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1420.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY:

WEATHER STRIPS
COAL HODS
ASH SIFTERS
OILCLOTH BINDING
HORSE BLANKETS
COW CHAINS
AXES
CROSS-CUT SAWS

We Carry a Full Stock of Winter Hardware.

COWAN'S Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's
SCRANTON COAL

Our PEA Coal at six dollars per ton is the best value that you can get.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN.
PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

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EASTMAN FILMS
PAPERS AND SUPPLIES
PREMO PLATE AND
FILM PACK CAMERAS.
FIRST-CLASS DEVELOPING
AND FINISHING.

J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE



HANDSOME JEWELRY CATALOGUE FREE

OUR 144 page Catalogue illustrated in colors will be sent free upon request.

This is the finest Catalogue of Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, China, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, Stationery and Novelties ever issued.

We prepay all express charges on every article sold by us and cheerfully refund the money if goods are not satisfactory.

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134 138 Yonge Street
TORONTO

The German Empress has started many philanthropic organizations in Berlin and one of the latest and most useful is known as the Central Association of German Actresses.

Smith's Millinery

For distinctive styles, visit our showroom, and you will see the newest ideas in the most becoming styles.

Not a week passes but we add to our already choice stock.

Children's Hats

We are making a special showing of Children's Hats all next week, and are showing some pretty styles on Saturday.

SMITH'S, 252 DUNDAS ST.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF BRADSTREET'S

The Commercial Situation in All the Chief Centres of the Dominion.

London reports say trade continues to hold a good steady tone. The demand for sorting lines of general merchandise is brisk and the season's turn-over is likely to prove very heavy. Local industries are busily engaged. City retail trade is well ahead of this time a year ago and collections are generally fair to good.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say the feature of the week here has been the further advance in cotton prices and the consequent determination of the mills here to go on short time. They will make a cut of eleven hours in sixty and it is estimated seven thousand hands will be affected. General business continues to move satisfactorily and is steady in tone. Good sorting orders for seasonable drygoods lines are coming forward and it is evident merchants are desirous of adding to their stocks in many lines before prices go still higher. The tendency is generally upwards. Cotton quotations are withdrawn pending a new price list. Trade in hardware continues good. Structural steel and heavy lines generally are reported in good demand and prices hold firm. Large shipments of these lines and of groceries are being rushed west as the navigation season draws to an end. Country trade is reported good and collections are fairly so although some trades report money not coming in quite so well as it has done. The export season in cheese has this year been exceedingly good and producers have profited very greatly as a result. Values of general lines of goods are steady to firm.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of general business moving continues exceedingly large and the outlook for future trade lacks none of the bright features previously reported. It would look as though those merchants who had ordered lightly in fall lines of drygoods would experience some difficulty in getting their wants supplied as stocks in many lines are light. In any case renewal orders will show advanced quotations. Cotton prices have again advanced. Trade in general lines of clothing, etc., continues good and there has also been a big business in carpets and household effects generally. Orders for staple groceries are large and big shipments are being sent west. Prices are generally steady to firm. The hardware trade is steady in tone with a good demand for staple lines. Building materials continue to sell freely and the trade is actively engaged in all parts of the country. Country trade is reported to be quite active. Produce comes forward freely and prices are generally steady. Hogs and their products hold steady to firm. Hides are unchanged to easier. The demand is fair. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Winnipeg reports say the volume of wholesale trade in all lines continues heavy and shows a gratifying increase over that of this time last year. Sorting orders are good and merchants are in need of new lots of those lines in which they ordered sparingly. Despite the heavy grain movement large shipments of goods are being distributed through the country and in many cases these are badly needed. Retail trade is reported good in all directions. Collections show further improvement.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say the tone to general trade all along the coast continues excellent. Retail trade has been good and wholesalers are receiving excellent letter orders for all lines of goods. Provincial industries continue busily engaged. Much railroad extension has been done during the season and as a result small centres in the province have gone ahead rapidly. The shipping trade is active. Collections are generally good.

Quebec: Reports to Bradstreet's show little improvement over the preceding week, and orders to hand are of a sorting-up nature. Industrial conditions are quiet, factories are only fairly busy. Leather continues firm and the demand is active. Country remittances are still on the slow side. Activity continues in hardware and provision lines. City trade is much about the same as the previous week and no improvement is anticipated until colder weather sets in.

Hamilton reports say a steady trade continues in all lines of goods there. Wholesalers say mail orders for goods are coming in from all parts of the country and it is evident that country business is as active as that in the city. There continues an excellent demand for building supplies here and a good business in structural steel is also moving. Local factories in general lines report plenty of orders ahead. Collections are fair.

Ottawa reports say mild weather has in some measure acted against the demand at retail for heavy lines, but fall goods are moving well and wholesalers are in receipt of good sorting orders. Local factories have excellent orders on hand and the outlook favors an excellent business throughout the winter. The demand for lumber continues good. Collections are fair.

BALL PLAYER MUCH MARRIED

Ex-Three Eyes League Outfielder Is Charged With Bigamy in Court at Rock Island, Ill.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 6. — Frank R. Shaub, outfielder with the Rock Island Three Eyes League team two years ago, is charged with bigamy in a bill of divorce filed by his wife, Gertrude Shaub. The bill alleges the couple were married at Marshalltown, Ia., in 1905, and that the the husband deserted her two years later, and has since married Miss Erna Matthews, of Menominee, Mich.

MR. LEMIEUX'S PLANS.

Ottawa, Nov. 5. — It is stated that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will not return to Canada until the end of November. He is at present in Paris, and will have to go to London to consult with the Postmaster-General in regard to imperial cable communication, before he is able to get back to Canada.

DEATH OF P. W. COLEMAN.

Washington, Nov. 5. — Philip W. Coleman, principal examiner and assistant chief of the board of review of the United States pension office, is dead at his home in this city. He was 68 years of age and a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

EASY TO DYE

It is easy to dye, but only experience and knowledge teach how to dye the way to satisfy particular people. We clean or dye almost everything in wearing apparel. We give satisfaction.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

SAW A COMET

Mr. F. K. Sander, of Oxford street, near Adelaide, reports that about 7:45 last night he saw the largest comet he has ever seen shoot across the southern sky. Mr. Sander states that the comet was of a bluish color, and moved with great velocity.

WEST LONDONERS WANT BREAKWATER BEAUTIFIED

Proposal To Do Away With the Present Unsightliness Is Very Popular.

Many of the residents of West London have expressed a good deal of satisfaction at the suggestion that was made at the annual meeting of the London Horticultural Association last night, to the effect that something should be done towards beautifying the old breakwater that runs from Oxford to Dundas streets.

There is no doubt that the river-front is one of the most picturesque and beautiful places about the city, and properly cared for, would add greatly to the attractiveness of the west end. It is felt, too, that a very slight expenditure would do wonders towards making it a thing of beauty. There is no doubt that the residents of this section would be more than glad to co-operate with the association and the city in this regard.

It does not take a great deal of consideration to understand what vast improvements might readily be made. The grove of willows on the east side of the river is a picturesque and beautiful spot and there is an opportunity to make the west side just as attractive. At present it presents a vista of ruined fencing in various stages of disrepair, and a long array of decidedly unpicturesque back yards and rubbish heaps. Were the city or the society to take in hand the matter of improving the breakwater itself, it would act as an incentive to those whose houses are adjacent to the river to beautify their own premises. A few flower gardens and climbing vines to hide unsightly fences and a sodding and repairing of the embankment would make the pathway thereon one of the most beautiful spots in the city, and one that would compare favorably with any city in the province. From a mercenary standpoint, too, it would be well worth the trouble, as such an improved environment would materially increase the worth of property in that locality.

It seems a pity that the river front, which is one of the greatest assets a city can have, should be left in the condition that it presents at present. On the other side of Dundas street, the boat houses and the boats in the river already presents a very attractive sight and a very little exertion here, too, would work wonders.

Then, too, this locality might well be a little better lighted. Crossing the bridges at night gives rather the impression of a short tramp through a tunnel. A few extra lights would make a great improvement both in the appearance and comfort, and would mean only a very slight extra expenditure, which the results would more than justify.

There are some people who are prone to consider that money spent on the mere matter of beautifying a city is wasted, but the fact that all the larger cities on the continent are spending millions on an elaborate system of improvements in this regard, show that beauty as a civic asset is not to be readily set aside, and it would be well for the city and societies who are interested in the city's welfare to do what they can now in this respect, when the result could be achieved with so little expenditure.

DEFENDING THE KINDERGARTNERS

Mothers' Club Denounces Action of Majority of School Trustees.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The Mothers' Clubs throughout the city earnestly desire to place on record their highest approval of the work of the kindergartners.

Recognizing the direct connection between the home and the school, they have entered with sympathy, intelligent and laborious effort, into the work of the mothers' clubs.

The London staff of kindergartners is famed in other cities for efficiency and progress. The work of the Froebel Society is second to none, and has been lauded by our most intelligent citizens.

The unfair treatment by the board of education at the last meeting is without parallel. One could hardly credit that a body of so-called intelligent men would stoop to such expressions as were made use of concerning the kindergartners.

Our splendid kindergarten system has not been worked out in a day, and the men who seek to destroy did nothing towards the upbuilding. Such wholesale slaughter is only another example of the "killing of the prophets."

Surely the electors of London can see nothing in this "economy bait," but an election dodge. We all admire true economy, but the cheapest article is always most expensive in the end.

Thanking you for valuable space.
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE MOTHERS' CLUBS.
London, Nov. 6, 1909.

LOS ANGELES BALL BUSY

Drafts Players From Leagues in the Vicinity of Chicago to Fill the Drafted Men's Places.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 5. — The following baseball changes in the Los Angeles Coast League team were announced today:

Pitchers Elmer Koestner, Franz Hosp, Outfielder John Beall, Catcher Orendorf are lost by draft and purchase; Orendorf goes to the Chicago Cubs; Koestner to Cleveland, Hosp to Cincinnati, and Beall to the Chicago White Sox. In place of these the local management has drafted Criger, pitcher, from the Jackson, Mich., club of the Southern Michigan League; Roth, infielder, from the Flint, Mich., team of the same league, and Murphy, outfielder from the Rock Island club of the Three Eyes League.

In addition a catcher named Robinson, of Macon, Ga., has been bought, but nothing has been heard from him since his purchase some months ago.

CHURCH FOR LIBERTY.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Monsignor Amiette, Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral letter today concerning the school question, denied that it is the intention of the French Episcopate to wage war against the public schools, and says that it is merely desired to call attention to the fact that in many of the schools it is an open secret that a war against religion is being carried on. To pretend that one cannot denounce an irreligious school without appearing to attack the public, the archbishop says amounts to the declaration that a system exists that necessarily is identified with impiety or atheism. The church did not admit that it had demanded that the republic apply to the public schools one of its boasted principles, viz., respect for the liberty of conscience. The pastoral concluded by declaring that the action of the bishop's concerning the schools was not dictated by Rome.

HAD A CLOSE CALL OF LOSING HIS LIFE

London Township Man Almost Drawn Into a Threshing Machine.

Charles McNaughton, of London Township, was very seriously injured and had a close call from losing his life by being caught in the rollers of a threshing machine at the farm of John Needham, of lot 18, con. 8, of London Township yesterday afternoon. Mr. McNaughton was engaged in cleaning up the floor of the barn where the threshers were at work and was lifting up a door near the blower of the machine. In some way his left hand was drawn into the rollers, and in an instant the bones of several of the fingers were snapped and the fingers crushed to a pulp. Mr. McNaughton managed to pull his hand out and was hurried to the office of Dr. McNeill at Arva. The first and second fingers of the left hand had to be amputated. The third is badly crushed, but will, it is thought, be saved. Blood-poisoning, it is feared, may develop, but otherwise the patient will make a rapid recovery.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Faulds & Marsh
REAL ESTATE

If you have any real estate for sale and will sell it, worth the price, please list it with us and we will sell it for you. We inspect and value all properties offered for sale in our list and endeavor to please both buyer and seller.

PICCADILLY STREET—Large 2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, two double parlors; lot 62x125; near C. P. R. station. Call for particulars.

ST. JAMES STREET—Story and a half solid brick, new, 4 bedrooms. A snap. $1,800.

OAK STREET—Cottage, 7 rooms, good cellar, barn, corner lot 110x129. Price, $1,600. A bargain.

CHARLOTTE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 66x156. Price, $1,100.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, barn. Price, $1,000.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Only two vacant lots on the street, $25 per foot.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Several good lots at $7 per foot.

FORWARD AVENUE—Double brick, new, 1½-story. Price, $2,000.

FORWARD AVENUE—Two new frame cottages, 6 rooms. Price, $900 each.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New brick, 1½-story, bathroom. Price, $2,000. Certainly cheap.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story solid brick, modern, nearly new, lot 66x150. Price, $2,800.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Brick cottage, lot 60x198.

THREE LOTS on Kenneth avenue, near C. P. R., 33 1-3x98. Price $400 each.

CATHCART STREET—Nine lots 25x120. Price, $280 each.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick, nearly new, 7 rooms. Price, $2,250.

MAY STREET—Brick cottage, new, 7 rooms. Price, $1,300. Cheap property.

THORNTON AVENUE—Two handsome red pressed brick residences, new. Call for particulars.

HIGH STREET—City limits, near street car; brick cottage, good barn and four acres of land. Price, $6,000. This property is good value and can be sub-divided into lots.

MAY STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms. Price, $1,200.

CORNER OF MAY AND SMITH—1½-story new red pressed brick, 8-room house, 3 bedrooms, one block from street railway. Beautiful house. Price $2,200. Taxes this year, $6.00.

OAK STREET—New frame cottage, 7 rooms, corner lot, 110x129. Room for three new houses. Cheap property. Price $1,600.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame, ten-room house, 4 bedrooms, modern, central location. Price, $2,800.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick cottage, nearly new, 3 bedrooms, room for 3 more bedrooms upstairs, but not finished, fruit trees. Price, $2,100.

BLACKFRIARS STREET—Frame cottage in good condition, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, gas, good cellar, lot 41x165, ten minutes' walk from the market. Price $1,100 for a quick sale. Certainly cheap property.

EUCLID AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 30x120. Price, $1,200.

EUCLID AVENUE—2-story frame, verandah, 4 bedrooms, bath-room, lot 30x180, with right of way. Price $1,850.

PICCADILLY STREET—Story and half frame, 4 bedrooms, bath, corner lot, very attractive. Price, $2,200.

DUCHESS AVENUE—1¾-story brick, nearly new, 4 bedrooms, electric light and piped for gas. Modern. Certainly worth the price. $2,200.

OXFORD STREET—2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms and room for three more in attic. Finished in oak, modern and complete. Central location. Price, $4,000.

PICCADILLY STREET — 1½-story frame, new, 4 bedrooms and bath room. A cheap house, $2,000.

CHESTER STREET—2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, furnace and gas, house 22x42; lot 67x72. Price $2,400.

FRANCES STREET — Four frame cottages in good condition, 3 bedrooms, three minutes' walk to car shops; easy terms; very reasonable. Price $800 each.

BRISCOE STREET — 1½-story brick, new, 4 bedrooms, house 22x38; near street car line. Price $2,150.

EDWARD STREET — 1½-story frame, 4 bedrooms, cement foundation. Price $1,600.

EDWARD STREET — 1½-story frame, new, 4 bedrooms, front and back stairs, modern and complete; very attractive. Price $2,400.

GREY STREET — Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, good condition. Price $1,000.

VICTOR STREET — 1½-story brick, nearly new, 5 bedrooms, modern and complete; cheap property. Price, $2,550.

BASE LINE, on S. W. Traction line, frame cottage and barn, 4 1-3 acres of land. Price $2,800.

TOWNSHIP OF CARADOC — 55 acres, frame house, new barn with basement, pigpen and henhouse, good orchard, good water, well tiled. Certainly a cheap farm. Price $2,300.

NEAR VILLAGE OF MT. BRYDGES—30 acres, large frame house, bank barn, well fenced, good water and good orchard. Price $2,500.

TOWNSHIP OF CARADOC, south part —50 acres, extra good soil, brick house and bank barn; a cheap farm. Price $3,000.

TO LET—Two-story frame house in good condition, 4 bedrooms, good cellar; ten minutes' walk to the market; newly papered. $9 per month.

Most of the above property will be sold on easy terms of payment.

Money wanted to loan on real estate.

T. A. Faulds & W. J. Marsh
ROBINSON HALL CHAMBERS,
Opposite Court House. b

INSURANCE.

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance
Agency. Phones 745, 1600.
E. J. MacRobert Insurance
Agency. Phones 449, 1600.
Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.
Fire Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

G. M. GUNN & SON—ESTABLISHED 1859. General insurance agents. Ten fire companies. Next Free Press. Phone 321.

TENDERS

will be received for

PLUMBING WORK AT QUEBEC ST. SCHOOL

not later than 3 p.m. on Thursday, 11th inst., at City Engineer's office. Plans and specifications may be viewed at the above. A certified check of 5 per cent of the amount of tender must accompany same. W. W. GAMMAGE, chairman No. 2 committee, board of education; A. O. GRAYDON, city engineer. 15u-wt

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR letters of guardianship, act respecting infants, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 168, Section 12—In the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex, in the matter of the guardianship of Christina M. Myers, Clarence Myers and Orbin Myers, infant children of George A. Myers, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, deceased: Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this notice, application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex for a grant of letters of guardianship of the above-named infant children to the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, by Buchner & Gunn, their solicitors herein. Dated this 6th day of November, 1909. 17c-t

Executors' Notice to Creditors

In the estate of Samuel Glass, late of the City of London, gentleman, deceased: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Samuel Glass, deceased, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver, on or before the 13th day of November, A. D. 1909, to the undersigned, solicitors for Mary Glass, executrix of the will of the said deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. McKILLOP & MURPHY, London, Ont., solicitors for said executrix. 9c-wxt

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—MODERN RED BRICK RESIDENCE, 577 William street, eight rooms, newly papered throughout, all conveniences. Apply 528 Dundas street. 17tf

HOUSE TO LET—409 DUNDAS, MODERN conveniences. Apply 409 Dundas street. b

TO LET — THREE-STORY BRICK store and basement, centrally situated on Richmond street. Apply London Loan and Savings Company, city. 17n-tyw

TO LET—FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, 66 Euclid avenue; $9. Apply 70 Byron avenue. 17c

TO LET—NEW EIGHT-ROOMED COTTAGE; half acre or more acre of ground. Apply 1402 Wellington street. b

TWO-STORY BRICK, MODERN, three bedrooms; central; 88 Kent street; rent, $12 and water rates. 17c-tyw

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, all modern, 865 Hellmuth avenue. Apply 855 Wellington. 17c-txt

TWO FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES, boarding house, large storage, also brick stables, all central. George T. Hiscox. 17c

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT—FULL of boarders; central, all modern conveniences. Apply Box 76, Advertiser. 17u

OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, VERY central. Also three bright rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 432 Park avenue. 17tf-tyw

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern conveniences, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 15tf-wty

ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM, LOT 26, con. 2, London Township. Apply Mrs. Redmond, West London, Sarnia road. b

TO LET—NO. 1, HOUSE, NO. 305 GREY street, $12 per month to good tenant; No. 2, to let, house, No. 254 Ottaway avenue, rent $10 per month; No. 3, to let, house No. 755 Hill street, rent $8 per month; No. 4, to let, small house, No. 995 Queen's avenue, rent $5 per month. Particulars at 262 Ottaway avenue, or phone 944. 11k-tywt

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, well heated, in private family. Apply 414 Rectory street. 13c-ywt

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 146 FULLARTON street; rent, $12. Two-story brick house, 148½ Fullarton street; rent, $8. Apply Morrison's shoe store, 123 Dundas street. b

MODERN HOUSE, ALL CONVENIENCES, hot water heating; central. Apply 574 Waterloo. b

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

BRIGHT, WARM, FURNISHED ROOM, modern private home; no children; central. Apply Box 75, this office. 16c

TO LET—TWO SUITES OFFICES, NOS. 4 and 5, first floor Fitzgerald block; front suite fitted with three rooms, rear suite fitted as required, or the two suites together; very desirable flat; large fireproof safe and vault. Apply Fitzgerald, 203 King street. Phone 3072. 16n-vtzxvz

TO LET—STORY AND HALF BRICK, all modern; half block from car. 562 Maitland street. 16u

LARGE BEDROOM, PRIVATE FAMILY; bathroom; $6; near C. P. R. station. Apply Box 72, Advertiser. 16c

TWO-STORY BRICK, SEVEN ROOMS, with conveniences, Askin street, corner Teresa; rent, $14 and water rates. Apply 94 Askin. 98tf

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO CAREFUL tenant, without children; references required. Apply Mrs. Boomer, 513 Dundas street. 15c

BRICK COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, water inside. Also four-roomed cottage. Apply 424 Princess avenue. 15c

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, HALF-ACRE ground, good barn and fruit trees. Apply 912 Maitland street. 13-t

TO LET OR FOR SALE—MODERN eight-room house. Inquire 75 Cathcart street. 12n

COTTAGE TO LET AND ONE FOR sale, same as rent. 857 Queen's avenue. 12n

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 256 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

TO RENT—THREE SUITES OF THREE rooms, for housekeeping; modern conveniences. Apply 190 Central avenue. 10tf

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH GAS grate. Apply 207 King street. 3tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—1¾-STORY frame, cellar, 8 rooms. Apply C. Ayars, Weston street. Phone. 99tf

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

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

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.



In the year 1626 PETER MINUIT bought the whole island on which New York City—now worth four thousand million dollars—is built. He paid $24 for the island. Had he put out that $24 at 4 per cent compound interest in 1626 it would now amount to as much as the present value of New York City.

MAKE THIS BANK YOUR BANK.

THE Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS.
CORNER ADELAIDE AND DUNDAS STREETS
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act incorporating a company under the name of The London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company, with power to

1.—To acquire the undertaking of the Southwestern Traction Company, together with all the property, real and personal rights, powers, franchises and privileges in connection with or in any way relating to the authorized lines or the construction, working or maintenance thereof, formerly owned by the Southwestern Traction Company, including therein all buildings, cars, machinery, equipment, plant and appliances whatsoever, formerly owned by the said company, and to operate the same.

2.—To acquire or construct and operate the railways intended to be built and operated by the said The Southwestern Traction Company, or any other company, and being from the City of Brantford, through the Town of Paris, and to the City of Woodstock, and from the City of Woodstock to the Town of Ingersoll, and from the Town of Ingersoll to the City of London, from the City of London to the Towns of Strathroy and Glencoe, and from Delaware to Lambeth, in the County of Middlesex, and from Aylmer to St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin.

3.—To operate the railway already constructed from the City of London through the Townships of Westminster and Southwold, the City of St. Thomas and the Township of Yarmouth, and the Village of Port Stanley.

4.—To construct, acquire, charter and operate vessels from Port Stanley to Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and other places.

5.—To acquire, operate and carry on the business and undertaking of and to do all the things necessary to be done by a telephone company, an express company, a power, light and heat company, a shipping company, a warehousing and forwarding company, a fish company and a general commission company.

6.—To acquire, build, equip, operate and carry on hotels, parks and summer and pleasure resorts. Also coal docks and hauling plants, and grain elevators and grain-handling business of all kinds.

Also a declaration that the works of the said company are for the general advantage of Canada.

Dated at London, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1909.

PURDOM & PURDOM,
Solicitors for Applicants, London, Ont. 17t-t

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

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

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

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

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

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

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEYORS.

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

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for additions and alterations to the Old Postoffice Building, Toronto, Ontario," will be received at this office until 5 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 22, 1909, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to Mr. Thomas Hastings, clerk of works, Customs building, Toronto.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, with the occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 15c-wtt

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE throat—Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sundays by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases of women, children. Office and residence 461 Waterloo street. Phone 2.8.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE—RETURNED from Europe. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—297 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 471 King street.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS—Phone 619. Special attention diseases of women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin avenues. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHWEST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

DR. HUGHES, 274 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Telephone 536. Hours, 11-3, 7-8.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., CORNER Dundas and Colborne. Specialty, surgery, including diseases of women.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M. Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

T. OVENS, M.D., L.R.C.P., (LONDON), oculist and aurist. Office days: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 237 Queen's avenue.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.R. (ENGLAND)—Special, surgical diseases. 4 Park avenue.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, REMOVED TO 369 Queen's avenue. Phone 1323 for appointments.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FEATHER BEDS MADE INTO MATTRESSES. Feathers renovated and bought. 74 Fullarton street. 13n

NEW TECUMSEH GARAGE—SPECIAL winter rates on automobiles and motor boats. Machine shop in connection. 151 York street. Phone 2729.

Great Britain has 300,000 horses available for the purpose of warfare.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

POTATOES FILLED LONDON MARKET

Many Wagonloads Offered and the Price Ruled Between 60c and 70c a Bag.

APPLES WERE PLENTIFUL

A Perfect Deluge on the Square Today—Prices Were a Little Easy.

There was an exceptionally good Saturday market this morning and many of the vehicles were compelled to stand on King and Talbot streets.

Potatoes were decidedly the feature of the market, with apples a close second. There was wagonload after wagonload of potatoes offered. There has been a heavy supply for some time now, and the result is that the market on potatoes this morning was decidedly slow. The prevailing price by the load was 60c a bag, while ten-bag lots sold at 65c and single bags at 70c. But even at these prices the sale was not very brisk.

Apple Supply Large.

Apples suffered from the same conditions. The supply has been pouring in for some time past and the market has been fairly well supplied so far, but today there was a perfect deluge of apples in barrels and bags. There was a fairly good sale for first-class stuff, but the poorer quality was very much at a discount and could hardly be marketed. The prices on the whole were inclined to be easier.

There were three loads of hay sold, all bringing $15, this being the highest price offered during the day.

Oats showed a tendency to be stronger. The delivery today was somewhat smaller than usual and the demand fairly good. One load of extra fine quality sold for $1.35, other loads ran from $1.26 to $1.30, while some of poor quality went as low as $1.15. There was no wheat, barley or rye offered, though there is a strong demand for these grains. A couple of bags of beans were offered, which sold for $1.30 a bushel.

Eggs Were Scarce.

Eggs were practically unobtainable on the market this morning, though there was a very strong demand, a number of sales were reported at 30c a dozen, while it was also reported that some went as high as 35c. Butter, too, was a very scarce commodity, but though there was a good demand, the prices did not vary much from those obtaining for the past few days. Chicks 25c, and rolls 26c, were the prevailing prices, though sales were reported at 27 and 28c.

Poultry Prices.

There was little if any change in poultry prices, there having been very little offered since the holiday.

Butchers' meats were inclined, if anything, to be easier, especially in the case of mutton and veal, and there was a somewhat better demand than usual. Dressed hogs were, of course, the feature of this section. There was a fine demand, prices being strong at $10.25 to $10.50.

The prices for live hogs for Monday's market has not been definitely settled, but it is likely that they will go at the same price as last Monday, $7.70.

Vegetables.

In vegetables there was a fairly strong market, and a very brisk demand. Celery was perhaps the most in evidence, and it sold readily at 40c to 50c a dozen. Cabbages and cauliflower were also much in evidence and were of an unusually good quality. Spinach was inclined to be scarce and sold at 50c to 60c a bushel. Tomatoes are about finished, only a few baskets were offered this morning and those mostly green.

Fruit Is Going.

Fruit was little in evidence, with the exception of apples. There were quite a quantity of grapes which sold for 15c to 25c a basket, but other fruits are practically ended.

Other quotations remain as follows:

Grain.

Wheat, per bu	$1 01	to	$1 01
Oats, per cwt	1 15	to	1 35
Barley, per cwt	1 25	to	1 25
Corn, per cwt	1 40	to	1 40
Peas, per cwt	1 15	to	1 15
Peas, per bu	75	to	80
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Beans, per bu	1 20	to	1 30
Rye, per bu	1 05	to	1 10

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	12 50	to	15 00
Straw, per ton	7 50	to	8 00

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb	26½	to	27½
Butter, rolls, lb	25	to	26
Butter, crock, lb	24	to	25
Eggs, crate, dozen	26	to	26
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	28	to	30
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb	16	to	18
Ducks, spring, per lb	10	to	12
Old ducks, per lb	8	to	9
Chickens, per lb	11	to	12
Geese, each	1 10	to	1 40

Poultry, Alive.

Spring ducks, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	8	to	9
Old fowl, per lb	6½	to	7
Turkeys, per lb	14	to	14
Old fowl, pair	50	to	90

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	5 00	to	7 50
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	to	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	to	7 00
Veal, per cwt	8 00	to	9 00
Spring lamb, per lb	10	to	11
Dressed hogs, per cwt	10 25	to	10 50

Live Stock.

Small pigs, per pair	6 00	to	9 00
Select hogs, per cwt	7 70	to	7 70
Fat sows, cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	55 00

Hides and Wool.

Lambskins, each	80	to	80
Wool, washed, per lb	20	to	22
Wool, unwashed, per lb	12	to	14
Hides, No. 1, lb	11	to	11
Hides, No. 2, lb	10	to	10
Hides, No. 3, lb	9	to	9
Calfskins, per lb	15	to	15
Sheepskins each	75	to	1 40
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	3
Tallow, rendered, lb	5½	to	5½

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	60	to	70
Turnips, bu	30	to	35
Celery, per dozen	40	to	50
Sage, per dozen	20	to	20
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Savory, per dozen	20	to	20
Tomatoes, per basket	25	to	25
Cauliflowers, each	15	to	30
Cabbage, dozen (to size)	30	to	40
Red cabbage	40	to	40
Onions, per bu	1 25	to	1 25
Beets, per dozen	20	to	20
Parsnips, per peck	20	to	20
Beans, per peck	20	to	25
Spinach, per bu	50	to	60
Mangels, bu, by the load	20	to	20
Carrots, bu, by the load	20	to	20

Fruits.

Apples, per bag	40	to	75
Apples, per bu	30	to	50
Apples, per barrel	1 50	to	2 00
Peaches, freestone	50	to	65
Pears, per basket	35	to	40
Pumpkins, each	5	to	5
Muskmelons, each	5	to	15
Grapes, per basket	15	to	25
Quince	40	to	40
Citrons, per dozen	50	to	1 00

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Room 15. Phone, Main 3113.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—Local dealers' quotations are: Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter, $1 02 to $1 04 outside; No. 2 white, $1 03 to $1 04 outside. Manitoba wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, $1 02; No. 2 northern, $1 00½, for November delivery; No. 1 northern, $1 02; No. 2 northern, $1 00½, on track at lake ports. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 69½c to 70c, Toronto freights. Oats—Canadian western, No. 1, 39½c; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c, on track at lake ports; No. 2 white, 37c to 38c outside, 39c to 40c on track at Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 50c to 51c outside; Manitoba, No. 3, 53c; No. 4, 51c, on track at lake ports. Peas—New No. 2, 86c to 87c. Rye—No. 2, 74c to 75c outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55c to 56c outside. Manitoba our—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 60; second patents, $5 10; strong bakers, $4 90; 90 per cent patents, Glasgow freights, 29s 6d. Ontario our—New winter wheat patents, for export, $4 10 to $4 15 outside, in buyers' sacks. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $21 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $22; shorts, $24, on track at Toronto, bags included.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Farmers' produce prices today: Butter, dairy, choice, 28c to 30c; butter, seconds, 26c to 27c; Eggs, new laid, 35c to 40c; dry onions, bag, $1.25 to $1.35; beets, bag, 60c to 75c; tomatoes, basket, 20c to 30c; apples, barrel, $1.50 to $3.50; carrots, bag, 60c to 70c; turnips, bag, 50c; celery, dozen, 30c to 50c; cauliflower, each, 5c to 10c; cabbage, each, 5c.

DAIRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 26½c to 30½c; dairies, 24c to 28c. Cheese—Firm; daisies, 16c to 16¼c; twis, 15¾c to 16c; Young Americans, 16c to 16¼c; longhorns, 15¾c to 16c.

PICTON, Nov. 5.—At the cheese board meeting today 16 factories boarded 1,150 boxes, all colored; 422 sold at 11⅝c, 513 at 11 9-16c, and 209 at 11¾c; balance unsold.

IROQUOIS, Nov. 5.—At the meeting of the Iroquois cheese board today 9,458 colored and 55 white cheese offered; 165 sold on the board at 11¾c; balance sold on the street at the same price.

KEMPTVILLE, Nov. 5.—There were registered 425 boxes of cheese, all colored, at tonight's cheese board; all were sold at 11¾c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Butter—Weaker; receipts, 5,018 packages; creamery specials, 32c; extras, 31c. Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,649 boxes.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE			Chicago, Nov. 6	
Wheat, May	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	102⅞
Dec	101⅞	103¼	101½	103
Corn, May	60¼	60⅝	60	60⅜
Dec	58⅛	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
Oats, May	41⅜	41¾	41½	41⅝
Dec	38¾	39⅜	38¾	39
Pork, Jan	20 20	20 20	20 07	20 12
May	19 87	19 80	19 67	19 67
Lard, Jan	11 77	11 80	11 72	11 75
Oct	11 37	11 37	11 27	11 30
Ribs, Jan	10 37	10 37	10 30	10 30
May	10 27	10 27	10 22	10 22

POTATOES.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Potatoes—Dealers are well stocked with Ontarios, but there are not so any fresh supplies coming in from the country, as last month. Quotations on track at Toronto are 70c to 75c per bag in car lots, and in store 65c to 75c per bag.

COBALT STOCKS.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Standard Mining Stock Exchange quotations: Beaver 32, Chambers 42, Crown Reserve 5.45, Cobalt Lake 14, Foster 47, Green Meehan 13, Kerr Lake 8.27, La Rose 4.12, Little Nip 19, Nipissing 10.65, Otisso 22, Rochester 16, Nova Scotia 53, Silver Leaf 17½, Temiskaming 86, Trethewey 1.60.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Mining exchange prices today were as follows:

	High.	Close.
Beaver Consolidated	34	33½
Big Six	12¼	12
Cobalt Central	27¾	27½
Cobalt Lake	14	14
Crown Reserve	5.48	5.48
Great Northern	13	12
Foster	50	47¼
Kerr Lake	8.50	8.20
La Rose	4.96	4.94
Little Nipissing	18¾	18⅞
McKinley-Darragh	59½	58
Nova Scotia	51	50
Otisso	20½	20½
Peterson Lake	24½	22⅝
Rochester	16⅛	15½
Silver Leaf	17¾	17¾
Silver Queen	31½	30
Trethewey	1.60½	1.60½

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, Nov. 6.—Wall Street, 10 a. m.—Threatened labor difficulty with New Haven freight clerks settled.

American Railway Association reports surplus cars as 30,849, a decrease of about 14 per cent in last fortnight.

Bethelhem Steel stockholders approve issue of $7,500,000 six per cent five-year gold notes.

Eastern Trunk Line Association begins sugar freight war.

Bradstreet's says: General trade industrial report this week is one of widespread activity.

Dun's Review says reports of wholesale and retail trade in all parts of the country are more than satisfactory.

United States Steel commences shipping ore from Great Northern ore properties.

Further heavy orders for railroad equipment and structural steel in sight.

Banks lost $5,612,000 on week's currency movement.

Former United States Senator Wm. A. Clark wins United Verde copper suit.

Twelve industrials declined .64.

Twenty active rails declined .23.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, Nov. 6.—The week closes with prices off some from the high level. The trading element have changed their attitude and are bearish, because they think that the German Bank will advance its rate on Monday, and also because they expected an unfavorable bank statement. We shall not be surprised to see the statement unfavorable, but do not expect the German rate to be advanced. If the market opens weak on Monday we would be inclined to buy stocks for a sharp advance.

New York bank statement, Nov. 6: Reserves decreased $8,867,200; loans increased $13,009,500; specie decreased $4,482,000; legals decreased $2,523,500; deposits increased $7,446,200; circulation increased $112,500.

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

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Close.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	87⅜	87⅝	86½	86¾
Anaconda Copper	47½	48¼	47½	48¼

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113 Masonic Temple. zxt

Amer. Beet Sugar	47¾	..	..
Amer. Locomotive	62½	62½	62⅛
American Foundry	75	75	74¾
American Refining	98⅝	98⅞	98
Amer. Cotton Oil	78	..	..
Atchison, com	120¼	119¼	119¾
Baltimore & Ohio	116⅜	116⅜	115⅞
Brooklyn Transit	76¾	76¾	76¼
Canadian Pacific	183⅞	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	88¼	88⅜	87⅞
Consolidated Gas	145	145¾	144¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	49⅝	50⅛	49⅛
Distillers	37½	..	..
Erie, com	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
Erie, pfd	47	..	..
G. Northern, pfd	145⅜	145¾	145¼
Illinois Central	148½	..	..
Inter-Metropolitan	19	19⅜	19
Inter-Met., pfd	49⅜	49½	49⅜
Kansas & Texas	46¾	47	46¼
Louisville & Nash	152¾	152¾	151¾
Mexican Central	22¼	..	..
Missouri Pacific	70¼	..	..
New York Central	134¼	134⅜	133⅝
Northern Pacific	148½	148½	148
Norfolk & Western	95⅞	..	..
National Lead	89	89	88½
Ontario & Western	46½	..	..
Pacific Mail	43½	44	42¾
Pennsylvania	142⅜	142⅜	141½
People's Gas	113⅜	113⅜	113½
Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	53	52⅜
Reading	163	163⅛	161¾
Republic Steel	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Rock Island	39½	39⅞	39½
Rock Island, pfd	79⅝	..	..
Southern Railway	30⅝	30⅝	30½
Southern Ry., pfd	69⅛	69¼	6 9
Southern Pacific	130¼	130½	129½
St. Paul	158¼	158½	157⅜
Texas Pacific	35½	35⅝	35⅛
Union Pacific	203	203⅜	201¾
Central Leather	48	..	..
U. S. Rubber	49⅞	49⅞	49
U. S. Steel	91⅜	91½	90⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	127	..	..
Wabash, com	19¾	..	..
Wabash, pfd	50⅞	51½	50⅜
Western Union Tel	78	78	77½

MONTREAL, Nov. 6

	Asked.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	145	142½
Packers A	..	85
Packrs B	..	83
Canadian Converters	45	44
Canadian Pacific	184	183⅞
Detroit Electric	66	65
Dominion Coal, com	91¾	91
Dominion Coal, pref	118	116
Dominion Steel, com	59½	59⅜
Dominion Steel, pfd	132½	132
Halifax Electric	..	119
Havanah Electric, pref	90	..
Illinois Traction, pref	93	92
Lake of the Woods, com	133	131
Lake of the Woods, pref	127	..
Laurentide Paper, com	123	120
Mackay, com	93	..
Mackay, pref	76	75
Mexican L. & P	72¼	71¼
Minn. & St. Paul	137¼	137
Mt. L., H. & Power	123¼	122¾
Montreal Street Railway	209½	208
Quebec, pref	116	..
Textile, com	73¾	..
Nipissing	11	74¾
N. S. Steel, com	75	92
Shawinigan	..	..
Ogilvie Milling, com	140	..
Ogilvie Milling, pref	127½	123
R. & O. Navigation	88	85½
Rubber bonds	99	98
Porto Rico bonds	83¾	..
Toronto Railway	123¼	123
Twin City	110	107½
Superior	66	65¼
Coke	84	84
Reserve	554	550
Rubber, com	95¼	95½
Bank of Commerce	..	188
Eastern Township Bank	..	160
Hochelaga Bank	148	145
Merchants Bank	163¼	163
Molsons Bank	203	201
Bank Montreal	252	251½
Bank Nova Scotia	278¼	277
Royal Bank	225	..
Union Bank	136	135½
Rubber, pref	..	117
Asbestos, pref	90¼	90
Burt com	55	54¾
Canadian Colored Cotton	65¼	65½
Dominion Textile, pref	105	104
Montreal Cotton	..	127½
Burt pref	91¼	91
Quebec, com	63¼	63¼
Dominion Cotton bonds	105	..
Dominion Coal bonds	..	98
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	96	95¼
Lake of the Woods bonds	..	110
Laurentide Paper bonds	..	110
Montreal St. Railway bonds	100	99
Ogilvie Milling bonds	..	113½
Price Bros. bonds	..	105½
Textile bonds A	97	96
Textile bonds B	..	99
Textile bonds C	96	95
Penman, com	58	56
Penman, pref	..	84½

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 237 at 184; do, rights, 211 at 9½; Power, 30 at 122½, 25 at 122¾; Mexican, 20 at 72; Toronto Railway, 85 at 123¼, 25 at 123¾; R. and O., 25 at 88; Telephone, 16 at 145; Penmans, preferred, 500 at 85; Soo, common, 100 at 137; Nipissing, 160 at 10½; Mackay, preferred, 5 at 75½, 2 at 75¼. Quebec, 50 at 63½; Ogilvie, 40 at 139; International Coal and Coke, 2,000 at 15; Woods, 15 at 127; Asbestos, 100 at 30½; Scotia, 25 at 74, 4 at 75, 25 at 75; Textile, 125 at 74¾, 25 at 74½, 25 at 74⅜, 25 at 74¼, 75 at 74, 25 at 73⅞; Woods, bonds, 1,000 at 110; Ogilvie, bonds, 5,000 at 112½; Reserve, 500 at 5.46, 100 and 25 at 5.45, 100 and 900 at 5.48, 60, 300 and 100 at 5.50, 200 at 5.48, 100 at 5.51; Coal, common, 25 and 50 at 91¾, 10 at 91½, 25 at 91⅝, 25 at 91; Laurentide, 50 at 122½; Asbestos, 50 and 25 at 90, 6 at 91; Rubber, 50 at 95, 5 at 96; 20 at 95¾; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1,000 at 105; Winnipeg, bonds, 13,000 at 104¼, 22,000 at 104½; Rubber, bonds, 2,000 at 98; Bank of Montreal, 6 and 12 at 251; Coal, bonds, 1,000 at 97½; Iron, common, 250 and 10 at 59¾, 100 and 100 at 59½, 25, 25 and 15 at 59⅝, 185 at 59¾, 10 at 59½; Montreal Railway, 4 at 207½.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.	Asked.	Bid
Asbestos, com	..	31
Asbestos pref	..	90
Packers A	..	88
Packers B	..	88
Bell Telephone	..	143
Canadian General Electric	117¾	112
Candaian Salt	..	112
Canadian Pacific Ry	184½	184
City Dairy, Com	33½	31½
City Dairy, pref	..	100
Consumers Gas	..	204½
Crow's Nest	85	..
Dominion Coal, com	91	..
Dominion Steel, com	59¼	58½
Dominion Telegraph	110	108
Intercolonial Coal, com	..	81¾
Laurentide Paper, com	..	126
Laurentide Paper, pfd	127	124
McKay, Com	93½	93⅜
McKay, pfd	76	75
Mexican L. & P.	72	71½
Niagara Navigation	137	..
Northern Navigation	120	117
N. S. Steel & Coal, pref	75½	74½
Ogilvie Milling	139	137
Penman, com	..	56
Penman, pref	..	85

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Stock Selling.	Deposit Required.
From 30c to 60c	15c per share
From 60c to 80c	20c per share
From 80c to $1	25c per share
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TORONTO.

C. P. R.
AND PENNSYLVANIA.
RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.
H. C. Becher,
432 Richmond Street. Phone 231.

Porto Rico Railway	40	..	
R. & O. Navigation	90	..	
Rogers, com	135	130	
Rogers, pref	110	105	
Sao Paulo Tramway	145	144⅝	
Shredded Wheat	41	40⅝	
Toronto Electric	120	119¾	
Toronto Railway	..	123¼	
Tri City, pref	94	..	
Twin City	109¼	109	
Winnipeg	184	182¼	
Burt com	55¼	54⅜	
Burt pref	92	91½	
La Rose	..	490	
Nipissing	..	10 80	
Tretheway	..	159	
Bank Commerce	..	188	
Dominion Bank	..	241½	
Bank of Hamilton	..	202	
Imperial Bank	..	215	
Molsons Bank	..	200½	
Bank of Montreal	..	250	
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..	
Bank Ottawa	..	212½	
Royal Bank	..	224	
Standard Bank	..	226¾	
Bank Toronto	..	220	
Traders Bank	..	..	
Union Bank	..	139¼	
Great West	..	134	
Agricultural Loan	..	100¾	
Canada Landed	..	120	
Canada Permanent	..	150	
Central Canada	159	..	
Colonial Investmenu	160	..	
Dominion Savings	69	68¾	
Hamilton Provident	..	71¼	
Huron & Erie	..	128¾	
Huron & Erie 20 per cent	195	..	
Landed Banking	..	181	
National Trust	..	127	
Ontario Loan	..	175	
Ontario Loan 20 per cent	..	140	
Real Estate	122	..	
Toronto Mortgage	..	102	
Commercial Cable	..	130	
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	95	89	
Electric Development	85	..	
Mexican Electric bonds	82¼	..	
Rio de Janiero bonds	..	92	

Closing sales: Dominion Coal, 25, 50, 15 at 91; C. P. R. Rights, 100, 25, 2 at 9½, 25 at 9⅝, 75 at 9⅝; N. S. Steel ,25 at 73½, 5 at 74, 25, 25, 25, 50 at 75; Mackay, 5, 25, 20 at 93¼, 25, 25 at 93⅜, 50, 50, 25 at 93½; preferred, 2 at 75¼, 15 at 75½; Toronto Electric, 25, 8, 20 at 120; City Dairy, preferred, 30, 6, 6 at 100; Lake of Woods, preferred, 5 at 128¾; La Rose, 50, 25 at 489, 5, 10 at 493, 200, 100, 25, 50 at 489, 500, 15 at 490, 100 at 491, 135 at 490; Twin City, 1 at 109½, 10 at 109¾; Dominion Steel, 5, 1 at 59¾, 100, 25 at 59½, 1, 15, 10 at 59¼; F. N. Burt, 1, 1 at 55; 20 at 54⅝; preferred, 10, 100 at 92; Toronto Rails, 10, 5 at 123¾; Sao Paulo, 25, 25 at 145, 50 at 144¾; Mexican L. and P. 45 at 72; Shredded Wheat, 50, 15 at 41; Dominion, 10 at 241, 20, 1 at 241½; Standard, 10 at 226½; Commerce, 9 at 189; Imperial, 2, 1, 1 at 227; Northern Navigation, 15 at 118; Hamilton, 10, 5 at 202; Bell Telephone, 10 at 145; Duluth Superior, 100 at 66⅞, 25 at 66; Crown Reserve, 500 at 550.

Correction—Sale of Northern Navigation reported at 95 at 119¾ in yesterday afternoon's report should have been Toronto Electric Light, C. P. R. Rights, 9¼, 9⅜.

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; active, 75c lower, $6 to $8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $8.25 to $8.40; Yorkers, $8.10 to $8.25; pigs, $8.05 to $8.10; roughs, $7.25 to $7.50; stags, $6 to $6.50; dairies, $8.10 to $8.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; sheep steady, lambs 50c to $1 higher; lambs, $5 to $7.40; Canada lambs, $7.25 to $7.35.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 2,800; market steady; beeves, $3.90 to $9.10; Texas steers, $3.80 to $4.85; western steers, $4.25 to $7.40; stockers and feeders, $2 to $5; cows and heifers, $2 to $5.70; calves, $6.25 to $8.50. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000, market stronger; light, $7.40 to $7.80; mixed, $7.40 to $8.10; heavy, $7.45 to $8.15; roughs, $7.45 to $7.65; good to choice heavy, $7.65 to $8.10; pigs, $5.75 to $7.50; bulk of sales at $7.80 to $8. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 11,500; market steady; natives, $2.50 to $4.85; westerns, $2.75 to $4.90; yearlings, $4.60 to $5.90; lambs, native, $4.50 to $5.35; western, $4.25 to $5.20.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE WILL FIGHT CARS

Meeting Was Held at Which a Deputation Was Named to Wait on Government

There was a meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance held in the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. Arrangements were made for a deputation to wait upon the Provincial Government to petition against the introduction of Sunday street cars. The officers of the Association refused to state definitely what had taken place at the meeting, but Rev. Mr. Stewart, the president of the alliance, when spoken to by an Advertiser reporter regarding the matter, outlined the opinion as expressed at the meeting as follows:

"They took the ground," he said, "that it was not fair of the council to take action upon the matter through a petition signed by only four men, without hearing both sides of the question. The usual custom, they claimed, was to refer the matter to No. 1 committee, where it could be properly discussed, and where deputations could hear the other side of the question. This opportunity was not given, however, and they did not think that in taking this action the council was acting in a fair manner to the citizens at large.

"They also considered that there was no reason to ask for a new census to be taken only a few months after one had already been taken, and so put the city to an unnecessary expense of some $700. They were quite confident of the correctness of Mr. Grant's census and did not think that any circumstances had arisen since that would change the number of the census. It had been found below the required number in the first place, and they believed that another census would not change this condition."

Mr. Stuart also stated that the alliance was prepared to fight the question on these lines.

It is also understood that the question of closing the postoffices on Sunday was considered at the meeting, though no definite verification could be obtained.

A NOTABLE NEW BOOK

A Valuable Work on "Canada" Issued by Mallagh's.

"Canada" is the title given to a new book just issued by the Mallagh bookshop of this city.

This work is written by Mr. J. Bealby, B.A., and written especially for children.

It deals with life as lived in all parts of Canada, and has also a special historical significance, which every child should appreciate.

It would make an admirable work to be used as supplementary reading, and would also be an ideal book to mail away to children of other lands.

The book contains twelve beautifully colored illustrations, all depicting Canadian scenery, and the price of the work is 50 cents.

Half Price on Rugs.

An important announcement comes from J. H. Chapman & Co., that they are going to hold a half-price sale of room rugs next Wednesday. Elegant, high-grade Axminster and Wilton velvet rugs at the tempting figure of half-price is sure to mean a big day's selling. These rugs are to be on display in the two large windows of the store Monday, but none will be sold until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. McCallum Recovering.

Many Londoners will be pleased to hear that Mr. Floyd McCallum, who fell from the Galt bridge a month ago a distance of 65 feet, has so far recovered as to be removed to his home, 149 Waterloo street, and a speedy recovery is looked for.

Twentieth Anniversary.

Preparations are under way for the twentieth anniversary of the Colborne Street Methodist Church, which will be held on the last Sunday of the month. Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott, of Brantford, will preach at both services on that occasion.

A Social Evening.

A very pleasant social evening was held under the auspices of the students of the Normal School at the school last evening, a large number of friends being present. A splendid programme was rendered, Principal Radcliffe presiding.

"Bill" Haywood Is Coming.

He will deliver a lecture in this city some time during November. Haywood was one of the trio of officers of the Western Federation of Miners who was kidnapped by the authorities in Colorado and taken to Idaho, where every effort was made to connect them in some way with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, but without success.

Bailey—VanDermade.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. James' Episcopal Church, South London, yesterday afternoon, when Miss Nell E. VanDermade was marrie dto Mr. William P. Bailey, of Fort William. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Dean Davis in the presence of a large number of friends. The happy couple were unattended.

$1,000 Is Wanted.

The First Methodist Church will hold its anniversary tomorrow, and an appeal is being made to the congregation for an offering of $1,000 to aid in defraying the debt on the parsonage. Dr. Hugh Johnston, of Baltimore, an eloquent and popular speaker, will preach at both services. The anniversary supper, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9. Among those who will be present on that occasion will be the Rev. Dr. Johnston and Rev. Dr. Graham.

Preparing for Tea-Meeting.

The ladies of Askin Street Methodist Church are making great preparations for their annual tea-meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening. As this is the King's birthday, the supper will be typically English in character, roast beef and plum pudding being features of the menu. Afterwards there will be an interesting programme presented in the church. Rev. George W. Dewey, of Empress Avenue Methodist Church, will give an address. Solos will be rendered by Mrs. E. Wyatt and Mr. Harding, and Miss Jean Carmichael will give readings.

Sewing Is Ended For Present.

The activity of the women of London, who have been gathering every afternoon for weeks past in the rooms above the Public Library to sew the necessary linen for use in the London Health Sanatorium, has come to a temporary close. The ladies have answered so gladly to the appeals for aid in this work, that the work on the available material amounting to $200 has been completed. It is hoped that more funds will soon be forthcoming for the purpose of purchasing fresh material, and then the sewing-room will again be opened.

A Pre-Nuptial Party.

Ingersoll Sun: A very pleasant event took place at the home of Miss Helen Coleridge, Duke street, Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Mary Kennedy. In view of Miss Kennedy's marriage, which is announced for Wednesday, Nov. 10, she was made the recipient of a miscellaneous shower by about thirty of her lady friends. The numerous and valuable gifts testify to the high esteem in which Miss Kennedy is held by her many Ingersoll friends. After the shower the function resolved itself into a social evening, which was concluded by dainty refreshments." Miss Kennedy is a sister of Miss M. C. Kennedy, of this city.

Edward Howard Griggs.

Many Londoners are looking forward with pleasure to the return of Edward Howard Griggs, who delighted them last season. He begins a series of six lectures on Wednesday evening next at St. Andrew's hall, under the auspices of the London Froebel Society. His subjects will be, in order: Socrates St. Francis of Assisi, Luther, Carlyle, Emerson and Tolstoy. Mr. Griggs' interpretation of characters so diverse has impressed all who have heard him, with his insight and breadth of sympathy, while his art, as a graphic, lucid exposit

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Reopened Sept. 1. Students may enter in any department of study at any time. Fletcher music method classes now being formed. Address, 274 Dundas street. Phone 1101. F. L. WILLGOOSE, A.R.C.O., Mus. Bac., principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, secretary. zxt

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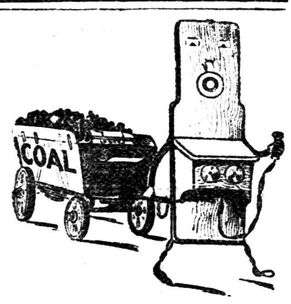
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Each day, spent in the care of the teeth will do more than reduce your dentist bill. It will improve your health.

"ODONTINE"
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A delightfully fragrant tooth wash, is one of the greatest aids we can offer you. Used twice daily, night and morning, just a few drops on your brush, will leave the mouth clean and pleasant.

In convenient, sprinkle-top bottles at 25 cents.

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day evening, Nov. 9, and most elaborate preparations for catering to the great crowd which always comes are being made. In addition to Dr. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Graham has been secured for this occasion.

London's Population.

Hamilton Spectator: London must furnish proof of 50,000 residents before it will be allowed to vote on Sunday cars. Why not call in the directory man?

Non-Jury Sitting.

There are only four cases entered for the non-jury sitting of the high court, which opens on Monday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland, who will preside at the court, has announced that it will open at 1 o'clock.

Threatened Wife.

Thomas Hearnes, of Melburne, was arrested yesterday evening by Acting High Constable Shaver, charged with threatening to shoot his wife. The couple have been having difficulty for some time, and the threat is the outcome. Hearnes appeared before Squire Chittick this morning, and was remanded till Monday for hearing.

Hamilton—McCoy.

Mr. Harold Vivian Hamilton and Miss Margaret McCoy were married at the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, on Nov. 4. Rev Beverly Ketchen officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Lyle. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Wm. Osler, as matron of honor, and Miss May Ashplant, of London, and Miss Ida Hamilton, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid.

A Pretty Wedding.

The home of Mr. John Dann, of the 15th concession of London Township, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, when his daughter, Miss Elva Dann, was united in marriage to Mr. William Sherwell by the Rev. Mr. Moorhouse, of Birr. The happy couple have left on their honeymoon, but will be at home to their friends at lot 9, con. 16, London Township, after Nov. 25.

Tulip Bulbs.

Some 700 fine tulip bulbs have been received at the local C. P. R. station, and will greatly brighten the station lawn when springtime comes again. Following out the idea of beautifying depot surroundings, Distributor Dunlop has sent out parcels of bulbs to every station along the C. P. R.

Mr. Fysh Resigns.

Mr. Fred A. H. Fysh, a former resident of this city, and who has been located at Dawson City for about ten years, has resigned his Government position at that place and moved to Vancouver, where he has entered into the brokerage business.

McKay—Simpson.

The wedding was celebrated on Wednesday in the Anglican Church at Lucan, of Miss Evelyn Simpson to Mr. Donald McKay, of the Lucan Milling Company. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Arthur Carlyle. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for their honeymoon, and on their return they will take up their residence in Lucan.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Quat, of Evelyn, died on Wednesday after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon.

First Methodist Anniversary.

The anniversary of the First Methodist Church will be celebrated on Sunday, on which occasion the congregation is asked for an offering of $1,000 to apply on the parsonage debt. The eloquent Dr. Hugh Johnson, of Baltimore, will preach morning and evening. The anniversary supper by the Ladies' Aid is to be held on Tues-



"Beverly."

A small audience greeted "Beverly" at the Grand Opera House last evening, and it cannot be said that the rendition of George Barr McCutcheon's play made a decided success.

As a matter of fact, the cast was mediocre, and failed to enthuse the audience at any time. Miss Justina Wayne enacted the role of Beverly, and she never once rose to its possibilities. She could salute fairly funny, but little more.

St. John's Minstrels.

St. John's Club House was well filled with spectators last night to witness this season's final performance, and from the opening overture to the finale originality reigned supreme. Many local "gags" were "pulled" on the assemblage, and beautiful ballads were well rendered by sweet-voiced singers. Mr. J. Robinson, as an entertainer, is very "classy," and as a show manager is second to none. He made a decided hit last night as he has been doing throughout the past week. The music for the occasion by the Elden Westman Orchestra is well worthy of much praise.

Mr. Nash was in fine voice, as also was Mr. Charles Martin.

The classy act entitled, "The Colored Navy," was a scream. Mr. Roy Nonper, as Chief Big Noise, did himself proud. The entire week has been a big success financially, and will add a goodly sum to the coffers of St. John's Athletic Club.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS

Work Going On As Usual in All Departments.

One of the important buildings of the Parker Dye Works, Toronto, was destroyed by the recent explosion, but the full extent of the building and the size of the system has made it possible for work in all departments to be carried on today without serious inconvenience.

Orders through the many branch stores and agencies of the firm in all parts of Canada are being cared for with the same promptness that has always been characteristic of this house.

Much personal thought and attention is given by Mr. Parker to those of his work-people, who have been injured by the explosion.

RICHARD JOHNSON RAISED A ROW

Appeared in Police Court and Was Remanded For a Week.

Magistrate Love had a brief session at the police court this morning.

Alex. Scott, for being drunk, was fined $10.

Richard Johnston, an Indian lister, who came home late last night drunk and raised such a row that his wife and family had to summon the police, was remanded for a week.

John Murphy the "gent" who was up a couple of days ago for being drunk and for being mixed up with the taking of an axe, was given another chance, but was warned not to come back again.

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A WELL-FITTING CORSET THAT has style and comfort will add charm and comeliness to the figure. You can have the individual requirements of your figure suited in a corset-to-measure by Woolnough, of Toronto. Only London representative, MISS I. QUINN, 274 Dundas street.



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LOOK AHEAD!

A few more days and Diamond Hall Stores, as they were, will be no more. A few more days and then comes Christmas. Are you thinking of what you may need? It will tax us severely to accommodate both the contractors and the many who are taking advantage of the Great Discount Sale at both our stores. There are in our 2 stores 63,000 dollars' worth of Christmas presents, for which we want the money. Thousands of people are benefitting by prices we are selling everything at. Are you? You may deduct a straight 20% discount off everything in our stores. Those who are buying now will save enough to buy themselves a nice present at Christmas. Would you like to be one of these? Nearly all our Christmas goods were in before our sale commenced. Not a dollars' worth will be held back. Not a dollar's worth of cheap trash has been bought with which to fool people. You get regular Diamond Hall goods at a straight

ONE-FIFTH OFF

SILVER GOODS

6 best quality Butter Knives. Price 75c, sale price, each .....**35¢**
1 Marmalade Jar, quadruple plate. Price $1.75, sale price **$1.00**
6 dozen Rogers Tea Spoons. Price $2.50, sale price, dozen.....**$1.38**
1 Marmalade Jar, quadruple plate. Price $3.50, sale price **$2.00**
1 Card Stand, in quadruple plate. Price $3.85, sale price **$2.40**
1 Cream and Sugar, in quadruple plate. Price $4.00, sale price....**$2.45**
1 Butter Dish, in quadruple plate. Price $4.00, sale price **$2.45**
2 dozen Rogers Dessert Spoons. Price $4.50, sale price, dozen **$2.50**
1 Cake Dish, in quadruple plate. Price $5.00, sale price **$2.50**
1 3-Light Candelabrum, in quadruple plate. Price $5.50, sale price..**$2.85**
1 set Fish Knives and Forks, in quadruple plate. Price $7.25, sale price **$4.00**
1 dozen Sterling Tea Spoons. Price $12.00, sale price, dozen **$8.30**
1 dozen Sterling Dessert Spoons. Price $25.00, sale price, dozen.**$16.55**
1 dozen Sterling Dessert Forks. Price $25.00, sale price, dozen.....**$16.55**

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Single-Stone Diamond Ring. Price $23.50, sale price **$15.00**
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Single-Stone Diamond Man's Ring. Price $43.00, sale price **$29.00**

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WATCHES

3 Boys' Dollar Watches ..... 75¢
Boy's Nickel Watch. Price $3.50, sale price **$2.25**
Lady's Gunmetal Watch. Price $5.50, sale price **$3.00**
Lady's Sterling Silver Watch. Price $6.50, sale price **$4.00**
1 Lady's Gold-Filled Case, American movement. Price $8, sale price **$4.80**
1 Lady's 14-k Gold-filled Case, American movement. Price $9.50, sale price **$6.35**
Lady's Solid 10-k Gold, Waltham movement. Price $20, sale price **$12.00**
Lady's Solid 10-k Gold, Elgin movement. Price $21.50, sale price **$14.00**
Lady's 14-k Gold-Filled, Diamond set case. Price $22, sale price **$14.00**

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Diamond Rings	Men's Chains	Jewel Cases	Knives and Forks
Pearl Rings	Ladies' Chains	Gold Umbrellas	Spoons
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Diamond Hall Watches	Cuff Links	Sterling Goods	Toilet Sets
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Pen Pictures of Famous British Publicists

Impressions of an Advertiser Representative—Balfour's Insouciant Air and Marvellous Intellectuality—The Logical Premier—Lloyd-George's Trenchant Style — Churchill, the Literary Artist—Morley the Philosopher, and Birrell, the Wit—"Tay Pay" O'Connor—Christabel Pankhurst's Clever Mob Speech.

The following paper was read at the last meeting of the Baconian Club by a member of The Advertiser editorial staff, who attended the sessions of the Imperial Press Conference in London, England, and heard some of the budget debates in the House of Commons:

Mr. Balfour is perhaps the most brilliant ornament of the House of Commons. A few words of personal description. He is very tall and somewhat loosely articulated. In Mr. Winston Churchill's biography of Lord Randolph Churchill it is related that Mr. Balfour, even when he first entered the House of Commons, claimed a front seat, so that he would have room to stretch his legs. One appreciates his choice, after seeing him in his habitual attitude. He does not sit—he reclines—and seems in imminent danger of sliding off the bench, the greater part of his anatomy projecting beyond it. As such he is the picture of otiosity; apparently indifferent to anything and everybody; as though the House were the Castle of Indolence. He has the face of the student, one might say the dreamer; a noble brow; large, full eyes which have a curiously abstracted look when he is speaking, the effect, no doubt, of intense concentration of thought; and a certain sweetness and benignity of expression which denote the real kindliness of his character and explain the affection he inspires in his fellow-Commoners of all parties. Those of us who met him personally can testify that never was the rite of the glad hand more graciously exemplified.

I heard him speak four times, in and out of the House, in formal addresses and in the thrust-and-parry of debate. His voice is powerful and sonorous and his enunciation a delight. "What a relief!" I heard a man in the gallery of the House exclaim, when Mr. Balfour followed a number of speakers who had been heard with difficulty. In one address only did he refer to notes, and these were contained in a half sheet of paper, an area upon which he once boasted he could write a complete definition of the tariff policy of his party. He may have had the framework of all his speeches in his mind before he delivered them, but it is not likely he had memorized the phraseology. In fact he seems to improvise on his feet. His sentences are long; the construction of them is involved, almost slovenly; he appears to grope from one phrase to another, and sometimes the hearer fears, though needlessly, for his syntax. But it is a highly individual and literary style, marked by the choice of the perfect word.

Mr. Balfour once complained that the House of Commons did not sufficiently distend his mind. There is something in his speeches that suggests an exhibition of mental gymnastics. You get the impression of a nimble intelligence practicing upon a subject for the sake of exercise; connecting some concrete question with principles and theories, and converting it into the abstract, so that the intellect may stretch its wings and soar into high planes of thought. It is his passion for dialectics and metaphysics. It leads him sometimes into irrelevancies, but there is a philosophical background to his utterances which make them an intellectual treat and open wide vistas. His delivery is not fluent; in this country he would not be called a good stump-speaker. Parliament is almost dominated by what is called the Arthur Balfour manner. It is cool, unhurried, well-bred and restrained. It may be great speaking but it is not oratory, which must have a touch of feeling.

The Prime Minister.

Mr. Asquith is the most potential-looking man in the House of Commons. His thick mat of silvery hair, rolling back from a broad forehead, and his florid complexion, give him a picturesque appearance. The features are strong and aggressive: it is the face of a man sure of himself. He possesses in an exceptional degree the gift of lucid exposition. It is the faculty of a clear thinker. He has a supremely logical mind; he is called a logic machine. His speeches are models of closely-knit reasoning; they are addressed to the intellect, not the emotions. The form is in keeping with the substance. He is never rhetorical and seldom metaphorical, but if he indulges in no flights of imagination he at least keeps his feet on solid ground. There is an exquisite precision of phrasing, a clear-cut use of language, that denote the scholar as well as the logician. I was agreeably surprised by his fluency. I heard him reply to Mr. Balfour, and wind up a debate on one of the land clauses of the budget. The styles of the two men were in sharp contrast: Mr. Balfour's diffuse and parenthetical; Mr. Asquith's direct and entirely free from verbiage. Mr. Asquith's reply was a wonderful performance. There was little time for preparation: he took notes while Mr. Balfour was speaking and answered the latter's points one by one, concluding with a few vivid sentences, which were a marvellous condensation of his own arguments.

Mr. Lloyd-George.

Mr. Lloyd-George, whose admirers describe him as the most vivid and virile political talent in the Liberal party, and who is certainly the most-talked-of politician in the British Empire just now, is a man somewhat below the middle height—he is called the little Welshman—but he has a well-knit frame and a fine head. His most distinctive features are his eyes—dark, quick-glancing and blazing with Celtic fire. He gives an impression of high-strung nervous energy. Perhaps his Celtic temperament explains why his oratory is not of the English type. It is suffused by a glow of emotion which most English speakers are incapable of, or suppress with characteristic English dislike of any show of feeling. Yet Celt as he is there is no other man in British public life who uses so effectively the "sabre strokes of Saxon speech." He is a master of the short sentence; his language is simple and straight-flung and he is unsurpassed in the knack of driving home his arguments by homely illustration. No doubt he owes this faculty in a large measure to circumstances. He is self-taught and self-made. If his speech has not the polish and nicety which might have been stamped upon it by the classical training which the majority of British public men undergo, it has gained in pithiness and pungency in the hard school of experience and by contact with the common people. He has lived their life, he knows them through and through, and he speaks their language. No man in England can more surely strike a popular audience between wind and water.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George have the reputation of being the best stump-speakers in the Ministerial party. Like Mr. Lloyd-George Mr. Churchill inspires unbounded admiration and thorough-going aversion. Perhaps some of you heard him lecture in this city eight years ago. The impression he left was that of a bumptious, though undeniably clever young man, with an amazing stock of self-assurance. These recollections and his subsequent renown as a platform gladiator prepared me for a fiery and impetuous style of oratory, but nothing could have been more measured and sedate than his address to the press conference. I was told by English journalists that Mr. Churchill has greatly mellowed in recent years, and that he is becoming more and more the conscious literary artist in his public deliverances, which are now printed verbatim by the metropolitan dailies—a sign that he has "arrived." Sir Gilbert Parker told me that he considered Mr. Churchill the most brilliant man in the Liberal party. Unquestionably his oratory bears the stamp of genius, and has more of the permanent qualities of literature than that of any other contemporary British statesman ,excepting perhaps, Lord Rosebery. He may have reached these heights, however, at some loss of immediate effect.

Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey is the most fascinating enigma of British politics. His boyish face contrasts with the gravity and dignity of his manner, and the high seriousness which never forsakes him. He is the one member of the Government whom its opponents spare. They pass down the gallery of Liberal notables until they come to his figure, when they stop, bow respectfully, and claim him as one of themselves. He has in a high degree the quality of one of his great predecessors in the foreign office—the late Lord Salisbury—the quality of detachment. He seldom appears in the House and then only when some matter relating to his department is to be discussed. He is known to have only one passion—angling. He has written a classic on this subject, and all the time he can spare from his public duties is spent at his country villa, where he has a fishing preserve. This silent, inscrutable man, however, is one of the most powerful influences in the United Kingdom. He has the indefinable quality of magnetism, yet he practices none of the arts of popularity. No one can hear him without feeling his spell. His delivery is cool, deliberate, but unhesitating; when he speaks he scarcely moves a muscle of his face. You feel that every word is weighed—a discretion which a foreign secretary needs above others. It is an immensely impressive manner and the touch of austerity and aloofness heightens the suggestion of latent strength.

John Morley.

We had a notable address from Lord Morley on the relations of journalism and literature. He is now 72 years of age, and his voice failed to fill the hall in the foreign office, the acoustics of which were not of the best. There were signs of physical frailty; it is said the terrible burden of India has aged him rapidly. I am sorry I have not a report of his speech so that I might quote a few of the brilliant passages. It was the offering of a philosopher, a wit and a scholar, and in harmony with a career governed by moral idealism and unflinching adherence to principle. Like Mr. Churchill's address, it was a veiled protest against the preocupation of the Press Conference with military and naval subjects. He argued that Sakespeare and Burns and others who had glorified the English tongue had done more to unite the British people and solidify the Empire than the greatest captains and soldiers of the race.

Augustine Birrell.

Augustine Birrell favored us with two addresses that were a sheer delight, as might be expected from the author of Obiter Dicta. He was not only the wittiest, but the easiest speaker we heard. His style was plainly not formed in the House of Commons. Nothing could have appeared more natural and spontaneous; if it was not artless it was at least the art that conceals art. His language flowed like a fountain and while his subject-matter was serious and thoughtful, it was irradiated by flashes of humor.

Recently he prefaced a speech in the House of Commons by promising to be as dull as possible—a shaft aimed at those who accused him of flippancy; but he could be dull only by heroic self-repression. "Birrelling," as it is called, is one of the refreshments of Parliament, and no man can more promptly fill the House of Commons. If he is not a great orator he is a great speaker. Nature has been kind to him; he has a handsome presence and a resonant voice.

Mr. Haldane.

If Mr. Birrell is a fountain of eloquence Mr. Haldane is a torrent. He is the terror of the members of the fourth estate. One would say that here, too, is a style formed outside the House of Commons. Like Mr. Birrell he was an eminent lawyer before he entered politics. He had some renown also as an exponent of the Hegelian philosophy, and as a German scholar. His address was an argument for the co-ordination of the land forces of the Empire. There was nothing in it of special distinction except his mastery of a subject foreign to his education and habits of thought, and one which he had no occasion to study till a few years ago, at a time of life when few men care to cultivate new interests. It argues remarkable flexibility of intellect and shows that a philosopher may be a man of action at the same time.

Lord Curzon.

Another interesting personality who favored us was Lord Curzon. His speech at the Constitutional Club dinner was the occasion of an amusing contretemps. Mr. Maitland Park, of the Cape Town Times, had been chosen to propose the toast of the pro-Consuls of the Empire, coupled with Lord Curzon's name. He began by remarking that it was a piquant coincidence, because while in London he had incurred Lord Curzon's displeasure through some criticism of his policy as viceroy. Lord Curzon, he went on to say, had made it so uncomfortable for him that he had left India, much to his personal advantage; and he now took occasion to thank Lord Curzon for doing him a good turn. Mr. Parke endeavored to take the sting out of the allusion by some jocularity, but Lord Curzon would not be smoothed down. He referred sarcastically to what he termed Mr. Parke's cautious eulogy of himself, and there was a sub-acid flavor to his whole reply. Mr. Macdonald, of The Globe, has touched on this episode in the Canadian Magazine, and describes it as a clue to Lord Curzon's troubles in India. His speech was extremely clever, and marked by a precision and finish which are characteristic of all his utterances. There was an autocratic note in it, a touch of belligerency, that were also characteristic, if reports are true. It was easy to understand that there was not room in India for Kitchener and Curzon at the same time.

Labor Members.

A score of Labor members spoke at a Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the budget. The speeches were uniformly good. Not one of them was dull or stodgy or abusive. It was capital "open air oratory." Keir Hardie I heard on several occasions. He always handled his subject fluently and well, and gave evidence of wide reading on social and economic lines. Arthur Henderson, Ramsay Macdonald and Phillip Snowden, of the Independent Labor party, are among the most scholarly men and brightest speakers in the House of Commons.

Tay Pay.

The only Irish member I had the good fortune to hear was T. P. O'Connor, a host in himself. He speaks as well as he writes—apparently without effort, and with a fine rhetorical swing.

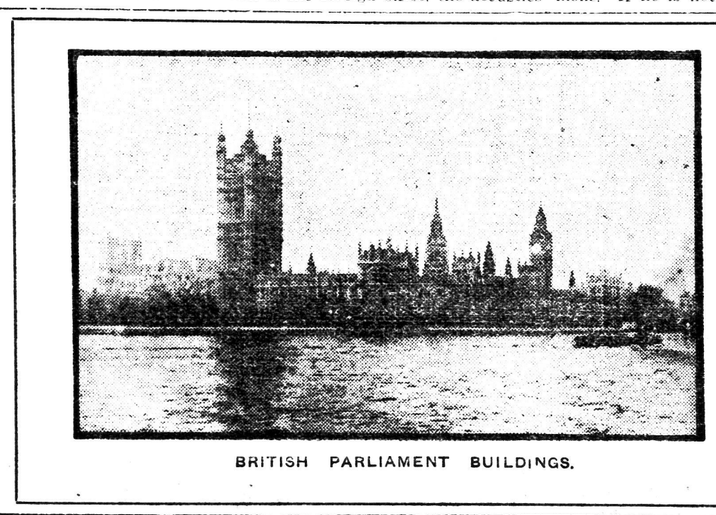
"Tay Pay," as he is familiarly called, had a somewhat thankless task, but he made the best of it. The Irish party was opposing one—only one—feature of the budget—the increased whiskey taxes. So far as I can recollect, Tay Pay's argument ran as follows: "We Irish are ridiculed and censured for opposing only the taxes on whiskey. Why shouldn't we oppose them? The whiskey industry is the only industry that English jealousy has left to poor old Ireland—and now you're trying to kill that!"

The Suffragettes.

If you will permit, I shall digress a little to refer to the suffragettes. I saw fifteen of these aggressive ladies bundled out of a meeting addressed by Lloyd-George and T. P. O'Connor, but more interesting still I heard some of their leaders speak at Hyde Park. A procession was organized in honor of a martyr just released from prison. It was headed by a maiden on horseback incased in a suit of armor, impersonating Joan of Arc. There was a fife and drum band of 40 young women in natty tunics and knee skirts. Thousands of women followed on foot or in motors and carriages wearing the colors of the militant suffrage body. Incidentally I may say that all suffragettes are not old or ugly. There were large delegations of male sympathizers, who were exposed to a running fire of Cockney jests such as: "Is wife made 'im come!" "I say, don't they look 'en-pecked?" "It's the only way 'e'll get 'is supper!"

There were 250,000 people at the meeting, addressed from seven platforms. The largest crowds were around those from which Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were advertised to speak. I heard the first part of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech and an hour later she was still spouting with unabated vigor. Miss Christabel is young, comely, with a melodious voice of great carrying power. She was never at a loss for a word or a retort. Dr. Johnson says that a woman preaching is like a dog standing on his hind legs; he does not do it well, but the wonder is that he does it at all. Christabel does it well: it was impossible not to admire her cleverness of tongue, her pluck, aplomb and ready wit. To a little knot of men who badgered her, she said suavely: "I ask your indulgence, gentlemen; I know this subject can't interest you because you are not old enough to vote." Again: "They complain of our extraordinary methods. Of course they do: we do all the clever things." It was not a reasoning or logical speech—perhaps she thought argument would be thrown away on such a crowd. Some of her assertions were grotesquely extravagant. The Czar, she said, was a gentleman compared with Mr. Asquith. But with all its blemishes it was a brilliant specimen of mob oratory. At the end she was pelted with questions, many of them comically serious. She handled her interrogators one by one, and answered them plausibly if not convincingly.

I left the mother country full of admiration for the part the platform plays in the life of the nation, and for the consummate ability with which it is wielded as a political weapon.



BRITISH PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Winston Churchill Speaks in Scotland

Addresses a Perthshire Meeting in Support of the Budget—Calls Mr. Balfour a Leader Without a Policy—Worships Tariff Reform, But Nothing Will Induce Him to Say What He Means By It—The Charge That Capital Is Being Driven Abroad—A Healthy Family Life Needed to Conserve the British Race—No Compromise With the House of Lords.

Mr. Churchill spoke on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, in Perthshire, at a Garden party held at Ballo Mill, Abernethy, the home of Mr. G. K. Smith. There was a very large attendance. Special trains were run from Dundee and Perth, and the address was delivered in a large marquee capable of accommodating two thousand people.

Mr. Churchill, who was received with great cheering and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said that this was a very fine gathering for a lonely glen—(laughter)—and it augured well for the spirit of Scottish Liberalism. It was a very curious thing that leaders of both parties and the great leader of no party—(laughter)—of the men of no party, he should say, a very respectable body—(laughter)—that all these three leaders should be in one way or another closely connected with Scotland. Mr. Asquith, the prime minister—(cheers)—Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery—(cries of "Oh, oh!")—all in a sense belonged to Scotland. "If you are not satisfied with all of these, you can go and look round Dundee." (Laughter.)

A Party Contrast.

There is, continued, Mr. Churchill, at least one contrast which stands out so clear and striking between the two great parties that there can be no dispute about it. One party has a policy, detailed, definite, declared, actually in being. The other party has no policy. (Hear, hear.) I cannot recollect any occasion when the Unionist party have approached a decisive election without some attempt to state a social policy through their leaders, whether that leader was Mr. Disraeli or whether it was the late Lord Randolph Churchill—(cheers)—or whether it was Mr. Chamberlain. What do you see at the present time? Mr. Asquith speaks out boldly and plainly on all the great questions which are being debated, and it is the leader of the Opposition who has to take refuge in a tactical and evasive attitude. (Hear, hear.) Why, Mr. Balfour is unable to answer the simplest questions. (Laughter.) At Birmingham before the whole nation the prime minister asked him in so many words, first, what alternative did he propose to the budget; secondly, what did he mean by tariff "reform"; and, thirdly, what was his counsel to the House of Lords. It would not be difficult to frame an answer to all these questions. Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, was quite ready with his answers to all of them. At Glasgow, in 1903, he stated what his budget would have been, and he explained precisely what he meant by tariff "reform." At Birmingham last month he was equally clear in urging the Lords to reject the budget. There is no doubt whatever where Mr. Chamberlain stands and where those who agree with him stand today. They would raise the extra taxation which is required by protective import duties on bread, on meat, on butter, cheese and eggs, and upon foreign manufactured articles, and in order to substitute their plan for ours they are prepared to urge the House of Lords to smash up the budget, to smash up as much of the British constitution and the British financial system as may be necessary for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

The Leader Without a Policy.

That is their policy. But, after all, it is Mr. Balfour who is the leader of the Conservative party. He is the statesman who would have to form and carry on an administration which might be formed from that party; and he will not—this is the point to which I draw your attention in the first instance—he will not state his policy upon any of the dominant questions of the day. Why he will not answer these simple questions? He is the leader, and it is because he wishes to remain the leader—(laughter)—that he observes this discreet silence. (Laughter and cheers.) He tells us he is in favor of tariff "reform." He loves tariff "reform," he worships tariff "reform"—(laughter)—he feels that it is by tariff "reform" alone that the civilization of Great Britain can be secured, and that the unity of the empire can be achieved. But nothing will induce him to say what he means by tari ff"reform." He condemns our budget, he clamors for greater expenditure, and yet he puts forward no alternative proposals by which the void in the public finances may be made good. And as for his opinion about the House of Lords, he dare not state his true opinion today upon that subject. I do not say that there are not good reasons for Mr. Balfour's caution. It sometimes happens that the politics of a party become so involved, get in such a queer and awkward tangle, that only a choice of evils is at the disposal of its leader—(laughter)—and when the leader has to choose between sliding into a bog on the one hand, and jumping over a precipice on the other, some measure of indulgence may be extended to him if he prefers to go on marking time and indicating the direction in which his followers are to advance by a vague general gesture towards the distant horizon. (Cheers.)

Lord Rosebery.

Exactly the same difficulty confronted Lord Rosebery when he made his speech at Glasgow a few weeks ago. When he faced his Glasgow audience there were two perfectly simple questions staring him in the face — what alternative was there to the present budget and what ought the Lords to do. On neither of these two questions had he any counsel whatever to offer to the country. Mr. Balfour at least had this excuse for his Birmingham speech. (Laughter.) He is the party leader, the moment was ripe for a party utterance, the party was eager for a great pronouncement. Every leader of the Conservative party is expected to be an epoch-maker. (Laughter.) Every speech he makes is hailed as an epoch-making oration, and the party press thought it was about time Mr. Balfour made another epoch for them. He had no choice; he had to make an epoch or perish in the attempt. (Laughter.) But no so Lord Rosebery. He had no such obligation, and if he had no counsel to offer, if he had no clear lead to give on the great and crucial issues of the time, he would have done much better not to throw away another excellent opportunity of remaining silent. (Laughter and cheers.) That is the first point which I submit to you this afternoon—that whatever you may think about politics you must at least do this justice to his Majesty's Government—that their position, their policy, and their course are perfectly plain and clear, and that there is no other programme placed before the country by any other responsible body of opinion. (Cheers.)

Increase of Wealth and Wages.

Some of you may say to me: "Your course, your policy, may be clear enough, but you are burdening wealth too heavily by your taxes and by your speeches — (laughter) — those wicked speeches — (laughter) — you are driving capital out of the country." Let us look at these points one at a time. The capital wealth of Britain is increasing rapidly. Sir Robert Giffen estimated some years ago that the addition of the capital wealth of the nation was at least between 200 and 300 millions a year. I notice that the paid-up capital of registered companies alone, which was 1,013 millions sterling in 1893, has grown naturally and healthily to 2,123 millions sterling in 1908. (Cheers.) And most remarkable of all the figures I shall submit to you the gross amount of incomes assessable to income tax, the gross amount of income which comes under the view of the treasury commissioners who are charged with the collection of income tax, was in the year 1898-99, 762 millions, and it had risen from that figure to 980 millions sterling in the year 1908-09; that is to say, that it had risen by 217 millions in the course of ten years. I only wish that wages had increased in the same proportion. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) When I was studying those figure I have mentioned to you I looked at the Board of Trade returns of wages. Those returns deal with the affairs of upwards of ten millions of persons, and in the last ten years the increase in the annual wages of that great body of persons has only been about ten millions. That is to say that the increased income assessable to income tax is, after every deduction has been made for a more careful collection, more than twelve times, and perhaps more than twenty times greater than the increase which has taken place in the same period in the wages of those trades which come within the Board of Trade returns.

The Choice of Taxes.

When we come to the question of how burdens are to be distributed you must bear these facts and figures in mind, because the choice is severely limited. You can tax wealth or you can tax wages; that is the whole choice which is at the disposal of the chancellor of the exchequer. (Cheers.) Of course I know there are some people who say you can tax the foreigner—(laughter)—but I am quite sure that you will not expect me to waste your time in dealing with that gospel of quacks—(laughter and cheers)—and creed of gulls. (Cheers.) The choice is between wealth and wages, and we think, in view of the great increase in accumulated wealth which has marked the last ten years and is the feature of our modern life, it is not excessive or unreasonable at the present stage in our national finances to ask for a further contribution from the direct taxpayers of something under eight millions a year. (Cheers and "Hear, hear.") That is the total of all the new taxes on wealth which our budget imposes, and it is about equal to the cost of four of those Dreadnoughts these same classes were clamoring for a few months ago—(hear, hear)—and it is less than one-thirtieth of the increased income assessable to income tax in the last ten years. While the working classes have borne the extra taxation upon their tobacco and whiskey in manly silence—("Hear, hear," and cheers) — rage and fury is outpoured upon the Government by the owners of this ever-increasing fund of wealth, and we are denounced as Socialists, as Jacobins, as Anarchists and Communists, and all the rest of the half-understood vocabulary of irritated ignorance. (Laughter.) How easy it would be for us to escape from all this abuse if we were to put the extra taxation entirely upon the wages of the working classes by means of taxes on bread and on meat. In a moment the scene would change, and we should be hailed as patriotic, far-sighted empire builders—(laughter)—loyal and noble-hearted citizens worthy of the motherland—(laughter)—sagacious statesmen versed in the science of government (More laughter.) See now upon what insecure and doubtful foundations human praise and human censure stand.

"Driving Capital Abroad."

Then it is said, "At any rate, you cannot deny that the budget is driving capital out of the country." I deny it absolutely. (Loud cheers.) To begin with, it is impossible to drive the greater part of our capital out of this country. For what is the capital of the country? The greatest part of that capital is the land—(cheers)—the state of cultivation which exists, the roads, the railways, the mines, the mills—this is the greatest part of the capital of Great Britain. The owners of that capital may conceivably, if they think fit, depart from the country, but their possessions remain behind. (Laughter and cheers.) I shall be asked, "What about all this foreign investment that is going on? Is not British capital fleeing from the Socialistic speeches of the chancellor of the exchequer—(laughter)—and the president of the board of trade—(laughter)—and taking refuge in Germany, where there are no Socialists—(great laughter and cheers) —or in other countries where there is never any disturbances, like France —(cries of "Spain" and laughter)—or Spain or Russia or Turkey?" Now let us look into that. There are only two ways in which capital can leave this country for foreign investment. It is no good sending bits of paper to the foreigner and expecting him to pay a dividend in return. There are only two ways. One is by exports made by British labor—(hear, hear)—and the other by bullion. Now if the exports were to increase surely that should be a cause of rejoicing, especially to our tariff "reformers," who regard the increase in exports as an index of national prosperity. As for the second, the export of bullion, would you believe it—it is only a coincidence, but it is an amusing coincidence—there are actually six million pounds worth more gold in the country now than there were at the beginning of the year before the budget was introduced. (Laughter and cheers.) The active and profitable investment abroad which has marked the last two or three years, which is bound to swell the exports of the next few years, has not been attended by any starvation of home industry. On the contrary, the amount of money forthcoming for the development of new industries and new enterprises in this country during the last two or three years has compared very favorably with the years which immediately preceded them when the Conservative Government was in power.

No Effect on Markets.

And since this budget, which you are invited to believe has shaken the economic structure of British commerce was introduced, what has been the effect on markets. There has been absolutely no effect whatever on markets. There have been the usual ups and downs. Some stocks have advanced and some have declined, but there is absolutely nothing in the movement of British credit or of British trade which shows the least abnormal alteration which could be traceable, either favorably or unfavorably, to the operations of the budget. (Cheers.) There has been a slight decline in British rails, but, on the other hand, I was shown yesterday a list of 38 leading industrial and commercial securities, in which there has been a substantial advance since the budget was introduced. It is curious that among some of these securities which have advanced I noticed the Alliance Assurance Company—chairman Lord Rothschild. (Laughter and cheers.) It would be absurd for me to argue that the Alliance Assurance Company shares have advanced because of the budget. I am not attempting to do that. It would not, however, be half so absurd for me to do that as it is for our opponents to contend that the introduction of the budget has in the least disturbed the steady flow and upward tendency of British business. (Cheers.)

The Security of Property.

Property in Great Britain is very secure. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the security of property in Great Britain depends upon the House of Lords. (Laughter.) If the security of property in a powerful nation like our own were dependent upon the action or inaction of 500 or 600 persons that security would long ago have been swept away. (Hear, hear.) The security of property depends upon its wide diffusion among great numbers and all classes of the population, and ie becomes more secure year by year because it is gradually being more widely distributed. The vital processes of civilization require, and the combined interests of millions guarantee, the security of property. I speak of the immediate security of property, but the security of property over long periods of time requires another condition. It must be supported by the moral convictions of the people—(hear, hear)—and if those moral convictions of the nation are to be retained there must be a constant and successful effort to reconcile the processes by which property is acquired with ideas of justice, of usefulness, and of general benent. (Hear, hear.) A society in which property was insecure would speedily degenerate into barbarism. A society in which property was absolutely secure, irrespective of all conceptions of justice in regard to the manner of its acquisition, would degenerate not to barthat is, I think, the main message barism, but to death. (Cheers.) And which is to be found in the heart-stirring speeches which the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(loud cheers)—is delivering in the country, and which are arousing people to face all sorts of awkward facts which hitherto they have been glad to leave neglected and unattended on one side.

Two Main Budget Principles.

No one claims that a government should from time to time, according to its conceptions of justice, attempt fundamentally to recast the basis on which property is erected. The process must be a gradual one, must be a social and a moral process, working steadily in the heart and in the body of the community. But we do contend, when new burdens have to be apportioned, when new revenues have to be procured, when the necessary upkeep of the state requires further taxes to be imposed—we do contend that in distributing the new burdens a government should have regard first of all to ability to pay—(hear, hear)—and, secondly—and this is a newer point—that they should have regard, to some extent and so far as is practicable, to the means and the process by which different forms of wealth have been acquired—(cheers)—and that they should make a sensible difference between wealth which is the fruit of productive enterprise and industry or of individual skill, and wealth which represents the capture by individuals of socially created values. We say that ought to be taken into consideration. We are taking it into consideration now—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—by the difference we have made in the income tax between earned and unearned incomes, by the difference we make between taxation which is imposed upon a fortune which a man makes himself and the fortune which he obtains from a relative or a stranger. We are taking it into consideration in our tax on mining royalties. We are taking that principle into consideration in our license laws and in our taxes on the unearned increment in land. (Cheers.)

What Is the Conservative Contention?

I want to ask this question: Is it really the contention of the Conservative party that the state is bound to view all processes of wealth-getting with an equal eye, provided they do not come under the criminal codes? Is that their contention? Are we really to be bound to impose the same burden upon the hardly won income of the professional man and the extraordinary profits of the land monopolist? Are we really to recognize the liquor license, which the state created, which the law says is for one year only—(hear, hear) —as if it were as much the brewer's or the publican's property for ever as the coat on his back. No; I say it is absurd. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of the waste and sorrow and ruin which are caused by the liquor traffic, of the injury to national health and national wealth which follows from it, which attends its ill-omened footstep, I say nothing more in my argument this afternoon. All I say is that the state is entitled to reclaim its own, and that they shall at least render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. (Cheers.)

The Money Must Be Found.

I can quite understand that our Conservative friends would have some ground for complaint if the taxation we are now imposing were not needed, or were excessive. But the increased expenditure is admitted to be legitimate and necessary by all parties. It is not open to any party in the state to challenge it. On the contrary, the Conservative party who first promised old age pensions, and who, when the bill was in the House of Commons, moved amendments which would have raised its cost to fourteen millions a year—the Conservative party, who are even now urging the Government to embark on far greater naval expenditure even than the very heavy and regrettable expenditure which we have been forced to provide for, the Conservative party have absolutely no right to challenge the necessity of the expenditure. And if by a sudden turn of events the present Government were to be dismissed from power the first task of our opponents would be to provide—quite apart from any loss which might be occasioned by the financial confusion and chaos which would follow on the rejection of the budget—for a deficit of nearly twenty millions of money. The expenditure is necessary. The money must be found, and we hold that parliament, in imposing the inevitable taxes, is entitled not only to lay a heavier proportionate burden upon the rich than on the poor, but also to lay a special burden upon certain forms of wealth which are clearly social in their origin and have not at any point been derived from a useful or productive process on the part of their possessors.

Conserving the British Race.

Upon what objects and policies do we propose to spend the extra revenue which this budget will unquestionably yield in future years? People talk vaguely of the stability of society, of the strength of the empire, of the permanence of a Christian civilization. On what foundation do they seek to build? There is only one foundation—a healthy family life for all. (Hear, hear.) If large classes of the population live under conditions which make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to keep a home together in decent comfort, if the children are habitually

Continued on Page Fourteen.

MADAME'S WARD

BY PAULINE BEVERLY.

CHAPTER I.

It is certain that, if I am to write at all, it must be of Whittlesford folk—for the best of reasons—I know very little of any others. I was born in Whittlesford, and have lived there ever since; consequently my range of experience is more or less limited. But there is enough time for me to improve in that respect, for, although my mustache is far more promising than I can induce any one else to believe, I am not yet 21.

I have heard it said often enough that country life is narrow and dull; but I have never been able to see it. I think that country life, or, to be more particular, village life, lived as it ought to be lived, is the pleasantest life conceivable.

Since the folk whom I shall mention presently played out the little drama I am going to write about almost entirely in Whittlesford, I suppose I had better begin by saying what Whittlesford is like, though, for several reasons, I am not going to state exactly where it is situated.

I do not know that, looked at with the eye of calm criticism, Whittlesford would strike the uninterested observer as being in any way remarkable. Perhaps it is not remarkable. I am by no means sure that it is, although I myself am prejudiced in its favor. No doubt it is like a score of other English villages; it is very pretty, very fresh, very bright, very clean. It is a nice place, a thriving, cheerful, busy, pleasant place, and there is always something stirring in it to amuse or interest one, from the first day of January to the last day of December.

Whittlesford is of rather a curious shape—as much like a huge overgrown pear as anything else, the large end answering for the village proper, and the narrowing portion, toward the stalk, for the High street, where not only the shops, but the best houses are situated. Two roads branch away from the High street, as though the stalk of the pear had been spit in halves. The one on the right leads to Market Waxford, a large and busy town some half a dozen miles distant; the one on the left keeps a straight course for a little way, and then, taking an abrupt turn still further to the left, opens out in front of Mount Chavasse.

Mount Chavasse is my home, and to me all that is beautiful; but I do not want to bore any one with raptures about its perfections. It is enough to say that it is big and old and gray and stately, that the park and grounds surrounding it are simply splendid, and that there have been Chavasses of Chavasse for the last four hundred years. I do not and never did care much about birth; still I would rather be Edward Chavasse than have any other title that was ever bought or given.

I may as well say here that we Chavasses have never been a prolific race; large families of girls and boys have never been known among us. I am an only son, as was my father before me. My father was killed by a fall from his horse when I was 14. A handsome man he was, with the bright complexion, the rich brown hair and brown eyes of the Chavasses, and, of all the people whom I have ever known, the most free, jovial, good-tempered and generous—a little reckless, too, and careless, given to forget perhaps that he was Squire Chavasse of Mount Chavasse, the head of the oldest family in the county, but liked by everyone, from the grim-faced Anglican parson to the poorest man or woman in the village. I do not think there were a score of dry eyes in Whittlesford on the day that my father was buried.

As I said, I was at that time 14, and though of course Mount Chavasse really belonged to me then, it was impossible that I could have any hand in its management for the next few years. But I do not think that the estate missed its master. I know it did not. My mother had always done far more toward the practical management than had my father, and, when all the responsibility suddenly devolved upon her, she took the reins without any slackening. There was not a woman in the county or out of it so capable of managing whatever chanced to fall in her way as was Madame Chavasse.

That title "madame" has been borne by the mistresses of Mount Chavasse for longer than I can tell. It belongs to them as entirely as that of "squire" belongs to their husbands. I doubt if my mother has been called "Mrs. Chavasse" a hundred times in her life. She was, and will be until I marry, as I suppose I shall one of these fine days, Madame of the Mount, and she is tenacious of the dignity. And through all the years during which it has been borne by the ladies of Chavasse I doubt if it has been held by any one who wore the quaint, formal title better. Handsome, proud and stately is this Madame of the Mount, handsomer at fifty than she was at 20—proud of every drop of her Chavasse blood, and stately as the grand old house that calls her mistress—a woman rather cold, but true as steel, and loving but two things in the world, I used to think, at the time about which I am going to write—the old name, which is hers by birth as well as marriage, and myself.

Upon the morning of which I first want to speak I remember that I stood in the hall at Chavasse trying to make up my mind as to whether the prospect of a stroll down to the river with my tackle was good enough beneath the broiling July sun. I had had one walk to Whittlesford and back already, having gone there to read, as usual, with the Anglican parson of whom I spoke just now, the Rev. Titus Poinsett, who was supposed to be "coaching" me for college. But the parson was ill—had a sore throat, I suppose, for he was as hoarse as a raven, I remember; so I had had my labor for my pains.

I had just made up my mind that I really could not stand another such tramp, when a soft step came up behind me over the flagged hall, and a voice said gently:

"If you please, sir, would you go to madame at once? She wishes to speak to you."

It was a woman who said this, a young woman clad in a neat print gown, with a white muslin apron, and a little frilled mob-cap—the regulation morning attire of the female servants at Chavasse—a woman fair-haired, thin-faced and pale, with a small thin-lipped mouth and large light green-gray eyes. She was one of the house-maids, Virtue Dent by name, and was for some reason not popular with her associates downstairs. Whispers which had somehow floated to the region level with the hall had pronounced Virtue Dent to be proud, disagreeable, unsociable, sly. Unsociable I dare say she was, and very likely self-contained and cold enough; but, this verdict notwithstanding, I did not think that Virtue Dent was sly. In point of fact, I rather liked the girl, partly perhaps because I knew that in general other people did not care for her, partly because her life had been an unhappy one. Her father had been one of the few black sheep in Whittlesford—a poacher, an idler, always drinking and lounging at the bar of the Cap and Bells, the village alehouse, beating his wife, and swearing at his children—there were only two, Virtue and a brotner—and generally scandalizing Whittlesford, which prided itself upon its good behavior. He died one day, coming to grief over his own doorstep when he was too tipsy to see it, and his broken-down widow, who took his loss terribly to heart, followed him in a month or two, while the son, who was his father over again, ran away from Whittlesford, which certainly did not greatly regret his loss—rather the contrary. This left Virtue alone. She was a thin slip of a girl in those days, rough and unkempt as well could be; but my mother took her and handed her over to the housekeeper to be turned into a presentable domestic as quickly as possible.

I do not think the housekeeper much liked her task, and I dare say Virtue had to put up with plenty of snubs and slights from the other maids; but she turned out a clever one herself for all that. Punctual, diligent, orderly, neat, clean and quiet, she was everything that could be desired by the most fastidious employer. My mother liked her, so did I, and, if I had a fancy that she did not find her life so easy as it might be, it was certainly not because she had ever said anything to lead me to think so. Her thin, pale face hardly ever flushed, her large bright eyes scarcely ever changed in their expression, her gowns always fitted to a nicety and never rustled, her shoes never creaked. She was, taken altogether, the most demure, most staid, most efficient second house-maid that the Mount had ever had within my remembrance. And yet I do not think that the girl was meek—indeed the whispers I have spoken of before hinted that Virtue had a "nasty knack" of "saying things"—presumably disagreeable things—when she was put out.

This is the history of Virtue Dent, who she was, and what she looked like on that hot July morning, as she stood, with her large eyes fixed on me, after giving me my mother's message.

"Where is madame, Virtue?" I asked.

"In the office-room, sir. I was to ask you to go at once."

I sauntered across the hall toward the office-room, a small plainly-furnished room in which my mother usually spent the morning over whatever business might be on hand. She always found some letters to write and accounts to look after, bills to check, and so forth, using more ink in a week than I should have used in a month. I was pretty well accustomed to being called in for some purpose or other—a consultation as to something to be done or not done on the estate, for instance—a thing which I always thought more or less of a farce, by the way, for I do not believe my opinion ever altered the issue of affairs one iota.

I expected therefore, to find madame busy over her accounts and letters; but I was wrong. She sat at her desk, but she was not writing. With her elbow resting upon it and her cheek supported by one fine white hand, her gray eyes bright and steady, she was looking out of the window thoughtfully. She did not seem to hear my entrance, and looked up only when I paused in front of her chair.

"Virtue said that you wanted me, mother."

"I did," she answered, removing her hand from her cheek; "but I did not expect you so soon. How is it?"

I told her the parson was as hoarse as a raven, and could not do anything but cough and sneeze. She listened; but I do not think she either heard or understood—it required more than a cold and a sore throat to enlist madame's sympathies. When I had finished my explanation, she motioned with her hand toward the door.

"Close the door, Ned; I wish to speak to you."

I obeyed her, wondering what was in the wind—for that it was something uncommon I felt sure. I drew up a chair opposite to the desk and sat down.

My mother slowly raised the hand that had lain in her lap, and placed a letter on the desk, a flimsy, foreign-looking affair. With her eyes fixed upon mine, she smoothed it out gently yet with an odd sort of agitation. Then she said, just as though there had been no break since her last sentence:

"About this letter."

"From abroad, isn't it?" I asked, bending forward to look at it more closely, for she still kept her hand upon it.

"Yes. I received it an hour ago. It is from Jamaica."

"Jamaica!" I echoed in surprise, for that madame's correspondents included one in that part of the world I had never known. "I wasn't aware that you knew anybody over there, mother."

"One person—one whom I have not heard from since before your birth," she answered.

"Who is it?" I asked, curiously; and she replied, quietly:

"Philip Orme."

(To Be Continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LORD BROUGHTON

A FRIEND OF LORD BYRON

[From the New York Sun.]

Out of Byron we remember more or less accurately a number of things, and among them we remember, in the account of the departure of the Lisbon packet, those strong lines that speak of Hobhouse, and of the effect upon him of the tumultuous action of the sea:

Hobhouse, muttering fearful curses,
As the hatchway down he rolls,
First his breakfast then his verses
Vomits forth and damns our souls.

That, to the best of our momory, is the account of what befell Hobhouse either before or after the packet had got under way, and though we have not Byron at hand to verify our impressions, our belief is that the report concerning Hobhouse is not far from that other report embodying the observations of divers persons aboard the packet, which in our recollection runs:

"Have a care! That cask holds liquor."
"Stop the boat! I'm sick! Oh, Lord!"
"Sick, ma'am? Damme! you'll be sicker
Ere you've been an hour aboard."

If there had been nothing more of Hobhouse in the world than his presence in this vigorous poem, it is probable that he would not have been forgotten, but of course there was a great deal more, and in "Recollections of a Long Life," by Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse), edited by his daughter, Lady Dorchester, and published in two volumes, with additional extracts from the author's private diaries and with portraits (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons), we have matter of value and interest very great indeed.

In a preface to this work Lord Rosebery describes the author as "one of those valuable men who are determined to lead as full a life as possible, to see all the famous places and people accessible to them, and who record their impressions. A man of independent means," says Lord Rosebery, "he was able to gratify his tastes, to travel at a time when travelling was costly and difficult, and to pursue congenial work in a congenial way. From the first he took every opportunity of seeing and hearing distinguished characters." He heard Pitt and Fox and Sheridan, Grattan and Canning. He was the friend of Byron, who was for him one of the two most wonderful among men, the other being Napoleon. In these volumes there is much concerning those two, but there is an abundance besides.

Early among the recollections recorded here the author makes note of leaving England on June 26, 1809, when he was within one day of being 23 years old, and of arriving at Lisbon on July 8, after a rough passage. Byron was his companion, and we may presume that the events of a personal nature so vividly set down in Byron's poem had their occasion at this time, though nothing is said about them here. In Lisbon the author and Byron visited particularly the theatres, where the audiences were much addicted to Iberian dances of a lascivious character. At the monastery of Bela, dedicated to St. Jerome, none of the monks could speak or understand a word of Latin, which in other countries was universally understood in clerical societies. The author notes: "The manners of the monks certainly display levity. I saw some of them in church pulling about a woman, while close by another was praying at a shrine. There appear to be about 50,000 of these ecclesiastics in Lisbon itself, and something like 300,000 in Portugal, out of a total population of 2,000,000. The Portuguese are not praised by the author. In a large library there was no English book, and one of the monks in charge inquired, with no weak consent to humor, whether there were any books in England.

The dogs in Lisbon in 1809 remained numerous, though 10,000 had been killed by the French. 'Avarice and immorality appeared to the author to be the ruling passions of the Portuguese, both among men and women. "Among such people, controlled by such institutions, what chance of ultimate success can we possess against the French?" This inquiry will indicate how strangely ready in that day were the young, the ardent, the not eminently equipped, to gaze confidently into the seeds of time.

We pass by many notes, representing a great extent of travel. We come to some brief observations upon Kean in the character of Othello. "For two acts and a half," says the author, "the play was tame, but from the sentence 'Not a jot,' he displayed the extraordinary powers, and as Byron said, threw a sort of Levant fury of expression into his actions and face to which we Orientalists had been accustomed, and which we could appreciate. His stabbing himself was a masterpiece.'" We pass over much—travels on the Nile, allusions to R. B. Sheridan, the Czar, Grattan, the Royal Society. We come to Byron's wedding and quote, as among the more sustained and flowing of the observations: "Miss Milbanke was firm as a rock, and during the whole ceremony looked steadily at Byron. She repeated the words audibly and well. Byron hitched when he said, 'I, George Gordon,' and when he came to the words 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' looked at me with a half smile. They were married at 11."

The author's diary in April, 1815, will arrest attention: "The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels at 5 this morning. Arrived at Brussels, which is as full as it can hold of strangers, so that at the Hotels de Flandre and Bellevue there is no chance of accommodation. We dined with a friend of my brother's, an odd dog, and his crony an odder. The room semed peopled with English parties. The Duke of Wellington talks of being in Paris, say they, in three months, and is to have 10,000 cavalry from England. His grace is at Ghent with Louis the Desired; but the troops, English and Hanoverian, altogether amount to only 22,000, and the former chiefly second battalions. When Lord Hill came out he found the Prince of Orange as obstinate as a pig, and his little head quite overturned by his appointment as general, which gave him command even over his lordship. He could do nothing with his rank, and was glad when the Duke of Wellington came to settle all his boyish pretensions. This child sent the other day for young Charles Somerset, eldest son of Lord C., of that ilk, and said: 'So, sir, I understand you said the other day Napoleon is a great man.' 'Yes, your royal highness, I did so, because I thought so and think so still.' 'Well, sir, if you do it again I shall put you under arrest.'"

The author's description of Napoleon on his return from Elba makes an interesting passage. We suppose the scene to have been the Place de la Concorde. Napoleon appeared, distinguished from all the others "by being in a plain cocked hat, without tassels or feathers, but ornamented only with the small tricolor cockade. His hat was placed square on his head, his uniform was that of a colonel of the National Guards, with one star and a cross hanging from his button." The author on several occasions journeyed from England especially to see Napoleon. Heine, who was particular, would have discovered in the author no want of appreciation of the great emperor. "I had," says the author, "for some time a most complete opportunity of contemplating this extraordinary being. His face is the very counterpart of Sir James Craufurd, the runaway, and when he speaks he has the same retraction of the lips as that worthy baronet. His face is of a deadly pale, his jaws overhanging, but not so much as I had heard. His hair is short, of a dark dusky brown. . . . He generally stood with his hands knit behind him or folded before him, three or four times took snuff out of a plain brown box. Once looked at his watch, which by the way had a gold face, and, I think, a brown hair chain, like an English one. His teeth semed regular, but not clean. He very seldom spoke, but when he did, smiled in some sort agreeably. He looked about him, not knitting but joining his eyebrows. He caught my eye and soon withdrew his gaze, naturally enough, I having only him to look at, he having some 30,000. As the front of each regiment passed he put up the first finger of his left hand quickly to his hat to salute, but did not move his head or hat. He had an air of sedate impatience."

The diary after Waterloo is concentrated and suggestive. "Mackworth told me nothing was like the battle—the grapeshot blinded them with dirt; all the staff lost horses, Wellington too. Wellington put himself frequently into hollow squares—the only place. The form of battle was squares of battalions. These the French cannonaded and attacked with cavalry. The English laughed at this. They wondered the infantry did not advance upon them. The French cavalry cuirassiers, particularly, behaved nobly. Two regiments lost every man. Wellington, I hear, was in a blue cloak, which was not touched. He rode along the lines repeatedly and was in the thickest fire. A young man in the staff corps told me this gained the battle. The great use of the staff, he added, was to prevent our regiments from charging friends instead of enemies. Mackworth told me that the battle of the 18th was gained entirely by the English, that it was never upon the point of being lost that day, but that Wellington was taken by surprise on the 16th, and that the Prussians were beaten—lost 15,000 men. Blucher had his horse killed and was ridden over by a regiment of French cuirassiers."

The trouble between Byron and his wife is extensively a subject in the second volume.

WINSTON CHURCHILL SPEAKS IN SCOTLAND

Continued From Page Thirteen.

underfed, if the housewife is habitually overstrained, if the bread-winner is under employed or underpaid, if all are unprotected and uninsured against the common hazards of modern industrial life, if sickness, if accident, if infirmity, if old age, if unchecked intemperance or any other curse or affliction break up the home, as they break up thousands of homes, and scatter the family, as they scatter thousands of families in our land, it is not merely a waste of earning power or the dispersal of a few poor sticks of furniture; it is the stamina, the virtue, the safety, and the honor of the British race that is being squandered. (Cheers.) No, the object of every single constructive proposal to which the revenue raised by this budget will be devoted, not less than the object of the distribution of the taxes which make up the budget, is to buttress and fortify the homes of the people.

Look at them for yourselves—the old age pensions which have been given already on a scale unexampled in any other country, the legislation which has practically passed through parliament to deal with the evils of sweating where they are found to exist, the attempt to multiply small holdings, which we have not done with yet, the improved methods of finding work through a system of labor exchanges, the system soon to be introduced of insurance against unemployment, the state-aided insurance against invalidity, against sickness, and for a provision for widows and orphans. The main object and result of each and all of these is to give a greater measure of security to the family and the home of the sober and industrious worker. (Cheers.) That is our aim, to that task we have bent our backs. In that labor we shall not be daunted by the machine-made abuse of partisans or by the nervous clamor of selfish riches. Whatever power may be given to us shall be used for this object. It is for you to say whether power will be given us in sufficient abundance—(a voice: "It will")—to enable us to prevail.

The Budget and Unemployment.

Ah, but they say, "This uncertainty about the budget is causing unemployment. You are aggravating the evils you seek to remedy." You must have heard them say that yourselves, Gentlemen, it is not true. The budget has not increased unemployment. Unemployment is severe in the country this year, but it is less severe this year than it was last, and it is less severe since the budget was introduced. The proportion of trade unionist reported to be unemployed in the board of trade returns at the end of September was 7.4 per cent, and that is lower than for any month since May, 1908, and it compares very favorably with September last year, when the proportion was not 7.4 but 9.3. I am not saying that this improvement has been made by the budget. I am arguing fairly to you on this question. But I say that those who contend that the introduction of the budget has caused an increase in unemployment are telling falsehoods, and I think they know them to be falsehoods. —(Hear, hear.)

The Lords' Threat.

As to the uncertainty. I can well believe that the uncertainty as to whether the House of Lords will in a desperate attempt to escape their fair share of public burdens plunge the country into a revolution and its finances into chaos —I can well believe that that uncertainty is bad for trade and employment and is hampering the revival which is beginning all over the country. I do not doubt that all this talk of the rejection of the budget is injurious to business, to credit, and to enterprise. But who is to blame for that? When did we ever hear of a budget being rejected by the Lords before? When did we ever hear of a leader of the House of Lords proposing like Lord Lansdowne to decide whether he would tear up the British constitution after consultation with the leaders of the drink trade?—(Laughter and cheers). The uncertainty is not due to our action but to their threats. Our action has been regular, constitutional and necessary. Their threats are violent, unprecedented and outrageous. Let them cease their threats. Let one of their leaders—let Mr. Balfour, for instance—say this year what he said last year in the month of October at Dumfries. Let him say, "It is the House of Commons and not the House of Lords which settles uncontrolled our financial system."—(Cheers.) Let him repeat these words this year, as he said them last, and all uncertainty about the budget will be over.—(Laughter and cheers.)

Silly and Fantastic Rumors.

I am amazed and I am amused when I read in the newspapers the silly and fantastic rumors which obtain credence or at any rate currency from day to day. One day we are told that it is the intention of the Government to seek a dissolution of Parliament before the budget reaches the House of Lords—in other words, to kill the child to save its life.—(Laughter.) The next day we are told the Government have decided to have a referendum; that is to say, they will ask everybody in the country to send them a postcard to say whether they would like the budget to become law or not.—(Laughter.) Another day we are told the Government are contemplating a bargain to please them—(laughter and a voice, "No fear")—or that we should make a bargain with them that if they passed the budget we should seek a dissolution in January. Why should we make a bargain with the House of Lords?—(Cheers.) Every one of those rumors is more silly, more idiotic than the other.

The Lords' Last Word.

I wish our Conservative friends would face the facts of the situation.—(Hear, hear.) Things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be. The House of Lords has no scrap of right to interfere in finance. If they do, they violate the constitution, they shatter the finances, and they create an administrative breakdown, the outcome of which no man can foresee.—(A voice: "We will finish them.") If such a situation should occur a Liberal Government can look only to the people. —(Hear, hear.) We count on you, and we shall come to you.—(Hear, hear," and cheers.) If you sustain us we shall take effectual steps to prevent such a deadlock ever occurring again.—(Loud cheers.) Lord Lansdowne has claimed that the House of Lords will have the last word upon the budget. We will take care that it is their last word.—(Laughter and cheers.) That is the whole policy of his majesty's Government, blunt, sober, obvious, and unflinching, and it is in support of that policy that we shall ask, that we shall expect, and that we shall receive, the allegiance of the great mass of the Scottish nation. (Loud cheers, during which Mr. Churchill resumed his seat, having spoken seventy minutes.)

A resolution of confidence in the Government and approval of the budget was unanimously carried.

LITERARY NOTES

The Century Company, New York, announce the publication of "An Unofficial Love Story," by Albert Hickman, with illustrations by Charles S. Chapman. Price, $1. Marjorie is the heroine of this "unofficial" romance, and is the most indiscreet bit of womanhood put into a book in many a long day. The hero is one Arthur Morley Mott-Trevor, a fine young Englishman, who comes on official business to a small Canadian city. From the moment that Marjorie, gracefully skating backward, lands in the arms of the distinguished Englishman (not an accident, she confesses later), one realizes that the young lady, from the conventional point of view, is sorely in need of a chaperon. Luckily, she disdains chaperones, or the perfervid love story of these two would not have been written.

The Primrose Music and Book Concern, of Toronto, have just placed before the public a new national song, which is most feelingly expressive of Canadian spirit and sentiment. The words are written by Katherine Hale (Miss A. B. Warnock), the brilliant and well-known writer, of Toronto; the music is by J. W. Garvin, B. A., of Peterboro and Toronto, who is also well known in literary and musical circles of Ontario. The melody is writen in march time, and is appropriate for solo, chorus or band use, and its appealing and stirring qualities well accord with the words of the song. The refrain is a call which should stir the hearts of all patriotic Canadians:

"Live for your flag, O builders of the north!
Canada! Canada! In God go forth!"

It is certain that all music-lovers will welcome the advent of such a typically Canadian song.

The fifth installment of the New Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, being issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and now ready, has several interesting and timely articles on archeological subjects, among which Prof. Geo. H. Gilmore's contribution on "Hammurabi and His Code," easily takes precedence. This code, discovered at Persepolis, by Prof. Morgan, belongs to a period 2250 B. C., and is the earliest great code of laws known. Prof. Newman writes of "The Holy Roman Empire"; Dr. Uhlhorn contributes a valuable paper on "The Goths"; Prof. Lachenmann has an important article on "The Huguenots"; Dr. Benzinger deals with "Hebrew Handicrafts"; Prof. Gilmore writes of "Herod and His Family," and of "The Hittites"; Prof. Adolph Deissmann writes the article on "Hellenistic Greek," while Dr. Buhl is the authority on "Hebrew Language and Literature"; Prof. Davis, of Princeton, has written the article on "The Hexateuch." Articles especially interesting to laymen are those which give the religious outlook of Greece, Holland, India, Guiana, the Hawaiian Islands and the city of Hamburg, and "Home Missions" and "Missions to the North American Indians."

The work will be complete in twelve volumes, aggregating 6,000 pages, and treating of 15,000 topics.

The first article in the Canadian Magazine for November is "The Drama of the 'Ward,'" by Augustus Bidle, a sociological study of the revolution taking place in the slum section of Toronto. "Where Nature's Gas Is King," by W. Lacey Amy, is a most entertaining account of the growth of Medicine Hat, and the place that natural gas has had in its development. Both these articles are well illustrated. Miss Jean Graham contributes a readable article entitled "In Delft Land." Isabel Eccleston Mackay contributes a new story, "New Lamps for Old." Other articles are "Comedy and Humor in the Bible," by J. D. Logan; "A Literature of Warning," by W. D. McBride, with short stories and poems.

From sardine packers at one end of the year to Irish lacemakers at the other is the strange labor transformation which take place among hundreds of workers at Bretagne, France.

FREE! $200.00 IN CASH

And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters.
The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of a popular fruit.
The second set spells the name of an article in every kitchen.
The third set spells the name of an article we all wear.
Here are the sets:

PAPEL [The name of a popular fruit.]
VOTES [An article in every kitchen.]
AHT [An article we all wear.]

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy, but with patience and perseverance it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed.

Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and send it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble, but the prizes are handsome and valuable, and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one. Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above:

1st Prize		$50.00 in Cash
2nd Prize		$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize		$35.00 in Cash
4th Prize		$25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes, five prizes of $10.00 each		$50.00 in Cash
10th to 14th Prizes	Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.	
15th to 19th "	Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces).	
20th to 24th "	Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.	
25th to 29th "	Five Sets of half dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers)	
30th to 34th "	Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.	
35th to 39th "	Five Handsome Violins and Bows.	
40th to 44th "	Five Hardwood Accordeons.	
45th to 49th "	Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.	
50th to 59th "	Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.	
60th to 159th "	One Hundred Ladies' or Gents 14k Gold Filled Rings.	
160th to 259th "	One Hundred Fountain Pens.	
260th to 350th "	One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).	
350th to 390th "	Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.	
400th to 510th "	110 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)	

We Have Recently Given Away

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CONDITIONS

The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this office.

No employee of ours, nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete.

THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU ABOUT AS SOON AS WE HAVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name very plainly in the space below. Mail your answer to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle. When received we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest, and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co. whose decision will be final.

Name.....

Address.....

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State whether we are to address you as Mr. Mrs. or Miss.....

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A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

ENGLAND

SAVING A WARSHIP.

British Admiral To Pay $15,000 For Salving the Sappho.

At the Shackleford ploughing match on the estate of Mr. W. E. Horne, awards for long service were given to George Weliand and William Newman, who had been 53 years and 51 years respectively in the service of Mr. E. S. Peachey, farmer.

At the sale of horses and vehicles of Messrs. T. Brickland, Limited, at the Barbican Repository, 170 horses were sold at from £15 to £12 each, nine omnibuses at from £16 to £2 5s (original cost, £150), and hansoms at from £9 19s 6d to £1.

Up to the present the Nimrod has had over 25,000 visitors. She was visited on Sunday by 2,986 persons, and the proceeds, £72 16s 6d have been sent to the Poplar Hospital.

The admiralty have awarded the Dover tugs £3,000 for their work in salving the cruiser Sappho, which was in collision off Dungeness with the Wilson liner of the same name.

At the show of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' Association, the association's gold medal for the best lot went to Mr. W. H. Hobson, Blakenhall, Nantwich, who won a first prize for Chesshire cheese at the recent London Dairy Show.

Mr. Thomas Enstone, the Gloucester centenarian, has just celebrated the 101st anniversary of his baptism. His exact age is not known, but as he walked to church when he was christened it is thought that he has reached his 105th year.

A carved elephant tusk over 2,000 years old, supposed to have been taken from a Burmese temple, and to have lost color at the tip from the worshippers kissing it, was sold by auction at Stevens'.

An estimate of the production of hops in England this year, issued by the board of agriculture, shows a marked decline. The total crop is given at 214,484 cwt., as against 470,761 cwt. last year.

Over a thousand applications have been received by the Southwark board of guardians for the post of night porter at one of their establishments. The wages offered are 30s per week and uniform.

An attempt is being made at Tunbridge Wells to revive the old home industry of lacemaking, which flourished at Rye and Winchelsea many years ago.

Seven oxen and six pigs were roasted in the streets of Stratford-on-Avon during the Mop Fair celebrations. The girls who used once on a time to attend the fair with little mops in their hands to be hired as servants were, however, no longer to be seen.

Considerable success is attending the search for seed pearls, both black and white, in the River Teith, at Callander. The pearls are found in fresh-water mussels, which are located at night by electric lights sunk on the end of wires, and secured by cloven ash sticks.

The Colchester town council has been presented with the banner of Sir Charles Lucas, the Royalist general, who defended the town against the Parliamentary army in 1648, and who was shot under the castle walls when the town fell.

THIRD SET OF TWINS.

Rapid Increase in Nottingham Lace Maker's Family.

Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Paisley, the great thread manufacturers, have given out orders to Lancashire spinners aggregating 6,000,000 pounds of yarn, which is to be delivered over a period of three months. The orders have been given to twelve spinning firms.

After 51 years' railway service at Ely, Inspector Beeton has retired on a pension. Before joining the railyway staff Mr. Beeton was for three years in charge of the book stall, when the stock never exceeded the value of $25, and the charge for leading daily papers was 6d each.

The astounding story of a co-respondent whose misconduct cost him a legacy of $250,000 was told in the divorce court. The suit was by Mr. Alexander Monington, piano manufacturer, of Camden Square. He petitioned for a decree nisi because of his wife's misconduct with Leon Souhami. Counsel said Souhami was a friend of the parties until he and Mrs. Monington left for Australia together. Early this year they came back and lived in Essenden road, Paddington. Souhami, said Counsel, returned, hoping to benefit under his father's will, but his irate father left him only 5s, instead of $250,000, owing to his misconduct with the respondent.

For the third consecutive time the wife of Mr. Charles Maybury, a well-known Nottingham lace manufacturer, living at West Bridgford, has given birth to twins—boys. Three of the others are still alive.

A man caught while careering along the Romford and Chadwell main road, attired only in his night shirt, proved to be a prisoner who had absconded from the Romford workhouse, whither he had been remanded on a serious charge. Later the man, Alfred Lovett, of Death's Cottages, Little Heath, was brought before the Romford bench charged with assaulting a widow named Sullins at Havering. The prosecutrix stated that when she was crossing a field shortly after midnight, the prisoner followed her, jumped on her back, threw her into a deep ditch, and left her. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor.

A post-mortem examination on a woman named Elizabeth Ashby, aged 60, who had died in Aston Workhouse, revealed that the woman had been in the habit of eating fine copper at her work. This had formed into a globular mass, which lodged in the orifice of the stomach.

From some unexplained cause the Mauretania lost her starboard anchor, which weighs eight tons, the huge mass of metal sinking to the bed of the River Mersey.

At the conclusion of a hockey match at the Grange School, Buxton, a cow charged the girl players, who bolted for the nearest refuge. Some of them, however, were in real peril when a horse trotted up and interposed himself between them and the infuriated cow. When the cow found itself baffled by the horse it calmly resumed its grazing.

The London Gazette publishes an order by the board of agriculture and fisheries prohibiting the carriage by railway or water of any horse if, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other reason, it cannot be conveyed without unnecessary suffering.

The party of Syrians who were stranded at Cleethorpes, and took refuge in Grimsby Workhouse, are to be deported to Jaffa at the instance of the home office, at a cost of $615.

Very long neckchains are now being worn, made of gold and precious stones, the new "grey" silver and enamel, and jet. The discovery has been made that they add inches to the stature.

Mr. William Hussey, a blind man, of Uxbridge, whose funeral took place lately, had been married five times. His first wife was also blind.

Belle Vue, Manchester, has received an addition to its natural history collection in a gerfalcon, a bird which was once in high favor for falconry.

Having obtained work and drawn his first wages for twenty weeks, a Bolton collier is alleged to have got drunk and attempted to hang himself.

"He has given me seven black eyes in our seven years' married life, and put me in the dustbin and shut down the lid," said Patience Newman, when sent to prison at Norwich for assaulting her husband.

PEEL ESTATE SALE.

Family Holdings of 1,000 Acres To Be Disposed Of.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Rosebery have been among recent inquirers after the health of General Booth.

Sir Stephen Mackenzie, the well-known oculist, brother of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, is seriously ill.

The Queen carried off all the honors for basset hounds at the Yarmouth Dog Show, as well as first prize in the borzoi class.

A grocer at Hayward's Heath has collected 110,000 postage stamps. The hobby has occupied his spare time for nine years.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital has received $12,500, being moiety of the legacy left by Mrs. A. J. Holborn for that purpose.

Twenty-five members of Manchester council have been formed into a committee to inquire into the feasibility of a better method of city government.

Of a weight and size adapted to the chase, a stone axe-hammer belonging to the later Stone Age, probably some thousands of years ago, has been found by a workman near Bere Alston, Devon.

Mrs. Manville Fenn with her two sons and five daughters were the principal mourners at the funeral of Mr. George Manville Fenn at Isleworth, at which a large number of literary friends were present.

Sir Robert Peel has decided to dispose of part of the Peel family estates in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, which are about 1,000 acres in extent.

The parish hall of St. Margaret's, near Dover, was totally destroyed by fire recently.

The King was awarded the silver Hogg medal for a remarkably fine bunch of grapes from the world-famous vine at Hampton Court, at the fortnightly show of the Royal Horticultural Society at Westminster.

Mr. William Tait, who for twenty-six years was steward of the King's show and Flemish farms at Windsor, died in Scotland recently. His father was steward of the royal farms before him for twenty-four years.

Dr. Allan Kinghorn, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has been officially directed to proceed to West Africa. He will continue his investigation of the causes of sleeping sickness.

The Prince of Wales, who has been staying at Gordon Castle, went out early one morning on the River Spey and fished on a part of the river belonging to the Duke of Richmond. His royal highness landed two beautiful salmon.

The plucky arrest of a burglar by a woman earned the commendations of the bench at London sessions when James Russell and Charles Morris were convicted of housebreaking, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor. The theft took place at a house in Settringham road, Fulham. Mrs. Bessant saw Russell and Morris enter the house, and watched for some time. When one of the men came out of the house she at once got hold of him, but he flung her to the ground. She got up and restrained hold of him until the police arrived on the scene.

RESCUED BY FATHER.

Cyclist Who Saved Young Girl From Assault Found She Was His Own Daughter.

Shepherd Allcock, 10 years of age, was charged at Spalding police court with attempting to commit suicide by hanging. He was found hanging from a beam in a pigstye, black in the face, and it was only after two hours' efforts that animation was restored. He told the court that he had been getting walnuts from trees in the vicarageg rounds, and the vicar had spoken to him about it, and so he thought he would hang himself.

Charles Frederick Spalding, a laborer, was at Colchester sentenced to three months' hard labor for assaulting Myrtle Mann, a pretty girl, living at Lexden, a suburb of the borough, and stealing her purse. She was cycling home in the evening when Spalding caught her round the waist, gagged her with a handkerchief, and dragged her into Cut Throat lane, a dark thoroughfare off the main road. The girl screamed, and attracted the attention of a man who was going past on his bicycle. At this the assailant made off with her bandbag, but the cyclist gave chase. The fellow turned on him, but the rescuer knocked him down, and secured him. He then returned to the distressed girl, and found she was his own daughter.

Mr. James A. Allan, who is described as a millionaire Socialist, and has just retired from the directorate of the Allan Steamship Line, will stand for the Glasgow city council. He unsuccessfully endeavored to find a seat in the town council two years ago, and created a sensation by touring his constituency in a gorgeous motor-car, and running up a bill of expenses which exceeded the amount allowed by the statute. He has been adopted by a branch of the Independent Labor party.

Mabel Staples, a young woman convicted at London session of stealing clothing from places where she had been employed, was married at the beginning of September, and at the ceremony wore one of the stolen dresses.

In the vicinity of King Arthur's Castle, at Tintagel, Cornwall, has been unearthed a large number of flint instruments used in the Stone Age.

IRELAND

IRISH EGGS

Lead All the World in the Markets of Great Britain.

Mr. Lyndon Macassey, of the English bar, and a native of County Down, has been unanimously selected as the Unionist candidate for South Down at the next general election.

J. J. McSorley, son of Mr. P. McSorley, Trillick National School, obtained at the recent Royal University examination a first-class exhibition of $150, values and honors on some of the most important subjects.

The position which Irish eggs hold in British markets has greatly improved in recent years, and the value of eggs imported by Great Britain from Ireland is greater than that of its egg imports from any other country.

The death occurred recently at the Newry Union Hospital of a local character, John Torley, better known as "Jack the Hunt," and "Cock of the Rock." For nearly 40 years he was a follower of the Newry Harriers.

John Ennis, president of the Irish Music Club, Chicago, and a well-known figure in Irish affairs in that city, is at present paying a visit to his native land after many years' absence. He is a native of Prosperous, County Kildare.

William Anderson, master of the steamer Carlingford Lough, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's testimonial for having saved a seaman from drowning in the harbor at Courtmacsherry, County Cork, on the 5th of July.

In a report of the Irish prisons board, it is stated that out of 349 cases where applications were received for the finger-prints of untried prisoners whose antecedents were unknown, 124 were identified by their finger impressions as having been previously convicted.

Lionel Munn, the Irish golfer, won the open amateur championship of Ireland, after an exciting struggle against Mr. Garson, of Troon.

There was a good attendance of visitors on the concluding day of the Royal Dublin's Society Show. The total for the four days was 56,779, compared with 52,547 last year.

IRISH SAVINGS

Show a Large Increase in the Last Twenty-Five Years.

The board of agriculture is advising Irish farmers to lift their potatoes without delay if they desire to escape disease.

Reports from all parts of the North of Ireland indicate that the harvest will be the most abundant experienced in Ulster for many years.

Arrangements are in progress for the celebration this month in Ballymacarrett Church of the centenary of Belfast's oldest Sunday school.

Rev. Thomas Morgan, of Rostrevor, County Down, who died on Oct. 11, aged 85 years, was the oldest minister connected with the Irish Presbyterian Church.

The death has occurred at Cloonfree, Stokestown, County Tyrone, of Mrs. Catherine Tierney, at the remarkable age of 104. Deceased was an old-age pensioner.

During the past twenty years deposits and cash balances in Irish joint stock banks have increased by $103,410,000; Irish deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank by $39,675,000, and deposits in Irish trustee savings banks by $2,190,000.

When a new factory which Messrs. Gallaher, tobacco manufacturers, are erecting at Belfast is in full working order employment is expected to be found for 1,500 hands.

A monumental cross 12 feet in height, with a base 6 feet across, has been placed in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, to the memory of the late Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M. P., who took a prominent part in the Fenian movement and was sentenced in Cork to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Dublin has the only cigar manufactory in all Ireland.

At Magherafelt, County Down, the old-age pension committee cancelled 150 pensions which had been paid since Jan. 1 to persons under 70 years of age. One of the recipients was not 60.

Lord Tweedmouth, who was in ill-health for a long time, died at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Andrew Todd, K.C., has been appointed county court judge and chairman of quarter sessions for Tyrone.

The rumors circulated as to a royal residence being purchased in Ireland are declared to be without foundation.

Norah Donovan died in Middleton workhouse, Cork, at the age of 103. She had been an inmate for 62 years.

George Boyle, a well-known Belfast businessman, was knocked down by a motor near Donaghadee, and died an hour later.

The death is announced of Col. Edward O'Brien, head of the family that claims descent from the kings of Ireland.

Probably the oldest woman in County Wicklow died in Rathney recently in the person of Mrs. Murray, whose age was 101.

Sir Francis Brady, Bart., county court judge of Tyrone, died recently at Dalkey, County Dublin. He was born in 1824.

The Omagh rural district propose to erect 114 additional cottages, and to provide acre plots for each cottage at a cost of $92,580.

A man named O'Callaghan, a farmer, residing at Umricam, County Armagh, cut his wife's throat and afterwards cut his own. The woman succumbed to her wounds, but the man survives.

While fishing from the Pan Rock Pier, near Ballycastle, at the close of the day's work, a harvester, Wm. McBride, was swept away by a huge wave and drowned.

The Ardagh Branch of the U. I. L. recently passed a strong resolution approving of the "boycott" and cattle driving in the county.

A large whole of enormous weight, and measuring nearly 80 feet, was recently found near the Island of Rosbeg, off the Donegal coast.

An outdoor meeting was held in Dublin recently to urge that the Irish language should be made a compulsory subject in the new Irish University.

An industrial convention was held in Monaghan recently with a view to re-establish some of the old industries or create new ones in Monaghan County.

Mrs. Catherine Neary died at Clonfree, Strokestown, County Roscommon, at the age of 104 years, and another woman died at Tennekilla, near Glin, County Limerick, at the age of 105.

One of the largest public meetings ever known in Belfast was that which took place recently when Nationalists greeted Capt. O'Meagher Condon and John O'Callaghan.

BOOK OF ARMAGH

Long Promised Work To Be Published This Fall.

The long-promised "Book of Armagh," which was prepared for the press by the late Bishop Reeves as far back as 1892, is to be issued this autumn.

Proceedings are pending for the acquisition of 325 acres of untenanted land in Donegal, by the estate commissioners under the provisions of the evicted tenants' act of 1907.

Flagons 197 years old, copper collecting ladles and old communion cups and plates, were found under the Presbyterian Church, Coleraine, when some repairs were made recently.

The committee of management of the Tyrone and Fermanagh Asylum has approved of the expenditure of $5,000 for the erection of sleeping accommodation for 110 extra patients.

The population of Ireland is about half a million less than Scotland, while the number of old-age pensioners in Ireland is 184,009 as against 73,000 in Scotland, or a difference of 111,000.

Lord Iveagh, who is head of the famous firm of Guinness, and said to be the richest man in the United Kingdom, has given away nearly two million pounds for charitable purposes.

"The game of billiards has been the means of wrecking a number of lives, and we ought not to touch it," said Mr. H. O'Connor, the general secretary of the Dublin City Y. M. C. A., at a Dublin conference.

SCOTLAND

OLD BELL STOLEN.

Hung for 200 Years Over Old Porch Entrance at Elderlie.

The sum of $25,000 has been promised towards the extension of Stirling Royal Infirmary. The sum aimed at, however, is $50,000.

There was a national Y. M. C. A. conference in Paisley the other day Two hundred delegates were present.

The King has approved of the Fife and Forfar and Kincardineshire units of Royal Field Artillery being disbanded.

The Glasgow and Ayr Synod of the Church of Scotland on Oct. 12 by 36 votes to 23 dismissed the appeal and complaint against the election of the Rev. S. J. Hamilton, to Bothwell Church.

The old bell of Elderslie has been stolen. For about 200 years it hung above the old porch entrance to the stable.

An interesting link with an old-time Glasgow tragedy has just been snapped by the death of Thomas Millar, of the Merse village of Swinton. "Auld Tam," as he was called, used often to assert that the fact that he was one of the stalwart policemen who mounted guard on Dr. Pritchard during the memorable trial constituted his sole claim to fame.

Enormous numbers of sheep have been brought to Greenock lately from the Highlands.

There are 20,553 dwelling houses in Govan, and of these 2,175 are empty. The population of Govan on June 1 was 90,521, against 92,171 on the same date last year.

GOOD FOR CLYDE.

Will Have the Building of Nine New Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

There are 6,783 children under 17 in Inverness.

There were 272 entries at the canary show in Glasgow recently.

It has been resolved to continue the High School Cadet Corps of Glasgow.

Ayrshire's share in the allocation of the Scottish education fund is $110,505.

About $5,000 of damage was done by fire in the Dempster Gardens, Inverness.

Nine of the twenty torpedo boat destroyers ordered by the admiralty are to be built on the Clyde.

Leith Labor party has agreed to bring forward Mr. James Manson to contest the sixth ward.

Several hundred pounds of damage was done by a fire in the ropeworks on Old Glamis road, Dundee.

There died in Edinburgh recently, Mr. Alex. Robb, late chief ticket inspector, Highland Railway.

Lord Inverclyde presided at a public meeting in Dumbarton recently to consider the future of the castle.

For the vacant professorship of mathematics in Glasgow University thirteen applications have been received.

The death is announced of Emeritus Professor Hugh Blackburn, of Glasgow University, who occupied the chair of mathematics for 30 years, during which period he was a colleague of the late Lord Kelvin. He retired 30 years ago.

Heavy flooding was occasioned on the rivers and streams over Western and Southern Scotland by rain recently. Large districts in Ayr and Dumfries shires were laid under water, and a great deal of damage done to the crops which were not gathered in.

Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Goff, of The Lindens, Bothwell, who have just passed the 50th anniversary of their wedding, have been the recipients in honor of the event of some gold plate. The Goff family is one of the oldest in Lanarkshire, dating back to 1462.

A new home for women under the Church of Scotland social work scheme was opened on Oct. 11 in Uddington by Lord Dundonald.

Rev. Dr. P. McAdam Muir, Glasgow Cathedral, is to be nominated as moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, who was prominently connected during his official career with lunacy administration in Scotland, and who was widely known as an antiquarian, has died in Edinburgh at the age of 83.

At Renfrew recently Provost Ferguson laid the memorial stone of the new police buildings. They are to cost $30,000.

The site of R. Napier & Sons' old shipbuilding yard near Govan was exposed recently at $150,000, but did not sell.

Hutcheson's Educational Trust are considering the inadequacy of accommodation at the girls' school in Elgin street, Glasgow.

A draft of 150 horses and men of the Second Battalion of the Royal Scots left Edinburgh recently for India.

An ornamental guard railing is at last to be put up on Dean bridge, Edinburgh, to prevent suicides there.

Mr. A. H. Gibson, of Manchester, has been appointed to the chair of engineering in Dundee University College.

GREAT PAGEANT

Scotswomen's Social and Political Union Make Big Turnout.

A demonstration in favor of woman suffrage took place in Edinburgh lately. Over 2,000 women took part in the procession.

The congregational contributions of the Edinburgh U. F. churches have fallen $35,000 since the beginning of the year.

The gorgeous pageant of Scotswomen was favored by the best of weather, and under the generalship of Mrs. Drummond, who directed operations from horseback, was carried through without a hitch. The demonstration was organized by the Women's Social and Political Union. Preparations for it had been in progress three months, and the expenditure exceeded $5,000.

During the past three months 103 new joint stock companies were registered in Scotland with £1,879,751 of aggregate nominal capital, giving a total for the nine months of 310 companies and £6,429,989 of stated capital.

This year there is an increase of over 3,000 parliamentary voters in the city.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., LL.D., the well-known authority on lunacy, died here on the 12th of October.

Lord Rosebery visited Edinburgh on the 2nd of October and opened the Seaforth Highlanders' Association Club at 12 Albany street.

The number of deaths registered in Edinburgh during the week ending Oct. 9 was 62, equal to an annual mortality of 9.06 per 1,000.

Wm. Mair, St. James' Square, Edinburgh, was fined $125 for using his premises for betting, and Wm. Matheson, Gibson Terrace, $50 for receiving bets.

Edinburgh has the satisfaction of knowing that for the third quarter of this year it has arrested 1,000 fewer prisoners than in the same period last year.

Commander Peary has accepted an invitation to address the Geographical Society on his North Pole expedition.

Miss Wilson Smith, a Berwickshire lady, has accomplished the ascent of Ben Nevis in 1 hour and 51 minutes, beating the best previous record by a lady by 8½ minutes.

On Sept. 20, being the autumn holiday, 223,150 passengers were carried by the Edinburgh and district tramways, of which 83,661 were on the Portobello and Joppa routes.

One of the most interesting spots historically on the south side of Glasgow is the Court Knowe, Cathcart, where Mary Queen of Scots witnessed the defeat of her forces at the battle of Langside. The ground is opposite Cathcart Castle, and, while passers-by can view it from the road, they are not allowed to make a closer inspection.

WHAT ARE THE LORDS? WHAT ARE THEIR RIGHTS?

By G. W. E. Russell, Author of Collections and Recollections.

"What will the Lords do?" Mr. Lloyd-George asked the familiar question at Newcastle, and, like a wise man, forbore to answer it. "And what shall we do with the Lords?" is the question added by excited politicians, who do not mind the reproach of being, in Transatlantic phrase, "too previous." Myself disinclined by temperament from the practice of prophecy, and disposed rather to examine things as they are than to speculate on contingencies which may never arise, I confine my attention to the less ambitious questions: What are the Lords? and What right have they to do anything? At this moment the House of Lords consists, I think, of 616 persons. These include 3 princes of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, and 24 bishops. Sixteen peers are elected, at the beginning of each Parliament, to represent the Scotch peerage, and 25 are elected for life to represent the Irish peerage. Four—the lords of appeal in ordinary—are appointed for life. There are 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 123 earls, 97 viscounts, while all the rest are barons. Ten of the peers are minors, and therefore cannot sit. We may thus, in round numbers, reckon the House of Lords as comprising 600 persons, and the vast majority of these are sitting there by right of birth. With the obvious exceptions enumerated, the House of Lords is an hereditary House; and, in view of present commotions and contingencies, we may profitably inquire how it came to be so. In such an inquiry we can follow no safer guide than the late Professor Freeman:

"As a rule, none of our great political institutions were ever, strictly speaking, enacted. The power of King, Lords and Commons certainly never were. They grew up of themselves by force of circumstances. They cannot be said to be eternal and immemorial; for we can trace them up to their early beginnings. . . . The exact constitution of our most ancient assemblies is a puzzling subject. It is puzzling for this reason, that, as it was strictly immemorial, we have no record of its enactment, and, as everybody at the time understood it, no one made it his business to describe it. But I have myself little doubt that in the earliest times any freeman had a right to appear in person, and to cry Yea or Nay in the assembly of the nation."

But it stands to reason that this was a right which could only be exercised by the great men of the realm, for whom locomotion was comparatively easy, and by those who lived near the place where the assembly was held. At least from the Norman Conquest onwards, and perhaps even earlier, the kings took to summoning particular men to the assemblies, sometimes in great numbers, sometimes in small. Now it is a tendency in human affairs so universal that it may fairly be called a law, that when a practice of summoning begins, it gradually results in shutting out those who are not summoned. From the date of Magna Charta onwards, we can distinctly trace two classes of summoned persons. There are those who are summoned, each man personally; and there are those who are summoned in a body. Here we have the first distinction of Lords and Commons. The practice of summoning men in a body soon grew into a summons to send elected representatives. First, the Shires sent their representatives; then the boroughs followed suit; till, by the end of the thirteenth century, we find a House of Commons essentially of the same nature as that which we now have.

By a kindred process the House of Lords came into being. The ancient assembly of summoned individuals took the shape of the House of Lords, while the House of Commons grew up, as a new thing, by its side. "While the freemen in general were summoned to appear by representatives, the great men of the land were still summoned to appear in their own persons."

Of these "great men" the greatest were the earls, who were both landowners and local governors acting under the crown. These were all summoned. The bishops and the abbots of the greater monasteries were also local magnates of high importance, and all these were summoned. The barons, who were an order of landowners inferior to the earls, were sometimes summoned; and sometimes also the abbots of the smaller monasteries were summoned. But among these lesser magnates the King had a very free choice. He always summoned some abbots and some barons; but not always the same abbots or the same barons. When an abbot died, his successor might or might not be summoned; when a baron died, his son, who succeeded to his lands, might or might not be summoned. It was a question depended on the choice and judgment of the king. "The House of Lords was, in idea, no more hereditary than the House of Commons." It is curious to trace the growth of the hereditary doctrine, which, having its roots in so remote a past, bears such mischievous fruit today.

From very early times the earldoms tended to become hereditary. There always was a tendency to appoint the son of the last earl; and, as the earldom sank from an executive office to a mere rank, it became, by custom, strictly hereditary. The son succeeded as a matter of course. Exactly the same tendency operated in the inferior case of the barons. When a baron had been summoned to a Parliament, there was a presumption in favor of summoning him to the next one; and even a kind of presumption in favor of summoning his son after him, if the son held the same lands and had the same influence in local affairs. What was first a presumption grew to be a principle. In the course of the fourteenth century it came to be assumed that a writ of summons, once received and acted on, gave both to the man to whom it was addressed and to his heirs after him a right to be summoned to all future Parliaments. In the same century the kings took to creating new ranks of Peerage—duke, marquess and viscount. These were created by patent, and the kings took to creating earls and barons by patent. These creations by patent were hereditary or for life, at the king's pleasure; and peers created by either process had an equal right to sit and vote; but the hereditary doctrine grew stronger, and patents for life became the exception. "By the middle of the fifteenth century we may say that the temporal peerage had become an hereditary body"; but the spiritual peers, who were life peers, were a majority of the whole House, which therefore was not predominantly hereditary.

And now great changes were at hand. When the wars of the Roses came to an end, only 30 lay lords remained to take their seats, but by Elizabeth's reign there were 60. The reformation, though it left the bishops in Parliament, swept away the abbots, great and small, and what are called "the Great Reformation Families" climbed in the House of Lords on the ruins of the Monastic Houses. During the reigns of the Stuarts, the lay lords were increased to 168, and the spiritual lords—the only non-hereditary element in the House—were so effectually outnumbered by the hereditary peers that the House of Lords was what it is today—an hereditary chamber. The process of enlargement, once begun, went on apace, expanding with the expansion of the nation, and often outstripping it. The revolution of 1688 brought a new brand of hereditary magnates into the House of Lords, and a hundred years later Pitt effected a reform which amounted to a reconstruction. He resolved to break up the old aristocracy, and make the House of Lords representative of wealth rather than birth. In the first five years of his administration he made 50 peers. After two years he made 35 more. In 1801 he had eight supporters for the Union with peerages to a number which made the total 141. He ennobled landowners, bankers, merchants, "nabobs," and contractors, and his example has been followed, though not on so heroic a scale, all through the last century and in this. Peerages have been bestowed with lavish hand on opulent men of every class and rank who were ready to subsidize the party fund; on judges, generals, and admirals; on the chiefs of the civil service; on inconvenient politicians who must be shelved; on financiers and journalists; on empire-builders and viceroys; on men of science and on men of letters. In short, it is impossible to conceive a body more conspicuously heterogeneous than the present House of Lords; but its heterogeneousness would not signify if it were not hereditary. If a second chamber is a useful institution, it cannot be too widely diversified. Its chief merit is that it represents all elements, phases, and aspects of the Commonwealth. But the inherent and damning vice of the present system is the hereditary principle. Merit is not an asset transmissible to heirs; and a right to legislate, bestowed, perhaps, for eminent service, may be enjoyed in the second generation by the basest, the grossest or the stupidest of mankind. And the crowning irony of the whole situation is that this hereditary principle in legislation has been established by no higher authority than that of the peers themselves. They, and they only, established their own hereditary character, and no act of Parliament ever conferred it.

The Lords, and the Lords only, laid down the rule that the King's writ "ennobled the blood," and bestowed an hereditary seat in Parliament — "a thing," says Freeman, "which nobody would have found out from the writ itself." In the 17th century they laid it down that a peerage could not be surrendered to the crown, as peerages had been surrendered in olden times, and as it is plainly expedient that they should be. In the 19th century they refused to admit Lord Wensleydale, whom Queen Victoria, in the just exercise of her prerogative and in conformity with ancient precedents, had created a peer for life. They declared that he must be farcically created an hereditary peer, (for he had no son) before they would allow him to take his seat; and Palmerston, who had advised the creation, tamely acquiesced in their double insult to the sovereign and to his own nominee.

After narrating the incident in all its legal and historical bearings, Freeman bursts into a strain of democratic passion, which reads oddly enough in a constitutional treatise, but which might excellently serve for a public speech on the present attitude of the House of Lords. "The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown has no right to claim respect on any grounds of antiquity or traditional dignity, when, in the like spirit, they turn round and flout the people. They have, to be sure their 'noble blood'—strange effect of their Edwardian writs of summons. Let us wait and see what their 'noble blood' can do for them, when they have turned every other power of the state against them."

HIGHWAYS OF CHINA.

The most ancient and honorable means of travel is by the highway, and writers on China extol the splendid roads built by earlier dynasties. So far as I can learn, however, there is not, outside the neighborhood of the large cities, a single main road which could pass the inspection of so easily convinced an expert as, say, a county commissioner in Pennsylvania, in the 800-mile stretch from Peking to Hankow; the railway does not cross a single wagon road equal to the trails of Southern Texas. Chinese farmers have a way of enlarging their fields by digging into the sides of any roads that may be made; and most of the highways that you see are gullied tracks, sometimes winding across tilled fields in a new course each year. There are many small stone bridges and a few of considerable span.

Wheeled traffic in many parts of China knows no wider gauge than a wheelbarrow track. North and Central China have the two-wheeled cart of a strength and solidity which can stand the jolting and transfer it to the passenger, and a few four-wheeled carts navigate in dry weather. Unlike Japan, China abounds in beasts of burden. The commonest carriage in the south is the pack animal. The camel in North China is still locomotive, baggage wagon and trolley car. Out of Peking every morning move hundreds of those big, fat, two-humped beasts, looking down with the contempt of their country on the foreign devil. The traveller who penetrates into that China which has not yet known Europe must use these primitive roads and means of transportation. The more casual visitor chooses quicker methods.—Hankow (China) letter to the Boston Transcript.

THE DEAF BELL-RINGER.

(Matthew xxv, 40.)

Away in a basement a worker was found,
Whose deafness was such that he heard not a sound;
He showed in his work little interest or hope,
For all that he did was to pull on a rope.
They said his employer: "He's free from all care,
Your work in the basement makes music up there."

Clear-toned were the bells of that beautiful chime,
From which there was ringing the music sublime;
But none of its sweetness that worker could hear—
He knew not its language of gladness and cheer;
But he who employed him of this was aware,
His work on the bell-rope made music up there.

And oft it is thus with short-sighted mankind,
For ears are unopened and dark is the mind,
And what is appointed by us to be done
Is often the work which we most wish to shun.
Much need we a Teacher to plainly declare
The tear-drops of earth may be diamonds up there.

So little we know of creation's great plan
Which here in the darkness we fitfully scan;
We think of our treasures as wasted and lost,
And often in sadness complain of the cost.
But He by this message may banish despair;
The discords of earth may be music up there.

So often we foolishly fail to discern
The meaning of lessons He calls us to learn;
The tools we are using perplex and annoy,
And banish far from us all feelings of joy.
But this should inspire us our burdens to bear;
The shadows of earth may be sunlight up there.

We often are tempted to silently weep,
For toil seems so fruitless and wounds are so deep;
We see not the future, far-reaching and vast,
We think that our lives will be worthless at last;
But we in the joy of this message may share;
The failures of earth may be triumphs up there.

—T. Watson.

Granthurst, October, 1909.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night .....
..... "The Prince of Tonight"
Monday—George Arliss in "Septimus"
Friday ..... "The Cash Girl"
Saturday, matinee and night .....
.... "Going Some"

At the Grand Today.

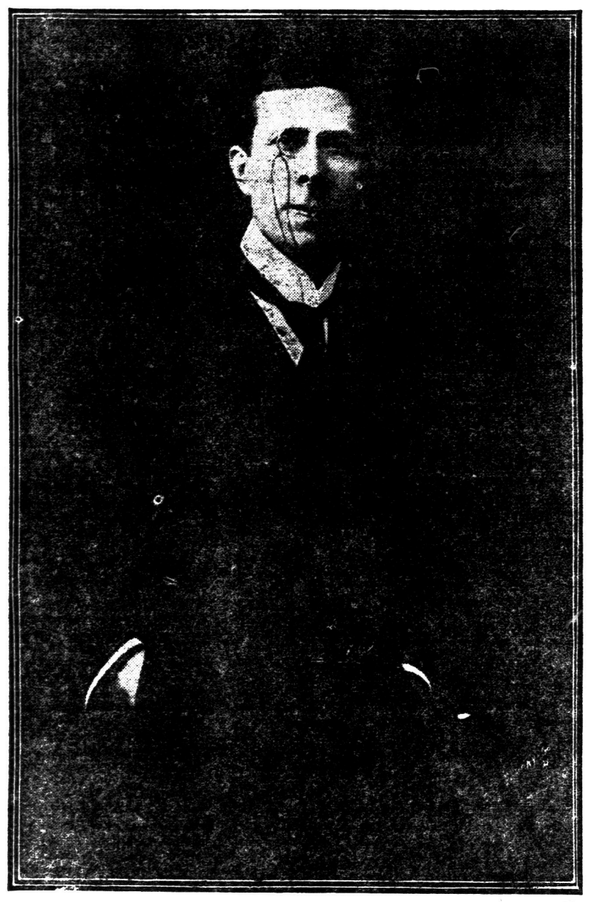
Direct from its 200-night triumph, "The Prince of Tonight," with Henry Woodruff as the mythical prince, will be seen at the Grand this afternoon and evening. Mort H. Singer has spared no expense in mounting the play, and everything that money and brains could devise to make a play attractive has been done. The company is a large one, consisting of over 60 people.

"Septimus" Guaranteed.

The sale of seats for Harrison Grey Fiske's production of "Septimus," with George Arliss as the star, opened at the Grand Opera House yesterday. Few actors on the stage have made characters live in memory as has George Arliss, and lovers of Locke's work will be intensely interested to see "Septimus" live, through Mr. Arliss' art. Mr. Fiske himself will direct the performance in this city. Theatre-goers may expect a series of stage pictures, unequalled for the fidelity, beauty and artistic harmony. The leading part in the support will be taken by Emily Stevens, a cousin of Mrs. Fiske and for several years a member of her company. Miss Stevens has been especially coached for this role by her distinguished cousin. The opposite role of "Zora" is played by Dorothy Rossmore, a western actress. Others in the cast are Florence Edney, late of John Drew company; Cyril Young, who was with Hawtrey in "The Message From Mars;" Jane Lothian, Frances Welstead and Henry Wenman.

May Ward, "The Cash Girl."

The musical extravaganza, "The Cash Girl," with May Ward, and her Dresden Dolls appear at the Grand, Friday, Nov. 12, for one night's performance. "The Cash Girl" comes after meeting with nothing but success in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The cast in support of Miss May Ward is a picked one, and is way above the ordinary. Miss Ward has been featured as the Dresden Doll comedienne, and is best known from coast to coast as the little star of the Eight Dresden Dolls.



GEORGE ARLISS,
Who Appears as "Septimus," at the Grand on Monday Night.

Special Matinee Saturday Next.

Next Saturday matinee and evening Mr. A. J. Small, of the Grand Opera House, will have as the attraction the Messrs. Shubert's production of "Going Some," the comedy which has been enthusiastically received everywhere as the laughing success of the year. "Going Some" is by Rex Beach, author of "The Barrier," seen at the Grand this week and Paul Armstrong, author of "Salomy Jane," "The Heir to the Hoorah," and other successes. The matinee and evening performance Saturday will be the only appearance of the company in Canada outside of Toronto and Montreal. "Going Some" is said to be a clean, wholesome and unusually amusing farce with college boys and cowboys as the central characters. The cast which will be seen in London is a notable one. It includes Walter Wheat, late star in "Artie," E. L. Fernandez, Crosby Little, George K. Henery, June Mathias, Kate McLaurin, George Leach and others.

Grand Opera House.

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19 and 20, Mr. A. J. Small offers a treat to London music-lovers in the National Grand Opera Company, direct from its run at the Academy of Music, New York, with the addition of some of the principals who have been singing in Oscar Hammerstein's preliminary season of grand opera in New York. The company numbers 100, and the orchestra 50, with Angelini and Terragnolo as conductors.

The list of artistes include Zavaschi a famous coloratura soprano of both Europe and South America; Annie Frery, the French dramatic soprano; Allesondroni, the great baritone; Blanche Hamilton Fox, American mezzo-soprano; Eugenis Battaini, dramatic and lyric tenor whose high notes are of phenomenal strength; Secci-Corsi with his ringing baritone; Gravina with the low register of a basso-profundo and splendid high notes; Amadi, lyric tenor and the lyric tenor Torre. "Rigoletto" will be sung on Friday, "Trovatore," Saturday matinee, and a double bill Saturday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci." This will undoubtedly be the best musical event of the season.

The Heinrich Recital.

"The appearance on the stage of a new contralto worth talking about is an event of importance, for good contraltos are even scarcer than good sopranos. A contralto who is likely to be talked about a good deal in the future is Miss Julia Heinrich, who made her debut last night at Mendelssohn Hall. She is the daughter of Mr. Max Heinrich, who, though he has now been living in Boston for some years, is well remembered and esteemed here as one of thos who hlped to instil into the mind of the public the truth that there are higher things in music than mere beauty of tone and agility of execution. He asisted his daughter last night, not only as accompanist—and few equal him as such—but as a singer. As an interpreter of the true inwardness of songs he is more admirable than ever, and he not only had plenty of applause, but even had to grant encores."—New York Post. The Heinrichs appears in concert here on Nov. 19 under the auspices of the Women's Music Club.

Grand Opera Festival.

Mr. A. J. Small has, after considerable correspondence and a great deal of trouble, arranged for a grand opera festival for London this season. Information to this effect was received by Manager Eagan, of the Grand, today, and the news will be warmly received by lovers of high-class music in this city. The National Grand Opera Company, one of the finest organizations in the world, carrying over 100 people, and an orchestra of 50, will appear here for three performances—Friday night, Nov. 19, and Saturday, matinee and night, Nov. 20.

They will appear in the following repertoire, and with the principals named:

"Rigoletto," with Zavaschi, Perego, Del Campo, Torre, Alessandroni, Gravina, Farnelli and Giulani, as soloists; Terragnolo, conductor.

"Trovatore," with Frery, Fox, Battaini, Farnelli, Secci-Corsi and Giulani, as soloists; Terragnolo, conductor.

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," with Tosi, Torre, Perego, Del Campo, Secci-Corsi, Amadi, Montella and Giulani; Angelini, conductor.

If Londoners were pleased with the singing of Madame Marchesi, who appeared here recently, the feeling appears to have been quite mutual. She declares that the audience she appeared before here was the most appreciative and inspiring that she has faced in Canada. Madame Marchesi was also greatly pleased with a local singer, Mr. Dwight-Edwards, and as she is a singer of the very first order her opinion is one that will be of interest to all patriotic Londoners. In a letter which Mr. Dwight-Edwards received from her this week, she says: "Since you saw me I have sung much, eaten little and slept not at all, etc. If people only knew what a life of sacrifice the singer leads! But success rewards and Detroit was fine. I must tell you over and over again how really charmed I was by your voice and singing. There is style, refinement, quality, sentiment and real musical intelligence. I really do enjoy hearing you sing. Au revoir, and give my love to Mrs. Adam Beck and the whole of London, Canada. Yours very sincerely, Blanche Marchesi."

Edward Mackay, formerly leading man with Henrietta Crosman, Grace George and Mary Mannering, will occupy a similar place this season with Bertha Galland in "The Return of Eve."

The report, reprinted from an English periodical, that Forbes-Robertson would appear in a Shakespearean play during his American tour is denied by the Shuberts.

Charles Cherry and "The Bachelor" company this week will make an across-continent jump, leaving New York upon the conclusion of the engagement at the Metropolis Theatre and opening in Seattle the following Saturday.

"The Lottery," by Rida Johnson, has its premiere next week. One of the amusing scenes is a women's gymnasium.

Tully Marshall has been engaged by the Shuberts for an important part in "The City."

The Shuberts have acquired the rights to a play of foreign origin, called "The Bridal Night."

Following the production of "The City," the Shuberts will introduce a play from the Danish of Hjalmar Bergstrom, entitled "The Head of the Firm." It is a drama of sociology and business, and treats lightly of the anti-Semitic feeling, but from an entirely new viewpoint. The Jew is seen in business.

John Lydford, owner of vast iron works, gradually relinquishes his hold upon the management of his plant in favor of George Heyman, a young Jew of great cunning and ability. Lydford devotes his time to the collection of pictures, seemingly ignoring the inroads made upon his business by an American trust.

Lydford's son, who is an idler and theorist, returns home after an absence abroad, to announce that he is a Socialist. He and his mother take sides against the father, especially when it is known that, upon the advice of the Jew, Heyman, the iron business of the Lydfords is to be turned into a limited liability company. Thereupon the wife offers the husband the alternative of dismissing Heyman or separating from her and their son. Betty, the young daughter, is to all purposes to remain with the father. Mrs. Lydford's father, however, advises the separation; also that Betty, whom he declares is in love with Heyman, be sent away. Betty refuses, but, upon the advice of her lover, she consents to leave.

On the eve of the consummation of these plans the ironmaster consents to the postponement of the conversion of the busines of his works. This is followed by a violent quarrel with Heyman, who, seeing the folly of opposing Lydford, resigns, but he reveals the fact that the firm faces a grave strike, with the American trust menacing its further prosperity. The strike follows, serving to introduce the useless theories of the son. The family faces ruin, and again the father is brought face to face with an alternative, which means the loss of business or the taking back of Heyman.

The piece has been seen in England.

The truth is out. Although Brandon Tynan, the author-actor, is given the credit of having written "The Passion Flower" for Nazimova, it is said on good authority that Nazimova herself is responsible for much of the story. Mr. Tynan, according to report, has made an excellent tailer Madame Nazimova selected the pattern, and together she and Mr. Tynan did the weaving. Likewise Nazimova largely designated the model and cut, Mr. Tynan removing the basting-threads of Russian verbs and over-prodigious metaphors. Mr. Tynan is pleased. Nazimova is pleased. So are the buyers.

The following players have been engaged by the Shuberts for their forthcoming production of "The King of Cadonia," the English musical piece by Adrian Ross and Frederick Lonsdale, with music by Sidney Jones: William Norris, Eva Davenport, Gertrude Darrell, Melville Stewart, William Danfort and B. Grassby.

Oza Waldrop, one of the best liked ingenues of the stage, has been selected by the Shuberts to play Paulette Divine, the title role in "The Blue Mouse." She will be seen in one of the western companies.

"Havana," that is, the No. 1 company, is again in New York, this time playing the West End Theatre. It will be seen for a return engagement in Brooklyn the following week.

Mary Mannering, in her new play, "A Man's World," is now touring Canada, preparatory to going into New York.

"Mrs. Dakon," the new four-act play by Ruth Jordan, began its season, under the direction of the Shuberts, in Schenectady last Monday.

"No, you're all wrong. Do not blame the city. It's not her fault; it's your own! What the city does is to bring out what's strongest in us. If at heart we are good, the good in us will win; if bad, God help us? Do not blame the city! She gives man his opportunity; it is up to him what he makes of it! A man may live in a small place all his life—deceive the whole place and himself into thinking he has got all the virtues, when at heart he's a hypocrite; but the village gives him no chance to find out—to prove it to his fellows — the small town is too easy! But the city!!! A man comes to the gates of it, and knocks! New York or Chicago, Boston or San Francisco, no matter what city, so long as it's big and busy and selfish and self-centred; and she opens her gates and takes him in, and she stands him in the middle of her market place — where Wall street and Herald Square and Fifth avenue and the Bowery and Harlem and Forty-second street all meet, and there she strips him naked of all his disguises, and of all his hypocrisies, and she paints his ambition on her fences and lights up her sky-scrapers with it: What he wants to be and what he thinks he is! And then she says to him: 'Make good, if you can, or to hell with you!' And what is in him comes out to clothe his nakedness, and to the city he can't lie! I know, because I tried."—George Rand, jun., in "The City," Act III., Clyde Fitch's last play, to be produced by the Shuberts on Nov. 8.

Archie Gunn's caricature of Eddie Foy as Hamlet, when pasted on the billboards in Seattle stirred up a hornet's nest for Mr. Foy and his manager. The picture is such a striking likeness of one of Seattle's leading ministers that members of the congregation made objection to the theatre management. The papers, unfortunately, took the matter up, which only tended to "rile" the churchgoers all the more. Foy pleaded "Not guilty."

The cast of "The Jolly Bachelors," the new Fields-Shubert review, which was brought out last week, includes the following well-known players: Al Leach, Robert Dailey, John T. Kelley, Joe Welch, Joe McShane, Emma Carus, Etella Mayhew, Elfie Fay, Josie Sadler, and Gertrude Vanderbilt.

George Fawcett, who is starring on the coast in "The Great John Ganton," believes that "the intuitive artistic instinct" in the westerner is more highly developed than in the New Yorker, while Sam Bernard, the comedian, takes issue with him. "New Yorkers do not admit it," says Mr. Fawcett, "but they are provincial. Take a recent example from dramatic history in the case of Mrs. Fiske in 'Salvation Nell.' In every city except New York, the play had a successful run, but it was a failure in Manhattan. I believe the reason of this was that the scenes were laid there. Chicago is very much the same way. 'The Great John Ganton' was a success in every other city where I have played except Chicago. This was a result of the locale. I suppose it takes a broad-minded man to get away from the small, local viewpoint."

Sam Bernard, who is starring in "The Girl and the Wizard," doesn't agree with Mr. Fawcett. "After all," he said, "the New York audience is made up of the man from Boise, the visitor from Kansas City, the family from Louisville, and so on. They are a little harder to please, perhaps, than the all-Denver audience, for example, but their sense of enjoyment is as quickly aroused and is as lasting as that of any other class. Of course, the real New Yorker we have with us every day, or rather evening. They merely sit back and allow the others to signify their approval. The case of Mrs. Fiske, cited by Mr. Fawcett, proves a totally different condition. It is one of loyalty, or rather lack of loyalty, on the part of the New York theatregoer. On the 'road' a star can draw, as a general rule, regardless of their play, because theatregoers are loyal to their ideals or likings, or preferences. Not so in New York. They soon forget their stars if they do not like the play. But here a differentiation arises. This year, for an instance, a well-known and popular star is going on tour with a baby-diet offering. Business will be good. But next season, the friends of the star will cry 'Stung!' This they will do regardless of the value of the offering. It is very difficult to retrieve prestige on the road. In New York it is easier."

It may not be generally known that at one time Augustus Thomas considered sending "The Witching Hour" to London. Negotiations were entered into with an English manager, but nothing came of the plan. John Mason, the original Jack Brookfield of the play, is now aspiring Londonward. Mr. Mason, by the way, is well known in London, having played there two seasons in "The Idler" with George Alexander.

"The Watchers," the play with a spiritualistic tendency by Cora Maynard, will be put in rehearsal next week by the Shuberts. It will be recalled that Miss Mannering considered the play, after which it was laid aside pending the selection of a suitable cast. Mr. Lee Shubert announced that owing to the scarcity of really good actresses, he would defer the production of "The Watchers."

Henry B. Harris has engaged Dorothy Dorr for the principal female role in "The Earth," in which Edmund Breese will star.

The first performance in America of James Bernard Fagan's play, "The Earth," in which Henry B. Harris will star Edmund Breese, was made at the Valentine Theatre, Toledo, on Nov. 1. The last half of the week will be played in Grand Rapids, and from there it will go to Chicago, opening in that city at the Olympic Theatre on Nov. 7.

Henry B. Harris' gigantic production of Martha Morton's play, "On the Eve," adapted from the German of Leopold Kampf, closed at the Hudson Theatre on Saturday night last.

The play failed as a box-office winner, although from an artistic point of view it was the biggest success of the present season. However costly the venture may have been, "On the Eve" served a great purpose in introducing to the English play-going public, the distinguished German actress, Hedwig Reicher, who made her debut as an English-speaking artist in this drama. That she is one of the greatest actresses in America is beyond question. No doubt she will be a tower of strength among the eminent artists under contract to Mr. Harris, as was evidenced by the magnificent performance she gave of Anna Ricanskaya in Martha Morton's play.

"The City vs. the Country" might aptly be described as the underlying motive of "The City," Clyde Fitch's last play. The drama, for such it is, may be characterized as a combination of psychology and melodrama. The theme is that the city is the real test of a man's character; that when he enters one of these great centres of massed humanity that which he really is will assert itself, and not until then. In other words, the city is the standard by which man is measured, the great character test of his individuality, the fire which proves the quality of the metal, the crucible in which the true is separated from the false.

The story depicts the almost universal longing of man for city life, telling of the conflict between good and evil which are there encountered. It is the gigantic gauging plant of humanity, giving its measure with a never-failing verdict. The author has not underestimated the influence of the country, rather pitting one opinion or theory against the other and allowing them free conflict, using the characters of the play as targets.

Doubtless the theme will cause more or less controversy, with the majority in the negative. The author, however, has not championed a belief without cause, and the cause has been one of dramatic necessity. Mr. Fitch has built up a tower, pretentious, and to all intents perfect, but (he allows his audience to see) it is a Babel of emotion and sentiment. As the clouds of imagination are about to encircle the highest pinnacle a thunderbolt (which will find a corollary in the play in a murder) brings with a crash "The City," that Mr. Fitch has built, to earth. The masterful way in which the parts are then assembled, allowing the play to move on with a swiftness in keeping with the dramatic tension of the story — after a practical reverse of opinion — will, it is believed, prove a glowing tribute to the memory of the man who conceived it.

Work on the foundation of the new Shuberts' theatre on Thirty-ninth street, near Broadway, New York, has been started.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

That Charles Klein has completed "The Next of Kin," which Henry B. Harris will produce late in November.

That Channing Pollock, the author of "Such a Little Queen," in which Henry B. Harris is starring Elsie Ferguson, was educated in Bavaria, and that his father at one time represented the United States as minister to Guatemala.

That James Bernard Fagan, the Irish playwright, author of "The Earth," in which Henry B. Harris will star Edmund Breese, will be represented in the repertoire of the New Theatre, in New York, by his latest play, "False Gods." Sir Herbert Tree, better known in this country as Beerbohm Tree, is now appearing in London in this play.

That Desiree Lazard, who is supporting Robert Edeson in "The Noble Spaniard," was born in Washington, D. C., and before going on the stage was prominent in Washington society, having been the chum of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and the Countess Cassini, niece of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador.

That Gertrude Dalton, who plays Beth Elliott in the James Forbes comedy, "The Travelling Salesman," enjoys the distinction of having been at one time leading woman for the only star who ever made Chicago a one-night stand—Tim Murphy, who appeared one Sunday night at the Grand Opera House in that city.

That Eleanor Lawson of "Such a Little Queen" company, before becoming an actress was a teacher in an Indian school in Southern California. Miss Lawson is soon to give a play in New York written by one of her Indian pupils, which will be played by Indian actors recruited from the students at the Indian school at Carlisle Penn.



HENRY WOODRUFF,
Star of the "Prince of Tonight" at the Grand, Matinee and Evening.



WALTER JONES AND CROSBY LITTLE,
In "Going Some," at the Grand Next Saturday, Matinee and Evening.

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HE HAPPENED TO SEE AN AD

For D.D.D., Got a Trial Bottle, and Is Cured of Eczema.

21 Givens St., Toronto, June 20, 1909
D. D. D. Company:
Dear Sirs,—
I was a sufferer for about two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors and none of them did me any good. I then went to a skin specialist and he was no better.

I was reading the "Sunday World" and I happened to see your ad. I am very thankful that I did. I sent for a sample bottle and it did me so much good I sent for a $1.00 bottle, also a cake of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well, and I don't think it will return. I have advised several others to use it, and the results have been the same."

(Signed) I. W. CORNS.

The results are the same in every case—D.D.D. Prescription instantly soothes and relieves the awful itch and permanently cures Eczema and all kinds of skin diseases.

If you are a sufferer why not try D.D.D. at once?

For free sample bottle of D.D.D. Prescription write to the D.D.D. Laboratory, Department L.V., 23 Jordan street, Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

The "Quality-Tone" Piano

The Piano possessing the richest and most beautiful tone, united with the most responsive action and handsome appearance.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST PARTY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS

John Redmond, M. P., the Irish Leader, Addresses a Liberal Meeting—Retribution Will Visit Peers for Their Mutilation of the Irish Land Act—What Home Rule Means.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., was the principal speaker at a public meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, England. The meeting had been arranged by the Ashton Liberal Association, with the view of enabling Mr. Redmond to explain to a local audience what was involved in the demand of the Irish Nationalists, and only by a coincidence was it held at a time when the country is faced by a political crisis of the first importance. It happened, therefore, that while Mr. Redmond addressed himself mainly to the question of home rule, he had a good deal to say on the question of the budget and the veto of the House of Lords. Every foot of sitting and standing room was occupied by an audience of some 3,000 people. Mr. Alderman Kelsall presided.

Mr. Redmond prefaced his speech with an explanation of his presence on a Liberal platform. He was convinced, he said, that opposition to home rule had in the past been due to ignorance of the meaning of the Nationalists' demand, and as a means of making the position of Irishmen clear he was prepared to state their case on any English platform—Liberal, Conservative or Labor.

Knowledge of the Irish Question.

"The bitter hostility to Ireland which once existed in this country has (he said) I think entirely disappeared; I don't believe there is any racial feeling against Irishmen or Ireland in Great Britain. But I recognize that the obstacles in our path are formidable ones, and they spring from what I may call without any offence British ignorance of the details of the Irish question, and British apathy and indifference. I am here to endeavor to combat those obstacles, to appeal to your reason, to show you that the settlement of this Irish question concerns the well-being of Grat Britain and the well-being of the empire quite as much as the well-being of Ireland.

"When this meeting was arranged we had no idea it would be in the midst of an acute political crisis like the present. The present political situation is acute and full of uncertainties. No man can tell what the next few weeks may bring forth. No one can tell what the House of Lords will do with reference to the budget. There is, it seems to me, only one thing that is certain, and that is that we are on the very eve of a general election, when all the great issues at stake will be submitted to the judgment of the people of this country. I know not whether that election will come as a result of the rejection of the budget. If it does, then there will arise in this country a grave constitutional crisis the like of which you have not seen since 1832—(cheers)—a grave constitutional crisis in which the dominant issue will be not even the merits of this budget, but the existence of the veto of the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.) Inasmuch as the veto of the House of Lords has been used consistently for the last century to the detriment and the ruin of Ireland, I will welcome such an issue. (Loud cheers.)

A General Election Inevitable.

"The House of Lords may pass the budget; indeed, the present indications all point in the direction of their swallowing the budget in spite of all their bluster. (Laughter.) But if they do the question of the veto of the House of Lords will still remain, and it is still to my mind absolutely unthinkable that under these circumstances a general election can be postponed. No Government can afford to remain in office when one after another of its chief legislative proposals are mutilated or rejected in the House of Lords. Every great measure sent up to the House of Lords in this Parliament has been mutilated or rejected. At the present moment the House of Lords are engaged in destroying the legislative proposals of the Government apart from the budget. Therefore, I say, whether the House of Lords have the courage of their convictions and reject the budget, or whether at the last moment their courage oozes out of their finger-tips and they pass the budget, in either case it is inevitable that a general election will speedily take place. For my part I say the sooner it comes the better. (Cheers.)

Home Rule as a Side Issue.

"I am here to say to all whom it may concern, Liberals as well as Conservatives, that when that general election comes, home rule for Ireland shall and must be among the leading issues submitted to the electorate of this country. (Hear, hear.) The policy of silence or evasion which was so largely pursued by the Liberal leaders at the last election on the question of Ireland cannot be repeated. For my part I have no reason whatever to doubit that the leaders of the Liberal party will place what Mr. Winston Churchill called 'a national settlement with Ireland' in the front, among the leading issues to be submitted to the electors at the next election. (Hear, hear.) But, anyway, whether they do or not, I am here to say to you in the name of the Irish party, and in the name of the Irishman of Great Britain, that the Irish votes in this country will not be cast in support of any candidate who is not prepared to declare, first, that he is in favor of home rule—but that is not enough, a mere theoretical support is not enough—and, secondly, that he is determined to use his influence to have this Irish question placed among the leading issues which must be dealt with in a practical way in the next Parliament. (Cheers.)

"The Irishmen of Great Britain will not subordinate the question of justice to Ireland to any other question whatever. I assert here that the Irishmen of Great Britain will cast their votes on home rule, that they will discard all other questions; that the predominant question for them is the question of home rule, that they will vote on that question alone, quite irrespective of the interests of any political party in this country."

What Home Rule Means.

Mr. Redmond went on to explain "the meaning of home rule." "You hear most extravagant talk on the question," he said; "men discuss the question as if home rule meant separation from the empire and the inauguration of some sort of a war between poor, defenseless and disarmed Ireland and all the armies, the Territorials and the Dreadnoughts of the empire. Let us be practical for a moment. What do we mean, we, a poor nation of a little over four and a half millions of population, when we ask for home rule? By home rule we mean this and this only—the conferring on the Irish people by the creation of a statutory legislature with an executive responsible to it, of the right of managing all purely Irish affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament as now the control of all imperial affairs. (Cheers.) In a word we mean by home rule adding one more to the 28 home rule parliaments that at present exist in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) We say, moreover, that the present system is bad for the empire, bad for its unity, bad for its strength."

The Lords and the Land Bill.

Reverting to the budget and the attitude of the House of Lords, Mr. Redmond said that though the budget was a great and democratic measure from the English standpoint, it, like every other budget framed at Westminster, pressed unduly and unfairly upon Ireland. There could not be a budget fair to Ireland under the present system. Every Chancellor of the Excequer framed his budget without any reference to Ireland whatever; he simply considered what the needs of Great Britain were, what the needs of the empire were, and he did not for a moment turn his mind to the separate needs, the separate circumstances and resources of Ireland; he decided what was necessary and suitable for Great Britain, and Ireland was simply lumped in. (Laughter.) "We want to be able to budget for ourselves," Mr. Redmond continued. "Let us levy our taxes for local purposes, and I promise you that we will, almost before you can believe it, reduce the expenditure on purely Irish government to the same level per head of population as similar expenditure in England and Scotland. The taxation per head in Ireland is today three times what it is in Scotland; it is more than twice what it is in England."

"Retribution Will Come."

As to the Irish land bill now before the House of Lords, Mr. Redmond said this great measure, satisfactory to the Irish people, had been introduced by Mr. Birrell to remove the defects in the present law, and to enable the land question to be settled in a comparatively short period of years. It was a great and complicated measure, and if, he said, the House of Lords destroyed it, retribution would come upon them, as it had come upon them in every similar instance in the past. "You may ask me what will happen now," Mr. Redmond went on. "I do not know. The bill as it stands today, if the Lords stand by their mutilation of it, is absolutely dead. The Irish party could not tolerate it in its present shape; the Government, I feel certain, would reject with scorn the idea of passing it in its present shaps. (Cheers.) If it falls the first result will be the absolute and immediate stoppage of land purchase in Ireland. Even those cases, and they amount to some fifty millions of money, in which landlords and tenants had already made agreements for sale and purchase, even in those cases land purchase will be hung up, and the result upon public opinion in Ireland you can easily anticipate.

"Ireland has been quiet; there never has been a time when there has been less violent agitation or less agrarian disturbance. Is that the reason why the House of Lords and the landlords think they can afford to trample upon his bill? Irishmen if we say and do violent things. Put yourselves in our position. When there is not a ripple on the surface these men think they can afford to reject the claims of justice, and then, if the country is agitated, if disturbance arises, they turn and say, 'Oh, you turbulent Irish: you are not fit to govern yourselves, and you deserve no justice.' It is a difficult path that a leader of the Irish people has to follow. (Hear, hear.) It is in the highest interest of Ireland to maintain the public peace and to maintain absolute immunity from crime. Yet do make some allowance for our people. If the country is quiet and immune from crime, then these men turn on them and say, 'Oh, Ireland is all right; we can afford to reject all her demands.'

"A more fatal and deadly step was never taken than will be the rejection or the destruction of this bill by the House of Lords. Ireland has been quiet, because she believed that Mr. Birrell would be able to pass a bill removing these injustices. If the landlords wreck this bill I ask the people of England to put the responsibility for whatever may happen on the right shoulders. (Loud cheers.) All I add for the present is this, and I say it quite plainly to the House of Lords, to the Irish landlords, and to everyone concerned, if this bill be wrecked we in Ireland will not tamely submit to it." (Loud cheers.)

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Redmond for his address was passed on the motion of Mr. A. H. Scott, the member for the borough.

PASSING OF THE TRAPPER.

The forward march of civilization has reached the wilds of the Canadian north, and trappers report that their business is rapidly becoming unprofitable on account of the frequency of the settlements. That state of affairs is to be expected, and the wonder is that the situation has not become more acute long ago. It is remarkable that the business has continued profitable.

History has repeated itself in this as in all other things. The advance guard of civilization was years behind a class of hardy trappers who earned their livelihood in the solitude of the forests by taking animals for their furs. As civilization advanced the number of trappers became larger and the amount of game diminished, until there was no longer a profit to be had from the business.

It began with Maine and Massachusetts and continued to the westward until the United States was no longer tenable for the trapper. The Hudson Bay Company preserved the frozen north of Canada for half a century after the United States had ceased to be a profitable hunting ground, but the onward march of the railroads and the ever-restless wave of homeseekers have at last advanced to the very outposts of the Hudson Bay territory. Gold and wheat have been the lodestones, and the trapping business suffers.

Where will we get our furs in the future? We will raise them. Fur farming, skunk farming, cat farming and the hundred and one other kinds of animal-raising will take the place of the trapper and his gun. Other fur-bearing animals will soon be taught to eat out of the hand of man, just as the domestic animals of the farm have been doing for centuries. Man will simply enlarge his control of the lower animals, enlarge his control over the fur-bearing as well as the food-bearing animals.—Kennebec Journal.

HOW DO YOU TELL TIME?

An article in Popular Mechanics on the measurement of time is prefaced by two large clock dials, side by side and of the same size. The hands of both point to exactly 33½ minutes after 2. One lingers over them a moment curiously, wondering what the significance is of the hands and figures standing in sharp silhouette. Several pages later in the article we see that we have been given a chance to test the truth of a certain statement. The author says that nobody reads time by the figures on the dial, but by position of the hands. And he calls our attention to the fact that even after some deliberate scrutiny of the two dial faces we had not noted that in one the usual figures for the fours were replaced by a single heavy black bar standing just where the figures usually do. We are told that it is not unusual to make dials of clocks and even watches without figures. The Philadelphia city hall clock has dials of this kind. It has also good hands and can be read at a great distance. Very few persons, even in Philadelphia, know that it has no hour numerals on its dials.

Another evidence of how we read time is in that we have just looked at our watch and a friend asks us the hour we have to look at the watch again. This is because in our first glance we had received merely the mental impression from the position of the hands and did not translate it into figures.

THE GOOD ROADS OF FRANCE HAVE COST $2,000,000,000

But It Has Been Money Well Invested—All Done Within the Past Forty Years—American Farmer Pays $25 for Hauling Where the Frenchman Pays $7.

Before the development of the steam railway France had a network of trunk highways—the present national roads—connecting the great cities, over which hauling by horse was cheap. Now that there is a steam railway within 30 miles of any given point, those magnificent roads, 17 feet wide in macadam, not counting their dirt "sides," and shaded with fruit, poplars, elms, oaks or acacias, have become the delight of automobile scorchers; and a far more vast network of communal or "neighborhood" roads unite the smallest hamlets with trolley and rail.

Now, the simple fact that these communal roads are declared by the present minister of public works to be "the greatest French work of the past 40 years" ought to open our eyes and encourage American road building.

"No one out of France," he says, "realizes the profound sacrifice made by our people to produce them. Their enormous cost—above $2,000,000,000—is, nevertheless, the most productive of any item of our peace budgets."

Why? Because while the great trunk highways have been much superseded by steam railways, the newer cross-roads hunt out the elements of commerce and industry up to the smallest local sources.

One of the chief services is that of public works. The highest school of civil engineering, which gives two-year courses in applied work after students have passed the Polytechnique School, is exactly the School of Highways and Bridges. And, note, when the smallest poorest communes have a bridge to build or road to open, widen or regrade, they have but to call to get the services of these experts gratis. Indeed, if they neglect to call, the experts are thrust on them!

But, you may ask, if the great trunk roads were superseded by railways at the moment of their perfection, was not much of their cost a loss? No. Of late, years it is exactly they that give another remarkable demonstration of the use of good roads.

The new use is automobile touring. The splendid old trunk highways make automobile touring possible—(1) as speed routes of hurrahing happiness, and (2) as feeders to the more picturesque, communal, departmental and military, or strategic roads of seacoast, remote chateaux, and those new Switzerlands, Savoy, Dauphiny, the Vosges and the Pyrenees.

Such a competent authority as Edmond Thery has estimated that tourists of all classes now scatter over France $600,000,000 annually—of which $150,000,000 is contributed by the United States. It is a vast and disproportionate increase in the past ten years.

Now, while the major part of the immense sum is still connected with cities, railways and shipping, it is not so of the phenomenal increase—estimated by Thery at $200,000,000 a year. This is enormously due to the private automobile buying and touring of the rich, hired automobiling of the well-to-do, and tourist services of automobile brakes and cars—not to mention the whole great other category of touring berlines and victorias drawn by horses in the auto wake.

Benefits Country Districts.

It is new gold, all increase, scattered off the railway lines, and benefitting the remotest country districts. Indeed, the amount spent in merely American automobile touring is fabulous. Last year a moderate estimate gave 2,000 American parties making private tours from Paris.

Supposing only two in each party (probably there were four), and that they spent only $1,000 apiece (probably it was $2,500), we have $6,000,000 private American tours from Paris.

But what of all the autos hired by Americans out of Paris? Dozens such—and the most expensive—meet each incoming boat at Havre and Cherbourg. From Italy, where they land, they work up to Paris via Austria, Switzerland and Germany.

Who can estimate the American hiring of public automobiles for two weeks apiece around Aix, Vichy, Biarritz, Trouville, Vittel and dozens of other resorts? They "do" the locality, pass and "do" another. The mere spring and autumn trips to the chateaux of the Loire, lasting from two weeks to a month, give Paris garages a specialty. But who shall estimate the autos hired at Tours, Angers, Orleans, and other railway starting places?

Alpine climbing in automobiles has become a famous sport. When I wrote the first article on the subject in the Century Magazine for October, 1905, it was thought a breakneck venture. Well, again this summer, as last, I have been astonished at the great number of American parties I have met over the passes into Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

But enough. One might make a story by itself of the public auto cars packed with tourists on every picturesque road of Dauphiny, Savoy, the Pyrenees, the Vosges; of the numberless horse-drawn vehicles following in their wake to profit by the improved hotels and increased general knowledge of off-railway France; and of that numerous and peculiar class of scorchers on the great trunk roads who hire swift autos to Berlin (or Rome), on the pretext of seeing a lot while getting open air in a limited time.

Americans are apt to attribute those speedy old truck roads to Napoleon I. or "the ancient Romans." "No wonder the French have good roads," they say; "they found them ready made."

Made in Recent Years.

It is an error. Ancient Rome, true, kept in repair 50,000 miles of magnificent highways, whose foundations of broken rock, cement, small cobbles-in chalk, mortar and surface blocks bound with cement went to a foundation three feet deep. One such great road—the Aurelian—was the first highway to France. At Genoa it can be picked up and followed across the actual frontier; but at Mentonne it becomes confounded with the Napoleonic Corniche, which followed the Aurelian to Nice. At Cannes this old Roman highway follows the Estrel by the new porphyry Corniche of the touring club, and reaches Marseilles, where it turns to the north; but all traces of it are lost before Arles.

The Romans had 15,000 miles of other great roads in France, but apart from certain tracings over the Alps, like the Great St. Bernard, nothing of them remained in the Middle Ages.

The barbarous Huns, Visigoths and Franks, raiding on horseback, despising carriages, destroyed them from pure badness, tearing up their surface blocks for building. So when Charlemagne attempted to reconstruct the Roman empire he had to build new trunk roads to Germany, Spain and Italy. But they were the work of one great man and disappeared with him. In the tenth century nothing of them was left. France was cut into 29 little kingdoms, and the seigneurs took toll on the local roads, barricaded and even destroyed them.

No vehicles with wheels are found in Middle Age book illuminations, or even the earlier fifteenth century prints. In 1563 the new-fangled Tuscan galacarossees could only circulate in Paris by reason of bad roads outside, whence Parliament voted them a "nuisance." The catalogue of French roads of 1552 shows all of them in a state of "natural soil." Henri II., who has a bad name, appointed tax farmers to improve them, constructed the first paved highway since Charlemagne and in 1559 made a clean sweep of the seignorial tolls. Why was he so interested in roads? Because of the coming of artillery.

In Seventeenth Century.

It was only under Henri IV. that there began to be real highways and real security on them. Sully was the first grand road surveyor, and the first code of the road is an edict of 1607. Under Louis XIV Colbert created numerous paved roads. Something new had come into the world—carriage springs!

Carriage springs were invented by a lady, wife of a Paris druggist named Sauval, in the year 1660. Little did she dream that she was bringing about the bloody French Revolution!

Now we are getting to the real creators of the great trunk roads of France. With the invention of carriage springs stage-coaching, that had languished from 1587, sprang into real use. Under the Regent and Louis XV. great and expensive roadmaking was begun. It continued until the French highway had attained a perfection that classed it away ahead of the rest of the world—and brought about the revolution!

This is a fact perfectly true yet little known. Tresauget was the real inventor of the macadam system; but for 50 years before his time a cruelly heavy road tax weighed on the poorer classes of the French population and finally confirmed them in the sullen resentment that made it possible for the middle classes of the cities to lead them into the revolution.

The great Napoleon found these trunk roads ready made. Under him France boiled over her frontiers in war. The highways lived an intense life. Covered with armies, convoys, travelling carriages and messengers of peace and war they got hard usage. The roads that Napoleon constructed were chiefly in foreign countries, like the Palatinat, Hesse and Rhenish Prussia.

True, Napoleon built those marvelous roads of the Alps, today enjoyed by American automobilists, up, over and down by the Tende Pass, the Genevra Pass, the Mount Cenis, Little St. Bernard and Simplon. It is, nevertheless, the fact that Napoleon's armies abused rather than ameliorated the great trunk roads inside France. After his fall long years—up to 1840—were occupied in their costly restoration, to finally bring about the full flowering of the splendid coaching days, which were immediately ruined by the steam locomotive!!

The Moral of It All.

And the moral of it all?

Did it pay?

Did Choiseul, Necker, Turgot and Trudaine waste the national resources in continuing the costly trunk roads begun by Louis XV? It seemed so, France revolted from it in bloody revolution. Did the Restoration waste the national resources in repairing Napoleon's injuries at an expense that has never been counted?

It seemed so. At the very moment of the great roads' perfection the steam locomotive entered on the scene, and the great highways fell into such disuse that when they got up a retrospective exposition of carriages in 1907 the example impossible to discover was one of the crack diligences of 1835! They finally accepted a rather decorative old country stage coach, till recently in local use between Aurillac and certain surrounding hamlets.

The great trunk roads seemed ruined; yet here are touring automobilists from the whole world scattering gold as they scorch over them!

And did the apparent ruin of their trunk roads teach the French a lesson? No. Away back 40 years ago—before the automobile had given the dream of a promise—they had begun constructing their vast new network of Communal roads—at the expense of $2,000,000,000! Their total length today is 45,000 miles; that of the old trunk roads is only 24,000 miles; that of the department roads, a disappearing type, is 10,000 miles.

Nowadays, both the central government and the department legislatures prefer to build and improve roads by arousing the patriotic self-interest of the townships. These cross-roads are the present prosperity of France, and everyone knows it. For every dollar that a township spends on one, either the central government or department legislature, often both, put up another dollar to go with it!

It is wise expense. Here is a country whose remotest inhabitants are brought in easy touch with modern prosperity. It is a wonderfully rich country, but little. What will not be the prosperity of America when every France that than can be marked off on its map shall have the good roads of France?

MAKING THE MOST OF A PICTURE

Many a good picture is spoiled by its framing. The color of each picture should be considered and its frame selected accordingly. Let dark prints be surrounded by dark wood frames or those of dull gold; the purplish silverprints are satisfactorily inclosed in wood frames, stained to match; water colors, pastels and etchings are best in light mats, not plain white, with narrow, simple moldings of dull gold or gray wood. Hang the larger pictures with the centre a little above the level of the eye on a uniform line about the room; large, oblong pictures may have three or four small pictures hung horizontally above them. Do not afflict the public with your own family portriats in crayon or photography; place them where they belong, in your own sanctuary. Casts are best seen in a side light and are pleasing above mantels or on the mantel shelf—preferably where this is stone or terra-cotta, as may well be the case in a country house. They are most harmonious against a light background, and should never be "thrown out" on plaques of dark velvet or placed before windows where they show as silhouettes.—Suburban Life.

About 25,000 people and 100,000 cattle are killed in India every year by snakes and wild animals, snakes alone being responsible for the deaths of 22,000 human beings every year. On the average about 17,000 wild animals are destroyed and about 70,000 snakes. In 1898 as many as 108,385 snakes were killed.

An extraordinary duel was fought between Signor Torre Pazzo, of Naples, and Signor Aniello zi Nicola, a moneylender, of Rome. The two combatants exchanged 40 revolver shots, but neither was injured. The four seconds, however, were all wounded, and one has died in the hospital.

Half a century ago there were only 300 miles of railroads in India; now she is the fifth country in the world, with her 30,000 miles of railways and 200,000 miles of good highways. In works of irrigation India is far beyond any other land.

TONIC TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION

Remedies That Digest the Food Will Not Cure the Trouble—The Stomach Must Be Fitted to Do Nature's Work.

The tonic treatment for indestion, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and gastritis is having remarkable success in curing obstinate cases, and deserves attention from every sufferer.

Its principle is that remedies for indigestion that digest the food for the stomach give relief for only a short time. Ultimately they unfit the stomach to do its own proper work, because they make its already weak powers still weaker by disuse, while the remedy that strengthens the stomach makes it capable of digesting the food for itself, and this benefit is lasting. A remedy that is not only a tonic for the stomach, but for the blood and nerves as well, invigorates the entire system and makes recovery from the painful, weakening effects of indigestion rapid and thorough. Every sufferer from indigestion will find in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills just the tonc needed, as they enrich the blood, tone the stomach and thus enable it to do the work nature intended it should do. This has been proved in thousands of cases, and it is worth the while of every sufferer from stomach trouble to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Mr. Edward Chatterton, Campbellton, N.B., says: "I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble, and although I had treatment from several doctors, I did not find a cure until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can hardly describe how much I suffered at times. Every meal brought with it more or less agony, and I seemed to have a complete distaste for food. I had almost begun to think my case incurable when I came across a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. I am very thankful that I did so, for I had not been taking the pills long before I found them helping me, and in six weeks every symptom of the trouble had vanished. I can now eat heartily almost any kind of food, and no longer experience pain and discomfort after eating."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood that they cure such troubles as indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches and backaches, St. Vitus dance, and other forms of nerve trouble. They cure the irregularities of girlhood and womanhood, and bring ease, comfort and health to sufferers. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Don't Grow Old

Keep Good DIGESTION and an Active Liver with

Abbey's Effer-Vescent Salt

GOLD EVERYWHERE. 33

GRAND NEWS FOR WOMEN

MRS. E. P. RICHARDS TELLS HOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

After Suffering for Twenty-Eight Years from Pains and Weakness and Sleeplessness—Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Medicine She Wants.

Cottle's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., Nov. 5.—(Special)—Grand news for suffering women is that being scattered broadcast by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Richards, of this place. For years she suffered from that terrible weakness and those agonizing pains so many women know. She has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills and she wants all suffering women to know it.

"For 28 years," says Mrs. Richards, "I suffered from Rheumatism Kidney Trouble and Neuralgia. I got so weak I could not do my housework. Sleep was out of the question except for a few minutes at a time. My back ached so I could not sleep. I tried all kinds of medicine and had come to the conclusion that there was no cure for me, when reading advertisements led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I now sleep well and rise refreshed every morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills are all the medicine I want."

The woman who has healthy Kidneys will never know the pains and weakness that make life hardly worth living. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy

Facts For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

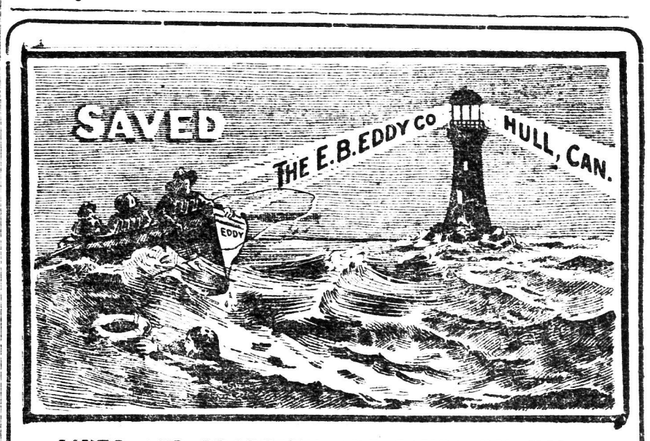
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise." — Mrs. Emma Chatel, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.



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Trial and Death of Danton

An Unforgettable Incident of the French Revolution—The Arrest and Accusation—A Wonderful Defence Before a Packed Jury—Danton's Last Appeal to the People—"Show My Head to the People."

(By A. C. Wentworth Lewis in T. P.'s Weekly.)

Night was falling fast on the last day of the March of 1794. Paris was restless and uneasy. There were murmurs, and more than murmurs, that the Danton who had been her idol was a traitor, that he had sold her to the Prussians. There were whispers that he would be arrested; that he would be yet another victim to the guillotine; that the Red Terror he had established would claim him for her own. People still gathered in the cafes, still talked and jested and bargained. Men married, and women were given in marriage. Yet over all hovered the grim shadow of the Terror. Was Danton false? Was the man who had called France to arms, the strong man who had acted in time of need, whose voice had been as the clarion cry to "les enfants de la patrie," bidding them smite the enemies within the gates and on the borders—was he false? Would they dare arrest him? Was Robespierre strong enough? A great fear was upon them. The man who had preached clemency, was he to go to the grave like Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonne?

Awaiting Arrest.

While Paris was wondering a man sat in his house, gloomy, silent, alone. His strength, his massive frame, first struck the eye. He had the figure of an athlete: Nature had cast him in a generous mold. His face was ugly, yet with the ugliness that betokens strength. His head was round, his neck thick, and his cheeks pitted with the scars of smallpox. The nose was crushed and battered and the upper lip twisted. Yet even in its very lack of beauty his face had in it something that was attractive. The broad, ample forehead overhung keen, deep-set, piercing eyes; while, clouded as it was, the expression was generous, brave, energetic, strong-willed. The man was carelessly dressed, yet, though no dandy, he did not affect the dingy, out-at-elbows mode of the sansculotte, but was clad in the sober, respectable garments that marked a respectable lawyer.

It was Georges-Jacques Danton, waiting, waiting to see if the Robespierrists dared arrest him. "Ils n'oseraient," he had said; yet who could fathom his thoughts as he sat, prepared for the doom that might even now be on its way? Perhaps he was looking into the future, wondering to what destiny he might yet lead his country, did he escape the dangers that were encompassing. Perhaps his thoughts turned to a retrospect of those four troublous years that had brought him from obscurity to fame, of kings unmade, nobles and orders and religions swept away. Or was he thinking of the present, of the torrents of blood now flowing in Paris, of the Terror he had created to crush the enemies of France, but which now was turning against her children?

He had come back to Paris after a period of rest at his beloved country home at Arcis, resolved to stem the rising tide of blood, to check the steady fall of the guillotine. He had inspired Camille Desmoulins in his undertaking of the "Vieux Cordelier," that journal which had dared cry for clemency in the midst of the blood-lust of Paris. A few months ago he had been walking with Camille by the Quai des Lunettes, and, as the setting sun lent for a brief space its blood-red glory to the Seine, he had cried: "Look! See how much blood! The Seine runs blood. Too much blood has been spilt. Come, take up your pen again. Demand clemency. I will support you." The consciousness of the failure of his attempt was heavy upon him, though even in his despair he yet hoped to win for his unhappy country a surcease from her blood-lettings.

Suddenly he looked up. What noise was that? Had they come to arrest him? Sounds of hasty footsteps resounded on the creaking stairs. His friend, Panis, rushed in, breathless and perturbed. "Fly, Danton!" he cried. "Fly now, at once! There is yet time, Robespierre's men are coming to seize you. Quick, prepare yourself; you must escape from France. Go and begin a new life in some other country." Danton did not move. Sadly he looked up, and, with a yearning solemnity which betrayed the great Jacobin's passionate love for France, he gave answer: "Whither shall I fly? I cannot carry my country away on the soles of my shoes. (Emporte t'on sa patrie sous la semelle de ses souliers?" To all Panis' entreaties he was obdurate; he would remain; he must "dree his weird."

The Accusation.

That last night of March Robespierre struck; Danton was arrested and carried to the Luxembourg. In the hall of the prison he met his friends—Desmoulins, Lacroix, Westermann, Fabre de l'Eglantine, and Herault de Seichelles. His words to them were a confession of his failure: "Gentlemen," he said, "I had hoped to have you out of this, and here I am myself, I can see no issue." On the morning of April 1 the convention met. Danton's friend, Legendre, the butcher, demanded that the accused should be heard at the bar of the assembly. Robespierre rose in opposition. Prating of principles in his shrill, high-pitched little voice, he cried: "No; we will have no more privileges; we will have no more idols." The convention feared him and gave way. It was another triumph for "the sea-green incorruptible"; he was marching fast to that despotism towards which he aspired. There followed St. Just's famous report against the Dantonists, a magnificent piece of special pleading. St. Just's great oration was inspired by Robespierre's notes. Modern research has shown that these notes were false, and that Robespierre knew them to be false. What matters it? St. Just, bigotedly sincerely a puritan Terrorist, believed every word, and his conviction added fire to his oration. It was as if the prosecuting counsel could hurl forth his charges when the accused was absent, when no one could gainsay his assertions. Charge after charge "the young Archangel of Death" hurled forth; there was no one to contradict him; under the venom of his tongue the convention sat silent. Many knew his accusations were patently false and absurd; no one dared gainsay them, so great had become the fear of Robespierre and his satellites, so vivid the ever-present obsession of the guillotine. Finally, in a passionate burst of eloquence, St. Just turned and looked at the place where Danton usually sat. As though the accused man was actually cowering in consciousness of guilt before him, he exclaimed: "Evil citizen, thou hast conspired; false friend, thou hast spoken—two days ago—evil of Desmoulins, whom thou has destroyed. Thou hast accused him of shameful vices. Wicked man, thou hast likened public opinion to a woman of evil life; thou hast said that honor was a thing to jest at, that glory and posterity were folly. Such maxims might reconcile thee with the aristocracy; they were those of Catiline. If Fabre is innocent; if d'Orleans, if Dumouriez were innocent, certainly thou art also innocent! I have said enough! You will answer to justice for your crimes." St. Just sat down and the deputies silently trooped home. They felt that Danton's fate was certain.

A Packed Jury.

In his generosity Robespierre accorded to the Dantonists the barren privilege of the parody of a trial. On this last chance Danton seized. Fighting to the last, back against the wall, he yet hoped by the magic of his voice to rouse the people to his side. He had stirred them before; not many months had passed since Danton spoke, and Paris, obedient to his behests, acted. He had saved France once by his clarion call to arms. He had sounded the charge on the enemies of his country; his appeal for a "levee en masse" had beaten back the advancing Prussians in 1792. His immortal phrase, "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace, et la France est sauvee," had won for his country freedom from her invaders, for himself an honored place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Cabals and jealousies had cast him from his place. Could he once more make Paris remember the idol she had worshipped? He would try! Danton determined to speak, not to judge and jury, but to the Frenchmen who would wait ouside the court, to touch their hearts and imaginations as he had done before. There lay his chance of life!

On April 2 the trial began. The Dantonists were placed in the dock with known thieves and spies. The prosecution cleverly linked each group of prisoners together, so that whatever guilt would be proved against one would seem to be proved against all. The composition of the court, too, was most carefully arranged. The president, the assistant judges, and the jury were all creatures of Robespierre, nothing was left to chance. With such a court hopes of an acquittal were slight indeed; what possibility there was of the truth prevailing over Robespierre's mass of manufactured evidence was guarded against by the suppression of evidence for the defense and the hampering of the prisoners at every turn.

Danton's Appeal to the People.

The first day passed in asking the formal questions and reading the long indictments. To the demand for his name and description each prisoner, with Gallic love of theatrical display, strove to make an effective answer. Old Westermann pointed to the wounds he had received in the service of France, "all in front save the wound I am receiving now," Camille Desmoulins, bewildered and frightened, strove by blasphemy to shake off his fears. Danton's answer has become historic, containing as it does something of the Titanic vigor of the man. "My name is Danton," he exclaimed, "not unknown among the revolutionaries of France. I shall soon be a dweller in nothingness, but you will find my name writ large in the Valhalla of history."

The next day, April 3, is ever memorable in the history of oratory. It was the day when Danton made his greatest speech—the greatest speech, it may be, of all time. No record was kept of his immortal plea; all, save a few chance sentences, is lost, but the tradition of the great orator's finest speech survives today, and will still survive when the printed and polished periods of a Robespierre, a St. Just, and a Barere are forgotten. From out the stuffy court Danton's great voice burst. He was not speaking to judge and jury, bought by gold or by fear; he was speaking to the people of France and to posterity. Men could hear him across the Seine, pleading with passionate conviction of his love for France. "Que mon nom soit fletri, et que la France soit libre!" he had said once before. For years his name was sullied, but France achieved freedom. Now, remorselessly, he was unmasking his enemies, showing his innocence, daring them to face him, as he stood, the strong man leonine in his wrath. The crowd "moved like water under a strong wind; the tribunal grew afraid." Give him another hour and he may yet rouse Paris again; he may yet make the tocsin ring the signal of vengeance on those who have trapped the great tribune of France! Whispered consultations between the president and his assessors, the sound of the president's bell, and the court rises for the day. All the careful preparation in the world could not avail against Danton's unchecked eloquence. He will not be allowed to plead again.

The Verdict.

That night the prosecution and those who were behind the prosecution held consultation together. The result of their deliberations was made clear on the morrow. When the court met Danton was not suffered to speak again. He was not allowed to call witnesses. Slowly the day passed in interminable legal business; the prisoner knew that all hope had gone. On the 5th the judge asked the jury if they had not heard enough. They declared that they had heard enough, and the Dantonists were taken back again to the Conciergerie. When, later in the day, officers came to read to them the sentence of the court, they refused to listen. They knew it was death.

All that long day in the prison Danton moved among his companions, comforting and encouraging. With Gallic braggadocio he jeered and scoffed at death; it was his way of showing his contempt for all that his enemies could do to him. Slowly the hours passed till between half-past four and five on the evening of that day two tumbrils drew up at the prison gate. In the first cart went the spies and thieves; in the second the Dantonists made their last journey together. Danton, Herault de Sechelles (the second man to scale the walls of the Bastille), Desmoulins, Lacroix and Westermann, that little band of men who had worked and struggled and hoped for France, went together to the guillotine, a greatful country's recompense for the services they had rendered her.

The Last Journey.

These men all their lives had leaned on Danton; he had been their inspiration, and now, on their last journey to the Unknown, he remained their support. Camille, bewildered and distraught, was weeping and speaking of Lucille, his beloved young wife. His wild ravings were quieted at the sound of his leader's big comforting, courageous voice. To the others Danton spoke bravely of the hope of France, of the chance that, purged by much blood-letting, his beloved country might yet rise triumphant and shake off that Terror which held her in thrall. Poor Fabre, decadent and neurotic, lamented that he would never be able to finish the poems he was writing. To him Danton, impatient, turned to address his most grisly jest at the death that was so near. In a ghastly play on words, the effect of which English cannot reproduce, he exclaimed: "Vos vers (verses)! Bah! Dans une semaine vous ferez assez des vers (worms)!" The people, fickle as the mob always is, jeered and cried as the tumbrils passed by. Some of those in the cart wished to bandy words with the onlookers. Danton stopped them; his rebuke contained that bold, confident self-glorification that was so typical of the man. "Fools that they are! They are waiting to cry 'Vive la Republique!' In an hour the republic will be without a head."

As they reached the Place de la Revolution the Dantonists were singing a verse of the fall of Robespierre. Did any of them guess in how few weeks their prophecy would be realized? Now thy are at the foot of the scaffold. Sanson is ready to begin his horrid work. A few moments for a last farewell and all will be over. Just for a moment Danton faltered. Strong, virile man as he was, a man of blood and iron, he loved his home and his wife, and the thought of leaving them wrung his heart. "My wife, my well-beloved, I shall never see thee more!" he muttered; then, quick as lightning, checked himself with the exclamation: "Danton, no weakness." As he embraced Herault he laughed once more at his fate, and, as they stood, cheek to cheek, with a glance at the headsman's basket, he cried: "Soon our heads will meet there." One by one the condemned mounted the scaffold; the blade flashed, and another head was added to pay the heavy toll that liberated France demanded. The thieves and spies were dead; so, too, were Camille, Lacroix, Westermann, and Herault. Danton alone was left; he had stayed, magnificently imperturbable, to the end, to give his friends courage. Now, at last, his hour was come. Finally he walked up the steps to his death.

"Show My Head to the People."

Of the last scene in this tragedy an eye-witness has left us an account:

"Danton was the last to appear on the platform, red with the blood of his friends. At the foot of the horrible statue, silhouetted in colossal outline against the sky, I saw the Tribune stand like one of Dante's shadows. Half-illumined by the dying sun, he looked rather as if new risen from the tomb than ready to go into it. Nothing was ever seen more brave than the countenance of this athlete of the revolution, nothing more formidable than the pose of the profile defying the axe, than the bearing of the head which, though about to fall, seemed still to dictate laws! Terrible picture! Time will never erase it from my memory. I saw there incarnate the feeling which inspired Danton's last words, terrible words which I could not hear, but which were repeated to me with a shudder of horror and admiration; 'Do not forget, above all,' he said to the executioner, in the tone of one of the Gracchi, 'do not forget to show my head to the people; it is good to look at!'"

So died Danton at the setting of the sun, and the people, some rejoicing, some doubtful, and some in despair, went back silent in the falling darkness to their homes.

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BELL MAKERS FOR CENTURIES

London Firm Antedates Every Business Establishment in England—Among Other Fine Bells Turned Out Is That of St. James', Montreal.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Amidst the tawdriness, the racket and the alien squalor of our modern Whitechapel road, says a London exchange, stands a quiet, tidy, old Georgian house, and to one side of it an old-fashioned oak-shuttered office. In some ways it seems to be almost the only remnant of old England that is left between crowded Algate and grim Poplar. Only the other day, however, through the incident of the vicar of High Wycombe's official visit, it came to general notice that there existed here something even more interesting and romantic than merely an old house with side shutters.

Behind this unassuming exterior there still, in fact, prospers "the oldest-established business of any kind in England," and that "business" is bound up with all that is highest and hollest and most endeared to the national heart. For over the door, in plain English — a refreshing change from the Yiddish posters that flare in the shop windows all around, we may still read the simple legend, "Mears & Stainbank's Bell Foundry, Established 1570."

Here then—or, at any rate, not far away—while Shakespeare was still a schoolboy, and two centuries before Schiller had arrived to immortalize the bell in splendid song on the eternal emblem of man's ascent from earth to heaven—there was being moulded the world's mightiest music by just such honest, simple-hearted fellows as may be seen even now busying themselves by pit and furance in the actual foundry beyond the little courtyard.

To tell the exact truth, the original foundry of Queen Elizabeth's time was just across the way. It was moved to its present site in 1738, the existing house being at that time a country inn called "The Artichoke," standing then amongst pleasant fields. Without a break, from that day to this, though proprietors have changed once or twice the work of bell-founding has gone on behind those quiet walls. The list of famous bells that have been, as one might say, "born" out of dull earth in these lowly precincts is almost bewildering. For, indeed, at the present moment there is only one other important foundry in England—that, namely, at Loughborough — devoted exclusively to bell-making.

Sweet-Toned Bells.

Thus the famous "Bow Bells" themselves—in reality amongst the sweetest and truest in the world—were made at Whitechapel. The present "tenor," as the deepest bell of a peal is always called, was cast here in 1738. It weighed two and a half tons, and it itself replaced a bell from the same source that had been founded in 1669. The legendary bells of Whitington's time can, of course, hardly be laid claim to.

Among other noted Whitechapel bells are the great bell of Westminster, weighing over thirteen tons — the largest ever cast in London, the "clock bells" of St. Paul's, hung in 1709 and still in use; "Great Tom," of Lincoln Cathedral, a famous bell that could be heard thirteen miles off; "Great Peter," of York Minster, which was for a time the largest bell in England; and, not least, the great bell of St. James' Cathedral in Montreal, weighing eleven tons, and the largest ever shipped—a significant ambassador of an old faith to a new world.

Quite apart from the external poetry that has woven itself round the being and becoming of bells, there is hardly an industry that has about it a more individual charm. These men of the Whitechapel foundry are no mere journeymen mechanics. They have been bred to the work, most of them, from their earliest years. The art of bell-founding is handed down from father to son. In this same Whitechapel foundry there are no fewer than three generations of one family working side by side today, and five generations of the same family have worked there—the grandfather for 45 years, the great grandfather for more than half a century.

In these times, perhaps, the men do not imagine, as Hauptmann would tell us, that the Christian angels and the Pagan fairies are fighting for the mastery, whilst the dumb metal grows to shape and sound. Even the old ritual of "baptising" the bell is not always followed out nowadays, though the vicar of High Wycombe has duly taken his part in founding the new peal that is to sound through the coming centuries over Buckinghamshire meadows.

But it is curious to notice with what tender care these rough workmen still watch over their silent charges. When a man is at work over something which is to inspire the hopes and memories, the joys and sorrows of hundreds of years, it cannot help becoming something of a labor of love! Besides, the bell-maker's craft needs, in any case, a kind of instinct of its own. For all its size and tonnage, a great cathedral bell is as delicately sensitive almost as a violin. The slightest error in shape, the slightest shade of flatness in one of its harmonies, and the thing becomes a useless discord.

Magic Harmony.

People who talk of "jangling" bells as being unmusical, have certainly no honest bell-founder to blame, for no bell can be unmusical unless it is badly made or badly rung. Indeed, every great bell has to be so perfectly proportioned in shape, size, weight and thickness, that each part of it shall sound a rightly differing note, and that the result shall be a perfect chord. In this way, while the "lip" which the clapper strikes gives out the "fundamental note," the "waist" must sound a third higher, the "shoulder" a fifth higher, and the top of it the exact octave. So the whole bell gives out a chord of which each note fades into the other. It is this harmony that lingers in the ear, and gives the bell its peculiar magic.

Throughout all these centuries—at any rate since the establishment of the Whitechapel foundry—the method of insuring all this has remained practically unaltered. The bell metal is still a mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of 16 to 5. The metal is poured into a mould prepared by means of a "core," or solid inner cone, made of brick, and an outside "case," which goes over it like a tea-cosy. Between these the exact shape of the bell is touched off on a lining of clay. As with a violin, the accepted shape of a great bell is practically unimprovable, though all sorts of experiments have been tried. For small bells, however, mere hemispheres, like the bell of an alarm clock, serve well enough.

Tuning the Bells.

After the bell is founded, if it sounds sharp anywhere, it can, with great care, be filed down by an upright lathe till the right tone is produced. It is the great ambition of bell molders to turn out a bell that shall be exactly right as it comes from the mould. This, by the way, is what has happened with the High Wycombe "tenor," which thus issues proudly from the Whitechapel foundry a "maiden."

It is pleasant to hear that in spite of all new-fangled cynical objections, this sacred old industry is still flourishing. From the Whitechapel foundry bells have gone forth in their hundreds in these last years to every quarter of the world — from Buenos Ayres to Quebec, from Calcutta to Colombo, from Hong Kong to Tasmania. Even the United States—with a 45 per cent import duty—has come to England for its bells. One of the largest recently made at Whitechapel will doubtless sound as sweet in the ears of Chicago as did the bells of Fulham to Queen Elizabeth when she came gliding in her royal barge down London's silver river. May they ring out no less true a message:

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good!

Too Great
A Temptation
For A Healthy Child
To Resist—
BISCUITS
made from Purity Flour are light, nourishing and palatable.
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WIFE DIVORCES BRUTAL BARONET

Cruel Behavior Beginning Immediately After Marriage.

Lady Emily Frances Stirling applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Deane for a divorce from her husband, Col. Sir Walter George Stirling, on the ground of his cruelty and misconduct. The suit was undefended. Sir Walter was at one time extra groom-in-waiting to the late Queen.

Lady Stirling was the widow of the second Lord de Lisle, and married the respondent in February, 1902, she being his second wife. From the day of the marriage (said Mr. Barnard, the wife's counsel) the husband treated his wife with the greatest cruelty and neglect. On the day of the wedding, on leaving the church, the respondent said to his wife, "You have a cold. I am going abroad for my health, and shall start tomorrow. If you are not well enough to go I shall go alone." The same day they travelled to Dover en route for the continent, and on the journey the respondent refused to speak to her. Next day they went to Paris, where they remained three days. He still refused to speak, and treated Lady Stirling with absolute neglect. Whenever she spoke to him and tried to make herself pleasant he simply ignored and abused her. Afterwards Sir Walter and his wife went on to Cimiez and other places, where the husband continued the same course of conduct, two or three times telling her he would leave her. On June 9, 1903, after they had been attending a wedding together, Sir Walter told his wife he wished to speak with her, and when she entered his study he informed her she was to leave, and that unless she did so he would put her in a top room in the house and tell all her friends she was mad.

The effect of this kind of conduct was to injure the wife's health. She consulted her medical man, who had known her many years, and he was shocked to find her so altered. As he got no explanation, the doctor examined her for a malignant growth, but could find nothing of that description to warrant her condition. Ultimately, in answer to questions, the doctor found that the cause was the husband's conduct towards his wife. The doctor saw the respondent on the matter, and then discovered that Sir Walter had taken a great dislike to Lady Stirling for no reason that he (the doctor) could ascertain. In June, 1903, husband and wife separated. In July last the husband being watched by detectives for some time was traved to a London hotel with a woman—not the petitioner—who passed as "Mrs. Stirling."

The petitioner bore out her counsel's statements, and stated that her husband once said: "What horrible, disgusting things women are."

A decree nisi for a divorce was granted.

WOMEN AND FOOD.

It is to me an appalling thought that practically all the women one encounters know precisely what they are going to eat tonight and most of tomorrow. The burden of that knowledge would suffocate me or any man. Women are only able to support it because food in itself does not appeal to them. A meal to them is not a surprise or a delight or an occasion for self-gratification. It is a domestic crisis foreseen and prepared for, a coup deliberately planned, and all the satisfaction they get out of it is purely managerial. Until a woman is able to afford a housekeeper her palate stands no chance, and she is never able to sit down to table in the proper spirit of anticipation. Food has no surprises for her any more than it has for the professional caterer. Full justice has never been done to feminine heroism—it is nothing less—in this matter. Housekeeping is by far the most difficult of all the professions; and a woman who is a good housekeeper would, if she were a man, be a Kitchener or a Carnegie. The distinctive tragedy of her situation is that while one may assume Lord Kitchener to be interested in war and Mr. Carnegie in steel, women have no interest in food, which is the pivot of their household work, and only apply themselves to its problems because they are obliged to. The really efficient mistress of a home has thus a moral claim to greatness above and beyond that of any masculine achievement.—Harper's Bazar.

THE YUKON INDIANS ARE PASSING AWAY

Lung Trouble Gradually Decimating a Once Great Tribe.

"The Yukon Indians are fast passing away," writes a trapper in Fur News, "the squaws are living, the children increasing apparently, but among the men, old and young, you hear the hollow cough of lung trouble.

"The Pelly River band had in 1899 20 children, 20 squaws and 14 men. That winter 10 of the men died of pneumonia. You see the Hudson Bay brand among them, too; a great scar across the neck and throat, where the old scrofula has healed up.

"More than one-half of the adult Indians on the coast have this brand, called by this name because of the frightful disease brought on this coast a hundred years ago by the sailors from Boston under Capt. Grey and from Liverpool by Capt. Vancouver, from Spain; in fact, all over the world, and spread by the employees of the Hudson Bay Company among the natives when after fur. The Russians did more than their share.

"The Yukon Indian is not like other North American red men; he is different in build, habit and certainly inferior to the average Sioux or Chippewa or other tribes of the northwest. He is more like the Jap; has the same complexion, beard and hair, is a little taller and not so clean. The people are lightly built, undersized and great beggars. A few work at boating and wood cutting, but generally they are lazy and indolent.

"There are less than 1,000, big and little, in the Yukon country, and about 2,000 dogs. The dog sleds and tobogans are the only things they have to move with; never a horse or ox.

"They never have vegetables unless eating with a white man. Every tribe could raise vegetables at their summer camps if they would. They have good soil and every chance to raise radishes, lettuce, cabbage, turnips and spuds, as white men are raising all of these here for market and for their own use.

"The tribes are small, from 12 to 15 families; they are found in places from 100 to 200 miles apart. They live near a stream or lake when at home; but when winter comes they go for fur and meat. They travel all winter with the whole family outfit of kids, dogs, squaws and some old people, going from 200 to 500 miles on these winter trips, generally in a great circle.

"They stay a few days in a place, build new camps and make new trails, and find new game. They live on meat they kill and fish they catch with nets. When good luck comes with meat or fish in plenty they dry and smoke a large quantity and put it in log pens where nothing can get to it. This pen is called a cache.

"These Indians kill fur at all times of the year, except directly after selling their winter catch in March; after that they have plenty to eat, so what is the use of trapping. They just lie around the camp and smoke.

"One lad about 20 years of age shot a black fox and sold it for $600. It was worth $1,000 or $1,200. He bought $200 worth of calico, tobacco by the caddy and two blankets at $50 each. This young man, a fullblooded Indian, could talk a little English, wore hat, coat and vest, short breeches with knee stockings, had a watch and chain and new model Winchester rifle. They are inveterate gamblers and will lose their last cent at cards, and don't care, but keep coming to the limit."

A MOTHER'S CHIEF CARE IS HER BABY'S WELFARE

The great desire of every mother is that her little ones shall be bright, good-natured and healthy. Every mother can keep her little ones in this condition if she will give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, teething troubles, and other minor ailments. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "soothing stuff." Mrs. H. Irvine, North Portal, Sask., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets when our baby was teething, and for other little troubles, and have found them all you claim for them. I always keep them in the house." Sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers, or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Scott's Emulsion

is a wonderful food-medicine for all ages of mankind. It will make the delicate, sickly baby strong and well—will give the pale, anemic girl rosy cheeks and rich, red blood. It will put flesh on the bones of the tired, overworked, thin man, and will keep the aged man or woman in condition to resist colds or pneumonia in the winter.

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Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

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If babies could have their choice, they would never be washed with anything but

Baby's Own Soap

It is so pure and fine it cannot irritate or harm their delicate skins.

"Best for baby—best for You."

ALBERT SOAPS LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL

THE WORLD'S GREAT DREAMERS

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

[BY REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.]

Raleigh was a courtier of the courtiers; but he had too great a mind to be wholly absorbed in the royal pageants to which he was, by the necessity of the case, obliged to give up so much of his time. It was his duty, as one of the high-born gentlemen of the realm and the especial favorite of the Queen, to have much to do with the glittering inanities of the court, and right well did the gallant knight play his part; but right through the brilliant farce the great man was thinking of higher things— of planting Englishmen beyond the seas, of establishing an English nation in the New World.

Greater than the courtier was the long-headed, far-seeing statesman, who, amid the revelries of the court, was forever dreaming of making the New World a New England, a Greater England, which should embody English ideas and principles and perpetuate them to the latest ages.

Blended with pathos and glory is the story of this man's attempts to make good his imperial dream of colonization.

Four times did he try to materialize his splendid vision, and four times was he doomed to disappointment.

In 1578, in company with Sir Humphrey Gilbert, he sailed on the voyage which accomplished nothing, save to give to the world the immortal epigram, shouted over the waves by Sir Gilbert just before he perished, "The way to heaven is as near by sea as by land."

In 1584 the undaunted Raleigh sent out the second expedition, under Amidas and Barlow, which, on the 4th of July of that year, reached the country now known as North Carolina. Returning, the expedition reported that they had found a "goodly land" well suited for settlement, and the next year the third expedition, with 100 men, sailed for the Carolina coast, settling at Roanoke Island. Of this third venture nothing came.

Still undaunted, Sir Walter, in 1587, made the fourth and last attempt to start his English nation in the west. Like the others it was a failure, and the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke Island is still one of the mysteries of history.

By this time Raleigh's funds were exhausted. Other matters of vital moment engaged his attention at home, the chief among them being the crushing of the power of Spain, and nothing more was done by him toward proving his darling project. But to the end of his death he cherished with peculiar delight the dream of his manhood's prime, and among the very last words that he uttered was the prophecy that his vision of an English-speaking nation in America would ultimately be realized.

And it was. In 1607, eleven years before Raleigh made his exit from the stage of the world, a permanent English settlement was made in the New World; a settlement that, through much tribulation, was to live and grow into the great nation of today.

COSTLY PRANKS OF AURORA PUT WIRES OUT OF BUSINESS

Twice Within the Last Few Months Have the Telegraph Systems of Continent Been Silenced By Northern Lights.

Twice within a month man has been mute beneath the sky. Twice have his most pressing communications, his most urgent missives of the issue of life and of death, the message of love and the message of business, equal expressions of the life, failed of transmission. Twice within the month has there been a reversion to the slow world that was all the world before Morse ticked out of Baltimore the instantaneous communication "What hath God wrought."

In each instance of the failure of the telegraphs to carry messages the men at the batteries and at the keys have sat idle because a higher power was on the wires, the aurora borealis the magnetic storm.

On Sept. 25 every wire and every cable was useless in all the northern part of the continent clear across from St. Johns in Newfoundland, to Tatoosh on the Pacific coast, and the disturbance interrupted communication as far south as Washington. On Oct. 8 again the service was interrupted, this time being the cables of the north Atlantic. At 2:49 in the afternoon of that day the Commercial Cable Company posted a bulletin that the aurora had taken charge of the cables. For an hour the threads by which human thought beats time itself across the seas were out of human control. The only messages which the sensitive recorders caught were in an unknown speech. Nature's language of the skies, a tongue not understanded of the people. Not until 3:42 were the cables clear for the messages of mere man.

Trouble Every Day.

Between these two days there was wire trouble every day on land, sometimes the telegraphers and sometimes the heavens were communicating. Not in ten years had there been any such general confusion. Just at present all seems quet in the skies and dot and dash stream along the wires in their quick succession, their race with the anxious speed of human thought. But one can never tell, this is October and this is the month when the sensitive galvanometer shows an unsettled condition of the earth's magnetic field. At any moment the wires may be taken from their owners by a power immune to any injunction issuing out of the most potent court.

Aurora Takes Charge.

"The aurora has taken charge," so read the bulletin to account for the sudden fact that the cables had ceased to be commercial. That may be true, it cannot wholly be disproved. It might perhaps be better stated in the form that some external power had manifested itself in the stoppage of telegraphic service and in the flashing folds and waving curtains of the auroral arch. That also may be true, it cannot wholly be proved.

Truth to tell, the aurora remains a problem which physics has by no means solved.

An early theory offered in explanation of this glow in the sky is that it is the last faint flickering which still persists from the period when the earth was self-luminous, a condition in which several of the superior planets are yet considered to be. It is an enticing theory, the last glow of a charred out world, like the master and the wayward school children whom the musing sight discovers in the spark play of the last embers of the fire of logs before which one has sat in reverie.

It is inspiring to see the yellows shot with rose of this heavenly glow and to reflect upon the long ages in which the earth was growing, old and fitting itself for the youth of man, homo sapiens specifically, but far intrinsically from reaching the goal of his nomenclature. But with all the introspicient charm of this theory it falls short of accounting for such a fact as is set forth in the cable company's bulletin; in no way can it be made clear how the flame ghost of a once effulgent world can stop the flow of messages under the impulse of the electric spark.

A more considerable theory, one which to a certain and to a great extent accounts for the telegraph inconveniences accompanying the display, is that the aurora is immediately caused by electrical discharges in the high vacua of the earth's upper atmosphere and that in some way it is dependent upon or conditioned by the magnetic interrelations of the earth and the sun. This theory is not entirely free from objection.



Weak blood when analyzed, shows lack of red corpuscles—the vital part of the blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new, red corpuscles in the blood—makes the blood rich, nourishing and life invigorating.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

builds up the system and cures headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness and irritability, nervous prostration, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.



The illustration shows style of package. Imitations will only disappoint. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Decrease in Total Acreage Since Last Year.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries last night issued the preliminary statement of agriculture in Great Britian for 1909 compiled from the returns collected on June 4 and compared with 1908.

With regard to crops, the total acreage under cultivation was 32,183,073, as compared with 32,212,306 in the preceeding year—a decrease of 0.1 per cent. The total area (excluding water) was 56,211,830. Arable land is given at 14,730,668 acres, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. Permanent grass land (for hay) 4,777,559 acres, a decrease of 3.5 per cent.; ditto (not for hay) 12,674,846 acres, an increase of 1.7 per cent. Total 17,452,405 acres, an increase of 0.2 per cent. The acreage of the chief crops is given as under:—Wheat, 1,823,563, increase 12.1 per cent.; barley, 1,664,394 acres, decrease of 0.2 per cent.; oats, 2,981,789, decrease 4.1 per cent.; turnips and swedes, 1,555,542, increase 6.7 per cent.; potatoes, 575,461, increase 2.4 per cent.; small fruit, 87,116 acres, increase 2.6 per cent.; clover and rotation grasses, for hay, 2,035,827 acres, decrease 8.8 per cent.; not for hay, 2,178,763 acres, decrease 0.5 per cent.; other crops, 102,991; bare fallow, 289,141 acres, decrease 8.3 per cent.; orchards, 251,336 acres, increase 0.4 per cent.

The number of horses used for agricultural purposes was 1,132,014, increase 1.1 per cent., unbroken horses (one year and above) 294,657, ditto (under one year) 126,322, total 1,552,993, increase 0.5 per cent. Cows and heifers (in milk), 2,232,,218, increase 1.6 per cent.; in calf but not in milk, 561,958,a decrease of 0.7 per cent. Other cattle (two years and above), 1,317,215, decrease 4 per cent.; one year and under two, 1,473,918, increase of 4.1 per cent. Ewes for breeding 10,810,476, increase 2.3 per cent.; other sheep (one year and above), 5,860,907, increase 4.1 per cent.; under one year, 10,947,036, increase 0.3 per cent. Sows kept for breeding, 316,552, decrease 14.3 per cent.; other pigs, 2,064,335, a decrease of 15.9 per cent.

THE HINDU TERRORIST.

In considering just what is responsible for the advent of the terrorist in India it must not be forgotten that, without exception, the Hindu nihilist is a youth. He is not a blood-curdling spectacle, bewhiskered and wild-eyed. Instead he is a mild-mannered, soft-spoken boy, clad in the ordinary garments the Hindu wears, with revolvers daggers and bombs hidden under his

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Quickest and most pleasant way to rid yourself of a cough; surest way to keep your throat in good condition and your voice clear; delicious to taste, too. Five cents for a red-and-yellow box full. Doctors approve of

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shirt. These intrepid youngsters actually sleep with bombs under their pillows and concealed in their clothing. They do not threaten or abuse nor talk in loud terms denouncing their captors and hurling defiance at the English. They slip about like veritable shadows and do their work in the most unexpected places and at the most unlooked-for times—Van Norden Magazine.

More Value in Their Hats

ONE REASON WHY MILLINER'S BILLS ARE HIGH.

The Makings of a Fine Hat May Cost $100 Against $15 Forty Years Ago — $900 Worth of Hats in a Season Not Extravagant, Declares the Milliner.

As a general thing when starting out to point a moral and adorn a tale concerning woman's increasing extravagance in dress, critics refer to her millinery bills. In some respects this is logical enough. Nowadays a woman's hat is apt to be the most conspicuous feature of any toilet which includes a hat. The hat certainly comes in for a lot of hard wear, a point which is usually overlooked by the critics and which explains in part why woman's hat bills have mounted steadily with the years, a modern, fashionable New York woman's yearly account at her milliner's being from four to six times as large as it would have been forty or fifty years ago.

This estimate is given by a Fifth avenue milliner whose clientele includes mostly women very well informed as to the value of materials and not at all inclined to throw money away. New York women who have generations of wealth back of them, says this milliner, are not given to spending money recklessly. Therefore, the increase in millinery bills, so far as the millinery department of this particular establishment is concerned, "is not due to fancy price.

Nor does the manager admit that women pay more for materials now than formerly, confining the question to the last half century in America, although it is perfectly true, she says, that relatively the increase in millinery bills is larger than in any other feature of a well dressed woman's wardrobe.

"Some materials are cheaper now than they used to be," she explained, "or, rather, cheaper qualities are produced which do very well for millinery purposes, supposing the customer wants to bring the price of the hat down. There is velvet, for instance.

"Twenty-five years ago you could not buy nice looking velvet for a couple of dollars a yard. A velvet cloak was made out of $20 a yard velvet as a general thing, and hat velvet cost in proportion. A large toque made entirely of velvet pleated and trimmed with wings could not then have been bought for $12, because it takes about two yards of velvet to make such a hat, whereas this season we are selling toques of that description every day for that price.

"We also have hats for $100 each and more. Now, $100 sounds like a pretty steep price for a hat, and men and women too fond of jumping at conclusions, are apt to throw up their hands and exclaim: 'Haven't the prices of millinery gone up fearfully in the last few years!' See what a woman gets for $100."

The hat the milliner turned around on her hand was perhaps twenty-four inches in diameter, the foundation partly of mauve silk beaver and silk velvet of the same color, and the trimming included four superb ostrich plumes shading from deep to pale mauve melting into pale pink at the tips. Unquestionably the dyeing of these plumes was a work of art, and works of art always fetch big prices.

"Almost a duplicate of this hat," the milliner continued, "made of several shades of gray, the plumes shading into claret color at the ends, was ordered yesterday by a lady who bought her wedding hats here 35 years ago. She was speaking of the changes in style since then.

"At that time hats were very small mostly and a bow with a bit of fancy lace for best bonnets and without the lace for street turbans, or a stiff wing or a cluster of three small ostrich tips, if a woman was quite extravagant, constituted the trimming. The best bonnet of the lady of whom I am speaking, was a tiny velvet affair with tulle strings crossing on the back, and tied at one side in front, and trimmed with a bunch of pink roses. This was what she wore when only 18.

"Now at 53 she is wearing very large hats for dress occasions, and tremendously becoming, too, they are. The price of her grey hat is $95. The little bonnet with tulle strings cost $15, and of the two the grey is the cheaper.

"Twenty years ago, to quote average prices, women paid $20 for a best hat, where now they pay $50, getting just as good value now as then, because getting far more costly materials.

"This hat," taking a large, pure white hat from a case, "retails for $75." Inside and outside the hat was of heavy white satin stretched perfectly plain, and the trimming consisted only of three willow plumes of unusual width, the strands being from eight to ten inches long. "Probably there is not one woman in twenty," the milliner said, "who is aware that every strand in these feathers is lengthened with a shorter strand knotted on by hand so skillfully that the joint can't be detected. Most women think, if they think at all about it, that feathers of that width can be plucked from an ostrich as easily as you please. Counting alone the cost of labor, think of the value of these three plumes compared with three ordinary ostrich feathers, on which, by the way, the profit to the retailer would be far more.

"Not in many years, to speak within my own experience, have hat trimmings been so rich and expensive as those now used, and never have I found women, both young and old, making less fuss about prices, proving that they recognize good values.

"The other day a customer bought a felt toque trimmed with a large bow and wing, a stylish little hat for the promenade, and wore it away. Back she came the next day and asked to have a white aigrette put on it.

"Now once upon a time and aigrette meant a comparatively small ornament and the price was modest. This season's aigrettes are very different affairs—stiffer, thicker, longer, some measuring nearly three-quarters of a yard, and they cost proportionately. The price of the toque without the aigrette was $15. The price of the aigrette the customer selected to have added to the toque was $21.

"Here is another example."

The example referred to was an enormous plain black velvet hat, trimmed only with a white aigrette which to the unlearned in such matters looked like two or three dozen aigrettes combined and from end to end must have measured a yard at least.

"The price of this aigrette," the milliner said, "is $50. The hat complete is $75, and it is cheap at the price.

"I sent home yesterday a large $30 hat made to order, which seemed to be very satisfactory to the customer. This morning she wore it in to ask me to have a band of metal trimming, mostly gold, put around the crown. Her friends thought the hat too plain, she said. That band of gold will add $9 to the cost, it being of finest workmanship and materials. Forty years ago most likely these same materials would have cost a third more than they do now.

"And forty years ago a woman needed fewer hats than in these days, when millinery must match costumes and when the opportunities for wearing a hat are ten times as many.

"A few years ago there was a good deal of talk about getting women to go without hats to restaurants after the play and milliners in general wondered if a sharp cutting down in the number of dress hats ordered was not likely to follow. Well, nothing of the kind happened. New York women with not many exceptions prefer to wear a hat when in a public restaurant either to dine or later in the evening unless the occasion is a special affair, and, of course, at all afternoon entertainments whether at a public hall or in a private house women wear hats.

"They also keep their hats on at luncheon no matter where they lunch, all of which means that fashionable New York women need a good many hats to take them presentably through the season. The tendency just now is to wear comparatively small hats simply but smartly trimmed for shopping and walking and very large, elaborately-trimmed hats for afternoon and evening. This makes two quite different assortments of hats necessary for the well dressed woman.

"I recollect very well the time when a customer would come in and say 'I'm going to the theatre Monday night and I must have a new bonnet.' That was a good many years ago, when going to the theatre was quite an event and there were few supper parties in restaurants. No wonder millinery bills were so much smaller then and women bought one hat at a time instead of ordering twelve at once, as did the day before yesterday a Canadian lady who is in New York on a shopping trip.

"So far this season the millinery bill of one of our New York customers is $900. This lady, to give an example of how New York women buy hats, purchased in one day three $100 hats. We had just opened our fall importations and she liked all of the three so much that she had them all sent home.

"A week later she phoned for four or five less expensive hats to be sent to her house on approval. This was done and she kept three of the hats. The other day she phoned again to have three or four walking hats sent up on approval. I sent four. Not hearing from her the next day, I asked her over the phone if I should send for the hats and did she care to keep any of them.

"I want them all," she answered.

"Before the end of the winter her bill will go considerably beyond $900, which sum very many women consider very moderate for one season's millinery.

"Hats which include a lot of hard work and expensive ornaments, besides plumes and fur bands of the finest quality and cost nearer $200 than $100, are among the later importations, and one or two such added to a bill soon jumps it up.

"Another thing: Thirty-five years ago when the customer referred to bought her wedding hats there were only about ten models from which to choose and customers had less temptation to buy or to discard a hat when it was not becoming and try another. If none of the ten was greatly to her fancy naturally a woman was not eager to pay an extravagant price for a hat.

"Today our customers have from 100 to 200 models from which to choose, therefore there is no possible chance of any not finding something becoming; and there is this to be said for the New York woman: no price is too high to pay in her estimation for a really becoming hat."

The Unexpected Guest



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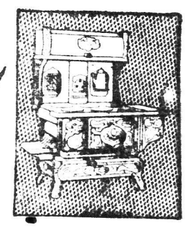
The Pandora might truly be named "the range with a piano finish," for the smoothness, lustre and brilliancy of the new burnished surface rivals the finish of a high-class piano.

This new burnished surface polishes quickly and requires about one-third the black lead necessary for the rather rough surface of ordinary ranges.

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In Kulu, India, it is possible to get a climate suitable to all conditions of men and their many diseases by moving up or down the valley only a few miles, and there are places where hot sulphur and mineral baths can be had, all free to the world, where one can undergo a "cure" under one's own conditions. For sport there are bears, black and brown, panthers, ibex and tahr (wild goats), burrhel (wild sheep), barking deer, musk deer, six kinds of pheasants, three kinds of partridges, wild duck, woodcock and snipe, so that the sportsman can have shooting practically all the year round. Living is cheap, too, and it is possible for a man with a very limited income to have a winter residence at 4,000 feet, a house in which to spend the rainy season at 7,000 feet, and tents to camp about for sport on the mountains during April, May and June and from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1. Where else on earth could a man keen on sport find such a country?—Wide World Magazine.

A Friend of the Policeman.

Continually on their feet, the "Peelers" are invariably troubled with corns and bunions—but not for long, because they know of a quick cure, Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours; try "Putnam's."

OLD NEGROES AND SLAVERY.

I have frequently met and talked with old men of my race who have grown up in slavery. It is difficult for these old men to express all that they feel. Occasionally however, they will utter some quaint, humorous turn of expression in which there is a serious thought underneath.

One old farmer who owns a thousand acres of land not far from Tuskegee said: "We's jes' so ign't out neah, we don' see no diff'rence 'twe'n freedom an' slav'ry, 'cept den we's workin' fer someone else, and now we's workin' fer oursel's."

Some time ago an old colored man who has lived for a number of years near the Tuskegee Institute, in talking about his experience since freedom, remarked that the greatest difference he had found between slavery and fredom was that in the days of slavery his master had to think for him, but since he had been free he had to think and plan for himself.

At another time out in Kansas I met an old colored woman who had left her home in Tennessee directly after the war and settled with a large number of other colored people in what is called "Tennessee Town," now a suburb of Topeka, Kan. In talking with her about her experiences in freedom and in slavery, I asked her if she did not sometimes feel as if she would not like to go back to the old days and live as she had lived on the plantation.

"Sometimes," she replied, "I feel as I'd like to go back and see my old massa and missus"—she hesitated a moment and then added, "but they sold my baby down south."

Aside from the slave songs very little has come down to us from slavery days that shows how slavery looked to the masses of the people.—Booker T. Washington, in the Outlook.

Great Britain's Appalling Social Problem and One of the Remedies

[FROM THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS.]

Few signs of present and recent times are more hopeful—or more significant—than the changed attitude of society to its great social and economical problems. The spirit of the past to almost all of these was one of acquiescent or of regretful apathy. Religion taught men to do their duty in "that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them," and too strenuous effort to improve that condition was regarded as almost impious—as a wicked rebellion against the will and wish of Divine Providence. When plague or famine or war decimated a people it found the same attitude of callous or Christian resignation. Such evils were thought to be inevitable, and that which could not be cured must perforce be endured. When protest boiled up from the masses of the afflicted it was repressed by the strong hand of constituted authority, for any disturbance of the social stratification, any struggle of the under dog, was regarded as a menace to the established and divinely appointed order of things, the maintenance of which was the chief aim and work of entrenched prerogative.

Not alone in government, but in law, in medicine, in industry and in science, the same spirit was manifested. Often, instead of apathy, active hostility rewarded the attempts of those misguided enthusiasts who sought to improve conditions defective and intolerable. The men to whom the world today acknowledges its greatest debts, the men who carried farthest and bore highest the torch of truth and progress, were often in their own time assailed and reviled, misunderstood, belittled, and defamed. Till within the present century mankind, like Jerusalem of old had stoned its prophets—not alone its moral, but its sociological, economic, and industrial prophets—and slain such as were sent to her.

But today, and for years back, a new spirit has informed men—a spirit of inquiry, of question, of challenge, of hope. We today deny that many of society's worst evils are irremediable. More, we assert that most of these evils are like the Great White Plague, "communicable, curable, preventable," and are resolutely setting ourselves to find solutions to age-old social and economic problems.

Nowhere is this changed spirit and attitude more noticeable than in the activities of government. Contrast the questions that are today occupying the minds of public men with those that busied the last generation. Then statesmen were speculating on the hazardous wisdom of granting to its citizens their elementary rights, and of taking the taxes from off its people's food. These were notable innovations from a government's traditional occupations, the most commendable of which was the waging of wars of national spoliation, or the making of dynastic alliances for national aggrandizement. Men were still to be found who talked gravely of the divine right of kings. The colonies, and those who lived therein, were spoken of as the fief, appanage and personal possession of those so blessed to be born in Britain.

It is only when the burning questions today agitating free peoples are contrasted with those of a few decades past that the tremendous change can be appreciated. The twentieth century sees civilization confronting its issues, not only in a new spirit, but issues wholly new. Provision for the old and the poor, help for the unfortunate and the suffering, the study and prevention of disease and poverty and crime, the adjustment of taxation equitably on all classes of society, women suffrage, the compelling of unearned increments to contribute their just share to the national upkeep, the securing to every citizen of a chance to own land—these are among the important topics concerning which governments are thinking and acting. The alignment has long ceased to be dynastic; it is now sociological.

In the older European civilizations many of these questions have been thrust up to governments by the centrifugal social forces that concentrate population in the big cities. Whether they would or not, something must be done when, as in England, four-fifths of the people live in towns, where, in one winter, there were 645,000 unemployed, and where public and private charity spent $150,000,000 in an only partially successful effort to relieve destitution. Today, according to Keir Hardie, the British labor leader, the conditions are even worse. He is authority for the statement that there are 2,250,000 men in England who want work and cannot get a job. On these depend 3,750,000 women and children—6,000,000 dependants out of a total population of 34,000,000! Recently Mr. Frank Smith, of the London county council, stated that 150,000 people in that city were actually suffering from hunger, or slowly starving to death!

All the big British cities reveal similar conditions. Manchester, the great centre of the cotton industry, had so many workers idle that they started a long march to London. Many of these industrial pilgrims had no shoes, and their clothing was threadbare. Some dropped out of the ranks from hunger-exhaustion, and others wept as they marched. Only four men found work in a week. The rest went to swell London's idle army.

English engineering trades unions, composed of the highest class of labor, report one-eighth of their membership as in need of work. More than 15,000 skilled shipbuilders are idle. Glasgow, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh—each present distinctive features of the same appalling condition, but all tell, in different terms, the same story—individual tragedies of destitution that in their staggering aggregate form a national menace.

But we of the present day and age are at least thus much in advance of our predecessors, that we recognize the enormity of the problem, and its necessity for courageous and radical action. Today magazines are discussing the possibility of abolishing poverty. Just as ten years since they discussed the now proved possibility of abolishing tuberculosis. There is a growing recognition, on the part of all, of a real responsibility, personal, municipal and national, for those who either had no opportunity, or who have been worsted in the battle of life. Society has no right to demand that the poor shall meet, single-handed, adverse conditions with which ordinary average human beings cannot cope. The ills that aforetime were comfortably ascribed to original sin and total depravity, to immorality and drink, are now known to be due to social maladjustment, and to the remedying of this evil, men are every month more fully pledging themselves.

The problem is not merely of British or imperial importance. It touches Canada almost as vitally, for it is to the Dominion that Britain is looking, by way of emigration, for relief. Nor is it Britain alone that is doing this. It was recently announced that 20,000 poor Germans will be located in colonies in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they will earn farms by their credit being given them for living expenses, implements and buildings until they are self-supporting. In Britain there has recently ben much discussion along the same line. Earl Stanhope, who a year ago visited Canada, and made extensive and accurate research into this, among other important social and imperial questions, strongly advocates this idea. It is altogether likely that in the near future organized action will be taken to carry plans based on this idea into effect, for, from different angles of approach, statesmen, philanthropists and economists are rapidly coming to the agreement that in some such scheme lies the amelioration, if not the solution, of civilization's greatest problem. Not alone social reformers, but the general public, have come to the conclusion that the poor cannot, with safety to the nation, be crowded out of the open country where their fathers tilled the soil, and huddled together in crowded and often disease-rotted tenements to breed and fester in grime and crime. A remedy must be found, and intelligent colonization—the removal of the destitute, but potentially efficient, member of society to a prepared environment affording financial and human opportunity—is the best answer thought of mankind can yet give to the problem. It is such a scheme which, after an exhaustive and impartial survey of the facts, is advocated in "The Sowing," Mr. Emerson Hough's new book.

Canada will, of course, have something to say as to the conditions upon which she will admit those to whom she offers hope and opportunity. These conditions will be just, both to Canada, to Britain, and to humanity. Being primarily Britain's problem, the bulk, if not all, of the cost would be borne by the British Government. Various public utterances make it plain that any property devised, efficiently administered and amply financed scheme for this purpose would receive sympathetic assistance from the Dominion and provincial authorities, and if, as is not unlikely, the matter were dealt with directly by the British Government as part of its social programme, the Canadian Parliament and legislature might be relied on for cordial co-operation.

An important feature of any scheme worked out in Canada would be that it would increase the Dominion's agricultural labor reserve. Every recent harvest has seen the farm labor problem becoming more acute, and each succeeding year will see aggravation of that problem. If, along the new eastern clay belt lands of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk, there could be established thousands of small cultivators to whom three months' work in the harvest and threshing seasons would be a boon, it would be a most valuable addition to the small army of new homesteaders, on whom, with the excursions brought in by the railway companies, the farmers of Western Canada have to rely for their help in the rush season.

YIELDS $1,500 AN ACRE

Market Gardening in France—Intensive Cultivation—Four to Seven Crops.

If we would live by gardening we must study the ways of gardening. It was a shrewd old English farmer who used to say to his sons, "Put the horse to, and let us drive round and see what other people are after."

The French market gardeners about Paris are the most skilful growers in the world—except the Chinese—and the average garden of an acre or two "tilled to the eyebrows," as they say, shows the following returns, given by our consuls and businessmen interested in the matter:

"There are, of course, exceptions, where the total income from one acre is $6,000 a year, but as a usual thing the gardens yield but $1,500 to the acre, and the average annual profit of the gardener is not over a thousand dollars."

How many ministers and college professors and teachers and small shopkeepers, artists and literary folk are there making a healthy living and putting a thousand dollads a year in the bank besides?

Paris' Market Gardens.

The common French gardener makes this by intensive gardening. True, he begins with certain advantages. For generations before him his family have been gardeners, and the instinct for the best methods run in the blood. Within a ten-mile circuit of Paris are 2,000 market gardens, models of care and culture, some of which have been held by the same families for 200 years. These gardens are not large; the largest is said to be not more than four acres, common gardens are not more than two acres, and not the smallest profits are taken from plots of a quarter acre, tilled with the finest care.

Their very name, the marais gardens, comes from the marais or marshes of the Seine, which were drained four generations ago to get at their rich black soil. These plots are tucked away in angles of the old fortifications, or backed by the city walls, which protected them from north and east winds. Or else the garden has its own walls, eight to fifteen feet high on the north and east sides, giving a climate of its own.

Old gardens dating from Louis Philippe's time and before have hollow brick walls with heated flues to force winter fruit on trees trained against them. A border two and a half feet wide along these walls will yield more fruit of the finest quality than we commonly take from half an acre of orchard. In winter leanto or span-roof shelters of glazed sash protect the black Hamburg and chasselas grapes, or the peaches, red and perfumed, which weigh ten ounces apiece. By May these glass houses can be taken down and the trees rest and grow strong in the open air all summer.

Four to Seven Crops.

The skilled French or Belgian gardener takes four to seven crops in a season from the same dead rich soil. There is no magic in it. The maraicher, or marsh gardener, turns over the old mushroom beds of the season before, forks them up roughly so that the air works among the clods freely to carry off the acrid gases of decomposition, "to sweeten the soil," as he says. In a few days it grows powdery, and is beaten and raked to a level, and three to nine inches of fine soil, not too fine, are sifted over it to make the seed bed.

Then radish seed, turnips or carrots of the small, tender, quick-growing sorts are thinly sown and pressed gently into the earth. On this same bed 25 lettuce plants with leaves the size of a half dollar are set out, very likely with four or five cauliflowers under the same glass. In the rich, warm soil, with plenty of water, the plants have nothing to do but to grow as fast as possible and get out of each other's way in succession.

The radishes are fit to pull in three weeks, the turnips and carrots in five to six weeks, the lettuce being headed and cut a fortnight before. Then the cauliflowers have room to spread, with a melon vine or a cucumber in the middle to riot over the whole three by four feet inclosed, when the cauliflower heads are set out again in the open field.

Mr. Herman Dying of Stone in the Bladder

GIN PILLS PASSED THE STONE.

513 James Street, Hamilton.

"Four years ago I was taken down with what the doctors called Inflammation of the Bladder—intense pains in the back and loins, great pain and difficulty in urinating. The pain was greatest in the region of the bladder, and the attacks, which became more frequent, amounted to unbearable agony, and I became so weak that I could not walk across the floor. Doctors could do nothing to help me. My wife read in the paper about Gin Pills and sent for a box.

From the very first I felt that Gin Pills were doing me good. The pain was relieved at once, and the attacks were less frequent. In six weeks the Stone in the Bladder came away and the pain stopped entirely. I have had no return of the trouble and have not lost a day's work on account of it. I cannot express myself strong enough when I speak of what Gin Pills have done for me. When I remember how I suffered, and how now I am healthy and well and strong and able to do a full day's work, I feel I should speak and tell other sufferers of my experience and of the wonderful merits of Gin Pills."

JOHN HERMAN.

You don't have to buy Gin Pills to test them. Simply write the National Drug and Chemical Company (Department G), Toronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. When you have used the sample and feel that at last you have found the remedy that will do you good—then buy Gin Pills at your dealer's—50c a box, 6 for $2 50. Remember, please, that Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee of a cure or your money back. And this guarantee is backed by the largest wholesale drug house in Canada, who will take your unsupported word if you want your money refunded.

LADY ST. HELIER'S MEMOIRS; A HOSTESS OF GENIUS

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

All London went to Lady Jeune's parties—to use Lady St. Helier's earlier and better-known title. Herself belonging to the old-fashioned class with connections throughout the peerage, she was one of the first west end hostesses to welcome the "social revolution" when "the world began to realize the enormous crowd of brilliant men and women who had hitherto lived unrecognized and unappreciated at their very gates. In her early days Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, was the representative of his profession who wandered beyond the social boundaries of his brethren. A new spirit of the times was abroad, and she was among the first to welcome it. "It seemed somewhat audacious," she writes, "when society was more or less in the melting pot to attempt to get the very different elements simmering on the top to meet." Society came out of curiosity, and so too, possibly, did the persons society came to see. Everyone except those of the upper world was supposed to be remarkable in some way or other. Into this novel and interesting Agora (like the Ideal Inn that one dreams about), with its electric atmosphere and its endless possibilities for the comic spirit, the gifted hostess gives us far too fleeting glimpses. The magnificent self-control of a strong High Churchman in contact with an outspoken Socialist or irreverent Agnostic, how nearly every Sunday through the season Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Lord Longford met at her house and each time were gravely introduced to each other, how Lord Justice Mathews and Colonel Sanderson met under critical circumstances and talked of the weather, how Mr. Whistler always arrived late and made excuses none of them true—of which he was perfectly conscious and also of the fact that his hostess knew that they were not—how the Princess Christian and Lord Beaconsfield were among her guests at dinner one night, and how Lady Jeune was accused of having the House of Commons counted out early that night so as many of the members appeared at her evening party, and how Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Mr. Arthur Roberts once performed a visit to a dentist and the extraction of two large teeth in her drawing-room—these are some of the glimpses. Her story that opens the most amazing vista of London's stupendous hospitality is about Sir William Harcourt dining out for a whole week ahead of his engagements and only learning his mistake on the last night when he found his host and hostess alone. One wonders if there is any other city in the world where such a thing is possible. Another bad mistake that passed off harmlessly on the perfect and unceasing machinery of London social life was the arrival at Lady Jeune's of a lady "of the highest possible rank" and an undescribed gentleman a week earlier than the day of invitation. Neither of them, Lady Jeune says with pardonable triumph, discovered their mistake.

Eminent persons throng the pages of this book. By some extraordinary social gift (of the charming mechanics of which we get some light hints throughout the letters written to her by her friends) Lady Jeune seems to have been able not only to secure her various lions of her parties but to make friends of them for life. The most unpromising starts were turned to advantage. Her acquaintance with Buckstone began through her party being publicly rebuked by the actor from the stage for talking during the play. Cecil Rhodes was introduced to her at Lady Burdett-Coutts's, and took her down to dinner, where he devoted nearly the whole of his evening to his hostess, but at the end he became penitent and became an habitue of Lady Jeune's house. He went with Lady Jeune and a young girl to see "The Gay Lord Quex," and after the play was over sat with Lady Jeune in the corridor attacking her as to the propriety of the taking of a young girl to such a play until the manager asked them to leave the theatre. Carlyle came into her circle through her aunt, Lady Ashburton, and he became Godfather to her daughter. Browning, who "spoke louder and with greater persistency than anyone I have ever come across in my life," at one time used to call every Sunday afternoon. A very curious picture is given of an afternoon at the Dean of Westminster's, when Queen Victoria met there two eminent men. The Queen had expressed a wish to meet some of the most distinguished men of the day in an informal manner. The party was a very small and a very select one, and Carlyle was in a good humor and in a very loquacious and communicative vein. He treated the Queen like an ordinary mortal. He did not wait for her to begin the conversation. He talked incessantly to her on the subject that was uppermost in his mind, and sat down in her presence without being told to do so, and continued to talk to her during the greater part of her visit. As she arose to leave and passed the remaining guests who were making their obeisance, she turned to Mr. Browning, who had not been able to get in a word during the whole afternoon, and said, "What an extraordinary man Mr. Carlyle is! I have never met him before." Tennyson also could not conceal his human nature from the lady. The first meeting happened when Tennyson and the Stanleys were coming down to Naworth. Tennyson "was very restless, and gave vent to ejaculatory exclamations to the effect that he was not at all comfortable." (Other biographers have given us hints of the sort of ejaculatory exclamations that were Tennyson's when he was not at all comfortable.) He had swallowed at breakfast a large quantity of very hot bread and milk, and so had burned his mouth. "During the whole of his visit he repeatedly explained to us the cures which he had taken and the processes by which the discomfort from which he was suffering was being overcome." At Lord Tennyson's house in Eaton Square Henschel sang "When Henschel finished the song there was a pause and Lord Tennyson drew his handkerchief out of his pocket and put it to his face. This was interpreted as an evidence of how much he was moved by what he had just heard, and simultaneously nearly the whole audience got out their pocket handkerchiefs in affectionate imitation of the poet." I must have been a singularly affecting sight.

Lady St. Helier permits herself proper freedom when writing about those who are dead, but with the living she is discreet to a fault. That is the only fault of the book.

J. B.

The Making Over of Russia

PREMIER STOLYPIN EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

His Purpose to Develop a System of Small Land Owners—Good Progress Already Made — Drunkenness Decreasing—The New Russia He Sees.

Prime Minister Stolypin has given an outspoken interview to his friend, the editor of the Volga, which is furnishing the text for much discussion. It is the first conversational setting that the prime minister has given to his policy in his three years of power, and it is published at a notable time.

The elections in the three leading cities of Russia have made it clear that the substantial and usually conservative classes of the population desire strongly that the Duma should be strengthened as a factor in the Czar's political system. In Moscow the first "curia," the division of highest taxed voters comprising the merchants of the first guild, the leading bankers, lawyers and doctors, elected a Constitutional Democrat by a large majority, and this is taken as a conclusive verdict against reaction. It is after these elections that Mr. Stolypin speaks.

He compares the press of the interior—the Volga is published at Saratoff, where Mr. Stolypin was governor until he was summoned to be minister of the interior—with the St. Petersburg political organs, to the detriment of the latter.

"How much time do the papers here waste in fruitless dispute as to whether we have an autocracy or a constitution!" he says. "As if the word mattered or as if it were incredible that the establishment of the Duma should be a natural development of the traditions of the Russian people. Another defect of the press of the capital is its attempt to picture the country as having fallen into pessimism and depression; in our great provinces it is the revival of confidence that is the dominant note. There the healthy optimism is founded chiefly on the land reform.

"Before all we have to create the citizen, the land-holding peasant, and then citizenship will establish itself in Russia. The reverse process has usually been preached to us. The task of placing a great population of small farmers on the land, who are the most reliable support of any state and of civilized life, will be carried through to a finish by the Government.

"Hitherto the brightest career that a peasant could make was to become the village money lender. Now with the introduction of individual ownership of the land he can be the smith of his own fortune.

"Already nineteen million acres of land has been turned over to the individual ownership of the occupiers who have left their communes. The Government was warned that the army of land surveyors and dividers needed to introduce the new system would prove the instruments of revolutionary propaganda. These fears were unfounded, for these young people have done their work with enthusiasm.

"Gradually Russia will be overspread with a net of small or moderate land owners. Great estates will probably gradually diminish and on them grow up an independent agricultural population.

"We have now got to reform the local self-government. We must assimilate our system to that of other well-ordered states. The smallest unit is the village council, which, besides its internal concerns, has duties to the state—its arrangement for police service and for its contribution of young men to the army.

"No country can decentralize its system absolutely or divide the Government duties entirely from its local administration. In France there are the subjects and in Germany the land councillors as connecting links between the self-governing bodies and the national administration.

"Under our project for reforming the Zemstvos, the elective councils of occupiers of land, they will no longer be based on social classes of electors. The hitherto existing order of landlords will recognize that the farmer is after all the most important element in maintaining the stability of the empire. We must look to the good farmer as to the bright lamp that spreads life-giving light wide around.

"I tell you that the optimism of the provinces where these reforms are understood does not find sufficient echo in the capital. Even this year's extraordinary harvest has not changed the mood of our ineradicable pessimists.

"The revenue from the alcohol monopoly has declined this year by several million rubles. That is a feature to be welcomed as an unmistable sign of the decrease of drunkenness. I know that on the Volga provinces the temperance campaign has left a marked influence. The kopeks that used to go on vodka are often now saved up to make a deposit for land purchase.

"You have just got a new university in Saratoff. Do you know that there was great pressure put on the Government not to know your university to be founded? We were told that it would be a centre of disturbance. I answered that our disturbances had sprung mostly from the people of foreign origin.

"In Saratoff that element is weak In the newspaper of a university town your duty is: 'Make our youth patriotic by every means that you know. Develop in them the feeling of healthy enlightened patriotism!' I was recently in Scandinavia. How pleasant it was to see the youth there marching proudly with their national flags past the foreign tourists."

Mr. Stolypin's concluding words were:

"And so our next task is strengthening the lower levels of the people. There are more than a hundred million of them. When the roots of the state are strong and healthy, then you may rest assured the word of the Russian Government will have quite another sound before Europe and the whole world.

"Work founded on common, mutual trust—that is the motto for all us Russians! Give the state twenty years of internal and external peace and you will never recognize the Russia that we know now."

DEEP-SEA RIVERS.

The bottom currents of seas and oceans, such as those which possibly bring amber to our shores, are strangely disposed. The Seigneur of Sark some fifty years ago was shipwrecked in his yacht near the Island of Guernsey. He lost, among other things, a well-fastened, strongly-made chest, containing silver plate. It was found a year later in deep water off the coast of Norway, and restored to him.

In the really deep sea, over 1,000 fathoms down, there are well-marked broad currents which may be described as rivers of very cold water (only four degrees or so above freezing point). They flow along the deep-sea bottom and are sharply marked off from the warmer waters above and to the side. Their inhabitants are different from those of the warmer water. They are due to the melting of the polar ice, the cold water so formed sinking at once owing to its greater density below the warmer water of the surface currents. These deep current originate in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions.—Sir Ray Lankester, in the London Telegraph.

STUTTERING STAMMERING



DR. E. L. RIVENBURGH.

Proprietor Toronto Institute and Sanatorium, 595 Spadina avenue. Institute for the treatment of stuttering, stammering, hesitancy, lisping, suction and exhaustion of the breath, and all forms of speech impediments. Read following testimonial:

276 North Lisgar Street,
Toronto, Sept. 17, 1909

Dr. Rivenburgh:

Dear Sir.—Just a line to let you know what a great benefit I have derived from your excellent course. I may say that a person in conversation with me now would never imagine that I ever stuttered, and I owe my present condition wholly to your instructions. I sincerely believe that any person, no matter how badly afflicted, may be cured in a very short time if they will but follow your instructions, and I will certainly recommend you to any stammerer that I may come in contact with.

N. J. NEILSON.

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Treating Nerves and Mental Affliction. Best of city references and indorsements from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Call and see what I can do for you.

Patients coming from a distance may secure rooming accommodation in Sanatorium.

Write for names of those who have been cured.

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This is the scientific reason why **OXO is invaluable to all sportsmen and athletes.**

Nothing can take the place of OXO because nothing else is so good.

In Great Britain, where OXO is so well known, oarsmen, runners, walkers, swimmers and whole football teams train on OXO and use it whenever possible during their contests.

OXO has just been introduced into this country and **Canadian athletes can now profit** from the strength and stamina which it gives.



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HOW TO RECEIVE ADVICE.

More wisdom is required in taking than in giving advice. It should seldom be taken whole. The great thing, as we believe, is to take none which is out of character. To do so is to regret it. If we are naturally slow of decision, we shall be hurried into promptness at our peril. If we are by nature placable and polite, we must not take advice to be arbitrary even in the best cause. If we are impulsive, we should take counsel with a man of the same temperament and stronger mind; but not with the phlegmatic, though he be the wisest slow-coach on earth. We all know our own defects, and if we are decent people at all our moral constitution has set up certain compensations. To disturb these is to court failure. So far as the isolated act is concerned, rashly accepted advice may be good enough—and successful enough—but how are we to go on? We have started on a course which is out of character, and we shall stumble until we get back into our stride.—London Spectator.

JOB DAY.

Mr. Rockefeller has a holiday all his own. He calls it "Job Day." It was the day he began his career.

"It will be 54 years ago on the 25th of this month that I got my first place," he said. "I had tramped the streets of Cleveland for days and weeks, asking merchants if they had not some use for a boy. I had many refusals; I did not give up. I suppose I should be hunting a job until this very day—no matter if it is Labor Day—if I had not got that job. I always celebrate the day Mr. Tuttle, of Hewett & Tuttle, gave me my chance.

"Boys should not be discouraged if the first job is hard to get. I am still very grateful for my first job, and grateful, too, that I could keep it. And I did keep it for over two years, when I went into business on my own account.—Exchange.

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MIDY

Select Silver

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Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

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"Silver Plate that Wears"

SIR WILFRID LAURIER COMPARES CONSTITUTIONS

Contrasts That of Great Britain With That of United States —Britain's Has the Advantage of Making the Will of the People Directly Felt—Thinks Britain Would Be Better With a Federal System Like That of the United States—An Interesting Study.

Following are extracts from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquent and thoughtful speech recently before the Canadian Women's Club, Montreal, in which he compared the British and American constitutions:

The British constitution is the result of a process of evolution; the application of a few leading principles, supplemented by maxims, rules and precedents—too long to enumerate—which have grown with the ages, determined one at a time, and all tending towards one single object, the government of the people by the people themselves. How true are the words of Tennyson, in my estimation the most English of all the English poets since the days of Shakespeare, when he summarized the benefits of England's free institutions:

You ask me why, tho' ill at ease
Within this region I subsist,
Whose spirits falter in the mist,
And languish for the purple seas.

It is the land that freeman till,
That sober Freedom chose;
The land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will.

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent.

Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees to fullness wrought,
The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to work and spread.

No better definition of the British system has ever been written than is contained in these beautiful lines. During the last century the great American statesman, Daniel Webster, was a visitor in the old city of Quebec. At that time there was a detachment of the British army doing garrison duty in the Gibraltar of the American continent. One evening the ears of Webster were saluted by the tattoo of the English troops, and a thought crossed his mind, which shortly afterwards, in a speech delivered in Congress, he expressed in these words, while speaking of England:

Webster's Tribute.

"On this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they raised their flag against a power, to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared: a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

This beautiful language graphically expresses the power which has been reached by the small island whose modest beginning has just been explained. If today Webster were to speak upon the same subject, if he could gaze upon what we today see with our own eyes, and were he to descant upon the same subject, with what images could he describe the power of England! He could speak of her, not as encircling the globe with her garrisons, but as the centre of a group of daughter nations who have found the adoption and application to themselves of the British constitution not only a charter of liberty, but a closer bond of union with the motherland. Proud as we may be as British subjects of these achievements of a country to which we belong, there is another respect in which, it seems to me, the British subjects can derive still greater pride. The British constitution in another way encircles the globe. It has been carried over the globe not only by British hands, but by the friends and lovers of liberty. During the last century all the nations of the continent of Europe have been convulsed by revolutions in the struggle of the people for liberty, and they found it at last in the application to themselves of the British constitution.

Imitation That Is World-Wide.

France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden—all these countries have adopted, in whole or in part, the British constitution. At all events, those which have not adopted it entire have adopted those two cardinal principles: "No taxation except by the consent of the people, and ministerial responsibility." Nor is that all. These great principles have crossed the farthest oceans, and by them the dormant civilization of the Orient has been quickened to life. Japan has adopted it, and, by doing so, it has jumped at one bound into the highest rank in peace and war; and even the Empire of Turkey itself, the decadent power, the sick man, as Lord Palmerston used to call it, is seeking and may find in the British constitution regeneration. And, ladies and gentlemen, there is one power that has also adopted the British constitution, and it is the most illustrious of all, that is the American Republic.

When the thirteen colonies violently rent themselves from the motherland they paid her the compliment of incorporating in the constitution which they afterwards adopted for themselves, almost in its entirety, with few exceptions, the principles of the constitution of the old country, as far as they could apply them to their new conditions as a republic. I am in honor bound to say that wherever they departed from it they did not improve but rather weakened their condition, and I claim for the constitution of Great Britain that it is more elastic, more practicable, more amenable to the public weal, and, therefore, more democratic than the constitution of the Republic of America. In so far as legislative power is concerned there is absolutely no difference at all; it is the British constitution entire, under different names. They have a Parliament, but the Parliament is called Congress; it is composed of two Houses, not, of course, the Lords and the Commons; there are no Lords in the United States, except the moneyed lords, the moneyed barons, perhaps, but they have the House of Representatives and the Senate. The head of the nation, the President, is elective, and all legislation must be consented to, to be effective, by the House of Representatives, the Senate and the President. This is exactly the same as legislation by the King, the Lords and the Commons.

A Radical Departure.

In so far as the executive power is concerned it is vested in the President, but here arises the first radical departure between the American constitution and the British constitution. There is no ministerial responsibility in the United States. The President is elected for four years, and during those four years he is the head, the executive power; he is absolutely beyond the control of Parliament; the people who have elected him have no control over him, and the Congress, which passes the laws, has no power over him; he is absolutely supreme, and if he does anything wrong in the eyes of the nation there is no force whereby he can be set right. Now, I am very sure in this respect that our constitution is far superior to the American constitution. The American publicists, however, have an answer to this; they tell us that the theory of their constitution is different from ours; that their theory is that the whole scheme of government is divided between three different branchs, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, and that each one is absolutely independent in its own sphere. Well, one has to recognize that this is a bold and noble conception, that every branch of the government should be absolutely independent, and that it can move unchecked within its own sphere. Yet I submit that while this view is spectacular, it is not as practical as our own.

A Striking Contrast.

I understand that in a speech of the kind I am now delivering I must eschew everything which would even approximate to politics, but I do not think I will commit a very grave breach of this rule if I tell you that there was an election in Canada in the year 1896, and there was also one in the United States. It so happened, also, and I will not defend my reference to it, that the result in each country was that the party in office was defeated. Well, in Canada, within three weeks after the verdict of the people had been recorded, a new administration had been called and installed in office, whereas in the United States the verdict was rendered in the first week of November, but the new administration was not installed until four months after. It took four months in the United States, where they have the reputation of being prompt, quick and sharp, to do what we did on this side of the line in three weeks. Now, if the object of the constitution, both in Canada and the United States, is to have a government of the people by the people and for the people, as Lincoln called it, if the object is to have the will of the people carried into effect, everybody must admit that our system of ministerial responsibility is far more effective, more prompt, and far less liable to friction than is the American system. This, I admit, in times of peace, in times of moderation, under ordinary circumstances, where no irritating question is before the people, might not indeed present any very great inconvenience, except that it would, perhaps, jar a little upon the impatience of the victors, but when there is before the people some question which has wrought great excitement, when popular passions have been aroused to a very high pitch, I submit, with all due deference for the opinion of our American friends, that their system is liable to very serious danger.

How Lincoln Was Fettered.

And, here again, I will give you a complete example, perhaps the American publicists would differ with me, but there was a time, I may say, when they might have thought different, and that was after the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. That election had been fought upon the question of slavery. The programme of the Republican party, who carried the election, was a very moderate one; it did not propose to deal with slavery where slavery existed then; but its whole programme was confined to this: that they would not allow any extension of slavery beyond those limits in which it then existed. To such a pitch, however, were the passions aroused at that time that the slavery power in the United States, in the south, to which it was then confined, threatened during the elections that if Abraham Lincoln were elected they would rend the Union, and after the election had taken place they proceeded to put their threat into execution. State after State seceded from the Union. The outgoing President, James Buchanan, was an honest man, but a weak character. He was surrounded by traitors, who took advantage of the last days of the outgoing Government to facilitate the conspiracy of the slave power. The President-elect, Abraham Lincoln, was absolutely powerless to interfere; he was an impotent spectator of this work of destruction, and could not as much as lift a finger to prevent it. I cannot but believe that at that time the American statesmen regretted that they had not the system of ministerial responsibility such as prevailed under the British constitution, under which Abraham Lincoln would have been placed in office in three weeks. And how much blood and treasure would have been saved had Abraham Lincoln been more promptly placed in the position to which the voice of the people had called him! There is another and still more striking example to be found in the period of reconstruction which followed the civil war.

The Reconstruction Issue.

The policy of Congress and the policy of the President on the problem of reconstruction were at total variance. It is no part of my present purpose to consider who was in the right or who was in the wrong, but under the British system the policy of Congress would have easily prevailed. The first vote of want of confidence in the House of Representatives would have at once compelled a change of ministry and forced the policy which Congress had in mind. But, under the system which then existed, the President was in office for four years. He was absolutely free from control, he could baffle the will of Congress, and Congress was absolutely powerless. Again I am led to believe that the leaders of Congress at that time—Sumner, Stephens and Wade—more than once regretted that the fathers had not adopted the British system, which would have made it so easy for Congress to carry out that policy.

British Constitution More Practical.

As it is, discord almost akin to civil war resulted from the difference between Congress and the President. At last Congress resorted to the extreme process of impeachment against Johnson. The impeachment could not carry; it was defeated even by some of the best thinkers among the leaders of the Republican party, because it was felt that Johnson had committed no mistake, but was exercising the very powers invested in him by the American constitution; he was acting according to his own light, and, therefore, if blame there was, the blame was with the system. In this respect, I think, we British subjects can claim that our monarchial constitution is more practicable than the Republican constitution of the United States. (Applause.) There is, however, one particular in which, I think, the American constitution is superior to our own. I should not say our own constitution, because in our Canadian constitution we have the best of both the British and American; but there is a particular as to which the American constitution, in my humble judgment, is superior to the British; the American constitution is a federative union, whereas the constitution of the United Kingdom is a legislative union.

No Federative Principle.

We understand by federative union a union of state entities, each one endowed with a legislative power to deal with local questions, and a central Government embracing and legislating for, the whole, on questions which affect the whole. Perhaps at the first glance someone may think that a constitution in which there is a division of legislation has not the element of strength in the more compact legislative union. To this I would say that the experience of the world goes to show, rather, that a federative union is the most potent instrument of government to unite communities which have been heretofore divided either by ethnical differences, geographical distances or historic developments; and I would go farther, and say that the federative system is a counterpoise to the danger of over-centralization in a not perfectly homogeneous community spread over a large territory. The Americans adopted a federative union, and in doing this I believe they built better than they knew, because its adoption was more a matter of necessity than of choice. It is a matter of history that after the war of the revolution there was, in the emancipated colonies, a disinclination to unite under a single strong Government. They preferred to keep up among themselves the loose ties which had been hastily patched up at the commencement of the war, and it was only through the efforts of the best minds of that day that they at last adopted the union. The American Republic is today so united, so strong, so proud—and so legitimately proud—of its glorious past and of its colossal future that it is almost a matter of surprise that there should have been so much difficulty at the outset to unite it. Such was the case, however, and it is not difficult to comprehend, if we remember the conditions which prevailed at the time of the war of the revolution. The thirteen colonies which separated in 1776 from Great Britain were not identical except in origin and in allegiance. Each one had been granted a separate charter, and each had a separate organization. There was between them very little communication and hardly any commerce. What little commerce there was was simply the ready exchange of rough commodities over the borders of contiguous states. Great Britain forgot her own history, and attempted to tax those colonies against their will, against their consent, and in so doing struck a spark which at once produced a conflagration.

An Overloaded Parliament.

God forbid that I should enter, on this occasion or any other occasion, on anything which might be ever so remotely connected with the question of British politics; but we are all British subjects, we have all the interests of the Empire at heart, and we can look across the water and seek for possible remedies to these momentous problems which come within the range-net, where there might be possible movements, not of actual politics, but in the high realm of speculative thought. There is one thing which always strikes me in the position today of the Parliament of Great Britain. It is understood that it is congested, loaded and overloaded with petty interests and trifling questions. You may have one day in that august assembly—the most august the world has ever seen—a discussion upon the fate of empires, or the destinies of nations, or the highest concerns of war or peace, the following day a debate upon a road ditch in Wales, a loch in the Highlands of Scotland, or a piece of bog in Ireland. The greatest possible problems that ever engaged the anxious attention of legislators and the most petty, trifling interests alternately engage the attention of the same men. There is something in this, it seems to me, not consistent with the sphere of action which ought to be reserved to an Imperial Parliament such as the British Parliament. I would not go further in this direction at present, but perhaps some time or other some federative system dividing legislation with regard to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales may be devised for the United Kingdom.

The Written Constitution.

Ladies and gentlemen, you will ask me: "Is there not a great advantage which the Americans have over us in the fact that theirs is a written and the British an unwritten constitution? For my part I must say that I do not attach very great importance either to one form or the other. Whether it is a written constitution or an unwritten one, after all it is the will of the people which must prevail; and though the Americans have a written constitution, their history shows that it is possible, without changing a word of that constitution, to so vary the spirit of it as to effectively amend it. That is the case in regard to the election of Presidents. By an enactment of the constitution as it was originally framed, and supplemented by the twelfth amendment, the President is elected by what is called the Electoral College. Well, you would suppose it was the intention of the constitution that these electors, selected for that very purpose, great and eminent men, should proceed to the election of a President. Nothing of the kind. They have that task assigned to them, but they are not free agents; they simply have to record the will of the people as it is expressed at the polls. You are all familiar with the manner in which a Presidential election is carried on in these modern days. We had such an election not very long ago, and you heard the people shouting for Taft or for Bryan. On election day we were all looking to see who was elected; was it Taft or was it Bryan? The modern method of selection is this: A convention of each of the two parties, the Republican Convention or the Democratic Convention, selects Taft or Bryan, but the electors do not vote for Taft or Bryan, they vote for Mr. So-and-So and Mr. So-and-So, men whom they do not know and have never seen, but who have been carefully selected by the machine. The original constitution, as contemplated by the fathers, has been completely set aside, and instead of having an election by the Electoral College, we have in reality an election by the popular vote, so that there is not much difference whether the constitution is written or not, it can be arranged tactily.

Justice Wins In the End.

Now, you will ask me, what conclusion is to be drawn from these comparisons? I will answer that question by saying that, barring the fact that the American Union is a federative union, there is no possible doubt in my mind that the British constitution is far superior to the American. But the lines of difference are not very material after all, because the cardinal principle is that the will of the people is the supreme arbiter in one as in the other. It does not follow that public opinion is always in the right, it is very often in the wrong, but the course of history has shown us that both in Great Britain and the United States, under free constitutions, truth and justice may be for some time ignored, and even impeded, but in the end it will prevail. Under those free institutions the triumph of truth and justice is generally of slow growth; it is not as sudden as the conversion of Saul on the road from Jerusalem to Damascus. But I claim that under these free institutions principles have been evolved from time to time which, though at first resisted, have at last been accepted as emanations from truth eternal. I might give you another illustration of what I assert; that in the long run under free institutions, truth and justice, however thwarted, will at last trriumph in the manner in which slavery in the United States has been dealt with.

THE INDIAN FAIR HELD AT MUNCEY

New York Sun Writer Much Impressed By What He Saw.

A writer in the New York Sun, presumably Peter McArthur, thus describes the Muncey-Tecumseh fair in this county:

The Muncey-Tecumseh show gave an excellent opportunity to study the Indian under British rule. As far as could be seen he is being metamorphosed into a passable imitation of a white man.

Judging from the exhibits the Indians on this reservation, who by the way are a remnant of the Six Nations—of the Iroquois and Algonquins—are becoming fairly good farmers. Their pumpkins and squashes are as corpulent as the milk-fed products to be found at the fall fairs of the white men.

Instead of weaving blankets they make log cabin quilts, and it was interesting to find quite recognizable imitations of the Gibson Girl done by young squaws of artistic leanings. By the way, has any squaw appeared in New York yet claiming to be the original Gibson Girl? If not, the vaudeville managers have missed a chance. Several squaws of mail order dressing could easily have been cast for the part.

When the horse race came off at least one of the jockeys rode in a manner which made it evident that the fame of the Tod Sloan seat has reached the red man. As a matter of fact only the children seem to suggest anything of the primitive American. They were elfin, glowing-eyed and full of the joyousness of the wild creatures of the woods. They played about, intent on their own games of hide-and-seek, without paying any attention to the game of playing that they were white men indulged in by their elders.

About the only episode that varied the orderly procedure of this Indian show of white man's products was the stealing of a side of bacon from the refreshment booth by a wolfish-looking Indian dog. He was making a good get-away when noticed, and it was in vain that a rabble of children, white and red, took up the pursuit. He managed, in the language of Artemus Ward, to "rush away to the wilderness to conceal his emotion."

Having taken in the whole show without discovering more than half a dozen baskets that appeared to be local Indian products, the visitors prepared to depart. At the gate they were joined by their former guide.

"Not going, I hope?" he asked, solicitously.

"Yes; we seem to have seen about everything there is to see."

"Did you see the Navajo blanket in the main hall?"

"We did."

"Interesting, isn't it? It was loaned to us by a missionary who got it out west."

"We thought it very interesting. Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

The visitors went their way, resolved to make their future researches regarding the Indian in the pages of Cooper."

RADIUM COSTS $2,500,000 OUNCE

The Price Forty Times What It Was at the Start—Only About a Quarter of a Pound Recovered—Englishmen to Extract Radium.

Once it was possible to buy radium at $2 a milligramme; now the market price is $90 a milligramme, equal to $2,500,000 an ounce.

This was one of the striking statements in a very interesting speech delivered by Sir William Ramsay at the foundation stone laying recently of a new radium factory in Limehouse, an eastern suburb of London. The British Radium Corporation, which is going to extract radium from pitchblende found in the Trenwith mine, Cornwall, is believed to be the first company in the world to attempt the production of the precious mineral on a commercial basis.

A secret process, discovered by Sir William Ramsay himself, who is chief consulting chemist to the corporation, will reduce the period of manufacture from nine months to six or seven weeks. Work in the London factory will start at the end of this year, and meanwhile a plant has been erected at St. Ives, Cornwall, where the pitch blende ore will be crushed so that the material for treatment may be sent up to London in the more portable form of concentrate or high-grade ore. Even in this crude state radium makes its presence felt, and heavy rubber gloves have to be worn by those handling it.

It is one of the romances of science that the material in the old days was regarded by the Cornish miners as a nuisance, for it prevented them from obtaining copper from smelting. For a long time it was cast on the dumps or left underground. Today the comparative value of crude pitchblende ore is far in excess of the gold quartz of Johannesburg or the blue earth of the diamond mines.

At the foundation stone laying ceremony Sir William Ramsay traced the progress of scientific knowledge concerning the new element from the initial experiments of Becquerel to the more definite discoveries of M. and Mme. Curie. He then spoke of that impressive discovery concerning radium—if left alone it gives a quantity of helium, the transmutation into helium taking place spontaneously. Radium, he said, is always changing into helium.

In the early days the only available sources of radium were in Austria. There was some land in Sweden which contained a small quantity of radium, but not in sufficient quantity to repay the cost of extraction.

When the possibilities of the Cornwall mines were first mentioned, Sir William confessed, he discouraged the idea, thinking that the demand would not be great. But things have changed since then. The Royal Society, being very anxious to get radium, tried to get it from Austria, but the Austrian Government placed an embargo on the export of radium and pitchblende.

The Prince of Wales lent his influence to the society's efforts, with the result that the Austrian Government agreed to give it half a ton of pitchblende residues, which was sent to Paris to be worked up. Then King Edward took a great interest in the matter and the Radium Institute was formed by Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh.

The total quantity of radium which has been recovered for scientific use throughout the world is estimated not to exceed a quarter of a pound.

Speaking of the medical uses of radium, Sir William Ramsay said:

"It is known already that the disease rodent ulcer has been cured by radium compounds. It has been tried for cancer, but so far the results are not encouraging. One case treated by radium shows improvement. That is as far as I can go.

"Radium has been found useful in skin diseases. Of course, the whole subject is just at the beginning, and the object of the Radium Institute in London and similar institutes throughout the world will be to investigate the curative power of radium more thoroughly."

Nowhere will the increased output of radium be more appreciated than in the London Hospital, where the total stock is only about 16¼ milligrammes. It looks like a few grains of greyish white sand. In the little apparatus used in the Finsen light process is radium worth $1,000.

The old-fashioned fisher folk of St. Ives, in their picturesque huts of weathered granite, view the coming changes with no friendly eye. It is certain, however, that St. Ives will in the near future become a busy industrial centre, and as the water which passes through the pitchblende ore also possesses curative powers it is quite possible that Cornwall may yet see the erection of hydros for the treatment of certain maladies.

THE FAMOUS CAMPANILE.

Reports from Venice are to the effect that the famous Campanile, which fell a few years ago, is rising from the ruins so rapidly that another year will see it completed as a replica of the former structure. Very little of the old material has been used, since it was found unsuited for the purpose, but as nearly as possible the new Campaile will resemble the old.

This reconstruction of one of the most interesting bell towers of Italy is a matter of congratulation. There were many Venetians who felt that it was unwise to attempt restoration, since the hallowed memories could not be restored, but they are now glad that the work was undertaken. All Italy has contributed to the work, and before long the pigeons will be at home again. The present pigeons are, or are said to be, descendants of the carrier pigeons which centuries ago brought to Venice the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Every traveller in Italy makes it a point to feed these pigeons and be photographed in the act. The Campanile figures in history, in poetry and in story, and its elimination would have been looked upon as nothing less than a world-wide calamity.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss Nellie Horton, of Fort Worth, Texas, has been elected treasurer and secretary of the Farmers' Union of the state.

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This city will have many Diapepsin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever try a little for Indigestion or Gastritis or any other Stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and forever rid yourself of Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

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TWO OF A TRADE

A SHORT STORY

BY AUSTEN SANDERSON, IN THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

[By Austen Sanderson.]

I.

"Go on!" said the housemaid, at the area door.

The young man "from the Matrimonial Insurance Company" shook his head. "It'll come, sooner or later," he declared. "I've known 'undreds of cases, through bein' in the business——"

"But what makes you think me—of all people——"

His eyes met hers. "Ah; it's plain enough," he said.

She laughed scornfully. "What—me face?" she asked. He obliged with the expected denial.

"If you'll overlook the presumption," he said, "I'll be so bold as to say you're a remarkably handsome girl. And a pleasant spoken, sensible girl, too, as I can see—just the sort any man might take a fancy for. That's what I mean when I say it's plain you'll not be long in getting married."

"Well, upon my word——" said the housemaid

"I only wonder you haven't been told it before," he went on moodily. "But they'll come—depend upon it—not in single spies, but in battallons, as the saying is. And when they do, Miss, let me beg of you, as one who's suffered; don't play with 'em—don't lead 'em on merely to cast 'em aside. But you wouldn't; I can see you're too kind-'earted to do a thing like that."

"I cert'nly wouldn't," she said, with a trace of eagerness. "But—excuse me, but I really can't help it—have you been unfortunate in love?"

He sighed. "Ah! it's a sad story," he said, shaking his head. "Two years ago it was, but it might 'ave 'appened yesterday." He sighed again.

"I'm sorry," said the housemaid sympathetically. "I shouldn't have mentioned it. But p'raps one of these days you'll meet someone who'll help you to forget."

"P'raps," he said, brightening suddenly; "though somehow I never thought so till this minute. I believe it's your kind sympathy, if I may say so."

"I'm sure I'm glad if——"

He hesitated. "I suppose, Miss," he said, "you wouldn't take a bit of a walk with me one evening?"

"Well, really, Mr. —— I don't even know your name."

"Courtney, Miss—Reginald Courtney."

She tried "Mrs. Reginald Courtney" and found it good. Also, "Florence Amelia Courtney," sounded better than "Florence Amelia Biggs."

"Well, Mr. Courtney, I'm sure if I could help you in any way——"

"That's a promise. And now," he went on dramatically, "let me learn the name of the fair being who 'as taken pity on me."

"Mr. Courtney," she protested. "Well, there, then—Miss Biggs."

"The only name I shall think of from this minute."

"What things you do say! And what about the other young lady?"

"Well, now, if I hadn't forgotten her! I declare, Miss Biggs, you're a marvel."

She laughed. They exchanged meaning glances.

"Now, Miss Biggs, which evening may I 'ave the great pleasure of seeing you again?"

"Well, there, really, I don't exactly know. You see we're going away the day after tomorrow."

"Going away?"

She nodded. "The colonel always shuts up his town house in the summer, and goes to Scotland. A few of us upper servants are going too, to make the family a bit comfortable. I've never been to his Scotch place yet, but cook says it's awfully wild, and the natives are that uncivilized you can't understand a word they say."

"But ain't he afraid of leaving the house empty——"

"Ah! you may say so; but not he! Perfectly pig-headed, I call it."

"P'raps he knows there's nothing to tempt burglars," observed Mr. Courtney easily.

"Nothing to — my word! You should just see what he has got. The young ladies have often asked him to put it in the bank, but he's that set on his own opinion—why, this year he's persuaded the young ladies to give him what jewellery they're not taking, to put it in the safe with the rest. Nice little haul it'd be for any burglar who happened to pop in. Ugh! talking of it gives me the creeps."

Mr. Courtney was sympathetic. "Don't talk about it," he said. "Suppose we talk of ourselves. Now, ain't I to see you again before you go?"

"Well, I don't know," said Miss Biggs, with maidenly hesitation. "P'raps I might step out to post tomorrow evening about eight——"

"I'll be there. Miss Biggs, you don't know——"

"Hush," said Miss Biggs, "there's cook. Oh rewar, Mr. Courtney—till tomorrow at eight!"

* * * *

"Tomorrow at eight." Mr. Courtney learned (besides certain matters connected with the colonel's property) to call Miss Biggs by her Christian name; and as they parted he kissed her and swore that he would be always true. . . .

"I don't think," he said, with his eye on her retreating figure.

II.

Two evenings later Mr. Reginald Courtney found himself in the colonel's deserted study, eyeing the safe by the light of a bull's-eye lantern.

"Don't look much of a job," he soliloquised; "and if darlin' Florrie's a truthful little girl I ought to be able to take a 'oliday after it." He knelt down on the floor.

A swich clicked, and suddenly the room was flooded with light. Mr. Courtney turned round with an unparliamentary word.

Near the door stood a young man in evening dress. "I suppose I should say, "What are you doing here?" he observed; "but that's so hackneyed. Stand still, please. Before I came to interview you I provided myself with a little friend of the colonel's; that makes me equal to five, so, you see, you're hopelessly outnumbered."

"It's a cop!" said Mr. Courtney.

"As you remark, it is a 'cop.' Now, how did you gain admittance?"

"Kitchen window," growled Mr. Courtney.

"A truthful son is the delight of his father. Afraid you're not much of a delight to your paternal ancestor, though, Mr. Sikes."

"Look here, guv'ner, lemme go. I ain't taken nothing—"

There was a sound of heavy steps on the stairs leading to the basement.

"That's a policeman. Afraid it's no go, William. Right turn! By your left, quick march!" They met the policeman in the hall.

"Now, then," said he.

The man in evening dress nodded cheerfully; he seemed very well satisfied with himself.

"Evening, officer," he said; "I was looking for you ten minutes ago, but I couldn't see you anywhere about, so I came in myself. Here's your man, I saw him climb in at the kitchen window; so, as I knew the colonel had left a lot of valuables in his safe, I followed, and collared him just before he began operations. I suppose you noticed the light in the study, and came in the same way?"

"That's right, sir. Hold out your hands, you. It was a risky thing you did, sir, if you'll excuse me."

"I suppose it was. I was rather excited, I expect—we're not all as used to capturing burglars as you are, you know. Do you want me to come to the station with you?"

"Well," said the gratified officer, "it's not absolutely necessary, if—"

"Here's my card." The policeman took it and read: "Viscount Broadstairs, 999B, Jermyn street," with increasing respect.

"I'm afraid you'll be wanted as a witness, sir," he said.

"Well, it can't be helped. Did you fasten the kitchen window? No? Then the man they send round from the station can get in that way. We'll slam the front door. Now the house is all snug again. I don't think your prisoner'll give any trouble. Good night, officer!"

He walked away briskly, but at the end of the street he halted. "It'll be half an hour at least before any one comes round from the station," he said. "Short time, but it can be done. 'None but the brave'"— He returned to the colonel's front door, opened it with a key, and went into the study.

From one pocket he took a small shaded glow-lamp. Then from various parts of his clothing he drew certain metallic implements, not to be found in ordinary tool-sets; and, kneeling upon the floor, he applied them in turn to the door of the safe.

. . . . . .

When the truth came out Mr. Courtney called his captor—who was certainly not Viscount Broadstairs—a "mean 'ound!" He said it was a case of "dawg eatin' dawg." On the other hand, Miss Biggs declared that hanging was too good for Mr. Courtney, whom she described as a "low curr!"

Perhaps they were both right. It happened in the dog days.

In the Island of Savaii, in the Samonian group, during the August night in the year 1905, there arose from the midst of a peaceful cocoa plantation a volcano that in the four years of its still ceaseless activity had sent forth more molten lava than has any other volcano of which there is any record.

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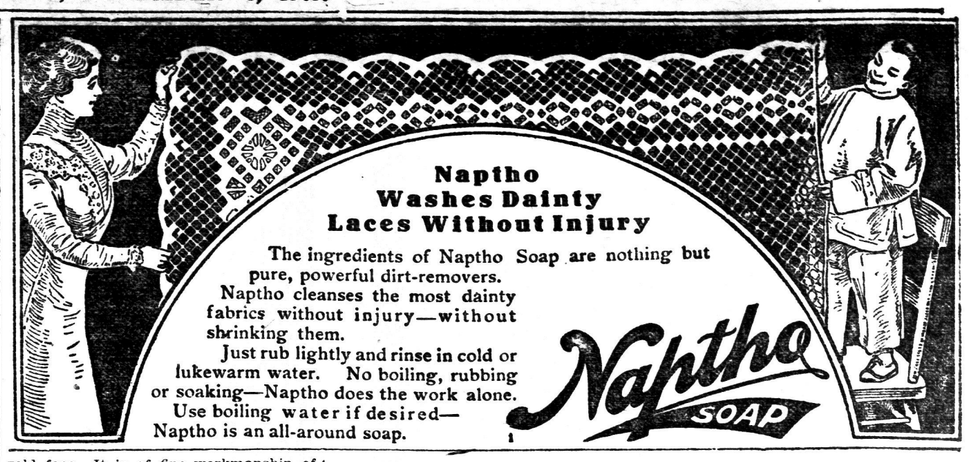
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Williamstown, Ont., July 27, 1908.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

The widowed Marchioness of Anglesey, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd and of the late Marchioness of Hastings, has just announced her engagement to John Francis Grey Gilliat, son of the late Howard Gilliat of Honington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire. Her former matrimonial experiences were of the most extraordinary character. For, marrying the late Lord Anglesey, who was her first cousin, in 1898, she brought a suit for nullity of marriage in 1900, which was granted. Then in 1901 she petitioned that the decree of nullity should be set aside. This also was granted. Then she separated from her husband, and finally became reconciled to him a short time before his death. The late Lord St. Helier (better known as Sir Francis Jeune), was wont to declare that during the many years of his presidency of the divorce court he never had before him such extraordinary petitions as those of the young Marchioness of Anglesey.

The marchioness, who is a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, is above the medium height, has a graceful figure, with hair a lovely shade of red, and an exquisite complexion. She was as extravagant in her way as her late husband, but never was subjected to the same financial difficulties as those which he was called upon to undergo, the allowance settled upon her at the time of her marriage amounting to $50,000 a year, which she always has received independently of her husband's creditors and obligations, and which she will continue to enjoy until the end of her days. She also owns some of the most gorgeous jewels in existence, especially emeralds. For, however foolish her husband may have been, he was an expert in his knowledge of precious stones.

There are some that ascribe her difficulties with her husband to the influence of the late Princess Frederick Hohenlohe, daughter of Count Paul Hatzfeldt, who died as German ambassador in London, and of his American wife, Helen Moulton. Certain it was that they were intimate with one another, and that the princess' influence was not in favor of the marquis. It was indeed alleged in London that she was bent on bringing about a dissolution of Lady Anglesey's union and her subsequent marriage with Count Hermann Hatzfeldt—that is to say, the brother of the princess. Count Hatzfeldt has no fortune, and inasmuch as the $50,000 a year possessed by Lady Anglesey is in the form of a settlement, and not of a jointure, she does not forfeit it on her remarriage.

The reconciliation of the young couple some months before Lord Anglesey's death was followed, after his demise, by an announcement on the part of his widow that she expected to become a mother—an announcement which led to some delay in the assumption by the present marquis of the family honors. But the expectations of Lady Anglesey were doomed to disappointment, and she had to remain content with the little girl whom her husband adopted about a couple of years before his death, and of whom she assumed charge when she became a widow. Lady Anglesey is a sister of Guy Chetwynd, whose marriage with Miss Secor, of New York, was dissolved not long ago by the English courts.

Lord Strathallan, chief of the great Scottish clan of Drummond, and head of one of the most historic houses of Scotland, is advertising for sale his ancestral home, Strathallan Castle, near Machany in Perthshire, a grand old place on the River Earn, the estate extending over some 6,000 acres. Lord Strathallan is, de jure, the fifteenth Earl of Perth, but never has taken the trouble to prove his rights of succession to the dignity since the death of the last earl, a remote kinsman, some eight years ago. His failure to do this has been largely on the score of the expense which the legal proceedings would have entailed, for he is far from rich, his Strathallan castle estate being indeed his only source of revenue.

Until the other day it was rented by Mr. Whitelaw, formerly member of Parliament for Northwest Lanarkshire, and the handsome rent which he paid served as income to Lord Strathallan. But the tenancy now has ceased, and Lord Strathallan, finding the estate on his hands without means of keeping it up, is offering it for sale. As it comprises some splendid salmon fishing and some excellent shooting it ought to find a purchaser.

Lady Maud Barrett, sister of the Earl of Cavan, and widow of the late Henry J. Barrett, has just created a sensation in English society by withdrawing from the world, giving up her fine London house in Great Cumberland place, which has been the scene of many hospitalities, and entering a Belgian convent of one of the strictest orders of the Roman Catholic church. She is a convert to Roman Catholicism and has an aunt, a sister of the late Earl of Cavan, namely, Lady Sarah Sladen, who is an active member of the Salvation Army. Lady Sarah is married to Col. Joseph Sladen, has a beautiful country place known as Ripple Court, near Dover, and one of her sons is serving on the staff of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army.

Both Lady Maud Barrett, now a nun, and Lady Sarah Sladen have a number of American relatives. For the late Earl of Cavan's brother, Octavius Lambert, is married to a daughter of the late Hiram E. Howard, of Buffalo, and the couple divide their time between Buffalo and a place they have near Ottawa.

The Lamberts have been settled in Ireland since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of them, Sir Oliver Lambert, who accompanied the Earl of Sussex to the Emerald Isle, was appointed governor of Connaught, and was created Lord Cavan, his son being advanced to the rank of Viscount Kilcoursie and Earl of Cavan by Charles I.

The present Lord Cavan is a soldier, commands the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, served in South Africa, and spent some time in Canada as A. D. C. to the governor-general. His principal home is at Wheathamstead House in Herts, which enjoys the distinction of possessing the largest covered tennis court in the world. Like his father, the late earl, he is an all-round sportsman, though he has not as yet followed his parent's example in writing books on yachting, salmon fishing and other kindred subjects.

He has, however, adhered to his father's political opinions and is a Liberal, thanks to which he has been unable to obtain election as one of the representative peers of Ireland. This leaves him, however, the right of sitting in the House of Commons for any English, Scotch or Welsh constituency that may choose to elect him, though he cannot sit for an Irish constituency.

The late earl was a warm friend and adherent of Gladstone, following the latter into the Home Rule camp, and did substantial service to the Home Rule cause at the time that the fight was in progress by sending over to Ireland at his own expense a large deputation of English workmen, who visited the disturbed districts and saw for themselves the severity of the coercion regime.

Extremely high church, cultured, and clever, sandy-haired, florid, and of medium height, he retained to the last something of the seafaring man acquired during service, first as a midshipman, and then as a naval lieutenant in the Crimean and Chinese wars. It was as a youth of 19 that he led the Forlorn Hope in the attack on the Pei-Ho forts in China.

Lady Margaret Crighton Stuart, whose engagement to Capt. Colin MacRae, late of the Black Watch, and now of the Yeomen of the Guard, has just been announced is the only daughter of the late Marquis of Bute, was his constant companion during the latter years of his life, shared all his tastes and ideals, and was, next to her eldest brother, the present marquis, the largest beneficiary under his will. Moreover, it was to her that he intrusted the task of conveying his heart, which was removed from his corpse, embalmed, and inclosed in a gold casket, to Palestine, for entombment on the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem, a city in which he owned a large amount of property, including a house and garden now occupied by the French consul, all his real estate in Jerusalem now belonging to Lady Margaret.

Although slightly lame, she is a handsome and singularly attractive woman, extremely gifted and devoted to yachting. There is little about yachting that she does not understand, and she is among the few women who have passed the necessary examinations for a sailing master's license.

Lady Margaret is descended from a son of Robert II. of Scotland, and among the former Lord Bute was the nobleman so execrated as the favorite of George III.'s mother, the Princess of Wales of the day, who figures in history as the statesman mainly responsible for the trouble between England and the American colonies which culminated in the war of independence and in the foundation of the United States. Lady Margaret's father, the late marquis, was portrayed as "Lothair," in Lord Beaconsfield's novel of that name.

POSTAL SERVICE 2,150 YEARS AGO

Result of Explorations on the Site of Memphis, Egypt—Palace of the Pharaoh of the Bible.

Lecturing to the University College of North Wales, Professor Flinders Petrie gave some details of excavation work on the site of Memphis.

The great result has been the discovery of the palace of King Apries—the Pharaoh Haphra of the Bible—who was contemporary with Jeremiah. It was a great building about 400 feet long and half as wide, and the ruins are 10 or 15 feet high. The scale of the palace is impressive. The middle court is well over 100 feet square, and the stone columns in it were more than 40 feet high. The brick walls were about 15 feet thick.

The approach to the palace led up through a large mass of buildings to a platform at a height of about 60 feet above the plain. These buildings served to defend the entrance as outer fortifications. Between them and the palace is a space of about 30 feet wide, along the middle of which is a deep fosse, which was doubtless crossed by a drawbridge.

Crossing the fosse, a broad way traversing the palace was entered which was 16 feet wide. The great stone-lined halls lay to the east of this; on the western side was the kitchen, the fireplaces of which still remained, and the lesser halls of the palace service. The great court was on the west, and beyond that the broad way led out to the largest court on the north, the further part of which was entirely washed away by the rains that had poured down the slopes of the hill for over 2,000 years.

Little had anyone thought that so great a building remained on the top of the grey mud hill which every tourist passed who went by the north road to Saggarah. During the course of clearing the palace several beams of cedar were found, one of which was inscribed.

Hitherto scale armor had rarely been found in Egypt, but in these ruins there were thousands of scales of iron and bronze, varying in form, evidently the remains of corselets of mail left on the floor of the hall. Some good bronze figures of gods were also found, but the one supreme piece was a fitting of a palanquin of solid silver, a pound in weight, decorated with a bust of Hat-Hor, with a gold face. It is of fine workmanship of the time of Apries, and being unique it was sent to the Cairo Museum. By a curious chance there was found at a lower level a heap of blocks of stone, which proved to be from a great gateway 20 feet high and 7 wide on either side. This bore six scenes of a great royal festival of the Osirification of the king. The work is exquisitely delicate in low relief, and is probably of the twelfth century. The finest scene will be kept at Cairo.

How the ancient Egyptions conducted a state postal service more than 2,150 years ago is shown by a papyrus. It does from the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned from 283 to 247 B.C., when postal deliveries were confined to stations along the Nile. The papyrus is of the nature of a waybill, and bears the signatures of five postal officials, who would correspond to the present sorters, postmen and branch superintendents. The document reads somewhat as follows:

"On this, the 16th day . . . I, Alexander, received the following: For Ptolemy the King, 1 letter packet; for Appolonius of the Exchequer, 1 letter packet and 2 letters; for Antiochus the Cretan, 1 letter packet; for Menodorus, 1 letter packet; for Chelos, 1 letter packet. Delivered the above into the hands of Nicodemus, this the 17th day. . . . Signed, Alexander."

"This morning, the . . . I, Phoenix, junior, son of Heraclitus the Macedonian, have delivered to Aminon 1 letter packet and paid expenses to Phanias the carried. I, Afinon, delivered the above to Theochrestus," etc., etc.

It is noteworthy that the time of the dispatch of parcels is given with routine-like regularity. Mention is further made of letter packets to the chief of the elephant hunt; to Theogenes, the tax collector; to Zoilos, the chief of the exchequer at Hermopolis, and various other departmental chiefs.

THE STORY OF THE ELEGY

Undoubtedly It Was Written at Stoke—The Churchyard That Inspired Gray.

The villages that claim the honor of having inspired Gray's famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" are as numerous as the isles that dispute the glory of being Homer's birthplace; but though there may be some difficulty in locating the latter spot, there can be no doubt that Stoke Poges, near Windsor, England, was the scene of the immortal poem. Gray's mother came to live at Stoke in 1742, and for seventeen years he spent all his spare time with her. The "Elegy" was begun at Stoke in 1742, and the concluding stanzas were written there eight years later. The Church of St. Giles supplied the ivy-mantled tower, the rugged elms and the ancient yew tree mentioned in the opening verses. Gray had to pass close to the spot on his way to his mother's house, and he frequently used to deviate into the churchyard, and there remain absorbed in contemplation and reflection; like the youth in the poem, "Melancholy marked him for her own" from his earliest years. Thomas Gray was born in London in 1716. His father was a man of bad temper and extravagant tastes, but the mutual affection of the poet and his mother seem to have made up to each other for all else. Gray was sent to Eton about 1727, and from there to Cambridge in 1734. Horace Walpole, who was at school with him, has said: "Gray never was a boy." He led the life of a student, disliked violent exercise and was seldom seen in the playing fields. When we think of the dismal sentiments which he expressed later on, in his ode "On a Distant Prospect of Eton College," we cannot wonder that Gray was not popular among his school-fellows.

In 1739 Gray accompanied Henry Walpole in a tour through France and Italy. At Reggio the two friends parted company, and Gray returned to England alone. He then decided to live at Cambridge and devote himself to study. It was about this time that Mrs. Gray, who had been left a widow in straitened circumstances, found a home with her sister at Stoke, and during her lifetime the poet spent all his vacations there. In 1750 he made the acquaintance of Lady Cobham, for whose amusement he wrote the "Long Story." Lady Cobham was then residing at Stoke Park, an old Elizabethan manor house, which was afterward purchased by Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, and which remained in his family from 1760 to 1848. In 1757 Gray was offered the post of poet laureate, which he declined; in 1768 he was elected professor of modern history and modern languages at Cambridge, the only post he ever seems to have coveted. His last years were spent quietly and peacefully among his friends and his books at Cambridge. Gray's best biography is found in his letters. His poetry was much admired by his contemporaries. The ode to Eton College is chiefly remembered nowadays by its concluding lines:

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

But the Elegy is as popular today as when Wolfe recited it while being rowed to Quebec, Sept. 12, 1759, and said in conclusion: "I would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French tomorrow." Wolfe evidently realized that the general is apt to be forgotten in the victory, but a poet and his works are inseparable.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is a wonderful and a most holy thing. Here are two persons, each in the exclusiveness of individual life. Now a glance of the eye, a touch, or a spoken word bechances, and ere the import of the encounter can be conceived by them, has swept away with elemental impetuosity the personal limitations that separate them. These two, comprehending by an unerring intuition each the other, are by that mutual, secret understanding strangely reinforced and inspirited and mysteriously hurried out of their normal selves into an exaltation in which each comes nearest to each and from the viewpoint of which all things seem petty and unsubstantial save their own dreamy conceits and excogitations. This the beginning of that of which, God willing, marriage is to be the end.

Marriage, indeed, is as peculiar as are birth and death. We enter it, when the moment arrives, as simply as we come into life, as simply as we pass on beyond. In theorizing about marriage we are Solons and Solomons, but we pass into the state in a blissful unsophistication and with a sublime indifference to details; we enter it in a sacred preoccupation, serenely unconscious of the real significance and solemnity of the initiatory ceremony, necessarily ignorant of the heart-enriching responsibility issuing from the true marriage or of the morbidness and corrosive melancholy resulting from the false.—The Nautilus.

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