

Business Suits . . \$15
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Crawford Bros. Limited
TAILORS, Cor. Yonge and Shuter

F. S. Martin Wins Steeplechase —Louisville Results—Entries and Selections.

Roschen's Mile Task.
New York, Oct. 18.—If the weather is clear Saturday and the Belmont track dry

H. Davis is M. Y. M. A. Champion | P. J. Maloney wins I.C.B.U. Cham-
-Carlton St. Church Scores | pionship—Summary and
the Most Points. | Officials

Bicycle race, handicap, 5 miles-B. T. Mitchell, scratch, 1; N. Davis, 3/4 min., 2; J. Kester, 1 min., 3; D. Davis, 1 1/4 mins., 4; G. Cassidy, 1 1/2 mins., 5. The 100-mile race was won by a kindly actor as official: Starter, Controller J. J. Ward, timers, E. J. Hearn, R. Scollard; judge, J. R. Bennett. Prizes will be distributed in the club rooms, Kild and Jarvis, Monday.

The plan for the Hamilton-Victoria game will open at noon to-day at Love's. It is likely the big game will be preceded by a junior contest.

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**Pacer Beat Prince Greenlander
Straight Heats in Free-for-All
—The Globe Wins Run.**

Frank Collins, Wm. Richards,		
Windsor	2	1
Anyway, B. Heams, Cedar Springs	6	3
Time .51 1/4, .52, .52.		
In the unfinished 2.30 pace and trot, R.		

One of the best runs of the season was the verdict after the hounds finished a York Mills yesterday afternoon. Between

Washington Jockey Club. The following trainers and jockeys were granted licenses as recommended by the license committee:

Trainers—J. J. Gallagher, J. A. Sykes, Lewis Tarter, D. Winslow. Jockeys—A. Fred Blumenthal, Willie Burns, Frank J. Coyle, H. J. Graham, jr., Frank Jarrett, Edward Leibert, Jerry Powers, Frank Swain, Thomas Seaton, Clyde Van Dusen, W. R. A. Walker.

Varsity Win From Queen's by 12 to 0—Hamilton Tigers Swamp Peterboro Score 42 to 1—Intermediate and Junior Results.

Argos (10)—Back, Wright; half, Usher, Fellowes, Sinclair; quarter, Marsh; snap, Anglin; wings, Thomson, Penam, Hutchins, Bunting, Scully and McLean.

Kingston, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Nearly 2000 spectators watched a slow game of Rugby this afternoon between Queen's and Toronto University, which resulted in a score in favor of Toronto for the Granites, Clarke and B. Malton were the best. The Parkdales lined up follows: Back, Gall; halves, Wedd, Zeigler; Crows; quarter, Cumming; centre, Clark; wings, Adams, Flanagan, Taylor, Corrye; Thompson and Robinson. I. J. McLaughlin.

with their songs, made it very interesting. The game started at 3 o'clock, and with the very close commencing of the game, the Peterboro team did playing. The tackling and were actuated at critical moments. The Tigers had some of the junior players on to take the places of the seniors to make the game more interesting to the spectators.

BISQUIT
LIQUEUR

while West and Cockran of Princeton were two up and three up on their opposite players. A half gale kept the scores down in the morning round. Altho the conditions were better during the afternoon

of duplicating her double victory of last year, when Yale won both the team and individual honors. Yesterday the New Haven collegians again won the team championship, and when the first round of the whole match play for the individual championship was completed, Yale again won.

C. T. Mead, G. J. Foy, F. Tremble, J. Borrs, A. Foy, J. Hayes, W. Thomsen, W. G. Cumming, Dr. Orr, A. P. Scott, W. Dickson, H. J. P. Good and George J. Bennett.

BRANDY

"Py cott, I qvitt," he announced after the second innings, but Commy kept him at it and in the fourth inning he caught

Comiskey has the record of signing the cheapest ballplayer that ever wore a major league uniform. He got him for 75 cents.

The sequel to the story is interesting. The corn shucker got all broke out with measles, and the next spring broke into the Texas League and graduated into the Southern. He might have been a major league star if his father hadn't died and left him the farm.

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The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone—private exchange connecting all departments—Main 202.

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One month, without Sunday......25

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Joseph P. Clougher, representative.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—P.O. News Co., 217 Dearborn Street.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wolverine News Co., 100 Main Street.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Halifax Hotel News Co., 100 Main Street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Amos News Stand, 100 Main Street.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Hotel News Co., 100 Main Street.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—St. Denis Hotel.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Despatch and Agency Co., 100 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—T. Eaton Co., 100 Main Street.

YORK, ONT.—John McDonald, 100 Main Street.

All Highway news stands and trains.

BROTHER FOX ON CHICKEN STEALING.

The Globe continues to denounce all vice in the abstract, and to carefully sidestep any mention of who are the criminals. It is humiliated by the "uncovering of moral rotteness in large areas of Canadian life." It laments that "manufacturers, tradesmen, plumbers, fruit exporters, and food supply men have all been involved in some extortion or deceit or unlawful practice whereby they sought to make gain at the cost of honor in business, or even of the health of the people."

But not a word of confession or repentance from The Globe newspaper. There was a considerable "uncovering of moral rotteness" when the prime minister of Ontario was impelled to warn the people that newspapers professing to defend their interests were in the pay of the electric trust, and engaged, day by day, in an effort to assassinate public rights; that spurious letters were published by them, purporting to come from the masses of the people, but, in fact, furnished by the trust and deceitfully published by these newspapers—including The Globe—as to mislead and defraud the people.

"Thank God," exclaims this pious Pecksniff, "that the moral sense of the people is sound." Certainly it is; hence these hypocritical pretensions. But the people of Canada require no bill of health from The Globe.

We are treated to dissertations about the financial scandals and the insurance company scandals. But who are the men who have been exposed? How many of them are shareholders in The Globe? What did that paper do but oppose the crusade by The World that forced even the Laurier government to move; that made possible this investigation.

Electoral frauds are mentioned, and a reluctant admission made, that a minister of the crown may be the chief criminal. Name him! Is it Hyman or Laurier, or Fielding? Does The Globe favor this minister retaining a place in the cabinet? Does it justify the government in keeping him on?

These maudlin vapors about crime in the abstract amount to nothing. Who are the criminals? Is not Ted Gobe among the chief of the sinners, as it is, admittedly, among those who have profited?

On one occasion, says Aesop, the fox undertook to deliver an excellent sermon on the sin of stealing chickens. When he had finished, one of his hearers remarked:

"That was a good sermon, Brother Fox, but you should have wiped the chicken feathers off your whiskers before you ascended the pulpit."

A HEAVY LOAD TO CARRY.

Money sent to a creditor in England is money lost to Canada. The most ardent imperialist would not borrow money at four per cent. in London if he could obtain it at three per cent. in Paris or New York. Every dollar of interest sent abroad is money lost to Canada.

At present the Dominion of Canada has bonds payable in London aggregating more than \$200,000,000. This debt, in the main, bears four per cent. Our people are therefore taxed to the extent of eight million dollars per annum for money that is shipped abroad.

The savings deposits in our chartered banks and postal savings banks far exceed \$400,000,000. The people have in savings twice the amount of the national debt, and they are glad to get three per cent. for it. It is not possible for the Dominion government to borrow money at home?

That the Dominion government should have to pay four per cent. is, in itself, suspicious. It shows that the money lenders of the world regard the Canadian government as extravagant and unreliable. Our gross debt is nearly

\$400,000,000, or about \$400 for every able-bodied man in the country. And what have we to show for it? Practically no army, no pretence of naval defence, no fortifications, no diplomatic or consular service, no imperial contribution. And the debt is increasing daily.

The provinces rejoice because they have added to the burdens of the federal government. They seem to forget that it all comes from the people.

Or do they assume that there is no use for anyone to economize; that the money will be spent, and the debt increased, in any event?

Utter recklessness has characterized the financial administration of Canada for the past ten years. No example is set of economy or thrift. No wonder private finance is "frenzied," with our public financial affairs in chaotic defiance of every rule of business and common sense!

ELECTORAL FRAUDS AND THEIR REMEDY.

Even more deplorable than the London election frauds themselves is the attempt made to discredit the investigation and prejudice the partisan mind by hinting, and even openly affirming, that it has been instituted for political reasons. Followed to its legitimate conclusion, the principle underlying this line of attack would practically render bribery, ballot-box manipulation, breach of duty on the part of election officers and, in fact, every offence, however heinous, which involved one or other of the political parties, immune from criminal proceedings. Experience shows unfortunately that recent governments in this country have become infected by the machine virus that they will go almost any length, short of direct action, to shield the criminals who have been working in their interest to deprive honest electors of a fair and free expression of their will at the polls.

It is needless to recapitulate the repeated examples of this prostitution of justice which are to be found throughout the Dominion. It is but a natural corollary to this perverted moral sense which sees in prosecutions inflated by party opponents, a mere dodge to earn some cheap political advantage.

For the lack of genuine public spirit in Canada, the rabid partisan press on both sides is to a great extent responsible. Party newspapers are far more concerned in befouling their political enemies than in maintaining within their own party a high standard of honor and conduct. It cannot be questioned that next to the governments themselves, who could, if they would, effectively protect the honest elector, by providing reliable and impartial officials, the greatest press of this country is most to blame for the carnival of political corruption which exists. Their one concern is to mislead the public, to demand the punishment of the miserable agents and to shield the principals who provide the money that debauches the constituency. Every man in the street knows that the tools that actually dispense the price of a voter's honor are not the real criminals. But so sick is he of abortive enquiries and of disgraceful failures to administer the law, that he only cynically wonders what new device will be adopted to whitewash the men in whose interest the dirty work was done.

No progress will be made in the purification of Canadian politics until the representative party press of the country adopts a very different attitude and demands from its friends the same moral excellence it demands from its opponents. The situation as it now exists is irretrievable so long as it is not only tacitly but at times explicitly affirmed that electoral fraud should be condoned if only in that way a particular ministry can be kept in office. That contention was not unheard during the last provincial contest—it underlies much of the political controversy in the wider field of the Dominion. Yet no doctrine could be more disastrous to the cause of electoral purity, which, after all, is the one vital necessity in a democratic community. The right to a free and pure election is a fundamental principle. It should be provided by governments, whatever be their political complexion, with the most jealous care. It should be safeguarded by every public print which claims to be serving the true interest of the people. By the election laws of the Dominion and the provinces their governments are immediately responsible for the proper taking of the polls; they can by the appointment of impartial and honorable officials secure the electors from being defrauded out of their birthright. If government responsibility for the conduct of elections were acknowledged and enforced as it ought to be, there would be fewer scandals and a healthier tone in public life. But reform will not come till all the parties in the state make common cause in this essential principle, and that in turn will only come when the press of the nation forgets party affinities in their higher duty to the state and the people.

BOURASSA OUT FOR INDEPENDENCE?

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bourassa appeared, for the first time since his declaration of political independence, in aid of a candidate running in opposition to the straight Liberal nominee. The meeting took place at St. Ambrose Lorette, the chief lieu of the County of Quebec, and also the occasion was one which might easily have provoked acrimony and strong language generally, the proceedings seem to have been conducted on the whole with at least a semblance of courtesy. Yet it is easy to read between the lines

of the addresses made on behalf of the government candidate, especially that of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, an underlying current of annoyance, tempered by a wholesome respect for Mr. Bourassa's popularity among his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Bourassa's immediate aims and objects are matters with which the citizens of other provinces have no concern, except on points where they touch the general policy of the Dominion Government, as representing the entire people. It is too early to judge exactly how far his attempt to create a national party from among his fellow-citizens of French descent will lead him; but, apart from any questions of this character, any movement towards independence of the party machine is to be welcomed, and cannot but assist in the purification of public life. The identity of the machine with the government, and the manner in which it is being used to defeat the rights of the electorate is at the present moment the most pressing issue before the country.

Mr. Bourassa warmly protested against the charge brought by Mr. Lemieux, that he wanted to throw Sir Wilfrid Laurier overboard. Yet it is the tendency of such rifts to widen unless further schism is averted by the surrender of either the official leaders or the incipient rebels. One point made by Mr. Bourassa will command a wider approval than that of his immediate following—it was his recognition of the voice of the electors who wanted the right to choose their own candidate and to have as a member a man who would be something more than a voting machine, to do as he was told. A fearless group of independents, out to stand for real democratic principles, and to determine the political life, is what the country needs, and must have. If lower depths of electoral infamy are not to be reached.

TURN ON THE LIGHT AGAIN.

The Guardian: Again the sensibilities of our citizens who have any sense of honor left are grievously shocked, and this time by what appears to be one of the most successful exhibitions of unfaithfulness to business trust that have been revealed in Canada in many a day. And we have been hit in our tenderest spot. Our banking system has been our pride, and we have been continually saying how greatly superior it was to that of the people to the south of us. Probably it is, and the fact that this wreck of the Ontario Bank did not lead to widespread disaster is proof of it. But, what a blow the knowledge comes to us that, under this so well-nigh perfect system, there is still possible, apparently, for a bank manager to carry on for months, unknown to anyone, enormous stock-gambling speculations, that wiped out an entire reserve of the bank and almost a million besides. If this has been done with such apparent ease in this one case, how can we be sure that it is not being done elsewhere? And again the question comes, Of what use are directors? If they know, and do not act, are they not almost as guilty? And what should be the punishment meted out to such infidelity on the one hand and such criminal neglect on the other? These are questions that must be answered, and the people should demand not only a straightforward, but an immediate answer as well.

AUDITORS AND BANK DIRECTORS.

The Presbyterian: We have always taken a measure of just pride in the soundness and solidity of our banks. We have some of our banks have nobly stood the test in times of commercial strain, and our system has won praise from many eminent in the world of finance. But the events of last week in connection with the Bank of Ontario indicate that even our banks are not immune from the world of finance. We have some apt pupils of men in the United States, who have wrecked their institutions by illegal and unauthorized speculation. The splendid action of other banks in stepping into the breach, and thus avoiding a crisis, is worthy of all praise. But the question which is now before us is, how can we be sure that it is not being done elsewhere? These are questions that must be answered, and the people should demand not only a straightforward, but an immediate answer as well.

WOMAN WAS IN DANGER.

When Fire Chief and Neighbor Carried Her From the House.

Four children were left alone in the home of Mrs. Robinson, 34 Parliament Street, yesterday morning. One of them is a piece of paper in the fire, and began screaming in a cupboard for some plaything. In a few seconds a pile of papers in the cupboard were ablaze.

In the next room was an aged woman, her right side paralyzed. She was sitting in a chair, unable to move. She was enveloped in smoke and half suffocated when Fire Chief Thompson, who arrived with Hose 7, and a neighbor named Shea carried her to the street.

The fire did \$50 damage.

Fifty dollars' damage was done at 918 Palmerston Avenue yesterday morning, when a stovepipe, running through a cupboard, set fire to it.

GREENWICH ALMANAC.

Answer to F. C. James: It is doubtful if the Greenwich Nautical Almanac can be obtained in this city, or indeed in Canada. It may be ordered thru H. Winniford, 65 East King Street, or any other good bookdealer. The cost will be about fifty cents.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

Editor World: What are our license inspectors bragging about as to making hotelkeepers have good accommodation? How long, then, do we travelers have to suffer injustice? I will cite to you a case that deserves attention. A traveler friend of mine arrived in the city, and of course went to get accommodation. The first hotel he went to they told him that they were filled up. Is not that ridiculous? We know very well that there are hotels in the city to accommodate a dozen. I would also like to know if hotelkeepers can charge any price for accommodation that they wish?

Watch this space each day if you're looking for a bargain in a musical instrument. Our offer for to-day is as follows:

BARGAIN NO. 17

THOMAS ORGAN—High top black walnut case with French burr panels—9 stops—3 knee swell—lamin stands at side—large music rack on front—fine tone and extra powerful bellows—bargain price—

\$45.00

We make the terms of payment to suit your convenience. We have a couple of dozen other bargains in pianos and organs that we offer at very tempting prices. If you cannot call, write or phone us. We will be glad to send you a complete list.

Bell Piano Warerooms,

146 Yonge Street.

PIANOS RENTED.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS

WORK IN FORWARD STATE

Satisfactory Reports Presented at Annual Meeting at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—To-day was Home Mission Day at the Baptist convention. Several impressive addresses were delivered, and most encouraging reports were presented.

Rev. W. J. Scott of Toronto presented the report of the church edifice board. The fund had been increased by \$1000 during the past year. The number of churches contributing to the fund had increased from fifteen to forty-five. The report reflected appreciatively to the work of the Toronto Baptist Church extension board. By the aid of this board about \$500 had been expended in new churches. Other church extension boards had been formed at Hamilton and Montreal. London had enlarged the Adelaide and the St. Lawrence churches. Three churches had repaid their loans. The total number of loans on the books was thirty-one, amounting in all to \$10,454. The total number of churches helped since 1887 was 102, and the total amount of loans issued reached \$47,960. Rev. G. H. Welch of Lindsay presented the report which was adopted.

A resolution was passed, endorsing the work of the International Reform Bureau, now in session at Brussels, Belgium, and will be cabled to that body.

Western Missions.

Rev. James Grant of Dundas presented the report of the committee on western missions. The work in the west had been most encouraging. There had been a total of 1,150 new churches, thirteen Scandinavian churches, and active missionary work among Russians, Galicians and Hungarians.

Also a German-speaking and a Scandinavian-speaking evangelist giving their whole time to work among their own people. During the year sixty new missions stations had been opened, sixteen new churches organized, 500 candidates were baptized, 1150 new members had been received and at least 950 persons converted in the field.

The treasurer's statement showed the receipts to be \$10,872.38. The sum of \$7716 was remitted to the treasurer of the Manitoba convention, and \$2538 to the treasurer of the British Columbia convention.

The report was adopted and the following appointed to the membership of the board: Rev. J. R. Webb, William Davies, Henry New and A. T. Gregory.

In the afternoon the home mission report was submitted by Rev. W. E. Norton, superintendent. Rev. A. A. Torie, Midland, has been appointed as evangelist to assist Rev. M. Van Sickle in the work. During the year the board had assisted in the support of 136 pastors, representing 240 churches and preaching stations, and 41 students representing 76 churches and preaching stations, making a total of 177 pastors and students. The learned churches and preaching stations. Eighteen church buildings had been erected and six new churches organized. The total of baptisms in home mission churches during the year was 936, as compared with 632 the year previous. The membership in the home mission churches was about 9000, and the total additions during the year 152. Sixty-nine churches had contributed to the home mission fund, and the board financially is in a much better condition than expected.

Treasurer's Statement.

The treasurer's statement was read by Rev. E. T. Fox of Toronto, showing total receipts of \$31,950.98, with a total expenditure of \$39,041.54, leaving

THE INSANITY OF BASEBALL.

The Chicago Tribune: While it might appear from conversations overheard in public places, from newspaper columns, and from a certain atmospheric agitation that the entire community has surrendered itself to the intoxication of the baseball series just terminated, there is still a reasonably large element of the population that cannot comprehend the madness of baseball fanaticism. To such sane reasoners, howbeit equally insane in other directions, this wild enthusiasm is the height of folly, and they would gladly cure the delirium of their fellow citizens and restore, as they think, the balance of reason. They do not stop to consider that the sufferer is doubtless happier with his madness than without it.

Horace relates a story of a man of Argos who, otherwise sane, was wont to betake himself to an empty theatre and there revel in the fancied presentation of stirring dramas. When his sympathizing friends put him under treatment and restored his reason, he bitterly complained that they had robbed him of his greatest enjoyment and had taken from him, against his will, the most delightful philosophy. The learned Erasmus inveighed against all cures for "that grateful species of insanity which is constantly taking possession of the human mind, and which he who is continually prating of books, each may be oblivious to the existence of, and each may pity the other as a monomaniac. Yet both are peculiarly happy and content with their affliction. The baseball maniac may be a trifle more riotous in blocking the streets and impeding traffic than the book maniac, hence he has a less sympathetic association. To this extent also he may be more of a public nuisance for the time being, but the very strength of his bodyguard stands nobly in his defence.

The baseball enthusiast, like the man of Argos, would not be cured of his madness if he could. Surely none so miserable as he who, having experienced the thrill of the psychological moment in baseball, finds himself weaned from his folly and no longer stimulated by a three-base hit or the discussion thereof. To such a man some of the all-time great philosophers are missing, and how lost is he if no other species of harmless insanity is developed! The old philosophers are right. All the world is mad, and the baseball maniac has one strong point in his favor; his season of lunacy is comparatively short.

Millionaires and Longevity.

Now that Samuel Sloan, the New York capitalist, has made public his theory that the secret of his success is due to his policy of mixing work with play, it is inevitable that observers in various quarters should call attention to the great longevity of men whose lives have been devoted wholly to hard work. Russell Sage, for instance, says The Chicago Daily News, who was nearly 90 at his death, passed practically his whole life in unremitting labor.

Men's High-Grade Clothing

REPRESENTING the handsomest, largest variety to be found.

Fabrics rich and uncommon; best of the world's finest weaves.

Styles new and correct; every garment fresh from the tailor's this season.

Workmanship promising satisfaction because of its distinctively high character.

It's clothing for the particular man; for the man who really cares.

Black Suit—Imported English vicuna cloth—fast dye—rich soft finish that will not gloss. Single-breasted long sack coat with centre vent. Sizes 34 to 44. Price. 15.00

Fancy Worsteds Suits—Latest American models. Long single-breasted coat with creased seams and deep centre vent. Neat small patterns—grays, or black and gray—in pin checks and overplaids. Prices.....18.00 and 20.00

Overcoat—Of imported all-wool soft chevots—dark gray or black. Long Chesterfield with deep centre vent. Sizes 35 to 44. Price.....15.00

Our 25.00 Overcoat—Don't pay more—you can't get a better. "Isaac Carr's" celebrated black melton cloth; Beatrice twill body lining; satin sleeve linings. Single-breasted long Chesterfield, with seam down back and deep vent. Raw edges and raised seams. Price.....25.00

—MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET—

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb. Michie & Co., Limited

A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL

ELLIOTT

Business College

Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts., Toronto

All graduates get positions. The demand is about twenty times the supply. Start now. Night school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Circulars free. Phone 100.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

climbed at his garments, they pummeled him roughly; soon partisans in the audience joined the lively discussion. Usually the money's decision got the better of his conscience, and he obligingly announced what the majority wanted. Then only he was left in peace; the state ladies returned, surging to their places, and the wrestling recommenced. The act was completed with the vanquishing of one side after which, bowing low, the performer trotted out to rest.

Hunter-Robertson.

At Peterboro yesterday, at the residence of Mrs. James Stratton, her granddaughter, Miss Frances Genevieve Hunter, only daughter of the late Dr. James Beverley Hunter, and niece of Hon. J. E. Stratton, was united in marriage to Harold Deak Robertson, B.A., son of Henry Robertson of Morrisburg, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. J. Scott, B.A. The bride was attended in white ivory crepe de chene, over taffeta, prettily trimmed with heavy ribbon and Irish lace. She wore the bridal veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was given away by Hon. J. E. Stratton, and was attended by Miss Allison, Hamilton, who was dressed in pale yellow French voile, over green taffeta, and wore a wreath of maiden hair fern. Miss Helen Davidson, who wore pale pink voile over pink taffeta, and Miss Muriel Hoodless, Hamilton, who was dressed in pale blue Irish voile, over blue taffeta, were flower girls and maid of honor, respectively. The bridesmaids, who wore dresses of white voile trimmed with lace and insertions, and carried wreaths of white flowers, were Miss Mary Robertson, sister of the groom, and Miss Alberta Gooding, cousin of the bride.

The wedding dejeuner was served in a large marquee on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left on the 5.15 C.P.R. train on a wedding trip to Toronto, Montreal and other cities. The bride's traveling gown was of navy blue ladies' cloth, the front being embroidered with pale blue and black, and she wore a large black hat to match. Mrs. Robertson will be at home at "Ardyn," Peterboro, on Nov. 6. On Nov. 26 Mr. and Mrs. Robertson will sail from Vancouver on the Empress of Japan for China, where Mr. Robertson with others intends establishing a college as one of the missionary enterprises of the Methodist Church, at Chintu.

Negro Dies at 114.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 18.—"Uncle" Robert Hawkins Sprague, a negro, of Northampton, Prince George County, Md., died yesterday morning at the age of 114 years. His claim to have been the oldest man in Maryland is about to be substantiated by documentary evidence. He was born of slave parents in 1791, was sold several times as a slave.

Half-Sick

When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.

We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SPECIAL FARM ADVERTISING

SPECIAL FARM ADVERTISING.

If a farmer wishes to sell any of his stock or implements; if he has a pure-bred animal to part with, if he wants a hired man, in fact, any wants the farmer may have, when made known in print, are soon satisfied. No man can be successful in business and farming is a business—unless he lets the people know what he has for sale. The World, in its special farm and live stock issues on Tuesday and Friday, reaches a large number of farmers. An insertion in these issues will bring his results. Single insertions for one cent a word, send along your ad, and give it a trial.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

A noted religious leader in England has laid down the maxim: "Make all you can; save all you can; give all you can."

In no calling is this so applicable as in that of the agriculturist. It is his bounden duty to make all he can. He must so manage his little domain that the highest returns will be forthcoming from the acres of his toil. In that word, "make," there is a breadth of meaning. It does not mean sowing peas on a flat field, and oats for the fourth time on the same piece. Make all you can means using all the education, wisdom, knowledge from schools or experiments, and the judgment that is at hand. It is the direct antithesis of laziness. It does not allow anyone to sleep, drink or glut away his time. It means much to man. He who understands what it means is known by his clean farm, tidy fences, fertile acres, improved methods of farming, and his benevolent care for his helpers. A man may work all day cutting the hay in his fence corners, and leave the main field out in the rain. That is waste economy.

With this maximum yielding by man and nature's help, there goes that second aphorism, "Save all you can." It is a Divine axiom that nothing is lost, nothing, under the Divine economy, is wasted, and still greater is the need that nothing that grows for us should be allowed to go to ruin. We are held accountable in the great business and social structure of society, for that committed to our keeping. When I leave an acre of productive ground unattended, or my corn crop gets frost-bitten without a move to save it, I am guilty of a social misdemeanor.

But, some will object that we are advocating the case of the grasping, greedy, close-fisted farmer, enough of whom now exist. Not at all. The very next part of our proverb prevents this. The man who works his place well, and saves all he can, only partly fulfills his debt to humanity in so doing. He is an engine without power, useless without rain. Many people have won praise in their denunciation of this "tight" individual, and in their attack upon him, they, perhaps, have erred in not doing what he does for the producing world.

We are all, by turns, what we despise, and no man can sling stones, if he waits for a personal introspection for his authority. Perhaps there is more lost, industrially, to our country than the absence of proper "making" than in the neglect of careful giving. But it is the making that makes possible the giving. If farms, as it were, a fund, out of which enterprise and charity work their schemes for humanity. There is no balm in Gilead but the healing salve of toil. Honest toil and saving are still a mighty force. Then, out of a big heart for toil, we will give the more and live the noblest. The farm is the heritage for us.

A THANKFUL FARMER.

There is no more pleasing sight to the goodman than the contented sacrifice of praise offered by the farmer to the Giver of all good things. In close touch with nature and nature's workings of wind and sunshine, the agriculturist gets nearer to the great providing Heart, than does anyone. Having felt the favors of a bountiful harvest, and having dwelt under the peace of a peaceful sky, he shows, in his contentment his manly bearing and his open heart, the joys of noble living and nobler serving. Burns sang of the humble, peace-loving and God-fearing countryfolk. He felt the power of their strong characters. And so, to-day, the sinews of virtue, of brain and enterprise are moulded beneath the stars, out on our quiet Ontario farms. God bless the farmer. Canada needs more of this honest old type of rugged, manly dependence on the Lord of Harvests.

"Keep the Boy on the Farm."

Chicago, Oct. 18.—James J. Hill's address at a recent banquet of the Chicago Commercial Association, impressing the necessity of "keeping the boy on the farm," has been responsible for an annual donation of \$500 by J. Ogden Armour, thru the International Live Stock Exposition, for scholarships to be competed for by the state agricultural colleges at the live stock shows.

DRIED APPLES

When drying early and fall apples be sure to dip in salt water immediately after peeling and quartering, then drain and dry quickly on a rack over a stove. By this means nice, bright dried apples can be produced, which will sell readily at higher prices.

It is a very great pity that so many apples are wasted yearly in Ontario which could be turned into good money with a little effort.

SEN. OWENS' AYRSHIRES BRING GOOD PRICES

Over Forty Head of This Dairy Breed Are Sold by Capt. T. E. Robson—Small Crowd.

The sale of Ayrshires advertised in The World for Senator Owens of Monte Bello, Quebec, came off successfully on Wednesday. An ideal day, with Capt. Robson, the famous Canadian live stock auctioneer at his best, made the sale agreeable to buyer and seller. Riverside Farm lies between the Laurentide Hills, now covered with their wealth of autumn splendor, and the romantic Ottawa's tide. Here, on the fertile acres fitted up by that stormy petrel of Quebec politics, Henry Bourassa, the alert and jovial senator rears his beloved breed. All around him in Monte Bello, so called by Capt. Robson, because of its resemblance to the Italian resort, the "old rebel" reminiscences are strong. It seems an ideal place for farming and stock raising. Its grass and spring waters are the very ingredients of health.

The crowd was not large, owing largely to the scarcity of feed and pasture in eastern Canada this year. Yet, the most large, the select of Ayrshires—breders were there from Ontario and the States. The animals were all in splendid form, and the strong deep frames of the cows with their good udders and teats commended them to the dairymen. Auctioneer Capt. Robson was in good spirits, and by his excellent tact and Scotch humor secured good prices for the herd. The choice and grandly bred bull, "Not Likely of St. Anne's," sold for \$200 and goes to the Hon. J. M. Maclean. A charming three months heifer sold for \$22, and also went to the Hunter farm. Two young bull calves of especial merit sold for \$150 and \$75 respectively.

Cows and Heifers Bred.

1—Maria, Robert Hunter & Sons \$115
2—Nora, Converse & Co., New York \$105
3—Violet, G. F. Higginson, Buck-ingham \$60
4—Spotty, Hunter & Sons \$60
5—Bertha, Hunter & Sons \$60
6—Bertha, Hunter & Sons \$60
7—Ayrshire Lass, W. F. Maclean \$55
8—Lady Sophia, W. F. Maclean \$55
9—Jean of Leith, Thomas Cox, Buckingham \$45
10—Lady of Monte Bello, N. Gauthier, Billings Bridge \$40
11—Bertha, Hunter & Sons \$40
12—Florence, N. Gauthier \$40
13—Lillian, Hunter & Sons \$40
14—Dorothy, N. Gauthier \$40
15—Beauty, C.P.R. Co., Caledonia Springs \$35
16—Lass of Gowrie, W. F. Maclean \$35
17—Jean, W. F. Maclean \$35
18—Madge, N. Gauthier \$35
19—White Lily, Hunter & Sons \$35
20—Amy, John Hamilton, Grande Prairie \$30
21—Susan, Converse & Co. \$30
22—Ayrshire Cow, W. F. Maclean \$30
23—Dorothy, Hunter & Sons \$30
Average for the 25 cows was \$71.25

Heifers.

1—Cornelia, C.P.R. Co., \$35
2—Patricia, Queen, Lac du Lac \$25
3—Lady Emma, Hunter & Sons \$25
4—Strawberry, Hunter & Sons \$25
5—Dorothy, Hunter & Sons \$25
Average for five was \$36.10

Bulls.

1—Not Likely of St. Anne's, R. Hunter & Sons \$200
2—Ayrshire Boy, N. Gauthier, Billings Bridge \$75
3—White Prince, J. P. Whalen, Westport \$75
4—Prince George, John Hamilton \$75
5—Chieftain \$40
6—Carroll Lad, W. F. Maclean \$40
Average for six bulls was \$89.84
Average for all sold was about \$70, which is quite satisfactory for the first dispersal sale from Riverside Farm, and for the draught on account of the drought in the eastern provinces. The young animals that are coming on will do the senator future credit and be sought after by the lovers of healthy, strong milkers of this breed. The best of hospitality was given the visitors, and the favorable opinion of Riverside Farm, that was formed will without doubt draw breeders to these stables.

OWNED BIG U.S. ESTATES.

Death of Lord Scully, Who Recently Was Naturalized as American.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 18.—A cable despatch to Ferdinand Trapp announces the death of Lord William Scully in London, Eng. He held 46,000 acres of land in Central Illinois; 60,000 in Nebraska; 60,000 in Kansas, and 40,000 in Missouri. He owned a house in Washington, D. C., and had lately become naturalized. Mr. Trapp was his American agent.

500 British Teachers Coming.

New York, Oct. 18.—Plans for the reception and care of nearly 500 British school teachers, who will visit America during the coming winter, will be made by Alfred Mosely, who arrived here to-day on the steamer Baltic. The teachers who are to come will represent every class from the kindergarten and defective senses instructors to the professors of English language and literature. They have been selected from thousands of applicants.

According to the present plans the first party numbering about thirty, will sail for America Nov. 30 and from then until the end of March similar parties will sail weekly.

MAKING CONCRETE FLOORS IN THE FARM STABLES

An Indiana Man Writes in an Exchange of His Experiences With Cement Work.

Concrete floors may be divided into two classes. Those which rest immediately upon the ground, as a cellar or basement floor, and those supported by piers and made in the form of slabs with metal reinforcement, says T. M. Case of Indiana. The floor consists essentially of three parts: First, the porous foundation, which rests upon the ground and provides drainage, thus insuring against the heaving of the floor by frost in freezing weather; second, the body which furnishes strength to the floor and supports the third part, the surface which receives the wear. The first may be of piers or cinders or coarse gravel or stone chips well bedded and tamped. The second is of portland cement concrete. The third is a mixture of portland cement and sand or crushed stone. Each part is equally important and performs its function best when made of the materials mentioned.

For the foundation provide cinders or cinders free from ash; slag stone or coarse gravel or stone chips. The first may be of piers or cinders or coarse gravel or stone chips well bedded and tamped. The second is of portland cement concrete. The third is a mixture of portland cement and sand or crushed stone. Each part is equally important and performs its function best when made of the materials mentioned.

The Best Cement.

The best cement suitable to use is a reliable brand of portland cement. The paper bag is the best form of package in which to buy the cement, as less moisture will be absorbed thru it than thru cloth. Reject all bags that contain lumps. The cement has absorbed moisture and its value is impaired. Any coarse, sharp sand may be used. It should be quite free from clay lumps, vegetable fibre or any other foreign substance. The size should be such that it will pass a No. 4 screen, and the bulk of it should be coarse rather than fine. The number of a screen is the number of meshes per linear inch. Any dense, hard stone may be used, such as hard limestone or trap rock, and rocks of slaty formation should be avoided. Gravel may be substituted for broken stone. In size the pebbles should be like a six inch ball. It will pass thru a one-inch mesh, and will be caught on a No. 4 mesh. As with sand, the coarse particles should predominate. The cement should be free from mud and from adds and alkalis.

Various authorities recommend various sizes of pebbles like a six inch ball, such as 1-2, 1-3, etc. The basis of any mixture should be the percentage of voids in the sand and the cement. The cement should be as follows: Cement one part, sand 2.53 parts, stone 5.23 parts, or 1.00 2.53-5.23. To make one cubic yard of concrete there will be required 9.8 cubic yards of stone, 0.42 cubic yards of sand and 5.1 bags of cement; one cubic yard of mortar for surface will contain 0.94 cubic yards sand and 1.01 bags of cement.

The unit of measurement is the packed cement, packed because that is the condition in which it exists in the concrete. The loose volume is at least one-third greater than the packed. A bag of cement weighs about 95 pounds and contains about 1.01 cubic feet. A two-bag batch will probably be as large as it will be desirable to mix. To measure the sand and stone, provide a box of concrete, and mix it to top or bottom, that will have a volume of 2x3-10 cubic feet, or 1-3 cubic feet, which represents the volume of two packed bags of cement. In example before us, this box filled 2.53 times will give the volume of sand, and filled 5.23 times will give the volume of stone to use with two bags of cement.

Mixing With the Water.

The mixing may be done on a light platform, or on a hard, clean spot. The cement should be piled in a shallow six inches deep and deposit the cement evenly on the sand. With hoe or shovel thoroughly mix the cement and sand, making a uniform color throughout. Now add water until a rather thin mortar of uniform consistency results. Upon this mortar deposit the measured stone or gravel previously wetted, and mix again until all the stone is coated with mortar.

The object of wetting the stone previous to adding it to the mortar is to prevent clean surfaces for the mortar to adhere to and being wet it will not absorb any moisture from the mortar. The necessary amount of water to be used with the mortar is to be determined in this way: After the concrete has been deposited in place and spread to the proper thickness, a little stamping with a light tamper should flush the mortar to the surface. This is known as medium concrete. The surface of the floor is composed of mortar alone, containing the same proportions of cement and sand as used in the concrete, but somewhat less water. Mix no more concrete than mortar than will be used at once.

Laying the Concrete.

All floors and walks are made up of separate slabs abutting together, but separated by tarred paper or felt about one-eighth inch thick, so that they may expand or contract individually. Do not lay the floor immediately against any portion of the building, such as the side wall, but interpose the paper or felt. Otherwise cracking of the floor may result.

Stable floors should be six inches thick, that is, four inches of body and two inches of surface and divided into slabs not larger than eight feet by ten feet. Walks should be four inches thick, with a one-inch thick surface of slabs five feet by five feet. Floors of

cellars and milk houses may be three inches thick with a half inch thick surface.

Excavated 12 inches to 16 inches below the finished floor level. Unless there is natural drainage, the must be laid in the excavation and level away from the building to a lower level so the water will not stand on the foundation. Deposit the foundation and wet and ram the cinders to a solid bed to a proper level below the finished floor line. On the foundation set guides of 2x4 or 2x6 or 3x6, depending upon the thickness of the floor on edge, dividing the space into slabs of the proper size and held by stakes outside the guides driven into the foundation, but not nailed to the guides.

A good way to insure separation of the slabs is to lay alternate blocks, then after any set hours remove the guides between the slabs and fill in the alternate spaces, first placing the strips of the tarred paper or felt against the edges of the slabs already completed.

Provide a straight edge long enough to reach from guide to guide with the ends notched down one inch or two below the surface of the concrete. The surface is to be spread the concrete to such a depth that when tamped the straight edge will just clear the guides driven into the foundation, but not nailed to the guides.

The mortar should be well spread into place and smoothed with a wooden float, which is like a plasterer's blade, made of wood, and allowed to stand 30 minutes and then the surface finished with a trowel, if a smooth finish is wanted. Care must be taken not to wash the surface mortar too wet. Use just enough water so that after working the mortar will readily strike off from the float and trowel.

Twelve hours after the concrete is placed, it is less slippery when wet and is preferred by some. Trowelling brings a certain amount of cement to the surface and on this account as little trowelling as possible should be done.

After finishing the surface, cut thru the concrete with a thin blade on the line of the adjoining slabs and neatly round the edges of the joints and the edges next the guides. Twelve hours after the concrete is placed, it is less slippery when wet and is preferred by some. Trowelling brings a certain amount of cement to the surface and on this account as little trowelling as possible should be done.

SUGAR BEETS IN KANSAS.

The Kansas State board of agriculture discusses the sugar-beet question in its last quarterly report. It states that seventy-seven farmers of the state harvested 1700 tons of beets in 1901; seventy-five grew 4200 in 1902; eighty-six grew 700 in 1903; and seventy-five grew 6900 in 1904; while in 1905 123 growers harvested 8600 tons.

Provision was made by a law passed in 1901 for the payment by the state of \$1 per ton of beets grown in Kansas and actually used for sugar manufacture. The report states that Kearney and Finney Counties produced a little over 1700 tons of beets, which were manufactured into sugar at Rocky Ford, Colo. That year it cost \$22 per acre to raise the beets, which showed a maximum sugar content of 22.3 per cent. Minimum content of Colorado capitalists purchased 27,000 acres of land in Finney and Kearney Counties for beet-growing purposes.

The report states that the state started to be ready for the crop. It is to have a daily capacity for eliciting 300 tons of beets from the state. The report states that the state started to be ready for the crop. It is to have a daily capacity for eliciting 300 tons of beets from the state. The report states that the state started to be ready for the crop. It is to have a daily capacity for eliciting 300 tons of beets from the state.

KIDNAPPED INTO CANADA.

Practical Assassination Made by Man Arrested in U. S.

Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 18.—A case of international concern has developed in the arrest of Louis De Bauval, a Frenchman, on the St. Lawrence River, last summer, for the alleged stealing of pleasure boats. De Bauval claims that he is without the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, in that he was taken in Canadian territory, brought to Alexandria Bay, and turned over to an officer of the law, by justice Andrews has appointed a referee to investigate the matter, and De Bauval has written the Canadian authorities and the French ambassador in Washington.

Spanish Legislation.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The text of the law of associations which the government is to introduce at the opening of parliament Oct. 23 has not yet been published, but the points in the summary of the House of Representatives, called Oct. 10, are approximately correct. Minister of Justice Romanones declares that the law was "conceived in the broadest democratic spirit."

Bishop Consecrated.

Portland, Maine, Oct. 18.—Rev. Dr. Lewis Walsh of Salem, Mass., was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Portland.

Bishop Walsh succeeded the Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, archbishop of Portland, who died last week. Bishop Walsh was head of the 110,000 Roman Catholics in the State of Maine.

\$400,000 Fire.

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 18.—A depot filled with valuable merchandise was destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of \$400,000.

FARMSTEAD SKITS

The delightful weather continues, and markets are all right yet.

It looks like good prices for imported Clyde fillies this fall.

Charles Groat of Brooklyn, the owner of the celebrated Corner Stone Clyde stallion purchased from J. B. Hogate some time ago, was a spectator at Hogate's sale last Tuesday.

Did you read the horse market report in Wednesday's World?

J. M. Gardhouse had a more satisfactory smile on his face when the Shires were selling.

Senator Owens' sale is reported in another column. He has his stable full of young stock.

Capt. Robson says the Halifax Exhibition had as fine a show of Ayrshires as he had ever seen. There were eighteen aged cows competing.

Those farmers who are having farm sales, would do well to send in an advertisement to The World. It pays in the increased importance your sale is given, and the cost is very light.

Red clover seed is going to be scarcer than at first expected. Good prices are ruling for it.

The vegetable growers have had a fairly good year of it and the fall is keeping fine weather for them.

Hogate is going back to the old country for another batch of fillies. They are what Canadians cannot get enough of.

The sugar beet harvest thru Ontario shows to what extent this branch of agriculture may be carried on in Ontario. Read the Kansas report in another column.

Advertising in The World pays. Advertisers on the farm pages report to us increased enquiries for their wares.

Do not keep those inactive old hens over another winter. They will not pay for their feed.

Do not forget to prepare those young trees for winter protection against the mice. Many promising fruit trees are lost annually thru this cause.

A cheap scrub is the dearest animal on a farm. It may be dear in two ways.

There are mean hogs as well as mean men, and when the two are found on the same farm there is certainly a great mess.

If boys are required to handle guns, at least they should be taught how. It is surprising how many men get killed in the careless handling of guns.

An agricultural axiom was written as early as the year 1768, as follows: "The finer the earth is made by tillage, the more it is enriched by rain, dew and air."

A western man has discovered that his poultry do much better when provided a bed spring on which to roost. He says they rest better and thus are made more profitable.

Have you observed that some farmers almost always have good crops? Of course they do, but they do not have as good crops as they do in good years, but it is safe to say they have the best crops in the neighborhood.

It pays to fertilize crops. If twenty loads of manure on an acre only increases the crop five bushels of corn, there is a gain in it, for that fertility will be evident on that acre for many years.

The wife and daughter should not be required to ask for every quarter they get for spending money. They should be recognized as part of the firm, and should have a good share of the funds without having to beg it. Come, now, be generous and see how much better you'll feel.

"I am laid to wonder what has become of the habit of shaking the tablecloth after meals," says an American writer, "which has always been so acceptable to the dog, the cat and the chickens. As a boy I learned to look for this act of clearing away the table, but nowadays a crumb pan takes off the scraps. We look in vain for the pretty girl in this old line after-dinner act."

A new departure for dairy cattle at western fairs was found in the Dutch Belted cattle, appropriately named from the large white belt extending around the body. Much attention was paid by visitors at the Illinois State Fair, and many were the compliments passed on the breed, says an exchange.

There were 529 Poland China hogs on the Illinois State Fair grounds. Duroc Jerseys were strong also, and in the aged class the winner weighed 1080 lbs.

Not a Yorkshire hog showed up at the Illinois State Fair. This is a leading Canadian breed and they are making Canadian bacon famous.

Butter and eggs are selling at such prices that the farmer who has them is a smiling man.

It pays to breed the best sire you can get. One man whom we know bought a ram lamb, was rather inferior, in preference to a good one, to save \$5. That man lost \$2 a head the next year on the fifteen lambs he had for sale. Did it pay?

Merit should count in all purchases of live stock for farm purposes. He who decides by the dollar mark is an amateur and deserves to fail.

Potatoes were introduced to English-speaking people by Sir Walter Raleigh. They soon became popular as a food. The capital of North Carolina is named for Raleigh. He was beheaded by order of an English king, who hardly knew what he was doing, says the Homestead of Iowa. We might add that we do not think the said king mistook him for a Murphy!

A large number of the boys entering Toronto University are farmers' sons. They do no discredit to the old home either.

A little turpentine fed to young pigs that look sickly, and that may be almost any kind of neglect.—Exchange.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM.

This fine farm of 212 1-2 Acres, near Toronto, for sale on Liberal Terms.

Good clay loam; well fenced and drained; 30 acres hardwood; 15 acres cedar; brick house; modern barns, main one being 92x80 feet; excellent concrete stables; water in buildings; every convenience; hog pens, driving sheds, etc. The fat cattle sold each year have left the soil very rich. The above farm is part of the estate of the late T. G. Blackstock, esquire, Toronto, and is situated four and one-half miles from the Village of Newmarket, and three-quarters of a mile from Pine Orchard Railway Station, County of York.

This is a rare chance for a fine stock farm in the grand district north of Toronto. Apply to

J. A. McDONAGH, 49 EAST WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

turning dark and scurvy on the backs will drive away the irritating causes of the disease.

Disinfect your stables often. White-wash, zenoium, carbolic and such things are cheap and ought to be used often.

Sheep can also be used as gleaners about a farm and the service they render along this line is incalculable, says an exchange. When turned in stubble, they will pick up any grain that has been left, and all kinds of weeds which may be growing there, and thus keep them from going to seed. They will clean up the fence rows and waste places and do effective service that can be performed as cheaply in no other way. When turned in corn fields with proper restraint and management they will clean up the growth of weeds and foxtail which has been allowed to grow in the corn without doing material damage to the growing corn. Under proper management a flock of sheep can be made to do as good service as gleaners without doing them any particular harm. They can be managed by the best methods known to manual labor, and that, too, without any expense. In the employment of a flock of sheep as gleaners, the fact that they are to be made profitable and that they should not be "overworked" in a desire to rid a farm of noxious growth of any kind.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Receipts of all kinds of live stock have been liberal during the present week; in fact, largest of the season. Considering the quantity and quality, there was a fair trade in all classes excepting exporters.

Owing to dull reports from the British market, the market for shipping cattle has not been as brisk. A favorable market prevailed for the few good choice steers, while the common to medium were held at barely steady prices, which ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75; bulls \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Deliveries of cattle during the week have been larger and of a little better quality, that is, there were a few more choice, heavy, fleshy steers, which are so much in demand. Exporters sold 1150 pounds sold at \$3.50 to \$4; and good short-keeps 1150 to 1270 pounds each are worth \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt. Stockers have sold all the way from \$2.25 to \$2.35. Good to choice quality steers are scarce and likely to be.

Milk and Springers. Choice milkers and forward springers are in good demand, but backward springers are common and are selling at low prices. Medium stuff is slow sale. Sales range from \$25 to \$35 each, the bulk going at \$40 to \$45 per cwt. Prices are a shade lower than last week.

Veal Calves. Receipts have been moderate, with market strong at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt, with the bulk going at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs. The run of sheep and lambs this week has been the largest of the season, causing prices to be somewhat easier, especially for lambs. Exporters sold \$4.25 to \$4.50. Lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$6.15 per cwt. The demand for feeding purposes is still as strong as ever.

Hogs. Receipts have been more liberal and prices declined 25c per cwt. Selects \$6.40, lights and fats \$6.15 per cwt.

SHEEP BREEDING SEASON. The breeding season is approaching, and upon the methods pursued much will depend as to the result. The crop of lambs will be great or small, according to the management of the breeding stock.

When the lambs are about four months of age they should be weaned and taken away from the ewes. The dams should be placed upon feed that will build them rapidly after they have been dried off.

In this business nothing pays any better than getting started right. A good ram, well developed, vigorous and in good flesh, will be a necessity. The ewe should be coming up in flesh, and should not be younger than one year of age at the time of coupling. The practice of breeding lambs is objectionable. There is a great deal of disappointment that comes thru the practice of having ewes drop their first lamb when they are about one year old. They often fail to have developed anudder have but little milk and the result is that they often refuse to own the new-born lamb.

In addition to having ewes in good breeding condition it will be necessary for the breeder to make a good selection of a ram that will stamp improvement on the flock. The best is none too good for even a flock of grade ewes. It is very slow building up with grade and inferior rams. The ram being used should be a good one, more attention will be needed to make a selection than the novice is willing to admit. Good ewes, well kept, will give better satisfaction than a flock of all breeds, and adopt the improved breeds of stock on our high-price lands.

Live Stock and Agriculture. The history of the agricultural world shows that where live stock is the leading feature of a country, there is the most fertile lands and the greatest production of agricultural grain and grass, and the highest prices for the stock. In all the European countries where good stock is produced, their lands are rich and their crops are greater than elsewhere. The enterprise of the farmers is shown in their stock, and the improved breeds of stock are the result of the enterprise of the farmers in their stock, and the improved breeds of stock are the result of the enterprise of the farmers in their stock.

In England the districts long famous in live stock production are also the leading grain growing sections. Yorkshire, in live stock with 1,457,700 sheep and 200,000 pigs. It is the first in oats, with 233,677 acres, and in wheat, with 1,150,000 acres. Yorkshire is also famous for horses. Lincolnshire leads in wheat with 171,467 acres, and also leads in barley with 1,782,144 sheep and 200,000 pigs. It is the first in oats, with 233,677 acres, and in wheat, with 1,150,000 acres. Yorkshire is also famous for horses. Lincolnshire leads in wheat with 171,467 acres, and also leads in barley with 1,782,144 sheep and 200,000 pigs. It is the first in oats, with 233,677 acres, and in wheat, with 1,150,000 acres. Yorkshire is also famous for horses. Lincolnshire

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Correspondence
and interviews
invited

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

DIVIDEND IS INCREASED
ON AMALGAMATED COPPERBut New York Market Sells Off
on the Announcement—Local
Market Closed.

World Office,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 18.
Time was allowed to-day for re-
flection on the Canadian stock
market situation. Brokers collaborated
and an air took a very cheerful view
of the outlook. The Ontario Bank episode
as a factor was regarded as having already
almost exhausted itself, and was not
expressed that it had the influence it
did. Had Canadian securities appreciated
beyond a normal investment level and ac-
cumulated a large speculative following,
a change in market quotations could not
have been prevented, that such is not
the case is exceptionally fortunate and
highly satisfactory to holders. It was
transpired that considerable Ontario Bank
stock was sold in margin, the buying
having been occasioned by the increase in
dividend at the last annual meeting. The
financial concerns who have curtailed this
stock as collateral have requested that the
security be immediately taken up. In
other cases has necessitated sale of other
securities to provide the funds, and thus
the influence on the general market has
been felt. Reading in the morning the
stock is directly traceable to this and that
the price did not fall lower is only due to
the confidence in the institution. It is
recognized that the assets of this bank
are well above the par value of the stock
and in fact one of the most prominent of
the Canadian banks recently made a pro-
posal to take over the institution at a pre-
mium. The general manager has the
confidence of the entire financial fraternity
and those who are in close touch with the
business of the institution state that the
bank is progressing at an unusually rapid
rate. The forced selling of the stock on
Wednesday cannot be accepted as anything
but abnormal and the bidding for the stock
at the close of Wednesday's market shows
a clear conception of the situation. As
the bank is not a speculative institution
in connection with the Ontario Bank dis-
aster has now transpired and the local mar-
ket should assume a tone of calm in re-
sponse to anything except the prospective
outlook.

New York, Oct. 18.—The directors of the
Amalgamated Copper Company to-day de-
clared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents
and an extra dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent.
The last extra dividend was 1/4 of 1 per cent.

The Chicago and Northwestern directors
to-day increased the capital from \$100,
000,000 to \$200,000,000.

Bank of England rate unchanged.

General market in London heavy and
dull.

Kleinknecker Ice declares 2 per cent.
on common and extra 2 per cent.

Illinois Central fight not finished and
Herrman directors may force out Presi-
dent Fish in spite of temporary victory at
stockholders' meeting.

New York Central and General Manager
Pomeroy found guilty of giving rebates
to American Sugar, but the case will be
appealed.

Election betting 4 to 1 on Hughes, with
very little Hearst money offering.

Cotton falls continue to come forward,
knocking exchange weak.

London expects good demand for money
over end of month.

Forty-one roads for the first week of
October show average gross increase 10.12
per cent.

The banks have gained \$5,319,000 from
sub-treasury since Friday.

Detroit & Montana Consolidated Copper
Co. declared the regular quarterly divi-
dend of \$2 per share and an extra dividend
of \$30 per share.

Amalgamated Copper dividend is pay-
able Oct. 23. Books close Oct. 25, and re-
open Nov. 12.

London-A moderate all-round setback
occurred in the security markets. South
African week and there is free selling of
diamond shares. Americans show an ir-
regular movement and the tone is heavy.
Copper stocks and Russian securities are
easier.

Joseph says temporarily speculation
will be within narrow limits.

A.C.P. will be feverish, but it is good
for keeps.

Average St. Paul, U.P., or Pennsylvania

La Hamaca Cigar

The Only Imported Cigar Sold at 3 for 25c
—AT ALL DEALERS—

Distillers securities, warranting eventually
a much higher price for the stock. Fact
that Hill leaves this city on Saturday for
two weeks time may result in some de-
lay in announcing the plan for division of
profits to accrue from the land deal
for benefit of Great Northern and Northern
Pacific stockholders, unless this announce-
ment is made before the end of the week.
London news is that in view of recent
movements of exchange, this centre may
secure a portion of gold available there on
Monday. Call and time money rates were
slightly firmer to-day, this partly due to
shipments of funds to Canada. These ship-
ments are being made by the banks on sub-
treasury operations. Political interests
have been buyers of B.R.T. on election
prospects. There has been good buying
of R.I. Steel and some other issues. We
think that on all fair reactions the general
list should prove an excellent purchase.

Foreign Exchange.
A. J. Glasscock, James Building (Tel.
Main 1722), to-day reports exchange rates
as follows:

	Between Banks	Counter
N.Y. Funds	24 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Funds	24 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Bonds	24 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Stocks	24 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Trans.	24 1/2	1 1/2

Rates in New York—
Sterling, 60 days sight, 48 1/2
Sterling, demand, 48 1/2

Money Markets.
Bank of England discount rate is 5 per
cent. Money, 3/4 to 3/8 per cent. Short
money, 1/2 to 1/4 per cent. Lowest 1/4 per
cent, last loan 3/4 per cent. Call money
at Toronto, 6 per cent.

Price of Silver.
Bar silver in London, 52 1/2 per oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52 1/2 per oz.
Mexican dollars, 33 1/2.

New York Stocks.
Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward
on the New York market to-day:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Copper	115 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Lead	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am. Locomotive	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am. Sugar	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Am. Steel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Wool	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Zinc	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Coal	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Electric	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Paper	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Textile	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Chemical	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Rubber	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Glass	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Brick	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Paper	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2

THE

STEELE

OF CANADA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
AT EACH BRANCH

McDonald & Maybee

Life Commission Salesmen, Western
Cattle Market, Office 95 Wellington-avenue,
Toronto. Also Branch 8 and 4 B. & C.
Building, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.
Consignment of cattle, sheep
and horses will be given to consignment
of stock. Stock sales and prompt
returns will be made. Correspondence
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WESTERN CATTLE MARKET
ALSO UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

All kinds of cattle bought and sold on
commission.
Furnish shipments a specialty.
DON'T HESITATE TO WRITE OR
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mail you our weekly market report.
References: Bank of Toronto and all
banks. Address: 222-224 Western Cattle
Market, Toronto. Correspondence Solicited.

PUDDY BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in Live
Dressed Hogs, Beef, Etc. 33
Jarvis-street, Toronto

GRAIN MARKETS FIRMER

ON LIGHTER RECEIPTS

Chicago Futures Are Strong at a

Small Advance—Cables

Are Higher.

World Office,

Thursday Evening, Oct. 18.

Liverpool wheat futures closed today 3/4

to 1/2 higher than yesterday and corn fu-

tures 1/4 to 1/2 higher.

At Chicago Dec. wheat closed 1/2 higher

than yesterday; Dec. corn 1/4 higher and

Dec. oats 1/4 higher.

Chicago corn lifts today; wheat 60

cents; corn 10 cents; wheat 20 cents.

Northwest corn today 60 cents; wheat 30

cents; corn 10 cents; wheat 20 cents.

Primary receipts today: wheat 1,008,000

bushels; corn 1,000,000 bushels; wheat

1,000,000 bushels; corn 1,000,000 bushels.

Chicago grain and produce.

Wheat—The market was in a com-

placent state all day, the degree of activity be-

ing almost imperceptible and the gathering

of traders resembling very much the prepa-

ration necessary for a post-mortem.

This is a condition which almost invariably pre-

sents a burst of activity, and we feel that

the situation is shaping itself so that

it will correspond with past precedent.

There being no radical change either home

or abroad. Foreign markets manifested

some strength, due very largely to smaller

offerings from Argentina.

Corn and Oats—Opened higher, but re-

acted somewhat under the pressure of sales

by local professionals, who are bearish on

both grains. The undertone was steady,

however, and we see no reason to change

our position regarding these cereals.

Provisions—Were fairly firm, due to cov-

ering by pickers.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Wheat—The market was in a com-

placent state all day, the degree of activity be-

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157 LOADS AT CITY YARDS

BATTLE QUALITY IMPROVED

Trade Was Good With Prices 15c

to 25c Cwt. Lower for Common

Grades—Hogs 25c Lower.

F. W. BROUGNALL,

General Manager.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—Hogs Lower

Again at Buffalo.

New York, Oct. 18.—Receipts—

157 loads at city yards, battle quality improved.

Trade was good with prices 15c

to 25c cwt. lower for common

grades—hogs 25c lower.

Receipts of live stock at the city market

Tuesday, as reported by the railway,

were 137 loads, consisting of 2477 cattle,

2340 hogs, 3292 sheep and lambs, 140 calves

and one horse.

Besides the above there were 1300 hogs

at least 14 car loads, that were shipped

direct to other farms, besides those on the

market.

The quality of the fat cattle generally

on today's market was better than it has

been, but there is much room for improve-

ment. The quality of the hogs was better

of better quality, but there was a

large number of ill-bred small stockers that

sold at low prices.

Considering the large number of cattle

on sale, trade was active, also there was

a drop of 15c to 25c cwt. in the com-

mon to medium classes.

Dealers reported too many of the common

class of butchers on the market, and should

be another run of the same magni-

tude prices would certainly decline fur-

ther.

There were a few leaders, three or four,

averaging 1100 lbs. each, that were

brought in as exporters that were sold

at 12c to 15c cwt. for hogs, and 15c to

18c cwt. for cattle. A few export bulls sold

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AN INCIDENT OF THE HUNT

T. Ambrose Woods Has Narrow Es-

cape From Serious Injury.

Running with the Toronto hounds

has its spice of danger as well

as excitement.

Yesterday's adventure fell to the lot

of T. Ambrose Woods. The horses were

running strong and a goodly number

were enjoying the sport of a genuine

fox hunt. About a mile east of O'Sul-

livan, in the township of Scarborough,

a strong barrier fence, about 100 feet

high, stood in the way of the hunt.

The fox, which was a very fine animal,

was running strong and a goodly number

were enjoying the sport of a genuine

fox hunt. About a mile east of O'Sul-

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were enjoying the sport of a genuine

fox hunt. About a mile east of O'Sul-

livan, in the township of Scarborough,

a strong barrier fence, about 100 feet

high, stood in the way of the hunt.

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THE CANADIAN FAIR.

Manchester Courier: Sitting in a Man-

chester, on a wet, muggy October

afternoon, with a horizon curtained by

the smoke of a steamship, I recall

the memory of a Canadian fair with

a Canadian fair with a Canadian fair

with a Canadian fair with a Canadian

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