LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

47th YEAR, NO. 20429 | WEATHER TOMORROW. Fair and Cool. | LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1911. —TWENTY PAGES. | Sun Rises Tomorrow, 6:40. Sun Sets Tomorrow, 5:26. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

INSURANCE RATES ARE LOWERED CUT OF 25 CENTS ON KEY RATE

Mayor Beattie Received a Pleasant Surprise Today—Good Work of the Wells—Saving in Insurance Will Almost Pay for Total Cost of Artesian Scheme in One Year.

Fire insurance rates took a tumble today, when a circular was received by Mayor Beattie from the Underwriters' Association, notifying him that following the test a week or so ago, they had decided to cut the key rate in congested districts 25 cents, and 10 cents in other districts.

A further reduction of 10 cents on insurance in the congested district, and 5 cents elsewhere will be given, when the city increases the efficiency of the fire department by adding 10 men to the force, and by placing another air compressor in the Horton street plant, and connecting the reservoir there with the Springbank main, as recommended by Inspector Howe in his recent report.

This is the second reduction made since the wells system has been installed. Last year the Underwriters cut the rates 20 cents, and this combined with the reduction made today, makes the total decrease 45 cents in the past two years—since the wells were added to the water supply.

A Good Thing For London.

The Underwriters have issued circulars to all the insurance agents in the city, and from this time new risks, as well as renewals, will be made on the basis of the revised schedule of rates.

The cut brings insurance to within a few cents of the rates prior to the big fire in Toronto a few years ago. They are still slightly higher, but the difference is not much, according to insurance men.

The announcement is a distinct triumph for the wells scheme, and demonstrates that the Underwrtiers are convinced that there is sufficient pressure for fire-fighting purposes in London. The rigorous test given the wells by Inspector Howe and Secretary Robertson was borne admirably, and although there was a very heavy wind blowing, the pressure was sufficient, and the quantity of water adequate for all purposes.

Thus the wells scheme will pay for itself practicaly in a year. It is estimated that the premiums paid for insurance in one year amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. The larger portion of this money comes from the congested districts where the rates are high. A reduction of 25 cents on the key rate means a saving of from $75,000 to $100,000 to the businessmen of the city. The wells cost less than $100,000, so the citizens have their plant, and it will be paid for in about a year's time.

The wells will be sufficient to supply the city's needs for some years to come, and the citizens can readily increase their supply by sinking more wells.

Continued on Page Eleven.

TORONTO TEACHER SUICIDED NORTHERN MYSTERY EXPLAINED

During an Attack of Melancholia, Violet Smith Cast Herself Into the River Near Dillon Port.

Parry Sound, Ont., Oct. 20.— The veil which has for the past ten days enshrouded the mystery of the disappearance of Violet Smith, the pretty and youthful Toronto school teacher at Dillon Port, has been completely lifted, following the finding of her body in the Shebashekong River yesterday. Coroner Dr. Davis, Crown Attorney W. L. Haight, Provincial Constable Markle, accompanied by Dr. Limbert, went to the scene of the tragedy and an inquest was held. Meantime Dr. Limbert made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and his evidence showed that death was caused by drowning, that there was no marks of violence on her body or person, and that the only solution of the mystery was that in a moment of temporary madness, caused by melancholia and her despair she had thrown herself into the river. Added to her other troubles, real and imaginary, the girl was far from healthy and one lung was very badly diseased. While the finding of the body removes all fear of foul play, the sympathy of the whole province goes out to the relatives and friends of the unfortunate girl.

A GARRISON CHURCH PARADE TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Soldiers Will Meet at the Armories at 2:30 o'Clock On Sunday Afternoon—Collection for the Sanatorium.

A garrison parade of all the corps in London will take place tomorrow afternoon. The services will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Rev. Canon Tucker being the preacher of the occasion.

The soldiers will meet at the armories at 2:30 o'clock. At 2:45 they will parade up Dundas street to Richmond, and up Richmond to the cathedral.

An officer will be detailed to take Roman Catholics to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a special service will be held.

The Route.

When the services are concluded the regiments will march north on Richmond street to Dufferin avenue, east on Dufferin to Wellington street, down Wellington to Queen's avenue, and east on Queen's avenue to Colborne, then to Dundas street. Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., and staff will be stationed at the First Congregational Church, the saluting point. Then the soldiers will march to the armories, where they will be dismissed.

All the regiments in the city will take part in the parade, including the Seventh Regiment, B Company, R. C. R., Wolseley Barracks, Sixth Field Battery, A and B Squadrons of the First Hussars, the Army Medical Corps, the Collegiate Institute Cadets, and other military organizations.

A Worthy Cause.

Col. Hodgins and his staff will also be present and go with the men. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

A collection will be taken up, and will be given to the Women's Sanatorium Aid Society.

LOCAL AUTO CONCERN MAY LEAVE THE CITY

Newmarket Offers Inducements to East London Company.

The town of Newmarket is making a strong effort to secure a growing London industry by inducing the Harding Automobile Company, of East London, to remove their plant to Newmarket.

Mayor Pearson, of Newmarket, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Brunton, a former Londoner, representing the Newmarket Board of Trade, was in the city yesterday verifying the claims made by the Harding firm in connection with their business, and they are understood to have found everything as represented. Subject to the approval of the committee, consisting of Mayor Pearson and Mr. Brunton, the town of Newmarket has already voted a loan of $25,000 to the Harding Company, for 10 years without interest, and it is understood that unless unusually strong inducements be advanced by the city, that the deal with Newmarket will be closed during the coming week.

The Harding Company claim that while they only manufactured and sold 60 automobiles last year, yet they had orders for 250 which they were unable to fill.

Whether the manufacturers' committee of the city council will take any steps to induce this important industry to remain in London remains to be seen.

APPOINTED JUDGE.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Mr. J. McDougall, K. C., of Hull, has been appointed a judge of the superior court of Quebec, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Champagne last week. Mr. McDougall has several times contested Wright County in the Conservative interest, and during the last session of Parliament he prosecuted the Blondin charges against Mr. Lanctot.

BURNING OF HOUSE CAUSE OF ACTION

Purchasers of Mills Residence Move to Recover $5,800.

The sisters of St. Joseph, of the Mount St. Joseph Convent at Broughdale have issued a writ through Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, against the Canada Trust Company and C. J. Mills to recover $5,800, paid under an agreement of sale in May last, for the residence of Mr. C. J. Mills, which was burned before the transaction was completed.

The money had been paid over, but it is understood that the action hinges on whether or not the deal had really been completed. Mr. Mills and his family were still in possession of the place, which was burned before daybreak of Sept. 4.

CANON CRAIG MET HIS CONGREGATION

Informal Reception Held Friday Night in St. John's Schoolroom.

An informal reception was held at the Church of St. John the Evangelist Friday evening at which the new rector, Canon Craig, was introduced to members of the congregation. There were about three hundred members present, and of these over one hundred were men. Several of the Anglican clergy were also present, among whom were the Bishop of Huron, Archdeacon Richardson, Canon Tucker, Canon Smith, Canon Hague, Rev. Mr. Appleyard, Prof. Waller and Prof. Wright. Light refreshments were served, the tables being very prettily decorated. Mrs. Col. Fisher and Mrs. W. T. Williams presided at the coffee table, while the tea room was presided over by the following young ladies: Miss Kellard, Miss Mercer, Miss Butchard, the Misses Edwards, Miss Butler, Miss Ellwood, Miss Woolly, Miss Craig, Miss Williams, Miss Waldon, Miss Grant and Miss Burness.

During the evening Miss Olive Vivian sang Tosti's "Good-bye," and Mr. Harold Ellis rendered a solo, while Mrs. McCully gave a selection on the violin.

The wardens' wives received at the door.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Antwerp, Oct. 21.—Arrived: Mount Temple, from Montreal.

Liverpool—Arrived: Victorian, Montreal.

Southampton—Arrived: Oceanic, New York.

Belfast—Arrived: Bengore Head, Montreal and Quebec.

FUTURE MONARCH TAKES A WIFE

Archduke Carl Joseph Weds the Princess Zita.

PAIR SOME DAY TO RULE

Brilliant Assemblage of Austrian Royalty —Gift From Pope.

[Canadian Press.]

Vienna, Austria, Oct. 21.—The Archduke Carl Franz Josef and Princess Zita of Parma were married in the castle at Schwarzau, Lower Austria, today in the presence of the Emperor, the king of Saxony and many other members of royalty.

Special interest attached to the wedding, as the bridegroom, in the ordinary course of events, will one day become Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. He is the Archduke Otto and great-nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph. He is also the nephew of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne. As the latter made a morganatic marriage with the Princess Hohenberg and renounced all rights of a succession on her behalf and of any children of the union, the Archduke Karl Franz Josef is next in line of succession.

The bride, Princess Stella, is the thirteenth child of the late Duke Robert of Parma, and his second wife, Maria Antonia, Princess of Portugal. She was born on May 9, 1892, and has twenty-three brothers and sisters. She is a remarkably handsome brunette. The marriage is said to be a genuine love match. The archduke is 24, five years older than his bride.

Royal Guests.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who motored from Schoenbrunn to Schwarza, was the principal guest at the wedding, which was attended also by Frederica-August III., King of Saxony, and a large number of archduckes and archduchesses and princes and princesses, mostly relatives of the bridal couple. The Pope's special envoy brought a magnificent wedding present, a holy picture in a magnificent gold frame, decorated with the papal arms and those of the bride and groom.

Emperor Francis Joseph gave the bride a diamond coronet arranged in five tiers, each of which can be taken off and worn as a separate ornament. It is surmounted with unusually fine brilliants, and cost something more than $20,000.

The bride's gown was of white satin, heavily embroidered with Bourbon, with a court train five yards in length. The bridal veil was of rare old Braganza lace, a heirloom of the bride's family. The young couple will reside in an old imperial palace at Hetzendorf, a suburb of Vienna, which has been loaned them by the Emperor.

TURKS AND BULGAR IN FIERCE CLASH

Troops On the Frontier Come Together With Heavy Losses.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Oct. 21.—The Chronicle's Saloniki correspondent says that serious fighting has taken place between Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the frontier. The conflict lasted three hours, and the losses on both sides are reported to have been heavy.

LIBERALS OF LONDON WILL REORGANIZE

A Meeting Held in Hyman Hall on Friday Night.

At a largely attended meeting of the Liberals of London, held last night in Hyman Hall, the question of reorganization was discussed at some length.

The gathering brought forth a heart-to-heart talk on political matters. A committee was formed to completely reorganize the party in London, and this will be done at once. The committee will meet shortly to make arrangements for this.

The question of sending delegates to Toronto to the meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association, was brought up, and several prominent members of the party here, it is expected, will go down.

Mr. F. G. Rumball, president of the Liberal Association, was in the chair.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Position of Secretaries to Ex-Ministers Under Discussion.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier called upon Premier Borden in the latter's office this morning, and the two leaders were in private conference together for a quarter of an hour. It is understood that the chief subject of the conference was in regard to the position of the private secretaries of the ex-ministers under the new Administration. The outgoing Government, following the usual precedent endeavored to secure promotion for the private secretaries to higher grades in the civil service, so that they would be compensated for the loss of their secretarial allowances. The transfer was, however, blocked by Professor Shortt, of the civil service commission. It is understood Mr. Borden personally desires to secure for the ex-secretaries the transfers in the service to which they are fairly entitled, and some arrangement will probably be reached to carry out the intention of the outgoing Government in this regard. It is also probable that Sir Wilfrid's former private secretary, Mr. E. J. Lemaire, will be assigned [illegible] secretary to the leader [illegible] with salary and status under grade "A" of the civil service.

FOWLER QUITS.

Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 20. — Aviator Fowler abandoned his proposed transcontinental flight this afternoon.

TWO HEROES OF THE POLICE FORCE



SERGT. THOS. MACDONALD.



P. C. COBDEN.

London Officers Who Saved the Lives of Five People, and Will Likely Be Awarded Medals for Bravery.

INSPECTOR GETS AFFIDAVITS TO APPLY FOR 2 HERO MEDALS

Police Sergeant Thos. Macdonald and P. C. Cobden Will Likely Be Rewarded for Saving the Lives of Five People.

The heroic actions of Police Sergeant Thomas Macdonald and Police Constable Cobden, of the local force, in a recent fire, will in all probability be rewarded by medals for bravery from the Royal Humane Society and also from the Carnegie hero fund.

The daring rescue of aged William Pinches, with his two sons and two daughters, has appealed to the public in a striking manner. "Honest Tom" Macdonald and his new comrade, with the distinguished name of Cobden, are being eulogized in every home in London.

Sergt. Macdonald is a good man to know. In physique he bulks large, and in temperament he is one man in a thousand, for he always has a sunny smile for everybody. No man ever saw him turn his back on duty, and he is known far and wide as an all-round good fellow. There is nothing personal in his manner of making arrests or preserving order. He is merely a wheel of the great machine of the law, and every cog in his make-up does its duty.

The Rescue.

The story of the rescue the other night of the Pinches is one of thrilling interest. It was told in The Advertiser the other day, but it will stand repeating, now that Inspector Sanders, of the Humane Society, is securing affidavits to present to the society, so that Macdonald and Cobden may be rewarded for their bravery.

Shortly after 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Oct.17, Sergt. Macdonald met P. C. Cobden, who was on his beat on Dundas street, at the corner of Adelaide street. After signing the patrolman's book to certify that the latter had been in the place designated

(Continued on Page Four.)

SHIP WITH PRINCE OF WALES STRUCK BY TARGET SHELL

News Leaks Out of Sensational Incident During Practice of British Battleships Off Portsmouth.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Oct. 21.—A London cable to the World this morning says:

News has leaked out of a sensational incident which occurred off Portsmouth on Tuesday, when the battleship Hindustan, on which the Prince of Wales is serving, was struck by a shot from her sister ship Colossus while engaged in target practice.

The Hindustan was stationed near the target to note the effect of the firing, when during a slight mist a six-pounder shell from the Colossus plunged aboard on the after-deck. Being plugged, the shell was harmless, after falling, but narrowly missed a seaman, who was the only person on that part of the deck. The prince was below at the time.

New Toy for Baby

Smith's Falls, Oct. 21. — Some children playing in the home of Mr. Milton Hay, of Hallville, procured a box of dynamite caps, not knowing what they were, and gave them to the baby to amuse himself with. He let the dangerous toy fall to the floor and immediately there was a terrific explosion. The room in which it occurred was badly torn up and two little girls were seriously burned, though the baby escaped injury. There were several children in the room, but none of them were fatally injured.

WORLD EVANGELIZATION

Men's Missionary Convention Passes Important Resolutions.

[Canadian Press.]

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21.—Taking the stand that the future success of the missionary movement in Canada is dependent almost entirely upon the efforts put forth by the denominational organizations, the Men's Missionary convention, which met for the last time last night, adopted the following resolutions for guidance during the coming year for the work of world-wide evangelization:

"Resolved, first, that there shall be a missionary committee in every church body.

"Secondly, that there shall be through the year an every member canvass for missionary support.

"Thirdly, that there shall be solicited a weekly missionary offering corresponding in its mode of collection to the regular weekly offering of the church members, and fourthly that there shall be in existence a continuation committee, which shall have as its appointed task the carrying out of the work of this convention, aiding in the organization of the district conventions and the establishment of a central missionary library."

MORGAN HARRIS FOR SOUTH BRANT

[Canadian Press.]

Brantford, Oct. 21. — Ald. Morgan Harris will likely receive the Liberal nomination here tonight to contest South Brant in the approaching provincial contest. Ald. Harris is a brother of Lloyd Harris, ex-M.P., who bolted from the party on the reciprocity issue.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fair and Cool.

Toronto, Oct. 21—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Light winds; a few light local showers, but for the most part fair.

Sunday—Fair and cool.

TEMPERATURES.

The following are the highest temperatures recorded yesterday, and the lowest at 8 o'clock this morning:

Stations.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
LONDON	60	46	Cloudy
Calgary	46	84	Clear
Winnipeg	36	68	Fair
Port Arthur	46	84	Cloudy
Parry Sound	52	44	Cloudy
Toronto	56	46	Cloudy
Ottawa	60	50	Cloudy
Montreal	64	56	Cloudy
Quebec	56	50	Cloudy
Father Point	54	46	Cloudy

GENERAL OTTER WILL INSPECT 7TH REGT.

Will Be In London on Monday Evening —Goes to Windsor on Tuesday

Major-General Otter, inspector-general of the militia, will be in London on Monday and will inspect the Seventh Regiment at 8:30 o'clock. On Tuesday at the same hour he will inspect the Twenty-First Regiment at Windsor.

The staff-tour of the directing staff at London, including Col. Hodgins, Major MacDonnell, Major Gordon Hall and Major Lamb, which commenced on Oct. 19 at Woodstock, was concluded today.

HERMITAGE CLUB HELD A DANCE

Enjoyable Affair in Masonic Temple Friday Night.

The Hermitage Club Friday night held a very successful and enjoyable dance in the Masonic Temple. It was the first of a series which this popular organization purposes giving this coming season. About 150 were present, and an excellent programme of music was rendered by the Tony Vita Orchestra.

The committee responsible for the success of the affair were: A. B. Weekes (convener), Dr. S. R. Moore, W. J. Blackwell, B. A. Pinder, and H. B. Kenerson.

The patronesses were: Mrs. Ward Casselman, Mrs. Morley Adams, Mrs. William Martin, and Mrs. G. L. Spry.

CHINESE REBEL MOVEMENT HAS REACHED PEKIN GATES

Outbreak Promised at Capital Sunday—Admiral's Flagship Reported Sunk by Insurgents.

[Canadian Press.]

Peking, China, Oct. 21. — There is no doubt that more serious news than that of the defeat of the Government troops by the revolutionists at Hankow on Wednesday, has been received at Peking, but not published.

There are persistent rumors that Admiral Sah Chen-Ping's flagship was sunk or captured.

It is reported that the rebels are now holding Hwang Chow at the narrowest point of the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, and that they are also in possession of I-Chang and the railway near Kwang Shui.

[Canadian Press.]

Pekin, Oct. 21.—There was little in the news received at the capital today to reassure the Government or relieve the general feeling of uneasiness.

The missionaries in this province, Chi-Li, have been warned by students that there will be a revolutionary outbreak near Peking tomorrow. Considerable credence is attached to the warning, as similar advance information reached the missionaries at Wuo Chang prior to the rising there.

Rebels Hold Hu-Peh.

Consular reports from I-Chang in Hu Peh Province, which has been isolated for some days, confirms earlier rumors that the city is in the possession of the revolutionists. Thus far there has been no disturbance in I-Chang, with the exception of an agitation on the part of 15,000 coolies employed on railway construction who refuse to accept paper in payment of their wages, and demand silver which cannot be had.

The national assembly will convene here tomorrow. As there is a sentiment in this body unfriendly to the throne the approaching deliberations are looked forward to with some anxiety.

In view of the possible spread of the rebellion, the foreign legations are taking the necessary military and commissary precautions in this city, and at Tien-Tsin for the protection of the legations and the citizens of the respective countries which they represent.

More Critical.

The result of Wednesday's fighting

Continued on Page Ten.

LONDON'S POPULATION 47,177 MAINTAINS MR. E. W. SCATCHERD

Census Commissioner of the City Again Says That No Mistake Was Made Here—Mayor Writ es to Ottawa

Despite the fact that the census department at Ottawa has reiterated the statement that London's population is but 46,177, Mayor Beattie has written Commissioner Blue to obtain official information on the subject.

His worship, in his letter, included the figures taken in London by wards and subdivisions, published in The Advertiser, which showed that there are 47,177.

Commissioner Scatcherd, who had charge of the work in the city, cannot explain the loss of a thousand, as the population here still shows 47,177 after careful checking.

"While the matter is very important from all standpoints, I have explained that the chief difficulty is in connection with the street railway mileage, which is regulated entirely by the number of people recorded in the Government census," said the mayor.



VIOLET SMITH,

Toronto School Teacher, Whose Body Was Found in the River After a Ten Days' Search Near Parry Sound.

WANT ALL THE WIRES PUT UNDERGROUND

Hamilton May Apply to Railway Commission Over Matter.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, Oct. 21. — As a last resort Hamilton will likely appeal to the Dominion railway commission for an order compelling the telegraph companies and the Cataract Company to bury their wires in the centre of the city at the same time as the hydro underground system is being built. The board will fix the proportionate cost to be paid by the city in that event. If the application is made it will be the first of its kind in Canada, and will be watched with interest by Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and London, where the question of burying wires is a live issue. The terms fixed for Hamilton would establish a precedent to be followed in future applications.

TAILLON GIVEN MONTREAL BERTH

One of Tupper's Minister Made Postmaster of Metropolis.

Ottawa, Oct. 21. — The position of postmaster of Montreal has been offered to Hon. L. O. Taillon by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, and will be accepted. Hon. Mr. Taillon was a member of the Tupper administration in 1896.

VICE-REGAL PLANS

The Connaughts to Pay a Four Days' Visit to Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 21. — It is intimated in a letter to the mayor that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay their first visit to Toronto on Nov. 27, probably remaining four days.

SULTAN'S VIZIER MAY LEAVE OFFICE

Must Adopt Policy of Resistance Or Resign.

NO SIGNS OF A PEACE

Turkey Now Anxious to Enter the European Groupings.

[Canadian Press.]

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—The declaration of Said Pasha, the grand vizier, in the Chamber of Deputies, Thursday, that he would devote himself to effectively guaranteeing the national honor and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, is considered in diplomatic circles to justify the idea that it is impossible to find a basis for an understanding between Turkey, in her present state of mind, and Italy, whose views are diametrically opposed, and that Said Pasha will be forced to adopt a policy of resistance or resign.

Rumors continue prevalent that negotiations have been begun with the Porte with a view of effecting the entrance of Turkey into the European groupings. In some quarters it is said the negotiations were initiated by Germany, who wishes Turkey to join the Triple Alliance, while again Great Britain is said to be the power with which the Porte desires to deal.

Meanwhile the commercial life of the country is suffering severely. Many Italian factories have ceased work, and several banks have suspended.

Turkey opposes Italy's suggestion that the Island of Samos, off the west coast of Asia Minor, which is under Turkish sovereignty, should be declared neutral.

HERBERT SQUIERS DEAD

Was Prominent as American Officer and Diplomat.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Oct. 21. — Word was received here today of the death in London yesterday of Herbert G. Squiers, army officer and diplomat, former United States minister to Cuba and to Panama. Mr. Squiers had been in failing health for the past two years, which he had spent largely cruising in his yacht in European waters. His wife and daughter, who survive him, were with him at the end, and will shortly sail for this country, bringing the body of the late diplomat with them.

DECREASE IN TONNAGE.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Statistics of Canadian canals to the end of September indicate a heavy decrease, almost all of which is at the Soo. Total tonnage was 28,416,509, a decrease of 543,450,039 tons. Of this decrease more than 5,000,000 tons was at the Soo. The deficit is due to the fact that last season was a heavy one.

Knott & Sangster

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

SUNSHINE PARK, THE LAST NORTH.—THIS PROPERTY IS NOW ON THE MARKET, AND WE ARE OFFERING 50 LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. YOU CAN BUY A GOOD LOT FROM $65 TO $165 EACH. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE FIGURING ON PURCHASING BLOCKS OF LOTS ON THE RIVER TO BUILD GOOD HOUSES ON. GO OUT AND SEE THE PROPERTY, AND THEN CALL AND SEE PLANS AND GET PARTICULARS.

BURWELL STREET—Two-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 44x112. Call for particulars.

ERIE AVENUE — 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 30x111 feet. Price, $2,400.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, 2 cellars, modern conveniences, lot 30 feet frontage. Price, $2,450.

FORWARD AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, cellar, chicken coop, fruit trees, berry bushes, lot 66x171 feet. Price, $850.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Brick-veneer cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, gas and fixtures, gas stove, lot 31x115 feet. Price, $2,000.

TO RENT—House and barn and seven acres, all in good condition. Only substantial men need apply.

VACANT LOTS—Erie avenue, 35x111 feet, $8 per foot; 35x142 feet, $8 per foot; 49x111 feet, $300 for the lot.

VACANT LOT—Wharncliffe road, London South, $12 50 per foot.

VACANT LOT—Cathcart street, 60x189 feet, $7 per foot.

MAPLE STREET—2-story brick, double house, cement block foundation, 5 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas; lot 66x200 feet. Price, $5,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, sewer connection, lot 28x159 feet. Price, $1,850.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD — New 1½-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, gas for cooking, porch; lot 30x150 feet. Price, $1,850.

CARFRAE CRESCENT—2-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 23x81 feet. Price $2,500.

SYDENHAM STREET — Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, mantel and grate, gas and electric light, veranda, hen house, lot 53.3x147 feet. Price $2,100.

TECUMSEH AVENUE — Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, soft water and sink, lot 54x226 feet. Price $1,600.

CARFRAE CRESCENT — 1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, well decorated, first-class electric light and gas fixtures, lot 33x81 feet. Price $1,850.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5½ PER CENT.

ST. JAMES STREET—1½-story brick, modern conveniences. Price, $2,800.

SIMCOE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water heated; lot 30x165 feet. Price, $2,200.

THORNTON AVENUE—Frame cot age, 2 bedrooms, gas and fixtures; lot 33x140 feet to a lane. Price, $1,250.

CATHCART STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, barn; lot 55x250 feet and five vacant lots. Price, $2,000.

CARTWRIGHT STREET — Two-story brick, stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 25.6x111.6. Call for particulars.

WALNUT STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms. Lot 44x132 feet. Price $800.

ON CAR LINE (South London)—Two-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, cellar full size, laundry, outside entrance, verandah, oil-finish inside. Price lot 40x160 feet. Price, $3,500, or will exchange for farm, good 5 or 10 acres.

EMERY STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x185 feet. Price, $1,350.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 40 feet frontage. Price, $3,400.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, lot 25x150. Price, $1,350.

ST. GEORGE ST.—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 40x130 feet. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas for cooking, lot 36x66. Price, $1,200.

ENGLISH STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., wired for electric light, gas for cooking, lot 33x85 feet. A snap, $1,960.

KING STREET SOUTH—Two-story red brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 40x120 feet. Price, $3,400.

ALBERT STREET—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, w.c. separate, gas and fixtures, good cellar; lot 25x95 feet. Price, $1,800.

McCORMICK ESTATE, South London, containing five acres, first-class residence, barns and outbuildings. This is one of the very finest properties in the City of London, and can be purchased at a very low price. Price to be less than cost of house when first built. All in good repair; 15 minutes' walk to centre of city; handy to street cars and Traction Company's line; beautiful lawns, fruit and shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Call for particulars.

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Do not spend your old age dependent on your family for support, but invest a few hundred dollars in an Ontario farm which will yield you a sure annual income, and enable you to provide for old age. We shall be pleased to help you make a suitable selection.

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

No. 6635—35 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, ¼ mile from electric railway, 3 miles from London market, 2 acres of orchard.

No. 6639—100 acres in the Township of Norwich, County of Oxford, soil clay loam, 15 acres timber, 4 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn on stone wall, a number of other outbuildings, 1½ miles to Burgessville market and railroad station.

No. 6637—30 aces in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, 1½ acres of orchard, fences wire in fair condition, 1½-story frame house, frame barn on posts, other outbuildings, 4 miles to London market, 2½ miles to electric railway.

No. 6636—75 acres in the Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin, soil rich clay loam and sandy loam, 5 acres hard wood timber, 1 acre of orchard, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings, 3 miles to Wardsville; rural mail delivery; telephone in house.

For further list of farms which we have for sale see today's Free Press or send for our catalogue.

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1A-wt-Nov.18

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 173-ACRE FARM, IN Township of Westminster; first-class land; hay or grazing farm; 40 acres, more or less, cleared; never has been cropped; in pasture over 20 years; remainder under good state of cultivation; frame house and orchard; plenty of water; 12 miles from London, two miles from C. P. R. station, Belmont. Possession March 1, 1912. Mrs. Isabella McLaughlin, 4 Kenneth avenue, London, Ont. 17k t

72-ACRE FARM—BARGAIN IF SOLD by Nov. 1, parts of lots 8 and 9, con 1, Delaware; soil clay loam, well watered. George Lewis, 9 Renwick avenue. 21-1-wty

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES, TEN MINUTES' walk from new C. P. R. roundhouse; all kinds of fruit, house, barn and pigpen; everything in excellent condition; terms to suit purchaser. Apply G. M. Millar, care Advertiser office. 22n-tyw

FOR SALE—FLORIDA FARMS, FOUR miles city limits of Jacksonville; good roads, schools, churches; white people only; easy terms. W. I. Phillips & Co., Jacksonville, Florida. b

FOR SALE—DOUBLE BRICK STORE, 40x180, Nos. 141 and 143 King street, opposite market; two-story double brick house, Nos. 20 and 24 Cartwright street; also brick cottage, No. 28 Cartwright street; frame store and dwelling, two-story, 40x110, corner Oxford and Wellington streets, No. 526. Apply T. Fox, 383 Clarence street. 29n-tyw

$50 ACRES SOUTH THREE-QUARTERS lot 9 and north half lot 10, con. 17, Peel Township, Wellington County, Arthur village, 2½ miles; good market, high school, five churches, C. P. R., school one mile, G. T. R. 4½ miles; one homestead 10-room two-story stone house, stone woodshed, fine barn 64x74, hog pen, henhouse; one second farm, good frame barn, 66x68 stone stabling under both barns, frame house, large orchard, all well fenced, drained, watered, good state cultivation, clay loam; owner met with accident; price, $60 per acre. John Tucker, Arthur, Ont. 23k-ty

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES, south half lot 8, con. 6, London Township, John Colbert estate; good buildings, well watered, clay loam; six miles from London, close to church, school and postoffice. Apply Harrison Day, Crumlin P. O.; William Husser, Fanshawe P. O., executors, or T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, London. 61tf-wt

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Ten per cent net investment obtained by purchasing a pair of semi-detached, two-story frame dwellings, Clarence street; each half contains eight rooms, modern conveniences, always rented. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST.

Simcoe Street—Frame cottage, nine rooms, hot water heating, new plumbing, gas. Price, $2,200. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST.

Hill Street—Double dwelling, 1½-story frame; each contains five rooms. Rents $16 per month. Price, $1,500. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST.

Central Avenue—2½-story semi-detached brick, stone foundation, slate roof, hot water heating, all modern; very centrally located. Price, $5,000. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST.

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Central Avenue — Two-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, ten rooms, corner lot. Price, $4,500. A great bargain. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST.

Piccadilly Street — 1½-story frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, gas, splendidly located. Price, $2,100. A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND ST. 11tf t

Farm for Sale

Sealed tenders, offering price for the farm belonging to the estate of the late Donald McPherson, will be received by the undersigned administrator, up to Oct. 20, 1911. This farm consists of lots 18 and 19, con. 8, Westminster, and contains 102 acres, all in pasture. Spring creek, brick house, frame barn and shed. Will sell the whole or in parts. For further particulars apply Dugald McPherson, Glanworth P. O., Ont. O 7 14 17

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST cottage homes in this city; solid brick, modern appointments, large airy rooms, choice location. For particulars and inspection permit apply Box 51, Advertiser. 20k-tywt

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

We have sold several of our lots on Ridout street, South London; also lots in the north end are in good demand.

TECUMSEH AVE.—A large new brick cottage, 7 rooms, furnace, electric light; lot 31x115 feet. At a bargain.

ST. JAMES STREET—New 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price, $3,700.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—Frame Cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 35x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

OXFORD STREET, west of Richmond street—A new 1½-story red brick house, 8 rooms, laundry, all modern improvements. Price, $3,500.

PALACE STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33.6x180 feet. Price, $2,500.

RIDOUT STREET, CENTRAL—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms and attic, laundry, all modern improvements, lot 40x97 feet. Price, $5,400.

DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 and 11 rooms, in good order. The rents will show a good investment. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET, near Oxford street, one and a half story brick house, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, modern improvements; lot 33x130 feet. Price, $3,600.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, two-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, nine rooms and attic, all modern improvements; lot 45x100 feet, at a bargain.

PALL MALL STREET, near Maitland street—A splendid two-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating and all other modern improvements; lot 49x133 feet. Price $4,000. Will take a small auto in part payment.

Desirable lots on corner of Waterloo and Victoria streets; must be sold; church property. Inspect at once.

MILL STREET — Two-story frame house on brick foundation, 8 rooms, modern improvements, verandah. Price reduced to $1,850. Inspect at once.

BROUGHDALE—1½-story brick house, almost new, 8 rooms, frame barn, three-quarters acre lot, fruit trees. Price reduced. Owner going west.

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KING STREET — Two-story brick house; central, 10 rooms; hot water heating; electric light and gas; frame barn; lot 30x196 feet, also right-of-way. Price reasonable.

OTTAWAY AVENUE — A neat frame cottage on cement foundation; 6 rooms; furnace, gas, sewer connections. Price, $1,200.

STANLEY STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, lot 45x140 feet. Price reduced to $1,500.

P. WALSH

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For partial list of farm property see Free Press.

$3,600 — Hellmuth avenue; 1½-story brick, modern; lot 34x92.

$4,000—Talbot street; two-story brick, modern, 5 bedrooms.

$4,600—Oxford street; two-story and attic, brick, attic floored and lined, modern; garage.

$6,000—Wellington street; two-story brick, modern conveniences.

$4,500—Waterloo street; two-story and attic, attic floored, modern conveniences, 4 bedrooms.

$4,200—Grosvenor street; 2½-story red pressed brick, modern, 4 bedrooms.

$6,000—St. George street, two-story brick, modern.

$4,800—Ontario street, red pressed brick, two-story, modern, 4 bedrooms.

$11,000 — Dufferin avenue, two-story brick, modern.

$12,000 — Queen's avenue, two-story brick, modern.

$3,600 — Queen's avenue, two-story brick and attic, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 52x155.

$4,200—St. James street; brick two-story and attic, 3 bedrooms; large lot.

$3,500 — Colborne street; two-story brick, new, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,500—Lorne avenue, two-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,800 — Elmwood avenue, two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. On easy terms of payment.

$3,000—Waterloo street, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern, large stable.

$2,100—Sydenham street; frame cottage; lot 53x150.

$2,700—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$2,600—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$2,000—St. James street, solid brick, 1¼-story, 3 bedrooms, gas, electric light, hard and soft water furnace; lot 50x150.

$850—Sterling street, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, electric light, hard and soft water, barn and driveshed, chicken coop; lot 100x132, with small fruits.

$2,000—Victoria street, brick cottage, 6 rooms; ¼-acre lot.

$2,000—Wellington street; brick cottage, large lot.

TO RENT.

$23.00—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen; central.

$27.00—Elmwood avenue, two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$16.00 — Queen's avenue, two-story brick.

$30.00—Dundas street, two-story modern brick, furnished, containing 5 bedrooms.

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We have many others besides the above. Call at our office for particulars.

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$3,200—Grocery stock, two-stock brick house, frame store; five acres of land.

$500—Grocery stock; store and dwelling for sale.

$1,000—1½-story frame store and dwelling for sale, in Ailsa Craig.

$250—Blacksmith shop and business.

$800—Blacksmith shop, in village near city; house, blacksmith shop and woodshop.

$2,500—General stock, store and dwelling; can be bought or leased.

$600—City grocery, store and dwelling, for sale.

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ONE HUNDRED ACRES, LOT 14, con. 2, Delaware; good buildings, well watered, 60 acres under cultivation and 40 in wood and pasture; good grain and dairy farm. Apply 13 Bruce street, London. 21c-12,14,21

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MORE OR less, lot 16, con. 5, Lobo Township; good two-story brick house, three frame barns, windmill, orchard; ten miles to London. Apply Dr. Graham, Lobo, or Thomas Lipsett, London Junction. 19n-ywt

FOR SALE — ESTATE OF PIRNEY Flint, of Byron, near London, comprising about 55 acres, with modern brick house, barn and orchard of about 600 apple trees. Property is directly opposite Springbank Park and close to London and Springbank trolley line. Apply to Fraser & Moore, solicitors, London. 6tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STORY AND HALF HOUSE, NEARLY new, at a bargain. Apply 362 Eva street. 23c-tyt

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF CHOICEST agricultural land; 110 acres under cultivation and 10 acres in woods; lot 21, Township of Stanley, on Bayfield road; ½-mile from school, churches, and postoffice, and 3½ miles from market; a two-story, large frame house, and bank barn, 40x60; a never-failing well at barn and house. Apply personally or write for particulars. Roderich Mackenzie, Varna, Ont. 23tf-t

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, EKFRID Township, being north half lot 13, second range north, a rich clay loam, with 14 acres wheat, 20 acres fall plowed, two-story brick house, bank barn 38x88, modernly improved, silo, windmill, very close to school, church, rural mail and telephone, half mile from Appin. Apply Wm. McDonald, Appin. 23c-t

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TWICE TODAY 2:15 AND 8:15.
The Great Play of the West
THE SQUAW MAN

PRICES—Matinee—25c, 35c, 50c. Night—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. SEATS SELLING

TUESDAY Superb Dramatic Offering—The Young and Popular Dramatic Actor,
Norman Hackett In Hallie E. Rives' Dramatic Story. **Satan Sanderson**
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. SEATS SELLING.

WEDNESDAY THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCE COMEDIES,
The Private Secretary
All-star English company, including C. JAMES BANCROFT as the REV. ROBERT SPAULDING.
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. SEATS MONDAY.

SATURDAY NEXT MAT. AND NIGHT THE GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATION,
By Mr. Eugene Presbrey from Sir Gilbert Parker's Popular Romance. **THE RIGHT OF WAY**
PRICES MAT.—25c, 35c, 50c. NIGHT—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. SEATS WEDNESDAY

THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. AND NIGHT—2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **MAUDE ADAMS** In Edmond Rostand's Drama,
SEATS THURSDAY. **CHANTECLER** MAIL ORDERS.
PRICES—MATINEE AND NIGHT, 50c TO $2.00.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2
FOURTH AMERICAN TOUR OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER,
HARRY LAUDER
SCOTLAND'S IDOL—ENGLAND'S PET—AMERICA'S FAVORITE
Under Personal Direction of William Morris.
IN ADDITION TO MR. LAUDER THERE WILL BE PRESENTED A COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL STARS, INCLUDING
THE ECCENTRIC SENSATION. **TROVATO** IN A NOVEL OFFERING
PRICES, 50c TO $2.50. SEATS LEFT, $2, $2.50; BOXES, $3. GALLERY, 50c. Send Mail Orders. They will be filled at once. Box Office Sale opens Oct. 31st, 9 a.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
CORONATION CONCERT
MR. GATTY SELLARS,
Organist Queen's Hall, Crystal Palace, etc
MR. WILLIAM SHORT,
State Trumpeter of England.
Assisted by First Methodist Church Choir (60 voices).
Under direction of Mr. A. D Jordan.
Tuesday, October 31st
Tickets, 50c, for sale by members of choir and at music stores 021,28

AUDITORIUM.
ELLEN VON VOLKENBURG,
in Maud Adams' "What Every Woman Knows." Seats now selling, Mallagh's Bookshop. Prices, 25c to course ticket holders, 50 to non-course ticket holders.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 26, 27, 27—ROYAL MOELWYN WELSH CHOIR, Wales' best. Prize winners. Seats on sale Monday at Mallagh's. Prices: Course ticket holders, 25c; non-course ticket holders, 50c. 29u

ALL MEMBERS OF
The Royal Arcanum
with ladies and friends, and others interested in fraternal societies, are cordially invited to attend a reception tendered to the Rev. F. T. McFaden, D.D., Richmond, Virginia, supreme regent of Royal Arcanum, at Duffield Hall, Dundas and Clarence streets, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911, at 8 p.m. Good programme, music and addresses. James B. McKillop, chairman; C. H. Mitchell, honorary secretary. 29u

SAILINGS
LIVERPOOL, FROM MONTREAL.
Virginian (Allan), Friday, Oct. 27.
Lake Champlain (C. P. R.), Thursday, Oct. 26.
Megantic (White Star), Saturday, Oct. 28.
BRISTOL, FROM MONTREAL.
Royal Edward (C. N. R.), Wednesday, Nov. 1.
GLASGOW, FROM MONTREAL.
Grampian (Allan), Saturday, Oct. 28.
Athenia (Donaldson), Saturday, Oct. 28.
For other sailing dates by all ocean lines apply
F. B. CLARKE
416 RICHMOND STREET.
Next Bank of Commerce Corner.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—ANNUAL DANCE, Thursday, Oct. 26, Cullis Hall, Wellington street. Good music. Gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies free. 29c-tzx

ANNUAL BAZAAR AND SALE OF work, Knollwood Park Church, corner Quebec and Oxford, Tuesday, Oct. 24, afternoon and evening. Programme in the evening. All welcome. 29u

DANCING — PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, public rates. Reopening, Oct. 23. Call and register. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess. Phone.

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—NEWLY-SURFACED floor. Band tonight. Ladies free, with band Tuesday. Open every afternoon. b

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

LAST SAILING
FROM MONTREAL THIS SEASON.
"LAURENTIC"—Nov. 22
Reservations made for all classes. Book early for this and other Christmas sailings.
E. DE LA HOOKE
Agent for All Ocean Lines.
422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block).

CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON DANCING class, masters, misses and ladies. Opening day, Saturday, Oct. 21, 3 o'clock. Start in first day. All other classes as usual. Circulars. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY STORE, MILK ROUTE AND poolroom and cigar business for sale. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

TO RENT — BLACKSMITH SHOP; good business; everything for a man to start with; owner deceased; fine opening. Apply at once, Mrs. Hugh McThail, Duart. dNov8

A FIRST-CLASS WATER-POWER chopping mill in first-class working order, for sale cheap if sold right away. Apply Joseph Kettlewell, Mount Brydges, Ont. 31bu t

GOOD MILK ROUTE FOR SALE, 160 quarts. Apply Box 46, Advertiser. 28c

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS FOR sale in city; good reasons for selling. Box 45, Advertiser. 28n

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE, WITH postoffice in connection, as owner is giving up business. Apply Box 40, Advertiser. 27c

LIVE CORSET BUSINESS FOR SALE —Good opening for party with a few hundred dollars. Apply Box 35, Advertiser.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GIBBONS—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gibbons, a daughter.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOUVENIR BASEBURNER, in first-class condition, nearly new. Apply 914 Wellington street. b

FOR SALE — LARGE-SIZED BASEBURNER, in good condition. Apply at 807 Dufferin avenue. b

JEWEL RANGE, WITH RESERVOIR, two hot air furnaces, with hot water attachments, all in good condition. Apply 100 Dundas street, or phone 1635. b

ARTICLES FOR SALE NRC.h IRMU SIX WELL-GROWN WHITE MINORCA pullets, ready to lay; $6. E. A. Bock, 450 Central avenue. b

TWENTY RANGES, TWENTY HEATERS, ten iron beds, ten mattresses, ten springs, ten dressers, ten sideboards, ten extension tables. Jos. Brown, 97 Carling street. tyw

LAYING HENS FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED Buff Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns. 64 Stanley street. b

Show Cases and Fixtures
We make fittings for any kind of store or office. Best workmanship and materials. Ask us for an estimate.
T. F. McCRACKEN,
Phone 2362. 447 Dundas Street. ywt

FOR SALE ON OXFORD STREET, quarter mile east of Quebec street, on Saturday, Oct. 28, from 2:30 p.m., 30 large silver maple trees, in lots, seed potatoes (Carman), lumber, furniture, carpets, etc. Samuel Dart. 29u-ty

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including baseburner, Home Jewel cook stove, nearly new. 54 Marmora. 25c-ywt

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE mare, 3 years old, sound, quiet, supposed in foal. J. P. Fisher, Hyde Park. b

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDE GELDINGS, 4 years old; good workers; sound. D. A. Coulthard, Strathburn. 28c

PRIVATE SALE OF ONE PIANO, baseburner and household furniture. Apply 299 Simcoe street. 27c

SOUVENIR RANGE FOR SALE, NEARLY new; reservoir; in good order. Apply 326 York street 27c

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 17c t

ONE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER, IN good condition, $10. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street.

HAIR AND FELT MATTRESSES made, also renovated. Charles M. Quick, 725 Richmond street. 29u

TIMETEST ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS punctures and blowouts and rim cuts. Agents for Independent Tire Corporation goods. Guarantee for 3,500 to 5,000 miles. Cars stored for the winter. Rates reasonable Garage, 647 Dundas street. Phone 3556.

GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE FOR sale, 8-horsepower. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

FOR SALE—THREE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY sideboards and six mahogany dining-chairs. Apply H. Struthers, corner York and Richmond streets. 19n-ywt

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

Good Dry Mixed Wood
12 or 16 Inch, $1.75 Per Load
GREEN & CO.
495 YORK STREET TELEPHONE 1391

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung bass, in elegant condition, and guaranteed for five years, only $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street. 12 un

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Onn. Phone 1296.

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, three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $3 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

We stock Transmission Supplies you want to be attended to at once.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's Weather Strips keep out dust. C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe. 'Phone. ywt

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

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

Lehigh Coal
ALL SIZES.
G. R. KETTLE & SON
Cor. G. T. R. and Maitland. Phone 299. 97tf-tyw

BALED SHAVINGS
for horse bedding, etc., packed in convenient form for your easy handling. Stocked at either yard.
GEO. H. BELTON,
Richmond and Pall Mall Streets, Rectory and York Streets

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
'PHONE 370. xt 91 DUNDAS ST.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM

SEND ORDERS AT ONCE FOR FALL planting. We have purchased the Hersey nursery stock, Woodstock, and Strathroy Nursery Company, and ten others, from Niagara to Detroit. Chas. Baker. 'Phone 2222. 86tf

Pennsylvania Water White Coal Oil, 5 gallons for 70c, at
Young's Hardware
Two Doors East of Talbot.
PHONE 588. 111 DUNDAS ST. ywt

FOR SALE — GOOD LIVE WOOD, $2 per load; good hard coal, $6 50 a ton. Dominion Coal and Wood Company, 'Phone 1788.

Pandora Ranges
McClary Baseburners
J. A. BROWNLEE
385-387 TALBOT STREET.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons Mattress Renovators, 593 Richmond street.

Condensed Advertisements.

No advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.
Meetings — Where no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion
Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodging, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent a word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework; three in family; no laundry. Mrs. Wood, 297 Wolfe street. 29c

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS ALTERATION hands, for our ladies' ready-to-wear department. Apply at once, J. H. Chapman & Co. 29c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 417 Dufferin. 29c

WANTED—UPSTAIRS AND DINING-ROOM girl. Apply Miss Shea, 368 Dundas. 29tf

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN OPERATING. The Fraser Cap Company, 64 Carling street. 29c

STOUT GIRL WANTED FOR CUTTING room. Southam Printing and Litho. Company. 29c

AT ONCE—GENERAL SERVANT, family of three. Apply 574 Central avenue. 28tf

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL MAID, two in family. Apply at once, 385 Queen's avenue. 28c

YOUNG LADY WANTED AS GROCERY clerk; one with experience preferred. Apply Box 48, Advertiser. 28c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; NO cooking. Apply Mrs. J. Harris, 359 King. 28u

WANTED—HOTEL COOK; STEADY job. Apply Bank Hotel. 27c

TWO DENING-ROOM GIRLS, ALSO girl to wash dishes. Apply Alexandra Cafe. 27k

LAUNDRESS LIVING NEAR SOUTH London, to work regularly two days a week. Apply immediately to Mrs. J. E. Smallman, corner Elmwood avenue and Marley Place. 27c

FOUR GIRLS WANTED FOR WRAPPING desks. Smallman & Ingram. 27c

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, ALSO KITCHEN girl. Apply Tecumseh House. 27n

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Highest wages paid; small family. Apply Box 43, this office. 27c

WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS—One good family washing. Box 41, Advertiser. 27c

GENERAL MAID OR GIRL TO ASSIST with housework. Mrs. Reason, 580 Waterloo street. 25-1

WANTED, BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN—Capable woman as housekeeper; highest wages paid; references required. Box 30, Advertiser. 25n

WANTED—A FEMALE ATTENDANT, also a good orderly. Apply Home for Incurables, Dundas street east. 19tf-ywt

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK-GENERAL; no laundry work; highest wages to capable person. Apply Mrs. W. G. Coles, 299 Princess avenue. 24tf

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, no washing. Apply 300 Princess avenue. 25n

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—REFERENCES required. Apply Mrs. Mallagh, 301 King street, city. 24n

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL housework; two in family. 294 Princess avenue. 21tf

GIRLS WANTED
With or without experience. For bonbon and chocolate department; also for candy packing and caramel department. Apply at once to Timekeeper, McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 15 tf

100 GIRLS WANTED
Highest Wages. Steady Employment.
Apply at once.
D. S. Perrin & Company, Limited
67tf

BUNCHBREAKERS, ROLLERS, WRAPPER, binder and filler strippers wanted. Apply John McNee & Sons. 63tf

GIRLS WANTED — CLEAN, STEADY work. Apply Adam Beck, 173 Albert street. 92tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

$2.00 Buys a Good Shoe
At PAXMAN'S, 210 King street, next to Central Fire Station. t

FOR SALE—GOOD OAK INK BARRELS. Apply Advertiser office. 27n

FURNITURE
And household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
364 Hamilton Road. ywt Phone 2086.

Pandora Ointment
Permanent cure from Eczema, Piles, Ulcers, Blood-Poisoning, Bad Legs, Running Sores, 35c box. Sold at TAYLOR'S DRUG STORES, Talbot street (opposite Market), also corner Wharncliffe and Stanley street. ywt

FERRETS
Choice lot of Ferrets in stock both White and Fitch. Ferrets are scarce and high, on account of the hot, dry summer. Prices yet low. Order quick.
Morgan's Supply House, 100 Dundas St. ywt

KINDLING WOOD
$1.00 PER LOAD.
LONDON BOX CO
209 Bathurst Street. Phone 523.

Taxicab Service
Open Day and Night. Telephone 180
Mitchell Garage and Sales Co. ywt

Southcott Coal Co.
Hard and Soft Coal and Wood Dealers.
Phone 1083. 276 Clarence Street.
Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. 67tf-tyw

The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

WATCH US GROW.
The Bicycle and Motor Sales Co.
397 CLARENCE ST. PHONE 3182
WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND BICYCLES. ywt

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. APPLY 377 Dundas. 29c

BOY WANTED. APPLY TO THE Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, 184 York street. 29c

SAW HANDS WANTED. LONDON Box Company, Bathurst street, London. b

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS WANTED. Southam Printing and Litho. Company. 29n

WANTED—MAN FOR SASH AND DOOR factory, capable of laying out work or doing any part of the business. Apply S. Oakes, Strathroy. b

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

TRAVELLING SALESMEN WANTED —Hundreds of good positions now open paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses. No experience required to get one of them. Write today for particulars, list of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 515, Kent Building, Toronto, Ont. S 30 O 7 14 21

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Company, W 1322 Marden Building, Washington, D. C. 17k t

BOY WANTED. APPLY PARISIAN Laundry. 28c

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO LIVE on farm and take charge of stock; summer employment if satisfactory. Box 44, Advertiser. 28c

MEN WANTED — AGE 18-35, FOR firemen $100 monthly, and brakemen $90, on railroads in London vicinity. Experience unnecessary; No strike. Positions guaranteed competent men. Railroad employing headquarters; 494 men sent to positions in September. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. O 4 7 11 14 18 21 25 28

BOY, TO BEGIN AT $4. W. E. SAUNDERS, 352 Clarence. 25tf

Young Men
WANTED TO WORK IN FACTORY.
D. S. Perrin & Company, Limited
24tf

LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—WE teach you at home; guarantee $25 weekly job. Rochester Auto School, 2298 Rochester, N. Y. 52tf

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT once for work in your locality. Will guarantee $2 to $3 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont. ywt Nov 15

EARN GOOD MONEY BY LEARNING telegraph and station agents' work at Central Telegraph and Railroad School, Yonge and Gerrard, Toronto. Write today for free particulars. tyw O 31

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND STATION agent's work. Permanent positions and good salaries to commence with. Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern wires and forms insure you practical work and a position when qualified. Free Book M. explains work and wages. Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. P

BOYS WANTED — STEADY WORK — Apply Adam Beck, 173 Albert street. 1tf

AGENTS WANTED.

BROKERS—AGENTS TO HANDLE British Columbia fruit lands; special bargain; easy terms. Northwest Security Company, Brown block, Victoria, B. C. b

AGENTS WANTED — A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Company, 238 Albert street, Ottawa. 61tf

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. James H. Boyd.
Services at 11 and 7.
The Rev. D. McIntire, of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York city, will preach.
Sunday School at 3.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Sunday School anniversary. Morning, pastor. Evening, Rev. Mr. McCamus. Mrs. Wyatt, soloist. Full orchestra. E. W. G. Quantz, organist.

BAPTIST CHURCH, MAITLAND street—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor at both services. Seats all free. Everybody welcome.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11, Rev. H. A. B. Harrison, preacher; 7, Rev. Canon Dyson Hague, preacher (on Proverbs xxx., 1-8). Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Young People's Association.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill. Rev. C. R. Gunne, rector. Services tomorrow as usual.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ADELAIDE street, corner Grosvenor—Rev. S. S. Hardy. Services as usual.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach on Sunday. Morning, "Our Refuge"; evening, "Impressions of the Great Ecumenical Conference."

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—MORNING preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty. Afternoon, military service; preacher, Rev. Canon Tucker. Evening preacher, Rev. Professor Wright.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Services morning and evening conducted by the pastor. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. D. N. McCamus, pastor Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2:45 p.m. Bible Class led by Mr. Liddicoatt. Rev. W. H. Harvey, of Askin Street Methodist Church, will preach in the evening.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., sermon to young people. Special music by large choir and soloists and London Male Quartette, assisted by full orchestra, under Mr. C. C. Irwin. Everybody welcome. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. W. L. Steeves, pastor. Morning subject, "Church Royalty"; Sabbath School and Men's Baraca Class, 2:45; evening, the People's Happy Hour Service, 6:45; subject, "The Marks of a Hypocrite." You are welcome to the best seat in the church. Come early.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Rev. J. G. Crosby Morris, B.A., B.D., of Chatham, will preach morning and evening. Obliging ushers. Strangers welcomed.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. A. Cullens will conduct both services, at 11 and 7. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.
Corner Dufferin Ave. and Wellington St.
Pastor, Rev. R. Whiting, B. A., preacher, 11 a.m., "The Glory of Self-Sacrifice"; 7 p.m., "The Supremacy and School of Character." Full choir, led by Mr. Jordan.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Pastor will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. Subject, "Probation After Death." Sunday School, 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every weekday from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, corner Grey street—Services as usual.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. John W. Baird, pastor. Morning, "Painting One's Own Picture." Male Quartette. Evening, "Sins Detected." Duet, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS, Oddfellows' Hall, 422 Richmond street, 3 p.m. Subject, "Authority to Preach." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D., minister. 11 a.m., "We Are Here to Help God"; 7 p.m., Gospel service, "Now is the Accepted Time." Song service at 7.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church, St. James and Oxford streets—Rev. Thomas Mitchell, pastor, morning and evening.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, on Horton street, near Maitland—Pastor, W. H. A. Chris. Morning, 11, "The Book of Joshua"; evening, 7, "Men's Liberty in Satan's Service." Seats free. All welcome.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Self-Estimation"; evening, "What Can Only Be Earned." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. The Rev. J. J. Brown, B.A., minister of Tillsonburg, will preach at both services. Morning, "The Truth as Revealed by Christ"; evening, "Salvation Illustrated." Sabbath School at 3 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, rector.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. Rev. C. H. Emmerson, M.A., of Brantford, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 3 p.m. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. Sunday, Oct. 22. 10 a.m., the regular classes; 11 a.m., "The Church and Its Need"; 2:45 Sunday School; 7 p.m., "Break Down the Tariff Wall."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, workers; evening subject, "Christ Can Hush a Tempest" preached, Evangelist Belcher. Appropriate singing by the choir. Solos, Mrs. Fralick and Mr. Arthur Drennan.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH first-class recommendations, desires position; just returned to city. Charles Bissell, 364 St. James street. 29c

WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES position as housekeeper; references exchanged. Apply 508 Waterloo, by phone or letter. b

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, with references, desires position in city. Box 50, Advertiser. 28c

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 15, London Township, five miles from London; duties to commence Jan. 1, 1912. Apply to R. S. Gough, Sub. No. 1, London. 29c-tyt

GARMENT CUTTING.

STUDY MEASURING, DRAFTING, fitting patterns and designing styles. Afternoon and evening appointments. Pattern orders receive prompt attention. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street, London.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

THREE NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping, $10; conveniences; on York street. Apply 386 King street. 29c

A COTTAGE TO LET. 313 SIMCOE street. b

MODERN HOUSE TO LET, 433 ONTARIO street. Apply 426 Piccadilly street. b

FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen. 416 York street. 29c

ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 744 LORNE avenue. b

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES ADJOINING city, suitable for market garden; also ten acres, with barn, east of city limits. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, Talbot street. ywt

TWO-STORY HOUSE IN EAST END, modern, to let. Apply Box 47, Advertiser. 28c

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, 448 Oxford street. Apply 969 Waterloo. 28c

TO LET—WARM, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, modern; private, with use of phone. 411 King street. 28bu

NEW STORY AND HALF HOUSE, ALL modern conveniences; $13 per month. 23 Briscoe street. Apply 4 Carfrae Crescent. 27c

BRICK COTTAGE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, 755 Maitland street. Apply 434 Full Mall street. 27c

BRICK HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, CONVENIENCES, 551 Colborne. Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, 346 Dufferin. Apply 420 Oxford. 25tf-ywt

TO LET — THAT LARGE STORE AND premises, 173 Dundas street, near Richmond street; the best business location in the city. Apply Fitzgerald, 'phone 2072. 61tf ywt

MODERN DOUBLE HOUSE WANTED to rent, with all conveniences, centrally located, each half to have three bedrooms; would lease if satisfactory. Send particulars to Box 31, Advertiser. 24n

FOR SALE OR IMMEDIATE RENT — 200-acre farm, 1 mile east Dorchester village; fine buildings, plenty water, fall grain in. Good proposition. References required. Possession Dec. 1, if required. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station P. O. 14n xt

2-STORY SOLID BRICK, 11 LESLIE street, also good stable, $12 per month, at once. Apply 221 Dundas street. 24n

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

TO LET — EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, modern. Apply 122 Wharncliffe south. 17tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, Residence, 867 Wellington street. 'Phone 2887.

TO LET — MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE — Modern conveniences. Corner Horton and Burwell streets. Apply 256 Burwell street. 96tf

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE
Clean and Dry. Terms Reasonable.
The Forest City Moving Vans
Phone 1162 97 Carling Street.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF clothing stolen on Oct. 12 from Armour's tailor shop, 669 Dundas street. b

FOUND—QUANTITY OF BEDDING, blankets, etc. Party can obtain same by proving property and paying expenses of this ad, at this office. b

$5 REWARD FOR THE NAMES OF the party or parties who removed some cedar posts from the rear of the Queen's Terrace. George T. Hiscox. b

LOST—MINK STOLE, ELMWOOD AVENUE, Thursday noon. Finder please phone 1109, or return to N. Mills, 98 Elmwood avenue. b

$10 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for any information that will lead to the conviction of the parties who took away two panels of the fence from in front of the See House property on Ridout street south, about 6:30 one evening last week. Apply Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. b

LOST, DOWNTOWN, ON THURSDAY—Gold locket; initials "M. E. A." Reward at 220 Clarence street. b

LOST—WATCH, SIX SIZE, GOLD-FILLED, hunting case, seven-jewel Waltham movement, No. 4701850. Reward, Advertiser office. 29u

LOST—SMALL LEATHER PURSE, ON belt line car 98, about 4:20, Friday afternoon. Reward at this office. 29u

FOUND—SMALL GOLD SIGNET RING, initialled. Owner can have same by paying for ad. 50 Byron avenue. 28u

LOST—COLLIE DOG; TAG NUMBER, 224. Reward, 791 Lorne avenue. 28u

LOST—SMALL PEARL CRESCENT, IN the downtown district. Reward. 27c

HELP WANTED.

$15 WEEKLY EASILY EARNED IN any Canadian town making Incandescent Mantles; agents and home workers wanted; write for particulars. Plant Mantle Company, 23 Scott street, Toronto. 26-1

CHICKEN PLUCKERS WANTED—WE are paying 7 cents a pair. The Harris Abattoir, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. 25n

STOCKBROKERS.

WANTED—ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE shares John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont Phone 693.

PURE IMPORTED SHELL BRAND CASTILE SOAP, 10c BAR only at Taylor's Market Drug Store, 399 Talbot street, opposite market. tyw

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON Horticultural Society, City Hall, Friday, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m. Election of officers and directors, annual report, distribution of prizes in garden competition, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. James H. Bowman, president; W. W. Gammage, secretary. O21,28,N3

Headquarters, 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, Ont., Oct. 19, 1911.
REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 27, by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding. No. 1—The regiment will parade at the Armories in divine service order on Sunday at 2 p.m. No. 2—The annual inspection and muster will be held on Monday, 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Order of dress, review order. Every officer, N. C. O. and man must be present. G. J. Ingram, Capt., Adjutant 7th Regiment Fusiliers. b

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEET OVER 23 Briscoe street. Apply 4 Carfrae Crescent. 27c

BRICK COTTAGE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, 755 Maitland street. Apply 434 Full Mall street. 27c

BRICK HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, CONVENIENCES, 551 Colborne. Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, 346 Dufferin. Apply 420 Oxford. 25tf-ywt

TO LET — THAT LARGE STORE AND premises, 173 Dundas street, near Richmond street; the best business location in the city. Apply Fitzgerald, 'phone 2072. 61tf ywt

MODERN DOUBLE HOUSE WANTED to rent, with all conveniences, centrally located, each half to have three bedrooms; would lease if satisfactory. Send particulars to Box 31, Advertiser. 24n

FOR SALE OR IMMEDIATE RENT — 200-acre farm, 1 mile east Dorchester village; fine buildings, plenty water, fall grain in. Good proposition. References required. Possession Dec. 1, if required. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station P. O. 14n xt

2-STORY SOLID BRICK, 11 LESLIE street, also good stable, $12 per month, at once. Apply 221 Dundas street. 24n

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

TO LET — EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, modern. Apply 122 Wharncliffe south. 17tf

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London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

THE BANQUET TO MR. KING.

That banquet to Mr. King at Berlin was a notable event. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not the only one who is "magnificent in reverse," as Mr. King put it; his former minister of labor is as game as "the old cock," and has spurs yet to win with. Now that North Waterloo has rejected him, it sees more clearly than before his true calibre. A banquet attended by four hundred men of all classes, and from which numbers were turned away by want of accommodation, is a striking testimonial of esteem to a young man of 37, who had just been defeated after only a short term of cabinet office.

Amidst continuous applause Mr.King spoke with customary brilliancy and power on the bed-rock principles of Liberalism, voicing a faith not faltering, but rather stiffened in defeat, to the satisfaction of his hearers and of Liberals throughout Canada. He showed his grasp of principles, the edge of his historical and economic scholarship, his serious conception of the statesman's task. Particularly his decision to lie fallow for a time, pursuing political studies, is an evidence of his high sense of public duty. He takes his political calling as John Milton took his poet's career. That is the sort of man we want at Ottawa, no time-server or sycophant or tinker or empty noise-maker, but a large-minded, wide-hearted expert in his art.

There are many questions seeking solution in Canada. The relations of the east and west are in need of continual adjustment, the problem of oriental labor in the far west looms ever more serious, Canada's position in the Empire must be gradually worked out, and the social and labor problems are only beginning to be attacked. To all these important questions Mr. King purposes to give a period of earnest study, and to Mr. King Canadian Liberalism is turning as a man with faith in the cause and in himself, a young man of spirit and force and high aims, who has manifestly great things to do. Success to Mr. King's studies, Canada has need of them. Forward is the word which he has set for himself and for his party. With such Liberals as Mackenzie King in the van, strengthening the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the spirit of fight spreads all along the ranks. "Canadian Liberalism is falling in line with Liberalism in the mother land," cries Mr. King. That is the right sort of talk; let Liberalism go forward in the old militant way, and it is men like Mr. King who will ring the fuller Liberalism in.

LLOYD GEORGE'S LATEST TRIUMPH.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has succeeded in winning the great friendly societies to the support of his insurance bill.

These societies are voluntary organizations for the payment of sick and death benefits to their members, of whom there are three millions in the Kingdom, chiefly thrifty working men and women. In deciding to make insurance against sickness compulsory upon fifteen million people, the Chancellor felt that it would be unjust and impolitic to put these splendid societies "out of business" by state competition. He proposed to use their well-tried machinery in working out his own scheme. They are to be allowed to operate as in the past, but under state supervision, in consideration of the payment of state benefits to their members.

One great difficulty presented itself: the members of the friendly societies are "selected lives," subject to medical examination, whereas the Lloyd George scheme covers all workers in all conditions of health. The friendly societies protested against carrying any extra burden to insure people of lower physical standard than their own membership. Mr. George has at last convinced them they will profit by the scheme, as in addition to the benefits which they pay out of their own pockets, they will receive a state subsidy of two pence per member per week, supplemented by the employers' contributions.

The bill is still unsatisfactory in some details to the Labor party, which contends that the state and the employers should pay more and the workers less. The Opposition, while professing to favor the bill in its main outlines, will also attack it in detail. It will require all Mr. George's resource and skill to drive it through the Commons, but he has resolved to achieve this before the Christmas adjournment, or go down to defeat, the Government having decided to stake its existence on the outcome. Mr. Churchill in a recent speech described it as the most beneficent legislation for the masses since the abolition of the corn laws, nearly 70 years ago. It is passes, the decks will be cleared for the great battle next year for home rule, for Welsh disestablishment, for Scottish land reform, for the abolition of plural voting and then for other progressive measures which have been hitherto blocked by the Lords' veto.

THE CUTTING OF THE QUEUES.

Early predictions of the certain failure of the Chinese rebellion are being discounted as a result of what appears to have been a decisive victory for the Republicans at Hankow.

If the revolutionists convince the great mass of their countrymen that their cause is the common cause of China, there may be little difficulty in sweeping the Manchu dynasty from power, for there are 300,000,000 pure-bred Chinamen under the rule of not more than 6,000,000 Manchus. Once the rebellion becomes nation-wide there could be little hope of maintaining despotic rule with the ratio of fifty to one against it.

The Manchus were a rough, uncouth barbarian tribe of Tartars originally, living to the north of China. Born fighting men, they made frequent forays upon less warlike people. Once in the fourteenth century they took China, but were overthrown. It was about 1644 that the Chinese, who had become a peaceful race of great philosophers, called in the fiercer Tartars to protect them from marauding Mongols. Once the invaders were cast out of the country, it was a case of the protector suddenly absorbing the protected. The Manchus took possession of China by peaceful conquest and placed a prince of their own upon the throne. As a token of loyalty, or servility, they caused every male subject to shave his head and wear his hair in a queue.

Today the rebels are cutting off their queues and the badge of freedom is short hair for men. Years of derision from the western world no doubt have made the "pigtail" an ever-present humiliation for the men of the nation who have roused themselves. Its resemblance to an obnoxious serpent about a man's neck may not be overdrawn.

Social reform enters into the rebellion. It is not merely a blind, destructive attack upon oppression. As far as it can be, the propaganda of the rebels is constructive. They have outlined a sane programme of future reform, and it smacks of westernism. They seem to be well armed and the victories so far have all been theirs. There is lurking mutiny among the royal regiments, and well managed by men of European or American education, the rebellion assumes proportions more interest-compelling than if it were a mere display of the pyrotechnics of which our celestial friends are the inventors.

China is certainly improving. The rebels are merely cutting off queues instead of heads.

The Laurier Government offered the farmers better markets. What does the Ontario Government intend to do to stay the decline of Ontario agriculture?

Hon. W. J. Hanna tells his West Lambton constituents that the general election was called to save by-elections. Are there any marines in West Lambton?

Principle Peterson's dictum that poetry can be made a valuable educational agent in the schools will be accepted by all but those who do not appreciate good verse, and whose opinion on any educational subject is therefore not worth taking into account.

The Montral Star wants Mr. Borden to buy three Dreadnoughts instanter, and present them to the mother country. The Star knows perfectly well that Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa will allow no such "Imperial drunkenness," as Mr. Monk once described it.

"The United States of America and the British United States of the world, joined in friendly alliance, could impose peace on the world."—Toronto News.

Just so, but this friendly alliance will not be promoted by such insolent anti-American cartoons and utterances as defiled the columns of the News before the late election.

There is a parallel between the cases of Turkey and Canada which may not have occurred to many people. It lies in the attitude toward both countries of the nations which might reasonable expect to profit by absorbing their territory in part or in whole.—Montreal Star.

Turkey and Canada! What a flattering comparison! We can understand a Turk making it, but not a Canadian.

"But by reason of the increased export of oats and wheat, Canada's total exports of grain to the United States have grown ten-fold in the eleven years, while our exports to Great Britain have been doubled. Annually the United States are becoming larger customers for our two chief grains." — Ottawa Journal (Conservative).

In other words, the contention that the United States market is useless to the Canadian farmer, put forward by the Ottawa Journal and every other anti-reciprocity journal, was mere humbug.

The Globe quotes the new deputy speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Blondin, as saying in the Drummond-Arthabaska by-election campaign: "You are attempting to intimidate the electorate by shaking the English flag before it, and by saying that we ought to contribute to the defence, in all places and against it, of this protector of our constitutional liberties; but we cannot be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to put holes in this flag with bullets to breathe the air of liberty."

It was worse than this. Mr. Blondin referred to England as the "tormentor of our consutitional liberties"—not the protector.

The Unionist party is in two factions labelled the "die-hards" and "die-easies." The "die-hards," led by the veteran Lord Halsbury, wished to defeat the veto bill and compel the appointment of hundreds of new peers. The "die-easies," led by Lord Lansdowne, preferred the course that matters took. The "die-hards" have not forgiven Mr. Balfour for backing the "die-easies" and have organized a Halsbury Club, with the object of deposing Balfour from the leadership and choosing a successor, either Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Mr. Smith, who would force the fighting for tariff reform. The Johnson-Wells prize fight has been forbidden, but the sporting public will find some compensation in the scrap in the Unionist party.

GREAT RAT SLAUGHTER.

[London Daily News.]

Between June 25 and Aug. 26 the number of vessels which arrived in the Port of London from foreign ports was 1,657. Of these 878 were British vessels, 289 Swedish and Norwegian, 156 German and 110 Dutch. Not a single American ship arrived in the two months

Of these vessels 2,591 medical inspections were made, 3,381 inspections of British coastwise and inland navigation vessels were also made in the same period. In the docks and on ships 7,428 rats were destroyed, making 672,698 since the work of extermination began ten years ago. Thirty-nine cases of infectious disease were dealt with, including two of suspected cholera. Seven cases of beri-beri were also reported.

ROAD AND BANK.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

Apart from the Bourassa influence, the Borden cabinet seems to have a very strong dash of Canadian Northern and Canadian Bank of Commerce in it. Just wait and see.

LAUGHS AT IT.

[Niagara Falls Gazette.]

Earl Grey's remark to the effect that the Monroe doctrine's best defense is the British navy, has excited considerable derisive comment in this country. Everybody must hope that the question will forever remain an arguable one.

HOW TO GET RICH "QUICK."

[Mail and Empire.]

Hamilton Jockey Club stock, which was bought in 1906 for $40 a share, is said to be worth $5,000 a share now. Business is all very well in its way, but when a man wants to get rich quick he should not overlook the possibilities of a combination of sport and philanthropy.

NOT SO BAD.

[New York Sun.]

"What is the force that makes the world move? asked the teacher.

"The landlord," replied Johnny Hardupp, promptly.

A CANDID DECLARATION.

[Washington Star.]

"What sort of a ticket does your suffragette club favor?"

"Well," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "if we owned right up, I think most of us would prefer matinee tickets."

INSTRUCTION.

[Washington Star.]

"I shall make it a rule," said the young man who is learning politics, "never to go back on my friends."

"An excellent rule," replied Senator Sorghum, "but the real test of the game is to keep your friends from going back on you."

AN OVERSIGHT.

[Answers.

Landlady (to lodger)—Are you near the bath sir?

Voice (between the splashes) — Yes. What do you want?

Landlady—I forgot to tell you I had it freshly painted inside last night, sir, and it won't be dry for two or three days yet.

FRANCE AND RELIGION.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

France has done her best to get rid of dogmatic religion, but apparently she cannot do wholly without some sort of ethical ceremonial. Ritualistic baptism having been abolished, a civil baptism has taken its place, and the duties of citizenship are imposed, not in the name of God, but in the name of the "universal principles of free thought." Here are injunctions that are imposed after a ritual modelled upon the abolished rights of the church.

1. You shall honor your country, your father and your mother, and shall be dutiful to them.

2. You shall with all your power sustain truth and justice.

3. Your greatest fear shall always be that of doing any injury to your neighbor.

THE OLD COAT.

[New York Sun.]

First Moth—Smith must be hard up.

Second Moth—Yes, I had to eat last year's dinner warmed over.

AN UP-TO-DATE WONDER.

[Hilton Record.]

A peculiar sight, and the like was never before seen by us at least, is a tree on the Frank Smith farm, at present bearing crabapples and pears, making a pretty showing with its fruit of red and green.

NO RACE SUICIDE.

Canadians have not yet laid themselves open to the charge of race suicide. Quebec has been held up as a shining example to the contrary, and in the other provinces the baby carriage is abroad in the land. Experts in such matters have estimated that at least a million little Canadians have come into the confederation since the 1910 census, and they have certainly not taken part in any annexation movement. Even the statistics admit that they are still in our midst. What is the matter then?

The statement that a million Canadians have gone to the United States does not hold water. The American vigilance along the border is notorious. Every person crosses from Canada under scrutiny, and most of them are fined a two-dollar head tax.

The American immigration figures are compiled with great care, and they show that in the past ten years only a quarter of a million people left Canada to settle in the United States.

This leaves seven hundred and fifty thousand Canadians lost, strayed or stolen or otherwise missing and unaccounted for by either census or immigration statistics.

THAT PREFERENCE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The "loyalty" of some of the Canadian manufacturers is but skin deep after all, told the Toronto convention that any further increase in the British preference would tend to lower the standard of living in this country. Why? Would it lower the standard of living to give the workers of this country cheaper flannels and blankets? Not much.

SHE EXERCISED THE RECALL.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"You're going to the smoker tonight, aren't you?"

"Nope."

"Why, the boys are expecting you. Didn't you promise them you'd be there?"

"Yes, I intended to be present, but, you see, we have the recall system in our family, and my wife has just exercised it."

BAD TEETH.

[Kingston Standard.]

Of some 400 or more pupils who have been examined in the public schools up to date the astonishing revelation is made that 350 of them have defective teeth. Surely this is not a matter to be passed over lightly—that parents should be so neglectful of their children that they should allow so deplorable a condition to persist. No clearer evidence could be offered than this, of the necessity of medical inspection in the schools.

$10.00 FOUNTAIN PENS FOR $1.25

Regular $2 50 to $10 00 Values Included in This Sale.

At Guillemont's pen sale you can secure the celebrated non-sweating, non-leakable, carried in any position, upside-down or otherwise; a disappearing pen; in fact, every known model; also non-leakable, self-filler. There are 159 styles, including the society lady's Peter Pen, the doctor's, the manifold, stenographer and bookkeeper's, lady's tapered, full gold mounts, mother-of-pearl, sterling silver, that you can make a choice from.

The pen-points are numbered from 12 to 26, and the full assortment includes 21,000 pens. This is an opportunity to buy a Christmas present for very little money, as there is only one price, and that price is $1 25.

The sale has been in progress for several days now, and each day the rush increases, so that early Monday purchasers will avoid the rush of next week.

Remember the place: E. L. Guillemont's drug store, Richmond stret, near Dundas. Mail orders will also be filled.

GETS AFFIDAVITS

Continued From Page One.

for him to be in at a certain hour by Chief Williams. Sergt. Macdonald and the officer walked slowly westward on Dundas street. A heavy fog hung over the city, almost obscuring the electric lights along the residential streets, but down in the heart of the city the clusters of lamps on the ornamental poles threw a glare far into the sky. All was apparently quiet and peaceful.

A House Afire.

But as the two men reached the corner of Dundas and William streets, a column of flame suddenly shot from the house, No. 334 Dundas street, just west of William street. Dr. Norman H. Beal has his office in the building, but does not sleep there. The remainder of the place was used as apartments by the Pinches. The police at once rushed to the house, and after a hasty survey, Cobden turned in an alarm to the fire department, while Macdonald sought to admittance.

They found it necessary to break in the door, and then an awful fight began to save the inmates. Mr. Pinches is an aged man, and had not been in good health. Consequently it was a very delicate task to get him downstairs, but this was accomplished after much difficulty, when once the family had been aroused by the shouting of the police.

The two girls were known to be in a bedroom down a hallway, and after being directed there by one of the brothers, who was himself penned in, Sergt. Macdonald and P. C. Cobden started to rescue them. When the officers reached the hall at the head of the stairs on the second story, the smoke cut into their lungs like a knife. Cobden was partially overcome and had to go back. Macdonald, who is a very powerful man, threw himself flat on his face, and began to crawl to where he heard the shouts of the girls.

A Brave Man's Deed.

"Throw yourself on your face," Macdonald warned one girl. She heard him, and complied. Then he crawled to where she was lying, and placing his arm over her face so that she could breathe through his sleeve, he shouted to the other girl to crawl on the floor to him if she could. The other sister made a brave fight and was able to reach the sergeant, despite the smoke, and then the big officer began his journey to safety. Clinging to him, under either arm, were the two girls, with his sneltering sleeves keeping the smoke from getting into their lungs and overcoming them. Along the floor he dragged the two girls. Overhead the crackling of the burning timbers could be heard, and the corridor was filled with smoke.

A Long Journey.

Sergt. Macdonald says it seemed to him as though he had half-carried his precious burdens a mile or more when at last he got to the head of the stairs, and there Cobden met him and they were soon safe. Then the fire companies began to dash from all quarters to the rescue, and one of the Pinches boys was saved from injury just as he was about to jump from a third-story window, a ladder being run up to him.

All took place within a few minutes, but it seemed like hours to the Pinches and their rescuers. There appears to be no reason why the brave officers should not be awarded hero medals.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

W. LAMBTON LIBERALS TO MEET NOV. THIRD

Will Select Opponent to Hon. W. J. Hanna—Latter Nominated.

Sarnia, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the executive of the West Lambton Liberal Association, held here this afternoon, it was unanimously decided to hold a convention in the town hall, Sarnia, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, when a candidate will be selected to oppose Hon. W. J. Hanna at the coming provincial election.

Petrolea, Oct. 20. — Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, was again nominated to contest West Lambton, at the coming provincial elections, by the Conservative convention held here today. No other name was brought before the convention.

About one hundred and fifty delegates from the various polling subdivisions of the riding were present at Victoria Opera House, when President P. T. McGibbon, of the West Lambton Conservative Association called the meeting to order. Mr. Hanna was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Resolutions of confidence in Mr. Borden and Sir James Whitney were passed. Short addresses were made by Messrs. J. E. Armstrong, M. P.; G. A. Smith, of Charlotteham, R. E. Lesueur and Dr. Martin, Conservative candidate in East Lambton for the Local House.

CRAWFORD CRITICIZES THE CABINET MAKING

Legislature Speaker Declares He Would Have Done Different.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Hon. Thomas Crawford, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, voiced his mild-mannered protest against Premier Borden's cabinetmaking at the meeting of Ward Six Conservative Association last night. The stalwarts present urged the Speaker by encouragement to go farther, but Hon. Thomas was canny.

"If I had had it to do," quoth he, "it would not have been as it is, but Mr. Borden has surrounded himself with some, at least, very good men. I can sympathize with him, for most of us know how it is when we can't do what we would like to do."

President A. W. Wright, in the course of his vigorous presidential address, having declared that the ideals of Conservatives were not "a sordid scramble for office and the spoils of office," the secretary, Mr. W. H. Scott, promptly rapped that high sentiment over the knuckles. "It is time," he said, "for these Conservative Associations to calmly and firmly assert their prerogative to command attention of our members when political favors are under consideration."

"What about White?" shouted a member.

"This matter is serious, and I propose to emphasize it," continued the secretary. "The leaders of the party can't afford to ignore those to whom they look for the nomination of their candidates. We have undoubted rights as a political organization."

MURDERERS PERISH IN DRUNKEN DEBAUCH

Pair Found Dead Thought to Have Killed Lighthouse Keeper.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 20.—A party of hunters, who arrived here this afternoon from the north shore, tell a strange story of what is believed to be the murder of Robert Forbes, a lighthouse keeper on Pie Island, twenty-five miles from Fort William. Forbes' body was found in his station on the island with the head battered in. The subsequent finding of the bodies of two Indians, who had died after drinking wood alcohol, is believed to explain the murder. It has been determined that the alcohol was taken from the lighthouse, and the police believe the Indians killed Forbes to get at the liquor, which they thought was good to drink. The Indians evidently drained a gallon cask of the poisonous liquid. Both were found lying side by side with the empty cask between them.

CONSERVATIVES DENIED THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

[Canadian Press.]

St. John, N. B., Oct. 20.—There will be no recount in the recent federal election in Carleton County. Judge Carleton, of the county court, has decided that the application by the Conservatives is faulty, and Supreme Court Judge McLeod today confirms his decision. This means that F. B. Carvell, Liberal, retains his seat, as further appeal is considered unlikely.

ALLEGED MURDERER ON WALPOLE ISLAND

[Canadian Press.]

Chatham, Oct. 21.—Charles Fuller, sought by Detroit authorities for murder of the Kraft family, is thought to be in hiding on Walpole Island, near Wallaceburg. Two detectives are now seeking him there. Several people have seen a man answering Fuller's description. He was last in the Temple Theatre at Wallaceburg on Thursday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Oct. 20.—Arrived: La Provence, from Havre; Celtic, Liverpool; Pannonia, Trieste.

Liverpool—Arrived: Cedric, New York.

Avonmouth—Arrived: Montcalm, Montreal.

Rotterdam—Arrived: Noordam, New York.

Havre—Arrived: La Touraine, New York.

Genoa—Arrived: Duc d'Abruzzi, New York.

Quebec—Arrived: Virginian, Liverpool; Savoy, Anticosti.

New York, Oct. 21.—Arrived: Campania, from Liverpool; Irishman, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Southampton.

The Name Invictus Stands for Shoe Quality



No expense or trouble is spared to make INVICTUS the highest grade footwear it's possible to produce.

The makers realize the importance of turning out high-grade shoes.

Because they know what a satisfied customer means.

They also know that to hold a customer they've got to give him the same high grade shoe value from year to year.

And, knowing this, they use none but the finest selected leathers.

They employ none but competent experienced workmen.

They originate the shapes that lead the shoe styles in Canada.

It's absolutely impossible to make better shoes than INVICTUS Shoes.

We have them in all the latest shapes in Lace and Blucher Style in all sizes and all widths.

THE BEST GOOD SHOE
INVICTUS

Rowland Hill

Invictus Agent, London

McCORMICK

As full of fine quality and as dainty in design as the finest imported Biscuits—and at one-third less cost. Almost as rich as shortbread.

McCORMICK'S "ARISTOCRAT" BISCUITS

ABOUT 80 TO THE POUND

FIVE MONTHS' TERM FOR HENRY M'GURK

Judge Macbeth Changed His Mind in Regard to the Flogging.

Henry McGurk benefited considerably by a change of attitude on the part of Judge Macbeth when he came up for sentence this morning on a charge of indecently assaulting a little girl, near his place in Westminster Township, just east of the city, and as a result, drew but a five months' term for his second offence.

"For reasons that I do not need to explain, I have seen fit to change my mind, and will not sentence you to be flogged, as I had intended," said the judge, "but if you ever appear again charged with such an offence, you will be thrashed to the limit of the law."

When asked had he anything to say, McGurk declared that he was innocent of the crime, and that he was being persecuted.

"I don't believe a word of that, and beside I have already found you guilty," replied the court. "Your may now go down to the Central Prison for five months."

McGurk was met in the corridor by his mother, as he was taken back to the jail. She kissed and caressed him repeatedly, saying what awful persecution he suffered.

The prisoner, however, merely smiled, and told her that he would soon be back to her.

ST. THOMAS MEN ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Laymen and Ministers Prepare for Missionary Convention.

With a view to enlisting the sympathy, support and attendance of the men of St. Thomas, Mr. Israel Taylor and Mr. A. J. Robinson, executive secretary of the Western Ontario Men's Missionary Convention, met a committee of laymen and ministers in the St. Thomas Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The gathering was convened by Dr. Warner, of Alma College, and Archdeacon Hill was elected as chairman and Rev. Mr. Knowles, of the Grace Street Methodist Church, was appointed ceretary.

A local publicity committee was formed, and each of the pastors agreed to become responsible for a number of members' tickets, which were placed in their hands. The outlook for a large representation from St. Thomas is exceedingly bright.

Mr. Taylor had an interview with the Traction Company with regard to reduced rates, to which they have kindly consented, allowing a week-end rate to all holders of membership cards to the convention. On Wednesday, Nov. 8 ladies will be entitled to the same reduction without a membership card.

A lettergram from Mr. Caskey from Vancouver this morning, says: "Second day of convention very fine. Canadian Club crowded and delighted."

CATTLEMEN LOSING THE ENGLISH TRADE

Must Reduce the Cost of Raising, Delares an Expert.

[Canadian Press.]

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 21.—Unless the cattle raisers of Western Canada can manage to reduce the necessary cost of raising cattle considerably they may as well say good-bye to their English market. That is the opinion of W. S. Williamson, who has been interested in the cattle business for nearly half a century and who for many years looked after the English end of Gordon Ironsides & Fares' business. Mr. Williamson is permanently located at Liverpool. "There is not the slightest doubt," he said, "that Canada is losing the large part of her export cattle trade to the other colonies and the South American republics. Argentina can send meat to England much cheaper than we are doing. As a result, our trade is falling off. We used to have from seven to nine thousand head of cattle a week on the Birkenhead dock. During the last two years we have not had more than one or two thousand a week at Birkenhead.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Oct. 21.—Charles Richards has sold his house and lot on Wingfield street, to Mrs. John Hollingshead.

Noel Healey, who has been in Toronto for the past three months, returned to Petrolea on Saturday.

Wm. Gauld and H. Guy have returned from a three-months' trip to Calgary and other western points.

The Petrolea board held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening last. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Charles Jenkins; vice-president, G. S. Pelton; secretary, J. A. Peat; treasurer, W. F. Cooper.

Good

tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

Individual Touches

In spite of the uniformity of the country as regards plainness, a good tailor manages to introduce some very important features and nearly every one of the new modes has a distinct note of difference, which distinguishes it and gives it an individuality of its own.

In the case of a dead-leaf-brown Yorkshire tweed, which is dividing the honors with the Scotch and Irish tweeds, and which was supplemented with a black diagonal stripe, and finished with a warm brown velvet collar, the coat was designed with plain revers and brown horn buttons, while there was a plain band round the base of the coat, into which was spliced a pointed tab studded with buttons, the same effect being introduced on the cuffs.

This band came to an abrupt end on either side of the coat after leaving it quite unadorned in front.

Crocodile buttons are not discarded in spite of the fancy for colored or black horn, and on an iron-gray Donegal tweed, flecked with knots of blue and green, the crocodile buttons were to be seen on pockets and fronts, while the Canterbury tweeds are likewise used for the neat, workmanlike suits with capital effect.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

FREE! to Boys only.



Every Boy should have a sweater coat, and can get one free too if he wants it. We want a lot of boys to earn sweater coats acting as our agents. You can get one easily—all you have to do is sell $6.00 worth of our beautiful picture post cards, which sell like hot cakes, and we will send you an elastic knit, strong wear sweater coat of your own size (you tell us your height and chest measurement). This coat has a double overlapped waist band, continuous elastic double cuffs, is strongly welted and narrowed for a snug fit. It is the sort of sweater a boy likes and wants. It is one of the leaders and you should get one. Write telling us to send you the cards, sell them and return the money and get the sweater coat—write at once—we will send you our catalogue too, so that if you don't want a sweater coat you can pick another valuable present.

OVERLAND MERCHANDISE CO., 40 TORONTO

O 21.28

Just One Word To Ladies

What is the chief beauty of a lady, the dress or the hair?

The Hair of Course!

No matter how much you spend on dress, it never can beautify you as much as hair can. No hat will fit without hair. If in doubt, just come to us, and we will give free demonstration.

We carry a large stock of Human Hair Goods.

Bring your combings and have them made up into Switches, etc., at very small cost.

PROF. MICHEEL

221 DUNDAS STREET.

East of Clarence.

A MYSTIC DINNER FOR HALLOWE'EN



PRETTY ARRANGEMENT FOR THE HALLOWE'EN DINNER TABLE.

For a Hallowe'en dinner the table decorations go a great way in making the affair successful. This is a night of mystery and of ghostly happenings, so the decorations should give hint of what may follow when the witching hour of midnight approaches.

Cover the table with grey linen over which black bats, cats, owls, witches, brooms and half moons have been attached in paper design. In the centre on a moss-covered small log perch a good-sized feather or crepe paper owl. White candles with the black owl shades, and at the corners of the log four half-green citron shells cut in points may hold salted nuts, bonbons and relishes.

In a grey inverted parasol swung over the table, or a paper wasps' nest, the favors may be placed with grey ribbons attached to the favors and black paper cats tied to the ends of the ribbons that hang down over the edge. The menu is the all-important question of what is novel and nice, and here's how to make it.

Menu.

Black Cap Cocktails.
Elf Relish Baked Soup
Devilled Fish
Mock Duck, with Apple and Earth Apple Surprise
Rainbow Salad
Corn Cream and Wisdom Cakes
Coffee Forbidden Fruit Cordial

The place cards for this dinner should be little three-legged toy iron pots with the guests' names on little flannel holders hanging on the side.

The "black-cap cocktails" are made of the pulp of grapefruit, seeded white grapes, cherries, both green and red. Carefully drain when needed, fill the glasses three-quarters full, add a dash of sugar, a grating of nutmeg, and enough of the fruit juice to fill the glass, and then cover it with a black paper pointed witch's cap.

The "elf relish" is made of boiled chicken liver chopped fine with a little celery, three olives, juice of an onion, pepper and salt, tablespoon of melted butter. Mix this to a paste, spread lightly on a toast round, sprinkle with a little grated cheese and brown quickly in the oven and serve on a green lettuce leaf.

For "baked soup" take a pound and a half of fairly lean beef, cut in little squares, slice two onions, dice two carrots, one ounce of rice, half a pint of split peas, pepper and salt to taste, and three quarts of water. Place in a covered jar, cover closely and bake four hours. Serve with soup sticks.

To make "devilled fish," boil a piece of cod, salmon or other large fish, and when cold flake it lightly with a silver fork. Add to two pounds of fish a cup of cracker dust, a beaten egg, juice of an onion, salt, peper, gill of cream, fill well buttered baking shells with the mixture, putting a lump of butter and a sprinkling of grated cheese on the top of each. Bake a delicate brown and serve hot. Cucumber strips to dip in French dressing are often served with them.

DOCTORS GAVE ME UP

But "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Me

Moorefield, Ont., March 25, 1910.

"I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress.

"I could not do any work, and I became so run-down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors and they both pronounced my case incurable, that they could do nothing more for me as they thought my disease was HEART FAILURE AND INCURABLE. The doctors gave me up and I looked forward for death in a short time.



"At this time my son asked me to try 'FRUIT-A-TIVES', and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight."

HENRY SPEERS, J. P.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, six for $2 50, or trial size 25 cents, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FREE THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL

also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-finished jewelled ring



GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. DON'T MISS IT. This magnificent doll house is a perfect little palace, EXACTLY LIKE THE DRAWING IN EVERY DETAIL, with its quaint pointed roof with two chimneys, fine porch, lovely verandah and broad handsome front steps. The outside of the house is finished in red brick, the inside is beautifully papered throughout, and every window has curtains. IT IS FURNISHED COMPLETE with the loveliest furniture you have ever seen—two complete sets, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds, bureaus, wash-stands, etc.

THE HANDSOME DOLL WE GIVE YOU WITH THE HOUSE is a little beauty. Fully jointed so that she can sit down, turn her head, move her arms and legs, and she is dressed with fine underwear, shoes, stockings, etc., complete from hat to shoes.

Girls, if you want to secure ABSOLUTELY FREE this handsome doll house, lovely doll, the two sets of furniture and the beautiful jewelled ring, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only $6 of our delicious perfumes at only 10c. each. They come in six lovely odors, rose, carnation, lily of the valley, violet, lilac and heliotrope, and with each package we send a beautiful piece of gold plated jewellery to give free to your customers. This makes them sell like hot cakes. When sold, return us the money, only $2.50, and we will promptly send you all 5 handsome presents carefully packed, exactly as represented. We arrange to stand payment of all charges right to your door with free goods covering same. DON'T DELAY, write us to day, and in a few days you can have the magnificent house and all the beautiful presents. Address— NATIONAL SALES CO., Ltd. Dept. H 103 TORONTO, ONT.

O 21.28

WHITE ROSES

By KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN.

CHAPTER EIGHTH

The Garden That Bloomed

"It is a view that rests one," said Mrs. Wentworth, in her gentle voice. She walked slowly down the long, mossy path, leaning against her son's strong arm. Her free hand lay lightly in Corinna's own. She looked down happily at the fair, still world below her, the steep, gray-grown terraces of the April vineyards; midway, on a jutting hill-shelf, the spare white walls and watching bell-tower of the monastery, beyond, the slumbering calm of a blue, waveless sea.

"It is a view that enchants one, I'd say," said Robert Wentworth emphatically. However, his keen, intent eyes were not bent upon the far, dazzling sapphire of the Mediterranean. Nor did his glance turn to his mbother, with habitual quiet understanding. None the less the mother smiled, satisfied. For all her gentle abstraction, her sweet unworldliness, she was a wise woman. And all her love for this big, grave son of hers could never blind her, even to his hidden thought. She patted Corinna's black sleeve, and drew the girl's slight fingers closer in her own.

"And for you, Corinna? Is it always beautiful? And satisfying, too?"

"It is beautiful, yes," Corinna chose her words dutifully. "And Italy was always my fairyland when I was little, and Aunt Caroline would bring me here with her. But nowadays——"

Her clear eyes darkened with a puzzled shadow.

"Nowadays it is different?" Mrs. Wentworth sank down on a sun-warmed marble bench and drew Corinna down beside her. Corinna leaned to her, unconsciously. In these last months she had learned to cling to Mrs. Wentworth as one in darkness clings to a kind guiding hand. Robert Wentworth looked down at the two with an odd, touched pride. It would be hard to say which was the fairer; the older woman, with her sweet grace of beautiful old age, or the girl, the embodiment of winsome youth, despite her sad black gown, her pale, wistful beauty.

"Yes, it is different. It isn't only that I miss her, dear Aunt Caroline, so," Corinna's voice faltered, then she went on. "The country is lovely, just as always. But it all seems so tiny, so trifling, somehow. Even the sunsets. Oh, they're very artistic, with their palms in the middle distance, and their tidy little hill-country backgrounds. But I've not seen one real, homelike sunset, just earth and horizon and great, still flaming sky, in all the eighteen months since I came here."

"I did not remember that the sunsets at Brookline were so remarkable," pondered Mrs. Wentworth.

"Brookline! I didn't mean at Brookline," Corinna colored faintly. Wentworth looked at her with musing, puzzled eyes.

"But I thought you said a 'home-like sunset,' Corinna, child?"

"I did, Mrs. Wentworth. But I was thinking of somewhere else." Corinna's flush deepened. "Of the place where I stay with Tom and Milly, in the West."

"Oh, that prairie country. You were visiting there, I think, when your aunt found it best to go abroad, and sent for you?" queried Wentworth.

"Yes."

"Tell us about it, child."

"There's really nothing to tell." Yet Corinna's fingers tightened on the marble scrollery. "It is just a great, rolling sunburnt plain, with nothing to break its sweep—not a hill, nor a house, nor a tree. The mesquite covers it, breast-high; when the wind blows it is a great rippling ocean, the color of brown amber, as far as you can see. But it is at sunrise and sunset that the country is so wonderful. For then the sky turns bronze and red, and the great flames of color go flowing to the zenith, and the desert reflects the colors, like a broad, still lake. You can look out, mile after mile, yet see nothing that lives. Only the wind, waving in the tall mesquite, and the golden earth, and the endless, golden sky."

"Wonderful, surely." Mrs. Wentworth shivered a little. "But, child, it sounds so desolate. It must be intolerably lonely."

"Lonely?" Corinna considered. Then the words said themselves, "Perhaps it sounds lonely. But not when it is your home."

"Your home? My dear Miss Corinna!" Wentworth's deep voice challenged her, with the admiring laughter that one gives an adorable, blundering child. "Yet you spent only the one summer there."

Corinna's cheek flamed.

"I don't know why I said that. But Tom and Milly were there, you know. And other people, too. Somehow it always seemed homelike, for they made me so happy."

"The people make the place, do they not?" agreed Mrs. Wentworth. She looked down steadily into Corinna's troubled, flushed face. Her eyes were very wise, as well as kind.

"The American mail is certainly here by this time," she said, rising. "Monsieur D'Arthenay assured me that it would arrive on the stroke of eleven. Let us finish our morning on the verandah. Corinna, you are tired. This strong sunlight fatigues one."

They turned down the worn flagged paths, then down through the fragrant, silent garden. Their little pension hung like a swallow's nest on the steep turfed hillside; from its narrow white galleries one looked down over the shining heads of oleanders and orange trees straight into the blue droway Gulf below.

Corinna dropped down on the verandah step. She watched Wentworth with listless eyes as he sorted the fat, enticing bundles of mail.

"Here's another grist for you, mother. You greedy! And poor Miss Corinna has only five. No, this is better." He tossed another handful into Corinna's lap. "There is my share. Three, five, seven—h'm. One from Lathrop."

"Lathrop!" Mrs. Wentworth looked up. "Read it, dear, quickly, and see whether you must go back to New York at once."

"There's no doubt about that." Wentworth glanced at Corinna; his handsome forehead narrowed into a frown of perplexity. Again his mother's eyes lighted with their wise, tender smile.

He threw himself into a chair and read the letter at a glance. The frown darkened on his face. He sprang up and strode into the inn.

"Corinna!"

Corinna did not hear. She sat turning over her letters indifferently. They were all from kind, familiar hands. She knew well enough what they would contain. First, love and sympathy for her long, hard year, spent here on the Riviera, nursing Aunt Caroline to the end. Then gratitude to the Wentworths, those devoted friends, who had stood by her through the last hard weeks, and who were now keeping her with them till she should be rested and well again. Third, generous messages of hospitality. She must come home, they would say, and divide her time among them all; a month with this cousin, two months with that one. For now they all knew, as did Corinna, that Aunt Caroline's death left her with very little to call her own, except the crumbling old house at Magnolia, with its beloved gardens.

If they would only let her go there, Corinna thought. And let her go alone and manage as best she could, just for herself! It was only a whim, to be sure. Yet her sudden longing for the old place was like a consuming thirst.

It was an odd desire, for Aunt Caroline's house stood for no poignant recollections, either of pleasure or of pain. But today, as she remembered it, she could not see its grim Puritan lines, its stark, old-fashioned furnishings. Instead, she saw only the garden, her own rose garden, gay, fragrant, overflowing. For, years ago, Aunt Caroline had given her the plot, to hold forever as her own. It was a bewitching place; just the steep, rocky slope of the cliff lawn, facing directly out to sea. It was a true seagarden. On gusty mornings when she went to pick her flowers, the rough spray would shower her face and leave salt sparkles in her hair. She drew a quivering breath. A moment before she had longed for her golden desert. But now—oh, for a breath of that cold, keen, flashing air, the tang of salt on her mouth, the fragrance of those roses, her own brave little Northland flowers, once more!

"Corinna!"

To Be Continued.

THE FADS OF FASHION

Many black hats are trimmed in white. Immense crowns, bands and bows of white or matine are used.

A number of taffeta-colored hats are noted, and the covered hat will undoubtedly have a high place in fashion.

Many evening frocks of chiffon are trimmed with lace flounces, and tiny sprays and knots of silk or velvet flowers.

Skirts at present are little pleated, though if there is any pleating on the skirt it is better to have it stitched all the way to the bottom.

Since lace and ribbon muffs were so strongly featured abroad during the recent season, it is not surprising to see a few crepe de chine muffs edged with fur to match the scarf.

WORLDLY WISDOM

There's many a slip 'twixt the solitaire and the wedding ring.

The goodness of some men depends more on the police than on principles.

Even a miser doesn't take any more out of the world than he brought into it.

If a man has money he can buy friends—but they are never worth the price.

Unless you overestimate the average man he doesn't think you fully appreciate him.

No man knows what he is capable of doing until his wife assumes the role of taskmaster.

The wise girl doesn't take any chances by wearing a lot of pins in the vicinity of her waistline.

A tax on bachelors would not reduce the supply of spinsters. Most bachelors would rather pay a fine, anyway.

According to one of them, a married man's day is divided as follows: Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and eight hours for explanations.

Correspondence

Edited by Cynthia Grey

A Wedding Anniversary.

Dear Miss Grey,—Would you please answer these questions through the columns of your paper?

1. What would be the nicest way to entertain two old people on the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day?

2. When should the wedding march of a home-wedding be played?

An early reply will oblige. Thanking you in advance.

BROWN EYES.

A.—1. An appropriate celebration would be an old-fashioned dinner party, with only old friends of the couple as guests. This could include any persons who witnessed their wedding ceremony 60 years ago, the family doctor, and the clergyman who ministered to their spiritual needs during their married life. Set the dinner hour for 1 o'clock, as old people like to be home and in bed at an early hour, which is impossible if a 6 o'clock dinner is given.

A centrepiece of golden 'mums should adorn the dining table, with a single blossom placed at each plate for the guests to wear home as a souvenir. Another dish of the beauties should grace the piano, or parlor table. An old-fashioned menu will be the best for the occasion: Cream of celery soup, roast fowl with dressing and brown gravy, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes, a second vegetable if desired, pumpkin and mince pies. Speeches and toasts are always in order at such a dinner party, the celebrating couple especially being remembered in this way.

It should not be necessary to provide much entertainment for your guests, particularly if they are old friends, as they will find plenty of amusement in talking over old times. It is surprising how well the old folks enjoy looking at photographs of themselves taken in their younger days, and if you can bring to light some of the family albums of half a generation ago, the ladies, at least, will doubtless have a hearty laugh at their appearance in the days of hoop-skirts and flounces. Hunt up an old-time song book and practice some of the favorites of bygone days. Many of the old pieces will bring a host of memories to most of those present, and their appreciation will amply repay you for your trouble.

2. It should be played immediately before the bridal party enter the room, and while they are taking their places before the clergyman. The march may also be played softly during the ceremony if desired.

Household Topics

The small yellow tomatoes that are in the market now make attractive garnishments and add to the flavor of crab salad. For the salad use a can of Japanese crab meat to two stalks of celery, the latter cut fine, and dress with oil and vinegar or mayonnaise. Strips of green pepper may be used in place of the tomatoes or with them. The Japanese crab meat is much larger than the domestic kind, is more highly flavored and has less bone. Any salad of the kind should be mixed thoroughly with a goodly part of the dressing instead of using all the dressing for the outside. And the crab meat should be opened at least two hours before using, like any other canned product. Half-size cans of Japanes crab meat have been heralded in the market and will be here later on, if they have not already arrived.

To stew chicken the way a Southern mammy taught a Maryland housekeeper, cut two large frying chickens into joints and put on to stew with five or six slices of bacon in water to cover. Cook slowly until the meat is tender, and then drop in a light biscuit crust rolled thin and cut into little squares, a big lump of butter rolled in flour and an extra cupful of water. Cook covered for about ten minutes. The floured butter should be stirred thoroughly into the stew before the paste goes in. For the paste use a pint of flour, a rounding tablespoonful of salt, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and milk to make a batter that can be rolled out.

Not every woman thinks to use a shallow saucepan for cooking when she wishes a quick result and of saving the deep saucepan for a time when slower cooking is needed.

Hot boiled rice spread over the top with salmon and covered with a rich white sauce makes a tempting looking and tasty luncheon dish.

PAPER BAG COOKERY.

Mutton Cutlets—1¼ pounds best end neck mutton; 1 egg; breadcrumbs. Seasoning.

Wipe the meat, remove the chin bone and shorten the rib bones. Trim the cutlets neatly, removing some of the fat, season with pepper and salt.

Brush each cutlet with beaten egg, toss in fine dry crumbs, place in a well-greased bag and cook about 10 minutes. The cutlets must not be allowed to stand after being egged and crumbed or they become damp and may stick to the bag. Dish carefully and send quickly to table.

Four Ways to Cook Apples

Apple Sauce Cake.

This cake keeps fresh longer than any other, except fruit cake. It is put together like common stirred cake, made rather stiff. The apple sauce is used to moisten it, instead of milk or water, and adds greatly to the flavor and keeping qualities. The ingredients are two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg, butter size of walnut, spices to taste, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of smooth apple sauce.

Fried Apple Charlotte.

Soak four slices of stale bread in water and when soft press very dry. Add to bread three apples pared and cut in small dice, one-half cup of sugar, a dash of nutmeg, and a pinch of salt. Beat two eggs, whites and yolks separately, add and mix all well, fry a spoonful at a time in hot lard. Sprinkle lightly with sugar.

Apple Ice Cream.

Put two pounds of peeled and sliced apples in a saucepan; add one cupful of water, a small stick of cinnamon, one cupful of sugar, and the rind and juice of one lemon. Cook quickly till soft, then rub through a sieve, and mix with two cupfuls of cream and two cupfuls of custard. Freeze, and serve in dainty small cups decorated with large seedless raisins.

Best Apple Juice.

Wash a half dozen good sized apples. Bake until thoroughly done, in the skins. Over them pour a quart of boiling water. Stir and set away in a cold place. Serve with a little sugar, if desired.

FARMERS' BANK MEETING.

Dashwood, Oct. 20 — Another meeting of Farmers' Bank depositors will shortly be held here, when J. J. Merner, M. P., and Henry Eilber, M.P.P., will speak on the subject.

THE COON AND THE SPEC.

[Toronto Star.]

As regards the navy, the Hamilton Spectator predicts that Mr. Monk will come down like Davy Crockett's coon. But we fear that it is the Spectator which is booked to do the coon act.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it.

There is no "just-as-good" medicine. Insist on having Hood's. Get it today.

Biliousness is due to a disordered conditions of the stomach. Chamberlain's Tablets are essentially a stomach medicine, intended especially to act on that organ; to cleanse it, strengthen it, tone and invigorate it, to regulate the liver and to banish biliousness, positively and effectually. For sale by all dealers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY 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 diarrhœa. Sold all over the world.

Callaghan on his own business

People have said, "Why doesn't Callaghan have a salesroom downtown?" The answer is, "YOU can't afford it." That's right, "YOU can't afford it."

How? Well, if I had a salesroom downtown, every piano I sell would have to bear its share of the inevitable expense of rental, etc., on the big street. As it is, I sell from my own residence and allow you the whole of the difference.

Dig a little deeper! I show you the piano under exactly the same conditions as it would sound in your own drawing-room. There is no disappointment afterwards—no discovery that the piano with such a great volume of sound in the salesroom only gave forth an attenuated tone in your own home.

All the foregoing is why YOU can't afford my having a salesroom downtown.

If you were determined to get a MARTIN-ORME piano in your home, and went down to Ottawa where they are made, you couldn't get one for a dollar cheaper than I can sell it to you. Reverse the story and you get the fact that I can sell you a piano at the same price as if you bought DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

J. J. Callaghan PIANO HOUSE

TRUST US FOR PIANO QUALITY

613 WELLINGTON STREET

Northeast corner Victoria Park. Belt Line cars pass the door.

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THE MAN WITH THE BROWN DERBY

The High Gauge of Excitement in Recent Fiction

WELLS HASTINGS' NEW NOVEL

MASON ELLSWORTH answers a personal in the Herald calling for a young man "capable of deciding important questions on the spur of the moment." The important question he finds demanded of him is whether he will marry on the instant the lovely niece of an eccentric old gentleman.

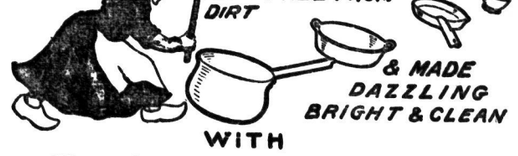
No sooner has the marriage taken place and they have retired to the farm provided for them, than Nancy is kidnapped by a man of whom Mason knows nothing except that he wears a *brown derby*. Then begins a pursuit as perplexing and as thrilling as anything afforded in recent fiction.

Pictures by HERMAN PFEIFER. Price $1.25 net. At all Booksellers

BRYAN SQUARE NEW YORK THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY UNIVERSITY SQUARE INDIANAPOLIS

McLEOD & ALLEN, TORONTO.

POTS & PANS



KEPT FREE FROM DIRT & MADE DAZZLING BRIGHT & CLEAN WITH

Old Dutch Cleanser

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT IN THE KITCHEN

Its many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10¢

HELPING THE WORLD IN THIS GENERATION

Work of Evangelization To Be Pushed by Missionary Forces.

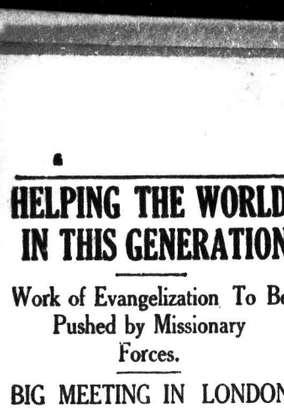
BIG MEETING IN LONDON

First Convention To Be Held in Ontario Will Take Place on November 6th and 8th.

The slogan of the men's missionary forces as epitomized by the world leader and Christian statesman, John R. Mott, is the evangelization of the world in this generation. A generation is counted 25 years, and it is pointed out that nobody else can reach the non-Christian men in non-Christian lands for Christ in this generation. To evangelize the world means, not necessarily to Christianize the world, but at least to give every man in every nation an adequate opportunity to hear the gospel in his own tongue.

To this end the Young People's Forward Movement and the Student Volunteer Movement, women's missionary boards and the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as well as the regular church missionary societies, have been called into active service to make this proposition possible.

No more businesslike and aggressive agency than the Laymen's Missionary Movement has arisen in recent years. It is an inspiration, not an administration, and has gripped the Christian business men of Canada



SIR ANDREW FRASER, K.C.S.I.

and the United States in a remarkable manner in the last five years. It has placed the problem of evangelizing the world on a business and possible basis. The movement was born in prayer and the prayer spirit has permeated the entire work. The movement popularized missions and inspired all communions to plan an adequate missionary policy.

Evangelizing the World.

The movement made practical and concrete the big proposition of evangelizing the world in this generation, by dividing up the non-Christian population of the world among the great Christian communions, who cheerfully assumed the responsibility. In the world's scheme the particular share of the evangelical churches of Canada was forty millions of non-Christian people, allocated proportionately to the various Christian denominations.

Many churches have achieved notable records in the raising men and money. If there has been a weakness it has been the individual churches have not organized thoroughly their own local forces.

With the solution of this problem in view, conventions are to be held in eleven Canadian centres stretching from coast to coast, in which the great world leaders in missionary enterprise are participating.

The first convention in Ontario will be held in London on Nov. 6th and 8th, in Wesley Hall, and the interdenominational executive committee are planning to obtain from 1,000 to 1,500 pledged members who will have the privilege of hearing Sir Andrew Fraser, who easily ranks among the foremost of Christian statesmen, and Dr. Robert E. Speer, a man who has achieved an international reputation in missionary enterprise. It has been said that this is the great undertaking of the untried forces of the church of the Dominion. No man having the best and highest interests at heart can afford to miss the information and inspiration this great convention can afford.

Honorary Presidents.

The honorary presidents are: Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land; Charles J. Holman, moderator Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec; T. B. McAuley, chairman Congregational Union; Rev. Albert Carman, D. D., general superintendent Methodist Church in Canada; Rev. R. P. McKay, D. D., moderator General Assembly Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The unusual strength of the denominational representatives who will attend the convention and participate especially in their own church conferences, ought to be sufficient to justify the attendance of any man who is anxious to see his own communion taking its own space in the great problems confronting the church today. Canada's great home problems will be a great feature throughout the communion.

Mr. Herbert K. Caskey, Toronto, general secretary of the Toronto Laymen's Missionary Movement, will be in attendance at each of the conventions, and will be among the speakers. Mr. Caskey was secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia at the time of the organization of the Laymen's Movement. After a few weeks there he was asked to come to Toronto to do the executive work in connection with the congress in April, 1909. After this was over the committee insisted on his remaining in Canada for three years. He is known as field secretary of the International Laymen's Movement, in charge of the work in Canada.

Rev. Mr. Scott.

Another speaker who has promised to be present is the Rev. John Scott, pastor of St. John Presbyterian Church, Toronto. Mr. Scott can speak with authority on missionary lines, and his own church gives liberally to the missionary cause, and it is now represented in the foreign field by eight former members. Mr. L. A. Hamilton is a layman connected with the Anglican Church. He has recently visited the missionary field of the world, and the account of his experiences is intensely interesting. He was formerly connected with the land department of the C. P. R., but has now retired. He is now associated as a director in a number of semi-charitable and public organizations.

The following are the names of the inter-denominational committee who are sparing no efforts to make the convention a success:

J. K. H. Pope, chairman; John Holman, vice-chairman; Prof. W. J. Patterson, recording secretary; Israel Taylor, treasurer; E. E. Reid, chairman finance; John Lochead, chairman publicity and registration; M. F. Irwin, chairman transportation and reception; Rev. Canon Norman L. Tucker, programme; R. A. Little, halls and decorations; Thomas Alexander, special meetings.

Those to Take Part.

The following are the names of those who will take part:

Sir Andrew Fraser, late governor of Bengal, India; Robt. E. Speer, D. D., general secretary board of foreign missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States; Rev. Canon Norman Tucker, M. A., D. C. L.; Rev. Canon Gould, B. A., M. D., C. M.; Rev. A. E. Armstrong, associate secretary board of foreign missions, Presbyterian Church in Canada; Rev. J. G. Brown, general secretary board of foreign missions, Baptist Church in Ontario and Quebec; W. C. Brent, Toronto; W. C. Senior, secretary Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Baptist Church, Toronto; H. K. Caskey, general secretary Canadian Council Laymen's Missionary Movement, Toronto; David M. Rose, secretary Laymen's Missionary Movement, Church of England in Canada; Rev. J. McP. Scott, St. John Presbyterian Church, Toronto; Rev. F. W. Anderson, Rev. C. E. Manning, field secretary of the home department of Methodist Missions; Rev. A. C. Farrell, of the foreign department (Methodist); Rev. Edwin W. Wallace, of West China (Methodist); Rev. C. E. Shore, B. A., B. D., general secretary foreign missions, the Methodist Church of Canada; Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., is the general secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Baptist Church in Ontario and Quebec.

The invitations have been sent out to all the pastors in the following ten counties: Grey, Bruce, Huron, Perth, Oxford, Middlesex, Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin, and splendid responses has already been received from a number of the churches, indicating the likelihood of a large attendance of pastors and laymen from out of the city.

In Calgary they already have over 1,000 registrations, and it is the purpose of the executive secretary and some of the members to visit a number of the nearby centres to insure a large attendance, evidences of which are already forthcoming.

Laughs With Joy! No More Indigestion

MONTREAL MAN SO ILL THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE OF STOMACH DISORDERS.



Just read what Mr. Larose says of the curative powers of Dr. Hamilton's Pills:

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette St., Montreal, P. Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion, headaches, billousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Successfully used for many years, mild and safe, 25c per box, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

THE LATE MRS. POTTS

Funeral Held to Union Cemetery at Dorchester.

The funeral on Wednesday to the Union Cemetery, Dorchester, of the late Mrs. Mary Potts, wife of Mr. Joseph Potts, of this city, was attended by a large gathering of sympathizing friends and relatives assembled to pay a tribute of respect to one who has left behind her a long life of kind and worthy memories.

Deceased was a daughter of the late John Dibb, a North Dorchester Township pioneer, and had reached the good age of 63 years, 5 months and 11 days. She had been on a visit with her daughter, Mrs. James Beattie, of Derwent, when taken suddenly ill, and her demise occurred on Oct. 16. She is survived by her husband, three sisters, Miss Martha Dibb, at the homestead, Dorchester Township; Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Shedden, Ont., and Mrs. Charles Beattie, Derwent; and three brothers, James Dibb, Forest; Thomas Dibb, Chicago, Ill., and John G. Dibb, of this city; and four children, Mrs. James G. Beattie, Derwent; Mrs. H. R. Steele, Guelph; Miss Myrtle Potts, Toronto, and Mr. Wm. E. S. Potts, of the London postoffice staff. The late Mrs. Potts was a lifelong and devoted member of the Methodist Church. Prior to coming to London the family had made their home in Belmont and Dorchester Station. Among the many beautiful floral tributes at the home of Mr. Beattie, from where the funeral was held, was one from the McCormick Manufacturing Company in this city. Immediate relatives composed the pallbearers, and the service was conducted by Rev. A. E. Jones, of Belmont, assisted by Rev. J. Currie.



LITTLE PROGRESS MADE WITH M'NAMARA JURY

Veniremen Given a Holiday Until Monday—Counsel Sees Prisoner.

[Canadian Press.]

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 21.—Some 30 veniremen rejoiced today at being at liberty out of doors instead of being locked up under the care of the bailiffs in the McNamara murder case. Agreement of opposing counsel to proceed in examining talesmen without a full jury box enabled Judge Bordwell to excuse all veniremen not already in the box until the opening of the court Monday morning, and only the six talesmen left at the conclusion of the court yesterday were under restraint today. There was no session of the court today, but it proved a busy day for nearly everyone concerned with the trial.

Judge Bordwell found time to consider numerous recommendations offered by counsel, particularly in connection with the denial of the state's challenge of Talesman A. C. Robinson, in which the court announced that should he find his decision incorrect he would change it. Robinson's answers to questions asked from time to time over two court days finally elicited inquiry from the state as to who could possibly tell what his real state of mind was on the question of a verdict on a capital charge supported by circumstantial evidence alone. Chief Trial Deputy C. R. Horton, conceding that the court is the judge of the facts as to a juror's state of mind, offered for consideration a number of cases which he held to be along the same line, and Judge Bordwell agreed to consider them.

McNamara Visited.

The defendant, James B. McNamara, was visited by his attorneys, who discussed the situation with him. They also saw John J. McNamara, brother of James, and secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The defendant talks much about the proceedings, and each day a transcript of the proceedings goes to the jail for the older man to consider.

Examination of the jury, opposing counsel conceded today, is developing along the lines not unlikely in accord with expectations. Although the defence announced weeks ago its belief that a fair trial could be had, the open state of mind professed by jurors toward the defendants and generally toward the whole situation has been a source of surprise.

The question of whether a juror believing the Times was dynamited still is a fair juror if he has no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, was raised ten days ago, but this week of the trial has passed without seeing it forced to an issue.

A Bit Shaky? PULL YOURSELF TOGETHER On POSTUM
In place of tea or coffee—"turns the trick" nicely—"There's a Reason"

TRIPLE PLEDGE IN THE MILITIA CAMPS

Women Will Ask for Legislation On Profanity, Liquor and Tobacco.

[Canadian Press.]

Winchester, Oct. 20.—The provincial convention of the W. C. T. U. is drawing to a close, and by tonight most of the delegates will have left for their homes. The consensus of opinion at this morning's session was that this has been the best convention in all the years of organization.

During the morning the ladies showed their interest in temperance and visited the hotels, which are all temperance houses. They also visited the schools, where Mrs. Chrysler, of Brantford, addressed the children upon "Scientific Temperance." She is superintendent of juvenile work, and her report at the convention was a most encouraging one. Among the resolutions passed were three of particular interest. The first condemned the practice of Mormonism in Canada. The second is to be presented to the newly-appointed Minister of Militia, asking for legislation for a triple pledge against profanity, liquor and tobacco, and the third resolution is to be presented to the Minister of Militia asking that the triple pledge be entered in the laws of Boy Scouts.

That the morals of the nation are dependent on its women was stated by Rev. C. J. Scott, of Brantford. His claim was for the restriction of the franchise, every unworthy man and woman being deprived of the vote. The foreign element had increased the population of our cities 50 per cent in the last decade, and they were fast becoming the balance of power in Can da. He pointed out how tragic it would be if such people were permitted to guide the issues of the nation.

SHIPPED WRONG ASHES TO KINGSTON CEMETERY

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, Oct. 20.—When an express package said to contain the cremated remains of D. W. Trotter, a wealthy Mason and Shriner, of Long Beach, Cal., was opened at Cataraqui Cemetery, where his ashes were to lie in the family plot, it was found that a mistake had been made, for the label on the steel case showed that therein were the remains of a woman, aged 82 years. The case was placed in a vault and an explanation will be sought from the California undertaker.

TERMS OF SEPARATION.

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, Oct. 20.—In the separation of Queen's University from the Presbyterian Church the theological faculty will receive $200,000 of the endowment fund for a building, fuel, light and attendance. The church asks for the present building it occupies, but the trustees decline. They, however, promise to house the faculty, and within five years to build it a new building suitable for its own work.

EIGHT CARS JUMP TRACK NEAR BRESLAU

[Canadian Press.]

Guelph, Oct. 20.—Eight empty cattle and box cars on the Grand Trunk through freight going west jumped the track about two miles east of Breslau this morning at 4 o'clock, delaying traffic for some considerable time. No one was injured, and but slight damage was done to the cars. The Stratford auxiliary was called out, and had the cars replaced by 10 o'clock this morning.

The Toronto auxiliary was also called out, but was not needed. The 6 o'clock train from the west was sent around by Hamilton.

BLOOD POISONING PREVENTED.

You need have no fear of this deadly disease if you apply "Mecca" Ointment promptly to every cut, burn, bruise, scald, scratch, boil or sore spot of any kind. "Mecca" Ointment kills the poison, restores a healthy condition and quickly heals. Twenty-five cents at any drug store. 33

By Special Permission of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The Royal Guardians

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada.

LEGAL RESERVE BASIS

Government Inspection. Absolute Security.

PATRONS:

Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Hon. Charles Murphy, M.P.
Supreme Lodge Office: Montreal.

Certificates issued on all popular plans, including Endowment 10, 15 and 20 year payments.

Sick and Funeral Benefits

Easy Monthly Payments.
A. T. Patterson, Supreme Secretary.

24bl-sxt

Traction Company Hourly Service

Between London and St. Thomas from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on week days; from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars leaving London on the even hours go through to Port Stanley. The last car waits for the theatre.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Trrive from the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:00 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *11:05 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East — *12:14 a.m., 3:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:25 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 6:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 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—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., 12:35 p.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., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:53 p.m.

Arrive from the West—4:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m, 5:22 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

Depart for the East — *4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *5:30 p.m.

Depart for the west — 8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., *7:48 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 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., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:00 noon, 1:50, 4:38, *9:15 p.m.

Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:15, †7:00 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville. †To St. Thomas only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star and dagger.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING AWAY THANKSGIVING?

RETURN TICKETS Between all Stations at

SINGLE FARE....

Going Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday,

Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30

Return Limit, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., London.

Low Rate Autumn Tours TO BERMUDA

An Ideal Sea Trip to the Most Delightful and Healthiest Resort in the World.

Every outdoor recreation, excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, golf, cycling, &c.

1,500 Mile Superb Ocean Voyage by THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"

14,000 Tons Displacement; 535 ft. Long. Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and Only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. No Cattle or freight carried on the "Oceana."

FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP, including stateroom berth & meals. $15 UP

Best Cuisine on the Atlantic. Electric fans in every room. Many rooms with brass beds; suites-de-luxe with private baths; finest promenade deck in the world. Orchestra. Promenade Dances. Gymnasium. Wireless. Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.

TOURS including Shore Excursions, Hotels, &c., at Lowest Rates. Beautiful booklet, Itinerary, Tickets, etc., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

For Thanksgiving Day

Oct. 30, 1911, will sell excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip to all stations on Michigan Central in Canada, also to Detroit and St. Clair, Mich., Black Rock, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Good going Oct. 27, 28, 29 and 30. Return limit Nov. 1, 1911.

Tickets and full information at City Ticket Office, 405 Richmond street, phone 205. Thomas Evans, C.T.A.; S. H. Palmer, D.P.A., St. Thomas; L. W. Landman, G.P.A., Chicago.

Canadian Pacific Ry. EMPRESSES And other Steamships

From Montreal and Quebec Fastest—Finest

HOLD ALL RECORDS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CANADA.

Third-Class the Most Comfortable—All Closed Rooms and Best of Food.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS. From St. John, N.B.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN..Dec. 1
LAKE MANITOBA ..... Dec. 9
EMPRESS OF IRELAND..Dec. 15
Early application advisable.

Apply to any railway or steamship agent or to W. Fulton, agent, C. P. R., London.

Allan Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Autumn Sailings

Montreal to Liverpool

Turbine and Twin-Screw steamers sail from Montreal every Friday up to and including Nov. 17, 1911.

Montreal to Glasgow

Sailings from Montreal to Glasgow every Saturday until Nov. 18. One class, second-cabin steamers.

Christmas Sailings

From St. John.	Halifax.
Virginian ...Fri., Nov. 24	Sat., Nov. 25
Tunisian ....Sat., Dec. 2	
Victorian ...Fri., Dec. 8	Sat., Dec. 9
Corsican ....Sat., Dec. 16	

Full information on application to F. B. Clarke, E. de la Hooke, W. Fulton, R. E. Ruse, Allan Line agents, London.

The best plaster. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on over the affected parts is superior to a plaster, and costs only one-tenth as much. For sale by all dealers. 8

WHEN YOU GO ABROAD

Unsurpassed Steamers, Service, Cuisine, at Low Rates, All Classes.

GO BY The American, Atlantic Transport, Red Star, White Star-Dominion Lines.

New York, Boston, Montreal to England, Ireland, Continent, Mediterranean

For Rates and All Particulars Apply to R. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE or R. E. RUSE, Local Agts.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Canada's Double Track Line

THANKSGIVING DAY SINGLE FARE

Between all stations in Canada, also to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y., Port Huron and Detroit, Mich.

Good going Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30; return limit, Nov. 1, 1911.

HUNTERS'

RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE, DAILY UNTIL NOV. 11,

to points Temagami, points Mattawa to Temiskaming and Kipawa, Que., inclusive, also to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine.

Oct. 19 to Nov. 11

to Muskoka Lakes, Penetang, Lake of Bays, Midland, Maganetawan River, Lakefield, Madawaska to Parry Sound, Argyle to Coboconk, Lindsay to Haliburton. Points from Severn to North Bay inclusive, and certain points reached by Northern Navigation Company.

All tickets valid for return until Thursday, Dec. 14, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk agent, or address R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock Corner," London.

WABASH

For Thanksgiving Day

OCTOBER, 30, 1911.

The Wabash will sell round-trip tickets at single first-class fare, between all stations in Canada on the Buffalo division, also to Detroit, Mich.; Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Black Rock and Buffalo, N.Y.

Tickets on sale Oct. 27, 28, 29 and 30, valid to return Nov. 1.

J. A. RICHARDSON, District Passenger Agent, 69 Yonge Street, Toronto.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

NO CHANCE FOR FOURTH GAME OF SERIES BEFORE MONDAY

Rain Heavier Than Before Again Interferes With Play-Off.

INTEREST IS LAGGING NOW

Teams Have Been Idle Since Tuesday and Visitors Are Leaving.

[Canadian Press.]

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21. — The fourth game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the New York Giants, for the baseball championship of the world, which was scheduled to be played here last Wednesday, was postponed today for the fourth time, and under the rules will be played Monday, or the first clear day.

Rain fell heavier today than at any time since the present wet weather set in last Tuesday night.

Umpires Klem, Connolly and Dineen, under instructions from the National commission, went to Shibe Park at 9:30 o'clock this morning to make an early decision, so that an announcement could be made in New York and other eastern cities within easy reach of Philadelphia. The umpires agreed before they left their hotel that there could be no game.

It is to be hoped that the teams are allowed to mix on the diamond before very long, else their over-wrought nerves may give way and result in the series ending in a good old-fashioned street fight. That proverb, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," has been illustrated very forcefully in the last three days. Deprived by the elements of a chance to renew hostilities on the diamond, the rival teams and their adherents have been idling in the chinks by making a series of the most bitter attacks on the opposition.

"ROASTING" PLAYERS OF BOTH TEAMS.

Every member of both camps has been accused of almost every crime from mayhem to murder, and unless the weather clerk mercifully puts an end to the period of idleness very soon, this world's series will go down into history, not as a baseball combat, but as a mud-slinging carnival of unprecedented magnitude. Those orators who rise and shine in ward politics are conspicuous, nay, even complimentary toward their opponents in comparison to the way the Giants and Athletics have been talking about each other.

Each hour has brought home fresh contributions to the campaign of vituperation, until, if one believes all he reads in the papers, he must form the conclusion that the electric chair would be too mild a punishment for the various and sundry athletes, Liars, thieves, assassins and second-story workers are a few of the mildest things that these sportsmen have been calling each other in print, until most of the sane fans have become disgusted to the point of losing all interest in the series.

In fact, the greater part of the outside delegation has left, sick and tired of the flow of billingsgate that has been passing from Mackmen to Giants, and from Giants to Mackmen. Outside places were largely represented when the series started, but nearly all of the fans have started back home, having seen enough rain and heard enough rot to last them a lifetime.

DOROTHY CAMPBELL WINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Hamilton Lady Golfer Defeats Mrs. Fox in Finals.

Philadelphia, Oct 20.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, of the Hamilton Golf Club, and woman golf champion of Great Britain and Canada, won possession of the Berthellyn Cup today by defeating Mrs. Caleb Fox, of the home club, 3 up and 2 to play in the final round of the Invitation Golf Tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club.

Although Mrs. Fox outdrove her opponent at nearly every tee, Miss Campbell more than overcome that advantage by her excellent approach shots and her superior putting. The cards follow:

Miss Campbell									
Out	5	5	7	5	3	5	6	7	5—48
In	5	5	5	4	5	5	6		
Mrs. Fox									
Out	6	4	7	5	3	4	7	8	5—49
In	4	5	6	6	5	4	7		

Pressure For Auto Tires

Following is a table of interest to all automobile owners, it giving the air pressure recommended by a well-known maker for various sizes of auto tires. Weights for unloaded cars:

Sizes—Inches—	wheel, lbs	Air pressure, lbs.
		Weight per
28 to 36x2½	225	40
28 to 36x3	350	50
28x3½	400	60
30x3½	450	60
32x3½	550	60
34 and 36x3½	600	60
30x4	550	75
32x4	600	75
34x4	700	75
36x4	750	75
32x4½	700	85
34x4½	900	85
36x4½	1,000	85
36x5		90

For weights exceeding 3,000 pounds per wheel 5-inch tires and over are recommended.

WILL PUT STONE ON KETCHELL'S GRAVE.

New York, Oct. 20.—Wilson Mizner, the playwright, will shortly make a trip to Grand Rapids, the home of the late Stanley Ketchell, champion middleweight of the world, for the purpose of marking the grave of the slain boxer with a tombstone. Word recently reached the former manager that Ketchell's grave was uncared for, unmarked, and he determined to have the last resting-place of the great fighter marked.

GIGANTIC GRAFTS HAVE KILLED FUTURE SERIES

Baseball Moguls Are of Opinion That Business End of the Game Has Brought About Finish of Championship Conflicts Between Major League Pennant Winners.

[BY HUGH S. FULLERTON.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Christopher Columbus, Charles W. Murphy and Charles Ebbetts came in for a degree of cursing today. Chris discovered a stray bit of America on Oct. 12 and the two Chassis (I believe that is good auto language) discovered that Chris' anniversary could be turned into cash. Had it not been for them the world's series would have been over long ago, and most everyone would have been fishing. As it is, we are petitioning the much wet-down commission to declare Christmas and New Year's as vacant dates in the world's series schedule.

The whole trouble appears to be that Philadelphia is in the edge of a storm that is some storm. It appears to be a combination sprinkling cart and gyroscope. It turns around and keeps sprinkling the Quaker City all the time. Last night it really looked as if that storm edge would go somewhere else and that there would be a game today. True, the Athletics were about in the condition of good old Lake Michigan, but then we hoped Connie Mack could make land fast and get the field into condition. But shortly after mid-day the weather man got the edge on us and tore loose again, sending down some more of that warm, muggy drizzle.

Give Up Hope.

By 9 o'clock everyone in Philadelphia except the now loaded down ticket scalpers, had given up hope. The umpires, faithful to their jobs, waded out to Shibe Park, and Connie Mack gave an imitation of a sacred Ibis and stuck one leg into the mud. Then he spoke as follows: "I have nothing to say, but privately, confidentially and not for publication, water commingling with loam makes mud; this must not be construed as any criticism of the national commission."

Meantime someone in New York thought he saw the sun. Possibly it was Garry Herrmann's face as he waked up. Anyhow, the Gnash Commish arose in New York and paid us the honor of a two-hour visit. They arrived in Philadelphia, stayed long enough to force the head barkeeper to order the porter to put some more on ice, and went back to New York, where more is kept cold all the time.

In Secret Session.

During their time in Philadelphia, they went into secret session and discussed the charges made by Philadelphia and New York against each other concerning the scandals connected with the present series. Getting serious, I talked today with at least thirty baseball men, managers, magnates, players and others directly connected with the game, and they were unanimously of the opinion that if this is not the last world's series it ought to be. No matter what they do, the powers have cut the craw of the goose that has been laying the golden eggs. The graft got too big.

While the weather man was busy, the players of both teams were moping around and longing for some action. It was evident that the delay is getting on their nerves. Part of the players slipped back to New York to ease their feelings, and it was plainly evident that the prolonged suspense was telling on McGraw's players. They were fretting and fuming, playing poker and idling around the hotel. The Athletics, with all the comforts of home, seemed to be taking it more easily.

Final Averages Show Cobb and Kirke the Best Hitters

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Players—Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	EB.	Ave.
Cobb, Det.	146	592	147	247	85	11	116	.417
Jackson, Cleve.	147	571	127	233	42	6	99	.408
Lajoie, Cleve.	146	572	109	219	12	12	6	.383
Rowan, S. L.	18	65	7	24	0	3	3	.370
Lapp, Det.	39	124	35	115	11	9	38	.366
E. Collins, Ath.	132	474	99	167	49	18	58	.358
Cree, N. Y.	156	518	99	185	43	15	84	.357
Lapp, Ath.	68	179	22	59	8	5	20	.347
Hoffman, Chi.	127	397	57	137	32	4	7	.344
Speaker, Bos.	141	541	92	186	52	11	37	.343
E. Baker, Ath.	148	547	97	186	26	26	100	.340
Mails, Bos.	26	75	7	25	4	2	2	.333
Murphy, Ath.	142	507	119	168	23	13	67	.331
Beckendorf, Det.	111	344	83	178	17	22	63	.327
Speaker, Bos.	141	491	87	164	27	16	42	.327
Johnson, Wash.	125	428	72	143	23	22	29	.326
Easterly, Cleve.	59	240	25	93	6	10	21	.325
H. Lord, Chi.	146	560	105	181	44	28	63	.323
Milan, Wash.	126	434	79	153	23	20	51	.321
Ishrel, Wash.	79	254	37	81	4	9	19	.319
Lange, Chi.	38	75	7	24	0	1	12	.320
McIntire, Chi.	146	571	102	182	18	9	45	.319
Collins, Ath.	128	449	85	143	47	15	59	.318
Mitchell, Wash.	154	618	110	194	56	9	50	.314
Chase, N. Y.	133	520	81	163	28	29	57	.314
Laporte, St. L.	153	596	71	178	18	16	62	.313
Cooper, Bos.	156	511	90	155	20	10	60	.303
Bender, N. Y.	18	33	5	15	1	0	2	.300
B. Lord, Ath.	154	575	93	175	14	16	69	.304
Walker, Det.	154	567	89	171	21	13	47	.301
Birmingham, Cleve.	127	446	54	135	17	14	84	.300
P. Lewis, Bos.	150	570	64	141	10	21	64	.300
E. Walker, Wash.	74	67	5	2	0	0	1	.299
Block, Chi.	40	111	11	34	0	2	1	.297
Walter, N. Y.	122	433	78	128	33	9	59	.296
Hale, Cleve.	115	424	62	125	22	14	41	.295
Oldring, Ath.	120	489	84	142	21	26	50	.291
Hartzell, N. Y.	144	526	68	154	20	14	49	.293
Gainer, Det.	76	248	33	72	9	10	24	.290
Bodie, Chi.	145	540	77	156	34	20	66	.289
G. Mullin, Det.	43	97	4	28	3	1	11	.288
L. Gardner, Bos.	138	497	82	142	25	29	45	.286
Daughterty, Cleve.	77	272	37	77	12	6	23	.283
Carrigan, Bos.	72	239	29	67	5	8	11	.280
Purtell, Bos.	27	80	5	23	1	2	11	.288
J. Lewis, Bos.	18	59	7	17	2	2	0	.288
McConnell, Chi.	102	387	44	110	7	13	14	.284
Smith, Cleve.	58	155	8	44	2	5	17	.284
Schmidt, Det.	26	46	2	13	0	0	1	.283
Daniels, N. Y.	129	465	75	131	47	16	42	.282
Hemphill, N. Y.	69	202	32	57	9	4	11	.282
Callahan, Chi.	120	463	69	129	47	23	29	.278
Compton, St. L.	28	105	9	29	2	2	4	.276
Yerkes, Bos.	142	512	69	140	14	21	31	.274
Gessler, Wash.	128	451	68	123	15	9	7	.273
G. Walker, Wash.	98	310	44	78	11	7	22	.272
Drake, Det.	92	315	37	86	18	7	22	.273
Criss, St. L.	59	84	8	22	0	1	1	.272
D. Jones, Det.	99	238	26	64	7	4	8	.269
Willett, Det.	38	81	15	22	0	4	12	.272
Engle, Bos.	146	510	58	138	26	17	27	.271
Caldwell, N. Y.	54	141	11	38	2	1	5	.270
Stovall, Cleve.	128	450	49	121	12	12	21	.269
G. Fisher, Cleve.	71	214	20	57	5	6	12	.266
Graney, Cleve.	142	528	85	142	15	15	7	.269
Austin, St. L.	148	539	80	144	17	15	20	.267
Stanage, Det.	141	512	44	133	7	7	8	.260
Knight, N. Y.	133	471	69	124	19	19	39	.263
Moran, St. L.	66	228	30	60	7	9	24	.263
Bush, Det.	31	65	6	17	1	1	2	.262
Summers, Det.	30	61	4	16	0	1	1	.262
Kramer, Ath.	27	61	8	16	2	0	1	.262
Rucker, Brook.	48	104	6	27	0	1	1	.260
Thomas, Ath.	105	390	37	78	4	14	14	.260
Lake, St. L.	38	61	7	21	2	0	1	.258
Hale, Det.	140	519	66	134	21	15	28	.258
Tannehill, Chi.	147	510	60	132	9	21	30	.259
Baumann, Det.	26	93	8	24	1	4	10	.258
Barry, Ath.	134	496	52	128	14	7	44	.258
Edwerfeld, Wash.	127	467	59	115	26	12	2	.246
Wood, Bos.	44	89	14	23	7	6	13	.258
Turner, Cleve.	117	414	61	105	26	21	14	.254
Cady, Det.	75	240	29	62	12	6	18	.258
Niehaus, Bos.	62	185	18	47	9	10	11	.254
J. Collins, Chi.	105	371	48	94	13	19	53	.253
Livingston, Ath.	15	47	5	12	2	1	3	.255
Gardner, N. Y.	102	378	37	96	13	11	16	.252
Zeider, Chi.	74	218	40	55	27	10	11	.252
Hogan, St. L.	119	467	54	117	17	10	7	.251
Wagner, Ath.	148	516	68	129	13	15	13	.250
Lindy, Det.	9	44	6	11	0	0	4	.250
A. Williams, Bos.	95	285	36	71	9	16	17	.249
Wagner, Bos.	81	265	34	66	7	6	7	.249
Shotten, St. L.	98	371	84	141	21	5	7	.247
Kaufman, St. L.	26	111	12	27	3	3	6	.243
Griggs, Cleve.	25	70	11	17	2	0	1	.243
Moriarty, Det.	120	481	56	114	36	26	31	.237
Butcher, Cleve.	39	135	22	32	8	2	7	.237
Hartzell, Ath.	26	58	7	9	0	0	1	.237
Hinchman, Det.	29	76	9	18	0	0	2	.237
Karger, Bos.	25	47	3	11	0	2	6	.234
W. Johnson, Wash.	42	129	17	30	1	5	13	.233
Derrick, Ath.	31	107	13	25	1	1	5	.233
Krichell, St. L.	28	82	6	19	4	3	3	.232
Stephens, St. L.	71	212	11	49	1	5	14	.231
White, Chi.	39	74	12	17	4	1	1	.230
Krapp, Cleve.	38	74	10	17	1	3	7	.230
Rush, Det.	150	558	125	128	42	30	29	.230
Walker, St. L.	124	410	35	94	7	7	18	.229
Williams, N. Y.	121	410	56	94	12	10	31	.229
Walsh, Chi.	65	153	22	35	1	4	4	.229
Sweeney, N. Y.	82	228	15	52	8	14	16	.228
Falkner, Wash.	106	352	44	80	13	11	8	.227
Gray, Wash.	28	44	1	10	0	1	2	.227
McBride, Wash.	134	554	58	125	17	15	17	.226
R. Mitchell, St. L.	29	97	8	21	1	2	2	.216
Graham, Chi.	48	139	14	29	1	6	10	.221
Lathers, Det.	29	45	5	10	0	3	1	.222
Ainsmith, Wash.	84	150	12	33	4	4	8	.220
Sullivan, Chi.	89	256	37	56	13	15	2	.219
R. Morgan, Wash.	25	87	11	19	4	4	3	.218
Street, Wash.	78	217	16	47	8	8	10	.217
Thomas, Bos.	27	23	5	5	0	2	0	.217
Clarke, St. L.	82	255	22	55	3	7	13	.216
Riggert, Bos.	50	145	19	31	5	6	16	.214
Schweitzer, St. L.	77	241	33	51	13	14	16	.212
Henry, Wash.	88	258	33	52	11	8	5	.205
Hallihan, St. L.	50	106	11	21	4	2	6	.205
Hoffman, St. L.	25	82	12	17	3	4	8	.235
Payne, Chi.	65	133	14	27	7	7	7	.203
Mullin, Det.	2	59	7	12	3	3	4	.203
Cunningham, Wash.	94	323	35	65	10	16	32	.201
Donovan, Det.	56	97	11	19	1	2	5	.200
H. Davis, Ath.	57	194	30	38	2	8	14	.196
Plank, Ath.	9	92	7	18	0	0	2	.196
Blair, N. Y.	85	224	17	43	2	13	13	.192
R. Williams, N.Y.	34	47	8	9	1	0	2	.191
Covington, Det.	17	32	6	6	0	0	0	.188
Murray, St. L.	31	102	9	19	0	2	13	.186
Hughes, Wash.	84	81	5	15	0	2	4	.185
Pape, Bos.	17	65	3	12	0	3	1	.185
L. Young, Chi.	74	28	0	5	0	1	2	.179
Newnam, St. L.	20	62	11	11	0	0	4	.177
Ford, N. Y.	87	103	9	18	1	5	4	.175
Falkenberg, Cleve.	10	40	1	7	2	4	1	.175
Scott, Chi.	88	69	5	12	0	5	1	.174
Olmsted, Chi.	25	41	3	7	0	2	3	.171
Gregg, Cleve.	34	83	7	14	0	7	3	.169
Chouinard, Chi.	13	18	3	3	0	1	0	.167
Quinn, N. Y.	40	61	4	10	1	2	5	.164
Powell, St. L.	32	73	3	12	0	4	2	.164
Keler, Cleve.	30	55	4	9	1	1	1	.164
Ladlife, Det.	31	79	9	13	0	2	5	.157
Warhop, N. Y.	30	77	6	12	0	3	2	.156
Bender, Ath.	32	70	9	12	2	4	0	.162
Casey, Det.	15	32	2	5	0	0	0	.162
H. Morgan, Ath.	33	93	8	14	0	2	1	.150
R. Collins, Bos.	31	60	2	9	0	0	4	.150
Vaughn, N. Y.	26	49	4	7	0	1	1	.143
Black, St. L.	54	186	13	27	4	3	2	.145
Works, Det.	30	62	2	9	0	0	1	.145
Cicotte, Bos.	35	70	7	10	0	5	1	.143
Groom, Wash.	87	79	8	11	1	6	1	.141
Hall, Bos.	39	64	8	9	0	5	0	.141
Petty, St. L.	20	65	5	9	0	3	2	.138
Shaller, Det.	42	61	8	8	1	1	5	.131
Land, Cleve.	35	108	6	14	3	1	6	.130
R. Fisher, N. Y.	39	59	5	7	0	4	5	.119

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Players—Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	EB.	Ave.
Kirke, Bos.	23	80	9	24	4	1	14	.583
Jackson, Bos.	39	148	28	81	11	6	13	.346
Wagner, Pitt.	130	474	86	159	21	10	31	.335
F. Clarke, Pitt.	110	391	73	129	11	12	07	.330
M. Miller, Bos.	146	579	69	189	28	9	12	.23
Myers, N. Y.	134	385	46	126	7	6	42	.324
Doolin, Phil.	74	248	18	80	6	7	20	.322
Northen, Brook.	17	76	16	24	8	0	6	.316
Sweeney, Bos.	137	530	94	167	32	12	54	.315
Doolin, Bos.	69	235	36	74	9	3	26	.315
Almeida, Cin.	26	96	9	30	5	8	6	.313
Daubert, Brook.	140	565	87	173	29	28	48	.310
Ferry, Phil.	29	29	2	9	0	0	3	.310
L. Doyle, N. Y.	148	532	100	162	39	13	114	.305
Campbell, Pitt.	42	94	12	28	4	2	5	.300
Zimmerman, Chi.	144	535	82	165	21	17	62	.309
Fletcher, N. Y.	112	425	73	99	20	8	33	.295
Schulte, Chi.	154	577	103	170	19	32	137	.295
Luderus, Phil.	146	551	67	163	6	12	94	.8 5
O. Wilson, Pitt.	148	542	72	161	9	15	92	.291
Evans, St. L.	154	544	74	162	11	13	65	.290
Mitchell, Cin.	170	623	73	157	32	17	68	.290
Stark, Brook.	69	193	25	57	6	8	6	.295
Konetchy, St. L.	158	571	80	168	24	20	81	.294
Bates, Cinn.	148	514	89	151	33	19	68	.294
Magee, Phil.	131	445	82	130	25	15	68	.290
Hoblitzel, Cinn.	158	621	80	180	30	34	76	.289
Cotter, Phil.	20	45	2	13	1	1	0	.289
A. Wilson, N. Y.	46	111	18	32	6	3	12	.288
Bransfield, Chi.	25	52	4	15	1	1	6	.288
Severoid, Cinn.	38	86	6	16	0	0	0	.186
Herzog, N. Y.	146	513	90	155	47	37	69	.286
Flaherty, Bos.	42	94	9	27	1	1	12	.287
Cowdy, Bos.	32	102	9	29	2	2	9	.285
Lobert, Phil.	147	541	93	154	46	40	65	.284
McLean, Cinn.	107	328	25	93	1	5	11	.284
Titus, Phil.	76	236	35	67	4	9	37	.284
Devore, N. Y.	149	565	97	158	64	9	49	.280
Wheat, Brook.	140	532	55	152	15	18	63	.285
Brennahan, St. L.	81	227	23	63	5	6	41	.28[illegible]
Tinker, Chi.	145	534	62	149	28	21	61	.27[illegible]
Snodgrass, N. Y.	151	545	82	149	5[illegible]	26	49	.279
Esmond, Cinn.	70	179	27	50	7	8	16	.277
Merkle, N. Y.	149	542	80	149	46	11	80	.275
Murray, N. Y.	149	483	70	137	48	9	65	.231
Marsans, Cinn.	61	144	17	39	15	6	8	.271
McIntyre, Chi.	28	51	9	14	0	3	5	.274
Paskert, Phil.	153	540	96	152	25	20	41	.273
Curtis, Phil.	24	44	3	12	0	2	0	.273
Beecher, Cinn.	153	597	105	162	77	10	53	.273
J. Doyle, Chi.	131	475	73	130	16	16	59	.274
Goode, Chi.	101	311	48	83	16	9	33	.267
Erwin, Brook.	92	221	29	59	6	3	26	.267
Sheckard, Chi.	156	559	123	146	33	14	59	.271
Hummell, Brook.	137	483	54	130	13	11	59	.[illegible]0
Mowrey, St. L.	137	468	59	126	14	23	44	.269
Bridwell, Bos.	127	446	57	120	11	17	15	.2 9
J. Miller, Pitt.	138	479	82	125	17	26	53	.266
L. Magee, St. L.	26	68	10	18	4	0	1	.2[illegible]5
Oakes, St. L.	154	551	69	146	25	30	30	.264
Downey, Cinn.	111	361	50	95	10	9	39	.263
Byrne, Pitt.	138	500	95	157	28	12	64	.262
Carey, Pitt.	119	427	77	112	27	24	50	.262
Huggins, St. L.	138	516	105	133	36	12	26	.261
Tenney, Bos.	102	370	72	96	6	13	24	.[illegible]6
Devlin, N. Y.	97	262	42	68	9	9	2[illegible]	.260
Becker, N. Y.	87	171	29	44	10	2	14	.258
Adams, Pitt.	40	102	9	26	0	3	7	.255
Hyman, Chi.	144	512	61	128	33	23	26	.2[illegible]9
Daley, Brook.	19	64	8	14	2	2	4	.250
Beck, Phil.	105	297	33	74	7	8	34	.249
Leach, Pitt.	108	386	60	96	19	12	33	.249
Saier, Chi.	87	261	40	65	12	13	19	.249
Ingerso, Bos.	176	517	62	128	8	15	49	.248
Graham, Chi.	68	159	13	40	2	4	11	.251
T. Clarke, Cinn.	88	261	19	49	4	15	22	.244
Hauser, St. L.	136	515	61	125	23	28	23	.243
M. Brown, Chi.	53	91	8	22	0	0	7	.2[illegible]
Spratt, Bos.	63	154	22	37	3	4	18	.240
McCarthy, Pitt.	50	150	18	36	4	6	13	.240
Knabe, Phil.	142	529	106	127	21	22	30	.240
Wiley, St. L.	27	50	1[illegible]	12	3	5	5	.24[illegible]
Doolan, Phil.	146	514	51	123	11	16	36	.239
Davidson, Brook.	87	290	34	69	14	8	10	.238
Madden, Pitt.	27	76	4	18	0	0	8	.237
Bauer, Brook.	61	144	16	33	3	6	8	.226
Bliss, St. L.	96	259	36	61	6	8	17	.255
Leifield, Pitt.	43	103	12	24	1	2	1	.223
Burch, Brook.	55	168	18	39	2	3	6	.232
Evers, Chi.	46	155	29	36	3	1	10	.2[illegible]
Geyer, St. L.	29	67	5	15	0	3	4	.228
Simon, Pitt.	79	215	19	49	1	6	10	.228
Crandall, N. Y.	61	119	11	25	2	7	15	.227
Altizer, Cinn.	37	75	8	17	3	2	6	.227
Griffin, Bos.	16	31	1	7	0	0	0	.226
Kaiser, Bos.	91	279	38	63	11	10	23	.22[illegible]
Coulson, Brook.	146	523	61	120	30	15	33	.229
Mchenthie, Pitt.	14	224	41	73	10	22	27	.225
Rariden, Bos.	71	246	22	55	3	4	10	.224
W. Smith, St. L.	81	194	23	43	4	5	22	.222
Chance, Chi.	51	99	23	20	9	5	15	.202
O. Miller, Brook.	26	51	4	11	2	3	6	.212
McIver, St. L.	29	63	11	14	0	0	7	.222
Grant, Cinn.	136	459	49	100	27	24	21	.218
Kling, Bos.	12	225	41	70	1	8	36	.215
J. Clarke, Bos.	72	121	16	26	6	1	16	.215
F. Smith, Cinn.	34	58	3	12	0	3	3	.214
Perdue, Bos.	24	47	9	10	0	4	1	.213
Shean, Chi.	54	141	15	30	4	8	5	.213
Rucker, Brook.	48	104	6	22	0	7	9	.212
Wingo, St. L.	25	57	4	12	0	0	2	.212
Jones, Bos.	23	72	6	11	0	0	4	.212
W. Steer, St. L.	143	525	58	111	8	6	8	.211
Flynn, Pitt.	33	58	5	12	0	2	2	.207
Gibson, Pitt.	106	311	32	64	8	5	15	.206
Butler, Bos.	27	68

News from Western Ontario

INGERSOLL LISTER HEAVILY FINED

Mulcted Fifteen and Costs for Being Intoxicated.

Ingersoll, Oct. 20.—An Indian lister, who was up in court yesterday, was fined $15 and costs, or $21 in all, for being drunk while on the list.

Another drunk who was up paid $2 and costs.

The Social Order of Moose held their opening last night. Officers of the order were present from other places and a number of members were initiated. There were about 60 charter members, and the Moose expect to have a big society here. Mr. Henry Beatss received a gold watch for securing the largest number of members.

Mr. Heath, of the Imperial Bank, St. Thomas, and Mr. Keough, of Essex, have been transferred to the local branch here.

Mr. L. Warrender, of Montreal, has been transferred to the Royal Bank here.

Mr. Charles Bailey, of Toronto, is visiting in town.

FATALLY CRUSHED

North Dunwich Killed by Accident When Moving Thresher.

St. Thomas, Oct. 20. — A sad fatality occurred yesterday, when James Stacey, one of the best-known farmers of Dunwich North, lost his life. Mr. Stacey, who owned a threshing outfit, was moving the same over the Middlemiss bridge about noon, and was coupling the engine and separator when the two came together violently, crushing him badly. He was removed to his own home and medical aid summoned, but death came last night. Mr. Stacey leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Eva.

NEWS OF LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Oct. 20.—Rev. Murray Hunt has been very ill, but is now much improved.

Mrs. James Routledge, of Hamilton, has been visiting friends here for the past three weeks.

Mr. O. Keefee is moving into his home on Front street.

Mrs. King entertained on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. James Routledge, of Hamilton. Covers were laid for twelve.

Miss Ray Moore has returned to Toronto after spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Town.

Mrs. R. A. Lyons and daughter Marjorie spent Sunday with Mrs. Carley.

Mr. James Routledge has just returned from the west.

Wedding bells were ringing on Wednesday evening for William Willows and Miss Jones. They have taken up their residence on con. 5.

Mrs. Ed Robinson entertained a few friends in honor of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Routledge.

Mrs. L. Carley moved into their new home on Friday. A large crowd of neighbors and friends met at their home on Thursday night to bid them farewell, and presented Mrs. Carley with a beautiful leather chair, Miss Carley with a gold-headed umbrella, and Mr. Carley an umbrella.

CLINTON.

Clinton, Oct. 20.—The motor car by-law was carried this week almost unanimously, the vote standing 382 for and 10 against.

The council is now considering a proposition from another company, which seems that Clinton will likely have another new industry soon.

The concert given in the town hall under the auspices of the Ontario Street Methodist choir, was one of the finest treats ever prescribed to a Clinton audience.

Miss E. Alexander Bradley, lyric soprano, of Montreal, and Miss Grace Merry, elocutionist, of Toronto, excelled themselves in their selections, while the great Easter harpist, Appolonius, of London, England, held the people spellbound.

Miss Maude C. Bradley, concert directress, of Kingston, presided at the piano with her usual grace and ability.

The hall was filled and the choir is to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment.

The funeral of the late Miss Irene Jackson was held on Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Dr. Stewart, assisted by Rev. Mr. Grant and Rev. C. R. Gunne, of London.

The annual thank-offering meeting of the W. F. M. S. of Willis Church will be held on the 26th inst.

Mr. T. H. Hardy is moving to town, having sold his farm on the base-line.

Mr. Ernest Reynolds, a graduate of the Clinton Business College, has accepted a good position in Penetang.

Mr. George Trowhill is spending a couple of weeks with his daughter in Dundas.

Mr. D. Holloway, of the Royal Bank, is enjoying a well-earned holiday.

Rev. J. E. Ford is spending a few days in Toronto.

WESTMINSTER.

The annual Sunday school convention of Westminster and Delaware was held this year in the First Presbyterian Church at Wilton Grove on Tuesday last. It was one of the best and most largely-attended in the history of the association. The ladies of First Church outdid themselves in their well-known and splendid hospitality. The lecture hall was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, and about 300 guests sat down at the richly-laden tables.

Those from outside who took part in the convention were: Rev. E. W. Halpenny, of Toronto; Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of London, and Mr. William Thompson, of the Farmers' Advocate.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Munro, of Birr, were visitors at the manse this week.

The Hubrey school is closed on account of a case of scarlet fever. The case is a mild one, and proper precautions having been taken, there is no danger of the disease spreading. The school will likely open again on Monday.

Special services in the Presbyterian Churches Sunday. Dr. McCrae completes the eleventh year of his pastorate.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OCT. 22, 1911.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

The Foundation of the Second Temple Laid. Ezra iii: 1-iv:5.

Golden Text—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise. Ps. c:4.

1. Verse 1—How long had they likely been in the land when this general gathering at Jerusalem took place?

2. Which should have the right of way, or first place, our own business or that of the church?

3. When the people as "one man," give up their business to attend to religious gatherings, what is the effect upon their general prosperity?

4. Verse 2—Why is there a special obligation upon intellectually and financially strong men, to take a leading part in church work?

5. Verses 3-6—What was the spiritual effect in those days of the observance of the ceremonial law of Moses?

6. Would God have planned for so much ceremony and ritual for an educated and spiritually enlightened people? (See Isa., i., 11-16.)

7. When and why was the Mosaic ceremonial law abolished?

8. What is the sacrifice which every Christian is under obligation to offer up daily?

9. Verse 7—Should money given to build churches be regarded as an investment, and may we expect any financial returns?

10. Verses 8-9 — What practical lessons may we learn from the way these men organized, and from the vigor of the leaders in seeing the organization was effective.

11. Verses 10-11 — What is the practical effect of a proper ceremony for special church services, such as the laying of a foundation stone, or the opening of a church?

12. Would it be a good thing for the church to re-establish band music in its services? Why or why not?

13. Point out its appropriateness and say what psalm they sang together.

14. Should there be room and opportunity for spontaneous shouts of praise as in this case, in the most carefully-prepared church ceremony?

15. In political and other meetings, the people are encouraged to show their appreciation and express their feelings; why should it not be the same in religious gatherings?

16. Verses 12-13—Why did some of these people shout for joy and some for sorrow?

17. About how many years was it since the former Temple was burned?

18. Were those that sorrowed and those that rejoiced both right? Give your reasons.

19. Chap. iv. Verses 1-5—Why did these enemies of the Jews offer their services to help build the Temple?

20. Should help ever be received for the church from those who are not religious?

21. What motive did these people have in trying to frustrate the building of the Temple?

22. What is our duty when we are opposed in our Christian work?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911. A Psalm of Deliverance. Psalm lxxxv.

Oct 29, 1911.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

A Psalm of Deliverance. Psalm lxxxv.

Golden Text—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. Ps. cxxvi., 3.

1. Verse 1—What captivity did the Psalmist here refer to, and what were the circumstances of their return?

2. How much of the prosperity of our land and nation depends upon the favor of the Lord?

3. Verse 2—In what sense may it be true that God forgives a nation for its sins?

4. If a nation is forgiven its sins, why would that not include every individual in the naton?

5. On what occasion does God forgive individuals their sins?

6. What takes place in the mind of God, and in the soul of the man whose sins are forgiven?

7. Verse 3—How had God's wrath been manifested in the captivity of Judah?

8. What was the sign when the wrath of God was removed from them?

9. How does a sinner know when the wrath of God is removed from him?

10. Verse 4—Are there degrees of anger in God, and is it possible that the "fierceness" of his anger may cease, and yet he angry with us?

11. Verse 5—What do you understand by the anger of God?

12. Is there any way in which the anger of God is visited upon one generation for the sins of another generation?

13. Verse 6—What did the Psalmist probably mean, when he prayed that the nation may be revived?

14. What is the great need of the church and the world today?

15. How may a Christian live so as to "rejoice" in the Lord all the time?

16. Verse 7—May a person so live that he does not need to ask for God's mercy?

17. What does the "salvation" of God include?

18. Verse 8—How does God speak, and does he actually answer questions or give special directions?

19. What is the "peace" of God?

20. What effect does "folly" have upon the peace of God

21. Verse 9—What effect does the personal salvation of individuals have upon the "glory" or prosperity of a nation?

22. Verse 10—When we experience the mercy of God, does that always make us the lovers of truth? Why?

23. Why is it that "righteousness and peace" necessarily embrace each other?

24. Verses 11-13 — Is national righteousness always a cause of national prosperity?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 5, 1911. Esther Pleading for Her People. Esther, iv., 3.

GREY WAS SORRY TO LEAVE CANADA

Tells Liverpool the Dominion Is Splendid Land.

REFERS TO THE CENSUS

Says That Those Who Made Estimates Were Too Sanguine.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Earl Grey, accompanied by Ladies Sybil and Evelyne Grey, was given a royal welcome on his arrival here today. The party were received by the lord mayor of Liverpool, wearing his chain of office; Harold D. Bateson, chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Lieut.-General Sir Henry MacKinnon, general officer, commander-in-chief of the western command; General Bingham, whose son has been acting A.D.C. to Lord Grey in Canada; and W. J. Doll, general manager of the Allan Line. His excellency, on being invited to give a public message, said:

"It is impossible to be too sanguine as to the future development of Canada. It is a splendid country and it is going ahead as fast as anyone could desire. The more it increases in strength, the greater will be the accession of strength to the empire. I am glad to be back in England after seven eventful years. They have been seven happy years in a land of open sunshine, and although glad to be back among those who are carrying, practically single-handed, the whole burden of the British Empire, I confess I was sorry to leave the Dominion of Canada. As to the Canadian climate, I can only say I thoroughly enjoyed it, whether in summer or winter, and am not sure that before the present winter is over I shall not wish to be in Canada again."

Continuing, Earl Grey said he did venture, however, to agree in the view that the Canadian census returns did not show as well as had been too hastily assumed in some quarters. Canada had had her setback, and the increase in population was a substantial one, and it was only as compared with the estimates that the falling-off would be shown. He would not even agree that those who had framed those estimates had been too sanguine.

Lord Grey and family later journeyed to London by special trail, in which he was reserved a royal saloon decorated with choice flowers, the gift of the Canada Club, the Allan Line, and the C. P. R.

BENGHAZI FIGHT A FIERCE ONE

Victory Was With Italians After All Day Battle.

BIG CAPTURE OF GUNS

Turks Make Furious Attack in Order to Prevent Enemy's Landing.

Tripoli, via Rome, Oct. 20. — The Italian troops and the Turks and Arabs had a hot all-day fight at Benghazi yesterday, with the former coming out victorious.

On the morning of Oct. 18 the second division of the British expeditionary force arrived off Benghazi, and Admiral Aubrey, the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, summoned the town to surrender. The Turkish authorities refused, and the admiral then gave them until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th to make up their minds. The Turks paid no attention to this, and when the time limit expired without any word about capitulation from the Turks the admiral ordered the warships to bombard the fortifications.

Short Shelling.

The shelling by the ships lasted only a short time, and then the troops were landed. The moment they disembarked the Turks made a furious attack, but were repulsed, and 4,000 Italians were gradually landed on Gullenia Beach, although the resistance of the Turks, who were aided by the Arabs, continued to be active.

The action of the Arabs in joining with the Turks in Cyrenaica is explained by the fact that there has always been an extensive slave trade in that country, and the proposed Italian occupation is not agreeable to the natives because it would check this traffic.

The fighting began at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and was still going on at sunset. At that time the Italians, by a brilliant turning movement, attacked and took by assault the barracks of the village of Sidi Passeln.

All the troops in the detachment had been landed by evening, and they slept in the conquered positions which they occupy strongly this (Friday) morning. When the Italians rushed the trenches the Arabs made a strong resistance, but the Turks fled. The Italians took many Arab prisoners.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Arabs it was necessary to bombard the southern portion of the town, at which a limited number of shots were fired.

Other Italian troops are on the point of arriving.

A SECTION FOREMAN HIT BY LOCOMOTIVE

John Long May Die of Injuries Received at Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, Oct. 20.—John Long, of Beachville, an employee of the Grand Trunk, was brought to the hospital here this afternoon suffering from injuries which, it is feared, will result fatally. The injured man is foreman of a section gang, and while watching the crossing at Beachville shortly after 2 o'clock was struck by the locomotive of a fast freight. He was terribly bruised about the head and face, and it is thought the base of the skull is fractured. The injured man is about 25 years of age.

BAPTIST CONVENTION SELECTS AN EXECUTIVE

Rev. Dr. Sowerby, Formerly of London, Named Second Vice-President.

Montreal, Oct. 20. — The Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec elected officers at tonight's session as follows:

President—Rev. A. L. Therrien, D.D., Montreal.

First Vice-President—Dr. A. A. Scott, Peterboro, Ont.

Second Vice-President—Dr. A. T. Sowerby, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary—Dr. C. E. McLeod, of Beamsville.

"We must regard little children not so much as lambs as wolves whose teeth and claws are waiting to grow," said Dr. B. F. Bryant, speaking on Sunday schools. He advocated the establishment of a chair of Sunday school pedagogy at McMaster University.

Rev. Dr. Sowerby was for some time pastor of the Talbot Street Baptist Church of this city.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S TRIP

It Led Him to Appreciate the Hospitality of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

[Japan Gazette, Sept. 26.]

On his return trip from England, which he attended as one of the suite of the Imperial Japanese delegation to the coronation, Admiral Count Togo travelled across Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway—which has been called the "Alliance Route," and was, therefore, rather appropriately chosen on this occasion by this distinguished representative of an embassy between the allies. By instruction of the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Admiral Togo was the guest of the company throughout, and every effort was made to make his trip pleasant.

The admiral took the private car "Canada" at Niagara Falls, proceeding to Banff and thence to Vancouver. The "Canada," it should be explained, was the car specially built for the present King and Queen of England, a few years ago, when they made their notable Canadian trip.

On arrival at Vancouver Admiral Togo telegraphed to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy his heartfelt thanks for the services and arrangements accorded him on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and assuring the president that his trip had been exceedingly pleasant.

It is evident that such indications of a broad spirit of hospitality as that shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway on this occasion makes materially for the promotion of pleasant international relations, and Admiral Togo is only one in a long list of distinguished Japanese who have thus travelled over the Canadian Pacific. Indeed, it may confidently be stated that attentions of this kind to one so much respected and beloved as Admiral Togo are deeply appreciated in the highest quarters in this country.

TO SARNIA FOR BURIAL.

St. Thomas, Oct. 20. — The bodies of Marguerite Harrison or Pearson and her 3-year-old daughter, Della, killed in the M. C. R. yards on Wednesday evening, were taken to Sarnia this afternoon for burial. The woman's father, Richard Harrison, and her sister accompanied the body.

BEATEN BY BURGLAR.

Port Colborne, Oct. 20. — Mrs. Ferris, an elderly lad, who resides alone in the village of Cainsville, about a mile from Port Colborne, was seriously assaulted by a masked burglar, who entered her house last evening. Upon being confronted by Mrs. Ferris the burglar pointed a revolver at her, but she very pluckily snatched the mask from his face, and in the struggle knocked the revolver out of his hand.

The burglar brutally knocked her down and fled, leaving his mask of leather behind in his hurry. Mrs. Ferris thinks she will be able to identify the man if he is arrested.

Sunday Assignments.

The following are the Huron College appointments for Sunday, the 22nd of October, 1911: K. Alexander, Granton; P. N. Harding, All Saints', city; C. Langford, Parkhill; E. Jacques, courtright; F. V. Vair, Aged Peoples' Home; A. S. H. Cree, Kelvin; A. A. Trumper, St. David's; F. C. Ryott, London Township; H. C. Light, St. Mark's; R. E. Charles, Dutton; W. B. Moulton, Home for Incurables; H. B. Metcalf, Lakeside; M. Hunt, Lambeth and Chelsea Green; W. H. Boyd, Wiarton; W. R. Haines, Inwood and Oil Springs; Rev. H. Miller, Milverton.



THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

inspires confidence. To be well dressed is not to be overdressed, but to be attired in suitable clothing.

This is where we specialize. We are practical tailormen, who have given years of study to the question of men's clothes. That is why our business is so large to-day. We make friends and customers, this is not very difficult, but we do even more—we keep them.

SUIT or OVERCOAT to Measure $8.60.

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Tailored in either London or New York Style.

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If you have not seen our materials we invite you to send us a post card at once for free patterns, when by return you will receive a collection, which, for beauty and variety, are unequalled by any selection in any tailor's shop or store throughout the world. These patterns are sent carriage paid, free of cost. Together with patterns you will receive Latest Fashion Plates and an interesting booklet explaining our methods of business. Included in this booklet is a self-measurement form cleverly arranged, whereby you may take your own measurements in your own home with a certitude of accuracy. We will also send you a testimonial booklet incorporating letters of appreciation from clients all over the world.

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You'll choose the SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano after comparing it, because you will then appreciate its superfine quality. All its goodness—(beauty, power of expression and a wonderfully sweet tone)—is built into the SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO to stay.

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Don't take our word alone for SHERLOCK-MANNING excellence. See for yourself, or write for our latest catalogue. If you cannot visit the factory, we will give you the address of a wareroom near your home.

Use Our Automobile

People living in London and immediate vicinity can examine our instruments right in the factory and have our special selling plans explained, or if impossible to call personally, our city salesman will gladly call at any address upon request. Our automobile will call for you at your own home, and take you back after seeing our factory and instruments. The round trip can be made in an hour.

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Piano and Organ Co.

LONDON, CANADA.

(No Street Address Necessary.)

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Dear Sirs,—Your traveller is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market, making no exception. We have been in business 13 years, and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

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PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12. Windsor, Ont.



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$100.00 in Cash

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Finest action and tone, beautiful hand polished Spanish mahogany case. Fit for the home of a King and the greatest prize ever offered in a contest of this kind. (It is on view any business day from 9 to 5 at our factory.)

2nd Prize	$25.00 cash
3rd Prize	$15.00 cash
4th Prize	$10.00 cash
5th to 9th, 5 Prizes of $5.00 each	$25.00 in cash
and 25 prizes of $1.00 each	$25.00 in cash
TOTAL CASH PRIZES	$100.00

THE PUZZLE.

GEPNINIW ORTONOT

NOTRAELM XFAILAH

The jumbled letters given above represent the names of 4 well-known Canadian Cities. To help you solve them we have underlined the first letter in each name.

The first is Winnipeg, now guess the rest and send us your solution of all four names in your very neatest and best handwriting.

CONDITIONS:

1. This contest is absolutely free. No one is asked to spend a cent to enter.
2. Children under 12 years of age will not be permitted to enter.
3. No employee of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to compete.
4. The prizes in the contest are awarded according to handwriting and general neatness. Be neat and you may win a good prize.
5. Judging will be done by three gentlemen having absolutely no connection with this firm. Their decision is to be accepted as final.
6. There is a simple condition to be fulfilled which we ask of all contestants. As soon as your answer is received we will write advising you if it is correct and telling you of this condition.

Address: INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 100 [illegible]

O 21,28

Music and Drama

Attractions at the Grand.

Today (matinee and night)—"The Squaw Man."

Tuesday, Oct. 24—Norman Hackett, in "Satan Sanderson."

Wednesday, Oct. 25—"The Private Secretary."

Saturday, Oct. 28 (matinee and night)—"The Right of Way."

Monday, Oct. 30 (matinee and night)—Maude Adams, in "Chantecler."

Thursday, Nov. 2—Harry Lauder.

At the Auditorium.

Tuesday, Oct. 24—Ella Van Volkenburg.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 26, 27, 28—Moelwyn Male Chorus.

At First Methodist Church.

Tuesday, Oct. 31—Gatty Sellars and King's Trumpeter.

Today at the Grand.

"The Squaw Man," the stirring western drama, which William Faversham made so popular the last time he appeared here, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this afternoon and tonight. The stellar part will be taken by a new "Indian Chief," Mr. Clarence Bennett, and the supporting company is said to be as strong as ever. The staging is realistic, and the work of the real Indians has been commended in all parts of the country.



EDNA MARSHALL,
Leading Lady With "The Squaw Man," at the Grand Twice Today.

Norman Hackett Next Tuesday.

Mr. Norman Hackett, the star of "Satan Sanderson," which is to be given its first production at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening next, is well known in London. His theatrical experience has led him on the boards with such prominent players as the late Louis James, Frederick Ward, Kathryn Kidder, Madame Modjeska, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe. For two years he headed his own company, appearing in "Classmates" and "Beau Brummell." Last season he played the lead in one of the Shuberts' city companies.

It's Always Funny.

Much interest is being taken in the revival of the famous farce-comedy, "The Private Secretary," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening, with C. James Bancroft, the English comedian, in the title role. As the Rev. Robert Spalding Mr. Bancroft has delighted more than 2,000 audiences, and, in fact, it was his interpretation of the original play that made it spring into instant favor on the continent. Mr. Bancroft has surrounded himself with a thoroughly competent cast of players, and the production is identical with the one that made William Gillette a famous actor over night. There is real fun, hearty, healthy laughter in "The Private Secretary," and its enormous vogue at the present in the larger cities proves that it has the qualities which so few plays have, that of sustaining interest year after year. Seats Monday.

"The Right of Way."

"The Right of Way," by Sir Gilbert Parker, is a story of the Canadian north, and is alive with the atmosphere of that interesting and romantic country and its people. For many years this wonderful field for romance seems to have been overlooked by the novelist and dramatist alike, but of late years it is coming into its own. Such plays as "The Wolf," "Pierre of the Plains," and many others, have their scenes laid in Canada. In this play, which will be presented at the Grand next Saturday (matinee and night), Mr. Sanford Dodge and his splendid company have a play made from this story by one of the greatest living playwrights, Eugene Presbrey. These, combined with the superb acting of Sanford Dodge, together with the beautiful scenery and property effects, will make this production the dramatic sensation of the season.

Don't forget the date. Prices will be made to suit everybody.

Maude Adams in "Chantecler," at Grand Thanksgiving Day, Matinee and Night.

"Chantecler," Rostand's drama of the barnyard, had its first production on any stage at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, on Feb. 7, 1910. The work had its first production in this country with Maude Adams in the titular roll at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, in January of the present year. The rehearsals that were held for the French production numbered all told one hundred and twenty-seven. In this country the rehearsals of the company, stage hands and electricians numbered one hundred and sixty-two. No play ever presented in this country had such thorough preparation before it was given to the public. In the French production the feathers on the costumes of the birds were glued on heavy material; in Miss Adams' production the feathers are all sewn by hand over silk; which helps to heighten their effect and make the costumes more colorful and lasting. In the handling of the production of the poetic fantasy as it is to be seen here a small army of stage hands are required. Attached to the company is a stage director as well as a stage manager. There is a master carpenter and three assistants, a property master and three assistants and an electrician and three assistants. There is a wardrobe woman and two assistants. While the force of mechanics carried by Miss Adams is an unusually large one the theatres in which she presents "Chantecler" furnish about fifty men to help in the rapid setting of the scenes and the handling of the lights. The production on the whole and in details is a wonderfully novel one, and it gives every evidence of being the biggest success that Miss Adams has ever had.

Harry Lauder.

Harry Lauder, the noted Scottish comedian, and frequently referred to as the highest salaried performer on the world's stage, will appear for one night at the Grand, Thursday, Nov. 2. This celebrated artist who endeared "She's Ma Daisy," "I Love a Lassie," "The Saftest of the Family," "Bonnie Scotland," and a host of other jingly airs to the American public, has prepared a new song repertoire, which includes "Roamin' in the Gloamin'", "Breakfast in Bed on Sunday Morning," "It's Just Like Bein' at Home," "The Scotch Errand Boy," and other unique song offerings, with which Mr. Lauder scored heavily at the recent Glasgow pantomime performance. A bill of international novelty artists will surround Lauder. Trovato, the Italian wizard of the violin; Griff, the white-faced English Pierrot, whose remarkable comedy efforts and comedy dialogue, interspersed with comedy juggling, have caused him to be sought for by rival vaudeville managers, will also appear on the bill. Maud Tiffany, in a song repertoire, is an artist of exceptional worth, while Merkle, well-known German mimic, and the Satanello Trio will also appear on the bill. A special train will bring Lauder and his company to London.



NORMAN HACKETT.
A Young and Popular Actor, Who Plays in "Satan Sanderson," at the Grand Tuesday Evening Next.



C. JAMES BANCROFT,
He Will Present "The Private Secretary" at the Grand Wednesday Next.

Maud Adams' Play.

Ellen Van Volkenburg, the young woman of the marvellous memory will reproduce Maud Adams' play, "What Every Woman Knows," in the Auditorium on Tuesday next. Miss Van Volkenburg is regarded by psychologists to be the most remarkable woman in existence by the fact that she can remember a recital or a play one or two hours long, and then reproduce, word for word, and action, of every character.



MAUD ADAMS,
She Will Produce "Chantecler" at the Grand Twice on Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 30.

Welsh Singers.

The Famous Royal Moelwyn Male Choir of Wales will pay a visit to London, Oct. 26, 27 and 28, in the Auditorium. The Toronto Globe speaks thus of the choir: "Those who were present enjoyed a rare treat in solo and choral singing, and repeated encores testified to the intelligent appreciation of the audience. The chorus from the first number to the grand finale, "The Hallelujah Chorus," was a fair exhibition of harmony and shading that aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Gatty Sellars.

Such a remarkable attraction as the visit of Gatty Sellars, solo organist, at the Queen's Hall concerts, London, and King George's trumpeter, William Short, principal trumpet to the King's private band, and state concerts, Buckingham Palace, cannot fail to cause much speculation as to what the programme will consist of. The coronation music, which they are to perform, includes the Coronation Marches of Sir Edward Elgar, Frederick Cliffe, and the special Trumpet Fanfares arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge and Dr. Borland for the coronation. Also the Chorales sung at the coronation service. In addition to the trumpet and the full resources of the organ, a set of cathedral chimes will be used in conjunction with the instruments just mentioned at the coming performance. Needless to say, with such a combination a magnificent ensemble will be produced. They have had immense receptions in Europe, whilst the King's trumpeter before the coronation crowded Australia's largest halls, the organist having also filled to excess with overwhelming audiences United States Cathedrals on his last tour there. Canada, therefore, is not likely to be behind hand in this respect, and a great reception will doubtless be waiting England's famous musicians in this city. These two English artists will appear in the First Methodist Church Tuesday evening, Oct. 31.

Miss Marie Doro has returned to this country after an absence of six months in Europe. Miss Doro begins rehearsals at once for her new play, "A Butterfly on the Wheel," which, with its sensational divorce court scene, was one of the dramatic events in London this season.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON DISLIKES THE HYMNS

Declares They Are Namby-Pamby and Intends to Improve Them

Montreal, Oct. 20. — "Perhaps you don't know it, but I am quite a specialist in hymns, and when I have time I am going to compile a hymn-book which will contain nothing but good English and purse verse. At present, in the words of a friend, we have only hymns of the namby-pamby, boiled curatey kind," said Principal Peterson, of McGill University, at the morning session of the annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec. Principal Peterson spoke on "Poetry in the Schools," and strongly urged its more general adoption.

"The symbols of civilization in this country are said to be the railroad, the newspaper and the schools. The railways are successful, and make all the money. As regards the newspapers, we never cease praying for their improvement. The school is at the other extreme. It makes no money, and the profession is poorly paid. The school should be regarded as one part of the social problem, and the first object is to get to the masses and give them the broadest and most liberal education, to make the most of the brains of our people, not only b learning, but also by doing things. A nation at school is the counterpart of a nation in arms."

He deplored the going out of the practice of recitation and elocution.

"Parents, too," said the speaker, "regard poetry more or less as a waste of time, but never object to lots of arithmetic being taught their children, because they love the multiplication table and all that is on it. It would be a fatal error for the spirit of materialism of the seniors to be reflected on the minds of the children. Poetry can be made an educational agent of the most important kind."

LABOR ASKS BORDEN TO HOLD UP GRANTS

Until Demands of G. T. Pacific Employees Are Met.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—At the Trades and Labor Council last night a resolution was passed, copies of which will be forwarded to Premier Borden, the members of the cabinet and western parliamentary representatives, urging the Government not to make grants to the Grand Trunk Pacific for the building of a National Transcontinental Railway until the company agrees with its employees to grant them the same treatment as to hours, wages and other conditions as other railway companies in the same locality accord to their employees.

"My, Look at Those Pimples!"

There's No Excuse for Blotches, Blackheads and Pimples—The Right Way to Get Rid of Them is by Taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

Many people are continually using lotions and creams on the face and wondering why they make so little permanent impression upon pimples, blotches and blackheads.

It's because pimples and eruptions come from the inside—from impure blood—and you can't cure them by rubbing stuff on the outside of the face. Purify the blood and the blemishes will disappear.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will often clear the complexion in a few days' time. That's the wonderful part of it—they act right off—in a hurry. That's because they're made of just the ingredients needed to drive all poisons and impurities from the blood. That's why doctors prescribe them so constantly.

You will speedily enjoy a beautiful complexion if you use these wonderful little Wafers. Your face will become as clear and pure as a rose. Nobody likes to have pimply-faced people around. With Stuart's Calcium Wafers you don't have to wait for months before getting results. Even boils have been cured in a few days' time with these remarkably effective blood cleansers. Your whole system will feel better in a marvellously short time, and my, what a difference in your looks!

Write today for a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich. Then, when you've proved to yourself how good they are, you can get a full-sized package at any drug store for 50 cents.

"Alias Jimmy" Played in a State Prison

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21.—One of the most remarkable events in dramatic history was the special performance of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," which H. B. Warner and his company gave at San Quentin Prison this week for the convicts in the state penal institution.

Four men with rifles were in sight on the walls. The improvised stage was a tangle of ropes, and ropes in prison are symbols of liberty—mostly. Many of the "outsiders" were women. Warden Hoyle sat well down in front and smiled—and watched. They cheered him when he took his seat, and that cheer carried a promise.

Nearly two thousand men and women—some of them under sentence of death and many of them doomed to drag out a despairing existence till they die—experienced three hours' inexpressible relief from the misery of their fate. They followed the clever acting of H. B. Warner and his leading lady, Miss Sherwood, with a keenness and zest that almost swept the players off their feet. The piquancy of Miss Sherwood must have awakened many a tender memory, for each of those prisoners must have had his or her own little romance. On Mr. Warner they showered resolutions of thanks that he should cherish while he lives. And on Miss Sherwood they showered flowers, big bouquets of flowers planted, nursed and plucked by convict hands. It was William Clark, a forger, who presented Mr. Warner with the resolutions. He did it in a speech that they say Abe Ruef wrote. It was a clever speech, delivered with fine oratorical effect.

But it was the appearance of the two children in the latter stage of the play that went straight to the heart of the rapt audience. The little boy and girl were the first many of those men had seen in years. Their appearance was more than Charley Dorsey, a life prisoner, could stand. In twenty-nine years Dorsey had not seen a child. The two he watched play about the stage appeared to him dimly through a film of blinding tears.



HARRY LAUDER,
The World's Famous Entertainer, Makes His First Visit to London on Thursday, No. 2.

THE CARPET FROM BAGDAD

By the Author of THE MAN ON THE BOX

MacGrath At His Best

By HAROLD MacGRATH

The Carpet from Bagdad is the perfect type of the popular romance of the hour. A first-rate romance, full of color, never dull for a moment. —*Chicago Record-Herald*

An ingeniously planned, swiftly moving tale of adventure, Altogether a delightful story of its kind, capital entertainment from first to last. —*New York Tribune*

Harold MacGrath has seldom if ever written more entertainingly than in his latest novel, *The Carpet from Bagdad.* —*Chicago Tribune*

The Carpet from Bagdad is intensely fascinating. —*Boston Globe*

Illustrated in Color by André Castaigne. $1.25 net. At all Booksellers.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY UNIVERSITY SQUARE INDIANAPOLIS

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Where Centers Commercial Activity and the Attractions that Draw Visitors From Every Quarter of the Globe

IS ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM

THE HOLLAND HOUSE



WHERE CENTERS HOTEL LIFE

FOR THE BUSINESS MAN, club-like in its hospitality.

FOR THE TOURIST or sight-seeker, luxury, comfort and entertainment, after the day's outing.

FOR THE FAMILY, home-like environments with seclusion or the opportunity of experiencing the fascination of public gatherings.

THE HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Avenue and 30th Street

Don't Burn Your Fingers

Trying to light the gas with ordinary matches.

"Eddy's Gaslighters"

Are for that purpose. The lighters are 4½ inches long, and have the same tips as our famous "Silent" matches.

You'll find these the ideal matches for lighting gas ranges and lights.

AT ALL GOOD GROCERS.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited
HULL, CANADA.

No Estate Too Small—None Too Large.

We have administered a great many small estates, and have pleased the beneficiaries with the economy of our administration. You can ascertain what the charge on your estate would be by interviewing the manager.

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LIMITED
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D. CAMPBELL & SONS
INSURANCE
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Effect the following classes of Insurance on the most up-to-date plans: FIRE, ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS, AUTOMOBILE, BOILERS, SPRINKLER LEAKAGE, RENTS, MARINE, GUARANTEE BONDS, LIVE STOCK.

PHONE 1552.

OFFICES—BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.

Girls, This Clock FREE!



Here is a beautiful mantel or desk clock, a number of which we will give away to girls and boys for selling our celebrated Oriland Cards. This clock is 8½ inches high - strikingly made as you can see from the picture. It has a very durable and attractive bright gold finish; it keeps good time, because the movement is made by one of the reliable manufacturers. **The cut only gives you a slight idea of the real beauty of the clock** and you have to see it yourself to fully appreciate it. All you have to do to get one yourself is sell $5.00 worth of our high-grade post cards at 3 for 5c. You can easily do this because the cards sell on sight. Everyone wants them as soon as they see them, and many people will take 25 or 50 cents worth from you. One girl writes, "They were not a bit hard to sell and I can sell lots more"—we have heaps of letters like this. You write us today and we will send the cards—you sell them and return the $5.00 to us and we will send you the clock. **Girls who have this clock are delighted with it** but we want Girl and Boy agents everywhere and have a catalogue of handsome prizes from which we let them take their own choice according to the amount of cards they sell, so if you have a very nice clock already you could take something else that you want more. Write us today. THE OVERLAND MERCHANDISE CO., 49 , TORONTO

O 21,28

Maclyn Arbuckle will desert vaudeville in January. His new play will be a dramatic version of "Colonel Todhunter of Missouri," and is being arranged by Mr. Arbuckle himself and Holman F. Day, the novelist and poet.

Margaret Anglin was among the number who watched the election news from Canada last month with great interest, for Miss Anglin is a Canadian, as are several of her equally famous family. Her father was one of Canada's great politicians, and was Speaker of the House of Commons there. Her brother Frank is a justice of the supreme court in Ottawa; another brother is a counselor to the King in Toronto, and her only sister is married to an officer in the American navy, a son of Admiral Hutchens.—Washington Star.

A BANK ACCOUNT SEEMS to BE a MAGNET; WHEN ONCE STARTED IT DRAWS MORE.

You will help make it grow.



In 1861, a depositor in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, had $418. Since that time he has drawn out $573, and still has $1,500 to his credit.

How do you figure that out? Why, he let his money STAY IN THE BANK. It grew.

Make THIS Bank YOUR Bank.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts.

CHINESE REBELS

Continued From Page One.

has caused a general feeling at the foreign legations that the situation is now critical. The diplomats met yesterday and considered China's foreign financial obligations. The Government has requested a postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity installments and is eagerly seeking a new loan.

A belated telegram from Chang-Sha (capital of Hu-Nan Province), under date of last Wednesday, states that the fall of the city is imminent. The rebels aer reported to have posted heavy artillery in a strong position in the hills north of Canton.

A Decisive Victory.

Kiu Kiang, Oct. 20. — Thursday's fighting ended in a decisive victory for the revolutionists, who are in possession of the imperialists' camp. The Chinese warships have withdrawn down the Yangtse River, the crews having become strangely disaffected. The casualties resulting from the engagement were slight, but immense fires were caused by the shells in Hankow.

Hitherto the rebel forces had been victorious and held the field. On Wednesday they forced the imperialists to fall back upon their camp. In the afternoon the Chinese gunboats made a move and opened fire, but fired wide. Towards 4 o'clock the gunboats began manoeuvring in the river off the battlefield. There was a field gun, belonging to the enemy, which made an excellent target, and the ships fired at that, but failed to dislodge the gunners.

At night the revolutionists were reinforced and took a strong position. Today 5,000 strong they advanced upon the imperialists' camp. The rebels moved cautiously and burned a hundred huts that might have sheltered the enemies' sharpshooters. The resistance, however, was small. The gunboats, after a few ineffective shots, became mere onlookers. The imperialists' camp was deserted when the Republican skirmishers came up, but the rebels, suspecting a ruse, fired in all directions, and then pushed on quickly and entered the camp.

Finding the camp deserted, the skirmishers shouted, and the main body, waving banners, came up jubilant. The rebels captured six wagons loaded with baggage and ammunition, and at once set about entrenching the camp, which is three miles from Hankow. The loyalists are reported at a place seven miles further off.

Hankow Isolated.

London, Oct. 21. — The Times' Tien-Tsin correspondent says that Hankow telegraphically is isolated in consequence of interruptions at Kuang-Shui (80 miles to the north of that city) and at Huang Chau (40 miles down the Yang-Tse River). Two divisions of troops, the correspondent says, have crossed the Yellow River and concentrated at Sin-Yang-Chow, 100 miles north of Hankow. The movement of troops by sea has been suspended, as the forces dispatched overland are considered adequate.

"All important centres are quiet," the correspondent adds. "Huang-Chou probably will be occupied by the rebels, but this will not be of serious consequence. The absence of good news from the front is counterbalanced by continued revolutionary inactivity at Hankow.

The Times' Shanghai correspondent says: "Despite alarmist reports I have positive assurances from trustworthy correspondents that all is well at Huang-Chau, Nanking, Su Chau, Kiu-Kang, Ching-Kiang and Chang-Sha, though financial anxiety exists in consequence of a universal reluctance to accept even foreign papers."

Rebels Shoot Looters.

London, Oct. 21.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai report that there has been rioting at Hankow, Han-Yang and Wu-Chang. Martial law was declared in all three cities, but the rebels were only able to maintain partial orders. At Hankow several looters were shot. At Han-Yang both rioting and looting were indulged in.

According to the dispatches the last refugees arriving at Shanghai say that the rebels have thrown up formidable earthworks on the hill of Han-Yang.

Riot at Shanghai.

A majority of the natives of Shanghai, as well as many of the foreigners there, sympathize with the rebels, and the dispatches say that when a placard announcing an imperial victory at Hankow was posted at a paper office, the Chinese broke the windows of the building.

A cablegram from Kiu Kiang sent by a correspondent who witnessed Thursday's fighting, says the casualties were slight, but that frightful fires were started by bursting shells.

A dispatch from Peking says that Yuan Shi Kai's preparations to to put down the rebellion are almost complete. He has called many of his trusted officials to his aid, and has already mobilized all the Yang Tse provinces, and is sending brigades to form cordons in Hu-Peh and Sze-Chuan provinces to prevent a possible scattering of the rebels.

According to the dispatch continual messages received from Tokio speak of feverish Japanese military and naval activity. This fact causes great anxiety to the Peking Government.

"THE ONE THING THAT DOES ME GOOD"

At 60 Years of Age, Gin Pills Give Me Perfect Relief"

As one begins to get along in life, the vital organs grow less active and need assistance. Men and women of 50, 60 and 70 should read the following letter very carefully. It points the way to a happy, healthy old age and long life.

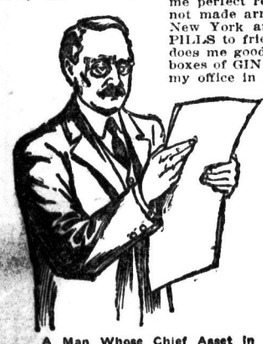
E. G. WOODFORD, Consulting Mining Engineer,
29 Broadway, New York. 50 Broad Street House, London.

"Bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B. C., last September. I made inquiries in New York on my arrival there, but was unable to obtain any information about them. Your remedy, I find at 60 years of age, to give me perfect relief and I regret very much that you have not made arrangements to have GIN PILLS on sale in New York and London, as I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends of my age as being the one thing that does me good. I will be glad if you will send me a few boxes of GIN PILLS to my London address and a few to my office in New York by post if possible."

E. G. WOODFORD.

P.S.—Since receiving the above letter from Mr. Woodford we have completed arrangements for supplying GIN PILLS to the British public.

Perhaps you are 60 years of age. Perhaps your Kidneys are troubing you. Perhaps you have Pain in the Back or trouble with urinating. Do just as Mr. Woodford did—get GIN PILLS—keep a box always on hand—take them whenever you feel that the kidneys need help. You will find an occasional GIN PILL will keep you in perfect health and free from pain and discomfort. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. Write for free sample and give GIN PILLS a trial before you buy them. Address National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto.



A Man Whose Chief Asset in Business is Health.

MANGA-TONE BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS build up the system and purify the blood. Ask your druggist. 50c a box. 110

Baking Powder Economy

You cannot get anything better than Strong's Baking Powder If you pay a dollar a pound. Nothing better can be made, while in using it you secure the additional advantage of having a powder that is always fresh.

PRICE, 25c A POUND.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Western agency for Eastman's Kodaks and Kodak Supplies.

REAL ESTATERS WANT THE MILITARY CAMP

Also Come Out in Favor of a Municipal Paving Plant.

The Real Estate Owners' Association met last night, and went after the city's defective sewerage system in real earnest. The matter was discussed without reserve, and the Real Estaters agreed that the present condition of things was a reflection on the sewerage system, on the city council itself, on the city engineer, and on the inspector, but on the inspector more especially. Someone should be held responsible. No resolution was passed on the matter, but all the members were unanimous in declaring that no further debentures should be raised or additional money spent on the present system until some one should be secured who would be efficient and responsible to superintend the work of improvement.

The proposed ground for a permanent military camp and the matter of securing a municipal paving plant were favorably discussed, and the two following resolutions were carried:

"Resolved, that this association indorse the action of the council re military grounds."

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this association, it would be advisable for the city council to procure a paving plant and do its own paving."

The association also declared very strongly for a farm immigration office, where Western Ontario farmers could secure farm help without going to Toronto. Western Ontario, the leading agricultural district in Canada has a right to such a bureau, and the Real Estaters are determined to secure it for London.

E. PAULINE JOHNSON IN NEED OF HELP

Jean Blewett Says Poetess Is in Broken Health and Poor Circumstances.

The opening meeting of the Women's Canadian Club was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the auditorium of the Normal School. Mrs. Jean Blewett, the talented woman who has contributed so largely to Canadian literature, gave a delightful and instructive address on "Women Writers of Canada."

Mrs. Blewett spoke at considerable length of the writings of Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the talented Mohawk princess, who has so immortalized in stirring verse the story of her people. Miss Johnson is now in poor health, and poor circumstances, and Mrs. Blewett urged the members of the Canadian Club to assist Miss Johnson through purchasing her books.

Among the poems of Canadian women with which Mrs. Blewett pleasingly interspersed her address, was one of her own poems, "When Cynthia Took a Holiday," which was greatly appreciated by her audience.

A few of the writers whom Mrs. Blewett mentioned were: Mrs. Ella Crawford, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald, Mrs. Eva Brodlique Sommers, Miss Katherine Hale, Miss Agnes Laut, Mrs. Forsythe Brant, Miss Agnes Dean Cameron, Mrs. Nellie McLung, Miss Montgomery, Miss Sarah Jeanette Duncan, and Miss Margaret McMurphy, in addition to the leading women journalists of Canada.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Blewett's address, Mrs. Duncan gave an interesting report of the convention of Women's Canadian Clubs at Winnipegs last July.

Tea was served in the gymnasium.

FOY FOR THE BENCH

Will Accept a Judgeship After the Provincial Elections.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Oct. 21. — After the provincial elections it is definitely understood that Hon. J. J. Foy will accept a judgeship. It is reported that he has accepted the appointment, but will stay with Sir James Whitney till the Government goes to the people.

NEW CLUB FORMED

Hamilton Ladies Have a Daughters of Empire Corporation.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Marion Crerar, Emma Kenedy, Sophie Janet Davis, Jane Sutherland, Margaret Gage Burkholder, Isabella Atkinson, Kate Rennie and Edna Bostwick are the provisional directors of the Daughters of the Empire Club, Limited, Hamilton, which has just been incorporated. The share capital is $40,000, and the organization has for its object "to acquire, own and maintain a residentiary club for women and girls in Hamilton."

FIRE IN Y. M. C. A.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 21. — Fire broke out in the Young Men's Christian Association building at Warren, Pa., this morning, completely destroying that building and the Wendlebec and McLean blocks. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

HARDWARE IS VERY ACTIVE

Business in Canada Appears Satisfactory Says Bradstreet's.

LONDON TRADE BRISK

Conditions in the Dominion From Coast to Coast as Reported by the Agency.

Bradstreet's Trade Review says:

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's says a much more satisfactory tone to general trade is now noted than was evident a month ago. Orders for general merchandise are coming in very freely and wholesalers are busy with shipments. In nearly all lines of trade stocks in retailers' hands seem to be light and there is more or less pressing need for shipment of goods. This appears to be the case to a greater or less extent in all sections of the country, and shipments to outside points are accordingly heavy. Business in hardware continues very active. The demand for iron and other metals is brisk. Prices hold about steady. An evident shortage and consequent high prices in canned vegetables are the features in groceries. A good movement is reported for staple lines. Importers and manufacturers of fancy goods are busy with holiday lines and there is every indication the season's turnover will be heavy. Deliveries of country produce continue heavy and exports continue to show an increase over those of last year. Hides and leather are rather more active. Boot and shoe manufacturers are buying and an export demand is noted.

Toronto Reports.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of business report continued activity here. There is an excellent demand for seasonable lines of goods and large shipments of general wholesale lines are being made to all parts of the country. Western shipments are particularly heavy as unusually large quantities of goods are being sent through before the close of navigation. The sorting trade is quite brisk and a heavy trade in holiday goods is looked forward to. Country trade is very satisfactory, there being a steady demand for all kinds of staple lines. City retail trade holds active. A heavy demand is noted for general drygoods and particularly for house furnishings. Millinery and fancy dress goods are also active. Deliveries of produce are steady and values generally unchanged. Collections are fair to good and from most districts improvement is noted.

At Winnipeg.

Winnipeg reports say that fact that the past couple of weeks has seen excellent weather for the finishing of the harvest has given a feeling of optimism to business men throughout this part of the country. While there has been some damage to the quality of the wheat, the total yield should run well up to 170,000,000. Large quantities are arriving at shipping points. The movement of merchandise is heavy throughout the country and the sorting trade is also active. The arrival of colder weather is likely to bring a large amount of rush orders for winter lines. Collections are fair. While little improvement is yet noted indications are that obligations will be well met this fall.

On the Coast.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say fall trade is opening up briskly in all lines and indications point to a large turn-over of goods. Grocers report an excellent demand from the interior for all staples and the general industrial activity is responsible for heavy calls upon hardware stocks. The whaling industry has had one of the most successful seasons in its history. Large quantities of freight are moving through this port to uncoast and trans-Pacific ports. Collections are reported fair to good.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say busines is holding its own. Wholesalers as a rule appear satisfied and the drygoods houses are getting a fair share of orders at this season. In the city retail trade is fairly active. Shoe factories are busy. Collections in some quarters show improvement. Outlook is considered favorable.

Hamilton reports say business there continues excellent in all lines. Retail trade is active and wholesalers have all they can do in attending to the orders coming in. Manufacturers also, continue very busy. Country trade in the district is brisk and receipts of produce continue large.

Business Fairly Brisk.

London reports say conditions are pretty well as reported a week ago. Retail business is fairly brisk, and wholesalers report excellent business in all staple lines with prospects for a very satisfactory fall and winter business. Collections are generally fair to good. Business in the district is of good volume and steady in character.

Ottawa reports say a steady trade is moving in all lines there. All lines of retail trade are brisk and should continue so throughout the coming winter season. Wholesalers and manufacturers appear well satisfied with the business moving and with the outlook for later business. Country trade hereabouts is moving freely.

TEN INJURED IN COLLISION

Interurban Cars Come Together Near City of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 21.—Two Cleveland, Southwestern and Columbus interurban cars came together in a head-on collision at Kamm's Corners, outside the city limits at 8 o'clock today. Ten people are reported injured, several of them fatally.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE TIMBER CUT.

Prince Albert, Oct. 21. — Indications are that over 150,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut in the woods of the Prince Albert district during the coming winter. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 men will be required.

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold, as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence, as it contains no harmful drug. Sold by all dealers. 1

STANDARD OIL BOAT PROBABLY WRECKED

Five Thousand Cases of Gasoline Come Ashore On New Jersey Coast.

[Canadian Press.]

Point Pleasant, N. J., Oct. 21.—Nearly 5,000 cases of gasoline that floated ashore during the night indicated that a Standard Oil transport had been wrecked somewhere off this coast. Each case contained two five-gallon cans, and bore the Standard Oil label but not the address of any consignee.

The first case floated in about 10 o'clock last night, and after that they came so fast, bobbing among the breakers, that salvage was a perilous task. Nevertheless practicaly the whole population for miles along the coast in this neighborhood spent the night on the beach gathering them in. A few cases were still floating out of reach this morning.

The life-savers up and down the coast were on the alert, and double patrols were out watching for other signs of a wreck, but without succes. It was thick off shore today and there was a heavy sea.

The best plaster. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on over the affected parts is superior to a plaster, and costs only one-tenth as much. For sale by all dealers. 3

LIBRARY CONTEST

Twentieth Count

The contest closes on Monday evening at 7 o'clock sharp. Be early with your ballots. The Balmoral Club are still leading, with McClarys, St. John's A. C. and the Sanatorium still in the race. Who'll win?

LIST OF CONTESTANTS.

Balmoral Club	1,231,820
McClary's Welfare Association	1,053,730
St. John's A. C.	934,221
Alexandra Sanatorium	865,283
Social Order of Moose	438,210
St. Joseph's Hospital	399,160
St. Matthew's S. S.	349,471
Seventh Regiment	239,130
Boy Scouts	216,490
Victoria Hospital	71,805
St. Andrew's S. S.	65,585
Y. M. C. A.	58,180
Talbot Street Baptist S. S.	18,520
Chalmers Pres. Sunday School	17,035
C. M. B. A.	6,995
St. George's Sunday School	6,535
St. Peter's Sunday School	5,520
First Pres. Sunday School	5,510
Collegiate Institute	5,380
Liberal Club	5,318
St. Paul's Sunday School	4,965
Dundas Centre Sunday School	4,415
Fire Hall No. 1	2,980
Adelaide Street Baptist S. S.	2,700
Salvation Army	2,350
First Congregational S. S.	2,175
Maitland Street Baptist S. S.	1,960
First Church S. S.	1,750
Memorial Sunday School	1,425
Talbot Street School	1,255
St. James' Pres. Sunday School	1,150
W. O. W.	1,130
B. of T.	1,100
Princess Avenue School	1,000
A. O. U. W.	850
Wellington St. Meth. S. S.	825
Conservative Club	800
L. F. D.	800
Fire Hall No. 2	700
Western University	705
S. O. E.	610
Fire Hall No. 3	550
A. O. F.	500
R. C. R.	410
Catholic Club	400
Travellers' Club	335
L. R. and B. Club	225
K. O. T. M.	225
Court Victory, C. O. F.	200
K of P.	250
Forest City, W. O. W.	220
I. O. O. F.	187
Fire Hall No. 2	170

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Boilers and Boiler Room Equipment.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Boilers and Boiler Room Equipment," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 8th day of November, 1911, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of boilers and boiler-room equipment to be installed in the engine houses, as follows:

2—150-H P. Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers, at Napadogan, N. B., Mile 118, District A.

2—150-H P. Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers, at Edmundston, N. B., Mile 230, District A.

3—150-H. P. Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers, at Cochrane, Ont., Mile 103.7, District D.

Plans, details and specifications may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. J. Press, mechanical engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for an amount equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

The check deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 25n-ywt

PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT OF the High Court of Justice, made in Hunter vs. Crowe, dated April 10, 1907, all persons having any claim against Paul Hunter, late of the Township of North Dorchester, in the County of Middlesex, farmer, or claiming to be entitled to any mortgage, lien, charge or other encumbrance upon or affecting the centre one-third of the south half of lot No. 12, in the third concession of the Township of North Dorchester, north of the River Thames, are required to file the same with Messrs. Buchner & Gunn, solicitors for the plaintiff, London, on or before the 10th day of November, 1911, and are by their solicitors on or before the 20th day of November, 1911, at 11 o'clock a.m., to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Master of this court at London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Dated this 9th day of October, 1911. R. K. COWAN, Master at London. O14,21,28

Notice to Creditors

In the estate of George H. Bentson, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, accountant, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, all persons having claims against the estate of the said George H. Bentson, who died on or about the 8th day of September, 1911, are required on or before the 15th day of November, 1911, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned administrator, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and a statement of their accounts and of the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified. And take notice, that after the said 15th day of November, 1911, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received. And that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice. C. B. King, administrator, care London Street Railway Company, London. Ivey & Dromgole, administrator's solicitors. Dated this 20th day of October, 1911. O21,28,N4

Fire Department Supplies

Sealed tenders addressed to the City Clerk, City Hall, London, Ontario, will be received up to 4 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911, for the following, viz.:

(a) 1,000 feet of 2½-inch Cotton Rubber-lined Hose, with No. 1 Couplings, to fit our threads.

(b) Six Fire Duty Helmets.

(c) One Set of Runners for service truck.

All of the above must be of first-class quality and must be delivered f. o. b. at Central Fire Station, London, on or before Nov. 27. Full guarantee and sample of hose, properly labelled and numbered, must accompany each tender (at owner's risk). Further information may be received from the Chief of the Fire Department.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender, or any portion of tender. By order,

JOHN AITKEN,
Chief Fire Department.

ALD. H. ASHPLANT,
Chairman No. 3 Committee.
O18,21,25

Tenders

Wanted for Municipal Tile Drain

Tenders will be received by James H. Davis, until Saturday, Oct. 28, and at Thorndale until noon on Nov. 1, 1911, for furnishing material and constructing the Dyer Drain Extension, the Bott Drain Extension and the Houlston Drain Extension. Plans and specifications to be seen at office of M.N Wright Thorndale, and at office of F. W. Farncomb, O.L.S., London. A deposit of $125 will be required with each tender, which will be forfeit to the township if contractor fails to enter into satisfactory bonds for completion of the works. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. H. DAVIS, township clerk; RICHARD FITZGERALD, reeve. 23k-14,21,24,28

For Sale

49 RIDOUT STREET SOUTH.

Residence of James E. Kerrigan. Comfortable house, with every modern convenience, heated by hot water, reception room, library, dining-room, kitchen and two pantries, six bedrooms and dressing-room, two bathrooms, fine grounds, with driveway to garage. Terms reasonable. Apply on premises b

BAILIFF SALE.

Contents of two houses, Tuesday, Oct 24, 10 a.m., 97 Carling street, Ranges, heaters, carpets, bedding, pillows, dishes, iron beds, mattresses and springs, sideboard, extension tables, chairs, bookcases, chiffoniers, etc. Joseph Brown, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

of farm stock, implements, household furniture, lot 10, con. 5, Lobo, on Thurs., Oct. 26, 1911. Walter A. Caverhill, proprietor, Lobo P. O. John Turnbull, auctioneer, Komoka P. O. b

Important Auction Sale

of 50 choice steers and 6 cows, lot 1, con. 1, Lobo J. B. Janes, Komoka P. O. J. Turnbull, auctioneer, Komoka P. O. b

AUCTION SALE

Farm, farm stock, implements, etc., lot 25, concession 1, Township of London, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911, at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp; also the farm, consisting of 52 acres Terms of farm made known day of sale. MRS. ROBT. SISSONS, proprietress; J. W. LAIDLAW, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

of farm, farm stock, implements, etc., lot 8, con. 5, Lobo, Monday, Oct. 23, 1 p.m. Mrs. Isabella Johnson, Lobo P. O. JOHN TURNBULL, auctioneer, Komoka. 23u-t

Auction Sale

of farm stock, implements, etc., Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1911, at 12:30. A. B. Gibson, proprietor, Delaware P. O.; J. Turnbull, auctioneer, Komoka P. O. b

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Thames Cheese Factory, near Nilestown, Ont., 7th November, 3:30 p.m., on premises. First-class dairying district. Ninety tons last year. For particulars apply Robert Sutherland, Dorchester Stations, or Meredith & Fisher, London, Ont. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, London, Ont. O21,28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL estate, on the premises, on Monday, 23rd October, 1911, at 3 o'clock p.m., that desirable building lot, 30 feet by 120 feet, on north side Pall Mall street, near Miles street, London, composed of parts of lots 4 and 5, according to registered plan No. 186, will be offered for sale at public auction, subject to a reserved bid. Terms: Ten per cent of price on day of sale, balance in two weeks. For further terms and conditions of sale apply to London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, administrator, or Jarvis & Vining, their solicitors. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer. 23u-t

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice in the suit of Hunter vs. Crowe, there will be offered for sale by public auction by A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, at the City Hotel, London, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1911, at 1 o'clock, the centre one-third of the south half of lot No. 12, in the third concession of the Township of North Dorchester, north of the River Thames, containing 23 1-3 acres, less 96 square rods. Terms of sale are the standing conditions of the court. For further particulars apply to MESSRS. BUCHNER & GUNN, solicitors, 426 Talbot street, London, or to MESSRS. CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, solicitors, 442 Richmond street, London. O12,21,24

AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. Laidlaw Auctioneer and Valuator

FOR MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN.

Wilton Grove P. O. Orders left with A. M. Hunt, Richmond Street London, will receive prompt attention. Fraser House Saturdays.

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER and real estate agent, Komoka, or Room 22, Bank of Toronto Building, London, Saturdays. 1 87tf t

Coughing Burst Blood Vessel

SAYS DANGER AVOIDED AND CURES COUGHS IN FIVE HOURS.

A writer for the medical press states that coughing is responsible for the bursting of blood vessels quite frequently. A cough or cold means inflammation (fever) and congestion, and these in turn indicate that the body is full of poisons and waste matter. Simple relief, as found in patent cough medicines, and a whiskey, often result in more harm than good, as they cause more congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup will work marvels, and here follows a prescription which is becoming famous for its prompt relief and thorough cures. It rids the system of the cause, except it be consumption. Don't wait for consumption to grasp its victim, but begin this treatment which cures some in five hours. Mix in a bottle one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day. Give children less, according to age.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY

ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward

Express to and from Station Free. Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

Parker's Dye Works

Men's and women's clothing dyed and cleaned to look like new. Our work is always satisfactory.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners,

211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Fall Showing of Ladies' Suits

We cordially invite the public to inspect our new stock of Ladies' Suits, which comprises all the newest shades and styles. Prices from $15 to $25.

M. Fishbein & Co.

Cash or Credit. 638 Dundas St.

We carry a full line of Men's Heavy Gloves and Mitts.

J. G. STEELE & CO.

HARDWARE.

204 DUNDAS. PHONE 750

DR. DE VAN'S PILLS.

A reliable regulator. Never known to fail. Dr. De Van's Pills are very powerful in regulating the generative portion of the system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. De Van's Pills are sold at $5 a box, mailed direct on receipt of price, from the Scobell Drug Company, St. Catharines, Ont. Sold by all druggists in London. ywt

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN



Occasionally, and quite often it will be to your daintiest gown.

DON'T WORRY, because we can take out coffee or other stains in a short time without injury whatever to the fabric.

PHONE 1721. Our wagons will call and deliver your orders promptly. Our work and charges will be satisfactory. Modern methods, experience and skill are at our back as your guarantee.

Jackson, The Cleaner

"MY VALET,"

Phone 1721. 253 Dundas Street

Why Suffer

With lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism or any form of Kidney or Bladder Trouble when Syst-o-Seel will cure you; 50c per box, 6 boxes $2.50. At all dealers or the

Good Remedy Co.

457½ TALBOT STREET.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COAL COMPANY'S

SCRANTON COAL

Free from slate and clinkers.

The best hard Coal you can buy.

JOHN M. DALY

KOALMAN,

PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.

Flag That Cough

Any bad cough can be brought to a stop by using

Omond's 468

It is so pleasant and so splendid in its results that you should get it at once.

OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE, 468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

SATURDAY, OC

FINAN

HOG PRICES UNSET ANOTHER DROP E

Only Certain Thing Is More Than $5.75 Will Be Paid Monday.

A fair degree of acti most lines of produce on today. Hay sold at from per ton. Oats have advan and $1 40 per cwt., new o these prices, as all last is exhausted.

As high as $9 per cwt. for dressed pork this mor was only a small supply. ket.

Poultry, dressed and liv in moderately fair deman

Live chickens have bee however, to 9 cents per po sale.

Dressed fowls are worth pound, wholesale.

Turkeys are worth prices 14c live weight, or Retail prices average from

Dressed beef and mutto fairly steady but not ov prices. Beef varies from cwt.

First-class dairy butter 27c to 30c per pound. Ne average from 29c to 32c

Only grapes, which plentiful, were offered o market. The price per b from 25c to 30c.

Live hogs may sell for $ on Monday, and again they unsafe story is the state that buyers say a further possible if not probable.

Apparently the packers a end of diversion in cutting thing that seems certain. not going up again any Farmers were unable to se quotations for Monday ship ers claiming that they had ceived instructions as to wh might offer.

Grain, Per Cwt.	
New wheat, per cwt.	$1 27
Barley, per cwt.	1 10
New oats, per cwt.	1 30
Grain, Per Bushe	
Old wheat, per bu.	$5
New wheat, per bu.	85
Hungarian seed, per bu	80
Hay and Straw	
Hay, per ton	16 50
Straw, per ton	8 00
Dairy Produce.	
Butter, store lots, lb.	23
Butter, creamery, lb.	26
Butter, dairy, wholesale	24
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	28
Eggs, fresh-laid, doz.	29
Eggs, crate, wholesale	26
Honey, section, doz.	2 00
Poultry, Dressed	
Turkeys, lb, retail	19
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	18
Turkeys, old tome, lb	16
Chickens, per pair	1 00
Chickens, lb, wholesale	12
Old fowl, per lb	9
Spring chickens, lb	12
Ducks, per pair	1 75
Ducks, lb, wholesale	12
Ducks, lb, retail	14
Geese, lb, wholesale	12
Geese, lb, retail	13
Poultry, etc., Ali	
Turkeys, per lb	11
Ducks, per lb	9
Spring chickens, lb	13
Old fowl, per lb	9
Butchers' Meats	
Lamb, per lb	10
Beef, sq. cut, cwt	8 00
Dressed hogs, choice	8 00
Heavy hogs, cwt	8 00
Veal, per cwt	10 00
Beef cows, cwt	6 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00
Live Stock.	
Select hogs, cwt	5 75
Fat sows, cwt	4 00
Stags, per cwt	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00
Milch cows, each	40 00
Small pigs, pair	4 00
Hides and Wool	
Lambskins, each	20
Hides, No 1, lb	9
Hides, No 2, lb	8
Hides, No 3, lb	7
Wool, unwashed, lb	12
Wool, washed, lb	20
Calfskins, per lb	14
Fallow, rough, lb	3
Fallow, rendered, lb	5
Sheepskins, each	1 00
Vegetables.	
Beets, per bunch	5
Cucumbers, per doz	20
Squash, per doz	50
Green corn, per doz	12
Tomatoes, basket	25
Green tomatoes	25
Preserving tomatoes	25
Artichokes, per peck	25
Parsnips, per bu	35
Potatoes, per bag	90
Turnips, per doz	40
Radishes doz. bunches	15
Celery, doz. bunches	40
Cauliflower, per doz	75
Carrots, per bu	35
Pickling cucumbers, 100	50
Flowers.	
Carnations, per doz	25
Asters, per doz	10
Fruits.	
Apples, per bu	50
Apples, per basket	25
Crab apples, basket	35
Crab apples, per bu	1 50
Peaches, per basket	60
Quinces, per basket	50
Grapes, per basket	25
Pears, per bu	1 25

PRODUCE

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cl Spot nominal; futures fir is 6¼d; December, 7s is 6½d. Corn—Spot firm; 4d, 6s 4¼d; futures steac is 10d; February, 5s 3½d. Flour, 25s 3d. Hops Pacific coast, £10 to £10 Extra India mess, 90s. Pork western, 100s. Hams—Short bs, 56s 6d. Bacon—Cumbe to 30 lbs, 56s; short ribs, 40s ½d; clear bellies, 14 to long clear middles, light, 28 to, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs, 59s backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 59s square, 11 to 13 lbs, 45s 6d. western, in tierces, 45s 6d. refined, in pails, 46s 6d. United States, 112s. Che finest white, 68s 6d; do, col low—Prime city, 35s 6d. spirits, 36s 3d. Rosin—Co Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. 42s.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—The shade stronger this mornin wheat; otherwise unchange tations: Ontario wheat—No or mixed, 86c to 87c, in ca Manitoba wheat—No. 1 $1 07¼; No. 2 northern, $1 0 ern, $1 03, on track at bay p western oats—No. 2, 48c; track at bay ports. Ontari white, 43c to 44c, on ca points, and 46c to 47c on ronto. Corn—American No. c i. f., Midland. Peas—No for car lots outside. Rye— 82c. Barley—Malting, 69c feed, 78c to 80c. Buckwhea

INSURA Fire—Acciden PHONE 343. 393 Richmond J. A. Nelles &

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HOG PRICES UNSETTLED ANOTHER DROP EXPECTED

Only Certain Thing Is That Not More Than $5.75 a Cwt. Will Be Paid On Monday.

A fair degree of activity marked most lines of produce on the market today. Hay sold at from $15 to $17 per ton. Oats have advanced to $1 38 and $1 40 per cwt., new oats bringing these prices, as all last year's grain is exhausted.

As high as $9 per cwt. was asked for dressed pork this morning. There was only a small supply on the market.

Poultry, dressed and live, continues in moderately fair demand.

Live chickens have been dropped, however, to 9 cents per pound, wholesale.

Dressed fowls are worth 11 cents per pound, wholesale.

Turkeys are worth at wholesale prices 14c live weight, or 16c dressed. Retail prices average from 18c to 20c.

Dressed beef and mutton maintains fairly steady but not overly active prices. Beef varies from $8 to $9 per cwt.

First-class dairy butter sold at from 27c to 30c per pound. New-laid eggs average from 29c to 32c per dozen.

Only grapes, which were rather plentiful, were offered on the fruit market. The price per basket varied from 25c to 30c.

Live hogs may sell for $5 75 per cwt. on Monday, and again they may not. So unsatisfactory is the state of the market that buyers say a further drop is quite possible if not probable.

Apparently the packers are finding no end of diversion in cutting prices. One thing that seems certain, the price is not going up again any too suddenly. Farmers were unable to secure definite quotations for Monday shipments, buyers claiming that they had not yet received instructions as to what price they might offer.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
New wheat, per cwt.	$1 27	to	
Barley, per cwt.	1 10	to	1 11
New oats, per cwt.	1 30	to	1 40
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Old wheat, per bu.	85	to	86
New wheat, per bu.	85	to	85
Hungarian seed, per bu	80	to	80
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	16 50	to	17 00
Straw, per ton	8 00	to	8 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb.	23	to	24
Butter, creamery, lb.	26	to	27
Butter, dairy, wholesale	24	to	26
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	28	to	28
Eggs, fresh-laid, doz.	30	to	30
Eggs, crate, wholesale	25	to	26
Honey, section, doz.	2 00	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb, retail	19	to	19
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	16	to	17
Turkeys, old toms, lb.	16	to	16
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 50
Chicks, lb, wholesale	12	to	13
Old fowl, per lb.	9	to	10
Spring chickens, lb.	12	to	13
Ducks, per pair	1 75	to	1 75
Ducks, lb, wholesale	12	to	13
Ducks, lb, retail	14	to	15
Geese, lb, wholesale	12	to	12
Geese, lb, retail	13	to	14
Poultry, etc., Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb.	11	to	12
Ducks, per lb.	9	to	10
Sapring chickens, lb.	11	to	11
Old fowl, per lb.	8	to	10
Butchers' Meats.			
Lamb, per lb.	10	to	10
Beef, young, cwt.	8 00	to	9 00
Dressed hogs, choice	8 00	to	8 50
Heavy hogs, cwt.	8 00	to	8 00
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	11 00
Beef cows, cwt.	8 00	to	8 50
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	to	9 00
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt.	5 75	to	5 75
Fat sows, cwt.	4 40	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.	5 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, pair	4 00	to	7 00
Hides and Wool.			
Lambskins, each	20	to	25
Hides, No. 1, lb.	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb.	8	to	8
Hides, No. 3, lb.	7	to	7
Wool, unwashed, lb.	12	to	12
Wool, washed, lb.	20	to	20
Calfskins, per lb.	14	to	14
Fallow, rough, lb.	3½	to	3½
Fallow, rendered, lb.	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each	1 00	to	1 25
Vegetables.			
Beets, per bunch	5	to	10
Cucumbers, per doz.	20	to	20
Squash, per doz.	50	to	1 00
Green corn, per doz.	12	to	12
Tomatoes, basket	25	to	25
Green tomatoes	20	to	20
Preserving tomatoes	25	to	25
Artichokes, per peck	25	to	25
Parsnips, per bu.	35	to	40
Potatoes, per bag	90	to	1 00
Turnips, per doz.	20	to	25
Radishes, doz bunches	30	to	30
Celery, doz. bunches	40	to	40
Cauliflower, per doz.	75	to	1 50
Carrots, per bu.	35	to	35
Pickling cucumbers, 100	35	to	40
Flowers.			
Carnations, per doz.	25	to	40
Asters, per doz.	10	to	15
Fruits.			
Apples, per bu.	50	to	70
Apples, per basket	25	to	30
Crab apples, basket	35	to	35
Crab apples, per bu.	1 50	to	1 50
Peaches, per basket	60	to	75
Quinces, per basket	50	to	50
Grapes, per basket	25	to	35
Pears, per bu.	1 25	to	1 25

PRODUCE

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Close—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures firm; October, 7s 6¼d; December, 7s 6¾d; March, 7s 6¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 6s 4¼d; futures steady; January, 6s 10d; February, 5s 10½d. Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £10 to £10 15s. Beef—Extra India mess, 90s. Pork—Prime mess western, 100s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 56s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 56s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 60s ½d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 56s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 60s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 59s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 59s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 45s 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 46s 6d; United States refined, in pails, 46s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 112s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, 68s 6d; do, colored, 69s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d. Turpentine spirits, 36s 3d. Rosin—Common, 15s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. Linseed oil—42s.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—The market is a shade stronger this morning in Winnipeg wheat; otherwise unchanged. Latest quotations: Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 86c to 87c, in car lots outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, new, $1 07½; No. 2 northern, $1 05; No. 3 northern, $1 03, on track at bay ports. Canadian western oats—No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 47c, on track at bay ports. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43c to 44c, on cars at country points, and 46c to 47c on track at Toronto. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c, c. i. f., Midland. Peas—No. 2, 90c to 92c for car lots outside. Rye—No. 2, 80c to 82c. Barley—Malting, 89c to 92c outside; feed, 78c to 80c. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 57c to 58c outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $24, in bags, Toronto delivery; shorts, $26; Ontario bran nominal, at $24 in bags; shorts nominal at $26. Manitoba flour—First patents, $5 30; second patents, $4 80; strong bakers, $4 60. Ontario flour—Winter 90 per cent patents, $3 57, Montreal freight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Close—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures steady; October not quoted; December, 7s 7d; March, 7s 6¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 6s 6d; futures strong; January, 6s 10½d; February, 5s 10½d. Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £10 to £10 15s. Beef—Extra India mess, 90s. Pork—Prime mess western, 100s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 56s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 56s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 60s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 59s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 59s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 45s 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 46s; United States refined, in pails, 46s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 112s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, 68s 6d; do, colored, 69s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d. Turpentine spirits—36s 3d. Rosin—Common, 15s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. Linseed oil—42s. Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot, 27s 7½d.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20.—Receipts were enormous, but the demand kept ahead of the offerings. There was plenty of low grade, but not much Nos. 1 and 2 northern, and consequently shorts bought whenever they could get a chance. The tone was very strong, and the close, after a good range, was ⅛c to ⅝c up for all options. No. 1 northern spot closed ⅛c over the option. Oats are advancing as sharply as wheat, and closed ⅝c up for October. All months now are over 40c, May closing at 43⅜c, an advance of ¾c for the morning. Flax was up 1c to 2¼c. Export inquiry was better in our market, but today's advance will again carry prices out of line. Cash grain — Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 02; No. 2 northern, 99¾c; No. 3 northern, 96c; No. 4, 80¾c; No. 6, 77½c; feed, 70½c; No. 1 rejected for seeds, 96¾c; No. 2 rejected for seeds, 94½c; No. 2 tough, 94c. Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 44¼c; No. 3 Canadian western, 42c; extra No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 1 feed, 41c; No. 2 feed, 39c. Barley—No. 2, 71c; No. 4, 60½c; rejected, 55c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 northwestern, Manitoba, $2 32.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Wheat — December $1 11¾, May $1 15⅜, July $1 16; No. 1 hard, $1 12¾; No. 1 northern, $1 11¾ to $1 12¾; No. 2 northern, $1 09¾ to $1 10¾; No. 3 wheat, $1 04½ to $1 06¾; No. 3 yellow corn, 73c to 74c; No. 3 white oats, 46c to 46½c; No. 2 rye, 93c; bran, $21 50 to $22; flour, first patents $5 40 to $5 70, second patents, $5 to $5 30, first clears $3 90 to $4 25, second clears $2 80 to $3 20.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Although the market is rather active, it is practically unchanged. A strong undertone is quite apparent.

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 48½c; No. 3, 47½c; lake imports; Ontario No. 2, 42c to 43c; No. 3, 41c to 42c, track, Toronto.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 86c to 87c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 80c to 82c outside; nominal.

Buckwheat—55c to 57c outside; nominal.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, $1.08; No. 2 northern, $1.06; No. 3, northern, $1.03¾; track, lake ports.

Manitoba Flour—Quotations at Toronto: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers, $4.70.

Barley—For malting, 88c to 90c; for feed, 75c to 78c.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 78½c, f.f., bay ports.

Peas—No. 2, 90c to 95c outside; nominal.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.55, seaboard.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Wheat closed—October, $1 02¾; December, 97¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Wheat closed—December, $1 11¾.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.		101¾	102½	101⅝	102⅜
May		106⅜	107	106¼	106⅞
Corn—					
Dec.		66⅛	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛
May		67⅛	67¼	66⅝	66⅞
Oats—					
Dec.		48⅛	48⅜	48	48⅛
May		50⅛	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
Pork—					
Jan.		15 85	15 92	15 80	15 80
Lard—		9 15	9 15	9 10	9 15
Jan.					
Short Ribs—					
Jan.		8 27	8 30	8 22	8 22

HORSES.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Horses—Quotations in yesterday's sales at the horse market were as follows: Heavy drafts, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, sound, $200 to $240; heavy drafts, 1,550 to 1,600 lbs, sound, $225 to $275; delivery horses, 1,200 to 1,250 lbs, $175 to $225; grocery wagon, 1,050 lbs, $125 to $160; drivers, $150 to $250; serviceably sound, $60 to $1 25.

CHEESE MARKET.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—There were 372 boxes of cheese boarded today, all selling at 13 13-16c.

Perth, Oct. 20.—Today 650 boxes of cheese were boarded; all sold at from 13¾c to 13 15-16c.

Picton, Oct. 20.—Seventeen factories boarded 1,210 boxes cheese; all colored; 1,089 sold at 14c, 121 at 13 15-16c.

Napanee, Oct. 20.—At the cheese board here today there were 475 white and 395 colored cheese boarded; white sold at 13¾c to 13 11-16c, and colored at 13 11-16c to 13 13-16c.

Listowel, Oct. 20.—There were 1,785 boxes of white and 385 boxes of colored cheese boarded. Bidding started at 12c and rose to 13¾c, at which price the sale of one factory output was effected on the board. The bulk of the cheese was afterwards sold outside at from 13¾c to 13¾c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The local hay market is firmer. Straw quiet.

Quotations: No. 1 baled hay, $15 to $16 per ton on track here; inferior hay, $12 to $13.

Baled Straw—$6.50 to $7 per ton on track.

GROCERIES.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—There is a fair volume of trade, with staples firm. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, as follows: Granulated, Redpath's, $5.95; granulated, St. Lawrence, $5.85; Imperial, granulated, $5.80; Beaver, granulated, $5.80; No. 2 yellow, St. Lawrence, $5.60; No. 1 yellow, Acadia, $5.35; No. 1 unbranded, $5.35.

BEANS.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Beans. — Prices steady at $2.15 to $2.20 for primes, and $2.25 to $2.30 for hand-picked.

POTATOES.

Potatoes—The market is firm under a fair movement. Ontarios are quoted at $1 per bag in car lots on track Toronto, and $1.15 to $1.20 out of store; Delawares, $1.15 in car lots and $1.25 out of store.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 500; market dull and weak; beeves, $4 75 to $8 75; Texas steers, $4 10 to $6 10; western steers, $4 25 to $7 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $5 80; cows and heifers, $2 to $6 15; calves, $5 to $9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 11,000; market slow and steady; light, $5 95 to $6 65; mixed, $6 05 to $6 65; heavy, $6 to $6 65; roughs, $6 to $6 25; good to choice heavy, $6 75 to $6 85; pigs, $3 75 to $6; bulk of sales at $6 30 to $6 60. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1,000; market strong; natives, $2 25 to $3 75; westerns, $2 40 to $3 85; yearlings, $3 60 to $4 75; lambs, natives, $3 75 to $6; westerns, $3 75 to $6 15.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20.—Cotton — Futures closed very steady. Closing bids: October, 9.08; November, 9.10; December, 9.28; January, 9.15; February, 9.21; March, 9.28; April, 9.34; May, 9.33; June, 9.47; July, 9.51; August, 9.43; September, 9.40.

Spot closed dull 10 points higher; middling uplands, 9.40; middling gulf, 9.70; sales, none.

OILS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Calcutta linseed, October and November, 70s 6d; linseed oil, 40s; sperm oil, £34 10s; petroleum, American refined, 5⅝d; spirits, 6⅜d; turpentine spirits, 35s 9d; rosin, American strained, 15s 7½d; fine, 18c 1½d.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—Turpentine firm, 47¼c; sales 514, receipts 793, shipments 370, stocks 38,527. Rosin firm; sales 1,717, receipts 1,700, shipments 880, stocks 83,830. Quotations: B, $6 40; D, $6 45; E, $6 45 to $6 50; F, $6 45 to $6 50; G, $6 52½; H, $6 52½; I, $6 52½ to $6 55; K, $6 55; M, $6 55 to $6 60; N, $6 70; window glass, $7 20; water white, $7 70.

SEEDS.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Barley, feed or mixing, 80c to $1.02; fair to choice malting, $1.12 to $1.23.

Clover, $14 to $19.50.

Timothyseed, $13 to $15.25.

FINANCIAL.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The weakness in Chesapeake and Ohio, which was a feature today, was an echo of their statement, which was not good. Some anticipate a dividend reduction. Press reports from the west indicated that there was no letup in sight in so far as the administration attitude towards corporations is concerned. We advise discrimination in the purchase of securities as well as the dividend record of the stocks. Opportunities for quick turns should not be neglected, as the lack of public participation make the action of the market highly professional.

TORONTO MARKET.

[From Dyment, Cassels & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange.]

Toronto, Oct. 21.	Bid.	Off.
F. N. Burt, com.	...	116
General Electric	106	...
Consumers Gas	191	193
Detroit United	73⅜	...
Dom. Steel, pfd.	101	...
Dom. Steel Corporation	57¾	...
Mac'kay, com.	87½	89
Rio Janeiro Tram	113⅝	114
Sao Paulo Tram	176⅜	177
Toronto Railway	136¼	137
Twin City, com.	106	...
Conlagas	600	...
Crown Reserve	285	295
La Rose	400	405
Nipissing Mines	772	775
Bank of Commerce	207	208
Dominion Bank	255	...
Bank of Hamilton	198½	...
Imperial Bank	222½	...
Merchants Bank	196	...
Standard Bank	221	...
Bank of Toronto	203	204
Traders Bank	143	...
Agricultural Loan	145	...
Canada Landed	...	163
Hamilton Provident	132	...
Huron and Erie	197½	...
London and Canadian	116	...
Ontario Loan	145	...
Mexican L. and P. bonds	...	92
Rio Janeiro bonds	...	100½

Closing Sales: Canadian Machinery, preferred, 2 at 94; Cement, 100 at 28¾, 100 at 28⅝; do, preferred, 10 at 89¾; Rogers, preferred, 5 at 102½; Dominion Steel, preferred, 10 at 102⅜; Toronto Railway, 5 at 136½; Twin City, 10 at 106⅜; Sao Paulo, 10 at 178; Mexican, 10 at 72; Canada Permanent, 29 at 167, 11 at 166½; Rio, 125 at 113⅞, 15 at 113⅜; Rio, bonds, $6,000 at 100⅜; R. and O., 50 at 121⅜, 50 at 122, 25 at 122¾, 75 at 122⅝, 50 at 122¾, 50 at 122⅜; Porto Rico, 100 at 89; Mackay, 25 at 87½; do, preferred, 10 at 73; Maple Leaf, 135 at 61, 140 at 61¼, 50 at 62, 60 at 62½; do, preferred, 5 at 98¼; Pacific Burt, preferred, 1 at 85; Russell Motor, 12 at 98; Bell Telephone, 5 rights, 5 at 174; Canadian Steel, 50 at 31¾; do, preferred, 5 at 88¾; C. N. R., debenture bonds, $300 at 99½, $200 at 99¾, $500 at 99⅞; Bank of Commerce, 15 at 207½; Traders' Bank, 11 at 143; Nipissing, 80 at 750; Winnipeg, 10 at 242¾, 15 at 243; Dominion Telegraph, 10 at 106.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—American stocks closed as follows: Consols for money, 78 1-16; for account, 78⅛; Amalgamated Copper, 55⅝; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 109⅞; Atchison, pfd., 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 109¾; Canadian Pacific, 236⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 76⅛; Chicago Great Western, 19; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 111⅝; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 24⅜; Erie, 31⅜; Erie, 1st, pfd., 51⅝; Erie, 2nd, pfd., 42⅜; Grand Trunk, 225; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 152; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅜; New York Central, 108⅜; Norfolk and Western, 109¾; Norfolk and Western, pfd., 90; Ontario and Western, 39½; Pennsylvania, 62¾; Reading, 72; Southern Railway, 30¼; Southern Railway, pfd., 71⅜; Southern Pacific, 112⅞; Union Pacific, 167⅜; Union Pacific, pfd., 94⅝; United States Steel, 62¾; United States Steel, pfd., 112⅜; Wabash, 13¾; Wabash, pfd., 26½. Bar silver steady, 24 15-16d per ounce. Money, 1¾ to 1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent; for three months' bills 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Closing prices on Cobalt stocks today were:

	Asked	Bid.
Beaver Consolidated	45	44
Buffalo Mines	1.75	1.25
Canadian Goldfields	2½	2
Chambers-Ferland	12½	12
City of Cobalt	11	10
Cobalt Lake	28½	28
Con. M. & S.	46.00	44.00
Foster Cobalt	...	2
Great Northern	14½	13¾
Green-Meehan	1⅞	1¼
Kerr Lake	2.80	2.50
Little Nipissing	2¾	2
McKinley-Darragh	1.83	1.81
Nova Scotia	10½	10
Ophir Cobalt	11	10
Peterson Lake	7½	7
Right of Way	7	6
Rochester	2½	2
Silver Leaf	3	2
Temiskaming	39	38¼
Wettlaufer, xd.	80	75
Apex	17	16
Dome Extension	1.60	1.50
Hollinger	11.50	11.25
Monita	17	16
Pearl Lake	47	46
Preston East Dome	32½	32⅞
Swastika	36	35
Vipond	42½	41½
West Dome	1.50	1.25

Montreal Stock Sales—Close.

R. and O., 160 at 122, 100 at 122⅛, 225 at 122⅜, 125 at 122⅝, 75 at 122⅞, 75 at 123⅛, 510 at 123, 50 at 123⅜, 20 at 123½, 265 at 123⅝, 125 at 123; Detroit, 300 at 75, 175 at 75½, 50 at 75⅝, 175 at 75¼, 550 at 76, 25 at 75¾, 10 at 75⅝, 50 at 75½, 320 at 75¼, 275 at 75, 50 at 74⅞, 50 at 74½, 325 at 75, 125 at 74⅝, 160 at 75, 25 at 75¼, 370 at 75⅛, 150 at 75, 580 at 75¼, 10 at 75⅜, 250 at 75¾, 80 at 75⅛, 110 at 75⅜, 225 at 75½, 300 at 75⅝, 335 at 75½, 10 at 75¼, 430 at 75½; Porto Rico, 25 at 69; Winnipeg, 20 at 243, 5 at 243¼; Toronto Railway, 25 at 136½, 50 at 136¾, 51 at 136; Telephone, rights, 111 at 7¼, 30 at 7½; Pacific, 125 at 231, 25 at 230½; Ottawa L. and P., 15 at 144, 5 at 144½; Soo, common, 75 at 134¼, 25 at 134½; Rio, 20 at 114¼, 200 at 114; Shawinigan, 10 at 116¼, 25 at 116; Power, 41 at 174, 25 at 174½, 200 at 174½, 125 at 174⅝, 75 at 174¾; Montreal Railway, 165 at 222, 340 at 221½, 100 at 221¾; Shawinigan, rights, 1 at 70; Scotia, 50 at 94½; Cement, 205 at 28¼, 10 at 28½, 385 at 28⅝; do, preferred, 100 at 89½, 40 at 89¾; Steel of Canada, 100 at 31⅛, 25 at 31⅜, 25 at 31¼; Ogilvie, preferred, 18 at 124; Converters, 25 at 38; Sawyer-Massey, preferred, 15 at 90½; Steel Corporation, 75 at 58⅝, 125 at 58¼; Sherwin-Williams, preferred, 5 at 89; Iron, preferred, 10 at 102; Penmans, 50 at 58; Bank of Montreal, 6 at 240¼, 57 at 240½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 7 at 278; Quebec Railway, bonds, $1,000 at 81; Canadian Car, bonds, $4,000 at 106.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	54⅛	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜
Amer. Telegraph.	135	...	...	...
Amer. Beet Sugar.	59½	59½	58⅞	58⅞
Amer. Foundry	48⅝	...	...	...
Amer. Smelters	66⅜	66	65¼	65½
Amer. Cotton Oil.	46⅝	...	...	...
Atchison, com.	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼
Baltimore & Ohio.	97½	97½	97	97
Canadian Pacific	230⅝	230⅝	229¾	230
Central Leather	21⅝	...	...	...
Chesapeake & Ohio	73¼	73⅝	71¼	73¼
Consolidated Gas.	139	139	138⅝	138⅝
Corn Products	10⅝	...	...	...
Erie, com.	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜
Erie, 1st pfd.	50¼	50½	50	50
General Electric	150⅛	...	...	...
G. Northern, pfd.	123⅜	123⅜	123½	123⅜
G. Northern Ore.	43½	43½	41⅜	41⅜
Inter-Metropolitan.	14⅝	...	...	...
Lehigh Valley	165⅜	165⅜	164½	164½
Louisville & Nash.	147	...	...	...
Minn. & St. Paul.	133⅞	...	...	...
Missouri Pacific	39⅜	40¼	39⅜	39⅜
New York Central.	105⅜	105⅞	105½	105½
Northern Pacific	117	...	...	...
Norfolk & Western.	106½	106½	...	105⅜
Pennsylvania	122¾	...	...	...
Reading	140	140½	139½	139½
Republic Steel	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼
Rock Island	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Southern Pacific	109⅞	109⅞	109	109⅛
St. Paul	109	109	108½	108¾
Union Pacific	163¼	163⅝	162⅞	162½
Utah Copper	44⅜	44⅜	44½	44½
U. S. Rubber	42⅝	...	...	...
U. S. Steel	60⅛	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
Virginia Chemical.	48	...	...	...
Wabash, pfd.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
Western Union	78⅜	...	...	...

INSURANCE RATES

Continued From Page One.

Mayor Is Pleased.

Mayor Beattie was greatly pleased at the announcement, and will present it to a special meeting of the council on Monday night.

"The letter brought good news," said his worship. "The reduction is larger than I dared hope for, and will mean much to the citizens. The rates are now much more reasonable, and are practically what they were before the fire in Toronto."

"That means a great deal of money to the citizens," declared Chairman Pocock, of the water commission. "A great deal of insurance is renewed at this time of the year, and the merchants and businessmen will find the reduction a fine Christmas present. We have the system, and we can give the pressure. The wells can deliver the goods. So far as the recommendations of Inspector Howe are concerned, we can readily comply with them. It will cost only a few hundred dollars, perhaps $400, to connect the Springbank main to the reservoir on Horton street. As for a new air compressor, Superintendent Glaubitz has considered that, and we intended doing it some time in the future. It will not cost a great deal of money, and we will probably install it very soon. It means money saved to the citizens."

More Firemen.

The recommendation that ten more men be added to the fire department will be considered by the council shortly. Fire Chief Aitken has repeatedly recommended the council to put on more men. Ald. Ashplant, chairman of No. 3 committee, is anxious to bring the department up to the highest state of efficiency.

"The reduction means $150 to me personally," he stated. "Thousands of dollars will be saved to the citizens, and we can save more and keep up the efficiency of the department by adding more men. I think we should do something along that line."

"It is a big reduction," said Mr. Geo. T. Brown, the well-known insurance man. "Coming after the reduction of 20 per cent last year, it means that the rates have been reduced 45 per cent. I think it is excellent, and I am sure the citizens will appreciate what the committee have done for them. Hon. Adam Beck telephoned me, and declared that the reduction was highly creditable to the Underwriters' Association."

WOODSTOCK PASTOR PLAYED THE HERO

[Canadian Press.]

Woodstock, Oct. 21.—The silk-hatted gentleman who gallantly rescued the conductor of the freight train from a burning car in the recent C. P. R. wreck at Drumbo was the Rev. C. L. McIrvine, Methodist minister of the Central Church here. He says he was aided considerably by the train hands.

Personal Mention

Mr. Richard B. Harrison, of Chicago, a former resident of this city, is visiting friends in London.

Dr. W. A. Marshall, of Hamilton Asylum medical staff, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marshall, 844 Colborne street.

Mr. Fred Fiddes, of 428 Piccadilly street, left this city last week to resume his study for the third year at the School of Science, Toronto.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING

A Convincing Demonstration That It Sells Goods.

The sale of guaranteed fountain pens continues at Guillemont's drug store with a rush, and the clerks are having all they can do to wait on the pen buyers. The phenomenal success of the sale demonstrates the value of advertising so forcibly that even the most skeptical should be convinced that a combination of useful merchandise at reasonable price, with adequate advertising, wins in the business world.

If the seller has goods that the people need, advertising will bring the buyers and seller together; the result being they do business to their mutual profit and satisfaction. In this instance, Guillemont's drug store has the goods—fountain pens—that the public need and want; the price, $1 25 for a pen sold elsewhere for from $2 50 to $10 each, is attractive. The advertising in The Advertiser carried the news into the homes of the people, and the result was a phenomenal sale of pens right from the first announcement. The sale will continue tonight and next week, so that every man, woman or child who wants a fountain pen will have an opportunity of buying.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by all dealers. 2

BOUGHT PENS FROM DEALER

E. L. Guillemont Gave His Marked Check for Goods Sold in His Store.

NO TRANSIENT TRADING

A Peculiar Action in Which Prominent Local Druggist Appears in Court.

A great deal of time was spent at the police court this morning in hearing evidence in a case in which Inspector McCallum charges H. S. Wortham with breaking the transient traders bylaw.

The charge arose out of the fact that Mr. Wortham, who is a New York fountain pen manufacturer and dealer, was alleged to be offering his pens for sale in Guillemont's drug store, on Richmond street.

Inspector McCallum stated that a transient trader's license had not been taken out, and that selling the pens was contrary to the city bylaws. Several witnesses were called.

Mr. R. G. Fisher appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. N. Weekes for the defendant.

Two witnesses told of buying pens in the store on Wednesday last. The pens were sold by a lady clerk, who showed the customers how to fill them and take care of them.

The case finally developed into a question of whether the pens had been sold to Mr. Guillemont outright or whether it was a colorable transaction.

Merchant Bought the Pens.

Mr. Guillemont was called, and stated that he had bought the pens from Mr. Wortham, and had given him a check for them. The agreement was that Mr. Guillemont was to be the London agent for the pens, and it was also arranged that Mr. Wortham and his wife, who was the lady that sold the goods, should remain with Mr. Guillemont for a few days to introduce the goods and get them started.

Mr. Wortham was called, and stated that he had agents all over Canada and the United States, and that the pens were always sold outright, and were not sold on commission or any basis other than cash. He had received a check for the goods, but had not cashed it yet, although it had been marked.

Judgment Reserved.

Nothing had been said about the transient traders bylaw, although Mr. Guillemont had gone over to see City Treasurer Bell about handling the pens. The magistrate, after hearing all the evidence, decided to reserve judgment until next Wednesday.

The magistrate stated that it was merely a question of whether the pens were sold by Mr. Wortham to Mr. Guillemont, or whether Mr. Wortham was using Mr. Guillemont's store for the purpose of offering them for sale.

LOCAL ITEMS

—There was no session of the weekly high court at the court house this morning.

Toronto Librarian Coming.

Mr. George H. Locke, librarian of the city of Toronto, will be the guest of the Schoolmasters' Club of this city in November. He is one of the cleverest speakers in Canada, and his visit is awaited with much interest.

Annual Bazaar.

The ladies of Knollwood Park Presbyterian Church will hold their annual bazaar in the church on Tuesday afternoon and evening next. Numerous useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale and a short programme will be rendered in the evening.

Arrangements Are Made.

The board of education have made arrangements to use the Kensington Mission in West London as a school room, for the winter term. This will relieve the congestion at the Empress avenue school until permanent arrangements are made to increase the accommodation there.

A Special Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the city council on Monday night to receive the report from the board of works relative to the macadam road on Cabell street. The tender was awarded for this work on Thursday night to Mr. W. Martin, and George White Sons are anxious that the road should be constructed at once. There will be some minor matters disposed of.

Smoke Nuisance.

The smoke nuisance in London is again receiving attention, but not through the factories, as on previous occasions. A great deal of complaint is heard since the practice of burning leaves has been resumed, as the city is clouded with smoke that would stop up the lungs of persons better equipped than the average sufferer. It is possible that an effort will be made to stop the trouble, and have the dead leaves disposed of in some more agreeable manner.

Drunks in Court.

John Loughlin and Christopher Moriarity appeared in the police court this morning to answer charges of drunkenness. Both are old-timers, and the magistrate was at a loss to know what to do with them. Loughlin, who was just about half-sobered up, stated that he did not think he had been drunk. His appearance and manner, however, did not

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

An Explanation.

It was Cecil Haines, not Thomas Haines, who appeared in the police court the other day.

Division Court.

A short session of the first division court was presided over by County Judge Macbeth at court house yesterday morning. One jury case was heard, a verdict for the plaintiff for $75 being returned in the action, instituted by John Holland, of this city, against Squire R. F. Lacey for that sum as commission for the sale of realty in West London some years ago. The plaintiff had been non-suited on a technicality on a former occasion. Mr. R. G. Fisher acted for Mr. Holland. The other matters were all of minor importance.

Mackey—Fallon.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, when Miss Louise A. Fallon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Fallon, London Township, was united in marriage to Mr. John W. Mackey, of Michigan. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Fallon, while Mr. Joseph Breen, cousin of the groom, was groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McKeon, rector of the parish. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, to which about forty of the immediate relatives of the couple had been invited. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey left for Detroit, where they will reside.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Statesman's Year Book.
Dawson—Book of Courage.
Fishberg—Jews, Study of Race and Environment.
Benson—Book of the Army Pageant.
Barnswell—Book of Herbs.
McGlauhlin—Handicraft for Girls.
Chapin—How to Enamel.
Ricci—Art in Northern Italy.
Ross—Some Small Houses.
Wilson—Wilson Bungalow.
Fairchild—Fairchild's Rapid Letterer.
Shakespeare—Art of Singing.
Douglas—Scottish Poetry.
Whiting—World Beautiful (first, second and third series).
Bennett — Literary Taste, How to Form It.
Collier—History of English Literature.
Shakespeare—Twelfth Night.
Collier—West in the East.
Hart—Obvious Orient.
Schaffer—Old Indian Trails.
Higgins—Mystic Spring.
Hearn—Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn.
Nelson — Highroads of History (7th, 8th and 9th books).
Hannah—Eastern Asia.

Children's Department.

McDonald—Kathleen in Ireland.
McDonald—Gerda in Sweden.
McDonald—Ume San in Japan.
McDonald—Betty in Canada.
McDonald—Manuel in Mexico.
Nelson — Highroads of History (7th, 8th and 9th books).
Upton—Charlemagne.

Fiction.

Adams—Yodogima in Feudalistic Japan.
Corelli—Barabbas.
Corelli—Life Everlasting.
De la Pasture—Master Christopher.
Hichens—Dweller on the Threshold.
Keith—'Lizbeth of the Dale.
Knowles—Handicap.
Lincoln—Woman-Haters.
Lutz—Dawn of the Morning.
Oppenheim—Postmaster of Market Delgnton.
Orczy—True Woman.
Vance—No Man's Land.
Wright—That Printer of Udell's.

Juvenile Literature.

Earl—School Team on the Diamond.

"THE PASSION PLAY"

Interesting Lecture in the Auditorium Friday Night.

In an intensely interesting lecture that well deserved a much larger audience than attended the Auditorium on Friday night, Miss Ella M. Lewis told the story of the "Passion Play" of Oberammergau and described with rare facility the quaint inhabitants and the curious streets and homes of this unique little village of 1,200 people. Miss Lewis outlined the origin and history of the play, and described her personal meeting with the chief actors who take part in it.

The inhabitants of Oberammergau, she declared to be much more than ordinary village peasants. They are rather a community of artists. She told of the steadfast resistance which they have offered to the tempting advances of commercialism from abroad and of thir simple yet resolute determination to continue presenting their play as they have always done in their own way and in their own village.

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SARNIA TO HAVE BIG POULTRY SHOW

Lambton Association To Meet on the 24th of January.

Sarnia, Oct. 20.—The special train, which left Sarnia for Petrolea shortly after 1 o'clock today, carried a large number of local Conservatives to the convention of the Conservatives of West Lambton held at that town this afternoon. The delegates from here were accompanied by the Citizens' Band. They returned by special train at 7 o'clock.

Great preparations are now being made for the tenth annual show of Lambton County Poultry Association, which will be held this year in the Sarnia Town Hall on Jan. 24, 25 and 26. A strong committee has been formed to canvass for special prizes, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of these men will be rewarded with success.

The executive committee of the West Lambton Liberal Association held a rousing meeting in the Liberal committee-rooms this afternoon, and decided unanimously to hold a convention, at which a candidate will be placed in the field to oppose Hon. W. J. Hanna at the coming provincial elections. The convention will be held in the town hall, Sarnia, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3.

Sunday at the Churches.

Central Methodist—Rev. W. H. Barraclough, pastor. Regular services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Andrew Hamilton, B.A., will preach both morning and evening.

Free Methodist—Rev. T. L. Fletcher, pastor. Reopening services will be held on Sunday, Oct. 22. Rev. D. Allen will preach both morning and evening.

Central Baptist—Rev. J. E. Hawkings, B.A., pastor. The pastor will give a special talk to the children of the Sunday school before his morning sermon. At 7 p.m., subject: "The Teaching of the Bible in the Public Schools, and Why the Baptists Oppose It." Special music by the choir.

St. Paul's Presbtyerian—Rev. J. R. Hall, pastor. Anniversary services will be held in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Oct. 23. The special preacher for the occasion will be Rev. Robert Atkinson, of Chesley, Ont., one of the distinguished preachers of the Presbtyerian Church. A special offering will be received at each service on the Sabbath. On Monday evening the ladies of the church will hold an old-fashioned tea-meeting in the schoolroom of the church, for which an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Devine Street Methodist—Rev. J. E. Holmes, pastor. At 11 a.m., subject: "Messages From Afar"; 7 p.m., "The Ecumenical Conference Viewed From the Gallery."

Mr. W. L. Clark, the businessman and evangelist, concluded his week's service in Devine Street Methodist Church, and left for Columbus, Ohio.

DID ENGINEER WHISTLE?

Welland, Ont., Oct. 21. — Dr. Colbeck, coroner, held an inquest last night into the death of Daniel Hilton, the aged farmer struck by a Wabash train on Tuesday, Oct. 17. These witnesses testified: Elizabeth Young, John McGregor ,engineer, of St. Thomas; Alfred Doan, fireman, of St. Thomas; Charles H. Huer, conductor, of St. Thomas; Alva Young, farmer, Crowland, and a verdict rendered thus: "eDath was accidental,' the verdict adding: "We do not believe that the engineer blew the whistle at the crossing, and we strongly impress that the authorities see that the whistles be sounded at all crossings as required by law."

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Britain's Former Ambassador to Germany Talks on Relations of Two Countries

Sir Frank Lascelles' Weighty Speech—War Not Inevitable—Suspicion and Distrust Fostered in Both Countries—The Tripoli Incident.

A notable speech was recently delivered in England by Sir Frank Lascelles, for years British ambassador to Germany. Sir Frank, addressing the church congress said that in the course of his diplomatic career he had seen something of war at close quarters. He was in Paris at the beginning of the war of 1870-1. He remained there, and saw much of the misery and suffering that the war entailed. Again he had the honour of serving his country at Sofia during the war between Bulgaria and Servia, in which, in consequence of the utter unpreparedness, no arrangements had been made for the relief of the wounded or suffering until the Red Cross Society appeared upon the scene, which was of the most terrible description. He preferred, however, not to discuss the causes of those wars, but to speak of the later phases of his diplomatic activity. (Hear, hear.) He must only speak in good terms It would be impossible for him to enter into the details of the negotiations in which he was called to take part. He was not present to betray any diplomatic secrets, but rather to express his opinion, for what it might be worth, as to the hope of the maintenance of peace or the danger of the imminence of war.

Arbitration's Advance.

In some quarters he was regarded as unduly optimistic. He thought, certainly, that the principle of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes had made considerable advances and that the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration at the Hague had considerably diminished the danger of war. It was true that his optimism was recently put to a severe test when the rumors of war which accompanied the "conversations" between Germany and France on the subject of Morocco made it evident that an outbreak of war between the two countries, in which other countries, including our own, would almost certainly have been involved, was a possibility which had to be taken into consideration. The danger, seemed, however, to have been eliminated by the arrangements made between France and Germany, which he sincerely hoped might be durable—(Hear, hear.) For thirteen years he had the honor of being British ambassador at Berlin. During the whole of that time, if one had believed what was written in the newspapers, the danger of war between England and Germany had to be taken into account. His arrival at Berlin coincided almost exactly with the Jameson Raid and the irritation caused in this country by the famous telegram which the German Emperor sent to President Kruger. Then came the Boer War, and the sympathies of Germany were enlisted almost entirely on the side of the Boers. Again the action of Prussia and Austria had been condemned by public opinion in England in the case of the Danish War of 1864.

Suspicion and Distrust.

After that came the construction of the German navy, which was regarded in England as a menace, the only object of which was to place Germany in a position to invade England. While a number of people in England then seriously—and still believed—that it was the intention of Germany to take a favorable opportunity of invading England, there were just as many people in Germany who believed—or did believe—that England was anxious to take the first favorable opportunity of attacking Germany and destroying her fleet before it became too powerful. A situation thus created was one with which it was very difficult to deal. It was almost impossible to make any Germans understand that anxiety was felt in England as to the intentions of Germany, and it was equally difficult to make people in England believe that Germany could have any other object in view for a powerful fleet than that of attacking England. An atmosphere of suspicion and distrust was created on both sides. The German people were taught to believe that England was an enemy, and that she was proposing to thwart Germany in all parts of the world by a system of understandings with other countries, to hem her in in Europe and surround her with a circle of hostile states. The English people were taught to believe that the one object of the German Empire was to undermine the power of England in all parts of the world.The relations between the two countries went from bad to worse, and the situation, deplorable in itself, was moreover a danger to the peace of the world, for although there was no definite ground of quarrel between England and Germany, the ill-feeling which existed betwen the two countries might tend to encourage the opinion he had heard expressed more than once that a good understanding and the establishment of cordial relations with the two countries would be absolutely impossible until the position of each country srould have been definitely fixed as the result of a war.

The Folly of an Anglo-German War.

A war between England and Germany would, in his opinion, be one of the greatest calamities which could befall the civilized world. Each country would suffer incalculable loss. It was difficult to understand what advantage either would obtain even from a successful war. England, if successful, could destroy the German fleet and thus secure undisputed pre-eminence at sea, and Germany if successful might curtail the power of England, and perhaps obtain some of her colonial possessions, but it was inconceivable that either would annihilate the other, or obtain more than a temporary advantage, which would be more than compensated by other considerations. So far as he could see there was no question between the two countries which would not be susceptible to arrangement, and there was certainly none which would justify war. The damage to trade which each country carried on with all others must make those engaged in it anxious to avoid anything like war. It was only natural we should wish for the prosperity of those with whom we were engaged in business transactions, if only for the selfish reason that they might be in a position to meet the bills which were presented to them. In the course of history England and Germany had never been at war, and on more than one occasion England and Prussia had fought side by side against a common enemy. As a matter of fact, the German Empire had not waged war since its foundation in 1871. Opportunities had not been wanting, and if Germany had desired war she could easily have made opportunities for herself. Notwithstanding this, Germany was looked upon as a general disturber of the peace and as constantly meddling in the affairs of other countries in which she had no concern. On the other hand, Germany considered her position as that of the greatest military power on earth, and that it was entitled to a voice in the settlement of questions of international importance. One of her chief complaints was that other countries, especially England, would not recognize that position, but regarded her as a negligible factor in politics.

War Not "Inevitable."

There were those in England who believed that sooner or later war between England and Germany was inevitable, and that it would be better to "have it out" and get it over at once. "That is an opinion," Sir F. Lascelles said, "I am unable to share.(Applause.) If any serious question were to arise between the two countries, bitterness and ill-feeling in both countries would create a situation so dangerous to peace that no British government could afford to ignore it or fail to take such precautions as might be necessary to insure our safety against attack, or to enable us to cope successfully with it if such dire necessity should arise. While I admit the possibility of this contingency I do not share the belief in it. If I thought it was possible I should think it was advisable to put it off as long as possible, in the hope that that step might be justified by being able to avoid it altogether." He was not (Sir F. Lascelles said) optimistic enough to hope that any great change could be brought about in the sentiments of the two countries. It must take time, and a long time, before the feeling to which he had referred was entirely dissipated, but he was not without hope, if once the idea could be got rid of that each country was in danger of attack by the other, that a situation would be created in which patience and goodwill on both sides would tend to the establishment, if not of cordial friendship, at all events of a good understanding between the two peoples.

Mutual Misunderstanding.

It had been pointed out on more than one occasion that the diplomatic relations which at present existed between England and Germany were due in a large measure to misunderstanding. We, as a rule, did not understand them, and Germans as a general rule did not understand us. Frequently, on both sides, offence was taken where no offence was meant. The only remedy he could suggest as one which he believed would be likely to be efficacious would be that each nation should strive to become better acquainted with the other. (Applause.) Further knowledge would remove much misunderstanding and ill-feeling. It was for that reason that he was glad to see the exchange of visits between English and German institutions—municipalities, the press, and certainly not least, the students, which had taken place in recent years. He could not but believe that as each country came to know the other better than they did at the present time, not only would the danger of war be averted, but an understanding would be come to which would not only be of advantage to the two countries interested, but to the civilized world at large. (Applause.)

The Tripoli Conflict.

"The sad events of the last few days," Sir F. Lascelles said in conclusion, "have shown that the peace of Europe is threatened by other, and, to my mind, far more serious dangers than those to which I have alluded. I am convinced that the great powers will do all in their power to localize the war which has now broken out between Italy and Turkey, and I most fervently hope they will meet with success, for if this war spreads it is only too probable that the whole eastern question, which has been the bugbear of European statesmen for generations, would be reopened and be accompanied by such complications as would justify the most serious apprehensions as to the possible maintenance of peace." (Applause.)

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE DEFEAT OF LAURIER

[From T. P.'s Weekly, London, Eng.]

The greatest Ministry in the history of the Dominion has ended in crushing, startling defeat. After fifteen years of unshaken supremacy, after four successive triumphs of the polls, Sir Wilfrid went to the people whose idol he was and asked them for one more victory—a "crowning mercy"—to complete his life's work. Their answer was to smash his Government to pieces, destroy the greatest achievement of his statecraft, and send him into humiliating opposition at seventy years of age. The thing was done in twelve hours with a dramatic suddenness that your British, with your dragged-out fortnight of polling, have never experienced. And it was unexpected as it was sudden. For even the victors never expected their triumph. The best they really looked for was a drawn battle that would promise victory at the next attempt. Just as in 96 the Liberals found it impossible for a time to realize that they had actually broken the Conservative army, and ended its eighteen years of power at Ottawa, so now their night of victory found the Conservatives incredulous, amazed, almost afraid of what Destiny had given them.

A Great Canadian.

It is safe to say amid their exultation that many of the Conservatives of Canada have an irrational feeling of keen remorse for what has happened, for Wilfrid Laurier was more than a great party leader. He had become a national hero, holding in the people's heart a place beside John A. Macdonald. He had led Canada so long and with such unmatched dignity and brilliance in the eyes of the world that our pride in him and—party issues aside—our devotion to him personally left no room for any rival figure. Lesser men rose and fell around him. Sifton's star waxed and waned again. Tarte shot up like a rocket and fell as feebly. Blair exploded, but when the noise was over no rocks had suffered. All the time Sir Wilfrid rose higher in unquestioned supremacy. At last it became our habit to date the future from his death. "When Sir Wilfrid dies the Conservatives will get back into power"; "When Sir Wilfrid dies Borden will make a very able Prime Minister"; "When Sir Wilfrid dies Bourassa will be the leader of the French-Canadians." That any of these things could possibly happen in his lifetime never dawned upon our minds. Now we have done it all with a single blow, and even the most ardent of his opponents could almost wish it undone.

A Gladstonian Figure.

In the whole public life of the Empire to-day there is no finer or more brilliant figure than that of the French orator-statesman. For his equal we must go back to the great men of the Victorian age. His supremacy as a speaker in the Parliament at Ottawa was as complete as ever was Gladstone's at Westminster. It was once my good fortune to listen to one of the finest of his Parliamentary performances—his reply on the Dundonald charge. The case against his party was an ugly one, feeling ran high, and he had the unpleasant task of trying to justify the abrupt dismissal of the popular commander. In two hours of wonderful oratory the task was so completely achieved that everyone in the House was left with the feeling that there was nothing more for any one to say. The hostile case was demolished. In the most vital passage of the speech—the answer to the charge of disloyalty—his words and tones and bearing gripped the heart of the packed Chamber even as a great tragic actor grips and burns the hearts of his audience, and when he ceased his opponents cheered him till they were tired.

The Two Races.

It may well be doubted if Canada will ever again see a French Premier. Under Macdonald's uncannily skilful management the two races almost forgot their differences. Over and over again he carried the Province of Quebec against French leaders, and to the end he could boast that his majority was a national Canadian one, and that race and religion had no part in his policy. Laurier's victory roused all the forgotten antagonism. The French began to support him because he was a Frenchman, and not because they were Liberals. The British began to suspect Liberalism, because for the moment it meant a French Premier and French influence at Ottawa. In spite of his personal popularity with the British, the rival races and religions began a steady consentration in opposite party camps. The wave of British and Protestant feeling has swamped Liberalism in Ontario, while in Quebec the Liberals have had to face a new party whose principal cry is that Laurier is not sufficiently anti-British and pro-Catholic. And as the British West developes it becomes certain that the future of the French in Canada is to be simply that of a pugnacious minority.

The Real Issue.

If is not reciprocity that has beaten Laurier. That is merely the occasion. The struggling forces which he had restrained so long and so skilfully had been gathering strength year by year. Strong as he seemed in 1908, his majority in votes was dangerously slender. Everyone was prepared for the debacle after his death or retirement. It was precipitated by accident of a new cry that gave to all the growing resentments, antagonisms, and prejudices just that extra driving power that was needed to overturn the shaky fabric of the Liberal Party. For fifteen years of continuous power had done their inevitable work on that great organization. To keep Canadian politics reasonably clean and Canadian administration reasonably efficient there ought to be a change of government every four or five years. But the swing of the pendulum does not work there as it does here. Once in power, a party machine becomes continually stronger. Government patronage is a mighty weapon; contracts, appointments, the control of an administrative mechanism that is actively interested in keeping it in power—all these work together to build up a position that seems impregnable to any Opposition.

Too Late.

The moment of triumph of the party machine is the moment when the party begins to lose its real hold on the country. Office, rather than policy, becomes its aim, and it usually succeeds in clinging to office long after its popularity is dead. In the prime of his power Laurier did great things for Canada and the Empire. He created the British Preference; he opened up the West and doubled the width of Canada with his Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; he completed the constellation of provinces by the creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan; and without alarming the sensitive nerves of his mixed people, with their passionate devotion to autonomy and their suspicious resentment of any exterior control, he marked out for Canada a position of great power and practical utility in the counsels of the loose confederacy that makes up the Empire. He organized a serious military machine in Canada, and laid the foundation of a navy. All this he achieved without a single stumble. But he left his greatest stroke till too late. Intending to crown his career by the solution of the North American problem and the freeing of Canada from her own economic bonds, he went into the fight with a corrupted and enfeebled army, and before the attack of a league of enemies and deserters the grand old man of Canada went down in final defeat.

TULIPOMANIA IN HOLLAND

[By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.]

About this date, two hundred and seventy-seven years ago, Holland was in the very thick of the extraordinary delusion known as the "Tulipomania." The brave, sturdy, level-headed people who had so recently come off victorious from their long and bitter fight with Spain, surrendered to an Oriental bulb, and played the fool as no people had ever done before.

To one comrade Gesner belongs the doubtful honor of having launched the mania. Happening to see a tulip in a garden at Augsburg, he went in ecstasies over it, and began sounding its praises far and wide. Soon others were talking of the flower, and it was not long before the phlegmatic, hard-headed Dutchmen were as mad over them as so many March hares.

By 1634 the rage among the Dutch to possess them was so great that the ordinary industries of the country were neglected, and the population, even to the lowest dregs, embarked in the tulip trade. As the mania grew, prices grew, prices rose, until, in 1635, single roots sold for as much as 5,000 florins. So anxious were the speculators to obtain them that one person offered twelve acres of building ground for a bulb krown as the "Harlaem."

People of all ranks converted their property into cash and invested it in tulips. Houses and lands were sacrificed in bargains made at the tulip marts. All Europe took the infection, and money poured into Holland from every direction. The cost of living soared, valuables of every sort began a veritable "devil dance," and Holland seemed the ante-chamber of Chaos.

Of course, there were bound to be a reaction and when it came Holland shook as she had never done in the grip of the Spaniards. The demand for tulips ceased, and the cry of distress resounded everywhere. Substantial merchants were reduced to beggary, and many a representative of a noble line saw the fortunes of his house ruined beyond redemption. The public credit was paralyzed, and the Government, when appealed to, confessed its inability to meet the crisis. The Oriental bulb had done what the terrible Duke of Alva, with his mailed legions, were unable to do — brought the Dutchmen to the point where they did not know what turn to take next. Those who were unlucky enough to have had stores of flowers on hand at the time of the collapse of the craze were left to bear the burden of their loss as philosophically as they might; and those who had made profits were allowed to keep them; but the commerce of the country suffered a shock from which it did not recover for many years.

Such was the "Tulipomania," which will always rank, along with the "Mississippi Scheme" and the "South Sea Bubble," as one of the most extraordinary popular delusions of history.

BRITISH FAMILIES IN POLITICS

Gladstones in House of Commons for Eighty Years—The Primroses, Chamberlains and Other Noted Families Represented.

With the return of Mr. W. C. Gladstone for Kilmarnock, an important gap in the list of family names in the British House of Commons is filled up. The three generations of the Gladstone family have been represented at Westminster since the first reformed Parliament met nearly 80 years ago, except during that short interval in the mid-Victorian days, when Mr. Gladstone, though a member of the ministry, was without a seat in the House, and in the last year or two since Mr. Herbert Gladstone left. In the present House there are quite a number of men who bear old parliamentary names, a fact which may or may not be in all cases a credit to the intelligence of their constituencies. There has been one or other of the sons of Lord Salisbury at Westminster for many years, though apparently in these days there is only room for one at a time. There are two Harcourts, one Churchill, one Hicks-Beach, one Trevelyan, and one Primrose, as well as Mr. Austen Chamberlain, into whose hands the family politics have practically passed, although he still has the pleasure of calling his father his "right honorable friend."

All these sons follow more or less obediently in their fathers' footsteps. Even Mr. Churchill, who seems to be the exception, could make out a good case for the theory that he is where his father would have been if he had lived. Mr. Neil Primrose, son of Lord Rosebery, has rather a problem to solve in filial conduct. The lonely furrow being plainly no thoroughfare to the House, he has gone in as a Liberal, but he saves the family face by occasionally going his own way. The Gladstone, the Harcourt, and the Trevelyan families are still Liberal, and the Cecils and the Hicks-Beaches as high and dry as ever on the other side. In the eighties the Churchill and the Chamberlain families were so much at war that all Aston joined in the fray and made it an affair of fists. In the meanwhile the two families have exchanged sides, and in point of the love that is lost between they are exactly what they were.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE

Lord Pentland Promises a Bill Next Session.

An important statement on the Scottish temperance question was made recently at Glasgow by Lord Pentland, the Secretary for Scotland, who, with Mr. Alexander Ure, the Lord Advocate, received a series of deputations.

A deputation from the Scotish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association urged that temperance legislation for Scotland should be the first Scottish business in the next session of parliament, and Lord Pentland, in reply, said he was glad to come there and speak after having a personal conversation with the prime minister on that question. Reference had been made to the deputation which met the prime minister in 1908, when Mr. Asquith said that of all Scottish questions yet to be dealt with he considered this question held the foremost place.

It was still true that of all Scottish questions yet to be dealt with the government considered this had a foremost place, and he had the greatest pleasure in stating that if they were able to get forward with the work, a measure would be introduced in the next session of parliament on the lines of the measure which had been before the House of Commons. They were thus able to make good the pledge of the prime minister. They looked forward with confidence to the discharge of that pledge.

The lord advocate said there were no orders or directions which he could receive from his official chief which he would more cheerfully obey than to assume charge of the Scottish Temperance Bill.

Walking from Pocatello, Idaho, to Austin, Tex., a distance of 96 miles, to see his three children before he dies, Marcus Goff, 96 years old, arrived at Stillwater, Okla., the other day. Goff is a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, and took part in a number of campaigns against the Indians. He usually manages to do 33 miles a day. His "children" are 70, 65 and 60 years old, respectively.

AN AMERICAN WRITER'S VIEWS OF ENGLISH ELECTION METHODS

Everett Colby, of New Jersey, Comments Upon Severity of Corrupt Practices Act—Some Literal Mud-Throwing—The Cool Mr. Churchill.

Everett Colby of New Jersey political fame tells in the "Outlook" of his experiences in a recent English election campaign. Mr. Colby took a hand chiefly because he wanted to see how it was done, although he was hot for the Liberal side.

"The evening I arrived in London," he says, "I saw a notice to the effect that the Liberal campaign managers, called whips, were in need of volunteer automobiles to work at the polls. The law prohibits the hiring of rigs of any description to get out to vote.

"Thinking it would be a good way to get a glimpse of their party machinery I wrote a note offering the use of my car. Somewhat to my surprise I received, not a note, but a telegram in reply telling me where to go the following day. So I appeared at the appointed time and place.

"The committee room at which I reported was an empty store. The outside was decorated with Liberal colors and the windows plastered with Liberal cartoons. Inside the only furniture was a table on which were a plan of the district and a copy of the registry list.

"As I entered a vender of party ribbons, buttons and flags offered them for sale, but one of the committee instantly stepped up to me and informed me that a purchase within the headquarters might invalidate the entire election. This was my eyeopener as to the severity of the corrupt practices act.

Every Car Carries Number.

"I introduced myself as an American, but they said they already knew that by the way I talked. Before sending me out they decorated my car with the party colors, a picture of the candidate and the mystic figures '181' on a huge piece of cardboard. I found that every car is numbered to prevent confusion. But on this occasion the object was 'to throw a scare' into our opponents by making them think we had 181 cars at work in their district.

"The method of getting out the vote was much the same as at home and with the exception of a rock that struck my chauffeur in the head and some mud that was thrown at us from time to time the day was uneventful.

"I think it speaks pretty well for America that, with all the campaigning I had done during the last few years, when divisions were marked and the issues of the sort that bite in, I had to go to England to witness the first hostile and overt act of violence against a candidate for office or his friends.

"The two things that most impressed me during the day were the thoroughness with which the party work was done and the absence of corruption of any form. The card index system is perfect; not an elector escapes. The committee not only knows every name on the register, but knows just what time every voter wants to be called for.

"To this end there is kept in each committee room a book, divided into compartments, a compartment for each half hour while the polls are open, into which are placed slips made up by the canvassers before the election, giving the name and address of the voter and the hour he wants to come to the polls.

"Every party voter as he casts his ballot and walks out of the booth hands a card to one of the workers notifying headquarters that he has cast his vote, so that his name may be checked upon the register.

"The workers attached to the automobile squadron are furnished with little electric flashlights with which to find the numbers of the houses in the more poorly lighted streets. I felt quite like Sherlock Holmes, or Dick, the old South, and was having the time of my life following the workers, when, literally speaking, I 'put my foot in it.'

Breach of Election Etiquette.

"At one house we found the door open, but no one answered the bell. Seeing a court in the rear, it occurred to me to pass through and try to find some one. But before I had gone far I was dragged back with the warning that if I was seen placing my foot over the threshold without invitation from the owner it would cost the votes of every one in the house. It seems the Briton is very touchy on this point.

"The reason that the campaign work in England is more thorough than in the United States is, strange as it may seem, due not to the perfection of the law but to its defects. The original registry list is made up in a very haphazard and casual way by the Supervisor af the Poor in every parish without apparently any serious attempt at accuracy. Then it is left to the party workers to complete.

"This is done before a Revisory Barrister, who holds court once a year for the purpose of hearing claims and objections. At these hearings there are many bitter political quarre's. In 1898 the Revision Court, sitting in Liverpool, heard 13,000 claims and objections, out of a total electorate of 84,000. The trick of padding the registry is known outside of the United States.

"Now this responsibility for correcting and completing the registration, falling entirely as it does on the candidate and the party workers, gives them a better knowledge of conditions than when the registry is prepared or supposed to be prepared by election officers.

"Another reason for this thoroughness is that the corrupt practices act is so severe and so rigidly enforced and so limits the number of workers who may receive pay at an election that it forces the friends of the candidate into the field as volunteer canvassers.

"This results too, in one of the most attractive features of the British campaign, the work done by the women, who are extraordinary efficient; almost all the relatives of the candidate taking a conspicuous part and the candidate's wife always being called upon at a meeting to say a few words. I should think that the volunteer workers at the polls in England outnumbers ours 8 to 1.

"I believe that the corrupt practices act and the vigor with which it is enforced constitute the most potent factor in the improved conduct of elections. Of course, like all statutes that go to the extreme, many of its provisions, such as those dealing with treating and undue influence, become nugatory and ridiculous; but the moral effect has been exceedingly beneficial. Not only does it strictly limit the amount a candidate may spend, but it makes it dangerous for the candidate if other people spend money in his behalf, even though it be without his knowledge.

Workers Cannot Vote.

"It provides the number of workers who may receive pay for their work, and disqualifies them from voting. The law also compels the candidate and his manager or agent, as he is called, to file a declaration under oath giving an account of all disbursements with vouchers and a statement of every dollar received and the name of the person who got it.

"No ballots are distributed outside of the polling booth; every voter has registration number, and a record of his vote is kept from one to two years. This last provision prevents may forms of fraud from being perpetrated, but is in theory, if not in fact, an infringement upon the secrecy of the ballot, and I doubt if it would be received with favor at home.

"When the voter enters the voting place he receives a ballot which is detached from a stub, both the stub and the ballot bearing the same number. The voter then retires to a booth and marks his ballot as he sees fit and comes out and drops it in the box, while at the same time the election officer marks the voter's registration number on the stub.

"When the polls are closed the ballots are counted in the presence of the candidate or his agent and the result is publicly announced. Then the registry list, the ballot box and the book of stubs are sealed up and sent to the clerk of the crown, who keeps them subject to the order of the courts. By this method the courts for a period or two or three years can trace every ballot back to the person who casts it.

"On the day before the election, in one of the districts I was visiting, a Liberal worker came to the candidate and reported that a neighboring borough was in good shape and loyal but something needed to be done to stir it up. The worker wanted sufficient money to hire a coach and four which he could decorate and drive about the borough to call the attention of the voters to the fact that they must be up and doing. But the candidate said he had already reached his legal limit of expenditure and therefore could do no more.

Unlawful to Hire Coach.

"I suggested that I might hire the coach, but that too was found to be illegal, as I had said a few words at one of the candidate's meetings, thereby becoming his agent, and any expenditures of mine would have to be included in the candidate's statement. So the project of the coach had to be abandoned.

"I attended an interesting meeting in London, at which John Burns spoke. I was surprised, on reaching the hall, to see a squad of police drawn up before the door, the sidewalk for half a block each side of the entrance cleared and a crowd of people herded like sheep on the opposite side of the street.

"A policeman opened the door of my cab and led me up to one of the three doors, all of which were closed, locked and apparently bolted. He then knocked. There was a scuffle within, a small window cut in the door was opened and a faint and mysterious voice inquired what was wanted. The policeman said that a gentleman wanted to get in.

"'Who is he?'

"'I don't know.'

"'Then to me,' 'Who are you?'

"'My name is Colby.'

"'Are you alone?'

"'I am.'

"'Wait a minute.'

"The window was closed and I heard the chap within run off to consult the officials. Then I turned to the officer and inquired what all this nonsense was about, and he replied, with the solemn and subdued air with which they all discuss the German invasion, 'Hist! Women!'

"And sure enough, to scare a few women they had a force around the building almost as large, with the possible exception of a corps of engineers and the Signal Service, as was called out a few weeks later to capture two men asleep in a house in Houndsditch.

"Soon after the Burns meeting I was invited to visit a friend who was a candidate for parliament. The house was full of Liberal politicians, big and little I arrived on Sunday, a big meeting was scheduled for Monday evening and the election was to be on Tuesday. Monday afternoon Churchill went out to play golf; the other men in the party scattered, but the women, according to a good old English custom which properly emphasizes the superiority of our sex, stuck to the work of canvassing until it was dark and time to return for dinner, which, by the way, was a most informal affair.

"There were five meetings scheduled for the evening, so that various squads left the table from time to time, were hustled into motors and sent off to the different points to keep the pot boiling until the candidate arrived. Then, too, the ladies straggled in from their canvassing after dinner had begun, tired but full of enthusiasm and with interesting tales of conquest in arguments with their neighbors. Churchill was quite unmoved by all the excitement, and refused to be hurried, and finally, when his friends were obliged to drag him from the dining room, he quietly took his cup from the table and finished his coffee at the door.

Churchill's Figure

"There is no doubt about it he is an exceedingly interesting piece of work, stoop-shouldered and only of medium height, without a suggestion of color in his face, and with his light hair brushed straight back from his forehead until it meets the hair on the back of his head coming the other way, which then flares out like fans over and behind his ears; and, with a nose that looks as though it might turn up at any moment, but doesn't, the impression one receives is not that of great beauty, or of one physically very strong.

TWO GREAT VETERANS STRATHCONA AND BRYCE

[From the Winnipeg Telegram.]

Lord Strathcona and the Right Hon. James Bryce are fine types of vigorous old men who seem to have become possessed of the secret of perennial youth. The British ambassador to Washington is now seventy-three years of age, but he is hale and hearty and looks as if he might serve his country for another score of years. Lord Strathcona is about to lay down the cares of his exalted office after fifteen years of distinguished service to Canada and the Empire. His vigor of mind and body during all these years has been a constant joy to Canadians, but he has amazed England, and his own countrymen as well, by undertaking a trip across the seas and back again at his great age of ninety-one. Such a feat as this caps the climax of his record as a marvel of physical force.

The lives of both Lord Strathcona and Mr. Bryce might be studied by those who are interested in the question of how to promote healthy longevity. Heredity was kind to both of these venerable giants. They came of Celtic stock. Donald Smith was born at Forbes, Scotland, the son of Alexander Smith, a Highland merchant. The father of James Bryce was Dr. James Bryce, a Glasgow man, who had a school at Belfast for many years. It was in Belfast that the future jurist, historian and politician was born in 1838.

Although they received a dower of health from Dame Nature simply because they were sons of the land of porridge, both of these men devoted themselves at an early age to an athletic life. Doctors talk a great deal nowadays in praise of the cold-air treatment. Did anyone ever cultivate this hygienic life more loyally than Donald Smith? At the age of eighteen, he was appointed a junior clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company and was sent to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, where he roughed it for thirteen years, mastering the work of the fur trade. One of his means of obtaining exercise was gardening. He was the first to prove that potatoes and other vegetables could be grown on the Labrador coast. Then for ten years he was a trader and factor on the shores of the Hudson Bay, where he experienced all varieties of athletic activity. Add to these twenty years of life in the wilderness another period of a quarter of a century of life in the new west, when he was one of its most active spirits. After a preliminary training of this kind, after forty-five years of fresh air and healthy fatigue, he was ready to face civilization, luxury, a peerage, even life at the Court of St. James with a constitution that defied the tooth of time.

Ambassador Bryce spent no decade in Labrador, no long years in threading the forest primeval, but he also had a youthful passion for fresh air and exercise. At the early age of twenty-five he leaped into fame as the author of the "Holy Roman Empire," one of the profoundest historical works that has ever been written. Now the average historian is a creature of sedentary habits. Gibbon, for instance, even had to have his nails pared by his servant; he kept on studying while the servant kept on paring. But Mr. Bryce became celebrated at Oxford for his walking habits. He thought nothing of doing ten miles before breakfast each morning. He graduated from walking to mountain-climbing. In 1876 he ascended Mount Ararat, being the first Englishman to accomplish the herculean task. From that day to this, he has had Alpine tastes, and it is safe to say that the aged ambassador to Washington could today tire out the most vigorous congressman and in any mountain-climbing escapade leave President Taft puffing far to windward.

What, then, is the secret of old age? First contrive to be born in Scotland or in the north of Ireland; secondly, devote yourself to fresh air and exercise, fur-trading or mountain-climbing preferred.

GUN TRIALS OF "THE ORION" EFFECT FELT 10 MILES AWYA

Successful Test of Guns on Britain's Most Powerful Battleship.

The super-Dreadnought Orion, the first of all the ships in the world's navies to carry the new 13.5-inch gun, returned to Portsmouth on Sept. 25, and officially reported that her gun trials had been satisfactory.

It is understood that the ship behaved magnificently. That the gun and gun-mountings would withstand the supreme test was an accepted fact, as they were fully tested at the trials, but the effect on the hull could only be discerned by the actual firing of the full charges—some thousands of tons of cordite, developing 700 tons of muzzle-energy among the ten guns. They are all placed in five barbettes, two to a barbette, on the centre line. This is the first time that such an arrangement has been adopted in Dreadnoughts.

The guns were first of all discharged singly with half charges, then with full charges at a variety of elevations, next in groups, and finally in one simultaneous full-charge discharge from all ten guns. The trials took place off Selsey Bill, and the shells were directed into shallow water. So tremendous was the concussion that even in Southsea, ten miles away as the crow flies, windows were shaken. The structure of the ship well withstood the test and showed no damage.

All those engaged in the firing operations wore wool-padded ear flaps. The guns were discharged by placing a single electrical trigger in the fire control station at the top of the central tripod mast, the trigger being an integral part of the new range-finding apparatus. The ponderous weapons, each weighing 76 tons, moved backward and then forward again in their slides under the influence of the recoil at such a speed as to make the movement scarcely noticeable. Wonderful to relate, the decks were not buckled by the blasts, thanks to the manner in which they were specially strengthened. The hardened glass of the skylights and portholes was badly fractured, the covering of tinned and canned goods burst, and there was much smashed crockery.

Under the influence of the concussion the bottom of one of the ship's boats fell clean out.

Household Reading A PAGE OF INFORMATION FOR THE HOME for Canadian Women

FROM A SOUTH WINDOW IN CANADA



"Love, Laughter and Life"

GRANDEST THING IN THE WORLD

Things cannot always go on at the same level, says the Family Journal. A day is bound to come when an upward turn in our luck is arrived at. It is a long lane that has no turning. Every cloud has a silver lining. We can usually find some little peg on which to tether our hopes for better days. "Folks make out that it's foolish to be an optimist," said a village philosopher one day. "They say that you hope so much that you're bound to be disappointed. To which I just say, that there's such a lot of real pleasure in hoping, and you get so much fun out of it, that you don't feel the disappointment so much." There is a lot of pleasure in hoping. It is a sign that we have not given in yet, that we're still making a fight. He who continues to hope can never be wholly conquered. Hope—real hope—is the grandest thing in the world. Keep your hope, whatever else you lose. Have hope. Wait and hope. Remember that the tide sinks but rises again, that never a night comes but has its morning to follow it, and, combining hope with endeavor, you will win through.



BLACK AND WHITE

An odd, but smart suit of white serge, braided as shown in above cut with black silk soutache braid. Note the unique cut of skirt and also of bodice, the latter made in peplum style and laced on both sides. The lacing idea is also carried out on sleeves, and the braided collar has tiny revers of white taffeta, opening over a chemisette and stock of Valenciennes lace. A heavy white cord and tassel serves as additional decoration in front of bodice.

A NOVEL IRON

Held Upright on Table Edge and Goods Passed Over It

A novel type of iron has been devised by an Illinois man for use particularly on ruffles, gathers, sleeves, tucks, flounces, baby clothes, etc. Pieces of this nature are difficult to get around with the old-style iron so that every wrinkle is smoothed out. The implement shown in the illustration has a holder which clamps to teh edge of the kitchen table. The iron



Smooths Out Every Wrinkle

proper resembles nothing so much as a door knob, having a round head and a stem which fits into the holder and is held in an upright position. The goods are then drawn back and forth over the iron instead of the iron being pressed over them, with the result that they can be smoothed out much better and without any danger of tearing laces or other delicate parts. The device is made with two iron heads to every holder, so that one can be heated while the other is being used.

PULL UP THE BLINDS

Careful housewives draw down the blinds in sunny weather to save the carpets. This is a penny wise and pound foolish policy, for nothing ke ps sickness out of the house so effectually as plenty of sunlight. Here is an instructive experiment made recently on the effects of sunlight. Some germs of the terrible disease, anthrax, were sown on two plates of gelatine, and, while one plate was kept in the dark, the othtr was placed in the sunlight. The germs grew, and at the end of ten minutes there were 360 colonies, or groups, in the sunshine plate, 400 colonies in the dark plate.

One hour later the result was: In the sunshine plate, 0; in the dark plate 2,520. Every kind of disease germ is killed by sunshine. River water contaminated by sewage, and teeming with typhoid and other germs, becomes quite free from them after flowing some distance in the sun. The seeds of consumption in dust, the germs of smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) are all killed off in the same way. Moreover, young children grow bigger and heavier with plenty of light in the house. Therefore, everyone should make the best use of the summer sun by keeping the blinds up.

A MARRIAGE PLEDGE

What the Woman Says in Reformed Jewish Ceremony

When a very fastidious girl meets at last the man who fulfils her ideal, it is a wonderful thing to observe the completeness of her happiness. On the man's part, too, it is rarely that he could find so exalted a type of womanhood as our friend. She seems to have everything, and reminds me of Mrs. Barrett Browning's poem entitled "My Kate." Don't you hope they may be very happy? Let us fervently wish that he may not turn out a masterful man, for she will be only too submissive. How many men have been ruined in character by that little word "obey" in our marriage service! It has turned them into tyrannical despots. Ours and the Roman Church are almost alone in requiring this vow of obedience. In the beautiful pledge of the reformed Jewish Church there is nothing of the kind. The wife says, "I do solemnly enter into this holy and affectionate covenant to take thee to be my lawful wedded husband in the presence of God and in the presence of all who are here assembled; and to link my heart to thy heart, and my destiny to thy destiny, and to be called by thy name. I solemnly vow to be to thee a true, affectionate, and constant wife, and to stand faithfully by thy side, whether in health or sickness, whether in prosperity or adversity. Thy sorrow shall be my sorrow, and thy happiness and well-being shall be mine. So help me God."

In the Greek Church there is a mutual promise of fidelity, love, help, and kind treatment. The Society of Friends has a very brief marriage vow. The man first, the bride after him, address the meeting in these words, "Friends, I take this, my friend, to be my wife (husband), promising, through Divine assistance, to be unto her (him) a loving and faithful husband (wife) until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." No vow of obedience is required from the wife.—"The Gentlewoman."

USE FOR AN OLD BLOUSE

A white linen shirt blouse that has seen its best days makes a very good under-bodice. Take out the sleeves, and cut the neck low. At the waist sew into a narrow band; you will find you have a very serviceable garment.

Kitchen Wrinkles

Useful Information That Will Straighten Out Many a Kink

Turpentine is excellent for washing sinks which have become dull and dirty.

The Juice of a Tomato is said to be excellent to remove ink, wine, and fruit stains.

When Mixing Starch, the addition of a few drops of turpentine will give a fine gloss to collars and cuffs.

All Traces of Mud can easily be removed from black cloths by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in half.

Hot Lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after effects.

For the Destruction of ants, spiders and cockroaches, a strong solution of alum in boiling water, poured over the infested parts, will be found excellent.

Directly Tea is Spilt on a tablecloth cover the stain with common salt. Leave for a little while, and when the cloth is washed all stains will have disappeared.

A Little Turpentine dissolved in warm water is the best thing to wash window glass, mirrors, or glass globes. A little alcohol will also work wonders in brightening glass.

Burns Often Occur in the Kitchen, so it is well to remember that a raw potato is a good remedy. Scrape or grate the potato, and apply it like a poultice to the injured surface; it will be found most soothing.

Lemon is not only Good for whitening clothes, but it also removes stains from handkerchiefs. Cut a lemon into slices, rind and all, put it into the boiler with the clothes, and let it remain till they are ready to come out.

The Dripping from roast mutton, when used for making pastry, sometimes gives it a tallowy taste. If a few drops of vinegar and a very little good salad-oil be beaten up with the dripping, it will be found as good as beef dripping for cakes.

When an Egg has been boiled too long, it can be softened again by instantly lifting the pan off the fire and quickly placing under the tap, allowing a good stream of cold water to pour into it. The sudden shock from hot to cold has the curious effect of softening the egg.

When Boiling New Milk, to prevent a skin from forming on the top as it cools, add two tablespoonfuls of cold milk to every pint when at boiling point, and stir for a minute. The so-called "skin," will then be reabsorbed, and the milk will not be impoverished.

Boots and Shoes to be kept in good order ought often to be cleaned, whether they are worn or not, care also being taken that they are not left in a damp place or put too near the fire to dry. In cleaning take care to brush and not scrape the dirt away from the seams.

Never Throw Away old pieces of soap. They can be used for making soap jelly for washing flannels, blouses, etc. Put by the pieces till you have a good collection, then pour on enough boiling water to just cover them, and still till dissolved. Keep in a jar and use as required.

When a Pipe from a Lavatory Basin or a bath becomes clogged with soap, mix a handful of soda and a handful of common salt together, and force it down into the pipe. Leave this for half an hour, then pour down a large kettleful of boiling water, afterwards rinsing the pipe thoroughly with warm water.



A FRENCH MODEL

One could tell at a glance that the above sketch was made from an imported model. It is truly Parisian in every detail and shows the popular fancy for the high-waisted line and the combination of plain and striped materials. It is exceedingly good-looking and worthy of consideration when planning a new autumn gown.



ONE OF THE FALL BLOUSES

Voile will be much used for fall and winter blouses, and a pretty design in this material is shown above. It is closely tucked and trimmed with scalloped bands of taffeta, embroidered in a contrasting color. This is a timely suggestion for the industrious girl, as it can be easily and quickly executed.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

A Question Which is Troubling a Great Many Girls

The question, "What shall I do to earn my living?" is troubling great numbers of girls at this time of year. The majority have little money to invest on board and tuition, so that the less needy or better educated choose nursing, stenography or millinery, while those who need an immediate income take positions as saleswomen.

It is a mistake this choosing of work, not from any aptness for it, but because it happens to be most convenient. I knew a young woman who had spent two years as secretary to a country lawyer, then idled a year, and decided she would be a nurse. She was bright and quick, and had learned a great deal that she could not have learned in the larger office of a city lawyer, and could write with the typewriter as quickly as her employer wished to dictate. But she had not learned shorthand, and was going to live in the city where she must earn her living at once—those were her sole reasons for entering nursing.

"Like it? No. I hadn't thought much about it except that I must do something," she said in answer to my question about nursing.

"Did you like office work?" I asked.

"Yes; I loved it. I don't know—I liked drawing up the deeds, and the business and responsibility of it. But I cannot afford to wait six months while learning stenography."

Naturally I advised her to make use of her two years' experience by continuing in business, and to take lessons in shorthand from a friend during the summer, so that she would require only a few weeks' training in the city before being able to earn money by her work.

There is scarcely a profession more sinned against than nursing. Of all kinds of work, it most requires a love of it to make it successful. Life and death are often balanced in this profession, and the mechanical nurse is not a safe one. The nurse who is one because she loves it, who is so enthusiastic that she would not trade work with anyone, is the only good kind of a nurse.

Ordinarily, one's liking for a certain kind of work is the test of one's ability to do it, and the rule is pretty good that people are lazy only when they are at the wrong kind of labor. There are endless varieties of work to be done, but the criterion for choosing it should be "do I like it?"—Rose Rambler.

STARTS KITCHEN FIRE

Automatic Device Ignites Kindling at Hour Desired

An automatic device for lighting the fire in the kitchen range before anyone comes downstairs has been invented by an Indiana man. On a support running out from the bottom of the stove an arm, holding a bunch of matches in one end, is set up so that the matches are held close to the paper under the kindling, the door of the stove being open. A trigger arrangement sets the matches afire and they in turn ignite the kindling and by that time the apparatus has run down, so that the match-holding arm is sprung back out of the way and the



Operated by Alarm Clock

stove door closes automatically. This leaves the fire burning merrily with the proper draught on, so that by the time the cook or housewife arrives in the kitchen the range will be ready for use, thereby saving so much time. The whole device is operated by means of an alarm clock, which can be set to start the fire at any hour desired

USEFUL IDEAS

Pastry that is to be eaten cold should be mixed with milk. It keeps short and crisp longer than if mixed with water.

Jelly moulds should be rinsed in hot water, then steeped in cold water for ten minutes before being filled with jelly.

An old fowl should be skinned before cooking, as the skin sometimes gives a bitter taste to the water the fowl is boiled in.

What Housekeepers Should Remember

That cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

That fish may be scalded much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

That fresh meat beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

That milk which has changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

That boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

That thoroughly wetting the hair once or twice with a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That one teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacup of water applied with a rag will clean silver or gold jewellery perfectly.

That salt will curdle new milk, hence in preparing porridge, gravies, etc., salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woollen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

That clear boiling water will remove tea stains; pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

That charcoal is recommended as an absorbent of gases in the milk room where foul gases are present. It should be freshly powdered and kept there continually, especially in hot weather when unwholesome odors are most liable to infect the milk.

Apply kerosene with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away for the summer, and it will prevent them from rusting. Gas heaters treated in this manner will possibly smoke a little when first lighted in the fall.

Cookery Hints

A Tasty Supper Dish

Three-quarters of a pound of finely-chopped onions, season with pepper and salt, and add a little beef dripping. Put them into a frying-pan with half a pint of water; cover the pan, and cook the onions till soft. Then place six ounces of grated cheese on the top, cover the pan again, and set it by the side of the fire till the cheese is melted. Serve with toast or new rolls. This makes a cheap and very appetizing supper for three people.

Celery and Cabbage Pickle

To two quarts of chopped celery add the same quantity of white cabbage, chopped. Put all in a pan with three quarts of malt vinegar, half an ounce of crushed ginger root, four ounces of mustard seed, half an ounce of turmeric powder, two tablespoonfuls of salt, and five ounces of sugar. Simmer for four hours, or until the celery is quite tender. Put into jars, and tie down, so as to exclude all air. This pickle can be used at once.

Cold Cooked Porridge

This need never be wasted. Put the porridge into a basin, and knead into it as much flour as will enable it to be rolled out three-quarters of an inch thick. Cut this into three-cornered pieces, and bake for twenty minutes on a griddle or in a good oven. Serve buttered, as hot cakes.

Knuckle Broth

When your butcher cuts off the knuckle from the leg of mutton, do not throw it away. Wash it, put it in a saucepan with a small carrot, turnip, and onion, cut small, a dessert-spoonful of pearl barley or rice, well washed, and a pint and a half of water. Season with pepper and salt, and stew gently for two hours. Just before serving add a little chopped parsley. This makes a good basin of mutton broth.

Melba Pudding

Stew some prunes with sugar and lemon till soft, then take out the stones and put the prunes in a greased pudding-basin. Make a batter with one cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and one cupful of milk. Mix well till smooth, pour over the prunes, twist a piece of buttered paper over the top, and steam one hour.

Rhubarb Mould

Put a pint of rhubarb juice into a saucepan, bring it to the boil, then beat in smoothly any good make of prepared oats. Stir constantly over the fire until cooked, then dilute with more rhubarb juice, to the consistency of very thick cream, and sweeten to taste with powdered sugar. Add a few drops of cochineal, and pour into a wet mould. When quite cold and set, turn out into a glass dish, and the children will have a very nice and wholesome sweet.

Marrow Marmalade

Scoop out the seeds of a large marrow, peel, and divide it. For every pound of marrow allow one pound of sugar, half an ounce of ground ginger, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Cut up the marrow rather small. Make a syrup with one pound of coarse brown sugar and a little water, pour it over the marrow and let it stand for a couple of days. Then pour off the syrup, and boil it up again with a quarter of a pint of water to each two pounds of sugar, the ginger and lemon juice. Boil for five minutes, then add the marrow, and simmer slowly till it is clear and soft. Pour into pots, and tie down in the usual way. This is a very economical jam.



LACE AND MESSALINE

A charming summer evening gown of Nile green satin messaline, simply but beautifully, put together, with a white lace tunic, attractively shaped as shown above. Like the satin skirt the bodice is plain, but enriched with a fichu-like arrangement of lace matching that used for tunic. Short sleeves end with a frill of lace, and a high satin girdle marks the short waist line.

CHEAP SHEETS

Take six yards of unbleached calico at 7c. a yard. Cut it in two, sew the selvedges together, and hem both ends. You will have a sheet equal in value to one bought ready-made at 26c. a yard, at the cost of 15c. a yard. Thus you save 10c. per yard, and the seam down the centre makes the sheet stronger.

HOME HINTS

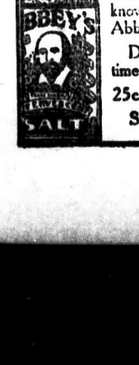
When buying a sirloin of beef avoid the end piece, for it has a larger portion of bone on the upper side, and the meat is inferior to the centre cut.

A kettle-holder to which is attached about a yard or two of tape is a most useful thing in a kitchen. Pin the tape to your belt, and you will always have at hand a holder.



QUAINT AND ARTISTIC

Frocks of this type bring to mind pictures of our great-grandmothers and when properly made and worn by a young and pretty girl are decidedly chic. The above illustration shows a gown of King's blue chiffon cloth over satin a shade lighter; the deep shaded band around bottom is made from one of the new heavy corded silks; also blue, but a shade darker than the cloth. The tiny buttons are velvet covered in same shade as foot band. A handsome Russian lace collar finishes the round neck of bodice, and a narrow ruffle of chiffon cloth, headed by blue ribbon velvet, covers the joining of skirt and bodice. Similar treatment is given sleeve ends, which finish with a frill of lace.



PASSING OF THE WINE-BIBBER IN ENGLISH SOCIETY

[T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.]

One evening, towards the close of the recent sittings of the House of Commons, I was told by my friend, Sir George Croydon Marks, that Thomas Alva Edison was in the gallery of the House of Commons, and that he would be coming down in a few moments. I need scarcely say that I gladly seized the opportunity of meeting, if only for a moment, one whom I regard as the most remarkable man of his time. I found myself talking to a man who had no resemblance to any impression either my imagination or photographs had given me. To me Mr. Edison looked like a typical western farmer. His ruddy and fresh cheeks, his plain clothes, his expression of absolute and unspoiled simplicity and modesty, all seemed to proclaim the man whose life was mainly spent in the open air and in the fields. And his speech increased this impression. It was brief, simple, modest, with a dominating sense of good humor and a gay dismissal of all compliments, or anything that suggested that he was more than a simple, plain man. One is now and then disappointed when one sees a hero in the flesh. I can say quite sincerely that, thinking highly of the great Edison before I saw him, I think more highly of him since I met him in the flesh.

I.

I have mentioned Edison's name in this article as an introduction to some observation upon the habits of busy men which are suggested by an interview he gave to the English papers. I gather that he does not drink any alcohol, that he is a great smoker, and that he is strongly of opinion that men spend too much time in sleep. And this leads me to some reminiscences of the prominent men of the present day and their habits. There used to be a greater contrast some years ago between the habits of Americans and Englishmen than there is today. When first I went to America, 30 years ago, I was inclined to believe that there were very few, if any, Americans who ever touched alcohol at all. My American friends used to laugh at this judgment as delightfully simple in its optimism, but it was a natural impression to one who took most of his meals in hotels, where one rarely, if ever, saw any alcohol on the table. I remember when, following the English method, I ordered a pint of some light wine, that my friends so often begged to be excused from joining me. Public opinion, especially in the smaller and more western towns, would have been then severe upon anybody who was seen taking liquor at his meals. In England at that epoch you would have been surprised if you saw anyone at an hotel meal who did not have a whiskey and soda or a pint of wine or a pint of beer at his side.

II

I have seen a great change in this respect in England, and especially in the House of Commons. Today the number of men in all classes of society who never touch alcohol is enormous, and is growing. One of the first to set the example was the Duke of Westminster—one of those gigantic ground landlords whose wealth is enormous. He was grandfather of the present duke, and was rather an ascetic in all his tastes. In those days I am speaking of the eighties and the seventies—it was not uncommon to find members of the House of Commons all the better for liquor after dinner. Disraeli was fond of a good glass of wine until he became too old and too delicate to touch anything but weak brandy and water. But there are records in his earlier days of his now and then winding up a debate with a good skinful of wine inside of him. There is still living a prominent man whose thick speech was recorded in the papers one morning after he had delivered an impassioned address. Disraeli delivered a speech of some hours length at a great meeting in Lancashire—of length, indeed, so portentous that some of the papers did not record it in its entirety till the next day. It was a brilliant speech in passages; notably in the passage in which he described Gladstone and his ministry as like extinct volcanoes. I have often heard that he was supplied on this occasion with an unlimited quantity of white brandy—he was really too exhausted to have got through such a portentous speech without some such assistance. Bismarck, in the same way, consumed several bottles of Moselle during some of his historic orations.

In those far-off days there were plenty of members who came to the House of Commons nearly always more or less under the influence of drink. It caused some amusement, but it did not shock people, as it would now. Gladstone belonged to the end of his days to the good old generation that loved good wine, and thought it a necessary accompaniment to any decent meal. Regularly he took his couple of glasses of champagne, and regularly, too, he ventured on the even robuster port—a heavy wine that only men of strong constitution and perfect digestion can stand, and now rather out of fashion. But then Gladstone, unlike Disraeli, who was always delicate, had a splendid physique, the digestion of an ostrich, and stern self-control. But he never concealed his love of wine—and especially of port. He used to say that if he had a hard job to get through, and if there were a bottle of wine in the room, he would be tempted to drink every drop of it; he found port such a stimulus to the activity of his brain. He never yielded to the temptation, being in his use of food and wine as sternly temperate and regardful of health as in all his other actions. Indeed, there was never a man in English public life who was such an example of that arete—to use the Greek word and in the Greek sense—which was such a regulation of all the appetites of the body as always to preserve its beauty and its health.

III.

In recent years the man who drinks too much has almost entirely disappeared from the House of Commons. Plenty of men still have their champagne every night at dinner, and now and then pay the penalty in a sharp attack of gout. But gout, which was the outward and visible sign of over-consumption of port, is not the prominent fact in public life which it used to be in the old days, when the disappearance of a prominent man for weeks from the House of Commons from gout was a periodic and universally expected occurrence. Many of the leading men in the present ministry, for example, are teetotallers. Runciman, minister of education, is a life teetotaller. John Burns has never had a drink or a smoke in his whole life. Lloyd George drinks a glass or two of wine when he is on vacation, or when he goes out to dinner, but usually, and when he is well, he never touches wine. It is the solace of hours of excessive fatigue which comes from his frightfully hard work.

The most ascetic party in the House of Commons are the Labor men. This used not to be the case in the old days. Many a man released from the drudgery—and also the health—of activity of manual labor, and transferred to the sedentary and irregular life of the office of the Trades Union official, used to let himself go, and many a fine fellow was ruined in this way. But today the Labor men can be seen in a row at table with glasses of water beside them. Keir Hardie is a teetotaller; Ramsay MacDonald, the present Labor leader, is a teetotaller; Thomas Burt, the first Labor member of the House of Commons, and still the most universally respected, is a teetotaller; and so one might go through the list.

IV.

At evening parties, where you see some of the wealthiest and most prominent men at table, you will often find a long row of glasses of water where in olden times every man would do his bottle of champagne, followed by two or three glasses of port. Even at lunch-time, in the middle of the day, men used to have their pint of wine or whiskey and soda. Nowadays most of them take Apollinaris water. This is particularly true of barristers. Barristers have, indeed, to be very careful, as so much depends upon them, and therefore take every precaution to keep their heads cool during the day. And their habits have become extraordinarily simple.

There is a little coffee-shop in Fleet Street scarcely a room in which is as big as the state room of a good Atlantic liner. It is called Grooms', and has now existed, I believe, for nearly a century. It supplies nothing whatever except tea and coffee, and those buttered buns which Englishmen love so well. A cup of coffee and a buttered bun is the lunch every day in this tiny shop of some of the most prominent and wealthy members of the bar. I have often seen Asquith there taking this simple lunch in the olden days when he was a young barrister. How changed are these ascetic times from the days, not more than 70 years ago, when the greatest judges of the English bench used to take lunch together at a wine-shop in Parliament street—still in existence—and never rise until they had each drunk a full bottle of port!

T. P.

SNAKES AS MOUSERS

It has been suggested by a French professor that every household should have its snake, instead of its cat or dog, for the purpose of keeping rats and mice away.

In view of the fact that the bubonic plague, which is now raging in Europe, and Asia, is spread by rats, and there are many billions of rats in our cities, ready to spread this pest as soon as it makes its appearance here, the suggestion is well worth consideration.

It is not new. In the days of the Romans snakes were kept by housekeepers for precisely this purpose. Since those early times, however, the household pet has been supplanted by the cat and dog, and the modern housewife, as a rule, has nothing but aversion for every species of snake, harmful or harmless.

The hostile attitude toward snakes, however, is largely due to ignorance. Thus it is commonly supposed that snakes are "slimy." As a matter of fact, they are not. Their skin is cold to the touch, but absolutely dry. It feels as if it were made of china or porcelain.

Then again, the sharp, worm-like tongue of the snake, which darts in and out at lightning speed, is harmless, although it is commonly believed to be the medium by means of which the snake ejects its venom.

Snakes which have venom communicate it by means of special teeth called fangs. Harmless snakes are not equipped with these fangs.

The principal disadvantage about a dog or a cat is that these animals are apt to carry the same disease-spreading vermin as the rats and mice they are supposed to destroy.

Both the dog and the cat frequently kill rats and mice without eating them, leaving them to decompose in invisible places. The snake never does. Every rat killed by a snake is at once swallowed. The snake is much cleaner than either of the other house pets.

The tussle between a rat and a dog is often a most harrowing sight, and the spectacle of a cat cruelly toying with a mouse which is but half alive is most pitiful. A snake, however, operates its prey without any of those disagreeable preliminaries. Reptiles make so sprinkler that readily fall a ready victim to them. The conflict is over in a minute, and the snake at once swallows its prey.

Then, again, the modern house dog or house cat is such a pampered creature that it gets lazy, and often allows rats and mice to infest a house with impunity.

There are half a dozen types of snakes particularly suitable for the purpose.

The king snake averages about three and a half feet in length. It is perhaps the best natter for homes where rats are particularly numerous, and derive its name because of its great strength and pugnacity.

Of the smaller varieties there are the chicken snake, the corn snake and the milk snake. Every one of these snakes will answer the purpose of a household pet.

THE CHANGE IN THE SPIRIT OF THE 20TH CENTURY MAN

[Sir W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L., LL. D., in Public Opinion.]

It was my fortune to grow up in an age that was most distinctly materialistic. The tide of history, the first flush of conscious conquest (as it seemed) of the powers of nature through the era of great inventions, had to a certain extent intoxicated us in Western Europe and America with the sense of apparent power to manipulate the material world according to human needs.

Face to Face With Matter.

It looked as if material nature were in the process of asserting itself decisively and of conquering the universe. We were almost all experiencing a certain tendency, some more, some less, towards a materialistic outlook on the world. Quite unconsciously the tendency affected the attitude of many who would have rejected the imputation.

As it turned out, we were only in the opening stage of the age of invention; and as knowledge and inventive power have developed, we learn more and more that the inventor does not control nature, but only enters into sympathy with it. To command was really only to obey, and to realize that the matter which we thought capable of controlling the world is really only the expression of our ignorance. The more we learn the more mere resistance, mere inert matter, recedes; and the more we find ourselves dealing with force or power in some one of the infinite variety of its manifestations. To say now that we have come face to face with matter is to express the limit of our knowledge and the measure of our ignorance.

The World's Store of Energy.

With this substitution in our thought of force for matter there has resulted a marked change in our attitude towards the world. There was no real need for any change in thought, all that formerly was needed in order to comprehend the new tendency of thought was to think clearly and to apprehend rightly the distinction between the true and the false elements in thought. Everything that was necessary stood there before us, and we had only to look at the facts squarely and honestly. We were then intoxicated with success. We proudly felt how much we had done. Now we have advanced a little farther, and thereby we learn only what a vast further expanse opens before us and around. The world, as a store of energy, which has yet to be understood in its unending variety of manifestations, now lies more open to us. We are now far more keenly conscious of the infinite amount that remains to learn than we are of what we have already done. We think of what there is to learn and to do, not of what we have achieved.

Men in the University Street.

Yet there is, in a sense, no change in the situation. Every thought can be quoted from writings printed in my childhood, alike from the scientific men and from the philosophers and from the poets. There is nothing new. Yet all is new. The change lies not in the facts around us, but in the spirit of man. We feel ourselves more immediately in the presence of God; we know that God is spirit, not matter; we have learned that it is the fool who says in his heart, "There is no God."

I may express this distinction conveniently by the terms "nineteenth century" and "twentieth." You can find all that I denote by the latter name in the nineteenth century and vice versa, but the proportions are different, and the attitude of the man in the street, especially in the street of the "Unfirst town," is not what I once knew it.

The Twentieth Century Spirit.

To set bounds to knowledge, to mark out what cannot be learned, to delimit what is inscrutable and unknowable, to say "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," was the spirit of the nineteenth century world which I entered as a student. As a student now in the twentieth century I find in every direction an unwillingness to fix bounds a determination to apprehend what has been already gained, and to wait patiently for what lies beyond.

We used to deal far more largely in negatives than even the youngest among us now would venture to do. Then we knew how to delimit the credible, how absurd it was even to dream of this new process and of that. Now we know, like the great Frenchman, that the word "impossible" has been expunged from the vocabulary of reasoning man; we set down the positive facts as our gains, and we dwell in the possession of what we have learned and the hopeful expectation of what we may learn, rather than in the consciousness that we know the ends of the world.

The Old Negations.

There are many exceptions. The musty old nineteenth century negations and assertions of impossibility still stare us in the face as we open many books on the hardest of problems, the power of God and His relation to the world. In that direction I shall not walk. The same old negations, the same unbending resolve to dwell in the material world, and to be convinced that man lives by bread alone, reigns in the realm of social law and social development.

For my own part, I have felt keenly the sufferings of the world around me and the evils by which we are surrounded. I have gone to many social physicians, and have taken part in many meetings and discussions about the cure of those evils. I hear no cure seriously discussed except the increase of wages and the increase of idle time. I hear nothing said about the right use of time, and only academic talk about the use of wages, or talk that is worse than academic. I hear no word about the right education of the voter.

If I attend a meeting to discuss the merits of possible candidates for a town council the last thing that is mentioned and it is rarely mentioned at all is that any candidate understands the principles on which a city ought to be laid out for the health and education and moral improvement of its citizens. I have come away from socialistic or municipal meetings with the stern denunciation of the Roman moralist in my mind, that when the Gods wish to curse a man they grant him his prayer. What shall we wish for, hope for, pray for? These are the things I want to learn; but about these I hear nothing.

In education one of the few measures discussed is to raise the age under which boys must do no work—the most dangerous of measures, when manipulated by the unwise, for it only increases the boys' idle time. Scotland was made by men who worked when they were boys, and who had little idle time; it was made by men who walked many miles to school, who had not a school at the nearest street corners, who feed poorly and grew up hardy and thrifty.

Learning by Degrees.

This is a phase through which the nation is passing. Some parts of the nation stand on one step in the ladder of knowledge, some on another. We are, however, learning by degrees, and I have the confident hope and faith that there will be further progress in true knowledge throughout the nation.

One thing is certain. No nation can stand permanently higher than the level of its women. On them depend the ideals and the aims of the next generation. In that lies everything for the future. True education, which implies a higher standard morally at least as much as intellectually, must be universal, and must be wisely planned.

THIRTY YEARS OF DISFIGURING ECZEMA CURED

"Ever since I was a little girl, thirty years ago, I had suffered tortures from eczema in one of its worst forms. The disease runs in my family, and mine was of a scaly and most disfiguring kind. The eczema formed in round rings, and then scales all over my face and limbs. I have been smothered from head to foot. I was born in Leamington, which is famous for its sulphur baths and pump waters, and one would think that after taking the treatment there regularly as I did, the disease would long ago have been cured, but it was not. I attended the ——— Hospital for years and years, so you will see I gave it a fair trial.

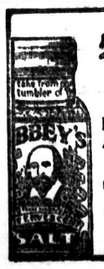


Everyone in the town knew of my case. My face was disfigured very badly. A doctor told me that I should never get rid of it. I spent pounds in doctors' bills, and I attended several hospitals but nothing did any good.

"Then one day an uncle of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I took his advice, and commenced to use the Cuticura Soap. To my astonishment an improvement at once set in, and my hair, which had been a complete mass of scales and scurf, soon began to look in splendid condition. Then I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, and this cleared my skin wonderfully. In a few weeks' time all traces of the scaly eruptions had completely disappeared. Now my skin is clear and healthy, and thanks to the Cuticura Remedies I am completely cured of eczema. All my neighbours were astounded. The Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap goes further than four cakes of cheaper soaps. It has brought happiness into my home." (Signed) Mrs. Butler, 17, Francis Rd., The Cotterride, King's Norton, Birmingham, Eng., July 26, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, but those who wish to try them without charge may do so by sending to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 82 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A., for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. skin book.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt



A wise person knows when to use Abbey's salt.

Don't you think it time to get a bottle?

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere.

82

Don't Eat All Your Salary

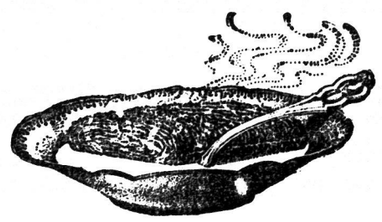
Eat the simple, nourishing, inexpensive foods and you will be the gainer in health and pocket. The "cost of living" generally means the high cost of things you do not need. The high-protein foods cost the most, are the hardest to digest and hence the least nutritious in the long run.

Cut out heavy meats and soggy pastries for awhile and eat Shredded Wheat, the ready-cooked, ready-to-serve whole wheat food which supplies all the material needed for building the perfect human body. In Shredded Wheat you have the phosphates for bone and brain, carbohydrates for heat and fat, the nitrates for building muscle, and the outer bran coat for keeping the bowels healthy and active.

Shredded Wheat is the whole wheat—the most perfect food given to man—steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest food factory in the world.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits for breakfast with milk or cream and a little fruit make a complete, nourishing meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half day's work at a cost of five or six cents. Your grocer sells them.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.



Made by

Canadian Shredded Wheat Co.

Niagara Falls, Ont. LIMITED

Start a Bank Account With Us

Today or on pay day. Deposit what you can spare every week from now on, and your New Year's, 1912, will be happier than any before. $1.00 will open an account at 3½ per cent—or you can invest $100.00 at 4% by buying our Debentures.

$2,000,000 ASSETS

Insures the safety of your money. If you already have an account, start one for your boy or girl—it will teach them how to save.

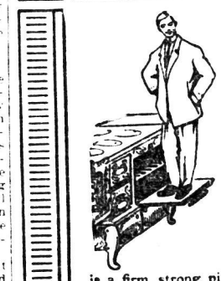
Agricultural Savings and Loan Co.

109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

3½ PER CENT. 4 PER CENT.

The Peerless Peninsular

a durable cast-iron range with modern conveniences



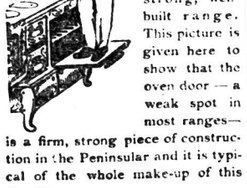
You don't want to use a range as a step-ladder—not as the ordinary thing—but you do want a strong, well-built range. This picture is given here to show that the oven door—a weak spot in most ranges—is a firm, strong piece of construction in the Peninsular and it is typical of the whole make-up of this durable range.

Some people prefer a cast-iron range but want one or two features usually found only in steel ranges.

The Peerless

is designed for just such people.

It has the perfectly-fitting doors and parts, the firm, substantial body and the cosey, homelike appearance peculiar to cast-iron ranges.



Grates Easy to Remove

At the same time it has an oven made partly of iron and partly of steel—an oven that will heat quickly and evenly all over.

It has a large oven, two inches deeper than any other range of the same size, just large enough to cook four pies at once.

It has a drop oven door, which is not usual on a cast-iron range.

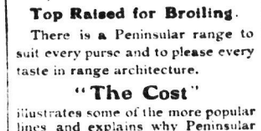
These are all things that you can see—very important things, but not more so than the things you cannot see—the interior construction, which decides whether or not your pies will burn, whether your oven will twist and bend, whether it will be perfectly tight so as to keep out dust and smoke, whether it will wear.

These unseen points you can be sure of when you buy a Peerless Peninsular, or in fact any Peninsular range.

Fifty years of building stoves—honest stoves—are behind every range that bears the name "Peninsular." That name says the materials are good—the flue arrangement is good—the oven is built to heat evenly—the range will wear.

All modern conveniences have been embodied in the Peerless, too.

It may be had with a hot water reservoir and a steel warming closet or not, as desired. The warming closet has a drop door like the oven, making it easy to pull out dishes and adding double shelf room when needed.



Top Raised for Broiling.

There is a Peninsular range to suit every purse and to please every taste in range architecture.

"The Cost"

illustrates some of the more popular lines and explains why Peninsular ranges cost less in the long run than others. Don't buy a range before reading this book. It's free.

Clare Bros. & Co.

Preston, Ont. Limited

167



Low Closet for Pots and Pans

PENINSULAR RANGES

Globe Furnishing Co., 644 Dundas Street, London.

(S)

SANTAL MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

MIDY

Sydney, where Mme. Melba has started her first operatic season in her native Australia, is one of the most musical cities in the empire. Among its famous residents was Vincent Wallace, the composer of "Maritana," an opera that for many years rivalled Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" in the affections of the music-loving multitude. Both were Irishmen, but Wallace had the greater love of adventure. Wallace went on a whaling voyage in the South Seas, and nearly lost his life in a mutiny. Later on he was captured by wild Maoris in New Zealand, and saved only by the opportune intervention of the chief's daughter.

CANADIAN "STATE RIGHTS" VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN

[By Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in the Review of Reviews.]

The states of the Canadian nation cannot do anything except such things as are essentially local and private. But Canada's national government and congress (parliament) can do absolutely anything except those few things which in terms are assigned to the Canadian states. To make this clear, Canada's constitution specifies 29 'special' subjects of legislation and government over which Canada's national government is paramount and supreme, such as the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; navigation and shipping; currency and banking; bills of exchange and promissory notes; naturalization of aliens; marriage and divorce; criminal law, etc.

These are merely examples.

But because these 29 subjects are specifically and in terms set out as belonging exclusively to the Canadian national government and congress, you must not think that other subjects not thus specifically described are denied to Canada's national government.

These specified subjects are only by way of illustration—they are set forth so that there cannot be any possibility of mistake about it. Absolutely all other objects which are not in express terms given to the states of the Canadian union are given to Canada's national government.

Pretty broad powers, you will say. "Why," said a constitutional American lawyer to me in discussing this question, "why," said he, "the socialists do not ask any more than that in their programme for nationalizing, as they term it, the American Government."

But the effort of the fathers of the Canadian constitution to make the Canadian people a nation in fact as well as in name did not stop there. For every law passed by a Canadian state (province) must be laid before the Canadian national government. And the national government can approve or disapprove that act—"disallow" it as the term of the Canadian law.

And "disallow" it how? And by whom? By the Canadian national parliament or congress? You would think so. But not at all.

Any law passed by a Canadian state can be "disallowed"—that is, vetoed and rendered null and void—by the governor-in-council, as the technical term is, that is by the premier and his cabinet. For the advice of the premier and his cabinet as a practical matter must be followed by the governor-general, who represents the crown.

It is just as if with us a state law had to be laid before the president and his cabinet to be approved or disapproved by them.

As a matter of fact, of course, the Canadian national government very seldom "disallows"—that is, vetoes—a law passed by any Canadian state. For example, out of seven or eight thousand laws passed by the provinces of Canada, only about 40, I believe, have been disallowed by the national government.

The theory seems to be developing that provincial legislation shall be approved unless it directly conflicts with a national policy of Canada as a whole or interferes with the interests of the British empire.

For example, two or three statutes of British Columbia against the Japanese were disallowed by the Canadian national government because they infringed upon the British treaty with Japan; and the consensus of the opinion of the Canadian people approved this action of the national government.

Again, as I have shown elsewhere, Manitoba passed several statutes which were in direct conflict with the Canadian national law which vitalized its contract with the Canadian syndicate after the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Time after time the national government disapproved these statutes of the province of Manitoba. Therefore these local laws of Manitoba were nullified.

In this instance, of course, Manitoba finally won her point, but not in the least by the legal effect of her local statutes. The sheer justice of Manitoba's contention on the railway question, the vast economic forces back of that contention, and, therefore, in the final analysis, the opinion of the Canadian people forced the Canadian national government on the one hand, and the Canadian Pacific syndicate on the other hand, to a settlement of this vexed question. The national government paid the Canadian Pacific syndicate to relinquish the "monopoly clause" against which Manitoba had so justly fought.

OLD TRAVELER LAMENTS THE DECAY OF ROMANCE

"I am now an old traveller, for my experience of continental cities began 66 years ago, when there were no railways between Paris and the coast, when Rome, Florence and Vienna were walled cities under reactionary rulers," writes Mr. Frederic Harrison in the Nineteenth Century.

"The only means of locomotion was by diligence, post chaises, or the ponderous hooded gig. Each department, almost each village, had its local costumes and manners; the old provincial life as described by Balzac, Hugo, Erckmann-Chatrian was in full career with its markets, fairs, dupasses and pilgrimages. The churches and cathedrals were still undefiled by the hand of the restorer, and they were full of honest worshippers.

Sixty Years Ago.

"Sixty years ago every village was a new picture, a fresh romance. Ah! the dour, picturesque fisher-folk of Calais, Dieppe, Boulogne, Havre, Honfleur, and all the ports along the coast of Picardy and Normandy. Trouville was a rude seaside camp where I saw men and women who walked from their cottages straight into the sea and tramped about the sands till they were dry; Cannes was a pretty fishing village, with a couple of villas on the hills; Nice and Mentone were old Italian towns, and Monte Carlo was an orange garden.

"What delicious picnics we had on the Liane and the Orne, then like the Cherwell and the Isis, now defiled with furnaces and chimneys belching poisonous fumes. The markets of Boulogne or Caen, Bayeux or Rouen, were glowing and moving panoramas of quaint costumes, manners and appliances such as Prout and Turner loved to paint, and Betanger to sing of. We, of those unsophisticated days, saw foreign parts as Byron saw them, or Helps, or young Ruskin, as Sterne and Goldsmith, Thackeray and Hawthorne, and Landor, once knew them, in their warm glow and infinite variety of color and form.

"The glow, the variety, the local color, are all gone! Railroads, factories, steam, electricity, the press, the density of population, the growth of cities, the change from rural to urban life, the closing up of the earth, the crowding out of clear and open spaces, the assimilation of European peoples to a common type, a commonplace type, have taken the charm and the freshness out of foreign travel. We are told now, if we want a change of scene in a holiday, we should 'try Uganda,' gallop round the globe in 60 days, or risk our lives in an airship or an aeroplane.

"When I first tramped the Alps in 1851, we passed through Belgium, visited Cologne and the Rhine cities, flung away a crown at the gambling casino of Baden-Baden, drove through the Black Forest, crossed the mountain chains of the Oberland and the Pennines, descended into the Lombard valleys and round Mont Blanc, back to Geneva, and thence over the Jura into Burgundy. These six countries had different languages, coinage, laws, habits, costumes, and religions. It was a perpetual joy to find new ways and scenes in each, and a general air of peace and good-fellowship.

Europe Standardized.

"Both the peace and the contrasts have now ceased. Men of different nations keep to their own countrymen.

"Europe has been standardized—brought to one dull conventional pattern—and that, although each nation is watching the others as showmen watch their performing lions and tigers. We are all made to look as much alike and to live as much alike one another as if we came out of the same family, and all the while we suspect the foreign man as a possible enemy or rogue."

IDEAL BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

(Ivanhoe, in Winnipeg Telegram.)

Several persons have asked me at various times to advise them regarding the choice of books for their children. I have always intended to draw up a list of worthy books, but never seemed to muster up the courage. It is no light task to survey the literature which has accumulated so rapidly in recent years for the instruction and delectation of our boys and girls. When I was a boy I depended upon a Sunday school library for much of my mental pabulum, and the books could easily be counted. But today they are as the sands on the seashore for multitude. An Englishman whom I met in the old land this summer has collected 1,500 volumes of the more old-fashioned specimens, but he does not pretend to keep up with the procession, for every Christmas season witnesses the advant of several thousand new attempts at pleasing the children. How to select the best books for your young hopeful is therefore becoming a difficult question for intelligent parents.

On my way home from England I met a wise man in Toronto, a gentleman in the book purchasing business, and consequently a citizen of the republic of letters. In the course of a very pleasant conversation he chanced to touch upon the subject of what books a child ought to read. He informed me that he had guided the reading of his little girl, a child eleven years of age, and ran over the names of some of the books that she had read. I implored him to make out a list, so that I might have it to help me out in facing my own paternal obligations, and also that I might have the pleasure of passing it on for the guidance of parents who read the Winnipeg Telegram. My Toronto friend acceded to my request, and I am delighted to publish his list. My only comment on the books selected is one of unqualified approval. Happy is the city which boasts such judicious fathers and such well-read children. I am polite enough to imagine that there may be other children in the eastern city of churches and colleges who have read thus wisely, but I doubt it.

Longfellow—
- Evangeline.
- Miles Standish.

Poe—
- The Gold-Bug.

Scott—
- Lady of the Lake.
- The Talisman.

Andersen—
- Fairy Tales.

Grimm—
- Fairy Tales.

Carrol—
- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
- The Hunting of the Snark.
- Through the Looking-Glass.

Lang—
- Red Book of Heroes.

Tappan—
- In the Days of Queen Victoria.

Fletcher and Kipling—
- History of England.

Shakespeare—
- Merry Wives of Windsor.

London—
- Call of the Wild.
- White Fang.

Addison—
- Sir Roger de Coverley.

Alcott—
- Six Titles.

Swift—
- Gulliver's Travels.

Hugher—
- Tom Brown.

Anstey—
- Vice-Versa.

Major—
- The Little King.

Pierson—
- Among the Forest People.

Wright—
- Dogtown.

Cooper—
- The Pathfinder.
- The Prairie.
- The Pioneers.
- The Last of the Mohicans.
- The Deerslayer.

Kipling—
- Puck of Pook's Hill.
- Jungle Book.
- Rewards and Fairies.
- Just So Stories.

Stevenson—
- Treasure Island.
- Child's Garden of Verse.

Dickens—
- David Copperfield.
- Christmas Carol.
- Cricket on the Hearth.

Ollivant—
- Owd Bob.
- Red Coat Captain.
- The Gentleman.

Irving—
- The Sketch Book.

Church—
- Story of the Odyssey.

De Foe—
- Robinson Crusoe.

Hawthorne—
- Grandfather's Chair.
- Tanglewood Tales.
- Wonder Book.

Kingsley—
- Water-Babies.
- Hereward the Wake.
- Heroes.

Wyss—
- Swiss Family Robinson.
- The Story of Bayard.

Yonge—
- Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe.
- The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.
- The Prince and the Page.
- The Lances of Lynnwood.

Wells—
- The Story of Betty.

Molesworth—
- Grandfather Dear.
- Tapestry Room.
- The Cuckoo Clock.
- Carrots.

Eugene Field—
- Poems.

—IVANHOE.

A SPOILED DRESS

Important Decision in Favor of Foot Passengers.

In Westminster county court, London, Eng., the other day, Mrs. Louisa Sandell, residing in Gipsy-road, Norwood, claimed damages for a spoiled dress from Messrs. McMahon, Ltd., of Hainsworth, Middlesex, due to the alleged negligence of one of the defendant's servants.

The plaintiff's case of that on June 21st last she was walking along Pall Mall, when a man employed by the defendants emerged from the premises of the Automobile Club with a vessel which contained kitchen refuse. A quantity of the liquid splashed out of the vessel, and falling upon the plaintiff's dress, completely ruined it.

In reply to Mr. Merton (for the defence), plaintiff denied that she was gazing at the coronation decorations at the time that the incident occurred, and also that the workmen warned pedestrians by stating, "Please look out."

Judge Woodfall said, in his opinion, the action was undefended. It did not matter whether the workman called out or not; his duty was to see that the refuse was taken away properly, waiting, if necessary, for persons to pass, without running the risk of sustaining damage. There would be judgment for the plaintiff for £2 10s. and costs.

ABOLISHING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Proposals have been made to postal authorities in Europe that postage stamps be done away with, which, in part, No one who knows what the mail traffic of a large commercial concern is will wonder at the dissatisfaction with the present system. The entire time of one clerk frequently is required, and in some concerns several persons are employed in placing the little oblongs of gummed paper on envelopes and packages. An experiment already has been tried in Bavaria of postmarking large consignments at the postoffice, the operation being carried out by machinery, and no stamps being used. In this way an enormous expense for printing, cutting and posting paper stamps has been avoided and no affixing of stamps has been necessary. But it is suggested that this method is crude, and that something yet more saving of time and labor might be devised. A meter, resembling a gas or water meter, could be attached to each large commercial house, and the mailing matter could be passed through it. The registry of the amount would be automatic, and the postal authorities could read the meter once a month and collect the amount due them. Different meters could be had for first, second and third class matter. Certainly some such method as this seems far more consistent with the spirit of the age than our present laborious and time-honored way of doing. We have, of course, provisions for avoiding the stamp nuisance for some matter, but probably they could be extended and bettered.—Chicago Tribune.

Buy PURITY— the high-class flour

and do your duty to your cooking-ability

WITHOUT a high-class flour like PURITY you cannot do your duty to your cooking-ability.

A cheaper, weaker, ordinary flour cramps and puts a limit on your efficiency.

On the other hand, PURITY FLOUR broadens your scope; provides you with unlimited opportunities to do ample justice to the cooking-ability of which you are so rightly proud.

PURITY FLOUR responds nobly to the skill of the cook. It yields the daintiest and most delicate cakes. And pies so creamy, so delicious, your husband will vote you a wonder.



And such golden-brown biscuits, such griddle cakes, such buns, and such bread you have never before succeeded in making, no matter how earnestly you've tried.

And the reason is not hard to discover. PURITY FLOUR *consists exclusively* of the *high-grade portions* of the *best Western hard wheat berries*.

Unlike ordinary flour, PURITY FLOUR contains no low-grade portions, nor is it weakened by mixing soft wheat flour with it.

PURITY FLOUR will cost you slightly more, because it costs us more to make. But it's worth the difference.

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Reminder: Because of the *extra* strength and *extra* quality of PURITY FLOUR it requires *more* shortening when making pastry and *more* water when making bread.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.

Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, Phone 795, Care of Central Storage and Exchange Company, 334-336 Clarence Street.

Teacher Cured of Barber's Itch

TELLS OF CURES AMONG HIS PUPILS THAT WERE REMARKABLE.

RAW, INFLAMED, ITCHING SKIN IS SOOTHED AND HEALED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Barber's itch is a form of Ringworm, which, when once started, is most annoying and unsightly, and most difficult to cure. Barbers often refuse to shave anyone having this disease, for fear of passing it on to other customers.

But you can cure Barber's Itch and keep the skin wonderfully soft and healthy by applying Dr. Chase's Ointment. Just read what this teacher has to say about the healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Chas. C. Poirier, Upper Caraquet, N. B., writes: "Two years ago while teaching at Shippegan I caught Barber's Itch. A friend told me Dr. Chase's Ointment would cure me, as it had him. When I went for a box I thought it dear, but when I found how good it was I thought it cheap.

"Not only was I cured by that single box, but it also cured two of my pupils, and this too quickly to be believed. One of them, a girl, had a running sore on the chin, which the doctor had tried in vain to cure. The other had a sore on the ear; water running out of it all the time. I can certify to the cure of these cases."

Wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with postive assurance that the results will be entirely satisfactory. The soothing, healing power of this great ointment is truly wonderful. 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



A Delicious Seasoning

HOLBROOKS

GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE

Just one dash of Holbrooks—that is the whole secret.

Imported Absolutely!

NERVOUS DEBILITY

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

☞ NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS

Peter E. Summers relates his experience: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indiscretion and excesses in youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Nimbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, but received little benefit. I was induced to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the NEW METHOD TREATMENT and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and continue to do so.


BEFORE TREATMENT


AFTER TREATMENT

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to Men.

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

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Napoleon's Invasion Of England

[Rev. T. B. Gregory, in the New York American.]

One hundred and seven years ago—October 5, 1804—Boulogne, France, was the scene of an extraordinary martial array. Napoleon had assembled there one hundred and sixty thousand of his finest soldiers and ten thousand horses and a flotilla of thirteen hundred vessels and seventeen thousand sailors for the purpose of invading England. At least, that was what he had given out, and that was what the people of England were looking for.

The excitement across the Channel was intense. The coasts of Sussex were lined with martello towers and lines of defense, and pretty nearly half the adult male population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps, prepared at a moment's notice to meet the oncoming of the Man of Destiny.

But the Man of Destiny did not come. The 5th of October, the day set for the crossing, came and passed away and the mighty armament was still in the harbor of Boulogne. The whole thing, tremendous as were its proportions, was but a flash in the pan.

Was it intended for that? Was the mighty preparation nothing more than a great big bluff on the part of Napoleon?

To this day the question is still being debated. Bourrienne in his Memoirs, tells us that Napoleon never really intended to invade England, says that Napoleon told him so in plain words; while, on the other hand, Las Casas assures us that the Emperor was in dead earnest regarding the invasion. According to Las Casas, he was enthusiastic on the subject, speaking with great animation of one pitched battle which would have decided the whole thing and made him master of England in as complete a sense as William the Conqueror was after the battle of Hastings.

It will probably always be impossible to say with certainty whether Napoleon really intended to attempt the landing of an army upon the shores of England. Bourrienne was a notorious prevaricator, and the chances are that Las Casas was right. At any rate, the preparations were extraordinarily complete and it would look as though they were meant for more than an empty threat.

The imagination loves to dwell upon the question: What would have happened had the French, commanded by Napoleon, succeeded in landing upon the soil of England? Would they have succeeded? Would the Corsican adventurer have been as lucky as the Norman soldier of fortune had been seven centuries before.

We can only guess—but the chances are that had Napoleon invaded England his star would have gone down several years before 1815. His flotilla would have been destroyed and, despite some probable initial successes, his hundred and sixty thousand soldier would have been annihilated to a man by the enraged people of England.

Though Robert Markley, of Columbus, O., tried to commit suicide four times within 24 hours lately, he is still alive and well. He turned a revolver on himself, fired twice, but missed. Then he was hurried off to prison, where he tied his socks together and tried to hang himself. The turnkey frustrated him, but during the night Markley tried to hang himself again, this time with a rope made of the lining of his coat. He was unsuccessful, however, and he was then placed in a padded cell. A close watch was kept on him, but while the guard was not looking, Markley tore up his trousers and made a rope. He was discovered strangling, but was cut down in time to save his life.

QUALITY IN SUGARS

All Sugars do not look alike, if placed alongside each other. Every Grocer knows this. We want the Consumer to know it. Insist on having

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

You will not only have a good Sugar, but the best on the market. The clear white color proves the superiority of **"Redpath"** Sugar.

When buying Loaf sugar ask for REDPATH PARIS LUMPS in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Established in 1854 by John Redpath



An Innovation in Oil Heaters

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, with its drums enameled in turquoise, is an ornament to any room, whether in the country or city home.

No home is quite complete without a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a necessity in the fall and spring, when it is too warm to start the regular heating apparatus, and too cool to be without heat. In the midst of winter it is often convenient as an auxiliary heater, as there are always some cold corners in a house.

The enameled heater always presents a nice appearance, as the enamel will not tarnish or burn off. It is not an "enamel paint," but it is the same as the enamel of your cooking utensils.

The Perfection is the most reliable and convenient portable heating device you can find. An automatically-locking flame spreader prevents turning the wick high enough to smoke.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Dealers everywhere. Ask yours to show you the Perfection Heater enameled; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NEW STYLE LABEL

NEVER ANY FAILURE OR DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

IS USED.

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

MADE IN CANADA

Bitter Attack On "the Idle Rich" By Bradley Martin's Brother

[R. E. M., in T. P.'s Weekly.]

It is a very long time since I read through a book which caused me such pangs of disgust, painful emotion, and, again, pity, as did "The Passing of the Idle Rich," by Frederick Townsend Martin (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s net). It is not a dull tome of economical statistics, neither is it the rambuoyant outburst of an excited person with a grievance. Mr. Martin has his grievance, but it is not one of resentment against others. He burns with a fierce resentment against himself and his class. For quite frankly he tells us that he himself is one of the "Idle Rich," a brother of the American millionaire, Bradley Martin. He does not rant, neither does he lose his head, but page by page, in the most lucid style conceivable, he piles up evidence against the wantonness of modern wealth in the great country of which he is a citizen. One almost weeps for him, sitting middle-aged and alone, directing his attacks against the evil which has spoiled his life and is spoiling the lives of thousands around him, and fearing all the time that the book will fail to reach the people for whom it is written. One loves the writer for his whole-heartedness, one respects his opinions for their soundness.

The Beginning of the Trouble.

"Less than half a century ago the aristocracy of America worked with its hands, labored in its broad fields, ate its bread in the sweat of its brow. The cities were small and inconsequential, and the laws of hospitality far overbalanced the traditions of class. Here and there was wealth, but wealth was shackled to the wheels of Opportunity." Such was the state of affairs in the time of the pioneers of American society. It is not difficult to see how the dread canker took root. A new country, with semi-developed resources, offered the more capable among the community unlimited scope for operation. Fortunes were made, many and great, and wealth was at first respected as being an accurate index to its owner's capabilities. But wealthy fathers died, and their fortunes went to their sons. What need for the sons to work? Was not life a thing to be enjoyed by the fortunate? "It was the magic of gold; it was the poison of idle wealth. It came at first like a little spot on the body of a man. Quickly it spread from limb to limb, and part to part, until in the fullness of time it was a leprosy, following the body of society almost from head to foot. It was the curse of gold, no more, no less—the same condition that laid in the dust the glory of Athens, that boiled to ruin the splendor of Rome, that brought upon Bourbon France the terror of the revolution."

The Effects of the Disease.

Then comes the disgusting account of the excesses to which these vapid idlers go. Story after story is told in monotonous succession, but the very monotony of it gives it its desired effect. We pass on to the next chapter with an after-taste in the mouth that lingers on to the end of the book. I will not quote any of these stories—how monkeys are ministered to by a dozen human beings at the cost of some thousand dollars yearly, how extraordinary dinners are given costing anything from twenty to fifty thousand dollars—we have heard of such things, and they are all to be found in Mr. Martin's book. This only creates the mise-en-scene; I want to get deeper, to the bottom of the plot. What common-sense, industrial community could be spectator of such depravity, such indolent debauchery, as this, without sickening at the sight? America sickened—America's deification of wealth turned to an implacable hatred. Its feelings were voiced in President Roogevelt's memorable and pointed words: "The willfully idle man, like the willfully barren woman, has no place in a sane, healthy, vigorous community."

The Bursting of the Storm.

With this revolution of opinion broke a storm of such proportions that it has not yet ceased though it has done the best part of its work, and will not cease until it has utterly and finally wiped out the thing which has brought degradation upon America. "Never before in the history of the world has there been anything analogous to the campaign of the American muck-rakers. The progressive forces of French society raged at the monarchy and the church before the French Revolution. But their propaganda took 50 years to gain power and 50 years to accomplish its purpose. The work of destruction here seemed to be done in a night. The pillars of society tumbled. From official statements of the President of the United States down to the output of $10-a-week hack writers, our publications teemed with the products of the popular trade of exposure. Great commercial and industrial institutions were analyzed. National and municipal governments were dissected. Universities and churches did not escape the busy seeker for sin."

The Awakening of Society.

How the eyes of these poor victims of a cruelly indulgent fate were opened! They rushed to explore the workings of the mighty machine whose mission was to rend them. They saw, they were amazed. Some shrank away in fear, others went so far as to add fuel to keep it working. One and all were impressed and many learned the unwisdom of their ways; but not all, for there are some among us who can never learn until it is too late, and some not even then. I believe from what I hear that the author of the book is himself a millionaire; anyhow, he classes himself with the sect which, in the light of a new understanding, he would destroy. This is his fearful indictment of the methods of the culture of the growth: "It is watered with the bloody sweat of labor and the salt tears of bitter poverty and suffering, and is fertilized with the dead bodies of men and women outworn in the grim battle of life. Tended and watched it is by a foul horde of underlings, hired judges in the law, panders in politics, prostitutes in the pulpit, lick-spittles in college chancelleries, Judases in the press, blackmailers in business, and miserable, time-serving parasites, clinging like filthy leeches upon the administrative bodies of the nation."

Where They Are To Be Pitied.

There is another side to the question—the consideration of the temptations of the "Idle Rich." It is easy for us to damn them for their follies and excesses, but should we have behaved any better in their position? I doubt it. It is not the fault of individuals, nor is it a matter that can be righted by individuals. The fault is a national and administrative one and the righting must be done by the community at large. These poor hunters after pleasure hunt because it is a disease—not because they ever hope to find pleasure. They do not know what pleasure is, and in their inmost hearts they know they do not know. "Poverty is a bitter thing," said Theodore Roosevelt once, "but it is not as bitter as the existence of restless vacuity, and physical, moral and intellectual flabbiness to which those doom themselves who elect to spend all their years in the vainest of all pursuits, the pursuit of mere pleasure, as a sufficient end in itself." In other words, the "Idle Rich" are futile, as Martin carries on the theme: "I cannot find it in my heart to condemn as strongly as I should the lapses of the Idle Rich from the paths of virtue, for I know exactly how it is. It is futile. It is empty. It is a restriction of freedom. It is a chain about your neck. I regard futility as the real Nemesis of society. It turns our lives to nothing; it makes of our fairest garden a desert; it robs us, in our very cradles, of our lives, our liberties, and our happiness."

The Dawn of Better Things.

All this dismalness is not too pleasing to the reader, but we get a ray of hope at the end. The moon of wanton foolishness is waning, and in proportion as it grows fainter so does the light over the hills in the east, the dawning light of the sun, of a sensible understanding, grow brighter. Today many of the sons of the wealthiest are starting to climb the ladder of life from the bottom rung, working at infinitesimal salaries, just to learn to be men, and not glittering, worthless excrescences on the face of the earth. "Give us time," concludes Mr. Martin, "and we shall solve the problems of the age. The makers of America today are, almost without exception, men who have made themselves. That is an American tradition that we shall carry on through the ages. I cannot help but hope, even against the evidence of my own eyes and ears, that this plutocracy which today threatens the very life of the nation can be passed into American history without an epoch-making revolution. Only we of the wealthy class have many things to learn, and we must learn them faithfully, sitting at the feet of the historians."—R. E. M., in T. P.'s Weekly.

CLIFF DWELLERS NOT VERY ANCIENT ACCORDING TO LATE INVESTIGATIONS

Ruins Indicate That Faces of Precipices Were Inhabited Because of Convenience, More Than Through Fear of Enemies.

A preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution has been made by Jesse Walter Fewkes, who was sent by the Bureau of American Ethnology to examine the prehistoric ruins in the national reserve created in Northern Arizona under the name of the Navajo National monument. Dr. Fewkes makes these recommendations:

That one of the largest two cliff dwellings in the Navajo National Monument, either Betatakin or Kitsiel, be excavated, repaired and preserved as "type ruin" to illustrate the prehistoric culture of the aborigines of this section of Arizona.

That this work be supplemented by excavation and repair of Inscription House, an ancient cliff dwelling in West Canyon.

That one or more of the ruins in West Canyon be added to the Navajo National Monument and be permanently protected by the Government.

"The Navajo National Monument," writes Dr. Fewkes, "contains two kinds of ruins, cliff dwellings and pueblos. Most of the latter are situated on promontories or on low hills. The architecture of the cliff dwellings is characteristic, their walls being constructed of stone or adobe built against the vertical faces of the cliff. The masonry of these northern ruins is rude, resembling that of modern Walpi. The component stones are neither dressed nor smoothed, but the walls are sometimes plastered. There is great similarity in architecture.

"Naturally, the questions one asks in regard to these ruins are: Why did inhabitants build these cliffs? When were these dwellings inhabited and deserted?

"It is commonly believed that the caves were chosen for habitations because they could be better defended than villages in the open. This is a good answer to the first question, so far as it goes, although somewhat imperfect.

"The ancients chose this region for their homes on account of the constant water supply in the creek and the patches of land in the valley that could be cultivated. This was a desirable place for their farms. Had there been no caves in the cliffs they would probably have built habitations in the open plain below.

"They may have been harassed by marauders, but it must be borne in mind that their enemies did not come in great numbers at any one time. Defense was not the primary motive that led the sedentary people of this canyon to utilize the cabins for shelter.

"Again, the inroads of enemies never led to the abandonment of these great cliff houses, if we can impute valor in any appreciable degree to the inhabitants. Fancy, for instance, the difficulty, or rather improbability, of a number of nomadic warriors great enough to drive out the population of Kitsiel, making their way up Cataract Canyon and besieging the pueblo. Such an approach would have been impossible.

"Marauders might have raided the Kitsiel cornfields, but they could not have dislodged the inhabitants. Even if they had succeeded in capturing one house but little would have been gained, as it was a custom of the Pueblos to keep enough food in store to last more than a year. In this connection the question is pertinent, While hostiles were besieging Kitsiel, how could they subsist for any length of time?

"Only with the utmost difficulty, even with the aid of ropes of ladders, can one now gain access to some of these ruins. How could marauding parties have entered them if the inhabitants were hostile? The cliff dwelling were constructed partly for defense, but mainly for the shelter afforded by the overhanging cliff, and the cause of their desertion was not due so much to predatory enemies as failure of crops or the disappearance of the water supply.

"These ruins are not of great antiquity; some of the evidence indicates that they are of a later time. Features in their architecture show resemblances derived from other regions.

"The Navajos ascribe the building to ancient people, and say that the ruined houses existed before their own advent in the country, but this was not necessarily long ago. Such evidence as has been gathered supports Hopi legends that the inhabitants were ancient Hopi, belonging to the Flute, Horn and Snake families.

"There is no evidence that cliff house architecture developed in these canyons, and rude structures older than these have been found in this region. Wherever the builders of these structures were they brought their craft with them. The adoption of the deflector in the rectangular ceremonial rooms, called kihus, implies the derivation of these rooms from circular knives, and all indications are that the ancient inhabitants came from higher up San Juan River.

"Many of the ruins in Canyon de Chelly, situated east of Laguna Creek, show marked evidence of being modern, and they in turn are not so old as those of the Mesa Verde. If the ruins become older as we go up the river the conclusion is logical that the migration of the San Juan culture was down the river from east to west rather than in the opposite direction.

"The scanty traditions known to the author support the belief in a migration from east to west, although there were exceptional instances of clan movements in the opposite direction. The general trend of migration would indicate that the ancestral home of the Snake and Flute people was in Colorado and New Mexico.

"It is evident from the facts here recorded that the ruins of the Navajo National Monument contain most important, most characteristic and well-preserved buildings, and that the problems they present are of a nature to arouse great interest in them. Having suffered comparatively little from vandalism, these are among the best preserved monuments of the cliff dwellers' culture in our Southwest, and if properly excavated and repaired they would preserve most valuable data for the future student of prehistoric man in North America. It is not necessary to preserve all of the ruins within this area, but it would be well to explore the region and to locate the sites of the ruins that it contains."

The World In 50 Years Three Future Certainties

(Dr. W. H. Fitchett (Australia) in Public Opinion.)

"Never prophesy unless you know," is a very wise aphorism, and certainly in the present brief paper the writer does not propose to talk in prophetic accents. But though human eyes with their limited vision can only see the ripples on the great ocean of time, yet a ripple may be an index to the Gulf Stream. The trend and direction of the great tides—which themselves are in rhythm with the planets—may be guessed from the ripples.

The Optimistic Note.

It is very noteworthy that not a divine but a layman strikes the most courageously optimistic note at the present moment. The rector's desk at St. Andrew's rings with more cheerful accents than most Christian pulpits.

"Momentary shadows," said Lord Rosebery, "are born of a too limited view of things. A wise man may find the clouds lying about him for a moment, but he will raise his eyes to the hills and remember the eternities."

If we assess the centuries we shall find the world is better and happier at the end of each than it was at the beginning. There is visible in the history of the world as Lord Rosebery looks back upon it "a constant movement for the better." All this is perfectly true. Time refutes the pessimists.

Wordsworth's Mistake.

Everyone remembers Wordsworth's sonnet,

"Milton, thou shouldst be living with us at this hour;
England hath need of thee, she is a fen
Of stagnant waters."

Wordsworth was one of the sanest of poets, and yet how time has wrecked this particular bit of his poetry. "A fen of stagnant waters"; could anything be more absurd as a description of England today? Strange new ferments, no doubt, are stirring in the national blood; but they are ferments making for health, not disease.

Revolt Against Armed Peace.

If we may judge the tide from the ripples, some things become reasonably certain. There will, in the near future, be a revolt, both of the reason and the conscience of the civilized world, from the state of armed peace which at present prevails, with its ever-multiplying fleets of Dreadnoughts and its universal training for war. The appliances for war have grown to such a scale that war itself will be recognized as impossible, and the arbitrament of reason will take the place of the clash of fleets and armies.

There must be, next, a steady ascent in the conditions of life for the working class of every type. Two forces join to make this certain. One is the visible growth of class-consciousness among the worker themselves. The sense of a community of interests is running through them like a flame, and it will fuse them like a flame. And since they are, by count of head, the biggest section of the community, and under a democratic system of government a count of heads is the final logic, it is certain that the whole trend of future legislation will go in the direction of a vast improvement in the social condition of the working classes.

Victory of Christian Ideas.

A second force working in the same direction, and profoundly influencing every class of the community, is what may be called the new Christianized conscience which is visibly acquiring authority. Christianity is touching with its strange yet gracious forces the moral sense of the world. It is making cruelty, injustice, and oppression intolerable. The spectacle of the inequalities of human life disquiets it; the mere existence of suffering is felt to be a resistless challenge; and the new Christian conscience stirring in the nation as to these things is a guarantee of social advance in every form.

The average Christian pulpit, curiously enough, is apparently unconscious of the amazing victory which Christian ideas have won, and are winning, in this realm. Some forces at the present moment seem to arrest advance in the organized churches. The churches themselves lack leaders of striking personality; the higher criticism has not reached any certain conclusion of its own, but it has helped to smite with a note of uncertainty—and, therefore, of weakness—the average pulpit. But any pessimism as to the future of Christianity is contradicted by the whole trend of civilization, and by the silent and universal authority which Christian ideals are establishing over human life.

Science and Religion.

Science, again, in a degree — and in forms which are not adequately recognized — is coming into rhythm with religion. Not Tyndale resolving all the phenomena of life into terms of matter, but Huxley declaring that "the one certainty of science is the existence of a mental world," is the true interpreter of the wiser thought of the schools. The proof of the new friendship betwixt science and religion is not to be found simply in such personal incidents as Lord Kelvin's emphatic declaration of the belief in God, or in the spectacle of Sir Oliver Lodge writing a religious catechism for the instruction of parents and teachers. It is revealed in the fact that the new science makes any materialistic reading of the universe impossible. Matter itself is resolved into terms of force.

The Pleiades in the Atom

A generation ago science was busy amongst the immensities; it was pushing back the horizons of the universe; and, as it deciphered what may be called the mathematics of the heavens, beneath the height, the splendor, the ordered and illimitable magnificence thus revealed, man seemed to shrink, and Christianity—which has the greatness of man as its central truth—threatened to become incredible. How remote God seemed, sitting behind His stars! But the new science today finds greatness not in the infinite, but in the infinitesimal. It discovers the Pleiades in every atom. The dust of the earth is as rich in stars as the azure of the heavens. There is a physical eternity packed into a speck of radium.

God in a word—this is the new message of science—reveals Himself in the minute in a word as gloriously as He does in the vast. And if, as science now shows, God can hide such splendors of force in an atom, this gives us, on the authority of science, a new justification to what may be called the scale of spiritual values which Christianity teaches. Bulk is an irrelevance. If God can hide a physical eternity in a speck of uranium, it is credible that He must intend a better kind of immortality for the human mind that can unlock the puzzle of the speck of uranium, and count its rushing particles.

Certainties of the Future.

The certainties of the future, in the judgment of the present writer, are (1) a revolt of the world's common sense against the present system of international politics, with their intolerable burden of fleets and armies; (2) an immense advance in the social condition of the working classes, due to the new political force these classes will derive from cohesion betwixt themselves; and due, in an even higher degree, to the new authority of Christian ideals amongst all classes; and (3) a new authority which Christian faith will take, largely as the result of science, which, like Kepler, will learn "to think God's thoughts after Him." But this new authority of religion may express itself in terms which, at first, the churches may not recognize.

HOW JOAQUIN MILLER RECEIVED HIS FRIEND

[By George Wharton James.]

Who else but a natural man, with a childlike mind, would have treated me as Joaquin Miller one morning when he had invited me to spend the day with him? I determined to make a full day of it, so took one of the early trains and with my camera slung over my back arrived at "The Heights" soon after sunrise. As I walked up the steps I found him still in bed, but hard at work, writing. Before I had time to greet him, he burst forth in a gruff and harsh salute: "What do you mean by coming and bothering me at this early hour of the morning?" The desire to write seizes me seldom enough, and when it does, I don't want to be bothered by anyone coming to see me. Go into the garden!"

Now many people would have been offended at a salutation like this, but I knew Joaquin too well to be such a fool. He simply meant what he said and no more. His whole nature was absorbed in giving expression to some thought that interested him, and I came as a disturbing presence. He did not greet me and said so emphatically; therefore I withdrew without a word to enjoy the delights of the garden.

But while I was enjoying myself, little by little there had seemed into Joaquin's preoccupied brain the thought that, perhaps he had been discourteous to me. The moment he saw this, with an intenseness, fervor and simplicity as of a little child, he jumped out of bed, regardless of the fact that he wore nothing but pajamas, rushed into the garden, rapidly and silently picked a most beautiful boquet, and then, stalking up to me where I sat eyeing him with unaffected amusement he said: "If you can read what the flowers say, you will see that I am sorry for not having greeted you more hospitably this morning. I love you and am glad to see you, but I am very busy and want to work out what I have in mind. Excuse me for a little while." During this speech, that calm, blue eye of his looked at me with tremulous intenseness of simple trust and affection that brought tears into my eyes, and I thought then, as I have thought many times since, how little people understand this great, big, simple-hearted, bewhiskered boy. There was no more thought of effect in this action than there is in the simplest doings of a child. He had yielded to the generous impulse that struck him, without any more thought of incongruity or ludicrousness than that displayed by a little child who rushes into a crowded reception room in its night-dress, to kiss papa and mamma good-night!

TOLD HER TO REST BUT SHE COULDN'T

BUT MRS. CHEFF FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Suffered From Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Other Symptoms of Diseased Kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her Strong and Healthy.

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Oct. 20.—(Special)—One more of the tired, pain-wrecked women of Canada has found relief and new life in Dodd's Kidney's Pills. She is Mrs. Jos. Cheff, of this place, and she never tires of telling her neighbors of her wonderful cure or singing the praises of the good old remedy that brought it about.

"I suffered from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Violent Headaches and Palpitation of the Heart," Mrs. Cheff states. "My back ached. I was always tired and nervous and I had weak spells. My doctor told me to just rest, but that was just what I couldn't do, till reading of the cures of others led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"From the first dose they helped me. I soon left my bed and started to do my ordinary housework.

"Then I took in all twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidneys Pills and now my health is excellent. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Thousand of Canadian women will tell you that Dodd's Kidneys Pills are the sure relief for suffering women.

ELECTRICITY-FED PUPILS

In Stockholm the public school officials have been trying a series of interesting experiments in the use of electricity as a factor in human development. These experiments were suggested by the fact that it is possible to force the growth of certain vegetables by means of currents of electricity distributed from powerful dynamos. If vegetable growth can be stimulated and increased by electric influence, why not the human organism in its more susceptible period?

In one of the public schools of Stockholm two groups of children were selected, each group containing 25 pupils, all of them as nearly alike as possible in health, size, weight and mentality. These groups were placed in separate rooms, in which the physical conditions were the same. In one room the ordinary routine was observed, in the other the pupils were exposed to the influence of electric currents.

This experiment has continued for several years and recently a comparative test of the opposing groups was made. According to the report of the officials the children who were subjected to the electric influence exhibited a remarkable superiority over the other group, a superiority that was shown in growth, in weight, in health and in mental ability.

There are skeptics in Stockholm, however, who refuse to accept this experiment seriously, and so the school officials have determined to order further tests. That these tests will be thorough and exact, the high character of the Swedish educators gives full assurance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

JAPANESE DENTISTRY

Japanese native dentists conduct their business in a manner which would undoubtedly cause any European practitioner to open his eyes in amazement. The victim is seated on the ground, the dentist bends over him, and forces his left hand between the patient's jaws, in such a manner that the mouth cannot be closed. Then he grasps the doomed tooth between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and with one deft wrench removes it and throws it upon the ground. So great is the skill of these native dentists that many of them are able to remove six or seven teeth per minute. Indeed, their skill is hardly to be wondered at, when one considers the course of preparatory training they are obliged to undergo. A number of holes are bored in a stout plank, and this is fixed firmly to the ground. In the holes are driven wooden pegs, and the would-be dentist has to extract them with his fingers without dislodging the board. This process is repeated with a board of pine wood, and finally with one of oak, and it is only when he has succeeded in extracting the pegs from the oak plank that the Japanese considers himself qualified to practice upon his fellow-men.

German patriotism, as understood by the traders, has manifested itself in a list of prescriptions distributed through the empire. One of them reads: "Never forget when you buy a foreign article that your country is the poorer." Education may in time achieve this substitute for a tariff in America.



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The proof of a sweater coat is in the wearing!

To the most critical eye, a Pen-Angle Sweater Coat excels any other kind in the evident care with which it was so beautifully knit and finished. The trying-on test shows it has the stylish look and snug, smooth fit you demand of your outdoor apparel. Examination of the material reveals the superfine quality of the wool yarn that makes it so fleecy, light and warm. But neither of these three superficial tests can prove how worthy these knit garments are of your preference and the famous trade-mark they bear. That proof is is in the wearing of them under every outdoor condition—for hunting, boating, golfing, skating, sleighing, driving, walking. Since the Pen-Angle process knits them perfectly into lasting shape, they remain smart looking and neat-fitting; and

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Pain arising FROM

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,

is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartoon with all bottles of Elliman's price 1 1/2, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.



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Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
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THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."
A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.
Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming.

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Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones. They are as good as a doctor; are absolutely safe and can always be relied upon to drive away any malady arising from derangements of the stomach or bowels. Concerning them Mrs. O. A. Wheeler Northlands, Sask., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets an invaluable medicine. I live twenty miles from town and doctor, so am glad to have so reliable a medicine at hand. I consider the Tablets a real necessity in the home and shall never be without them. They have kept my baby well and have made him a bonnie baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Antiquity of Dancing

The origin of dancing may be said to be lost in the mists of antiquity, That is the idea to be derived from an interesting little volume entitled "The Dance," by "An Antiquary" and adorned with historic illustrations of dancing from 3,300 B. C. to 1911 A. D.

Dancing is probably one of the oldest arts, seeing that as soon as man was man, he doubtless began to gesticulate with his face, body and limbs. As a general rules antique dancing was closely connected with religious ceremonies, a connection which was maintained up to the sixteenth century and still found in some countries. It is curious to remember this fact when it recalled how dancing has been denounced by many churches and religious denominations at different times.

The earliest representation of dancing are found, says the author, in certain Egyptian paintings of about 3,000 B. C., and some of the postures and figures have been handed down to the present time. Among the Greeks dancing was in the first place part of a religious rite, and with music it formed the lyric art. But there were also gymnastic or military dances such as the Pyrrhic dance, which seems to have been regarded as a useful kind of drill, and the Dorians considered their success in battle was due to the celerity and training acquired in the practice of this dance. This Pyrrhic dance was introduced into Rome by Julius Caesar. Under the empire, however, dancing degenerated, and Tiberius abolished the Saturnalia and exiled the teachers in dancing, but without much improvement to the manners and morals of the time.

Dancing was admitted in connection with religious ceremonies in the Christian church at an early date, and still takes place at certain festivals in Seville Cathedral. It was forbidden at Paris by Archbishop Odo in the twelfth century.

Dancing as we understand it, as a form of social intercourse and amusement, is of much later origin than the religious and ceremonial art; it seems to have taken its place among the social amusements towards the end of the thirteenth century. One of the most important early works on dancing was written by a reverent ecclesiastic, the Canon of Langres, who recommended the study of the art as a means of developing strength and good manners and courtesy. The latter seems to have been in need of encouragement to judge from some of the worthy canon's recommendations. For instance, he writes: "Hold the head and body straight, have a countenance of assurance, spit and cough little, and, if necessity compels you, turn your face the other side, and use a beautiful white handkerchief. Talk graciously in gentle and honest speech, neither letting your hands hang as if dead or too full of gesticulation. Be dressly cleanly."

The modern ball owes its origin to the Court of France, and, indeed, the modern ballet also. The court ball of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. at Versailles were really gorgeous ballets of astonishing splendor. Of course the beginnings of the theatrical ballet are to be found in a very remote antiquity; there were choruses of dancers in early Egypt as well as in Greek drama. In Italy a kind of ballet arose in the fourteenth century and from Italy under the influence of Catherine de Medicis the ballet came to France. The first recorded ballet in France took place in 1582, but this was a court ballet. Several of the French kings took part in these court ballets, which became very fashionable, and famous composers and authors were enlisted to compose the music and the words. The greatest production of the period was a ballet called "The Triumph of Love" in 1681, with twenty scenes and 700 performers, in which many of the nobility took part. About the same date the ballet passed from the courts to the theatres. It was not till nearly a hundred years later that singing in the ballet disappeared, and Jean Georges Noverre established the five-act ballet very much as it exists at the present time.

The ballet was only introduced into England in 1734, when two French dancers made a great success at Covent Garden in "Ariadne and Galatea." Among the most famous dancers of the last century were Mlle. Taglioni, and Fanny Elssler; while at the present day equally great performers have arisen in Mlle. Adeline Genee and Mlle. Anna Pavlova. One of the greatest changes that has taken place in the ballet has been the continually increasing speed of the dancing. The music and dancing of the original court ballets were slow and stately. Lulli, however, who composed much of the ballet music towards the close of the seventeenth century, introduced much more rapid movements, and this tendency has continued. The "Antiquary" concludes his interesting sketch of the development of the dance with an allusion to the "barefoot" dancing which leapt so suddenly into fashion and of which he has not a high opinion. He remarks rather scathingly that it is "sham antique" and adds that "the idea that running about the stage in diaphanous costumes with conventional mimicry and arm take; the term aesthetic may cover, action, is classic or beautiful is a misbut not redeem it. There is not even the art of the ordinary ballet-dancer discernible in these proceedings." At the same time he regrets the ugliness of the ordinary costume worn by the Prima Ballerina, which is neither graceful nor necessary. It was apparently introduced about 1830, and was not worn by such eminent dancers as Mlle Du ernay of Fanny Elssler. It seems a pity that something more charming and pleasing should not be devised.

Faculties of the Black Man As Apt as Those of Whites

[By Professor Franz Boas, Columbia University.]

There are two types of Negro in Africa, the agricultural and the pastoral. When we make comparisons we must compare them with the ancient Europeans. It is fair to make the comparison, for the Negroes, like the Europeans, have to a large extent developed themselves. Some things, of course, both borrowed from other countries, but in the main they are responsible for their own development.

In certain directions Europe has gone further than Africa, but this means nothing at all in respect to natural aptitude. Man has been on earth probably 150,000 or 200,000 years. To take only later times, of which we knew more, he has been working upward for 25,000 years since the glacial period. When you deal with periods of time like this 2,000 or 3,000 years means nothing in the development of a race. It is like comparing a boy of 18 with a young man of 25. One may be further along than the other because he is a trifle older but that does not mean they have not equal capacity.

Along their own lines the Negroes in Africa have progressed far. Their industrial development is very high. Their pottery and wood carving are admirable, while their weaving compares favorably with the highest type anywhere. Their plush weaving is a most remarkable invention.

In agriculture they cultivate gardens rather than fields, but the tillage of the soil and the distribution of work between men and women is most elaborately worked out and is analogous to that of ancient Europe.

In metal work they are distinguished. It is probable, although of course it cannot be proved, that the production of iron from ore originated near the sources of the Nile among Negroes. Certainly the art of smelting iron was known to the Negro before it was understood by the most highly developed Europeans.

They have beautiful filigree work of iron. They inlay iron with copper, and do the most difficult casting imaginable. In Berlin the capitol was surrounded by an enormous wall covered with brasswork, which would with difficulty be copied.

In the social life of the Negro we have to recognize that he, with the European and the West Asiatic, forms a unit of the human family. There is, to begin with, a particularly strong tendency among the Negroes to moralize, just such a faculty as we have ourselves. Among the more primitive tribes this takes the form of proverbs. The African proverbs are very apt and astonishingly like our own.

For instance, one may refer to Ellis' work on the Yorba-speaking peoples, and read:

"I nearly killed a hare—no one can eat nearly in a stew," which is, of course, "First catch your hare."

"He runs away from the sword and hides in the scabbard," or "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

"An old dog cannot be taught."

"Famine compels one to eat the fruit of all kinds of trees."

There are pages and pages of these proverbs showing the strong moralizing tendency of the Africans.

But more important than this is the fact that throughout Africa there is a judicial system. Now I want that emphasized, because the Negroes are the primitive people who have a regular judicial proceeding. Among other primitive peoples to say a man is guilty is to make him so—they have no idea of the right of a man to defend himself. But among the Africans there is the same idea that our forefathers worked out. A man is innocent until he is proved guilty.

Politically the African has been very much underestimated. The Negroes have a good political system. There is practically one fundamental type of political organization all over the continent; it varies in different places, is better in some than others but it is fundamentally the same everywhere.

Ordinarily there is a king and a number of ministers who have special political functions. There will be one in charge of the administration of justice, another of the agricultural interests, so forth. In short, it is like a cabinet. Very often the king's acts are checked by the females and vice versa. No, not woman suffrage exactly, but something like it.

The whole country is divided into provinces and each is administered in the same way. Representatives of these provinces, as well as representatives of the different trades, reside in the capital of the country and form a council of state, or whatever you like to call it. Sometimes this system is varied, as I said, but I have described the fundamental type.

Indeed, as far back as we can go in the history of the Negro there have been remarkable statesmen among them. We find that persons of great personality and power established empires and ruled them well. Even tribes which have no writing have traditions which are quite reliable back as far as the fifteenth century. In the northern provinces, where they have a knowledge of writing, their history goes back to the ninth century—I am leaving out of count no the empire of the Nile, which flourished in the time of the Pharaohs. And in all this history the striking fact is the enormous number of strong individuals that appear and the extraordinary power of initiative they had.

They are not merely men just like the rest of the tribe, but stronger and fiercer—they were persons of original genius. One Congo king, who ruled where we are accustomed to think of the people as cannibals, reasoned out a theory against war and applied it.

There were no wars during his reign. When his people were attacked he refused to allow them to fight and submitted everything to arbitration. Another king forbade the use of bows and arrows. This left the people to fight with knives and axes and made their quarrels a fight to the death. They acquired a more daring bravery at the same time that they were taught to be chary of beginning a struggle.

It is often said of the Negro in Africa that he is evidently inferior because he does not advance in contact with European civilization. The fact is that European civilization has never been offered him in such a form that it could be accepted. The missionaries and the traders cannot do it.

The Soudan is sufficient proof of the Negro's power of assimilation. There, coming in touch with the Mohammedan culture, he has made it his own. Assimilation without the opportunity for social equality, it must be remembered, is not to be expected. It is a phenomenon which does not occur.

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Conservatives and Radicals Should Work Together For the Human Race

[Harold Begbie, in Public Opinion.]

The impatient and exasperated radical denounces every Tory with a vehemence of indignation; and with a like vehemence of contempt the rump-fed and explosive Tory denounces every Radical. But a man disciplined to careful observation perceives that among Radicals and Tories alike there are persons of great distinction, unquestioned probity, and a perfectly sincere humanity.

In his desire to understand the true nature of political antagonism, he does not trouble himself with the difference between Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Edward Carson, but sets himself to discover the foundations of the difference which places Lord Morley on the one side and Lord Lansdowne on the other, which sets the soul of Bishop Gore in opposition to the soul of Dr. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Why Are Men Divided?

Why is it that men of this character are divided on political questions? Why is it that they are separated and opposed to each other in the science of social life? It is absurd to suppose that Lord Lansdowne desires to see the working-classes afflicted with penury and ignorance; absurd to suppose that Lord Morley is a reckless agitator, inflamed by envy of the fortunate clases. Who can think that the Archbishop of Canterbury wishes to grind the faces of the poor, or that Bishop Gore seeks to tear down the monarchy, destroy religion, and create a republic of anarchy?

At the very foundation of all political differences is the question of Faith. A man's political opinions in the modern world are determined largely by the degree of his faith in Democracy. The Liberal is one who trusts democracy; the Conservative is one who distrusts democracy.

Democracy the Test.

On the public platform the Conservative politician is as polite and flattering to democracy as any Liberal, but in the depths of his heart and in the privacy of his own soul he is conscious of suspicion and is profoundly aware of danger. He does not believe that the Voice of the People is the Voice of God. Rightly or wrongly, he holds that it is perilous to put questions of great pith and moment to the hazard of the ballot box. Examine the thesis of Conservatism—a perfectly intelligible and a quite honorable thesis—and you will surely find that its ground and foundation is distrust of democracy.

The Liberal, upon the other hand, is distrustful of the expert. He believes that a vast mass of humanity, representative of all classes and interests, is more likely to come nearer to a right and truthful decision than an aristocratic committee or a body of professors. The Liberal is the man who prefers to put his case before a jury; the Conservative is the man who would prefer to take the arbitrament of a judge.

Second to this foundational difference in the temperaments of Conservative and Liberal is that ancient division of the intellect which makes men Individualists and Socialists. The Conservative is a man who would clear the ground and keep the ring, leaving all else to struggle for existence. He believes that interference is injurious; he holds that the very fierceness of struggle is beneficial; he considers that the strength and safety of the state lies in the striving of the individual to improve his own conditions of existence.

A Chinese Gospel.

His gospel is the defensible gospel of Lao-Tzu, defensible whether we agree with it or not—"If the government is sluggish and tolerant, the people will be honest and free from guile; if the government is prying and meddling, there will be constant infraction of the law." The gospel of Conservatism is of an immemorial antiquity, and in one of Lao-Tzu's sayings you have its summary applicable to the present day:

"The greater the number of laws and enactments, the more thieves and robbers there will be. Therefore the Sage says: So long as I do nothing, the people will work out their own reformation. So long as I love calm, the people will right themselves. If only I keep from meddling, the people will grow rich. . . . Therefore the Sage, when he governs, empties their minds and fills their bellies, weakens their inclinations and strengthens their bones."

The new movement in Conservatism, of which we shall hear much in the next two years, is founded on this venerable gospel. "Let us," say the new Conservatives, "preach the gospel of higher wages. Give the people more money, and they will look after their own insurance and their own invalidity and their own old age."

Faith in the Corporate Action.

The Liberal, contrary to these ideas, has his faith firm fixed in corporate action. He would leave no really national concern to the caprice of the individual. He points to the spread of tuberculosis, to the dense misery of slums, to the evil conditions of sweated industries, to the ignorance and superstitions of the people, to the frightful misuse of the land, to the insanitary state of villages, and to the confusion and dangerous enmities of the labor world. He asks whether these things condemn or justify the gospel of individualism.

He believes that by a wise use of national wealth he can improve the conditions of daily life, elevate the moral and intellectual natures of the people, extirpate disease, beautify towns, rescue the soil from waste or misuse, and subsidize science to the advantage of the whole community. He agrees with the Conservative landlord who declares that he cannot now build cottages for his peasants at a price which makes it possible for him to fix a rent of £5 a year; but he does not say that the old insanitary and disgustful cottages must remain. He says: "The state must build the cottages; the state must parcel out the land; the state must devote its wealth and its intelligence to this important problem in which your wealth and your intelligence have unfortunately failed with such disaster to the country."

To Unite the Best Men.

In brief, these are the fundamental differences between Conservative and Liberal.

Only religion can bring the best men in both camps together. Unless there is a certain goal; unless there is one determined harbor each man will hold a separate course. Who can declare the harbor and point to the goal? Only religion can answer the questions, Where and Whither?

Existence To Be a Blessing.

More and more distinctly we perceive that the religion of Jesus Christ in its simplet form is the Brotherhood of Man — a brotherhood not ending in earthly advantage, but only as a way to the everlasting development of the indestructible self.

We have so to fashion our national life that every man may feel existence to be a blessing, that no man dare lift his head in luxury while another suffers destitution, that all men may be really and profoundly sensible of spiritual brotherhood. Sympathy must be broadened till it is collective, love intensified till it is universal. We have to destroy the illusion that one political party is working against the other, and announce the scientific truth that politics is the whole nation organizing itself for joy and beauty, for prosperity and knowledge, for righteousness and truth.

Materialism is the enemy. Out of materialism can come nothing but ugly strife and severing discord. But religion harmonizes all differences, composes all quarrels, and unifies the wills of men in one logical and saving energy.

ELOPEMENT OF A NUN.

A nun, Sister Ludmilla, eloped a few nights ago in romantic circumstances with a patient at the Weinberg Infirmary, at Prague, Bohemia. In Austria it is customary for a nun, after she has taken her vows of celibacy, to become a hospital nurse. Sister Ludmilla, who is young and pretty, was in her ward, when a patient was brought in for an operation. The convalescence was long and the couple fell in love with each other. Lately the patient was discharged as cured, but before leaving he said he must return with a cardboard box in order to remove several garments belonging to him. The next day he returned, and Sister Ludmilla packed his clothes for him. Then in the evening she was missed, and a search being made, her monastic toilet was found in her room. The ex-patient had brought some woman's garments in the cardboard box, his sweetheart had donned them, and slipped out of the hospital at dusk when visitors were leaving. Nothing has since been heard of the lovers.

UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.

Two western visitors who stayed a few days recently in Ring-po,China, are not likely to soon forget one of their experiences there. They hired two of the native sedan chairs, and finding the roofs too low, they ordered the coolies to take off the tops. The coolies refused, and the visitors did it for themselves, and wondered very much at the excitement with which their progress was followed, especially as they went towards the south gate of the city. Later they learned that to ride in a roofless sedan chair was the distinctive mark of a criminal going to decapitation, and as the usual place for such punishment was near this particular gate, the populace had at once imagined that an execution o most unusual character was about to take place.

A cage containing a canary is indispensable in approaching a mine after an explosion. Canaries are small, warm blooded annimals such as mice are, probably because of their extremely delicate organism, particularly sensitive to carbon monoxide. Thus, a cage containing one or two canaries should always be taken with an advance exploration party; they are affected by minute quantities of this gas a short time before it will affect a human being.—Cassier's Magazine.

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What an Irishman Did for China; Sir Robert Hart

Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished Irishman, died at Marlow recently, aged 76. He made a great reputation in China as inspector-general of customs and ports.

The Chinese have already borne testimony to their appreciation of his work by the quaint honor of appointing him to be "Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent." The Chinese do not believe that with this life ends all.

His Great Quality.

"Sir Robert Hart was not only a great man, but he had a very rare and singular quality of greatness," says the Daily News. "He built up practically from its beginnings the Chinese customs service, a feat of organization which sets him high upon the roll of distinguished administrators. But to think of him as an eminent bureaucrat is to see him in the wrong perspective. His life's work was done in China, in a land and among a people as remote as the world admits from the land and the people of his birth; it was done among a people whom men of European descent are accustomed to treat as belonging to an inferior race.

An Astonishing Thing.

"The astonishing thing in the life of Sir Robert Hart is that he shook off completely this aloofness and this affectation of superiority. He governed the Chinese not as a demigod sprung from a race of demigods and allotted by a capricious Providence the task of civilizing barbarians; he governed them as one of themselves. If complete and perfect sympathy between the Oriental and Occidental be impossible, yet no Occidental has ever got as deep into the spirit and the heart of China as did Sir Robert Hart. He was penetrated with Chinese philosophy and culture; he tried to see through Chinese eyes, and to labor with a single-minded desire for China's interests; and in process of time he became more of a Chinaman than Englishman, or rather Irishman. This closeness of sympathy opened for him a way into the confidence of the people and the rulers in China. They realized that in him they had, not the agent of avaricious foreigners, but a faithful and understanding friend.

A Notable Contrast.

"Sir Robert Hart was the exact opposite of the type of administrator which modern imperialism has made fashionable. Remoteness, insistence upon superiority, philanthropy without love or understanding, trust in the iron hand of military power these are marks of the orthodox representative of imperialism among subjects of another color or race. It may be that these characteristics make the substance of popular verse or magazine stories, but there can be little doubt that the school of which Sir Robert Hart was the most eminent representative makes the most successful rulers. It is lack of the qualities which distinguished him which lies pretty near the root of the difficulties of British rule in Egypt and in India, and the blunders of British policy in Turkey and Persia. A generation or two ago, the Englishmen who rallied to Mazzini and Garibaldi understood the truth better. Unfortunately, there is no clear hint of a return to that older and saner appreciation."

A Happy Accident.

"Sir Robert Hart's career," says the Telegraph, "is a stimulating example of valuable administrative talents which we are glad to think are not unusual among our countrymen in dealing with other nations. What, in their various ways, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was in Turkey, C. J. Rhodes in South Africa, and Lord Cromer in Egypt, so, when we make all the proper deductions owing to difference of conditions and character, was Sir Robert Hart in China. Probably, in most of these cases, the qualities which were to insure success remained undiscovered until a happy accident brought about their employment.

"Many and many a young Englishman who seems to be leading an idle and useless life at home suddenly develops hitherto unrecognized gifts when he is transferred abroad and confronted by colonial problems. In the case of Sir Robert Hart, who obtained an appointment as student interpreter in the China consular service at the age of 19, there appears to have been a fortunate harmony between natural tastes and instincts and the duties of his position, which at a very early period fixed in essential lines his future career. At all events, he rapidly rose from post to post.

An Unimpeachable Honesty.

"Few men have had greater honors showered upon them, both by their own native country and other powers," adds the Telegraph. "Few men, also, could have better deserved such distinctions. For, combined with the greatest capacity for controlling and organizing an important department of state, were found in him qualities of unimpeachable honesty, rare common sense, a wide outlook on affairs, and that judgment of men and character without which no success would have been possible in his difficult tasks. His very belief in China and the Chinese, although, as we have seen, it rose and again led him into tragic disappointments, was an enormous strength to the man whose business it was to inspire the world with his own trust in the commercial virtues of an eastern race. With a faith like that which belonged to Sir Robert Hart, a man can move mountains—even such hoary fastnesses of internal corruption and extortionate cruelty as have for centuries environed the Land of Sinim."

Sir Robert and the Chinese.

"Sir Robert looked forward to the time when China would be one of the most formidable military nations of the world—not because this was their natural ambition or inclination, but because the position would be forced upon them," as the Westminster.

He was fond of quoting the words to him forty years ago by one of China's most famous statesmen, Wen Hsiang:

"'You are all too anxious to awake us and start us on a new road, and you will do it. But you will regret it for, once awake and started, we will go further than you think, much further than you want.'

"In the result, was Sir Robert's conclusion, China might well be rendered impossible for outsiders, for the Chinese would be strong enough to excel all foreigners from their borders, and to keep their own strange country entirely to themselves.

"As to their good qualities, he wrote: 'The Chinese possess quite as large a share as others of admirable qualities. They are well-behaved, law-abiding, intelligent, economical, and industrious; they are punctiliously polite; they worship filial piety, and believe in right so firmly that they seem to think that it requires to be supported and enforced by edicts. They are generous, charitable, and fond of good works; they never forget a favor; they make rich return for any kindness they are wonderfully gifted with common sense, and in no country has the commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," been so religiously carried. In no other country is education so honored, so prized so utilized and so rewarded. . . . Voluminous encyclopedias and dictionaries were published and republished ages before Dr. Johnson appeared or the French Academy" was heard of."

His Birthplace.

"While the whole civilized world united in praise of Sir Robert Hart, it was with a certain pride that we in the north of Ireland reflected that he was one of ourselves, an Ulster man born and bred," says the Northern Whig. "It was the late Archbishop Alexander who observed that in the whole of the United Kingdom there was no area which had given so many men to the public service as the northeast of Ulster. Upon the roll of British fame Ulster names abound, and among those which stand highest is that of Sir Robert Hart. He was born at Portadown."

Madame Albani Tells The Story of Her Life; Canada's Greatest Singer

[From the London Morning Post.]

Madame Albani, the beautiful singer who has charmed so many great audiences for forty years, has just published her autobiography ("Forty Years of Song," Mills and Boon, 10s. 6d. net), and alas! next month, on October 14, in the Albert Hall, she bids us farewell, says a writer in Public Opinion.

A World Favorite.

"For forty years Madame Albani has charmed thousands of music-lovers by the exhibition of every phrase of the vocalist's art," says the Morning Post. "Her fame is not restricted to one country or to two. She has sung all over Europe, in her native Canada, in Australia. She has always been a favorite wherever she has appeared. To gifts of voice and temperament of no common order she adds the charm of a personality. The two have invariably been expressed together, and by her art and her manner Madame Albani has won a lasting popularity wherever music is appreciated.

"It is in no restricted capacity that she has won the esteem of many people in many lands; her record is one of extraordinary versatility. In oratorio, on the concert platform and in opera she has made an appeal which was but widened by her recent submission to the fashion of the day by appearing in the music halls. For a generation and more she has exercised her powers to the best of her ability. Her reward lies in the fact that today she is the best known singer in these islands, that she enjoys the affectionate esteem of every lover of music.

A French-Canadian

"Her reminiscences that will form so close a link between her and the public are purely personal. They are, nevertheless, a modest record of her attainments, varied by a kind word for her fellow artists and many valuable hints to those who desire to follow in her footsteps. Madame Albani tells us all about her early days. She proudly admits, in a moment of confidence, engendered by her enthusiastic reception in the land of her birth, that though she has married an Englishman and has made her home in England, she still remains at heart a French-Canadian. Madame Albani—to give her the name we know best—was born at Chambly, near Montreal. Her father, the late Joseph Lajeunesse, was a musician and a performer on the organ, violin, harp, and pianoforte. He was descended from an old Breton family which had settled in Canada. Her mother was of Scottish descent. From her father she received all her musical instruction down to the time when she left to study in France and Italy.

Her Home at Albany.

"She began at the age of five, and in addition to singing she was also taught the harp and pianoforte. Her training comprised instruction in the acquirement of the art of reading at sight—an accomplishment which stood her in good stead in later years, when she was called upon to interpret the soprano parts in new and important works. Her mother died when Madame Albani was eight years of age. The family removed to Albany, and the future prima donna's education was carried on at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, near Montreal, of whose Sisters Madame Albani speaks with the deepest affection. From the fact that the family lived at Albany it is generally supposed that the now famous name was adapted. Madame Albani dispels that illusion.

Use of the Voice.

"While still at the convent her voice attracted attention, and though she failed entirely as an elocutionist in reading the prize essay on the "Jour des Prix," her fame as a singer began to extend outside the convent walls. When she was eight years old, and again when she was twelve, Madame Albani sang in public and extemporized upon the harp and pianoforte. Later, at the age of fourteen, she became first soprano at the Roman Catholic Church at Albany, and also fulfilled the duties of organist. Madame Albani expresses an emphatic opinion on the question of using the voice at this age. She maintains justly that if the voice is exercised in the right way it will not be spoiled. 'It is the abuse and not the use of the voice in early years, or, for that matter, at any period, that causes the deplorable injury which so frequently proves irreparable.' Her friends, among them Bishop Conroy, advised her to go to Europe to study music, and concerts were organized for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

To Sing Properly.

"She proceeded to Paris, studying with Duprez. A faithful picture is given of this famous man and his times. From Duprez she went to Lamperti in Milan, with whom she remained for a brief period, until, on his recommendation, she made her debut in opera. This took place at Messina, and the opera was Bellini's 'La Sonnambula,' of which Lamperti very truly said, 'Once you can sing the "Sonnambula" properly you can sing any other opera.' Those who have had the privilege of hearing Madame Albani in opera will agree that she learned to sing 'Sonnambula' 'properly.' After her appearance at Messina in 1870 her fame spread rapidly. The next year found her in London, when she was engaged by her future father-in-law, Mr. Frederic Gye. Colonel Mapleson claims that honor, but the fact remains that Madame Albani's first appearance in this country was made under the management of Mr. Gye, at Covent Garden, in 'La Sonnambula,' April 2, 1872."

The Singer's Advice.

Madame Albani, in a facsimile of her own handwriting, gives the benefit of her experience in a few words addressed to young artists as follows:

"In conclusion, I should like to say a word with reference to the mode of study and life which I consider absolutely indispensable that a student should follow who aspires to reach high rank in the profession. I consider it necessary to obtain early complete mastery of music, so important in these days, a perfect diction in several languages, and a continual study of 'the art of singing' as the old masters taught it, so that the natural beauty of the instrument (voice) may be increased, greater power gained, and complete control of the voice obtained. Need I add great perseverance in study and judicious hard work? However well artists may do, and no matter how much success they may have, they should always bear in mind that it is possible to do better, and should never relax their efforts to attain an ever higher standard. It is also wise to live a moderate and healthy life, taking plenty of fresh air and exercise, as the voice is very sensitive and easily affected by the slightest indisposition. I think that, if one has been given by the Almighty a beautiful voice and talent, the least one can do is to take the fullest advantage of them. In a word, one must live for one's art.

The English Favorite Song.

"What song is the greatest favorite among English-speaking people? Judging from Madame Albani's experience, it is 'Home, Sweet Home.' Writing of Queen Victoria's love of music, the author says that Scotch love songs appealed to her very strongly. She never grew tired, for instance, of 'The Bluebells of Scotland,' which she generally spoke of as the 'Hieland Laddie Song.' Other Scotch songs of which she was very fond were 'Annie Laurie' and 'Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town.' But in almost every quarter of the globe Madame Albani seems to have touched her auditors' hearts most deeply with 'Robin Adair,' 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Home Sweet Home.'

"At a concert at Bombay there were about eighty Parsee ladies present. They made much of me, and I sang them 'Home, Sweet Home.'" At the house of the Governor-General in Calcutta: 'A large party was there, including Lord Kitchener. After dinner I asked him kindly to write his name in my autograph book, to which he replied, "Certainly, if you will sing me 'Home, Sweet Home.'" At Kimberley the Zulu miners asked her to sing. I sang "Home, Sweet Home." At the end the Zulus applauded me uproariously, and accompanied me to the gate dancing and shouting like madmen.' At a concert in the Albert Hall in aid of the Home for Incurables Madame Albani sang 'Home, Sweet Home,' when a lady in the audience was so touched that she straightway wrote out a check for £1,000 in favor of the home.

"Madame Albani does not agree with the reproach that English people are unmusical. "It is wonderful to see," she writes, 'how the publics of the provincial towns enjoy a good concert. . . . There is an enormous amount of money spent in England during the year on music, and this, combined with their great appreciation of it, is another refutation of the notion that the English are not musical. . . . I do not know of any other country possessing such fine halls for concerts.'

"With regard to racial characteristics, it seems that the English take those they admire to their hearts and never forget them. The Russians are the most enthusiastic of all audiences. The Americans have the reputation of being alarming, but can be appreciative.

"The Italian public is very critical, and differs from those of most other countries, for where colder audiences would content themselves with either going to the theatre if satisfied, or staying away if not amused, the warm Italian temperament seems to force its owners to take the question as personal to itself.

"Consequently the Italians all over Italy will go to the theatre all the same, to testify their pleasure or displeasure as the case may be.

"In Mexico, 'the ladies pawned their pianos and the young men went without a good dinner for a month in order to buy tickets for the opera.'"

BISHOP GORE AND THE BRITISH WEEKLY ON LABOR STRUGGLE

(From Public Opinion, London, Eng.)

"When one reads columns after column of the daily newspapers just now, the columns dealing with such topics as President Taft on Trusts, as Railway Strikes in Ireland and Spain, Food Riots in France and Austria, the evidence before the railway commission, one feels inclined to ask," says the Evening Standard, "in the American fashion:

"'What are you going to do about it?'

"This matter of the relations of labor to capital, and of both to the community as a whole, is the question of questions which civilization is bound to solve in some fashion if it is not to go to wreck.

The Outlook.

"And at the moment it does not seem that we are any nearer solution, but if anything further away, than our fathers and grandfathers," continues the Standard. "In one country you find associated capital powerful enough to make an artificial famine by the high tolls it levies on the food of the poor man. Elsewhere associated labor can paralyze the industries of a whole country in a day and inflict more loss and suffering than would be caused by a foreign invasion. The tyranny of capital is exemplified in the Standard Oil Trust and its allies. And for an indictment of labor tyranny turn to the striking statement made by Lord Claud Hamilton before the railway commission.

Regulation by Authority.

"Both deprecate the tyranny of the organized group which forces its terms on employer and employed. And the American statesman denounces also the regulation of conditions and wages by public authority. Englishmen would dislike that system as much as Americans. But they are beginning to ask themselves whether that may not be the alternative to a state of things in which federated employers may find themselves ranged solidly against federated workmen, so that every labor dispute may take the form of an economic civil war involving the whole nation in its disastrous grip."

Can the churches do anything in this matter, or is the question, "What are you going to do?" to be left to the secular Press?

The Bishop of Birmingham and the British Weekly have spoken out on this matter, and the chancellor of the exchequer is soon to address at Cardiff a conference of the churches to discuss the relation of the churches to social problems.

What Bishop Gore Says.

Dr. Gore, the bishop-elect to Oxford, made a very striking statement on leaving Birmingham.

Dr. Gore, writing to his clergy and laity, says:

"There is one special sense of failure which weighs upon me which I cannot keep to myself. I feel that among the objects which I most seriously set before myself there is no one in which I have failed more signally than in stirring among churchmen in general a sense of their duty to contribute to the social and industrial reconstruction of our nation. There is a profound sense of unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers. Recently society has been deeply alarmed at its symptoms. I cannot but believe that this profound discontent is justified, though some particular exhibitions of it are not. The longer I have lived in this great industrial centre the more I have felt that as Christians we are not justified in tolerating the conditions of life and labor under which a vast mass of our population is living. We have no right to say that these conditions are not remediable, and we have no right to expect that they will be remedied until Christian hearts and Christian heads energetically demand and insist that they shall be altered. Social science will help us to avoid mistakes, but only the real love of man can give the needed impulse to effective reform.

The Bishop Quotes a Letter.

"Years ago one of the Brothers Pollock—true pioneers in spiritual work in Birmingham—wrote a remarkable letter to the Birmingham Post. I have some extracts from it before me.

"'We found and support great hospitals. Most of the outlay on these ought, I solemnly believe, to be spent on prevention. We knock a man down with one hand, and hold out sticking-plaster with the other. We poison men, and then buy costly antidotes.

"'When epidemic breaks out, people turn up their eyes and talk of Providence. I have no patience with this ignorant slander of the Almighty. Men lay to the charge of God what is done by their own greed and dullness.

"'If I breathe bad air, or live in dust willingly, I am a suicide. If I force others to do this, or do not do my best to help them, I am a murderer.'

"I am sure that the spirit of those words is as much needed today as it was 25 years ago," adds the bishop. "The preventible lack of equipment for life among the young, and later the insecurity of employment, and inadequacy of remuneration and consequent destitution or semi-destitution among so many of our people, ought to inspire in all Christians a profound and passionate determination to devote themselves to the reform of our industrial system. I cannot but pray from my heart that my successor may be enabled to bring home to churchmen generally a deeper sense of their social obligations."

Opportunities of the Church.

"As the labor situation changes," says the British Weekly, in a leading article on "The Church and Labor: A New Phase," "the duties and opportunities of the church have definitely increased. The way is clearer than it once was. Unless we are wholly mistaken there is a disposition on the part of the people to grow weary of abstract discussion. Controversies on Socialism may be carried on without issue and without end. It is not very easy to define Socialism. Such definitions as exist require much explanation. Those who follow the course of Socialist thought on the continent are aware of its continuous fluctuations. Besides, Socialism is, to say the least, further away than the end of life for the majority of the workers. The people are concentrated on a definite and practical demand. They desire to be better paid, and, in particular, they desire that there shall be a minimum wage. This, they think, can be attained sooner and easier than the Socialist state. This they can all understand. This to them means infinitely more than the old political designations and contests. It may very well be that the workers of this country will cast aside the labels of the Conservative, Liberal, Radical, and even Labor, and join together in a passionate and forceful demand for the wages that will make a decent life possible.

The Minimum Wage.

"Can the church, as a church, support that demand?" asks the British Weekly. "The church in all her branches will now admit the absolute necessity for protecting women and children. The church will also, we believe, confess that the demand for reasonable working hours is one plainly sanctioned by the fundamental principles of Christianity. Has not the time now come for the church taking a further step and admitting that in no trade should the wages fall so low as to prevent the worker from living a human life?

"In our humble judgment, that time has come. It is obvious that the church can never prepare a scale of wages or appraise the value of one kind of labor against another. But the church can say, and we earnestly hope the church will soon say," adds the British Weekly, "that a minimum wage, a living wage, not a dying wage or a killing wage, shall be the portion of every toiler in the land.

Life's Spiritual Side.

"Certain principles as to the duty of the church may be laid down with confidence," adds the British Weekly.

"The church must be first and last spiritual, and must work for spiritual ends. The church exists for bringing to the people the glad news of the redemption that is in Christ. The church must always teach that no material prosperity will be anything but failure if the spiritual element is absent. If all the wants of men were supplied, if plenty prevailed everywhere, if a Socialistic union were perfected, no true happiness would ensue unless the pathways to and from the unseen world which surrounds us were kept open. This is what the church exists for, and exists for in all social conditions, preaching her everlasting Gospel to the poorest and the most forlorn.

The Claims of the Workers

"There are questions of morality so overwhelming in their importance that the preacher who is under a deep conviction cannot always keep silence, even though speech may wound the feelings of those whom he serves and reveres. But, as a whole, the church, as a church, can only speak in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, and there are many subjects on which her Lord has kept silence. One of these subjects is the value which ought to be attached to particular kinds of labor. Another is the fixing of exact justice as between master and servant. A third, as we believe, is the definition of the ultimate Christian form to be assumed by society.

"But the church has a duty and a call—an imperative duty and a clear call.

"The time for an unsympathetic attitude towards the claims of labor is quite dead. There is such an attitude, but, for the most part, it is manifested mainly in private life. Not a few Christian men are indignant when they read about labor disturbances, and when the incidence of taxation is changed. They do not patiently consider the claims of the workers. In fact, many of them would be sorely puzzled if they were asked what wages the workers received. But the church cannot, without denying her Lord, refuse to examine in a sympathetic spirit the claims and the arguments of the workers.

AT BALZAC'S TOMB

The chapel tomb of Honore De Balzac at Pere la Chaise was visited last summer (to use their own expressive word) to the cemeteries, leaving always mer by a group of admirers who make a yearly pilgrimage to the spot on Aug. 18. These "friends of Balzac" keep the novelist's memory green in an essentially Parisian manner, leaving cards and bead wreaths on the tomb and delivering speeches and eulogies that are listened to reverently by a fair audience.

During August innumerable American tourists visit the different cemeteries of the city, and many happened to be at Pere la Chaise this afternoon at the time of the little ceremony. The French themselves have a veritable cult for that of the Japanese, and on every fete day anniversary or holiday they "precipitate themselves" (to use their own expressive some mark of their presence in the shape of a bouquet, large or small. The tombs of public men and women are yearly the object of special demonstrations.

Heine's tomb is perhaps one of the most favored by foreigners, but that of the original Dumas' 'Dame aux Camelias" is the best cared for, as every day in the year it is visited and carefully dusted by a half-crazy woman with dyed yellow hair and thread gloves, who enters freely into conversation with all visitors and lovers to relate the history of this "Marguerite."

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Aggressive Speech by F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P. On British Social and Political Discontent

Unionist Lieutenant Pours Vitriol on the Liberal, Labor and Irish Parties—The Labor Troubles—Says Liverpool Will Back Ulster—Welsh Disestablishment.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P., speaking at Liverpool recently, said:

When I come to the subject of general politics, what is the position that confronts us today, nine months after the last general election? We have at least this comparatively small satisfaction—that if we are not the party which is governing England, we are the largest party in the House of Commons. Our opponents are dependent for their political existence ("On John Redmond")—yes, on Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Keir Hardie. It is not necessary to tell you what I think of either of those gentlemen. Mr. Hardie tells us what he thinks of Mr. Lloyd George (laughter), and if he does not my friend Lansbury does. Mr. Lloyd George tells us what he thinks of Mr. Keir Hardie and my friends Lansbury, and in case our attention in Lancashire should not sufficiently be directed to the delinquencies of the Government, Mr. Snowden, night after night, in most admirable and moderate speeches, which might almost be made from Conservative platforms, tells us what he thinks of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Keir Hardie. (Laughter and cheers.) But the position is not exhausted by saying that the labor party are quarrelling with the Government. The word quarrelling would be inadequate to describe what has taken place. Mr. MacDonald says the action of the Home Secretary has been diabolical. No one pays very much attention to what the Labor members say. There is no reason I can see why anybody in the world should pay the slightest attention to what they say. Their only claim to be listened to is that they claim to represent and control the trade unions. They have no more control over the trade unions than the fly that goes round the wheel of the oldest Manchester cab. (Laughter.) The most significant feature, I say it deliberately, in the industrial world today, is that the Labor party has not the slightest control over the trade unions. They only intervene at the last moment when there is a strike. It is only when a strike has been declared without reference to their opinions that they appear on the stage, like a lot of dreary supers. (Laughter.) That is one wing of the harmonious coalition which governs England. They support the Liberal party, but their opinions of Liberal ministers are worse than ours (laughter), and I cannot describe them in much stronger language.

The People's Government.

But the harmony of the coalition is not exhausted by that statement. You have to consider also the position of the Irish Nationalist members. What is their position in relation to the English Labor party? Four months ago they were democratic brethren, they were marching on to a common goal, but what has happened in the last few weeks in Ireland? One branch of the democratic army declared a strike on the railways, and what did the other branch do? The Irish Nationalist leaders and members of Parliament said their Socialist brethren, the Labor party, who had declared this strike, were Saxon interlopers (laughter), good enough for us in England, but for whom they had no use in Ireland. The use the Irish Nationalists have for the Labor members of Parliament is to dragoon them into the home rule lobby, and to let them practice their Socialistic experiments upon England.

Since 1906, when I first addressed an audience in this hall, we have had the advantage of five years' government by the People's Government—(Oh!)—five years of it. They have had every chance. We know that in the closing months of 1905 that the prospects of English happiness and prosperity had been blighted and ruined by the decadent and incapable Government of which my friend was a member. That was the explanation given us in 1905 of the figures of unemployment and of the many unsatisfactory features which these critics observed in our national life. They always put it on the Conservative Government or the South African war. (Laughter.) Well, they have been in office now for five years, and what is the condition of England today?—("Rotten.") I perceive there is more unanimity in this hall on that point than there is among the coalition. (Laughter.) But let us observe the full significance of this lesson. You remember those momentous years in which Mr. Chamberlain (cheers), with a courage, and a logic, and an ability which none of us will ever forget, and which found their triumphant vindication in the Canadian elections (cheers), assailed the whole fiscal system upon which the commercial prosperity of this country has been unsafely poised for so many years. What did our opponents tell you in Manchester in 1905, when we began our fiscal campaign. They told you that nowhere, if you ransacked the whole world, could you find a community which had attained to so high a degree of commercial and industrial prosperity as this community had under free trade, that if you contrasted the condition of the working classes of this country with the condition of the working classes of protected countries of the world, in every single instance of fair comparison it would be established that the condition of the English working man was superior. Well, the people of this country put them in power in January, 1906. Since then they have had almost uncontrolled power during that period. What, after these five years, is the condition in which they have left England to their successors? There has never been a period of greater industrial unrest, almost in the whole history of England, than we are face to face with today. (Loud cheers.)

A Discontented England.

What do they say? They do not even deny that the price of food has progressively increased while wages in this country have been stationary. That was exactly what Mr. Chamberlain told them would happen five years ago. They met it by saying that free trade would guarantee cheap food and permanence and security of employment. We are entitled to say to them that during five years in which the volume of international trade has flowed ever more and more richly and prosperously you have had the opportunity of applying your doctrines not in bad but good years, yet you present us today with a discontented England, almost in civil war. (Cheers.) Almost in civil war, because they come here and before the great jury of the nation they arraign the system under which they live, and say it does not afford us today the means of a decent subsistence. They have wholly failed to convince the working classes that a unilateral system of free imports can provide the majority of the working classes with the means of a decent subsistence. (Cheers.) I only add this comment. How could anyone ever expect that the working classes of this country would ever be satisfied with their condition as long as you refuse to give them the slightest method of successfully attacking a hostile market while you fling open the whole English market to every foreign trader who wishes to sell here the products and the manufactures of foreign working men? Before the next final decision of our country we shall be able to point to the complete breakdown of the theory of free imports to provide for the working classes of this country. (Cheers.)

You remember the budget campaign. Free trade might not have completely asserted and established the prosperity of the working classes of this country, but the budget was going to do it. It was the people's budget. You remember the speech at Newcastle. The throats of the multitude were parched (laughter), and he was going to give them refreshing fruit. (Laughter.) Well, they got the budget, and I ask this question: Is there one single working man in England that is a brass farthing better off than he was before? (Cries of "No.") It was a fraud and an imposture from the start. (Cheers.) Refreshing fruit! (Laughter.) It only refreshed the Welsh supporters of Mr. Lloyd George, who got well-paid appointments; and I suppose it refreshes my right honorable friends and myself to the extent of £400 a year. (Laughter.) But it has not refreshed the working men of this country much, and I will undertake to say that the warnings which no one laid down more eloquently and more effectively than Mr. Walter Long, that the effect of a budget the whole economic contents of which consisted of imposing still more and more charges upon British manufactures was bound to entail less and less employment to British working men.

Right To Strike and Right To Work.

The whole Conservative argument against the budget was directed against the senseless, stupid, vindictive accumulation of burdens which it placed upon those who are giving employment to English working men. What has happened? During the two years which have followed the introduction of the budget every prophecy we made as to the effect of the budget upon English employment and the condition of the English working man has been justified. The introduction of this budget, which penalized the English employer more than any other employer in the civilized world, has been the principal contributory cause of the labor unrest which is affecting England today.

We shall have to spend, as far as I can see, the next five years in altering measures which the Liberal party have passed since 1906. First of all there was the clause for peaceful picketing in the trades disputes bill. While I should be the last to support any attempt to deprive the working man of that great and powerful organized protest which the strike renders possible, I am prepared to stand or fall by this doctrine that just as one man has the right to strike, so another man has the right to work. (Cheers.) I always understood the Labor party stood for the right to work. It appears now that it is the right to prevent work that they stand for. Another bill which some of us opposed was the eight hours bill. I spoke about it on the second and third reading, and I said: "Have this bill if you like, but realize two things—first, it is going to diminish the earnings of the miners; secondly, it is going to increase the cost of coal." What did the Labor members say? Just exactly what you would expect of them knowing them. They said it would not diminish wages and that it would not increase the cost of coal. It is hardly necessary to say that it has done both. They are always wrong. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Long has reminded you that the controversies of the next few years are likely to be controversies barren of any prospect of improvement to the conditions under which the working classes of this country live their lives. We are to have two or three years of convulsion over the question of Irish home rule. What working man in England, or, indeed, what working man in Ireland, is home rule going to benefit? Recently a collection of dull, stupid bores have visited Ireland—the '80 Club. They have gone with one another because each of them can find nobody else to go with. They are men of whom I say deliberately that the most eloquent among them could not command a dinner audience in the House of Commons. And what have they gone for? They have gone to inquire into the desirability of home rule. Why is that necessary? They got a verdict for it from the people at the last election. (Laughter and cries of "No.") That is what they say. It is all settled. All you have got to do is to crown Mr. Redmond. (Laughter.)

Liverpool Will Follow Sir E. Carson.

I come from a city which has much in common with Belfast. All I have to say is that a great deal of water will run through the bridges in Belfast and Liverpool before loyal Ulster is put under the heel of Redmond. I venture to say, speaking on behalf of the nine constituencies of Liverpool, including Bootle, that I believe there is no length to which Sir Edward Carson has advised and recommended the men of Ulster to go to which the men of Liverpool will not follow him in their protest against this monstrous fraud. Mr. Asquith knows, as you know, that he never could carry home rule if the electors of this country had seen the details of the home rule bill, but he is going to attempt to carry home rule without the electors ever seeing those details. That is the plan. But it is going to be the plan that failed. (Cheers.) Constitutional dishonesty sometimes has to be met by extra constitutional means of defence. I lay down the doctrine that the constitution of this country can never be finally established until it is established under a method which secures to the electors of these islands the means of pronouncing upon and deciding upon measures upon which they have never been consulted until they are before the House of Commons. Under the Parliament act you have been deprived of that power. I shall never stand before any democratic audience as long as this measure defaces the statute-book without asking them whether they realize what they have done. The democracy which empowered the passage of that act consummated the most tremendous abdication of democratic power that any democracy in the history of the world has known. Never again until that act is wiped off the statute-book, as assuredly we will wipe it off (cheers), can the people of these Islands say they are free. You are not free. You return a House of Commons today and they pass, whether they have warned you that they are going to pass it or not, any measure they choose. Don't think it an answer to what I am saying to say that the House of Lords was partisan in its constitution and not always fair in its construction of the duties of a second chamber.

I care nothing for that, though I would have sought to remedy it. I care nothing for that in comparison with the great truth that whatever party is in power today you have parted with and sold your liberties. It shall be and it must be our first policy to restore to the democracy of this country the privileges and the control of which in a fit of aberration they have deprived themselves. (Cheers.)

Welsh Disestablishment.

Let me add one word on the question of Welsh Disestablishment. Many of my friends have asked me, having regard to the fact that two archbishops and so many bishops actually voted in favor of the veto bill, what I thought their attitude ought to be in relation to Welsh Disestablishment. My answer has always been, and I hope and believe it commands your approval, that the cause has nothing to do with the errors that may have been made by its advocates at any particular moment. I believe that one direct consequence of the vote that was given by the archbishops and the bishops on the Parliament bill has been that there are not today in the House of Commons thirty men who would vote for their inclusion in a reconstructed second chamber. That is a wholly different proposition. Certainly their Liberal friends would not, and I know what the temper of a great part of the Conservative party is on that point, but that has nothing to do with the merits of the disestablishment quarrel in which we are about to engage. It is a crude attempt inspired by the lowest arguments of greed to rob an ancient church of growing vitality and of its power of doing good among the poorer population. (Cheers.) I care nothing about the abstract principle and I am in good company, because I heard Lord Robert Cecil say the same thing. I would give up the abstract case of disestablishment if they would give up the concrete policy of disendowment. They don't care a brass farthing about disestablishment. It is no question of privilege with which they are dealing; it is their money they want.

These are great quarrels which we are bound to prosecute in the next few years, and they are quarrels which we shall prosecute with the aid of a united party to the death. Home rule, Welsh disestablishment, the cause of law, the cause of order, and, I state it last but it is almost first in importance, the great cause of tariff reform. These are issues sufficient to galvanize into enthusiasm a party that already exists; they are sufficient almost to create a party that did not exist. Let us in England determine that we will rival the great spirit which has enabled Canada to destroy the predictions of the cocoa press. We were told that it was for the good of Canada and the Empire that reciprocity, which was not good enough for England, should be established between Canada and the United States, but the view of the Canadian has triumphed over that of the American. As Pitts said of England in the Napoleonic crisis, "England has saved Europe by her example and herself by her own exertions," so we can say tonight of Canada, and say it here in the Free Trade Hall, Canada has saved herself by her own exertions and the Empire by her example. (Cheers.)

A TALK ON RHEUMATISM

TELLING HOW TO CURE THIS PAINFUL MALADY.

This article is for the man or woman who suffers from rheumatism who wants to be cured, not merely relieved — but actually cured. The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint, is a little relief. no lotion or liniment ever did or ever can make a cure. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. Therefore rheumatism can only be cured when this poisonous acid is driven out of the blood. That's why rubbing and liniments and outward applications are no good — they can't reach the cause in the blood. Any doctor will tell you this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood every time take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood which drives out the poisonous acid and cures rheumatism to stay cured. This is a solemn truth which has been proved in thousands of cases, and the following is a striking instance. Mrs. W. H. Elnor, Sarnia, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommeud Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they completely cured me of rheumatism after I had been almost an invalid for three years. I doctored with two skilled doctors and took electric treatment, but without benefit. On going to a third doctor he recommended mineral baths as the only thing that would help me. After taking this treatment for some time I felt that I was really growing worse instead of better, and I began to think there was no cure for me and that I was doomed to be a helpless sufferer. For some months I discontinued all treatment and then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a few boxes I could notice a distinct improvement, and I continued taking the Pills for several months when the cure was complete. That is some two years ago, and I have ever since been perfectly free from the trouble. I would therefore advise anyone afflicted with rheumatism to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they certainly made a remarkable cure in my case."

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LIFE OF STONE BUILDINGS.

"One thing I learned during a recent visit to Europe was that the average life of a stone building is not more than 500 years," said John H. Bryan, a builder, of Chicago, at the Raleigh. "Naturally, I was interested in construction work, and gave more attention to this part of Europe than I did to the examinations of art galleries and the tombs of famous men. The buildings of Europe are no better in their construction than those of this country. I don't think I saw a building in Europe that is better built than the capitol in Washington.

"In nearly all of the older cities of England I noticed that the town halls which had been constructed, in many cases, 500 years ago, were beginning to collapse. All of them had been patched up, and it was evident that they would not last a great many years longer. I do not think there is any doubt that the capitol building here will be standing 500 years from now if it is not destroyed, but it will not last longer, nor will the treasury building, which is the finest example of its style of architecture in the United States.—Washington Post.

AGE AND EFFICIENCY.

In that lively inaugural address of his at the University of Vermont, Prexy Benton said that the most valuable and valued men "in the councils of thought today" are men over 60, and that the "age-limit of highest efficiency" is now 65. The New York Herald asked some of the country's elders whether they concurred in these views, and publishes their replies. Prof. E. C. Pickering, 65, concurs; he points to the justices of the supreme court and to Dr. C. W. Eliot as proofs. John D. Long, 73, says you cannot fix any age of highest efficiency; the attempt is "ridiculous." Simon P. Shope, 74 formerly chief justice of Illinois, is convinced that the average man is out of commission at 65, but owns that there are many impressive exceptions. Ex-Judge A. N. Waterman, 75, is of the opinion that "the well-preserved mark is at the zenith of his intellectual power at 65." Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, 77, thinks hat the man who "keeps in touch with everything going on," who keeps his brain-cells open and active, etc., "becomes stronger and wiser as he grows older." Dr. James B. Angell, 82, knows Prexy Benton personally and declies to comment on the inaugural address before reading it. John Bigelow, nearly 95 now, thinks the age-limit shifts with the man, and the opportunity. "The times when men are at their best are so variable," he says "that it's a difficult matter to establish any set rule." An impossible matter, if you ask us.—Hartford Courant.

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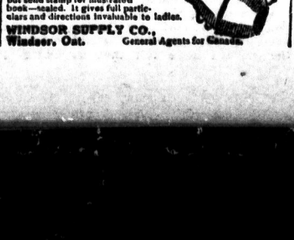
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