4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

40TH YEAR. NO. 2023 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPAN SAID TO HAVE SENT AN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA

In Regard to Her Occupation of Manchuria.

RUSSIANS SNEER AT JAPAN

Much Feeling Aroused in Mikado's Country—Patience Has Reached the Limit.

London, Oct. 10.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Chefoo, China, telegraphs: Rumors are current here that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Russia on the subject of the evacuation of Manchuria, the ultimatum expiring two or three days hence.

Information from two sources says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, confirms the reports of the extraordinary extent of Russia's military preparations for the contingency of war with Japan. A well-informed personage, who was lately at St. Petersburg, says the Russian military authorities expect the outbreak of hostilities within the next few weeks. The whole trans-Caspian territory as far as Samarkand is seriously crippled as regards railway traffic by the large drafts f men and material for the far east. The Russian troops in trans-Caspia are embittered in consequence of the manner in which their province is neglected in favor of Manchuria and the Pacific coast.

Che Foo, Oct. 10.—The Russian fleet left Port Arthur Thursday with sealed orders. Its destination is supposed to be Corea. It is at present rumored that the Japanese are landing men there.

EXPECT TROUBLE.

Yokohama, Oct. 10. — The leading papers, in voicing Japanese opinion today, show unusually intense feeling on the far eastern situation. The Jiji, of Tokio, says:

"The patience of the people has reached the extreme limit. Though Japan only asks Russian fulfillment of treaty pledges, yet Russia is apparently challenging her to a contest."

The Asahi, also of Tokio, arguing on the same lines, points to the moderate Japanese attitude and the "long and serious provocation," but indicates Japan's desire to maintain peace, "while Russia's attitude has been uniformly aggressive."

Both the papers quoted consider that times makes the situation grow worse for Japan and they say Russia "must modify her attitude considerably if an amicable settlement is to be reached."

Individual Japanese have been applying for permission to subscribe to a war fund, but the Japanese authorities have provisionally refused to accept subscriptions.

RUSSIAN BRAVADO.

New Chwang, Oct. 10. — The troops of the Russian garrison, headed by their band playing national airs, paraded the principal streets of the Chinese settlements as though to emphasize the fact that Russians are still governors of this port. The civil administrator, M. Grosse, stated that he had received no instructions regarding withdrawal. His assistants freely assert that a permanent occupation is intended. In speaking with a consul who called today to inquire regarding Russia's intentions, the officers treated the question of evacuation as a joke.

The uncertainty regarding the future is handicapping commercial projects. The merchants complain that their governments appear to forget that New Chwang is a fourth port of China in the volume of its foreign trade and that their interests require a speedy settlement of the existing anomalous situation, which has been prolonged three years and has caused them great losses.

The leading Russian newspaper at Port Arthur, which is regarded as the viceroy's organ, and at any rate, is under so strict a censorship, that it cannot antagonize his policy, challenges Japan to contest Russia's supremacy in Manchuria.

Two Japanese, representing themselves as merchants, were arrested on the railway as spies a fortnight ago and are now in prison at Port Arthur. The Japanese consul's request for their release is ignored.

Phil May's Chamberlain.

One of the latest sketches of the man of the moment, made by Phil May before his death, is that reproduced above. Only genius could make the roughly outlined letters J. O. E. into the temple, eyes and monocle of the preferentialist leader.

Mrs. Tree, wife of Judge Lambert Tree, the well-known jurist, of Chicago, and formerly United States minister of Belgium and Russia, died aboard the steamer, Campania, while at sea Thursday evening.

Father at 82.

London, Oct. 10.—The Marquis of Donegal, who, although he has been married three times, has hitherto been childless, has become a father at the age of 82.

He married his third wife, a daughter of Henry Twining, of Halifax, N. S., at the beginning of the year. She is 22 years old.

The child, who is a boy, was born Wednesday. He will inherit the title, but comparatively little else, past generations of the family having squandered the estate.

If the boy does not live the title will fall to the marquis' brother, Lord Henry Chichester.

PRISONERS NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN

The Bulgarian Captives Thrown Overboard and Drowned—Irish Election.

London, Oct. 10.—The Salonica correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Bulgarian prisoners are sent into exile weekly from that port. They are never heard of again once the ship has sailed, and it is inferred that they are thrown overboard.

NATIONALIST ELECTED.

David Sheehy, the Irish Nationalist candidate, has been elected to represent South Meath in Parliament by a majority of 1,214 over J. H. Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who ran as an independent Nationalist. The constituency was consistently anti-Parnellite until 1895, when J. H. Parnell captured the seat by a majority of 43. J. L. Carew, whose sudden death necessitated the election just held, was returned unopposed in 1900.

BY GRACE OF CHAMBERLAIN.

The Daily Telegraph this morning divulges the fact that Mr. Ritchie occupied the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer for a year by the grace of Mr. Chamberlain. It says that when Mr. Balfour reconstructed the cabinet on Lord Salisbury's retirement, he wanted Mr. Chamberlain to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain, believing that the South African branch of his department neede his personal control, recommended Mr. Ritchie to succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Daily Telegraph," which with the Daily Mail and other papers, is excited and angry at Mr. Ritchie's references at Corydon yesterday to the United States, invites the Premier's colleagues to imitate Mr. Ritchie and reveal their side of the cabinet story.

EARL SPENCER'S VIEWS.

Earl Spencer, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, at a dinner last night arraigned the Chamberlain-Balfour policy as "Miserable, contemptible and cowardly," and charged Mr. Balfour with following on the heels of Mr. Chamberlain. He pointed out that the giving of a bonus to Canadian wheat was calculated to enormously increase the emigration from the United States to Canada and thus the bonus would go to American farmers.

BURGLAR CAUGHT A TARTAR

Woman Slung Him About as If He Were a Bundle of Straw.

Mrs. Rose Simkimos, of No. 517 Market street, Newark, didn't faint when she awoke early yesterday and saw a burglar in her room. She calmly made sure that all her savings, $712, which she had left in her dress by the bed, had been stolen, then fought him single handed and held him captive until the police came.

On retiring on Sunday night Mrs. Simkimos had locked the door. As for the windows, it would take a ladder to get in.

When she was awakened and saw the man moving toward the door she sprang up and looked for her roll of bills. It was gone.

She leaped at the man who was trying to unlock the door, and hurled him across the room. He tried to get to a window, but she rushed him back.

The plucky woman's screams aroused everybody in the house and soon a number of boarders and two policemen were in the room. Then the man was recognized as Peter Savage, who had recently come to board at the house. He denied that he had taken the money. It was found on the floor. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The police say Savage must have climbed over the transom.

THE INSURANCE INCREASE

Alleged Infringements of Fire Limits Bylaw Blamed For It.

The Real Estate Owners' Association met last night and discussed several matters of interest. The first was the increase in fire insurance rates, the association taking the stand that alleged infringements of the fire limits bylaw, and which were said to have been every day tolerated, were to blame in no small measure for the increase. The association decided to take up this matter in earnest, and if the infringements can be put a stop to in no other manner, private prosecutions may be resorted to.

Another matter discussed was the damaging by malicious persons of vacant houses. It was pointed out that the law now offers a reward of $25 for the apprehension of such persons, and the association will hereafter devote its attention to prosecuting the culprits. It may also add to the reward now offered. Damaging houses is a penitentiary offense.

Several other matters of importance were also dealt with and the association adjourned to meet again Friday night next.

NEW TROLLEY LINE

Connecting Courtright, Sarnia, Corunna and Petrolea.

Sarnia, Oct. 10.—A new electric road has been planned from Sarnia to Courtright and from Corunna, opposite Stag Island, to Petrolea. In addition the proposed company will buy up the electric light plant of Petrolea and furnish power for the vicinity.

The capital stock of the road will be $166,000, and of this $100,000 will be issued in preferred 6 per cent bonds. A summer resort and park has been planned for Corunna.

The franchise has been granted by the Ontario Legislature, and it is expected that the road will be in operation next summer.

THE MAN FROM METCALFE

Looking for His Runaway Wife in This City.

For some weeks past a loney looking man from Metcalfe has been looking for his wife at the Grand Trunk station here. Into the windows of every train that passes he peers eagerly in the hope of catching a glance of her who has left his fireside. No trace of her has been discovered yet by the deserted but not discouraged man.

The story goes that a railroad man won the affections of the Metcalfe farmer's wife, and to use the words of the immortal Stephen Brodie, they said, "Oh, let us elope!" and disappeared. This was some time before the Western Fair, and during the exhibition the husband heard that the couple were in this city visiting friends. Locking up his home the farmer came to London and day after day "he watches and waits for her," because he loves her still.

TRAIN SERVICE BADLY CRIPPLED

Travel Between New York and Philadelphia Suspended.

GREAT DAMAGE ALONG COAST

Delaware River Higher Than Ever Before—Hundreds of Houses Swept Away.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 10.—A heavy flood which last night caused the suspension of through traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad had subsided somewhat at 10 o'clock today, but not sufficiently to permit the running of trains. There is no interference with traffic between New York and this city, but no trains are running between New York and Philadelphia. Five trains are stalled here. During the night heavy freight trains were used to hold down the bridge spanning the Assanpink creek.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Train service between Philadelphia and New York City is temporarily abandoned, except to Bristol, Pa. No trains have reached this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad since midnight last night because of the flood at Trenton, where tre tracks of the company are under six feet of water.

THE DELAWARE BOOMING.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 10.—There are no records which show higher water in the Delaware River than there is today. The rise was so rapid that many people are hemmed in and are being taken out in boats. All morning houses which had been swept from their foundations came down the Delaware. Many of them remained intact until they struck the bridge connecting Easton and Philippsburg, when they were crushed like egg shells.

All the West Easton industries are inundated and the damage will be great. The Delaware River is still rising.

SEASIDE HOTEL WRECKED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange says the life saving station at Townsend inlet, N. J., reports that the Townsend Inlet Hotel was undermined by the high sea this morning and is breaking up. It is estimated that 6,000 textile workers are idle in Manayunk because of the flood.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 10.—The freshet in the river here is one of the worst in many years. All the factories along the river front were flooded and shut down. The inhabitants are going about in boats.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 10.—The village of Duttenville, near here was one of the worst sufferers by the flood. Over 100 houses were swept away.

The village of Wallington, a suburb of this city, was under from 6 to 12 feet of water and at least 100 houses have been moved from their foundations.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10.—The flood in the Passaic River surpassed the mammoth inundation of March, 1902. Acres of streets are inundated and hundreds of families were driven from their homes. The gas works are flooded and there will be no gaslight tonight. There are fears for the electric light station. Scores of mills are shut down. The damage in the city in property is already estimated at half a million dollars.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF GLADSTONE

From the Pen of His Friend John Morley.

HISTORICAL PAPERS OF VALUE

Notable Events in the Life of England's Grand Old Man—Majuba and Khartoum.

London, Oct. 10. — The biography of Gladstone, upon which John Morley has been at work for several years past, is published today. The author had possession of the letters and papers of the statesman, including a curious diary, and many extracts from them are published for the first time. They give an intimate view of several of the great crises through which England passed while Gladstone was a member or a leader of the Government.

MAJUBA.

Of Majuba and Gladstone's part in it, Mr. Morley says: "Some have argued that we ought to have brought up an overwhelming force to demonstrate that we were able to beat them, before we made peace. Unfortunately, demonstrations of this species easily turn into provocations, and talk of this kind mostly comes from those who believe, not that peace was made in the wrong way, but that peace giving their country back to the Boers ought never to have been made at all on any terms or in any way. This was not the point from which either cabinet or Parliament started. The Government had decided that annexation had been an error. The Boers had proposed inquiry. The Government assented on condition that the Boers dispersed. Without waiting a reasonable time for a reply our general was worsted in a rash and trivial attack. Did this cancel our proffered bargain? The point was simple and unmistakable, though party heat at home, race passion in the colony, and our everlasting human proneness to mix up different questions, and to answer one point by arguments that belong to another, all combined to produce a confusion of mind that a certain school of partisans have traded upon ever since. Strange in mighty nations is moral cowardice, disguised as a Roman pride. All the more may we admire the moral courage of the minister. For moral courage may be needed even where aversion to bloodshed fortunately happens to coincide with prudence and sound policy of state."

KHARTOUM.

On the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, Mr. Morley writes: "The cabinet in London, fixed in their resolve not to accept responsibility for a Soudan war, and not to enter upon that responsibility by giving advice for or against the advance of Hicks, stood aloof. Here was their first frightful blunder—indecision. Unfortunately the ready clamor of headlong philanthropists, political party men, and the men who think England humiliated if she ever lets slip an excuse for drawing her sword, drove the cabinet on to the rocks. Gordon seized the imagination of England, and seized it on a higher side. His religion was eccentric, but it was religion; the Bible was the rock on which he founded himself, both old dispensation and new; he was known to hate forms, ceremonies and all the solemn plausibilities; his speech was sharp, pithy, rapid and ironic; above all, he knew the ways of war, and would not bear the sword for naught. All this was material enough to make a popular ideal, and this is what Gordon, in an ever-increasing degree, became, to the immense inconvenience of the statesmen, otherwise so sensible, and war, who had now improvidently let the genie forth from the jar. Gordon's policies were many and very mutable. 'When Gordon left this country,' said Mr. Gladstone, 'and when he arrived in Egypt, he declared it to be * * * a fixed portion of his policy that no British forces should be employed in aid of his mission. When March came he flung himself with ardor into the policy of "smashing up" the Mahdi, with resort to British and Indian troops. This was a violent reversal of all that had been either settled or dreamed of, whether in London or at Cairo. To send Zebeir would have been a gambler's throw. But then what was it but a gambler's throw to send Gordon himself? To run all the risks involved in the dispatch of Gordon, and then immediately to refuse the request that he persistently represented as furnishing him his only chance, was an incoherence that the Parliament and people of England have not often surpassed,' and so on through the tragic tale, which the author reveals relentlessly, until he sums it up in two or three pregnant sentences: 'Distractions grew thicker upon the cabinet, and a just reader now far away from the region of votes of censure will bear them in mind. The generals in London fought the battle of the routes with unabated tenacity for months. The idea that the relieving force was only two days late is misleading.'

"Gladstone wrote to one of his former colleague long after: 'We ought to have known that a hero of heroes is not the proper person to give effect at a long distant point, and in most difficult circumstances, to the views of ordinary men.'"

GLADSTONE'S DIARYY.

Here are some fragments from the diary kept by the Grand Old Man, most of them referring to the great budget of 1860:

"July 20, H. of C.—Lost my savings bank money bill; my first defeat in a measure of finance in the H. of C. This ought to be very good for me, and I earnestly wish to make it so.

"Aug. 6, H. of C.—Spoke 1½ hours on the paper duty; a favorable House. Voted in 266-233. A most kind and indeed notable reception afterward."

Here is another passage from the diary, showing the internal fighting in the cabinet:

"April 10, '61 — Saw Lord Palmerston and explained to him my plans, which did not meet his views. A laborious and anxious day. Aug. 11—Aug. 12—Cabinet 1-3; very stiff; we broke up, in one sense, and all but in another. Aug. 13—Cabinet 3-4-6; my plan as now framed was accepted, Lord Palmerston yielding gracefully; Stanley, of Alderly, almost the only kicker; the plan of one bill was accepted after fighting. Aug. 15, H. of C.—Financial statement for three hours. The figures rather made my head ache. It was the discharge of a long pent-up excitement."

In his introduction to the biography Mr. Morley says: "Gladstone used to say of himself that his life was ever greatly absorbed in working the institutions of his country. We mark a signal trait. Not for two centuries, since the historic strife of Anglican and Puritan, had our island produced a ruler in whom the religious motives was paramount in the like degree. He was not only a political force, but a moral force. He strove to use all the powers of his own genius and the powers of the state for moral purposes and religious. Nevertheless, his mission in all its forms was action. He had none of that detachment, often found among superior minds, which we honor for its disinterestedness, even while we lament its impotence in result. The track in which he moved, the instruments that he employed, were the track and the instruments, the sword and the trowel, of political action, and what is called the Gladstonian era distinctively a political era."

DAILY CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES

Conductor and Fireman Killed in Collision.

FATALITY IN A POWER HOUSE

Two Men Buried Under Earth Loosened by Rain—Other Mishaps.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A Lake Shore fast passenger train due here at 11:05 last night, plunged into an open switch in the yards at West Seneca, at 10:30 o'clock and collided with the rear end of a freight train which had just taken the siding in order to let the passenger train pass. M. Y. Burnham, conductor of the freight train, who was in the caboose, was instantly killed. Fireman Keeler, of the passenger train, was injured by jumping from his engine. The engine of the passenger train telescoped several cars of the freight and jumped the tracks. None of the passengers were injured. The wreckage caught fire and several cars were burned. Conductor Burnham, the dead man, lived in Collingwood, Ohio.

COLLISION ON I. C. R.

Newcastle Station, N. B., Oct. 9. — The Intercolonial special for Halifax, with the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association on board, ran into a passenger train for the west about three miles west of Newcastle at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Both pilots of the engines were broken, and the tender and cab of the westbound train were badly wrecked. None of the passengers of either trains were seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the failure of the special to take the switch.

POWER HOUSE DISASTER.

Fergus, Ont., Oct. 9.—About 8 o'clock this evening while Ed Thompson, assistant engineer of the town electric light plant, was working about the engines in the power house, he became caught in the driving belt, and was instantly killed, the body being badly mangled. Thompson, who was about 35 years of age, had been recently moved to town from Guelph. He leaves a widow and several children.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 3. — While a section gang was clearing the West Shore Railway tracks at Pig Hill, near Newburgh, today, a mass of earth slid from the mountain and killed two men. Floods and land slides along the Newburgh branch of the Erie have done much damage, and traffic is at a standstill.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—George H. Gooderham, sailing this afternoon near Humber Bay in his yacht, the Clorita, rescued four men who had been two hours on an upturned 20-foot yacht. They were almost exhausted from the exposure. The men went out from Mimico with the owner of the boat, as the only one of the party who knew anything about sailing. The other three were medical students. Their names have not been learned definitely, but two of them are said to be Dawsons, of Belleville. Mr. Gooderham's party included W. R. Crawford, a railway lawyer of Chicago; F. G. Fox, and George Higginbotham.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Bradford, Oct. 9.—R. J. Barry, dealer in hides, of this place, tried this morning to end his life by shooting. He fired two shots, one of which entered his head just above the ear and lodged in the head. Doctors were called in, but could not locate the ball, and concluded to send the man to Toronto hospital. Mr. Barry has been ill for the last two years.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Sun rises..6:25 a.m. . Moon rises..8:33 p.m.
Sun sets...5:46 p.m. Moon sets..10:27 a.m.

Tomorrow—Fine and Cool.

Toronto, Oct. 9—8 p.m.

Rain has fallen today in the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valley, while elsewhere in Canada the weather has remained fair. The disturbance mentioned last night is still off the middle Atlantic coast, and conditions are threatening off the Nova Scotian coast.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 32—34; Port Simpson, 42—52; Victoria, 48—52; Kamloops, 44—46; Calgary, 26—46; Qu'Appelle, 32—58; Winnipeg, 26—58; Port Arthur, 30—52; Parry Sound, 40—54; Toronto, 44—56; Ottawa, 48—50; Montreal, 48—54; Quebec, 50—58; Halifax, 50—52.

Saturday, Oct. 10—8 a.m. Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	36	30	Fair
Winnipeg	48	40	Cloudy
Parry Sound	38	32	Clear
Toronto	46	58	Clear
Ottawa	48	48	Rain
Montreal	50	48	Fair
Quebec	50	46	Cloudy
Father Point	46	42	Cloudy

FORECASTS.

Today and Sunday—North and northwest winds; fair and cool.

WEATHER NOTES.

The storm has remained almost stationary near the middle Atlantic coast. Heavy rain has fallen in Western Quebec, and in Ontario to the eastward of Belleville; while in other parts of the province the weather has continued fine. It continues fair and mild in the Northwest, with no present indications of a change.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 54°; lowest, 41°.

DISORDERLY RECEPTION GIVEN EX-CHANCELLOR RITCHIE

Talks On Free Trade and Why He Resigned.

CAN'T INDORSE CHAMBERLAIN

References to the United States Met With Hooting and Shouts and Hisses.

London, Oct. 10. — Mr. Ritchie, M. P. for Croydon, and until recently chancellor of the exchequer, delivered a speech at Croydon town hall last night on free trade and the reasons for his resignation. A large Liberal element was present. The reception of Mr. Ritchie was decidedly unharmonious, consisting of cheers, hoots and counter-cheers for Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. Ritchie said that if anyone expected to hear a denunciation on his part of his late cabinet colleague he was happy to disappoint them. He believed Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were actuated by the highest motives. Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the colonial office had been the most successful of the present generation.

The speaker later precipitated a scene of disorder by declaring that Mr. Chamberlain had been inconsistent because he upheld free trade, while president of the board of trade, and protection while colonial secretary. Mr. Ritchie said that as chancellor of the exchequer he could not consent to a fiscal revolution and overturning of the policy of his Conservative predecessors on the strength of the argument of Mr. Chamberlain. The former chancellor of the exchequer felt convinced that the present preferential proposals were merely an entering wedge "which would ultimately land the country in the same position as Germany, where food taxes had driven the workingmen to socialism."

Mr. Ritchie revealed that he was solely responsible for the abolition of the shilling duty on wheat. He said that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to retain the duty and give the colonies preference, but the speaker, believing that it was only the beginning of a larger scheme of protection, threatened to resign if the duty was not forthwith abolished.

RAISED A ROW.

Mr. Ritchie strongly attacked the Chamberlain policy, and declared that it would raise the cost of everything. He aroused the greatest opposition from his audience by his refernces to the United States. "The country," he said, "must guard against giving the United States any cause for resentment against this country, which would be the case if their neighbors, the Canadians, were allowed to send their wheat into England at 2 or 3 shillings a quarter less than America could. America would certainly punish Canada."

This statement was met with cries "No," "They exclude us now," and shouts of "McKinley tariff," "Rubbish" and "Nonsense." The general disturbance was such that Mr. Ritchie was unable to continue until the chairman appealed for order.

Mr. Ritchie, on resuming, begged the audience to remember how much wheat that Canada sends England comes by way of the United States and vice versa. Thus great difficulties might be raised between Canada and the United States. He said: "I am quite sure that whatever opinion you may hold on the fiscal question you do not appear to see any breach of the friendly relations between the United States and Canada or between the United States and Great Britain."

Continuing, Mr. Ritchie asserted that one of the principal questions to be considered was the attitude of the United States. This country must try to guarantee against giving the United States any cause for resentment, which would result in her punishing Canada.

The above statement resulted in fresh disorder on the part of the audience and the singing of "Rule Britannia."

The speaker resumed his seat amid a scene of disorder, but a vote of thanks was ultimately carried amid shouts and hooting.

Mr. Ritchie's revelation of usually carefully guarded secrets of the cabinet councils, for which he must have obtained the King's consent, is intensely interesting, as showing that he really precipitated the present struggle by opposing Mr. Chamberlain's demand for the retention of the grain duty and carrying the majority of the cabinet with him against the Premier.

MORE OPPOSITION.

The congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in session at Peterborough, representing most of the railway employes of the United Kingdom, passed a resolution today as follows: "Viewing with alarm the proposed fiscal changes introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and believing that they would add to the burdens of the working classes and prove ineffectual in serving the purpose of imperial unity, this congress, while viewing with some concern any increased import of manufactured goods, considers that before any scheme of retaliation is adopted there should be a thorough inquiry, in which the industrial and commercial classes should be consulted."

To Replace the Petrel.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—American fishing tugs on Lake Erie which have been successfully dodging the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel while fishing along the boundary line, will have their work cut out for them when the two new boats to be provided by the Dominion Government go into commission.

These will be used to replace the Petrel and Acacia, which have been found much too slow to cope with the fleet fishing tugs from the American side of Lake Erie. Five hundred thousand dollars will also be expended by the Government in improving Canadian harbors on the lakes.

RITCHIE ROASTED BY LONDON PRESS

Express Says Ex-Chancellor Makes Its Flesh Creep—He's Pusillanimous.

London, Oct. 10. — The London Daily Mail scores Mr. Ritchie's fear of offending the Americans, owing to the Canadian preference, saying it is the pusillanimous gospel of little Englandism, which could hardly be better condensed.

MAKES THE FLESH CREEP.

The Express says the ex-chancellor makes the flesh creep. Canada's support of a preferential policy betrays no sign that such punishment is dreaded.

ARE THEY SATISFIED?

The Telegraph says that if the Croydon electors are satisfied with Ritchie's apology they are the most complacent constituents on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS OF TODAY.

The Times charges Ritchie with taking as his gospel text books stuffed with theories from abstract consumers and abstract producers, which do not suit the conditions of today.

A WEAK PROPOSAL.

The Standard, referring to the reciprocity scheme, says that dispatches from Canada and Australia show that this is the most doubtful factor of the whole project. The loyalty of the colonies is unquestionable. It is equally certain that they cherish their own independence in fiscal policies. A system of preferences and imperial tariff was tried in the early part of the last century, and left unpleasant memories behind in the colonies. It has since been abandoned and the colonies are steadily building up industries by protection.

THE CHRONICLE'S VIEW.

The Chronicle says, referring to Mr. Ritchie's speech, that he simply smashed, pulverized and destroyed Chamberlain's proposals. If the voice of reason prevailed in this controversy, the speech would create a great impression throughout the country. Chamberlain's trade bargains would be a doubtful benefit to the colonies, and a grave economic loss to the country.

NOT W. H. GREEN, LONDON

Mistake in the Identity of the Man Found Dead Near Ancaster.

The man found dead near the T. H. and B. tracks at Ancaster last Tuesday was identified yesterday as Wm. H. Green, bricklayer, of this city, but it has been learned that the identification was incorrect. Green lives at 562 Richmond street, and inquiry made there this morning revealed the fact that he was working in the city at his usual occupation.

The man found at Ancaster had evidently died from apoplexy while walking between Dundas and Brantford, and the coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The remains were viewed by many people, including one person who felt sure it was Green.

Manufacturers Get Posted.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10. — The Canadian Manufacturers' Association tourists were royally entertained at Regina yesterday and listened to practical speeches by Regina business men who pointed out to the visitors the great field open for them in the west, and what they must do if they expected to hold their own with United States competitors.

Foxey Smith Wanted at Galt.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 10.—U. S. Commissioner Grey has recommended to the Secretary of State that Charles Wilson, alias "Foxey" Smith, and John Martin, alias "Yates," be surrendered to the Canadian authorities for burglary committed at Winchester. Frank Waterous, who was captured by citizens while he and Wilson and Martin were escaping at Winchester confessed, implicating them. The authorities at Galt, Ont., hold over forty criminal charges against Smith.

Mr. Ballantyne for Senator.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 10. — At a meeting of the board of directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held yesterday, all the members being present, a resolution was passed urging the Government to appoint Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, as senator. A committee was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to iterwiew the Government in regard to the matter. The committee on instruction are now proceeding to hold meetings of factory managers in various parts of Western Ontario, with a view of forming groups of facteries and creameries for the work of instruction in 1904, it being intended to appoint seven instructors at cheese factories and two instructors at creameries, together with the chief instructor.

Dollar Each for Sparrows.

Delaware, N. J., Oct. 10.—The residents of this section have been investing heavily in French canary birds, and now have as fine a lot of English sparrows on hand as they could wish for.

A couple of men came through here a few days ago and sold the birds at $1 apiece. They promised to return in ten days and refund the money if the birds were not satisfactory.

They left explicit directions not to give the birds a bath under a week, for fear they would take cold. When the bath was given the coloring matter washed off and a fine lot of sparrows was the result.

BARTLETT & ELLIS

Men's 20th Century High-Grade Ordered Clothing....

Leave your order with us and save from $5 to $8 on a Suit, Overcoat or Raincoat. 386 New Fall Samples from the best makers in England, Ireland and Scotland. Superior made, best of trimmings, fit guaranteed. Try our cutter, second to none in the Dominion.

109 Masonic Temple
FIRST FLOOR.
Phone 1558.

20th Century Sample Suits

Here is a chance for close buyers.

36 New Fall Sample Suits and 13 Over-Coats at COST PRICE.

All next week we will offer the following:

6 Men's Suits, $22 for $18
8 Men's Suits, $20 for $16
9 Men's Suits, $18 for $14
7 Men's Suits, $16 for $12
7 Men's Suits, $15 for $11

The above are all new this Fall Samples, but the materials being sold out, we have no more use for them.

Come early and get the best.

109 Masonic Temple
FIRST FLOOR.
Phone 1558.

A Tea Pot Draw

LOOMS UP CONSPICUOUSLY ABOVE A HUNDRED IMITATORS.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN

60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c Per Pound.

Beware of Substitutes.

Address us a postal mentioning which kind of tea you use—Black, Green or Mixed—and we will mail you a free sample. "SALADA" Toronto.

MOUNT BRYDGES HAD LIVELY DAY; FALL FAIR A SUCCESS

Entries Reach a Record-Breaking Mark—Increase Was General—Attendance Large.

THE best of weather, the largest attendance ever recorded, and a record-breaking list of entries, made the Caradoc Agricultural Society's fall show at Mt. Brydges yesterday, the best exhibition seen there in many years. Fully five thousand people were in attendance, representing one of the best agricultural districts in Middlesex county, and as many were old acquaintances, the exhibition took on the nature of an enormous reunion. The accommodation in the progressive little village was taxed as it very seldom was before and the scene was one of great activity. At the town hall, which was utilized as a main-building for the occasion, the various exhibits of dairy produce and ladies' work were seen, and in the grounds to the east of the village a number of races were witnessed. The crowd was thus kept interested all day and all must have returned to their homes thoroughly satisfied.

The officers were "kept going" from early in the morning when the entries commenced to arrive until the last piece of prize money was paid out in the evening. There was plenty of work to do for all, but everything was handled well. The officers were: President, A. Graham; first vice-president, R. G. Lucas; second vice-president, R. Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Sawyer; directors, W. S. Weld, W. W. Lockwood, E. Trott, W. Young, W. A. Trott, W. T. King, H. Hardy, R Scott, D. N. McGugan, C. McGregor, J. P. Grigg, J. D. Carruthers; superintendent of grounds, W. A. Trott.

THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

There were close upon 600 entries in all departments. This was a most satisfactory number to the directors, especially when it was announced by the secretary that this was over 100 in excess of last year, and in fact of many previous years of the exhibition. The only cause that can be ascribed to this increase is that the people of the vicinity are making the show more and more popular each year, and that they see the wisdom of using the exhibition as a medium by which to show the class of products that can be raised in the district. Another satisfying feature of the increase was the fact that it was general, every department sharing in it, and showing beyond a doubt the people were becoming more and more interested. In all departments, except one, there was marked improvement.

This exception was cattle. It appears that the people do not take kindly to the idea of bringing this class much to the fore. They can drive to the show with their sheep and hogs, but the cattle have to be led in. This is the explanation of the slump in this department.

Sheep and hogs were well exhibited, and the quality was good. In the former class many fine animals were shown, and the judges had far harder work than usual in giving decisions. Keen competition also characterized the swine exhibit. There were more entries of better quality than formerly.

The ladies' work exhibit, which was situated in the town hall, attracted many of the visitors. It was the best ever seen at Mount Brydges, and was naturally the center of attraction for the housewives and their daughters.

A very good showing was made in dairy produce, and the butter, cheese and honey were all of first-class quality.

Equally as far ahead of other years were the fruit and vegetable exhibits. In fruits many varieties of fine apples were shown, together with pears and all other classes in season. Numerous kinds of vegetables were well represented.

THE HEAVY EXHIBITORS.

There were a large number who exhibited very extensively, among them being R. Sutherland, Caradoc, 25 entries; W. R. Trott, E. Trott and W. A. Trott, about 50 entries each; T. Ackland, Caradoc, 30 entries; W. Doyle, Delaware, 20 entries; W. H. Leakle, Delaware, 20 entries; Wm. Curtis & Sons, Caradoc, 30 entries. Others who had large exhibits were C. E. Bateman, W. Veal, McGugan Bros., D. O. Campbell, H. N. Gibson, Asa Luce, James Browson, F. W. Fisher, A. N. Dickie, Wm. Ball and Mesdames C. E. Bateman, Van Dusen and John Thompson.

HORSE CLASS A FEATURE.

The numerous entries and the good quality of the horses made that class a feature of the exhibition. Caradoc has a reputation as a township in which are to be found fine horses, and it was well-sustained at the fair. The many handsome animals made a splendid showing, as they were driven around the ring by their justly proud owners, the stallion, brood mare, gelding, filly and colt classes being ample evidence of the horse-racing interests of the district. Most of the exhibitors were residents of the district surrounding Caradoc, and among them were the following: A. Sinclair, Coldstream; W. Phillips, Melbourne; D. McCallum, Ekfrid; D. C. Parsons, Komoka; J. Brody and G. Marshman, Caradoc; J. W. Horton, Shedden; Dan Thody, St. Thomas; J. Buttrey, Adelaide; D. Snellgrove, Caradoc; C. E. Bateman and Z. Tull, Mount Brydges; W. M. Faulds, Muncey.

TWO GOOD TROTTING RACES.

The races were of the kind ordinarily seen at the country fair. There were no sudden outbursts of speed of the Lou Dillon variety, but the animals belonged for the most part to the township, and accordingly the people were interested. Grace Darling, a high-spirited little mare from Strathroy, landed the honors in the first race. She won the three last heats.

The second race was also mixed in the matter of heats. Dominion Bell, while only getting fourth in two heats, came up well in the others and won. The results:

Three-year-olds, trot and pace:

Dominion Bell, E. Mathers	4	1	1	4 1
Josie, B. Pearce	1	4	4	1 3
Wilkes Barr, C. E. Baker	2	3	2	3 2

Three-minute trot:

Grace Darling, I. Paterson	4	2	1	1 1
Blondy, T. Walker	1	1	2	2 3
Little Joe, W. Oaks	3	3	3	3 2
Indian Girl, D. Clay	2	4	dr	

COMMITTEES AND JUDGES.

The following is a list of the committees who managed affairs in connection with the different departments:

Horses—Draft, agricultural and general purpose, R. G. Lucas and William Young; carriage and roadster, H. Hardy and W. S. Weld.

Cattle—Shorthorns, Shorthorn grades and Jersey grades, J. D. Carruthers.

Sheep—Long wool and medium wool, J. D. Carruthers.

Pigs—J. P. Grigg.

Poultry—R. Sutherland.

Dairy Produce—H. Hardy and W. Young.

Fruit—R. Sutherland, R. G. Lucas, and W. Young.

Field roots for stock feed—W. Young, H. Hardy and R. Sutherland.

Garden vegetables—W. Young, H. Hardy and R. Sutherland.

Grain and mechanical department—R. S. Lucas, W. Young and E. Trott.

Ladies' work—Mrs. Joseph Luce and Miss Maggie Sutherland.

Speed—W. C. Weld, S. Sutherland, D. A. Stewart, V. S., and R. Coutts.

The judges were as follows:

Heavy horses—G. A. Scott, R. Petitt, C. Young.

Light horses—E. Douglas, D. Stewart.

Cattle and sheep—C. E. Simmons and R. Douglas.

Pigs — Thomas Simmons and Duncan Lamont.

Dairy—J. Ivor.

Fruits—T. Wilkins.

Poultry—T. Bogue.

Roots and vegetables—Messrs. Defoe and Hooper.

Grain—D. McRae.

Ladies' work—Mrs. T.Bogue and Miss Carley.

CONCERT IN THE EVENING.

The evening was pleasantly passed by many at a concert in the town hall at which the programme was furnished by talent from this city. The Kenwick Male Quartet gave a number of selections, Miss Myrtle Wilson, an elocutionist, gave several selections, besides singing several solos in a most acceptable manner. The remainder of the programme was furnished by Mr. Mahon, a violinist.

Litebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it: no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was completely run down, troubled with headaches and dizziness and pains in my back. I could not sleep and had no appetite, and medicine did not do me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave great relief and in a short time entirely cured me." MRS. L. WINTERTON Orangeville, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SUM OF MONEY; OWNER prove property, pay for advertisement and get money. D. R. Owen, Poplar Hill. 21c

LOST—BLACK COLLIE PUPPY, TAN markings, 6 months old; answers to "Jippy." Anyone retaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. J. L. Flannigan, 173 William street. 21c

FOUND—THIS MORNING ON STREET, sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property. 239 Pall Mall street. b

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING OVER $6, in Knox's store. Finder please return to 462 Talbot street, and save trouble. 22u

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, PAIR nose glasses. Finder please leave at 123 Maple street. Reward. 21c

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY FREE TO all—Pay when married; new plan; send no money. For particulars address H. A. Horton, Department 335, Tekonsha, Mich. b

STORAGE AND MOVING VANS.

IMPROVED VANS BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

WANTED.

MILK—300 TO 400 QUARTS DAILY, IN one or more quantities; highest price paid. Box 88, Advertiser. 23u-ty bw

WANTED—300 CORDS SOFT WOOD for brickyard purposes; state quality and price. Address Alex. Johnston, 114 Masonic Temple, London. 81tf

WANTED—ABOUT 75 ACRES, CONVENIENT to London. Apply, with full description, lowest cash price. Also man to work on farm by year. W. R. Wadsworth, Ealing P. O. 151-wtywt

WANTED TO PURCHASE — NEWSPAPER, periodical and magazine clippings; $10,000 will be paid for 100 suitable articles. Address P. O. Drawer 2,183, Montreal, Canada. 80bh-wt

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

YOUNG PONY—WELL BROKEN; ALSO buggy and harness for sale, at 3 Wharncliffe road, South London. b

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH setter dog, about 18 months old, at 3 Wharncliffe road, South London. b

WOMEN—IMPERIAL TANSY PILLS, safe, never-failing; the most obstinate cases relieved in a few hours; box free. Imperial Medicine Company, 32 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. b

DO NOT LET THE FLEAS MAKE your dog miserable. Call at Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

FOR SALE—NEW RADIAN HOME baseburner. Apply 870 Hellmuth avenue, or G. E. Stafford, Oak Hall. 23c

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, ALMOST new. Apply 470 Ridout street. 23n

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. -xt

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POULTRYMAN WITH A LITTLE capital can get a partner with 60-acre farm, near London; 20 acres cleared. Or will rent for $20 and accept labor in full payment. Box 258, London. 72c 23c-t

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.—INVESTMENT. Principal guaranteed, interest semi-annual. Information given by applying Joseph Beech, 379 Princess avenue, London. 'Phone 1,658.

FOR SALE — WHITE SULPHUR Springs and mineral baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 76bu-t

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 22,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

WANTED—MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY for good man to acquire half-interest in only business of kind west of Toronto. Call at 304½ Dundas street. 23u

FOR SALE—THE WHITE SULPHUR Springs and Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 23h-tx

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

LENDING LIBRARY.

ALL THE LATEST BOOKS AT 5 CENTS per week. 501½ Richmond street.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS — COMPETENT male attendant every evening. Mrs. Ray Gadsby, 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

LEARN GARMENT CUTTING, GRADING and designing at the London Cutting School, 233½ Dundas street. Accurate results guaranteed. Write for terms. Dressmakers invited Monday evenings.

ARCHITECTS.

MATTHEWS & MURRAY, ARCHITECTS, Albion Building. Telephone 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of Amelia Eliza Roots, who died on or about the 4th day of March, 1898, are required on or before the 1st day of November, 1903, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Ivey & Dromgole, of the City of London, solicitors for the executrix of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, with full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. After the 1st of November, 1903, the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she then has notice. Dated the 2nd day of October, 1903. IVEY & DROMGOLE, solicitors for the executrix. 17c-txt

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS., SIGN PAINTERS, 176 Dundas street, make brass signs.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

WANTED—CANADIAN LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Strong winds; fair and cool.

A Few Seconds in Tablecloths and Napkins

Not one of this lot should be left here long at such low prices as these. Don't miss this chance.

Tablecloths, mostly two yards square, some three yards long. Each from.....$1.10 to $2.75

Napkins at, per dozen.....75c, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.35

CHILDREN'S NOBBY ULSTERS.

Parents take as much pride in having their children neatly and comfortably dressed as they do in dressing themselves. Some parents show a great deal of taste in this direction. The difference of cost between the commonplace and pretty isn' much—so little in fact that we wonder why all parents do not buy the nobby garments now showing for children. Some of our styles are exclusive—only one of each.

Children's Ulsters of Beaver Cloth, in brown, green and tan, box coat with cape and stole front, cuffs and cape piped with velvet, sizes 27 to 39. Our low price.....$3.50 to $5.50

Children's Ulsters of Golf Cloth, in blue, double-breasted box coat with cape, bishop sleeve with cuff, cape and cuffs trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, sizes 24 to 39. From.....$5.00 to $7.00

Children's Ulsters of Beaver Cloth, in cardinal, brown, blue and green, box coat with cape, flare sleeve with cuff, cape and cuffs piped with satin, sizes 27 to 42. Priced from.....$7.00 to $9.00

Children's Ulsters of Beaver Cloth, in green, fawn and blue, box coat with two small capes and stole collar, capes and collar piped with white satin, sizes 27 to 42. Priced from.....$6.00 to $9.00

Children's Ulsters of Two-Toned Tweed, in blue and red, box coat with straps forming pleats, belted in, deep cape, finished with silk cord; sizes 24 to 36. Priced from.....$5.00 to $7.50

PRETTY NOVELTIES IN ART DEPARTMENT.

A word with those who desire pretty and novel things for their cozy corners and sofas, as well as with those who are preparing Christmas presents. We are showing rare values in elegant Pillow Tops of Embossed Velvet, Panna Velvet and Orienta Velour, Dainty Silk Tops, in floral and colonial designs, Tapestries from Paris and Lithographed Tops in most artistic subjects. We have stocked with all good styles of Cords and Tassels, including Mercerized and Silk Cords. The newest styles Art Needlework Material, the latest novelty being the Carlton Braid Work. A full and complete assortment of Braids, Threads and Patterns for Lace Work. These and a great many other requisites for fancy work are shown at lowest prices. Inspection invited.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

MEDICAL CARDS.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, and 6 to 8.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND STREET —Specialty, midwifery. Telephone 1,136.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

DR. McLELLAN, HOMOEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton. Special attention paid to diseases of children.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE —Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 418½ Talbot street. ywt

MONEY TO LOAN—EASY TERMS—Lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 87½ Dundas street, London.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY surgeon—Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 455.

DERMATOLOGY.

MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM'S QUICK Hair Restorer restores the natural color to fading and gray hair; cleanly; does not wash off; not injurious; hair remains soft and glossy. Miss Braden, 288 Princess avenue, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday only. ywt

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received, 523 King street.

VOCAL MUSIC — COME TO FREE opening of series classes for study reading music at sight, and how to improve voice. My system is short and simple. Terms moderate. Wednesday evening, 14th inst., at rooms above 668 McCormick block, Dundas street, London East, 7:30 p.m. Director, J. F. Dyer. 23c

GEORGE C. PHELPS—ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church. Teacher piano, harmony, theory. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

G. D. ATKINSON, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano and organ playing, late of staff of Toronto College of Music and St. Andrew's College; pupils prepared for Toronto University and standard institutional examinations. 474 Queen's avenue. 88tf-t

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, TEACHER OF singing, piano, theory. Studio, 325 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,432.

BERTHA KING-BELL — BOSTON graduate Fletcher Music Method. Studio, 174 Maple. ywt

G. B. SIPPI, ORGANIST AND CHOIR master St. Paul's Cathedral, resumed vocal and instrumental instructions Sept. 3, at 372 Maitland street; art of breathing and proper tone production receives special attention. tzx

THOMAS MARTIN (DIRECTOR OF music, Alma College, St. Thomas, and Harding Hall, London) has resumed teaching at his studio, 283 Dufferin avenue. 90tf-ywt

W. A. BLUETHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

CHARLES E. WHEELER—ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed Sept. 1. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

ALBERT D. JORDAN — ORGANIST First Methodist Church. Teacher of piano and organ. Apply between 1 and 2, 245 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,498.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO —Post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

HOTEL CARDS.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

LEGAL CARDS.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solictors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

PURDOM & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.

E. B. STONE — BARRISTER, ETC. District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

STUART & GUNN—BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

JOHN F. FAULDS—BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

A. GREENLEES—BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

HELLMUTH & IVEY—IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

BUCHNER & GUNN—BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn. B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc. London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets, George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

CHIROPODY.

CORNS, CALLOUS BUNIONS, ETC., removed without pain. Sampson, Chiropodist, 212 Dundas street. yt

SHOE-SHINE PARLOR.

WILLIAM COURT, LATE OF TECUMSEH House, has established new shoe-shine parlor. Main entrance, Masonic Temple

MASSEUSE.

MRS. HARRIETTA CAULA — MASSEUSE and scalp specialist. Massage a cure for wrinkles, facial blemishes, rheumatism, sciatica and nervousness. 151 Maple street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.

NICHOLSON—In Rochester, N. Y., at St. Mary's Hospital, on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1903, Esther, widow of the late John Nicholson.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Robert Allan, 423 William street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, on Sunday, Oct. 11; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 22u

McDONALD—On Friday, Oct. 9, 1903, Mary, wife of John D. McDonald.

Funeral from her late residence, 424 Park avenue, on Monday, at 2 p.m.

McDOUGALL—In this city, on Oct. 10, 1903, Robert, only child of William and Maggie McDougall, and grandchild of Mrs. H. Mawhinney, aged 2 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral (private) Sunday, at 4:30 p.m.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.

Copy for church services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Sunday School anniversary. Sermons to be preached at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. Edson Marshall, B.A., of Ingersoll. At 3 p.m. a mass meeting of children and parents will be held, to be addressed by Revs. Marshall and R. D. Hamilton, of this city. Special music by orchestra and choir. Come early to get a seat. All welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Going, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Grand concert Thursday (Thanksgiving) evening, Oct. 15. Leading talent will render solos, recitations, instrumental selections, etc. Tickets, 15c; double, 25c.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN), WELLINGTON and Hill streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks will preach. Evening subject "The Model Home" the first of a series on this subject.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. Hugh J. Fair at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, minister. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Dufferin avenue and Wellington street—Rev. George J. Bishop pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, conducted by pastor. Evening service, 7 o'clock, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, of London, England, will preach.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Thanksgiving services. 11, Mrs. (Rev.) Harrison; 7, Rev. S. Salton. Special music.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "A Great Man, Doing a Great Work."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS—CONFERENCE sessions Saturday and Sunday. Preaching will be held in their church on Maitland street, Sunday at 11, 2:30 at 7 p.m. Many prominent ministers will speak. We extend a welcome to the public. b

MEMORIAL CHURCH—11 A.M., BISHOP Lofthouse, of Keewatin, preacher. 7 p.m., Rev. Dyson Hague, preacher.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock. A prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Dean Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Carlisle, assistant at the Memorial Church, in the morning, and Bishop Lofthouse, of the Diocese of Keewatin, in the evening.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Alexander White, of Toronto, will preach. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. All seats free and every person welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, at both services. Morning subject, "A Night of Fruitless Toil"; evening, "Jesus Crowned." Morning—Anthems, "Hear Me When I Call" (King Hall); "There is a Green Hill" (Gaul). Evening—"Tarry With Me" (Pinsuti); "From Afar, Great Lord" (Verdi); duet, "Abide With Me" (Campana); solo, Mr. Crawford.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—11 a.m., Rev. Mark Guy Pearse; 7 p.m., the pastor. Musical service—"Gently, Lord, O Gently Lead Us" (Hawley), unaccompanied; "Praise Ye the Father" (Gounod); solos by Miss Eva Roblyn and Mr. G. Sidney Glass.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—MEMBERS OF DOMINION Lodge, No. 48, are requested to attend next regular meeting, Wednesday evening, Oct. 14. Amalgamation of lodges to be discussed. A. E. Santo, N. G.; Thos. D. Hastings, R. Secretary. 21c-wty

NORMAN H. CAMP, OF MOODY BIBLE Institute, Chicago, will conduct a union Bible Class in Auditorium every Tuesday night, from 8 to 9 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, the 20th. Everybody welcomed. Opening meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Friday night, 16th. A. P. Fitt, president of institute; Rev. Dr. Johnston and Mr. Camp will speak. 21c

Headquarters, 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, Oct. 8, 1903.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, BY Lieut.-Col. J. W. Little, commanding: Annual drill will be resumed at the Drill Shed on Monday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m. By order, W. A. McCrimmon, Captain, Adjutant 7th Regiment Fusiliers. 21c

THE W. C. T. U. LUMBER CAMP missionary, Mr. J. S. Leckie, of Huntsville, will speak in Somerset Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 3 p.m. b

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

BOARDING BY DAY OR WEEK—ALL modern conveniences. Apply 576 York street. 21n

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. Apply 470 Ridout street. 22n

ROOM TO RENT FOR TWO GENTLEMEN. Apply Box 89, this office.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—MATINEE TODAY - 2:15 TONIGHT - 8:15

A MONTANA OUTLAW

15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. | SPECIAL LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE, 15c, 25c.

Don't miss the Cowboy Band. | See the great Stage Coach Hold-up.

Monday Next, Oct. 12

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Mr. James K. Hackett presents

ISABEL IRVING

In Winston Churchill's Great Play

THE CRISIS.

Original Company. | 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Original Production. | Seats on Sale today.

Tuesday Night, Oct. 13.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.

Charles Frohman Presents

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

In H. V. Esmond's Greatest Success,

IMPRUDENCE.

25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. SEATS NOW ON SALE

Wednesday Night Oct. 14

MRS. LANGTRY

Supported by Paul Arthur and Her Imperial Theater Company in

MRS. DEERING'S DIVORCE.

A Comedy in Three Acts by Percy Fendall.

25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Seats on Sale Monday

MARK GUY PEARSE

Monday, Oct. 12—First Methodist Church: "Our Daily Bread."

Tuesday, Oct. 13—Dundas Street Center Church: "Some Old Folks at Home."

8 p.m. Admission: Silver collection of 10 cents and upwards. 15m

ALLAN LINE.

CALL ON F. B. CLARKE, AGENT, 416 Richmond street, for rates to or from the old country.

$2 55—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Wednesday, Oct. 14; Thursday, Oct. 15; good to return for five days. $2 65, Saturday to Monday. White Star Line. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 131 Queen's avenue.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church choir concert, Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, under leadership of Mr. Roselle Pococke. Admission, 25 cents. 22c

HEAR MR. CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS and Miss Pauline Mowat at King Street Church concert, Tuesday, Oct. 13. 22c

HEAR MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST, and Mr. E. Nuttycomb, violinist, at King Street Church concert, Tuesday, Oct. 13. 22c

CAN YOU DANCE?—NOW IS THE time to learn. Be taught properly, and by competent teachers. It costs you no more. Beginners' classes meet: Gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday evenings. Pupils can begin any time. Dayton & McCormick.

DANCING — BEGINNERS' CLASSES forming for next week; gentlemen, Monday evening, Oct. 5; ladies, Tuesday evening, Oct. 6. Call tonight and register. Dayton & McCormick.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, director of vocal department at Alma College, St. Thomas. Studio and residence, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Teaching resumed Sept. 15. xt

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY entertainment—Askin Street Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 13. Good programme by the scholars. Admission, 15 cents. 23u-ty

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies, Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Private classes of four pupils and over at public class rates. Lessons any hour. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no laundry work; one preferred who will sleep at home. Apply Box 340, London P. O. 23c

PANTRY AND KITCHEN GIRL WANTED—Liberal wages. Apply City Hotel. 20g

GIRLS TO LEARN CAP-MAKING—Week-work to commence; high wages on piece-work after learning. Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company. 20k

GENERAL SERVANT—FAMILY OF three. Apply evenings, 6 to 8. 445 Colborne. 22c

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT IN family of two. Apply 417 Dufferin avenue. 21c

WANTED, BY NOV 1—YOUNG GIRL for light housework; good wages. Apply Mrs. P. M. Milliman, 24 Grosvenor street. 22c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; high wages; no laundry work. Mrs. Gunn, 136 Kent street. 22c

WANTED—EXPERT BAGMAKER; CAN work at home if preferred. P. Hendershott & Co. 22c

FOUR GIRLS WANTED FOR TOILET soap department. Apply London Soap Company. 13tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY Mrs. W. McPhillips, 301 Princess avenue. 16tf

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with housework; no washing. Apply at once, Mrs. John Graham, 423 Central avenue. 21c

COOK WANTED—BY OCT. 26. APPLY Mrs. Puddicombe, "The Beeches," Grand avenue, South London. 13tf

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT and candy departments; good wages; steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; NO laundry work. Apply by letter, Box 305, London P. O. 20k bw

GIRLS WANTED. REASON'S PAPER Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 20n

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED at once. Apply Mrs. James Laut, 359 Dundas street. 14tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, or young girl for light housework. Mrs. W. D. Mills, 461 Princess avenue. 23c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY R. Tremain, London Junction.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN FOR porter. Apply City Hotel. 22l

APPRENTICE TO LEARN THE DRUG business; also parcel boy wanted. Anderson & Nelles, druggists. 19c-ywt

A REPRESENTATIVE WANTED IN each place to handle my Health Vibrator and Magic Hand for the complexion. They sell on sight and application. Particulars free. John Humphrey, 105 W. 72nd street, New York. 11k-t

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO SELL for the Fonthill Nurseries; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers; pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY, about 18, accustomed to work on farm; steady employment. Apply J. R. Mitcheltree, Stall 10, Market House. 19n

WE PAY ANY HONEST MAN $60 PER month to take orders for the greatest household supply house in Canada. Your salary will be guaranteed and your position permanent. Apply Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street, London.

A FEW MEN AND BOYS, ABOUT 18 years of age. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 81tf

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED for shipping room and factory. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

BOY WANTED. STOCKWELL'S DYE Works, 259 Dundas street. 22c

COATMAKER WANTED—ALSO PANT and vest maker; steady work; state experience. J. A. Schnick, merchant tailor, Smithville, Ont. 22c

LATHE AND BENCH HANDS WANTED—Handy on repair work; steady job. Dennis Wire and Iron Company, 211 King street. 23c

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Advertising Company, New York. b

MAN WANTED AS TEAMSTER—$1 00 per day and board. Apply Spettigue's dairy. b

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE BRICK house. 699 Queen's avenue. 23c

HOUSE TO LET—777 WELLINGTON street north, corner Sydenham street; rent, $10 per month and water rates. Apply S. Woolverton, 216 Dundas street. 23tf

TO LET—ROOMS OVER STORES ON Dundas street. Apply to S. Glass, Room 7, Hiscox building. 23c-tyw

NEW EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE. APPLY 300 Pall Mall street. 23n-tyw

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; all modern improvements; 474 Princess avenue. Apply Wm. Morrison, boots and shoes, 148 Dundas street. b

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, IN GOOD order; splendid locality. Apply S. Glass, Hiscox building. 5tf-tyw

TO LET—FIFTY ACRES, LOT 6, CON. 5, London township. Mrs. Fenwick, Fanshawe, Ont. 17n-tyw

TO LET—RESIDENCE, MODERN CONVENIENCES, 8 rooms; two-story brick terrace, 90 Askin street, South London. Apply 94 Askin street. 20u-xt

COTTAGE TO LET — INKERMAN street; six rooms, in good repair. Apply to A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. 22n

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Apply at 205 Masonic Temple. 21c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 88 BECHER street; nine rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. Immediate possession. 23c-tzx

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

TO RENT — BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

F. S. ONN, FISH MARKET—FRESH, salted and smoked fish. We guarantee our goods to be reliable. 'Phone 1,296.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—J. W. SMITH, carriage repairer, will shortly remove to corner of Richmond and Maple streets.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HAND-PRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 88, this office. 94tf

TWO TYPEWRITERS—CALIGRAPH and Franklin, used only a short time; in good repair; make offer. Address Box 40, Advertiser. 94tf

GENUINE CLEARING SALE—GOOD second-hand bicycles, $10 to $15. New bicycles, $17. Easy terms. Tires and sundries at a big reduction. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

NETS TO COVER ENTIRE HEAD AT Miller's Hair Store. See our new line of fancy back combs and large pins. 223 Dundas street.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE into suits; perfect fit and work guaranteed. Suits, $3 50. Ladies' tailoring department.

N. Southcott, manufacturer of suits and skirts, 12 Market Lane, upstairs. 22u

NEW STOCK—LIQUID ELECTRICITY and other preparations. Prof. Bain's office, 340 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—NEW MASON & RISCH piano; never been out of warerooms; will sell at a bargain to responsible party for cash or on time. Apply Box 17, this office. 79tf

COMPLETE LINE OF BASEBURNERS, steel and cast ranges, heaters, furniture. G. S. Brock, 197 King street. tzw

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299 tyw

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

GREEN & CO., 495 YORK STREET, sell good, dry slabs at $1 65 per load. Hard and soft wood and hard and soft coal at rock bottom prices. 'Phone 1,391.

FIRST-CLASS CREAMERY BUTTER, in solids, 20c lb; creamery prints, 22c; choice crock butter, 19c to 20c lb; second quality, 17c to 18c lb. Section honey, extra large, 12c. T. A. Faulds, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE DOZEN BAR Rock fowls; leaving the city. 120 Elm-

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE STOVE — IN use only a short time; as good as new; price, $5. Apply at this office. 46tf

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves, and second-hand furniture, at Keene's, 141 King street.

ALL SIZES GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices; manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street, London.

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

FOR SALE—TWO DURHAM BULL calves, 8 months old, from imported bull "Scottish Baron." D. Baigent, Thamesford. 5m-t

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or abnormally suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 11h-t

RUNABOUT, SPLENDID SET HARNESS and some good lots. Dillabaugh, Smith street, near Rectory and Hamilton road. Would exchange. b

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF SINGLE comb White and Buff Leghorns; cheap if taken at once. 822 York street. 22u-ty

FOR SALE—HORSE, COMING FIVE; without a blemish; quiet; good driver. Apply 904 Elias street. 23c

WOMEN ONLY—SPEEDY RELIEF OF suppression. Dr. Martha Walker Company, B 163 State street, Chicago. b

SQUARE PIANO—FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, $80. 298 Princess avenue. 19l

J. G. COLEMAN, 264½ DUNDAS street, offers full line cigars, tobaccos, pipes, smokers' sundries, at best prices.

WE HAVE TWO OR THREE BEAUTIFUL second-hand pianos at $100 and $150, payable $3 per month. Several organs at $10, $15 and $20, on easy terms. All guaranteed for five years. These are good bargains. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—STRONG WORK horse. London Soap Company.

SECOND-HAND DUNLOP AND OTHER tires, 50c each. A few Imperial bicycles, almost new, very cheap. Easy terms. Cunningham's, East London. 4tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE HUNDRED thousand British Columbia shingles; also one and two-inch lumber and posts. Sutherland lumber yard, opposite C.P.R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street. 70k 11k-t

—BOOKBINDING—

Magazines, Law Books, Music, Bibles, bound any style—expensively or cheaply. DON'T ALLOW

your numbers to be scattered around the house or office, and never know where to find them, when by sending them to the address below you can have them bound so as to be an ornament to your library and a pleasure to use.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

GOOD COOK STOVE FOR SALE. 488 York street. 23c

Women, buy your suits, skirts and waists direct from the manufacturer and save half.

We make to your measure a suit from our goods, which you select from, in latest styles, for $8 85, payable when suit is done and satisfactory. The goods are all-wool, worth from $1 to $2 a yard—Zebelines, fine Venetians, fancy mixtures and cheviots.

Separate skirts also made from above goods from $3 to $4 50. All materials furnished.

We also make separate coats.

500 skirts, dress and walking, in fine black Venetian, $3 50; in cheviot, black, $3; gray homespun, $2 95; serge or luster, $1 95; extra heavy ladies' cloth, walking skirts, black or blue, $3 95.

25 separate black cheviot coats in stock, $2 50.

Japan silk waists, black, white, blue and pink, $1 95; full flannel waists, lined, $1; luster waists, black, white, $1 35.

N. Southcott, manufacturer of skirts, 12 Market Lane, upstairs. 22u

REAL ESTATE.

DON'T PAY RENT—$5 50 PER MONTH will buy $1,000 home; $11 per month will buy $2,000 home; no interest; absolute security. Canadian Co-operative Alliance, 414 Talbot street, London.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new, splendid two-story brick residence; stone foundation, modern improvements; five bedrooms and two parlors plate glass windows, grill work between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150; easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple 1tf

BRICK COTTAGE—AT A BARGAIN; seven minutes' walk from market; seven rooms; size 24x44. Address Box 84, London Advertiser. 19a

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, WEST half lot 13, con. 2, Township Westminster; good brick house, good outbuildings; well watered; 15 acres of bush. Apply R. S. Nichol, Hubrey P. O. 19n-yt

202 SIMCOE STREET—FOR SALE OR exchange for suitable cottage. Apply on premises. 17c-tyt

TWO-STORY BRICK — FOUR BEDROOMS, good cellar, storm windows, stable and shed, large lot; sell or rent; nice home for retired family. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FARM FOR SALE—48 ACRES, SOUTH-EAST quarter lot 15, con. 4, London Township; splendid farm, good house and outbuildings; best locality within three miles of city. Apply T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London. 23c-tyw

FOR SALE — BRICK RESIDENCE; every modern convenience; excellent situation. Apply Mrs. J. Martin, 169 Wortley road. 17c-txt

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 5, con. 11, London Township. Charles Webster, Bryanston. ywt 69k

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. 459 Colborne street. 42tf-ywt

FARMS FOR SALE—THREE BEAUTIFULLY situated cleared farms of choice land, adapted for grain or grazing, for sale, in the Township of Westminster, seven miles south of London; all are in splendid repair, and will be sold on moderate terms. No. 1—Lot 14, con. 6 (Martin farm): Farm of 96 acres, with good story and a half brick house, barn and sheds, and plenty of water, having most of land seeded down. No. 2—Lot 12, con. 5 (Frank farm): Farm of 75 acres, well fenced and drained, with excellent two-story brick house, two barns, large straw shed, granary and other buildings, and good water. No. 3—Lot 16, con. 5 (Nichol farm): Farm of 80 acres, well fenced and drained, with good brick house, two barns, straw shed and other buildings, and splendid water supply. Apply John Munro, Glanworth, Ont. 99n-t

FOR SALE—67 ACRES, PART LOT 5, con. 4, Caradoc; 27 acres cleared; 20 acres timber; bank barn, brick house, good orchard. Apply John Sutherland, Glen Oak, Ont. 83tf-t

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—Ridout street south, one mile from Victoria bridge, two or five acres, brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, everything as good as new, abundance of spring water, large drive barn, full bearing fruit trees. Address Box 25, Ridout street south P. O. 64tf-t

Now is the time to buy property. The indications are that it will never be as cheap as it is today.

The far-seeing man is sticking his heels into earth.

Have you ever had a desire to own real estate? Whether you have or not, you are invited to call and look over the properties we have for sale. We mention a few here.

BUILDING LOTS.

Lots in various parts of the city, ranging in price from $100 up to $3,000, according to location, size, etc.

"HOME-HURST."

The remaining lots of this survey, fronting on Roberts and Kitchener avenues and Lovett street, can be secured upon payment of from $5 to $10 down and balance $3 to $8 per month, without interest. The sharpest advance in the near future in real estate in the city will occur in this neighborhood. Put yourself in the way of making money. The time to act is now. Lots not sold now will be advanced.

COTTAGES.

Charles Street—Brick, containing 6 rooms; also frame barn. Price, $1,200.

St. James Street—Frame cottage, 6 rooms. Price, $1,000.

Central Avenue—Brick, containing 7 or 8 rooms. Price, $1,700.

College Avenue—Frame, 6 rooms; new barn, cost $200. Price, $1,150.

South Street—Brick, 7 rooms. Price, $850.

RESIDENCES.

St. James Street—Extraordinary handsome and substantial two-story and attic brick. Price, $5,500.

Piccadilly Street—Two-story brick-veneer, modern. Price, $2,400.

$25,000 Residence—The best built residence in London now open for purchase. Price, $15,000.

Piccadilly Street—2½-story brick, modern. Price, $4,000.

FARMS.

70 Acres, London Township—Four miles from London; frame buildings. Price, $5,000.

100 Acres, London Township—Twelve miles from London; good clay soil, brick dwelling, frame outbuildings. Price, $6,300.

175 Acres, Westminster Township—Eight miles from London; A1 farm; brick dwelling, frame outbuildings. Price, $10,000.

Assiniboia—240 acres, adapted for mixed farming, 8 miles from Churchbridge station, and close to church, school and postoffice. Price, $18 per acre. Will sell stock and implements to suit purchaser, if desired. Would take London property in part payment.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
Mr. C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 5tf-t

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

FOR SALE.

TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY, with large one-story frame addition in rear; lot 90x150; south side of York street, near Talbot. $3,800.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK—Four bedrooms, bath and w.c.; gas fixtures. $2,000.

TWO-STORY BRICK—Nearly new; three bedrooms, bath and w.c.; furnace, electric light; all first-class; good locality, north. $3,000.

NEW TWO-STORY BRICK—Four bedrooms, all modern; stone finish; near center. $3,100.

FINE NEW TWO-STORY BRICK—Three bedrooms and library; first-class finish; every convenience; slate roof; nice lot; central location. $4,500.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick, nearly new; four bedrooms; all modern. For quick sale, $3,200.

VICTOR STREET — 1½-story frame house, in good order; one acre of land; orchard. $2,500.

NICE FRAME COTTAGE—Brick foundation, 3 bedrooms; nice lot, good location. $200 cash, balance monthly. $1,300.

THREE NEW FRAMES—1½-story, on cement foundations and cellar; three bedrooms, bath and w.c.; lots 30x200. Each $1,500.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

DUNDAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick residence, 11 rooms, in perfect order; brick barn; lot 57x220 feet. Price on application.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; large lot. Price, $3,000.

TALBOT STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot; very desirable property. At a reasonable price.

CAIRO, NEAR ROTHWELL—A frame store and dwelling, in first-class repair, with 25 acres of land. This store is doing a business of $10,000 a year, and the price is only $2,500. Investigate at once.

OXFORD STREET, near Richmond street—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 35x110 feet. Price, $2,250. Cheap.

RICHMOND STREET—A new two-story brick residence; stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price on application.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 35x147 feet. Price, $2,000.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot. Price, $2,800.

KING STREET—A terrace of three two-story brick houses; always rented. At a bargain.

370 ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $900; easy terms.

89 HAMILTON ROAD—A large frame cottage, 8 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. Price, $1,400. A splendid home.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; large lot. Price, $1,000.

128 WILSON AVENUE—A large brick cottage, stone foundation, 7 rooms, in good repair; with two large lots. At a reasonable price.

PATRICK STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,200.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; corner lot. Price, $2,500.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 40x140 feet. Price, $1,450.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms. A fine home at a low figure.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A new frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 35x150 feet. Price, $800.

VACANT LOTS on Richmond street north, Lansdowne avenue, Evergreen avenue, Oxford street, Grosvenor street, Princess avenue, Pall Mall street, south of the Hamilton road. We have lots for sale in all parts of the city. We would be pleased to have you call on us before you select a lot.

P. WALSH.
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

144 WILLIAM STREET—Double brick cottage, lot 196x101 feet, splendid place to build cottages. Call and get price.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; modern conveniences; lot 42x259 feet. Will be sold cheap. Call.

WEST AVENUE, South London—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 122x142 feet; fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms. Only $1,300.

POTTER STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath, etc. Call for price.

PICTON STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; modern conveniences; central and cheap. Call for price.

365 and 367 St. JAMES STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and w.c.; in good repair. Will pay 8 per cent over taxes and repairs. Call and get price.

255 SIMCOE STREET—Story and half frame; lot 65x198 feet. Call for price.

3 ST. GEORGE STREET—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 50x126 feet. Will sell cheap.

776 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, 4 bedrooms; modern conveniences; stone foundation under all of house; slate roof. Will sell cheap.

The above are only a few of the properties that I have for sale. I have a number of properties which I can sell on monthly payments. I will be pleased to have you call.

FACTORIES—The Dennis Wire and Iron Works have instructed me to sell the building at present occupied by them, on account of their requiring much larger premises. The factory is a three-story brick, with stone foundation, 40x60 feet, and lot 40x80 feet, with right of way. This property is offered cheap for an immediate sale. Call and get particulars.

WAREHOUSES OR STORAGE—Property formerly occupied by Ontario Stained Glass Works—Two stories and basement, 22x90 feet; lot 43x90 and right of way. Would make a good factory. Call and get particulars.

STORES—Three stores on the north side of Dundas street, east of Adelaide. Will be sold cheap.

FARMS, ETC.—100 acres, London Township, splendid farm, with first-class brick house, two-story, 10 rooms; new basement barn, 40x69 feet, concrete floor; room for 20 head of cattle and 6 horses; painted, and has lightning rods attached; only 5 miles from city. $7,500.

About 90 acres, Delaware Township—Brick-veneer story and half house, 6 rooms; stone cellar under all of house; frame barn, 60x36 feet, and other outbuildings; about 2 acres of orchard, apples, pears, plums, cherries and other small fruits; 20 acres of bush, pine, oak, cherry, basswood and splendid cedar; living spring, a good place for a trout pond; hydraulic rain pumps, water to house and barns. Only $3,000.

Twelve-acre fruit farm, one mile from Port Stanley; story and half frame house, 7 rooms; bank barn. This property is nearly all covered by fruit trees in full bearing, besides small fruits; southern exposure; no late frosts in spring. Property is worth $1,800; will sell for $1,250 if taken at once.

Twenty acres, just outside city limits—Will cut up into 1, 5 or 10 acre plots to suit purchaser. Splendid chance for speculators.

Three acres, with good brick cottage and frame barn; fruit orchard; just inside city limits; a nice place for a retired farmer; soil, clay loam. $2,500.

One hundred acres, Township of McGillivray. $4,000.

Fifty acres, Township of East Williams. $1,500.

Ninety acres, Township of Orford, $2,500. Write or call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—I have some of the best vacant lots in the city for sale. If you wish to buy a lot call and see me. I have lots that I can sell on small monthly payments, from $25 each up.

Agent for Parke Estate, Woodview Estate, and Hope Estate, South London. See this week's Echo for further list.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Room 101, Masonic Temple,
'Phone 1,720. b

Hereunder is a cut of a very fine Residence.

York street, East End, which is now open for purchase. It will pay you to get full particulars at once. Must be sold.

A. A. CAMPBELL, the Realty Dealer,
428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
23c-tzw

FARMS IN ONTARIO FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

CITY OF LONDON AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY IN WESTERN ONTARIO for sale or exchange. HOTELS, STORES, BLACKSMITH SHOPS and other BUSINESS PROPERTIES for sale or exchange. Send for The Ontario Real Estate Monthly, containing a list of all the properties we have on hand for sale or exchange. You will get a minute description of each property, its location, kind of soil, kind and condition of buildings, number of lot and concession or street, township, town or village, the price of the property, the owner's name and his address. By our method of advertising you are put into direct communication with the owner of the property that is for sale. Prospective purchasers are driven by us to see any property in or near London free of charge, and by our general and local agents throughout Ontario to see any property in their neighborhood, also free of charge.

FARMS WANTED.

We have on our list of prospective purchasers at least from fifteen to twen

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

Is Great Britain Decaying?

Critics of the British fiscal policy cite the exports of the United Kingdom as a proof of retrogression. It is not denied that the export trade has steadily increased. The volume rose from £234,022,678 in 1881 to £247,235,150 in 1891, and £280,022,376 in 1901. It is claimed, however, that the bulk of the increase is in coal; that exports of manufactured products of many classes are languishing and that British sales to protected countries are declining. When the economists deduce opposite conclusions from the same set of figures, as they are doing in Great Britain, the layman may well be puzzled.

Exports, however, are not the only test of prosperity. The income tax has been always regarded as an accurate index to the earning power of the nation. Last year it netted £34,860,000, the rate being 1s 3d on the pound, as against £13,470,000 ten years ago with a rate of 6d on the pound. The net produce for each penny on the pound is a more precise test and shows a progressive increase in the gross income of the class of people who earn over £160 a year. The figures are:

1881	£1,866,636
1886	1,980,395
1891	2,215,856
1896	2,023,162
1899	2,284,000
1900	2,364,000

In 1891 there were 5,118,395 accounts in the postoffice savings bank and in 1900, 8,439,983. The postoffice deposits rose in the same period from £71,608,002 to £135,549,645. In the trustee savings banks the deposits in 10 years have risen from £42,875,565 to £51,455,917 and the amount of government stock purchased for savings bank depositors increased from £6,470,000 to £11,833,900. The total deposits in all savings banks are £188,839,569 or nearly one billion dollars.

Take also the total annual value of property and profits assessed in various years:

1881	£585,223,890
1891	698,407,549
1900	788,023,603

The assessed value of the profits from professional earnings and gains from trade and from the working of railways, mines, etc., is also a fair indication of the condition of the country:

1881	£255,355,992
1891	£351,590,691
1900	£432,541,278

The national income rose from £89,489,117 in 1891 to £142,997,999 in 1902. It is true the taxation was increase, but the remarkable ease with which the nation bore the burden imposed by the war showed no symptoms of decaying vitality. Those who argue that the mother country is on the down grade will have difficulty in explaining away tical compilation more thoroughly carried out by the authorities. Tax-dodging has not been reduced to a science, as in America, and the revenue officers are trained and vigilant men. The approximate accuracy of the statistics tabulated in the Government blue-books cannot be impeached.

Even Mr. Balfour, who is for retaliatory tariffs, says he finds no indication that the wealth of the country is diminishing, or that the British people are paying for their imports out of their accumulated capital. He finds no sign of declension in "the momentary position of trade". His argument is that the tendencies are alarming, because of the steady rise of tariff walls in other countries.

Mr. Ritchie's Mistake.

The speech by Mr. Ritchie, late chancellor of the exchequer, at Croydon last night, is humiliating to this country. In effect he said that a preference for Canadian products in the British markets would result in the punishment of Canada by the United States. Such talk is absurd and mischievous. There is no reason to believe the United States would view with resentment an effort by the countries of the British Empire to strengthen their commercial cohesion. It is a policy which the United States has followed by throwing down all barriers to interstate commerce. But the inference from Mr. Ritchie's speech is that the Americans would have a substantial grievance if the mother country chose to favor her greatest colony. And the class of Americans who are none too friendly to the British Empire will be only too glad to find in the words of British statesmen a pretext for stirring up strife against this country and playing on demagogic prejudice. Mr. Ritchie's speech is virtually an invitation to this class to foment an agitation.

In what respect could the United States punish Canada commercially? That country has done its worst. The American tariff has exhausted its power to castigate this country, and holds no further terrors. If it came to a tariff war, the advantage would be all on our side. Next to Great Britain and Germany, Canada is the greatest customer of the United States, and the Canadian tariff is not so high that it cannot be raised higher with injurious effect to our neighbors. The cancellation of the bonding privelege, at which Mr. Ritchie hints, is a weapon that can strike no serious blow at Canadian commerce, and the construction of the Government road from Winnipeg to Moncton will place us in a position of still greater independence in a very few years.

Mr. Ritchie has misconceived the spirit of the Canadian people, and he has misrepresented the attitude of the Americans will mind their own business and not presume to dictate to the British people how they shall run theirs. The American people, unlike the Germans, made no complaint when Canada chose to give a preference to the mother country. In fact the preference has induced a more considerate feeling toward Canada in the United States, by directing attention to the value of Canada's commercial friendship. It has created a powerful agitation across the line for more liberal trade relations. Similarly, since the question of imperial preferential trade came to the front, many of the leading American newspapers far from adopting a minatory tone, have argued that the United States has itself to blame, and should hasten to modify its tariff policy in the hope of mollifying Canadian and British opinion.

A Reminiscence of Sir John.

A side-light is thrown upon Sir John Macdonald by Sir Robert Giffen in his article on Taxation, in the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. We have seen no mention of it hitherto. Sir Robert says: "Sir John A. Macdonald, the great protectionist Prime Minister of Canada, in a conversation with the present writer in 1882, avowed without hesitation that protectionist taxation in Canada was indefensible on economic grounds, and he defended it exclusively for political reasons."

This bears out Dalton McCarthy's assertion that if the Liberals had raised the tariff before 1878, Sir John Macdonald would have raised the standard of free trade. It recalls also Sir John's telegram after his victory of 1878, saying that he intended to revise the tariff, not to raise it. At that time he was eager for a freer exchange of natural and manufactured products with the United States, his campaign slogan being "reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariffs." But in 1882 protection had had a trial; it had become his fixed policy; and yet he was bound to confess that he could not justify it on economic grounds. Needless to say, the electors heard a different story.

Sir Robert Giffen's revelation knocks the nonsense out of a cult in this country. The worshipers of the great Conservative chieftain, who make a fetich of the National Policy, talk as if it were some heaven-born inspiration; or some great principle, cherished by Sir John, which served to guide his whole political career. Sir John was not a protectionist by conviction or principle when he framed a protective tariff. The National Policy was the offspring of pure opportunism.

Even if protectionist countries do squeal over Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, free traders ought to say it serves them right.

The public inspector in Toronto wants baths in the schools. By and bye a benevolent state may relieve parents of all their responsibilities.

The latest from the British Columbia elections shows that the Socialists are still in the middle of the teeter-board, with the Grits and Tories at each end.

The Briton who yelled "McKinley tariff" when Mr. Ritchie spoke of the United States retaliating on Canada, sized up the situation pretty well.

A good many Britishers have their doubts about Imperial preferential trade, but they don't propose to be told by any other country that they daren't do it.

Perhaps Shakespeare was not taking a poet's license when he made Richard III. say he was born with his teeth cut. An Indiana babe has just arrived with a full set.

Governor Van Zandt, of Minnesota, hopes that "universal amity and the Stars and Stripes" will float over all the land from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. The amity part of the combination is all right. Long may she float.

His Explanation.

[Washington Star.]

"To what do you attribute this alleged decline in the drama?"

"To a very simple fact," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "Too many of our actors care more about playing bridge-whist or baseball than they do about playing 'Hamlet.'"

The Age of Prosperity.

[Puck.]

Uncle Josh—The boys won't stay on the farms no more.

Uncle Silas—No; an' you can hardly expect 'em to. Nowadays even the mortgages don't stay on the farms."

A Pertinent Question.

[Houston Post.]

"No," said little Saphead, "no woman ever made a fool of me!"

"What was it?" asked Miss Pert.

Her Best Effort.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Mamma told me I must keep Mr. Huggard at a distance when we met him at the shore this summer," said Miss Koy.

"And did you?" asked Miss McQueery.

"Well," I usually succeeded in keeping him at a distance from the other girls."

Her Level Head.

[Chicago Journal.]

"Know Col. Trotter? Well, I should hope so! He used to be an old flame of mine," said Mrs. Norris.

"Humph! Why didn't you marry him, then?" snorted her husband.

Mrs. Norris smiled one of her sweetest womanly smiles.

"Because I was looking for something easier," she observed simply.

Getting There.

[Puck.]

"So your sister belongs to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Universal Peace Society?"

"Yes," and let me tell you, she is fast getting her way to the front in that

ON KNEES BEHIND A BAR

How a Man Tried to Avoid Detection by the Police.

Israel Dawdy Cries in Court—London Will Lose Lizzie Snell.

In the police court this morning John Lewis, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was fined $40 and costs for a breach of the liquor act. Bars are supposed to be closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday nights, but last Saturday evening Constables McDonald and Lucas found a number of men there after that hour. Hence the fine. When the policemen went into the hall of the Metropolitan, they swore, they asked the proprietor to open the bar door, but before he could do so, it opened, and in they walked, preceded by a couple of men who were in the act of leaving. When McDonald spoke to Lewis, he heard a buzzing sound and took it to be a bar alarm. In the bar room several men were found. Three were secured, the others getting away. One of the three gave his right name, the others gave fictitious names, and this did the defense more harm than good in court. One of the men was found on his knees behind the bar. The bartender was also present. In the hall the policeman recognized a man, who was summonsed, and who swore that he had bought and paid for a glass of lager.

Several witnesses were sworn for the defense, and an effort was made to convince the magistrate that the men were shoved into the bar by means of a "rush," such as Lucas is accustomed to make in a game of Rugby football. A conviction was recorded as above.

The odd sight of a man crying in court was witnessed when Israel R. Dawdy was called upon. This is the man who was told over a week ago that he would have to have his premises cleaned to satisfy the health authorities. The magistrate first reproved him for not coming to court when told to without a warrant. As to the premises, defendant said that they had been cleaned, but the inspector was not satisfied with the way. The man thereupon burst out crying and said they must take him to be a millionaire. He had to work and it was all through his neighbors that this charge was laid. The magistrate pointed out to him that all that was asked was that his premises should be clean and he gave him another week. In the meantime the defendant must have the place cleaned to his own idea, and not to that of his wife, who the inspector says is really to blame.

Elizabeth Snell, a white-haired woman, who has been before the magistrate before, was charged with being drunk and a vagrant. The latter allegation she denied and pleaded to be allowed to go. The magistrate was not inclined to listen to her, but she kept interrupting him with "Well, just wait a minute," "listen, Mr. Love," etc., and at last he did listen. She said she had a ticket to leave the city and go to her son, whereupon the magistrate said she could go, but it must be today. Of course she had to have a train, she said, but she was told there would be lots of them, and that if found here Monday she would be sent to jail. "Why she is one of the worst characters in the place; I wouldn't associate with her," added the old woman, when told the name of a party who had been circulating stories about her.

Besides a couple of first offense intoxes, the only other case was that of Joseph Keenan, who pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat from the Hodgins House. He was remanded for a week for sentence.

DUNDONALD LIKES IT

Government's Policy Regarding Militia Pleases Him.

Central Camp of Instruction an Important Step Onward.

Lord Dundonald, commanding the Canadian militia, has returned to Ottawa from a tour of inspection of the camps of instruction held in the Maritime Provinces, and in the course of an interview he expressed his pleasure at the Government's policy regarding the militia. Local military men, as well as those connected with the rural corps in the London district, will be interested in what the new general officer says:

"Although the camps did extremely good work of a practical nature, it was evident to me that it is impossible to teach the instructor and the men whom he has to instruct at the same time, and in the short period of twenty days. Therefore a central camp of instruction, where officers and non-commissioned officers can gain experience of the conditions of modern warfare, is a necessity. The provision of this camp by the minister will mark an important step onward in the military efficiency of the Canadian militia. In this connection I may say that I have recommended an entirely new system of instruction and examinations for promotion, which I hope will assist officers and non-commissioned officers to render themselves efficient. The provision of the company armory serving as a meeting place for the company during the winter months, with the clothing and equipment ready to turn out when the alarm sounds, and its walls ornamented with placards of instruction on military subjects, will be another great factor in promoting the efficiency of the militia."

Intended for All Classes.

Because Clark's Canned Meats are good everybody likes them. Because they cost little they are especially valued by the economical housewife. W. CLARK, Manufacturer, Montreal.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Lutheran general council has admitted to membership the New York and New England synod, representing 30,000 communicants and the Nova Scotia synod, which has a membership of 3,000.

To know all there is to know about a Sarsaparilla, take Ayer's. Your doctor will say so, too. He knows. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

makes pale, thin children fat and chubby. Overcomes wasting tendencies and brings back rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

It's surprising how quickly children respond to Scott's Emulsion. It contains just the element of nourishment their little bodies need. They thrive on it.

Even a few drops in the baby's bottle have a noticeable effect for good. Nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for growing children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

PAID THEIR LAST TRIBUTE

Funeral of Late Arthur Gray Was Largely Attended.

Requiem High Mass at St. Peter's —Beautiful Floral Offerings.

The funeral of the late Arthur Gray, the Bell Telephone Company lineman, who was killed by a fall from a tree at the corner of Maitland and York streets, took place this morning from the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gray, 198 York street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, and thence to the Catholic Cemetery.

At the cathedral requiem high mass

The Late Arthur Gray.
Photo by McCallum.

was celebrated by the rector, Rev. Father Aylward, assisted by Rev. Father Emery, the latter performing the last rites of the church at the grave.

The deceased was very popular among a large circle of aquaintances, and the floral tributes bore testimony of the fact. The office staff, outside construction staff and the inspectors' department of the Bell Telephone Company all sent beautiful wreaths, as did also the staff of the Bell Telephone Company in Brantford, with many of whom deceased had formerly worked in this city. Wreaths were also sent by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or which order Gray was a member, as did also the Horton Club, the Junior Rocket Baseball Club, ex-Ald. and Mrs. Robert A. Carrothers, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stubbs, of the Brantford Bell Telephone office; the Misses Taylor, Mr. D. C. Carmichael and Mr. Ernest Lane. In the hearse the coffin rested in a bank of flowers.

The pall-bearers were all close friends of the unfortunate young man. They were Messrs. James Carrothers, Walter Carrothers, J. Abram, George Powell, Charles Young and J. Reynolds.

The funeral procession was very large, International Electrical Workers marching in a body, as did also the office staff and male employes of the Bell Company.

THE L. D. S. CONFERENCE

Officers and Committees Named for the Convention.

Addresses by a Number of the Leading Workers

The work at this morning's session of the Later Day Saints' conference consisted in preparing for this afternoon's business meeting and the hearing of a number of interesting addresses, among the speakers being Elder R. C. Evans, John H. Lake, Dan McGregor, John H. Taylor, R. C. Longhurst and Nathan Overholt.

The presidents of the missions and district will co-operate with Elder Evans, president of the conference, while it lasts. The other officers for the convention were appointed as follows: Secretaries, Henry Leeder, James Pycock; choir leaders, Mrs. W. Faulds, and A. E. Mortimore; organist, Samuel Pope; ushers, Richard Martin, J. V. Clark and J. Longhurst; credential committee, John Burger, King Cooper, Benjamin St. John; auditors, R. C. Russell, Fred Gregory, J. A. Blackmore; press committee, A. E. Mortimore and Alex. McMillan; committee on railroad certificates, John Shields and Wm. Felicy; administration committee, Wm. Place, J. L. Mortimore, George Buschellen, George C. Tomlinson, F. A. Phillips.

The deaths from consumption in New York have decreased 40 per cent since its health department began its crusade against the disease two years ago.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

UNPARALLELED OFFERINGS IN

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

Today we place on sale 3,000 yards of All-Wool English Body Tapestry Carpets, comprising 25 patterns of the latest and most desirable colorings and designs. These are neither Jute nor Hemp, but absolutely All-Wool in quality, and will be sold only for SPOT CASH.

This is beyond doubt the greatest opportunity in the history of the Carpet Trade. The stock is now at its best; at no point has quality or quantity been slighted. Only the price has been mutilated. Regular 50c, today for

35c.

AT

KINGSMILL'S

P. S.—If you are not prepared to pay all down, a deposit will secure your purchase. They won't last long. Don't hesitate, come at once.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Neave's Food
For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—
"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE
Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.
Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

$50 REWARD.

The above sum will be paid to any person or persons who will give evidence that will lead to the arrest or conviction, IN EACH CASE, of any person or persons found DAMAGING OUR PROPERTY, THREATENING OR INTERFERING with, or using abusive language towards any of OUR EMPLOYES, or against any parties having letters addressed to us in their possession.

This offer is open for THIRTY DAYS FROM THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

E. LEONARD & SONS,
94tf-t London, Ont.

Hunting and Fishing in the South.

The passenger department of the Southern Railway has just issued a hunting and fishing book descriptive of the best localities in the south for various kinds of game and fish, giving the game laws of the Virginias, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, the States penetrated by the Southern Railway. This beautifully executed book also contains a list of hotels and boarding houses, names of responsible guides, kind of game, cost of teams, etc., in the various towns in the above States.

Copies of the Hunting Book may be had by inclosing 3 cents in postage to

THE BEAN JAR

It's the Talk of the Town.

ANYBODY CAN ESTIMATE.

Every 10 cents spent in wants entitles you to **one estimate**—or every 10 paragraphs like this THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINTED one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented at the London Advertiser business office, entitles you to one estimate on the bean jar.

(which you will find somewhere in the wants every day) entitles you to **one estimate.** So that you may estimate if you **read** or **use** "the wants that tell." The bean jar is on exhibition in THE ADVERTISER window.

How Many Beans in the Jar?

If you live out of town, or are unable to call, you can estimate from the picture of the jar and contents, which appears from time to time in The Advertiser. **There is no limit** to the number of times you may estimate.

Prizes as follows will be announced Jan. 1, 1904.

$10 for the nearest estimate to the number of beans in the jar; **$5** for the second nearest; **$2 50** for the third nearest; **$2 50** for the fourth nearest; **$2** for the fifth nearest; **$1** for the sixth nearest; **$1** for the seventh nearest; **$1** for the eighth nearest.

$25 IN ALL TO BE GIVEN AWAY Jan. 1, 1904, to Users and Readers of ADVERTISER WANTS.

In case two or more estimates are tied for one or more prizes, an equal division of the contested prizes will be made. Positively no money will be accepted for estimates, as they are absolutely free to those placing want advertisements in The Advertiser, or clipping the paragraphs on the want page.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Notice—Stoves, stoves, stoves. All kinds, cheap. Also Goose Feather Pillows and Cushions, Mattresses, and Springs, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, at 593 Richmond street north. Jas. F. Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers and Feather and Mattress Renovators. Telephone 997.

The Central Is the Road

For quick and frequent service to New York use the New York Central. It is beyond doubt the best and most reliable road to use in reaching the great metropolis. 17um

We have been instructed by Mr. R. Shaw-Wood to offer for sale the stock of acetylene machines, plant, etc., owned by him. The purchaser can secure on liberal terms the right to manufacture under Mr. Wood's patent. This affords an excellent opportunity to the right kind of a man with some capital. None other need apply. Gibbons & Harper. 23u

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINTED one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented at The London Advertiser busi-

An hour wasted sometimes melts a fortune.

It Will Give You an Appetite,

and a stomach to take care of it, a digestion that will fill your veins with rich blood; if weak, it will strengthen the heart; will make the liver discharge its proper functions. Ferrozone will do all this, and more, too. Ferrozone will increase your nerve force, and capacity for mental labor, and will make work a real pleasure. Every man, woman and child can derive benefit from Ferrozone. At all druggists.

Opportunity is bald-headed behind and must be met face to face to get a proper hold.

A LINIMENT FOR THE LOGGER.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIS PARAGRAPH (WHICH IS PRINTED one or more times on this page), together with nine others like it, cut out and stuck on a sheet of paper and presented at The London Advertiser busi-

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser It Pushes Your Ads.

40TH YEAR. NO. 2023 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPIRIT BABY GOT ALL HER MONEY

An Aged Woman's Hallucination and Infatuation.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S QUEER STORY

Contest Over Will Based Upon Beliefs—Undue Influence Is Charged.

New York, Oct. 10.—An extraordinary story of spiritualism run riot was told before Surrogate Church in Brooklyn. It came out in the contest over the will of Mrs. Charlotte Johnston, who had been a member of Plymouth Church for many years and was 80 years old when she died, leaving about $30,000 to Miss Agnes De Monde, a school teacher, of No. 173 Madison street.

It is because of this bequest that Miss Emma P. Sawtell, a niece of Mrs. Johnston, objects to probate of the will.

It seems that Miss De Monde was known in the Johnston household as Mrs. Johnston's "spirit baby," and it is alleged by the contestant that this spiritual child made use of the old lady's occult belief as a lever to obtain money and other purely terrestrial advantages. Miss De Monde denies the exercise of any undue influence.

Frank Rudd, lawyer, and one of the witnesses to Mrs. Johnston's will, testified that she said to him:

"I have known Miss De Monde since her girlhood. I know that as a school teacher she has led a life of hard work. I wish to make it easier for her after my death."

Mrs. Mary Scott gave the most interesting testimony of the day. She said Mrs. Johnston was an implicit believer in spiritualism and recognized Miss De Monde as her spirit baby or celestial child.

"She told me," said Mrs. Scott, with unlifted eyes, "that her property was to go to Agnes, her celestial child, and she asked me what she should bequeathe to me.

REMARKABLE PORTRAIT.

"I told her I would like to have a chair that was in her parlor, an inlaid table and a picture of our Saviour, taken when he was on earth. 'You can't have the table and chair,' Mrs. Johnston said, 'because Agnes wants them.' 'Then,' I said, 'give me the picture of our Lord.'

"About three years after Mrs. Johnston formed the acquaintance of Miss De Monde she began to receive spirit communications through her," Mrs. Scott continued. "A year afterward Mrs. Johnston sent for me and danced with joy and exclaimed: 'Agnes was born spiritually to me in the night. She is my spirit baby.' Mrs. Johnston never called Agnes her baby in her presence, as it made Agnes ashamed.

"James Matthews received money from Mrs. Johnston," said Mrs. Scott. "He was a missionary and she thought he was her 'affinity.' Mrs. Johnston told me that was the reason Mrs. Matthews persecuted her. Mrs. Johnston gave him $5 a week and groceries and other things for his family, but when it came to the affinity business Mrs. Matthews objected.

"On one occasion Mrs. Johnston said to me: 'Is it not hard to love one and not have your love reciprocated?' I lent $500 to Miss De Monde, and she has not paid me any part of it.

"If Miss De Monde's mother did not give her money when she asked it she would call on Mrs. Johnston and use baby talk, such as 'Oo's dear 'ittle baby wants $5,' or 'Oo's dear 'ittle baby wants beefsteak and tomatoes for baby's dinner.'

SPIRIT DIRECTED GIFTS.

"Mrs. Johnston gave Miss De Monde a beautiful chain, purchased in a department store, and a bracelet because the spirits told her to do so.

"The cause of the coldness between Mrs. Johnston and some of her friends was that we would not call Miss De Monde her celestial baby. I told her that spiritual babies were not selfish as Miss De Monde was.

"A woman," continued Mrs. Scott, "called upon Mrs. Johnston and told her the Lord had appeared to her in a vision and told her she was to have Mrs. Johnston's house for the summer. 'Well, the Lord did not tell me anything about it and you can't have it,' replied Mrs. Johnston."

William Flavel, of No. 43 Reid avenue, aged and blind, who was a servant in Mrs. Johnston's house, said:

"I used to have dreams and Mrs. Johnston asked me to tell them to her. One day I said, 'How it is you don't tell me your dreams?' She said: 'I had one dream which I do not like to tell.' I said, 'We are alone, tell it to me.'

"'Well, I will,' she replied. 'I dreamed I was standing by a lake as clear as crystal, when one came along all shining and in white, bringing to me a white horse to ride. When I was in France I used to ride on black horses. with Capt. Johnston and I refused to ride a white horse.

RODE THE BLACK HORSE.

"'Then one came along riding a black horse. He was a dark person, but he persisted and I got on the horse and immediately a black shadow fell upon me. Then I repented, but I heard, "On! on!" and I don't remember getting off.'

"I interpreted her dream: The white horse and the clear lake, I told her, were purity. By the side of that lake her soul was safe, but the black horse led her into another road. It was a road leading to darkness.

"Mrs. Johnston replied: 'Yes, the shadow has been on me ever since. How can I get out?' She tried to persuede me to get away from the spirits. She said she could not free herself from Miss De Monde. As the latter grew older her influence grew stronger."

THE DARING RANCH WOMAN

Wins Title of "Queen of Range" in Steer-Roping Contest.

South McAlester, I. T., Oct. 9.—Lucille Mulhall, the daring young daughter of Col. Zach Mulhall, and probably the best young woman rider in the world, defeated the best ropers in the Southwest on Tuesday when she won the $1,000 roping contest here.

The conditions were three steers to be roped and tied in the fastest time, and the contest was open to all.

Miss Mulhall threw the first steer and tied him in 43 seconds. The second succumbed in 1 minute and 11 seconds, and the third in the remarkably fast time of 20 seconds.

The strenuous young woman was enthusiastically applauded by the army of cowboys, Indians and others who witnessed her performance, while the vanquished ropers graciously proclaimed Miss Mulhall "Queen of the Range."

Miss Mulhall's home is at Mulhall, I. T., where her father, who is live stock agent of the 'Frisco Railroad, has a mammoth ranch. She has given several exhibitions in St. Louis. She is as much at home in the saddle and on the range as the society girl is in the drawing-room. President Roosevelt has met her and greatly admires her.

THE FACULTY OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

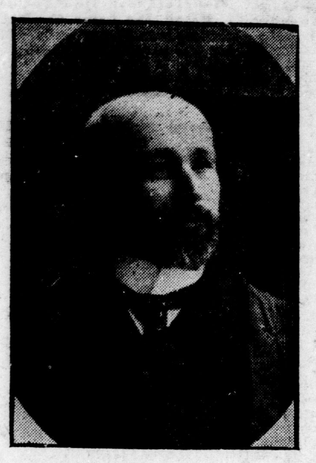


Photo by Carson.
DR. JAMES
Provost of the University.

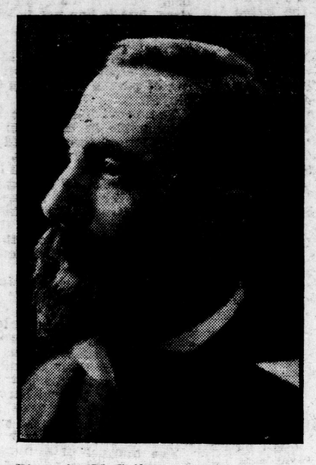


Photo by McCallum.
PRINCIPAL WALLER
(Huron College,) Professor of Classics.

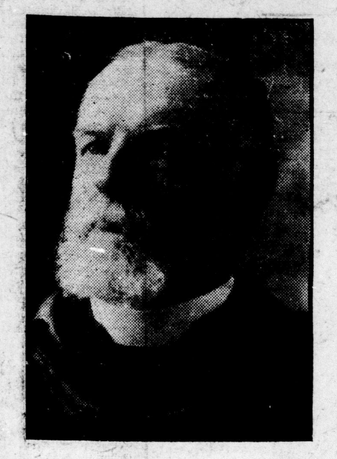


Photo by McCallum.
PROF. BURGESS
Mathematical Professor.

Photo by McCallum.
DR. TAMBLYN
Professor of English and History.

BRIDE OF NOBLE GRIPMAN

Miss Floyd's Husband Heir to Servia's Throne.

She Sole Heiress to an Estate Valued at $750,000.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Miss H. A. L. Floyd, sole heiress to an estate appraised at $750,000, yesterday gave her hand and fortune to B. M. Gopechevitch, a Servian nobleman, who up to the time of his wedding was a gripman on a Sacramento street cable car.

Miss Floyd is the daughter of the late Capt. Richard S. Floyd, a retired officer of the navy, who was prominent as the secretary of the Lick trust. Upon his death and that of his wife, Miss Floyd was left the sole heir to $750,000, which is held in trust for her. After extensive travel Miss Floyd had gone to live with Mrs. W. B. Prichard, a distant relative on Sacramento street when the romance of her courtship commenced.

In her daily journeys to and fro on the cars which passed the house, Miss Eliza G. Pritchard, the companion of Miss Floyd, struck up an acquaintance with Gopechevitch. Though her Miss Floyd came to have a smile and a pleasant word for the gripman when he chanced to be on his car. After a while it always chanced that it was Gopechevitch's car upon which Miss Floyd rode, and the rules against talking to the gripman were sadly broken; but never a word was said at the family table about cable cars or grimmen.

To the heiress Gopechevitch told his story. Of the old house of Obrenovitch was he, the dynasty which came to such a bloody end in Belgrade palace. He was an heir to the throne; a pretender of the deposed Obrenovitches.

Finally Miss Floyd, accompanied by Miss Prichard, went up to her beautiful summer home on Clear Lake. Then letters began to be left by the postman at the humble doorstep of Gopechevitch, out at No. 3284 Mission street. Suddenly the gripman asked for a leave of absence.

There was a hurried journey to Lakeport, Superior, Judge Sayd said a few words and the romance had reached its denouement.

So secret had everything been kept that only Miss Pritchard and Leonard Cook, a clerk in Lakeport, who stood as witness to the ceremony, knew of the binding of the love knot.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS

Probably Remains of Men Who Fell in the Struggle of 1812.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Workmen making excavations at the old fort for a new road being constructed through the property discovered three human skeletons. They were lying head to foot about ten feet from the surface. Owing to the position of the remains only the extremities have been unearthed, the rest remaining buried in the bank. Some loose bones, part of a set of teeth in a remarkably good state of preservation, a metal button, some coins and a bullet have been taken from the same spot.

The coins were an American bronze coin, date 1796, an American cent dated 1812, and a copper piece with no date and stamped with the American eagle. Near the remains also were found part of a chain shot, together with a small-er cannon shot.

The theory is that these are the remains of American soldiers who fell at the capture of York in 1813. This theory is further strengthened by the presence of a chain shot, which was only fired upon ships, and it is known that York was approached by water.

Farewell to Canon Hincks.

Windsor, Oct. 9.—An impressive farewell reception was tendered Canon Hincks on Wednesday night. All denominations were represented among those who gathered in the little church to bid the venerable rector good-bye. Canon Hincks was presented with a purse of gold by the congregation, a set of dishes by the Ladies' Aid Society, and a set of silverware by the Sunday school classes.

Seventeen Months In Bath.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10. — Thomas Brower, aged fourteen, died at the Albany Hospital yesterday from the effects of an accidental bullet wound inflicted by a playmate in May, 1902. The bullet lodged in the boy's spine and for seventeen months he has been in the hospital practically motionless in a bath tub of water and suspended on elastic bands. He was almost wholly paralyzed and wasted gradually away.

FOUGHT ESCAPED JAGUAR

Episode That Was Not Down On the Programme.

Bostock's Manager Leaps On Animal's Back at a Fair.

York, Pa., Oct. 10. — George Sanger, manager of the Bostock trained animal show, exhibiting on the York fair grounds, had a fight with a maddened jaguar.

Miss Ora Cecil was giving a performance with her den of trained animals, including three jaguars. They became involved in a fight, and one of them broke down the safety gates, escaped from the cage and darted out of the tent upon the fair grounds.

Manager Sanger, realizing the danger to which the fair visitors were exposed, rushed after the animal, and leaping astride its back, seized it by the neck. The jaguar turned upon him, and there was a fierce hand-to-hand conflict. Sanger's arms were torn by the beast's fangs, and the animal closed its jaws upon the fleshy part of his left leg, inflicting an ugly wound.

Sanger would have probably been overpowered had not an attache of the show come to his assistance and struck the jaguar a blow over the head with a tent stake, which felled it. The beast was then dragged back into the cage. A large throng in the tent were unconscious of what was going on.

Sanger was taken to the field hospital of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry on the grounds and his wounds were dressed by Dr. C. J. Stendman.

The beast is the one that attacked Miss Cecil while the show was exhibiting at Coney Island.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

By the Soo Company Directors and Speyer's Syndicate—Latter To Be Paid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10—By a compromise agreement between the Speyer syndicate and the directors of the Consolidated Superior Company and corporation stockholders, ratified at three separate meetings, all interests are now working in unison to save the company's property under new reorganization plan.

Arrangements provide that the company shall surrender physical possession of the entire plant at the Soo to the Speyer syndicate, who will in turn grant a further extension of from 30 to 90 days for carrying out the plan to rehabilitate the company.

In the meantime Speyer & Co. will receive their share of $5,050,000, which is somewhat less than $1,000,000 and will retire from the syndicate.

This share of the loan, it is proposed, will be taken up by other New York and Philadelphia financial institutions that compose the rest of the syndicate.

These banks have signified their willingness to accept the bonds to be issued under the reorganization plan in exchange for their share of the loan.

The underwriting of this bond issue has progressed favorably, and it is said by reliable authority that pledges have been made for about $2,000,000. Plan was adopted only after serious important conferences of different itnerests.

EXPOSES SECRETS OF WALL STREET

How Schwab Sold Plant of $9,000,000 for $30,000,000.

MR. MORGAN GETS 25 PER CENT

Bonds Secured On a Basis of 90 Sold to Public at Rate of 97 1-2.

New York, Oct. 9. — High finance, as exemplified by the modern school of Wall street promoters, was stripped of all its mystery yesterday. How the devisers of great modern combinations demand and obtain huge commissions themselves, and while placing sub-promoters on the ground floor, invite credulous investors to get in anywhere they can, was laid bare in the story told today by Daniel Leroy Dresser, formerly head of the Trust Company of the Republic, and, as he once thought, one of the floaters of the $80,000,000 United States Shipbuilding Company.

For six hours Mr. Dresser sat in the library of Samuel Untermyer, senior counsel of the first mortgage bondholders, 30 Broad street, and revealed the inner secrets of the ship building concern.

Mr. Dresser gave in detail the financial operations by which the shipbuilding trust paid Charles M. Schwab, $7,246,871, in cash, and $5,000,000 in bonds for Bethlehem shares, and for which Mr. Schwab originally asked $9,000,000 cash.

$28,000,000 FOR PLANT.

He told, too, how the shipbuilding trust paid $10,000,000 in bonds and $18,000,000 in stock for the stock of the Bethlehem company.

These details were brought out in support of the declaration made by Receiver James Smith that the Bethlehem steel plant, for which the shipbuilding trust paid nearly $30,000,000, was not worth more than from $7,200,000 to $10,000,000.

NOT A FREE AGENT.

The most surprising part of his testimony was his verification of the reports that Charles M. Schwab was not a free agent in the disposition of the Bethlehem steel plant, which he purported to own and control; he had to consult J. Pierpont Morgan before he could effect the transfer of the property to the shipbuilding company, and Morgan demanded one-quarter of the $20,000,000 stock bonus that Schwab was to receive, in addition to the $10,000,000 cash stipulated by him.

The 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company were offered to the public at 97½. The promoters received them at 90. Schwab received $10,000,000 cash, $10,000,000 in preferred stock and $10,000,000 in common stock for his Bethlehem plant, which Dresser testified that Schwab had declared to be worth $9,000,000 in cash. Of this Schwab had stated that under the agreement of last June he had to give J. Pierpont Morgan 25 per cent. Dresser confirmed this statement of Schwab's and then astonished all present save the counsel for the various interests by adding that Morgan and Schwab had a deal with the brokerage house of Harris, Gates & Co., to unload the Morgan and Schwab holdings.

THEY UNLOAD.

Mr. Dresser, in support of this statement, produced a private agrement between himself and Lewis Nixon, then the president of the United States Shipbuilding Company, to impound all stock except 15,000 shares, delivered to the vendors of several plants which seemed impossible to pool, while Harris, Gates & Co., agreed with Schwab, Morgan, Dresser and Nixon to sell their huge gift of preferred and common stock, the first price stipulated to be not less than 66 for the preferred and 25 for the common. The block of 25,000 shares of preferred and 25,000 shares of common stock given to Morgan under pressure brought to bear upon Schwab, together with Schwab's 75,000 shares of preferred and 75,000 shares of common, were duly delivered. Schwab then transferred his shares to the brokerage house under an agreement signed by the Trust Company of the Republic, by James Duane Livingston, its vice-president; Daniel Leroy Dresser, Lewis Nixon, Harris, Gates & Co., and C. M. Schwab, by Oliver Wren, attorney.

ASKS $9,000,000.

Overtures for the sale of the Bethlehem plant, testified Mr. Dresser, were first made by Charles M. Schwab, who said he owned nearly all the stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and that because of its armor-making capacity, he believed the company would do better with the shipbuilding than with the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Schwab, according to Mr. Dresser, said he wanted $9,000,000 cash for his stock, and submitted reports which showed that it cost him more than $7,000,000, and was earning $1,450,000 a year.

"We told him we could not trade on a cash basis," said Mr. Dresser, "because we had no cash. He then said he would take $10,000,000 in bonds at 90 for the $9,000,000." This was agreed to. Mr. Schwab stating that $2,000,000 of the stock was to go to J. P. Morgan & Co.

WHERE MORGAN CAME IN.

When the contract was presented for signature, it was found to call for the purchase by Messrs Dresser and Nixon personally of 299,860 shares of the Bethlehem company's stock from J. P. Morgan & Co. for $7,246,871 cash, $2,500,000 in common stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company and an equal amount of the preferred.

Mr. Dresser said he objected to obligating himself personally, but Mr. Schwab explained that the deal would have to be carried out that day, and that on the day for payment he would provide the cash to make the payment. Then Dresser and Nixon were to hand the cash to Morgan & Co., who would hand over the Bethlehem Company's stock mentioned in the contract.

The deal was consummated on Aug. 11, 1902, Mr. Schwab giving his personal check, which was indorsed over to J. P. Morgan & Co. For the stock of the Bethlehem company Mr. Dresser said there was really given $10,000,000 in cash, $10,000,000 in common stock, and $10,000,000 in preferred.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Mr. Dresser said he believed until after the purchase of the Bethlehem stock was made that Schwab owned all the stock. Mr. Dresser said only $27,000 was ever received from the French underwriters out of the $4,250,000 he had been assured would be forthcoming. If the French underwriters had fulfilled their obligations there would have been no trouble.

WOMAN WHIPS A MASHER

Plants Her Fist On the Eye That Winked.

Crowd Cheers the Heroine of a Street Car Incident.

Chicago, Oct. 9. — Somewhere in Chicago or the suburbs is a crestfallen youth who is nursing a bruised and blackened eye and reflecting on the uncertainties of life.

The eye that is causing him pain was used unwisely for winking purposes, and the girl he sought to charm promptly planted her clenched fist on it. Then, before he could recover from his astonishment, the would-be masher was thrown unceremoniously from the street car on which he and the girl were riding.

Miss Alma Severson, of Wilmette, is the young woman who took it on herself to chastise the offending youth. Transferring from the Milwaukee electric car, Miss Severson boarded an Evanston car at Church street. Across the aisle, in the open car, sat the masher, who glanced knowingly at the pretty Wilmette girl. Then he winked at her and Miss Severson turned away.

Undaunted, the masher crossed the aisle and sat down beside Miss Severson.

"You'd better go right back where you belong," suggested Miss Severson.

The young man only smiled.

"Well, then, take this," exclaimed the Wilmette girl, striking the youth squarely in the face and following him as he jumped from the seat and backed away.

"Put this man off the car at once," she said, and the conductor, Jerry Murphy, lost no time in complying.

By this time the car had reached Main street, Evanston, and the young man walking rapidly eastward, while the crowd on the car hooted at him and cheered the plucky girl.

"I hated to cause such a scene," said Miss Severson in explanation of the affair, "but after being warned as he was, I think the fellow deserved all he got."

THE ARBITRATION TREATY TERMS

Important Phase of Eastern Question—Britain and France Take Hold.

London, Oct. 10.—The Anglo-French treaty of arbitration is expected to be signed by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Ambassador Cambon at the end of next week. Lord Lansdowne is at present away from London. It is learned that the treaty will not positively bind the two powers to arbitrate all questions arising, but provides generally that whenever possible disputes shall be settled in this pacific manner, either by their submission to The Hague arbitration court or their reference to a special tribunal.

It is also learned that in addition to the settlement of an Anglo-French arbitration treaty an important understanding exists between the Governments of the two countries in connection with the far east. The foreign ministers of both countries have agreed to exert their utmost pressure to prevent their respective far eastern allies, Russia and Japan, from coming to hostilities. This understanding is the most important factor looking to peace in the far east, and taken in conjunction with the Japanese assurances to Russia with regard to the evacuation of Manchuria and the general pacific tone adopted by the Japanese Government, and its representatives abroad, it goes far to explain the feeling of security exhibited in London and several other European capitals in connection with the alarming reports emanating from China and elsewhere.

BIG FAIR AT ALVINSTON

The Entries in All Classes Numbered 2,350.

Live Stock Was One of the Feature of the Exhibition.

For the 29th time in as many years, a fair was held in the village of Alvinston on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This annual exhibition of the Brooke and Alvinston Agricultural Society is always considered an event of great importance in that district, and so it was considered this year, for there was a large attendance. Thursday the grounds were visited by a large number of people, and Alvinston was never so busy.

A first-class prize list had been drawn up, and the fair was well managed. The entries numbered no less than 2,350. When it is considered that 350 horses were entered for competition, some idea can be had of the high standing the fair must have in point of stock. The horses were not only numerous, but good animals were shown in all classes. The heavy draught, the general purpose and the carriage horses were all exceedingly fine specimens and did great credit to the fair.

The cattle were well represented, there being 125 entries, the majority of them being from good stock. Sheep and swine were both particularly well represented, considering the number that have been shown at other county fairs. In swine especially there has been a small number shown, generally, but at Alvinston there were 85 entries.

The building where the chief exhibits, such as ladies work, were shown, was very attractive, and the number of entries in many of the classes far exceeded those of last year. In domestic manufactures there were 325 entries, in fancy work 375 and in fine arts 120. The display of horticulture was likewise very beautiful, the number of plants and flowers shown being very large. Altogether there were 325 entries in this class.

Entries in the other classes numbered as follows: Grain 120, roots 250, dairy 125, and manufactures 75.

The fair was very enjoyable, owing a great deal to the excellent arrangements of those in charge. The officers, directors and managers for this year are the following: President, Alex McLean, Rekeby; first vice-president, James McPhail, Alvinston; second vice-president, George Hand, Tancred; treasurer, Francis Duffy, Alvinston; secretary, Alex McPhail, Alvinston.

Directors—John Spearman, Inwood; Ed Orrange, Inwood; Alex L. Campbell, Tancred; Donald McKinlay, Tancred; Dan Genge, Alvinston; John McCallum, Alvinson; Walter Annett, Watford; W. J. Weed, Walnut; D. L. Fisher, Watford; John N. McPhail, Alvinston; James H. Johnston, Alvinston; D. J. McEachren, Alvinston.

Auditors—P. A. McDiarmid, Alvinston; Eli Warner, Alvinston.

Committees—Heavy horses, D. L. Fisher, George Hand; light horses, Ed Orrange, John McCallum; cattle, D. McKinlay, John Spearman; sheep and pigs, John McPhail, A. L. Campbell; grain, James McPhail, W. Annett; fruit, L. L. Fisher, George Hand; roots, J. Johnston, W. Weed; dairy products, Alex McLean; home manufacture, D. J. McEachren, John McCallum; fancy work, D. Genge, James McPhail, W. Weed; fine arts, Alex L. Campbell, J. Spearman; race committee, W. Weed, J. D. McEachren, James McPhail, Alex McLean; printing, Alex McLean, Alex McPhail; ground, W. Weed, D. J. McEachren, James McPhail, Alex McLean.

To Spend 33 Years in Prison.

New York, Oct. 10.—Walter Wilson, 42 years old, who pleaded guilty Wednesday to four indictments, charging him with robbery and one charging him with carrying chloral "knockout drops," has been sentenced by Recorder Goff to 33 years in Sing Sing prison, nineteen years for carrying chloral and fourteen years on the robbery indictment.

ATTENDANCE THE BEST ON RECORD

The Western University Has Large Classes This Year.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS MEET

Field Day Fixed For Oct. 23—Huron College Notes of Interest—A Convention.

The Western University has opened quietly, like a flower in the morning. By Monday it was evident that even last year's record attendance would be exceeded. Most of the old students were back and the usual number of freshmen floated in. During the week prior to the opening, supplemental exams were going on. The weather was a proper setting to this occasion, for there is nothing so melancholy as September exams. All the excitement and glow of May is gone. It is the dark hour before the dawn, however, and the dawn of Oct. 1 is always an awakening to new activity, fervor and hope. The old year is kicked out and the new rung in with joy bells. Nature was as usual unpropitious to the opening of college. The sun of Oct. 1 tried for a while to struggle through clouds, and shine, but gave up early in the day. But the students, rushing about the halls, saluting each other and their professors, shouting and laughing, recalling summer experiences and comparing summer complexions, needed little outside encouragement. The ladies were particularly gay and vociferous in their pretty quarters at the west end. Student after student arrived, as the hours went by, each loaded with his trunk, his book of books, his stock of parental advice and injunctions, and his own fresh, noble resolutions. The freshman presented their usual miscellaneous appearance. They ranged in size from 6 feet 2 to 5 feet 3. There were "knee pants" and "swallow tails," hats or other headgear from 7½ to small 6 1-8, hair dressing from pompadour to plaster, and yet some foolish sophomore said once that all the freshmen looked alike. The only type not found among the freshmen is the Gibsonesque mummy, whom schoolgirls worship in the pages of American magazines.

A special meeting of the Western University Athletic Association was held at Huron College on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of electing a secretary. Mr. F. E. Powell was unanimously chosen for that office. After the business was disposed of, a very interesting address was given by the chaplain, Rev. Principal Waller, on "Athletes of the Bible," which was much enjoyed by all present.

The students are pleased to welcome several young woman freshmen and "specials." The new students have come prepared to study faithfully, and will be a great acquisition to No. 6. With determined faces they tell their intention of remaining there four years, and finally emerging into B. A.s. It is hoped they will and make a bright class for '07, the largest that has so far entered the university.

The university this year has shown an exceptional interest and enthusiasm in many ways. Not the least of these was the discussion of the advisability of forming a modern language conversational society. The result of this discussion was a meeting on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organization. The officers are: Honorary president, Provost James; president, Miss J. Dearness; secretary, Mr. N. Grass, and a small but capable executive committee consisting of Miss Rowat, Miss Ovens and Miss Hotson. The arrangements for the next meeting were left to this committee, who have decided on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. p.m. With such a good start the society promises to be prosperous and beneficial.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western University Athletic Association, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to hold the annual field day on Friday, Oct. 23, on the grounds at Huron College. Various committees were appointed, and the officers of the day chosen. It is the determination of the committee to make this the most successful day in the history of the association.

HURON COLLEGE NOTES.

The first regular meeting of Huron College Missionary Society was held in the divinity lecture room Monday evening, Rev. Principal Waller presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Rev. Principal Waller, M. A.; president, A. Carlisle, B. A.; vice-president, H. W. Snell; secretary, H. P. Westgate; treasurer, D. J. Cornish; representative of first year on executive committee, C. F. Washburn; secretary of Gleaner's Union, C. Simpson. The following committee was appointed: H. W. Snell, Rev. Principal Waller, A. Carlisle, B. A., H. P. Westgate, C. Simpson, F. Powell, K. McGoun, G. B. Cox (secretary), and F. J. Hamilton.

A brief report of missions taken by students during summer was then given.

The principal reported that he had received word from the executive committee of the Church Students' Missionary Association stating that December 8 to 10, was the time set for the next annual convention. This convention is to be held at Huron College.

Mr. F. K. Hughes was a visitor at the college this week. He has completed arrangements to become a student at the college and university, and will enter in a couple of weeks.

Rev. T. B. Clarke, B.A., of All Saints' Church, this city, called at the college this week.

Rev. W. H. Snelgrove, of Delhi, spent Thursday and Friday at the college.

D. J. Cornish, 1905, was confined to his room for a few days through illness, but he is able to be around again.

Mr. A. Carlisle, B. A., is writing his first B. D. examinations.

Maurice Shore, '06, paid a visit to the college this week.

The students were favored with an interesting address from Rev. Dyson Hague in the chapel on Wednesday evening.

Baby Born With Teeth.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 10.—Fully matured teeth, upper and lower, were extracted from the mouth of a week-old baby of Charles Fuller here yesterday.

The child was born with fully developed teeth, but they lacerated the mouth and tongue so as to necessitate immediate extraction.

The Rose of Wentworth

She did not even look up at him as she briefly answered:

"Yes, paleface, she will come."

The closest observer would not have mistrusted that they had spoken to each other. He had, to all appearance, dropped a flower, stooped an instant to recover it, and then passed on.

Once or twice he paced back and forth again, then, yawning wearily, he leisurely sauntered away to his tent.

Mimosa watched him from beneath her dusky lashes, but not a movement betrayed that she was in any way interested in his action, and, after he had disappeared, her head gradually sank forward until it almost rested upon her bosom, while her body swayed back and forth as if overcome with sleep.

A burst of merriment appeared suddenly to awake her, making her look up, to find several pairs of eyes mirthfully regarding her, and the young girls, gathering about her, began to banter her upon her drowsiness at that early hour of the evening.

This, as she had intended, gave her an excuse for retiring, and, rising, she made some laughing rejoinder, and then ran lightly away to her own wigwam.

Half an hour later Wil heard a gentle scratching on the cloth of his tent just by his pillow.

"Mimosa," he whispered.

"Let the paleface speak; Mimosa will listen," came in a low, sweet tone to him.

"Mimosa, why do your people hold me a captive here?" he asked.

"Is not the paleface kindly treated?"

"Yes, but I long for my own land and my own people."

Wil thought he heard a gentle sigh at this, but the next moment she answered, though her voice did not sound quite natural.

"The paleface would make a brave warrior. If he could be content, he might become a great chief by and by."

"No, no, that would be impossible," he returned, with an unseen gesture of disgust.

"Tell Mimosa why."

"Because—because—listen, Mimosa: You have always been a child of the forest; you have been free and unfettered as a bird, and no other life would be possible for you; that is, you could not enjoy any other. How would you like it if some one should carry you away to a large city and shut you up in small, close rooms, never allowing you to go out, and where you could never get a breath of your native air, or see one of your own people?"

"Mimosa would die," she said, briefly; "her heart would break."

"Yes, that is it. I am in a strange, wild country, my liberty is taken from me, and my heart is breaking to go back to my friends and my country."

"The paleface is a man, and the hearts of the brave do not break," the girl replied, with an accent of scorn.

"Perhaps not," he assented, with a flush at the implied weakness; "I might not die, but I am very unhappy to be detained here against my will."

Again he heard that sigh, then:

"Ah! if only the paleface could be happy here, Mimosa would live but to serve him, and—he should be a great chief."

There was a sadness and an earnestness in the sweet voice of that thrilled her listener.

He started, as a thought flashed upon him.

Could it be possible that this beautiful Indian girl was learning to love him? and was that the secret of her past attentions to him and of her wish for him to remain and become one of her people?

He hoped that such was not the case; at all events, he resolved to nip any such sentiment in the bud.

"That could never be," he said, gravely. "My heart is with my own people, and I must go back to them. Will you help me, Mimosa?"

Surely a sob smote his ear at this. He was not quite sure, but it was very like it. Then the girl said, in a passionate voice:

"When the paleface goes home, far across the sea, Mimosa—dies!"

Her voice died away to a hoarse whisper at the last word.

It was as he had feared, after all. The mischief was done—the Indian maiden loved him; and for a moment he was speechless—appalled.

"Hush!" he said, at length; "you must not say that, for by and by some noble brave will ask to take you to his wigwam, and you will be very happy, while I—listen now, for this is a secret which I could not tell to every one—I must go back to England, for I love a beautiful, golden-haired maiden there, who, I fear, is even now mourning me as dead. Now you see why I could not remain willingly with your people, even were not this kind of life distasteful to me. But, Mimosa, if you will assist me to get away, so that I can go back to those I love I shall back to his bed, where a messenger, friend."

He listened and waited for some reply to this, but none came. At last he arose and looked out. There was no one there—the spot where Mimosa had knelt to talk with him was empty; she had stolen away as quietly as she had come, and he knew not what would be the result of his petition to her. So, something of apprehension, he threw himself again upon his pile of robes, and was ere long asleep.

He scanned the faces of the warriors somewhat anxiously the next morning as he went among them, and for several days after, but no one appeared any different to him; he was not more closely watched, and he began to think that if Mimosa did not mean to help him, she at least intended to keep his desire for escape a secret.

However, he was every day becoming more desperate, and resolved that he would improve the first opportunity that offered for his escape—take his life in his hand, and try to make his way to some white settlement.

But one morning he arose with a strange feeling of lassitude upon him, shooting through his whole body. His tongue was parched and dry, his head

A straw will show how the wind blows

dizzy, and a fear began to taunt him that he was going to be very ill.

Every moment he seemed to grow worse, and before he had finished dressing himself, he was obliged to crawl back to his bed, where a messenger, sent to inquire into his absence from the morning meal, found him, groaning in pain.

The dortor was summoned, and upon seeing his patient, gave vent to a perfect torrent of dissatisfied grunts, and proceeded to put him through a thorough steaming process; but it was all of no avail, for every hour only added to poor Wil's torments, and before night he was unable to move, for he was bound hand and foot by the chains of that relentless demon—rheumatism.

It would be tedious to follow him through the long season of pain and wretchedness, of loneliness and almost despair. The disease seemed loath to reiinquish its hold upon its victim, but his strong constitution at length conquered, and he began slowly to mend.

But she never complained—never spoke of herself, though there was a hopeless tenderness in her eyes which smote Wil every time she looked at him, while she was so attractive and gentle that he began to feel a real affection for her.

But as his strength returned and his convalescence progressed rapidly, she did not come so often, while she seemed to have grown suddenly weak and spiritless herself.

Once she was absent several days, and upon inquiring of Arrow where she was, he replied in a tone that was almost fierce, and with a despairing look:

"Mimosa droops; she says the Great Spirit has called to her."

"Surely she cannot be so ill as that!" Wil cried, greatly startled.

The Indian bowed his head upon his breast and did not answer, but Wil could see that his teeth had almost bitten through his lip in his effort to restrain all feeling, while his hands were clinched so tightly that they had become livid.

Tears actually started to the invalid's eyes; he could hardly believe that the beautiful girl was fatally ill; yet he remembered how hollow her cough had sounded the last time he saw her, and how, several times, she had involuntarily put her hand to her side as if a sharp pain had suddenly pierced her.

Arrow soon recovered his composure, and then told him that Mimosa had been out in a storm and taken a sudden cold; that during his illness she had several slight hemorrhages, and only a day previous she had been attacked with one more violent than the others, and was now confined to her couch.

This made Wil very sad, for he had been greatly interested in the bright, intelligent maiden, and it seemed almost cruel that she must die so young.

Another week passed, and then she came again to see him, and he was shocked at the change which the past fortnight at wrought in her, though she did not appear nearly so sad as she had done the last time he saw her.

"I am sorry you have been sick, Mimosa," he said, holding out his hand in greeting to her.

She laid hers for a moment within it, and it almost burned him with its fever heat.

"Mimosa will be better soon," she answered, quietly, as she sat down beside him.

Then, fixing her dark eyes with a mournful look on his face, she asked, significantly:

"Can the paleface be patient a little longer?"

Wil's heart bounded into his throat at the question, for something told him she had devised a way for him to escape from his captors.

[To be Continued.]

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France.

Can Positively Make Men Sound and Strong

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only If Cured!

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from colleges and medical boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own home, and so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method

DR. S. GOLDBERG,

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

and the ability to do as he says, Dr. S. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their names and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocle, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward avenue, Room G, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once. 23-tf-xt

CONSOLIDATION OF THE GOULD LINES IS THE LATEST MOVE

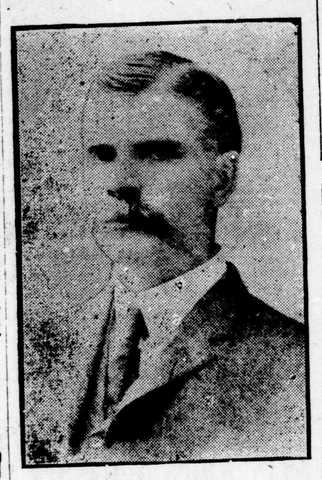
Fewer Passes Are To Be Issued by Roads Next Year.

Cassatt Said to Have Lost Influence On the Pennsylvania.

Invention by Which Telegraph and 'Phone Messages Can Be Sent Over Wire at Same Time.

George J. Gould has informed some of the largest stockholders of railroads controlled by him that within a short time a plan for the consolidation of all the Gould companies into one securities-holding corporation will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders. Inasmuch as the Gould family and affiliated interests own control of all the roads in the Gould system, there is little doubt of a prompt indorsement of the plan proposed.

The Gould system now comprises 17,-000 miles of railroads, and important additions to existing lines are under way. The largest part of the system is west of the Mississippi, and it has been suggested that, for purposes of convenience in operation, the different lines



Warren S. Stone,

Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

will be combined into two groups, a western and an eastern system.

The western system is likely to include 13,300 miles. In the eastern system there will be about 4,000 miles of railroad. President Ramsey, of the Wabash system, is practically at the head of all of the eastern lines, and he is rapidly welding them into a compact system.

The proposed consolidation of Gould railroad interests does not contemplate any additional issue of stocks. A blanket mortgage may be spread over the properties, taking the place of the present bonded indebtedness of the different copies. New properties taken over will be paid for in new bonds.

Mr. Gould has had this consolidation plan under consideration for two or three years, but conditions have not been entirely favorable to its promulgation. Wall street hears that the Goulds were never more strongly intrenched in the control of their railroad properties than now. George J. Gould has admittedly strengthened his financial position by his close affiliation with the Rockefeller and the Harriman interests.

BETTER BAGGAGE RACKS

Some Roads Introducing Them—Demanded by the Public.

Improved baggage racks for passenger coaches is the latest appliance to be demanded by the traveling public. Since the advent of the dress suit case and the relegation to the background of the flexible carpet-bag complaint has been made that the majority of railroads throughout the country have not given sufficient attention to its baggage racks in passenger coaches.

Commercial travelers were the first to enter complaint and one of their organizations, after discussing the matter at some length, decided to request the leading railroads of the country to supply their coaches with racks that would hold a dress suit case.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has announced that he has turned the suggestion over to the mechanical department of that system, and in the future all of the new equipment will be supplied with long racks, which will hold three dress suit cases and short racks holding but

How Iron-ox Tablets Improved a London Boy's Health.

January 31, 1903.

I am glad to tell you of the good effects of Iron-ox Tablets. We first got them for our boy, two-and-a-half years old, who was very cross and had no appetite. Your remedy soon made him as bright as ever. My husband uses them for headache and sluggish liver. While certainly effective, they cause neither pain nor inconvenience. We have a box in the house always now.

Mrs. Jean Russell,
The Ridgeway,
London, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

one. In fact, several new cars now in service on that road are already supplied with the improved device.

The commonest article of hand baggage now seen on railroad trains is the dress suit case, and yet travelers are not permitted to place them in the overhead racks for the reason that the latter are too small to accommodate them. Acting in pursuance of his duty the brakeman removes the cases in order to protect the passengers. On one of the eastern railroads the racks hold the suit case safely, and one of the traveling men most interested in bringing about the reform cited an instance where a mother placed her sleeping infant in one of the racks and entertained no fears for its safety.

It is probable that the new equipment ordered by western roads will be provided with racks similar to those adopted by the officials of the New York Central line.

The men in Government employ in Washington, D. C., who are residents of the Western and Northwestern States, will pay full fare if they want to return to vote this year. The railways can see no reason why their money is not as much legal tender as that other that comes over the counter, and have voiced their beliefs in agreements.

They say that there will be no special rates for men in Government service this fall. They depart from an established custom, since for many years, Government employes have received concessions. The agreement this year is very definite. Full fare will be exacted and requests for passes will not be honored either in the Western Passenger Association or the associations including the other railways west of the Mississippi.

COULD NOT STAND STRAIN

Engineer Would Suffer Nervous Breakdown Running 100 Miles an Hour.

The fact that a speed of 106.8 miles an hour has been reached on the Zossen experimental road in Germany is interesting, but the engineers in charge are in error if they think that this is the highest speed ever attained, says the New York World. More than twenty years ago a steam engine and car attached, both of light construction, were driven at over 100 miles an hour on a single rail "saddleback" road built by Capt. J. V. Meigs at Boston. Ten years ago the Empire State express ran a mile at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour. Two years ago a train on the Plant system in Florida ran five miles in 2 minutes and 30 seconds, equivalent to 120 miles an hour.

Some experts think that while there is no mechanical difficulty in the way of running trains at the rate of 100 miles an hour, or more, no engineer will be able to stand the strain of such a speed without a nervous breakdown. But with a thoroughly protected track, free from grade crossings, with nothing to disturb the mind, and with vibrations reduced to a minimum, it may be found that a train can be run at two miles a minute, with less mental tension than is caused by half that speed today — when a speck on the track a mile away may develop within sixty seconds into a wagonload of people.

CASSATT CLEANED OUT

Influence in the Pennsylvania Said to Have Been Lost.

"George Gould and the Rockefeller interests have cleaned out the Cassatt influence in the Pennsylvania. They have also acquired thereby the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the announcement is a matter of a few weeks," declares a director of the Old Colony Railroad, constituent of the Consolidated. "When the newly chosen Legislature of this state shall have convended one of the first measures to be introduced will be one which will overcome obstacles existent to a merger of the Consolidated with the Pennsylvania. After President Mellen assumes charge of the Consolidated the work will be rushed to consummation."

The Pennsylvania-Western Union fight settled matters. The New York tunnel will afford direct communication, and will be the signal for the beginning of a war of extermination upon the opposition roads, notably the Vanderbilt systems. Already arrangements have been completed for a vast system of ocean terminus dockage here, and freight export business will pass through Boston. The facilities here make the merger a first-rate business venture, not a stock-jobbing scheme.

A NOVEL INVENTION

Makes Telephone and Telegraph Use of Wire Possible at Same Time.

In his recent address before the Southern Railway Agents' Association, S. H. Hardwick, general passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company, said: "The first traffic manager was the wisest man the world ever knew, and this man was furnished from the ranks of the passenger department. Away back in the early dawn of history, about 1,000 years before Christ, we read that King Solomon inaugurated a traffic department. He had ships plying between the various ports of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and he had many rail, or rather, overland routes."

A young man in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania, in commenting on the above, says: "I should say that Noah was the first traffic manager, and that he ran the first personally conducted tour, which tours from that day to this have been uniformly successful."

MONSTER LOCOMOTIVES

Will Haul a Load of Eight Thousand Tons of Freight.

The most powerful locomotive in the world has just been completed here at the Baldwin works, and in a few weeks will be pulling loaded freight trains on the Santa Fe Road. While the average freight engine can draw a load of 4,000 tons on the level, the new locomotive will be able to haul a train carrying 8,000 tons of freight. The length of the huge machine is 78 feet; it weighs 287,240 pounds, and with its tender weighs 456,000 pounds. Its ten driving wheels are each 57 inches in diameter, and they are driven by compound cylinders 19 by 32 by 33 inches. The boiler, which is of the wagon-top type, is 78¾ inches in diameter at the stack and 91 inches in diameter at the fire box, and the total heating surface, fire box and tubes, is 4,796 square feet. The weight on the driving wheels is 234,580 pounds, and the tank capacity is 85,000 gallons. Sixty-nine other engines of this type are to be built for the Santa Fe Road, of which 25 will be equipped to burn soft coal, and the others will use fuel oil. In the shops where the new machine was built the tracks were slightly displaced by the weight of the monster engine.

Five of the biggest freight locomotives ever built at the Brooks works were turned out last week at Dunkirk N. Y. They are for the Lake Shore and will be used on the Jamestown and Franklin division. The engines weigh 225,000 pounds each, 200,000 pounds on drivers and 25,000 on leaders. The engines are the last of an order of 25.

FEWER PASSES NEXT YEAR

United Action To Be Taken to End Much Abused Privilege.

Judging from indications there will be a dearth of passes issued by the railroads across the line during the coming year. The pruning process has been under consideration for some time, but it has not been until recently that the passenger traffic officials decided some action must be taken in concert in order to rid the railroads of the abuses consequent on the issuing of passes to persons other than employes.

The provisions of the Elkins law are responsible in the main for the determination of the railroad officials to cut down pass privileges. According to this law railroads are forbidden to seek business by giving annual or trip passes over their lines, and inasmuch as the pass privilege has been abused from time to time it did not require much persuasion on the part of the railroads intended to curtail the issuing of passes.

In the past the industrial departments of several large roads exerted their energies toward forming boards of trade in the cities along their lines and annual passes were issued to the officials of these bodies and in many instances to their friends. The Elkins law is intended to put a stop to this and in order to avoid trouble the roads have decided to take the matter in hand and act without suggestion from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The number of annual passes issued during a year reaches far into the thousands and it now is the general opinion that the list must be curtailed. When the annual passes are issued about the first of the coming year it is safe to say that many lines propose to cut the list one-half, and it is not improbable that an emphatic protest will be entered by many who have enjoyed the privilege in the past, but find themselves suddenly on an equality with the man who is obliged to pay his fare.

CAN STOP QUICKER NOW

High Speed Brake Facilitates the Stopping of Trains.

At a recent convention of air brake men an interesting report was presented, showing how the distance required for the stopping of a train has been reduced by the new high-speed brake.

A train running 80 miles an hour was stopped in 2,240 feet by the high speed brake at 10 pounds, where ordinary pressure of 70 pounds took exactly half a mile to bring it to a stand. Other train speeds and reductions in stopping distances were these: Fifty miles an hour, from 840 to 700 feet; 55 miles an hour, from 1,095 to 830 feet; 60 miles, 1,330 to 1,000 feet; 70 miles, 2,012 to 1,510 feet; 75 miles, 2,295 to 1,840 feet.

According to a Chicago dispatch, the railroads are face to face with what promises to be the greatest car shortage in their history. Despite the fact that most liberal orders for new equipment have been given by all the railroads during the last twelve months, they now find themselves unable to accept all the traffic that is offered. The condition of affairs is outlined by President Brown, of the Lake Shore, who says that the company is in urgent need of 1,500 box cars daily. On other systems, with a much greater mileage than the Lake Shore, larger numbers of cars are needed for immediate use.

Anecdotes of Beecher.

On April 1 Mr. Beecher found in his morning mail a letter containing only the words "April fool." "Well! well!" he said, "I have received many a letter where a man forgot to sign his name; this is the first time I ever knew of a writer signing his name and forgetting to write a letter."

After I took the editorship of the Christian Union I urged Mr. Beecher to give his views on public question through its columns. "As it is now," I said, "any interviewer who comes to you gets a column; and the public is as apt to get your views in any other paper as in our own." "Yes," he said, "I am like the town pump; anyone who will come and work the handle can carry off a pail full of water."

On one occasion I argued for Calvinism that it had produced splendid characters. "Yes," Mr. Beecher replied, "Calvinism makes a few good men and destroys many mediocre men. It is like a churn; it makes good butter, but it throws away a lot of buttermilk."

Charles Sumner, in the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens, in the House, were pressing the reconstruction measures for forcing universal suffrage in the South. In conversation with me Mr. Beecher thus diagnosed the situation: "The Radicals are trying to drive the wedge into the log butt end foremost; they will only split their beetle." They did; they solidified the South and divided the Republican party. If he had been preaching on reconstruction the figure would have flashed on him then, and he would have given it to his congregation from the pulpit.

Mr. Beecher was denouncing the inconsistency of church members; stopped; imagined an interlocutor calling him to account for exposing the sins of church members before the world; and thus replied: "Do you not suppose the world knows them better than I do? The world sees this church member in Wall street, as greedy, as rapacious, as eager, as unscrupulous as his companions. He says to himself, 'Is that Christianity? I will go to church next Sunday and see what the minister says about this.' He goes; and what is the minister saying?" Instantly Mr. Beecher folded his arms upon his breast, held an imaginary cat purring comfortably there, as he stroked it with the other hand, and continued: "The minister is saying, 'Poor Pussy, poor Pussy, poor Pussy.'" Mr. Beecher made his congregation laugh, not of set purpose, and never for the sake of the laugh, but because he himself saw, and made them see, those incongruities which are the essence of humor and often the most powerful of arguments.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, in the Atlantic.

Love and Banking.

The famous house of Labouchere in England had a romantic origin. In the beginning of the eighteenth century a young Labouchere was a member of a banking firm in The Hague. He was sent on a mission to England to the great house of Baring, then, as now, one of the mighty banking concerns whose transactions cover the earth. Young Labouchere promptly fell in love with a daughter of the house, and dared to raise his eyes to what might have well appeared an inaccessible beauty. When this young foreign clerk made his proposal, one can easily imagine the horror and er; but young Labouchere calmly asked in reply whether it would make any difference if, instead of being a clerk he was a partner in the banking house which had sent him on this mission. The English magnate, with that eye to business which distinguishes the Englishman in every position, thought this was another proposition, and did not give a final answer. The bold young adventurer went back to Holland, and there, somewhat reversing the proposition, told his employers that if they made him a partner he could marry the daughter of the Barings, and become a member of the firm, and thus obtain for his Dutch house an invaluable ally. He was made a partner; he married the lady and the bank; and coming to England, he got into the heart of the city—made a huge fortune, and founded a family after the true fashion of the nation to which he had attached himself.—T. P. O'Connor, in Everybody's Magazine.

WHENCE COMES THIS MIGHTY HEALING POWER?

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Professor Adkin.

HEALS DISEASES CALLED INCURABLE

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic, and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers From Any Disease, Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN,
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Prof. Adkin, and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick, or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are superhuman, they call me a man of mysterious powers. This is not so; I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature, to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that it would not have been given me to make the discoveries I have made or the ability to develop them, if it had not been intended that I should use them for the general good. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest of confidence. If they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment, which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem. I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin, that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Dr. L. B. Hawley and Mr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation, these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy, that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment, and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin in his great work for humanity. With the discovery of the Adkin Vitaopathy treatment, eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytics, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption, and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy and Prof. Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure anyone at any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Read a few short extracts from those who have taken his home treatment at a distance and decide for yourself whether his claims are well founded.

From Mrs. Addie E. Hough, Omaha, Neb., comes this kindly expression:

"I was ailing for fifteen years, and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me (the best in the state), but they failed to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations, which left me in a worse state than ever.

"I read your advertisement, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment, which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and hardy, free from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received."

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesbury, Ia., who had been lame for twenty years, was permanently cured by Prof Adkin, without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburgh, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight, without an operation. From Logansport, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Prof. Adkin.

W. H. Mitchell, of Fenton, Ont., Canada, writes: "To all whom this may concern: I, W. H. Mitchell, do hereby state that, having been treated by Thos. F. Adkin for a complication of diseases, and having been cured in three weeks' time, when all other remedies failed, I desire to acknowledge this by my own handwriting, and if anyone wishes to correspond with me relative to my case, I will gladly do so, believing that in helping others to take the treatment, they will never regret it as long as they live."

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Prof. Adkin today; tell him the principal symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Prof. Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book, entitled "How to be Cured, and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Prof. Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess that great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Prof. Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Prof. Adkin will see it. Address Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, Office 1,208 A, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY OCT. 15th, 1903.

Single Fare for the Round Trip

between all stations in Canada, including Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; also to but not from Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Tickets good going Oct. 14 and 15, valid returning on or before Monday, Oct. 19.

Special Colonist One-way Excursion Tickets

now on sale to points in British Columbia, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado and California.

HUNTING SEASON

Apply to agents or write to J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, for illustrated pamphlet, entitled "Haunts of Fish and Game."

For tickets and all information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thursday, October 15, 1903.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit and east, and TO, BUT NOT FROM, Buffalo, at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good going Oct. 14 and 15, valid for return until Oct. 19, 1903.

One way COLONIST EXCURSION tickets now on sale to Vancouver, Victoria or San Francisco. Rate, $42 25.

General change in time, Sunday, Oct. 11.

W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London; A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

HUNTING SEASON 1903.

When and Where To Find BIG GAME In Quebec and the Maratime Provinces.

WRITE FOR

"A Week in the Woods"

"Fishing and Hunting"

TO

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE.

10 King Street West.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From Montreal and Quebec every Saturday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

SINGLE FARE EXCURSION

to all local stations in Canada, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Detroit, via

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

good going on Oct. 14 or 15, good for return until Oct. 19, 1903, on account of

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Information and tickets at city office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

ARMENIAN.....OCT. 13, 10 A.M.
MAJESTIC.....OCT. 14, NOON.
CELTIC.....OCT. 16, 1:30 P.M.
OCEANIC.....OCT. 21, 6 A.M.
CYMRIC.....OCT. 23, 7 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

WABASH

Cheap Colonist One-way Tickets are now on sale daily until Nov 30th,

over the Great Wabash Line to California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia. Tickets are good to stop over at different points. This will be a grand opportunity to visit the above points at a very low rate. All tickets should read over the Wabash, the short and true route to the west. For timetables, reservations of sleeping car berths and other information address any railroad ticket agent or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, Toronto or St. Thomas.

Of Interest to Women

The Chronic Faultfinder.

Whether she was "born that way" or acquired crankiness, the fact remains that the woman who is a perpetual faultfinder stirs up more unpleasantness to the square inch than anything or anybody else on record. The woman whom nothing pleases, who looks on life with an injured air, and who is never cheerful, no matter what you say or do, is the one who invariably causes unhappiness. In young children, this may be curbed or eradicated, and even young girls may be cured of it; but woe to the woman who has grown up finding fault and is still doing it.

Mothers who have fallen into this habit do not realize how much they lose by it. It is always a mother's prerogative to correct a child or to give advice, but it is not necessary to add sarcasm and bitterness that wounds the girl's feelings, and substitutes fear and dread for the love she should have. There are some girls who do not know what it is to receive a word of love and praise from their mothers, girls who have won school honors and covered themselves with glory, who have yet never received one kind or encouraging word from their mothers.

Nothing in the world so completely stagnates ambition as a faultfinding parent. As far as intercourse is concerned, it is dreaded in every sense of the word. If a mother corrects her daughter at all times and places, the girl simply avoids being with her, and of course no love is possible under such circumstances.

Not only is love not possible, but the girl gets callous. She shrugs her shoulders and says "What's the use? I can't do anything right, anyhow." It is but reasonable that a child's effort should be more or less crude, but if it has done its best, even though it fails dismally, a word of encouragement braces it to try again; whereas, if it is scolded, it has no ambition for renewed struggle, and goes to bed with a heartache as well, and the heartaches of children are by no means easy to bear.

Doctors sometimes call it disease and excuse a woman on account of nerves or indigestion, when it is downright ill-temper. The woman with the temper almost invariably begins with the servants, and the servant who will do her work well with a woman who never gave her a pleasant word, is very close to the angel. From the servants she goes to the children, and many a boy leaves home early, and many a girl takes the first man that asks her, simply through a desire to escape from the continual faultfinding of their own mothers.

From the children she progresses to the husband and he gets all the misery that is coming his way. He has a wife who will not cheer up and "look pleasant" no matter what he does or says. If, in despair, he gives her a diamond ring, she scolds him for extravagance. If he doesn't give her anything, she says he is stingly. The man who has to live with such a woman may be excused for doing almost anything to escape from the dread of "what will come next."

Parents often expect too much of a child, and have too little consideration. After school a child is tired, mentally and bodily, and needs the relaxation of cheerfulness and loving care. The strain on a child's nerves and brains is terrible, and quite as much as the average youngster can stand, and yet parents "jump on" them out of school for all sorts of things, when the child should be resting, mind and body.

Then they spur them on by promises and threats, when examination time approaches, until the child is unfit for work or study and through fear of failure cannot do the best work. Last year a little girl had studied night and day for her examination, and when leaving home, wrought up to a highly nervous state, the morning of her exams, she was told that if she failed she could not return. She failed and two or three days later she was buried in the little white dress that was to have been her reward if she had passed.

There was something awfully pathetic in that story. Had the parents encouraged the child, telling her that, if she failed, there were other days and years when she could pass, they would not have had to bear the awful burden of remorse that must haunt them now. It is a hard world when a mere baby is afraid to face its own parents, for such a trifle as failure in an examination.

Parents do not remember that when there are so many children to compete, a child must have very unusual ability to be extraordinarily successful. Encourage a child to do its best as a matter of self-respect, and let it know that if it comes out on top, there will be joy in the household, but even if it should not, there is still joy in knowing that it did the best it could. Furthermore, the children who win all the prizes at school are not always the most brilliant and successful in later life. The lives of famous men will tell you that.

And so there's no use of nagging a child into brain fever and yourself into ill-health by perpetual faultfinding don't do it. Save your strength and your beauty and keep your children's love and respect, for you'll need it all.

THE HOME DRESSMAKER

AUTUMN SUITS.

Those comfortable little shirtwaist suits of silk and the lighter weight woolen materials which became so popular last winter will probably enjoy as wide a favor this coming year. The fall styles do not differ much from those introduced this summer in cotton goods, but the makers have thought out many new little ideas in trimming. The best of these the artist has sketched for the benefit of the woman who plans adding one or more of these convenient gowns to her winter wardrobe.

Her walking suit is usually the first part of the season's outfit to which the modern woman gives thought.

For shopping and all morning street wear nothing is so comfortable or so appropriate as this mannish little costume. It occupies a most important place in every wardrobe nowadays.

The trim tailor-made effect necessary to these outdoor suits, though, is a very hard thing, indeed, for the amateur to achieve. No small amount of skill in cutting, fitting and pressing is required if she would avoid that dreaded "home-made" appearance.

There is one point this season, however, in favor of the woman who must be her own tailor. That is, the present vogue for rough cloths in all garments of this order.

The long-skirted trimmed tailor gowns, designed for afternoon wear, demand a richer material, such as broadcloth, but for the morning costume rougher fabrics lead in favor. In these it is easier for the home tailor to attain the coveted effect than when she has to work with goods of smoother weave.

Scotch tweed promises to be the most popular suiting material of the year, and the manufacturers have turned out a large variety of novel and attractive designs. The prettiest are those which have a thread of color running through—blue, red, brown, or, newest of all, olive green.

Zibelene is another fabric which will be large employed in the development of fashionable walking costumes. Here, too, the shopper will find a number of handsome novelties to choose among. A good idea which is just being introduced is the coat and skirt to match the covert cloth. Covert makes up charmingly in this way, and forms a suit of the most durable quality. The fashionable shades this fall are darker than those used in the spring. The best is that which has a greenish tinge.

If one walking suit must serve you for both autumn and winter wear, it is well to select a material not too heavy for comfort in milder weather. Later on, when the cooler days set in, you can easily add an inner lining to give sufficient warmth.

Only the woman who is experienced and deft with her needle should attempt to build one of the long, close-fitting coats which the most fashionable models for the new tailor suits show. Errors of shaping or stitching make themselves disagreeably prominent at once in this type of garment, and stamp it hopelessly as of home construction.

To obtain good results these coats must be most carefully molded to the line of the figure. Some patterns are designed with fitted back and gored fronts. Others are composed entirely of small gores—as many as 22—fitted together, and the seams strapped from collar to bottom edge.

Most of the sleeves are plain and finished with an inverted cuff. A few show a slight flare at the wrist.

There are several ways in which the skirt of the long coat may be finished in back, but the preferable style is that with plaits and buttons, patterned after the masculine Prince Albert.

In cutting your new walking skirt, there are three points to bear in mind. It must fit snugly over the hips. It must flare widely at the foot line.

Some very pretty patterns which embrace these three essential points are shown in plain design, the only trimming consisting of straps or stitching. A rather more difficult model is cut plain to within ten inches of the foot line. There a number of plaits are set in to give additional width to the flare.

The woman who is slender and skilled in the handling of tucks will prefer the skirt which is cut very wide and has the fullness laid in plaits to the knee.

Habit backs are the most popular in all these three designs, but for those to whom this close-fitting pattern is unbecoming there is still the inverted box plait.

The draping of the modern walking-skirt is almost an art in itself—great care is necessary to produce a successful result in fitting the hips. To adjust the many folds at the foot line, so that each will be just off the ground, requires both time and patience. A lavish expenditure of these, though, will repay the seamstress in the end. The new skirt, well made, is a most graceful and becoming garment. Ill-hung, nothing could be more awkward or ungainly.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND SOCIALISM

One Writer Thinks That Sex Should Not Debar One From Exercising the Electoral Franchise.

In a communication to last Sunday's Record-Herald there is an endeavor to imply that if all socialists were woman suffragists, then of course all woman suffragists must be socialists; and German social democrats at that. Apparently feeling that this may not be a complete syllogism, an effort is made to prove the implication by quoting the supposedly socialistic utterances of four woman suffragists. How socialistic the quotations are can be judged from the following one, from Mrs. Ida Husted Harper: "Woman never has attempted an advanced step which has not been blocked by those two words—wifehood and motherhood." The same style of argument as this last would make all woman suffragists Republicans, since Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, Senator Hoar and Ex-Secretary John D. Long are pronounced woman suffragists, and Episcopalians, since Bishop Phillips Brooks and the late Archbishop of Canterbury were also strongly in favor of woman suffrage.

HER RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Woman Suffrage Association has but one article in its creed—that sex should not debar one from the exercise of the electoral franchise. Be woman equal or inferior to man; be she solely valuable as wife and mother, or not; be the present system of carrying on the household work ideal or very faulty, these things have nothing to do with woman's right to the ballot. "Suffragists have always urged that because women are women, and therefore eternally different from men, they should have the right to represent themselves."

There is no more connection between woman suffrage and socialism than there is between man suffrage and socialism. As John Stuart Mill said: "What is characteristic of socialism is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. Socialism by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption."

If any of the woman suffragists are also socialists and Episcopalians and homeopathists and vegetarians, etc., that is their concern, and not the Woman's Suffrage Association's. At a meeting held in Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women," the speaker said she thought it would probably be better for workmen if only employers had the right of suffrage. But of course it would be absurd to imply that the organization she represented held that opinion, no matter how many of its members sympathize with President Baer's well-known views.

CROWN OF WOMAN.

I heard a conservative, orthodox minister express strong approbation of Rev. Anna Howard Shaw's sentiment that the great crown of woman is her womanhood. Doubtless, being a student, he understood that just as the success of the centuries of effort to make all men primarily men and not primarily artisans, etc., had also made them better artisans, citizens, husbands, fathers; just so the success of the effort to make women primarily women, would also make them better wives and mothers.

Last Sunday's article had the following: "Will the world be a better place to live in when all women work for money and not for love?" Surely the writer is thoughtless in this statement. Is not the hard-worked father working for love because he is also working for money? Is not today's breadwinning mother also working for love?

But there is a thought in a previous communication by this same writer that is so in accord with what many woman suffragists long for—as witness Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt's great address before the National Educational Association a year ago—that I am glad to express my thanks for it. The thought is that the dignity and importance of the home should be raised "in public estimation all over the world to a level with that of the state." May men and women everywhere work for this. It is apparent that the writer of that sentence understands that under the old regime the world has not so valued the home. I believe that woman suffrage will help to bring it about.

STAIE NEEDS THEM.

In addition, some woman suffragists echo President Seelye's words in his recent sermon to the Smith College graduates: "From its educated women the country has the right to demand the best service they can render in stemming the evils which threaten us and in perfecting our civil institutions. As those things you value must have come to you through the state, so the best things you hope for and aspire to will come through loyal cooperation with your fellow citizens to promote its well-being. Only through a perfect civil government can your individual perfection be attained. No duty is so imperative as the duty of good citizenship. Be as solicitous, then, for the welfare of your country as you are for your own. It ought never to occupy a secondary place in your thought and affection. Patriotism represents your noblest virtue—your most sacred obligation."

Be this overstated or not, woman suffragists believe that the state needs the mothers as much as the homes need the fathers.

The Working Suit.

The working suit is of greater importance to the working girl than any other portion of her wardrobe.

It is this that she wears ten hours out of the twelve, and that she is seen in by the largest number of people. No care is wasted that she expends upon it.

Moderation should be the watchword in selecting working clothes if she wishes to be really well dressed.

The entire outfit can be neat and stylish, without being marred by any conspicuous details.

Cheap fabrics are even worse economy for her than for other women, because of the great amount of wear and tear which they will be called upon to withstand.

It is only by being before all things sensible that the working costume can be absolutely correct.

The really good thing may seem expensive in the first place, but gowns that keep their shape and color through months of active all-weather service, that don't crush, or shrink up in showers, are found to be good investments at the end of the year.

Materials in a single dark color, such as black, blue or brown, are more suitable, as well as more durable, for office or shop wear than bright hues or pale tints.

Separate waists should be selected to fall in well with the color of the tailor frock. A silk waist, well made and simply trimmed, is a wise selection. Another good idea is a shirtwaist blouse in some light material of checked pattern. The color in the check must, of course, match that of the walking suit.

The simpler the walking hat this year the smarter it is likely to be. The smartest models among the French importations are very slightly trimmed.

This makes it possible to pay out more money and secure a better felt—one that will look well at the tag end of the season.

The average working girl spends too little upon gloves and shoes—too little, that is, to have them wear well and look well.

If she would but realize it, her yearly expenses for both of these items could be minimized one-half by paying out more for the first pair of each.

Punch.

A SAFE MORTGAGE.

Angelina—Edwin, promise me you'll never describe me as you "relict."
Edwin—Dearest, I never will. I'd die sooner!

THE BATH THAT IS BEAUTY-GIVING

Water the Best Cosmetic of All—How to Bathe Properly and Best.

"Water is the greatest cosmetic in the world," said a beauty exponent and facial physician. "But it is not the lazy woman who benefits by it.

"Water cleanses, purifies, renews and strengthens. Water beautifies, invigorates, transforms and makes young again.

"But the uses of water are those that involve hard work and plenty of application, and it is only the industrious woman who profits by them.

"In other words keeping clean is no joke. It is very hard work. And the girl who is idle, lazy, easily tired or devoted to a fad of any kind need not try to take the water cure.

"But there is nothing that will benefit her more, both outwardly in her looks and physically in her wellbeing.

"Let the woman who wants to try the fresh water cure imagine herself an old piece of muslin, soiled and not fit to be seen. Let her go to work to renovate the piece of muslin, first by washing, then by rinsing, then by attention to the final processes, including the restoration of the glossy surface, then and then only will she realize how she must treat her face, for in these processes she will see something similar to those that must be employed when she makes her own skin clean.

"It is a horrid thought," said the beauty teacher, looking at her audience significantly, "to entertain that not one-half the persons whom you meet daily are clean, and not a tenth of them as clean as they ought to be. Yet such is a fact.

"The reason is not that they do not bathe enough, for Americans are a nation of water loves, but they do not bathe in the right way. And here are the faults of those who do not bathe. The water is too hard and it makes no impression on the skin.

"Neither the bath, nor the one who takes the bath are of proper temperature.

"There is no sharp, quick toilet lotion in the water to open the pores and finally, the massage is insufficient.

"The attendants at a Turkish bath will tell you that the people who come there are highly respectable and of the moneyed variety, but that they are ridiculously clogged as to their pores.

"One young woman who was all pimples and very cloudy in her skin took a Turkish bath weekly for six months and came out of the course with a peachy complexion.

"Before bathing the flesh should be at the right temperature. The trouble is that the bather rushes into the water, no matter she be hot or cold, and the sudden change is too much for her cuticle. It either closes the pores or causes the blood to congest. In either case the bath does no good and the complexion gets worse.

"To take a bath properly at home, if you are going to take the water cure, you must have the water hot, but before entering it you must be in a nice perspiration. You must exercise by jumping up and down and get into a fine glow. If you cannot get into a perspiration in any other way you can do so by getting in between woolen blankets for ten minutes before taking the bath.

"The effect of this is in some respects better than Turkish bathing, for one breathes the fresh, pure, cool air of one's room and at the same time gets into a nice warm glow in the blankets.

"The bathroom should be hot and the windows should be closed while one is bathing, for the body cannot stand extremes of temperature, and the bath should be fully fifteen minutes long.

A great many people lay peculiar stress upon the cooling of the water afterward, and you will see them let out the hot water and let in the cold, so that the body is chilled before they come out of the tub.

"They think they avoid taking cold in this manner, but it is not the fact. The body should cool off gradually, but it should not be done by dashing cold water over the skin.

"The body will cool in the air, and any normal person will cool sufficiently while dressing. The cold bath is not necessary.

"The way to take a bath is to get in a glow and then into water as hot as is comfortable. Skins differ in this respect. One's own feelings should be consulted, but there should be a distinct feeling of warmth, even of tingling heat.

"The water in the tub gradually cools, and by the time the bather steps out the water is cold. This cools the the body a little and the rub-off will cool it more.

Then by the slow process of dressing the body becomes just the temperature of the room, which is the proper temperature for the body in summer time.

"The only time of year for a quick, cold dash is in the winter. Then if one is going to catch a train one may dash on a little cold water. But, even in winter, it is better to cool off slowly and to take an hour before going out. If one takes a bath in winter time, at 8 o'clock in the morning, she can go out safely at 9 o'clock into the zero air, for the body will have cooled sufficiently by that time.

"The young woman who takes a bath and wonders why her skin is not clear must comfort herself with the thought that her cuticle is sensitive and requires special treatment.

"The girl whose skin is pimply and who bathes every day can begin her work of skin reformation by throwing a handful of powdered borax in the water to soften it. Then she must use a great deal of soap. She should keep on her washstand a jar of soap jelly, and when she bathes she should use it instead of soap.

"A great many world-renowned beauties use a father of soap jelly, taking it out of the jar by the handful and using it as if it were a cake of soap.

"You can make your own soap jelly by gathering together all the bits of soap from the washstands and drying them. Put them in a piece of muslin and pound them to powder. Put on the stove with enough water to cover them, and add a tablespoonful of olive oil, six drops of oil of rose geranium, one tablespoonful of powdered oatmeal and half a teaspoon of powdered borax. Pour into a wide-mouthed jar and use as if it were soft soap, taking it out by the handful.

"The young woman who goes in for the fresh water cure must follow this very generous libation of the pores of the skin by three or four rinsing waters and, in the last one, there must be a dash of toilet vinegar to tone up the skin, which must be taught to close its pores.

"If desired, and if the skin is in poor condition, a few drops of benzoin can be poured into the water to make it milky. Into this milky way the girl who wants to be pretty cheerfully wades and comes out as sweet and fresh as the lovely odor of benzoin can make her.

"The matter of the skin scrubbing brush is one for individual preferment. There is a great deal of talk about the virtue of the skin scrubbing brush and, indeed, it is often a very good thing. But there is skin and skin, and that which one skin will bear another skin will repudiate.

"A young woman who was advised to use a flesh scrubbing brush came out of her bath with all her skin nicely scrubbed off. For three days she was partly raw and was compelled to remain at home until she could bear her underwear next to her flesh. A friend who was remarkable for her lovely bloom had recommended it.

"The next time the young woman desired a strenuous bath she took a bath mitten made of an old Turkish towel, and she came out of the ordeal in good shape. You see it is all a matter of temperament and that which invigorates your own skin may take off the skin that belongs to your neighbor.

"This same is true of everything. One woman can drink hotter tea than the next one; one woman does not feel the cold; another does not mind the heat; a fourth really likes to take long walks; a fifth cannot walk at all. Each person has that which the hospitals call personal idiosyncrasies.

"The girl who goes in for the water cure will find that it certainly takes time. This society woman with a maid to draw her bath and to renew the rinsing waters; the woman with a devoted servant to scrub, massage, rub in and dry off the different waters, lotions, soaps and creams of the bath has no idea how difficult it is to perform these tasks alone. And for that reason keeping clean takes lots of time and endeavor.

"But, oh, the beauty of it! The beauty teachers will tell you that they devote half their time to convincing their patrons that a pretty, blooming face is a clean face, but that the women hesitate to believe them."

Hints for Walking.

Your first care should be for your feet—another truism not seldom neglected. See that your boots fit—fit, remembering that the feet swell (I speak to tender-feet). If you prefer shoes to boots, wear gaiters—to keep out the wet in winter, to keep out the dust in summer. The only occasion upon which I suffered from blisters was on a sixty mile walk in tennis shoes on a dusty road in August. Take three or four changes of socks. Wash your pedal extremities at night. If you walk in a populous region, carry a pair of light shoes. These will come in handy if you run across a friend who asks you to dinner. Carry also a white shirt and a collar or two; not only hosts and hostesses, but landlords and landladies look askance at flannel shirts and muddy boots; verb. sap. sat. Do not refuse an invitation to dinner. Follow Napoleon's advice and let the country you pass through support you, falling back upon your own food supply when necessary. Help yourself to as much fruit as you can, or as the owners and their dogs permit. A too concentrated diet is unwholesome. Expatiate upon this to the owners, and back your theories with a dole.—Arnold Haultain, in the Atlantic Monthly.

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine—Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine- Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine- Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

"I WANT THE WORST CASES OF CONSUMPTION"

SAYS DR. SLOCUM

All Sufferers from Throat and Lung Troubles who have been given up as "Incurable" are invited to give Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment as fair a trial as their Local Physician

(Above illustration shows the Slocum Remedies and the box in which they are packed. ⅓ actual size.)

I will pledge my reputation, declares the eminent Specialist, that my system of treatment will permanently cure ninety per cent. of all cases of Consumption and Bronchial Troubles if my directions are implicitly followed. I will go still further and send to all sufferers my

Free Trial Treatment

$1.25 Cents Worth of Medicine

FREE

consisting of the above series of Remedies; PSYCHINE (pronounced Si-keen), a germ destroyer; OXOMULSION, a "food-medicine;" OXOJELL, a Catarrh Specific, and COLTSFOOTE EXPECTORANT for all coughs and colds.

Here is a combined treatment that does what one medicine can never do, and it has been prescribed with wonderful success in the most advanced cases of consumption. These remedies are not secret or patent medicines, nor are they meant for the cure of all diseases. They comprise a system of complete medicinal and tonic food treatment which must be taken by different classes of sick people under different conditions, according to complete instructions which go with each box.

Dr. Slocum is fighting disease as no other man has fought it, and from hundreds of homes in Canada the Clutch of Consumption is being daily relaxed, joy and gladness reigning once more. (This is verified by the thousands of testimonials on file in this office.) This free Trial Treatment is worth $1.25, and is given absolutely free in order that all sufferers desiring in good faith to test Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment may have the privilege of doing so. Simply write, mentioning your druggist's name, to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Persons in Canada using Dr. Slocum's Free Offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

IMPORTANT. As this box containing the above package cannot be mailed we ask you to pay express charges amounting to 25 cents upon the delivery of the box to your nearest express office. Or if you desire you can remit us 25 cents, and box will be sent prepaid.

THE GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., as loud and clear as a $50. machine; 20 inches long; uses either Columbia or Victor or 10 inch disc records. In order to introduce MARVEL TALKING MACHINE in every home we will, for a limited time, give away a GRAND TALKING MACHINE COMPLETE FREE to anyone who will agree to sell only 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING at 10c. a package. Each customer buying a package from you is entitled to receive a fine present from us. DON'T SEND ANY MONEY. We trust you.

Order today and we will send the 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING by return mail, postpaid; when sold send us our money, $2.50, and we will promptly ship you this machine complete with 25 points including Tone Modifier, Needle Reproducer, Sound Box and Diaphragm. Nothing more to buy. Needles 5c per 100. Records 35c each. Machine is packed complete with full directions for operating, packing, etc. This is a rare opportunity to get a high grade Talking Machine for a very little work. Your friends will gladly buy MARVEL BLUING for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can give entertainments or concerts in any size hall or room, as it has a loud and clear as a $50 machine. It is a Hitch Next Amplifying Horn of the concert-sound box and mahogany finished base. All we ask after you receive this machine is that you will show it to your friends, as GRAND TALKING MACHINE exactly as described for selling only 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING. Write today. Address Marvel Bluing Co. Dept. Toronto, Ont. 23c-t

Quincy Adams Sawyer

AND MASON'S CORNER FOLKS.

A PICTURE OF NEW ENGLAND HOME LIFE.

BY CHAS. FELTON PIDGIN.

Quincy met Ezekiel at lunch. He told Quincy that everything was working smoothly; that the singing-master evidently thought he had the field all to himself. He said Huldy and Alice were old friends, and Hulldy was coming over twice a week to see Alice, and so he shouldn't go up to Deacon Mason's very often.

"Where is Miss Pettengill?" said Quincy.

"Well," replied 'Zekiel, "she isn't used to heavy dinners at noon, so she had lunch up in her room. I am going over to West Eastborough this afternoon with the boys to see some cows that 'Bias Smith has got to sell. The sun is coming out and I guess it will be pleasant the rest of the day."

"'Bias Smith?" asked Quincy.

"His name is Tobias," said Ezekiel, "but everybody calls him 'Bias."

"I have heard of him," said Quincy. "You just mention my name to him, Mr. Pettengill, and say I am coming over some day with Mr. Stackpole to see him."

Ezekiel smiled. "Going to take a hand yourself?" asked he.

"Yes," said Quincy, "the other fellow has been playing tricks with the pack so long that I think I shall throw down a card or two myself, and I may trump his next lead."

"By the way," said 'Zekiel, "while you were away Uncle Ike had our piano tuned and fixed. It hasn't been played since Alice went to Boston five years ago. But the tuner who came from Boston said it was just as good as ever. So if you hear any noise underneath you this afternoon you will know what it means."

"Music never troubles me,"said Quincy, "I play and sing myself."

"Well, I hope you and Alice will have a good time with the piano," remarked 'Zekiel as he left the room.

Quincy went back to his room and wrote a letter to a friend in Boston, asking him to get a certified copy of the war record of Obadiah Strout, Corporal, —th Mass. Volunteers, and send it to him at Eastborough Center as soon as possible. It was many days before that letter reached its destination.

He then sat down in his favorite armchair, and began thinking out details of his aggressive campaign against the singing-master. He has disposed of his enemy in half a dozen pitched battles, when the sound of the piano fell upon his ear.

She was playing. He hoped she was a good musician, for his taste in that art was critical. He had studied the best, and he knew it when he heard it sung or played. The piano was a good one, its tone was full and melodious, and it was in perfect tune.

He listened intently. He looked and saw that he had unintentionally left the door of his room ajar. The parlor door, too, must be open partly, or he could not have heard so plainly. What was that she was playing? Ah, Mendelssohn. Those "Songs Without Words" were as familiar to him as the alphabet. Now it is Beethoven, that beautiful work, "The Moonlight Sonata," she was evidently trying to recall, her favorites to mind, for, of course, she could not be playing by note. Then she strayed into a "valse" by Chopin and followed it with a dashing galop by some unknown composer. "She is a classical musician," said Quincy to himself as the first bars of a Rhapsodie Hongroise by Liszt fell upon his ear. "I hope she knows some of the old English ballads and the best of the popular songs," thought Quincy.

As if in answer to his wish she played that sterling old song, "'Tis But a Little Faded Flower," and Quincy listened with pleasure to the pure, sweet, soprano voice that rang out full and strong and seemed to reach and permeate every nook and corner in the old homestead.

Quincy could stand it no longer. He stepped quietly to his door, opened it wide, and listened with delight to the closing lines of the song.

Then she sang that song that thrilled the hearts of thousands of English soldiers in the Crimea on the eve of the battle of Inkermann, "Annie Laurie," and it was with difficulty that Quincy refrained from joining in the chorus. Surely Annie Laurie could have been no purer, no sweeter, no more beautiful than Alice Pettengill; and Quincy felt that he could do and die for the girl who was standing in the parlor, as truly as would have the discarded suitor who wrote that immortal song.

But Quincy was destined to be still more astonished. Alice played a short prelude that seemed familiar to him, and then her voice rang out the words of that beautiful duet that Quincy had sung with Lindy Putnam at the singing master's concert. Yes, it was Jewell's "Over the Bridge." This was too much for Quincy. He went quietly down the stairs and looked in at the parlor door, which was wide open. Alice was seated at the piano, and again the sun, in its downward westward course, shone in at the window and lighted up her crown of golden hair. This time she had reversed the colors which she evidently knew became her so well, and wore a dress of light pink, while a light blue knitted shawl, similar to its pink companion, lay upon the chair beside her.

When she reached the duet Quincy did not attempt to control himself, but joined in with her, and they sang the piece together to the end.

Alice turned upon the piano stool, faced the door and clapped her hands.

"That was capital, Mr. Sawyer, I didn't know that you sang at all."

"How did you know it was I?" said Quincy as he advanced towards her. "It is a little cool here. Miss Pettengill. Allow me to place your shawl about you," and suiting the action to the word he put it gently over her shoulders.

"Yes," said Alice, "I put it on when I first came down. It interfered with my playing and I threw it into the chair."

"May I take the chair, now that it is unoccupied?" he asked.

"Yes," said Alice, "if you will give me your word of honor that you did not try to make me think it was cold here so that you could get the chair."

Quincy replied with a laugh, "If I did my reward is a great return for my power of invention, but I assure you I was thinking of your health and not of the chair, when I tendered my services."

"You are an adept in sweet speeches, Mr. Sawyer. You city young men all are; but our country youth, who are just as true and honest, are at a great disadvantage, because they cannot say what they think in so pleasing a way."

"I hope you do not think I am insincere," remarked Quincy gravely.

"Not at all," said Alice, "but I have not answered your question. How did I know that it was you? You must remember, Mr. Sawyer, that those who cannot see have their hearing accentuated, and the ear kindly sends those pictures to the brain which unfortunately the eye cannot supply."

"I have enjoyed your playing and singing immensely," said Quincy. "Let us try that duet again."

They sang it again, and then they went from piece to piece, each suggesting his or her favorite, and it was not till Mandy's shrill voice once more called out with more than usual force and sharpness, "Supper's ready," that the piano was closed, and Quincy, for the first time taking Alice's hand in his, led her from the parlor, which was almost shrouded in darkness, into the bright light of the dining-room, where they took their accustomed seats. They ate but little, their hears were full of the melody that each had enjoyed so much.

CHAPTER XXI.

Some More New Ideas.

When Ezekiel and Cobb's twins returned from West Eastborough, they said the air felt like snow. Mandy had kept some supper for them. Ezekiel said they had supper over to Eastborough Center, but the home cooking smelled so good that all three sat down in the kitchen and disposed of what Mandy had provided.

The other members of the Pettengill household were in their respective rooms. Uncle Ike was reading a magazine. Alice had not retired, for Mandy always came to her room before she did to see that her fire was all right for the night. Alice was a great lover of music and she had enjoyed the afternoon almost as much as Quincy had. She could not help thinking what musical treats might be in store for them, and then the thought came to her that she would miss him when he went back to Boston.

In the next room Quincy was pursuing a similar line of thought. He was thinking of the nice times that Alice and he could have singing together. To be sure he wished to do nothing to make his father angry, for Quincy appreciated the power of money. He knew that with his mother's third deducted, his father's estate would give him between two and three hundred thousand dollars. He had some money in his own right, left by a fond aunt, his father's sister, the income from which gave him a good living without calling upon his father.

He knew his father wished him to become a lawyer, and keep up the old firm which was so well known in legal and business circles, but Quincy in his own heart realized that he was not equal to it, and the future had little attraction for him if it were to be passed in the law offices of Sawyer, Crowninshield & Lawrence. At any rate, his health was not fully restored, and he determined to stay at Mason's Corner as long as he could do so without causing a break in the friendly relations existing between his father and himself. His present income was enough for his personal needs, but it was not sufficient to also support a Mrs. Quincy Adams Sawyer.

What Ezekiel had prophesied came true. No one knew just when the storm began but the picture that greeted Mandy Skinner's eyes when she came down to get breakfast was a great contrast to that of the previous day.

The snow had fallen steadily in large heavy flakes, the road and the fields showed an even, unbroken surface of white; the tops of the taller fences were yet above the snow line, each post wearing a white cap. As the morning advanced the storm increased, the wind blew and great drifts were indications of its power. The thick clouds of white flakes were thrown in every direction, and only dire necessity, it seemed, would be a sufficient reason for leaving a comfortable fireside.

Mandy and Mrs. Crowley were busily engaged in preparing the morning meal, when a loud scratching at a door which led into a large room that was used as an addition to the kitchen, attracted their attention. In bounded Swiss, the big St. Bernard dog belonging to Uncle Ike. At Uncle Ike's special request Swiss had not been banished to the barn or the woodshed, but had been allowed to sleep on a pallet in the corner of the large room referred to.

Swiss was a great favorite with Mandy, and he was a great friend of hers, for Swiss was very particular about his food, and he had found Mandy to be a much better cook than Uncle Ike had been; besides, the fare was more bounteous at the Pettengill homestead than down at the chicken coop, and Swiss had gained in weight and strength since his change of quarters.

After breakfast Uncle Ike came into the kitchen and received a warm welcome from Swiss. Uncle Ike told Mandy and Mrs. Crowley the well-known story of the rescues of lost travelers, made by the St. Bernard dogs on the snow-clad mountains of Switzerland. When Mrs. Crowley learned that Swiss had come from a country a great many miles further away from America than Ireland was, he rose greatly in her estimation and she made no objection to his occupying a warm corner in the kitchen.

About noon when the storm was at its very worst, Mandy, who was looking out of the kitchen window, espied something black in the road about halfway between Deacon Mason's and the Pettengill house. She called Mrs. Crowley to the window and asked her what she thought it was.

"That's aisy," said Mrs. Crowley. "It's a man comin' down the road."

"What can bring a man out in such a storm as this?" asked Mandy.

"Perhaps he is going for the docther," rearked Mrs. Crowley.

"Then he would be going the other way," asserted Mandy.

"He's a plucky little divil anyway," said Mrs. Crowley.

"That's so," said Mandy. "He is all right as long as he keeps on his feet, but if he should fall down——"

At that moment the man did fall down or disappear from sight. Mandy pressed her face against the window-pane and looked with strained eyes. He was up again, she could see the dark clothing about the top of the snow.

What was that! A cry? The sound was repeated.

"I do believe the man is calling for help," cried Mandy.

She rushed to the kitchen door and opened it. A gust of snow swept into the room, followed by a stream of cold, chilling air. Swiss awoke from his nap and lifted his head. Despite the storm Mandy stood at the door and screamed "Hello!" with her sharp, strident voice. Could she believe her ears? Through the howling storm came a word uttered in a voice which her woman's heart at once recognized. The word was "Mandy," and the voice was Hiram's.

"What on earth is he out in this storm for?" said Mandy to herself. She called back in response. "Hello! Hello! Hello!" and once more her name was borne to her through the beating,driving storm.

She shut the door and resumed her post at the window. Hiram was still struggling manfully against the storm and had made considerable progress.

Mandy turned to Mrs. Crowley and said, "Mr. Maxwell is coming, Mrs Crowley."

"More fool he," remarked Mrs. Crowley, "to be out in a storm like this."

"Get some cider, Mrs. Crowley," said Mandy, "and put it on the stove. He will need a warm drink when he gets here."

"If he was a son of mine he'd get a good warmin'," said Mrs. Crowley as she went down cellar to get the cider.

Mandy still strained her eyes at the window. The dark form was still visible, moving slowly through the snow. At that moment a terrific storm of wind struck the house; it made every window and timber rattle; great clouds of snow were swept up from the ground to mingle with those coming from above, and the two were thrown into a whirling eddy that struck the poor traveler and took him from his feet covering him from sight. Mandy rushed to the door and opened it. This time she did not scream "Hello." The word this time was "Hiram! He is lost. He is lost!" she cried. "His strength has given out; but what shall I do? I could not reach him if I tried. Oh, Hiram, Hiram!" and the poor girl burst into tears; she would call Mr. Pettengill; she would call Cobb's twins; she would call Mr. Sawyer. One of them would surely go to his assistance.

She turned, and to her surprise found Swiss at her side, looking up at her with his large, intelligent eyes. Quick as lightning, Uncle Ike's story came back to her mind. She patted Swiss on the head, and pointed out into the storm.

Not another word was needed. With a bound Swiss went into the snow and rapidly forward in the direction of the road. Mandy was obliged to close the door again and resume her place at the window. How her heart beat! How she watched the dog as he plowed his way through the drift! He must be near the place. Yes, he is scratching and digging down into the snow. Now the dark form appears once more. Yes, Hiram is on his feet again and man and dog resume their fight with the elements.

It seemed an age to Mandy, but it was in reality not more than five minutes, before Hiram and Swiss reached the kitchen door and came into the room.

"Come out into the back room," said Mandy to Hiram. "I don't want the snow all over my kitchen floor." So Hiram and Swiss were taken into the big room and in a short time came back in presentable condition.

"Now, Mr. Maxwell, if you have recovered the use of your tongue, will you kindly inform me what sent you out in such a storm as this?"

"Well," replied Hiram, "I reckoned I'd git down kinder early in the mornin' and git back afore dark."

"That's all right," said Mandy, "but that don't tell me what you are out for, anyway."

"Well, you didn't suppose," said Hiram, "that I could go all day long, without seein' you, did yer, Mandy?"

Mrs. Crowley chuckled to herself and went into the side room. Even Swiss seemed to recognize that two were company and he followed Mrs. Crowley and resumed his old resting-place in the corner on his pallet.

As Mrs. Crowley went about her work, she chuckled again and said to herself, "It's a weddin' I'll be goin' to next time in place of a funeral."

Upstairs other important events were taking place. Quincy had gone to his room directly after breakfast, and looked out upon the wild scene of storm with a sense of loneliness that had hitherto oppressed him. Why should he be lonely? Was he not in the same house with her, with only a thin wall of wood and plaster between them? Yes, but if that wall had been of granite one hundred feet thick, it could not have shut him off more effectually from seeing her lovely face and hearing her sweet voice.

There came a sharp rap at the door.

"Come in," called out Quincy.

"Ah!" said Uncle Ike as he entered. "I am glad to see you have a good fire. The snow has been blowing down into Alice's room and her fire is out. Will you let her step in here for a few moments, Mr. Sawyer, until 'Zeke and I get the room warm again?"

"If Miss Pettengill prefers," said Quincy, "I can make myself comfortable in the dining-room, and she can have my room to herself."

He had started this speech to Uncle Ike, who left the room abruptly in the middle of it, and Quincy's closing words fell on Alice's ears alone.

"Why, certainly not," said Alice; "sit down, Mr. Sawyer, and we will talk about something. Don't you think it is terrible?" As Quincy was contemplating his fair visitor, he could hardly be expected to say "yes" to her question. "Perhaps you enjoy it," said she.

"I certainly do," answered Quincy, throwing his whole heart into his eyes.

"Well I must differ with you," said Alice. "I never did like snow."

"Oh, you were talking about the weather!" remarked Quincy.

"Why, yes," said Alice. "What else did you think I was talking about?"

Quincy, cool and self-possessed, as he invariably was, was a trifle embarassed.

Turning to Alice he said, "I see, Miss Pettengill, that I must make you a frank statement in order that you may retain your respect for me. I know you will pardon me for not hearing what you said, and for what I am about to say, but the fact is, I was wondering whether you have had the best advice and assistance that the medical science of today can afford you as regards your eyes."

"It is very kind of you," Mr. Sawyer, to think of me, and my trouble, and I will answer you in the same friendly way in which you have spoken. I was taken sick one morning just as I was eating my breakfast. I never felt better in my life than I did that morning, but the pain in my side was so intense, so agonizing, that by the time I reached my room and threw myself on the bed, physically I was a complete wreck. A doctor was called at once and he remained with me from eight o'clock until noon before I became comfortable. I thought I was going to get better right off, or I should have written to 'Zekiel. Two other attacks, each more severe than the one preceding, followed the first, and I was so sick that writing, or telling anyone else what to write, or where to write, was impossible. Then I began slowly to recover, but I was very weak, and what made me feel worse than ever was the fact that the trouble with my eyes, which before my illness I had attributed to nearsightedness, was now so marked that I could not see across the room. I could not even see to turn a spoonful of medicine from a bottle on the table beside my bed. The Pettengills, Mr. Sawyer, are a self-reliant race, and I concluded in my own mind that the trouble with my eyes was due to my illness, and that when I recovered from that, they would get well; but they did not. I was able physically, to resume my work, but I could not see to read or write. I sent for my employer and told him my condition. He advised me to consult an oculist at once. In fact, he got a carriage and took me to one himself. The oculist said that the treatment would require at least three months; so my employer told me I had better come home, and that when I recovered I could have my place back again. He is a fine, generous-hearted man, and I should be very miserable if I thought I was going to lose my place."

"But what did the oculist say was the trouble with your eyes?" Quincy asked.

"He didn't tell me," replied Alice. "He may have told my employer. He gave me some drops to put in my eyes three times a day; and a little metal tube with a cover to it like the top of a pepper box; on the other end is a piece of rubber tubing, with a glass mouthpiece attached to it."

"How do you use that?" asked Quincy.

Alice continued: "I hold the pepper box in front of my wide-opened eye; then I put the glass mouthpiece in my mouth and blow for a certain length of time. I don't know how long it is. It seems as though a thousand needles were driven into my eyeball. The drops make me cry; but the little tube brings the tears in torrents."

"Isn't that harsh treatment?" asked Quincy as he looked at the beautiful blue but sightless eyes that were turned towards him.

"No," said Alice with a laugh, "the pain and the tears are like an April shower, for both soon pass away."

At this moment Uncle Ike entered the room and Ezekiel's steps were heard descending the stairs. Uncle Ike said, 'We have got it started, and 'Zeke has gone down to bring up a good stock of wood. If you have no objection, Mr. Sawyer, I will sit down here a few minutes. Don't let me interrupt your conversation."

"I hope you will take a part in it," said Quincy. "You put a lot of new ideas into my head the first time I came to see you, and perhaps you may have some more new ones for me today. Miss Pettengill was just saying he would feel miserable if she lost her situation."

"I have no doubt of it," said Uncle Ike. "The Pettengills are not afraid to work. If a man is obliged to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, I don't see why a woman shouldn't do the same thing."

"But the home is woman's sphere," said Quincy.

"Bosh!" cried Uncle Ike.

"Why, uncle!" cried Alice.

"Oh, Mr. Sawyer understands me!" said Uncle Ike. "In the Middle Ages, when women occupied the highest position that has fallen to her lot since the days of Adam, the housework was done by menials and scullions. Has the world progressed when woman is pulled down from her high estate and this life of drudgery is called her sphere? Beg your pardon, Mr. Sawyer, but there should be no more limit fixed to the usefulness of woman than there is to the usefulness of man."

"But," persisted Alice, "I don't think Mr. Sawyer means that exactly. He means a woman should stay at home and look after her family."

"Well," said Uncle Ike, "so should the man, I am inclined to think if the father spent more time at home, it would be for the advantages of both sons and daughters."

"But," said Quincy, "do you think it is for the best interests of the community that woman should force her way into all branches of industry and compete with man for a livelihood?"

"Why not?" said Uncle Ike. "In the old days, when they didn't work, they didn't know how and didn't want to, because they thought it was beneath them, if a man died, his wife and children became dependent upon some brother or sister or uncle or aunt, and they were obliged to provide for them out of their own small income or savings. In those days it was respectable to be genteelly poor, and starve rather than work and live on the fat of the land. Nothing has ever done so much to increase the self-respect of woman and add to her feeling of independence as the knowledge of the fact that she can support herself." Alice bowed her head and covered her eyes with her hand. "There's nothing personal in what I say," said Uncle Ike, "I am only talking on general principles."

Quincy yearned to say something against Uncle Ike's argument, but how could he advance anything against woman's work when the one who sat before him was a working-woman and was weeping because she could not work? There was one thing he could do, he could change the subject to one where there was an opportunity for debate. So he said, "Well, Mr. Pettengill, I presume if you are such an ardent advocate of woman's right or even duty to work, that you are also a supporter of her right to vote."

"That does not follow," replied Uncle Ike. "To be self-reliant, independent and self-supporting is a pleasure, and a duty ,and adds to one's self-respect. As voting is done at the present day, I do not see how a woman can take part in it and maintain her self-respect. Improvements, no doubt, will be made in the manner of voting. The ballot will become secret, and the count will not be disclosed until after the voting is finished. The rum stores will be closed on voting days and an air of respectability will be given to it that it does not now possess. It ought to be made a legal holiday."

"Granted," said Quincy, "but what has that to do with the question of woman's right to vote?"

"Woman has no inherent right to vote," said Uncle Ike. "The ballot is a privilege, not a right. Why I remember reading during the war that young soldiers, between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, claimed the ballot as a right, because they were fighting for their country. If voting is a right, what argument could be used against their claim."

"I remember," added Quincy, "that they argued that 'bullets should win ballots.' Do you think any one should vote who cannot fight?" asked Quincy.

"If he does not shirk his duty between eighteen and forty-five," said Uncle Ike, "he should not be deprived of his ballot when he is older; but the question of woman's voting does not depend upon her abolity to fight. The mother at home thinking of her son, the sister thinking of her brother, the wife thinking of her husband, are as loyally fighting for their native land as the soldiers in the field, and no soldier is braver than the hospital nurse, who, day after day, and night after night, watches by the bedside of the wounded, the sick, and the dying. No, Mr. Sawyer, it is not a question of fighting or bravery."

During the discussion Alice had dried her eyes and was listening to her uncle's words. She now asked a question. "When will women vote, Uncle?"

"When it is deemed expedient for them to do so," replied Uncle Ike. "The full privilege will not be given all at once. They will probably be allowed to vote on some one matter in which they are deeply interested. Education and the rum question are the ones most likely to be acted upon first. But the full ballot will not come, and now I know Alice will shake her head and say, 'No!' I repeat it—the full ballot will not come for woman until our social superstructure is changed. Woman will not become the political equal of man until she is his social and industrial equal; and until any contract of whatever nature made by mutual consent, without their becoming criminals in the eye of the law, or outcasts in the eys of society."

At this moment Ezekiel looked in the door, and said, "Alice's room is nice and warm now." Advancing, he took her hand and led her from the room. Uncle Ike thanked Quincy for his kindness and followed them. Quincy sat and thought. The picture that his mind drew placed the woman who had just left his room in a large house, with servants at her command. She was the head of the household, but no menial or scullion. She did not work, because he was able and willing to support her. She did not vote, because she felt with him that at home was her sphere of usefulness; and then Quincy thought that what would make this possible was money, money that not he, but others, had earned, and he knew that without this money the question could not be solved as his mind had pictured it; and he reflected that all women could not have great houses and servants and loving husbands to care for them, and he acknowledged to himself that his solution was a personal, selfish one, and not one that would answer for the toiling millions of the working world.

CHAPTER XXII.

After the Great Snowstorm.

Mandy was, of course, greatly pleased inwardly because Hiram had come through such a great storm to see her, but, womanlike, she would not show it.

So she said to Hiram, "Your reason is a very good one, and, of course, I am greatly flattered, but there must be something else besides that. Now, what have you got to tell me?"

"Well, the fact is, Mandy, I've got two things on my mind. One of them is a secret and t'other isn't. I meant to have told you yesterday, but Mr. Sawyer kept me busy till noon, and the Deacon kept me busy all the afternoon, and I was too tired to come over last night."

"Well," said Mandy, "tell me the secret first. If the other one has kept so long it won't spoil if it's kept a little longer."

Hiram kept his eyes on the stove since taking his seat, and he then remarked, "I am afraid that cider will spoil unless I get a drink of it pretty soon."

"Well, I declare," said Mandy, "if I didn't forget to give it to you, after sending Mrs. Crowley downstairs for it, when you was out there in the road."

"That's all right," said Hiram, as he finished the mugful she passed him and handed it back to be refilled. "That sort o' limbers a feller's tongue a bit. Well, the secret is," said Hiram, lowering his voice, "that when Huldy saw me gettin' ready to go out, sez she, 'Where are you goin'?' 'Over to Mr. Pettengill's' sez I. Then sez she, 'Will you wait a minute till I write a note?' 'Certainly,' sez I. And when she brought me the note, sez she, 'Please give that to Mr. Pettengill and don't let anybody else see it.' Then sez I to her, 'No, ma'am,' but I sez to myself, 'Nobody but Mandy.'" And Hiram took from an inside pocket an envelope, addressed to Mr. Ezekiel Pettengill, and showed it to Mandy. Then he put it back quickly in his pocket.

"Well, what of that?" asked Mandy. "That's no great secret."

"Well, not in itself," said Hiram, "but I am willing to bet a year's salary agin a big red apple that those two people have made up and are engaged reg'lar fashion."

"You don't say so," cried Mandy, "what makes you think so?"

"Well, a number of things," said Hiram. "I overheard the Deacon say to Huldy, 'It will be pretty lonesome for us one of these days,' and then you see Mrs. Mason, she is just as good as pie to me all the time, and that shows something has pleased her more than common; and then you see Huldy has that sort of look about her that girls have when their market's made, and they feel so happy that they can't help showing it. You see, Mandy, I'm no chicken. I've had lots of experience."

What Mandy might have said in reply to this remark will never be known, for at this juncture Ezekiel entered the room and passed through on his way to the woodshed.

"Now's my time," said Hiram, and he arose and followed him out.

Ezekiel was piling up some wood, which he was to take to Alice's room, when Hiram came up beside him and slyly passed him the note. Then Hiram looked out of the woodshed window at the storm, which had lost none of its fury, while Ezekiel read the note.

"Are you going home soon?" asked Ezekiel.

"Well, I guess I'll try it again," said Hiram, "as soon as I get warm and kinder limbered up."

"I guess I'll go back with you," said Ezekiel. "We will take Swiss with us; two men and a dog ought to be enough for a snowstorm like this."

To be Continued Next Saturday.

Pandora Range.

MEALS ON TIME.

If a dinner, which should be cooked with a light fire, is fixed for the hour of twelve, you can use a light fire and absolutely depend upon the "Pandora" to cook it by twelve—no need to waste fuel in keeping up an unnecessarily strong fire, "just to make sure." And the same accuracy can be depended upon if a strong fire is necessary.

The hot-air flues force all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot hole, which means that every atom of heat is used, and only smoke goes up the chimney; also facilitates the work of cooking.

"Pandora" Range is entirely new, and is equipped with every latest feature for cooking in a hurry, saving fuel, and lessening kitchen troubles generally.

If your local dealer does not handle it, write to us for Catalogue.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

Wm. Stevely & Son, Richmond Street,
J. C. Park, East London, - Sole Agents

HOW A BOY SUCCEEDED

The young fellow who sits down somewhere with his chin in the palm of his hand and says: "There's no chance for a poor young man nowadays," is not only a weakling, but he doesn't know what he is talking about. There is no chance for HIM. The spirit that prompts such a remark would of itself make great success impossible. But if he can shake off such thoughts, stop theorizing and repining ,and go to work with all his might he may "get there," even with the handicap of a tendency to believe not only that the world owes him a living, but must pass it to him on a silver salver.

There is no argument so powerful as facts. Let us present a few from the life of Alfred H. Smith, who is now 39 years old. When he began to work for his living he was but 14 years of age. His family needed money and he determined to get it. He was not particular about his employment. He wanted only the most remunerative. It took the form—fortunately for him, as the sequel shows—of railroad work. He did not aspire to a clerkship, nor even to the light work of office boy. He joined a gang of track laborers, and was paid $1 50 a day. He needed the money and was willing to work hard for it. He soon learned to spike a rail with the best of them. He worked hard and minded his own business, and soon became foreman of his gang.

Then he began to climb. He became in quite rapid succession a brakeman, conductor, telegraph operator, train dispatcher, division superintendent and general superintendent. And now he has become general manager of the great New York Central Railroad. There is an object lesson for the boy with good stuff in him.

All men cannot be railroad managers, but they can be something worth while, if their health is good and they work as if they meant it. Mr. Smith's case is not unique. Almost all the most successful men sprung from small beginnings. Faraday, the great electrician, was once a newsboy. So was Thomas Edison. Richard Cobden, the great Englishman, tended sheep.

But why multiply instances? History is full of them. There is always room at the top, but it comes down to no beckoning. You must climb up.

Raising Young Pigeons.

An authority on pigeons says: The first food of the young pigeon is a substance very much like milk, which is secreted by both male and female, and which is called "pigeon's milk." This is fed to the young birds by the parent pigeons, who open their bills, allowing the squab to thrust his bill inside.

In this way the young bird secures the liquid without exertion and merely has the trouble of swallowing. This secretion, which is particularly adapted to the case, lasts for the first five or six days. In the meantime it is growing gradually harder, and more and more of the grain food is mixed with it, until, at about ten days old, the squabs are having the hard grain, which is fed to them by both the male and the female.

The old birds fill the crop completely full of hard grain, and then, after taking a liberal drink of water, they fly at once to the nest and proceed to disgorge for the benefit of the "small fry." The grain feed consists of red wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, Canada peas, hemp seed, all easily obtained. No other food is given.

No sloppy food is given ,and there is no mechanical preparation of the food. The diet does not vary from one end of the year to the other, with this exception, that in winter you allow two parts of corn to one of wheat, in summer one part of corn to two of wheat.

You hear of many people having kidney disease and gradually becoming victims of Bright's disease, but do you ever stop to think of what your pains and aches indicate.

Kidney Disease

It may be worth while for you to ask yourself a few questions. If you are falling prey to kidney disease you want to know about it in time to prevent serious results.

Does your back ache? Is your back weak and lame, and do you find it difficult to straighten up? Do you experience pain or scalding when passing water? Is there a sediment in the urine after it stands for twenty-four hours? Is it scanty and highly colored?

These are indications of kidney disease which you cannot afford to neglect.

They suggest the advisability of immediately beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because there is no treatment obtainable which will bring such prompt relief and so certainly start you on the road to health.

Kidney derangements are almost invariably accompanied by disorders of the liver and irregularity of the bowels and it is because of their direct and combined action on the kidneys, liver and bowels that these pills are so successful in affecting thorough and lasting cures.

Few medicines are backed by such a record of cures as are Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and many of these cures are not at all ordinary cases but chronic ones of the most severe type.

MR. D'ASTOUS.

The experience of Mr. D'Astous, as quoted below, is similar to that of thousands of others who are being cured by this great prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase.

Mr. Pierre D'Astous, Farmer, St. Flavie, Rimouski Co., Que., writes:—"I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, backache and pains in the arms and legs before using Dr. Chase's excellent Kidney-Liver Pills. I had no appetite, was weak and slept poorly, and in the morning felt tired and unrefreshed. It was only with the greatest difficulty that I did a little work about the farm, and as I was 67 years of age I concluded that my time had come and I would have to give up. About that time (two years ago) I received a book about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and began to use them. From the very first they were of benefit to me, and after having used three boxes I was real well.

"For the last two years I have not been the same man. I feel well, have no pain, my appetite is good and I do any kind of work. All this is due to the use of these excellent pills. I always keep them in the house and when I go away take some with me. Since using this medicine I have no use for doctors. To-day I am writing without glasses, and before being cured of kidney disease my sight bothered me considerably. You are at liberty to use this letter, and I shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills whenever I have an opportunity. I have already given samples to friends who have proven their merit."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☛ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

PLAYS, PLAYERS AND PLAYGOERS

THE GRAND.

Monday ..... Isabel Irving
Tuesday ..... Wm. Faversham
Wednesday ..... Mrs. Langtry
Thursday ..... "David Harum"
Friday ..... "The Man Who Dared"
Saturday ..... Jas. H. Stoddart

Probably the best list of attractions that was ever booked in a single week in London is given above. London theater-goers are thus placed in a position equal to the position of theater-goers in a city the size of New York, and have the opportunity afforded them of seeing in one week some of the best attractions the English and American stages afford today. To begin with, there is Miss Isabel Irving in "The Crisis," Monday night, a woman who has already attained no little fame as an actress, and who is every day adding to her reputation.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. William Faversham appears in Esmond's brilliant comedy, "Imprudence." To the majority of London theater-goers, Mr. Faversham is a stranger, but his reputation has preceded him, and that he will meet with a warm welcome there is no doubt.

On Wednesday, the world-famous "Jersey Lily," Mrs. Langtry, will be seen in "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," a piece which gives the brilliant woman full scope to display her acknowledged ability in histrionic art.

Friday night's attraction is "The Man Who Dared," and on Saturday, matinee and evening, the ever-welcome Jas. H. Stoddart appears as "Lachlan Campbell" in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

Truly, this is a theatrical feast, such as it would be difficult to improve upon, and the lessee of the Grand, Mr. A. J. Small, has certainly earned the thanks of the theater-goers of London in providing such excellent attractions.

It is sixteen years since Mrs. Langtry played in London, her last appearance here being in November, 1887, when she played, "As in a Looking Glass." About three years ago she passed through London on her way east, just after she enjoyed her famous row in Detroit, when she found it impossible to secure a theater in that city to play in, and was forced to cross over to Windsor and play in the town hall.

Not since "Dolly Varden" made its debut in London and carried the city by storm, has such a tuneful, pleasing musical production been heard here as was "The Mocking Bird" at the Grand last night. The comic opera from every point of view was simply magnificent, and was a pleasing diversion from the rut into which comic opera has been drifting of late, and that is into a series of vaudeville introduced on the stage by the most shallow pretexts. The libretto of the opera is from the pen of Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, and the artistic and finished score is the work of Mr. A. Baldwin Stone. Of the first, it may be said that the author has been both original and happy in his choice of a theme upon which to construct the opera. The plot, light and frothy though it be, comes nearer to a real plot than is the case with most comic operas. It is laid in the latter part of the 18th century in Louisiana during the French colonial occupation. The plot, however, though it can easily be forgiven, drifts close enough to the complications of "Dolly Varden," as to warrant a mild charge of plagiarism, but the libretto of "Dolly Varden" is also accused of being nothing more than the mere rewriting of "The Country Girl." As in "Dolly Varden," the leading lady is the ward of an aged individual, who wishes to marry her, and many consequent and well-intentioned complications result. But leaving this trifle out of it, the entire company is introduced to the audience in a highly clever manner, and the excuses for the rendering of the several really beautiful and catchy musical numbers are not far fetched.

Of the music, it is not extravagant to say that it probably has never been more than equaled at the new Grand and indeed in the minds of many people it was superior to anything heard in London for years. Tuneful melodies were interspersed with brilliant choruses, the latter undoubtedly being full, stronger, more pleasing and finished than any chorus London theater-goers have as yet heard.

The leading role is intrusted to Miss Madeline Besley, a young lady who has suddenly mushroomed up from somewhere, and who though possessing a degree of cleverness, does not do the opera justice. She is pretty, but her voice, though sweet and mellow, is not strong enough, and it was with difficulty that she was heard above the orchestral accompaniments. She is a little stagey, too, and as yet retains the ear-marks of a dramatic school training, which stamp her at times as artificial.

She was supported by Mr. Edgar Atchison Ely, who was decidedly stagey, and has anything but a good voice, though he possesses a remarkably fine presence. His strong point was his clever dancing, twirling off a ballet skit after his song, "The Rigadoon," in a manner which brought him well deserved applause.

The tenor, Mr. Arthur Stanford, who was the secretary to the "Governor of Louisiana," has a well cultivated voice, strong yet pleasing in every note, and the gentlemanly privateer, who also figures prominently in the incidents of the opera, Mr. Walter Ware, proved himself a clever actor, as well as a vocalist. In a duet with Miss Besley, "The Lion and the Mouse," he showed to special advantage, and was roundly rewarded by the audience.

The strain of comedy through the piece, if not strong, is fresh and pleasing, and the major portion of it falls to the part of Mrs. Kittle Baldwin, as the "Marquise de Villeboise," who ingratiated herself at once with the audience, by her cleverness and thorough appreciation of every line.

Mr. Boland Carter as the governor of Louisiana; Mr. T. W. Goodwin, as Miss Besley's guardian, and Miss Blanche Thayer acquitted themselves in a worthy manner.

The musical hit of the evening was "The Sly Musette" but "In Silence" and the "Moon Song" were indeed treats to be remembered.

Being laid in the eighteenth century, the opera affords an opportunity for elaborate scenery and gorgeous costuming, which has been amply taken advantage of. As the opera progresses some beautiful scenic effects are brought into play, which, together, with the uniforms of the French soldiers, who find their way onto the stage, form a picture seldom exceeded in brilliancy anywhere.

The costuming of the chorus is a feature of the production, for though rich almost to lavishness, there is a well-bred blending of color such as the stage but infrequently witnesses. The chorus, too, was composed of a remarkably beautiful bevy of girls, well trained, and forming a decidedly pretty background for the stars.

The audience was but a fair-sized one, though it should have been much larger. Those who saw "The Mocking Bird," however, have the satisfaction of knowing that they made no mistake when they attended the Grand last night. Those who stayed away will know better next time.

The "Dolly Varden" performance on Tuesday night drew the largest crowd of late-comers of the season. Of course, it was a large audience, but there can be no valid reason for people coming late, and disturbing the whole house. If the people who habitually are behind time would take into consideration the fact that there are other people in the world besides themselves, they might be able to make it a point to be in their seats when the curtain goes up.

Mr. W. T. Ferguson, whose acting in "Lady Berinthia's Secret" was so appreciated last Saturday, and who was seen here before as the drunken sot in the "Modern Magdalen," is one of those actors who has spent his whole life on the stage and among other interesting incidents in connection with his life is the fact that he was call-boy at the theater in which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and was present on that memorable occasion. To The Advertiser Mr. Ferguson said that he had been on the stage since he was 14 years of age.

In the same company was Mr. Harold Russell, who is distinguished on the stage as the original "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

On Wednesday night, Mr. Edwin Holt appeared in "The Cardinal," and the audience that witnessed his production could have been carried home in a taly-ho. Two causes mitigated against Mr. Holt's success in London. In the first place those who had seen Mr. E. S. Willard in the play did not care much about paying to see a third-rater in the piece again; in the second place, Mr. Holt hit upon a bad night, coming, as it did, directly after "Dolly Varden," and accompanied by the worst rainstorm experienced for many a day. And to give Mr. Holt justice, his impersonation of "The Cardinal" deserved better—far better—treatment. He should have had a better house, and may be in the future when he comes this way again Londoners will not forget him, but will at least accord him the treatment he deserves.

MR. J. H. STODDART.

Who Appears in "The Bonnie Briar Bush" Next Saturday

The following is from the pen of Mr. J. Alexander McNeil, formerly dramatic editor of The Advertiser, and now of the Toronto Mail and Empire:

A BALLADE OF OLD SHOWS.

[Acknowledgments to Rossetti and Villon.]

Tell me, now, in what Himbo far
Dwells the shade of each vanished show?
Know they never an avatar—
Plays of the past that charmed us so;
Compassing, in their mirth and woe,
All the gamut from laugh to tear?
Answer, pray, for we fain would know
Where are the shows of yesteryear?

"Erminie," "Rajah," "Tartar and Tar,"
"Henrietta," "The Bungalow"—
Came their cue to "Exeunt R"?
What long route were they booked to go?
"Wang," with "pretty girls all a-row,"
And pachyderm dight with Eastern gear;
"Chumley," setting all hearts aglow—
Where are the shows of yesteryear?

"Mulligan Guard" and "Red Hussar,"
Off in the distance, marching slow;
"Black Crook" beauties, with skirts bizarre,
Pirouetting on dainty toe;
Dim shapes wavering to and fro,
Ghosts of "Nadjy" and "Gondolier,"
Hear them whispering soft and low,
"Where are the shows of yesteryear?"

Envoi.

Frohman, Zimmerman, Klaw & Co.,
Hark to the hint I hand you here:
"Offrings" a-plenty you send, but oh!
Where are the shows of yesteryear?

Mr. Charles Metcalfe, who was seen here in "The Toreador," will next year star in "The Gladiator" next season. Metcalfe was the big fellow who played the role of the bull-fighter so successfully.

Mrs. Langtry has announced a tour of South America to take place next summer. She will present a repertoire of her former successes in French, and it is not unlikely that "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," her most recent production, will be included.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" promises to earn even a greater profit for Fred C. Whitney than "Dolly Varden," in which Lulu Glaser has scored such a wonderful success. From the west the reports concerning the patriotic American war opera are such as to warrant Mr. Whitney in launching a second specially organized company.

Paul Gilmore will this season appear as Lord Lumley, the dear Mummy, in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." This young actor achieved a notable success last season in "The Tyranny of Tears," but it is generally conceded that his new role is even better adapted to his talents, in which Mr. Reeves-Smith was seen in London a couple of seasons ago.

An unusual condition was developed in theatricals recently, when F. Ziegfeld, jun., of New York, announced a serious dearth of chorus men. He declared that he was unable to find chorus men of sufficient size and proper presence to appear as German officers in his production of "The Red Feather." Heretofore it has been the chorus girls who have been cornered.

Lewis Morrison and "Faust" have, of course, become inseparable. Everybody knows that "Faust" is Goethe's masterpiece, and that Lewis Morrison is the greatest living exponent of Mephisto. Jules Murray announces that this is positively the last season of the actor in this play. Making it a genuine farewell tour, it is said, he has engaged the best company ever supporting this star, and has given the piece the most elaborate production it has ever had.

After long delays owing to litigation, the estate of the late Augustin Daly has finally been settled. The value of the estate is found to be much larger than was expected. After all claims are settled there will remain a balance of $184,194.

Carrie Nation will not be starred in "Ten Nights in a Barroom" after all. A new play is being written for her, but as to the identity of the daring author there is as yet nothing made public. If Carrie's role should not prove sufficiently stellar in quality, the playwright may find that the celebrated hatchet is available for purposes other than the smashing of bottles of liquor. And where will there be a critic who will dare to find fault with the great reformer's histrionic abilities?

Otis Skinner and Ada Rehan have both returned from their summer in Europe and are now in the midst of rehearsals for the joint tour they are to make this season. Their repertoire as now announced will consist of "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The School for Scandal." The season will open a week from Monday in Atlantic City, N. J., with "The Taming of the Shrew."

Stuart Robson's personal estate has been appraised at $31,992, a schedule of the estate having been filed last Thursday by Leon Laski, counsel for Mary Dougherty Stuart, widow and administratrix of Henry W. Stuart (Stuart Robson). Nearly all of it is in cash deposits in banks and trust companies. The value of contracts with Bronson Howard, Augustus Thomas, and Chas. Gibson, for the plays "The Henrietta" and "The Education of Mr. Pipp" is set down as being undetermined.

William Faversham, who two weeks ago began his season in Boston, and who will be seen at the Grand next week, presenting his last year's success, "Imprudence," will not confine himself to that play during the coming months. "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," a drama by Robert Neilson Stephens and E. Lyall Swete, will be put in rehearsal at once and will be brought before the public probably in November. In the spring Mr. Faversham will have the title role in Stephen Phillips' "Herod," which Mr. Frohman has scheduled for production in New York. Miss Julie Opp (Mrs. Faversham) will have the leading woman role in the production.

"Ben-Hur" has returned to the New York theater to find itself still one of the most popular things on the stage. The galley scene and the chariot race are given more elaborately than ever before.

Marie Cahill, who is meeting with splendid success on the road in "Nancy Brown," has just completed a book entitled "It's Hard to Convince You," and dealing with incidents of her own stage career. She relates some rather startling facts about the pitfalls awaiting an ambitious actress, and in detail explains the difficulties of histrionic success.

An air of cynicism pervades the volume. Among the epigrams are the following:

"The efforts of some comedians to be amusing are most amusing."

"They say that figures don't lie. I've seen some in tights that do."

"A stage manager cannot be both honest and popular."

"There is always room at the top—when you get there."

"Dolly Varden," in which Lulu Glaser appeared here this week, will soon be produced at the Avenue Theater, London, with Mabelle Gilman in the title role.

Following the tour of "Mr. Pickwick" on the road, De Wolf Hopper will present a new comic opera which has been especially written for him by Victor Herbert and Glen McDonough.

Prominent in the cast of "Winsome Winnie," the opera in which Paula Edwardes is to star, is Daisy Greene, who as a show girl of the "Florodra" sextette succeeded in having racehorses and cigarettes named after her, but who now has risen to the dignity of a "speaking part."

Blanche King has lived up to her reputation of making songs and song writers famous. First it was "In the Good Old Summer Time" which she popularized. Next came "The Belle of Avenue A," and following that quickly was "The Same Old Crowd," and in "The Jersey Lily" she has in "Bidilia" a song that is the craze of the season.

Lulu Glaser has at last decided to desert the banner of Fred. C. Whitney, going out next season under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. Mr. Whitney controls "Dolly Varden" and will place a new star in the title role next season, while Mr. Dillingham declares that he has already selected the new comic opera to be used by Miss Glaser.

Contracts were signed in New York during the week by which Thomas W. Ryley obtains from Frank Curzon for production in this country the musical comedy "Glittering Gloria," which has been running in London for some time. Mr. Ryley expects to put the piece on in New York this season.

This will be Marie Cahill's, who was seen in London in "The Chaperons," last season in musical comedy. She has become ambitious to shine as a star in the straight comedy line and Augustus Thomas is already at work on a play for her to be used next season.

A new American comic opera has been launched in New York and is named "The Fisher Maiden." The music was written by Harry Von Tilzer and the book by Arthur J. Lamb—both New Yorkers. The very first scene of the opera is laid on the native soil of Massachusetts and subsequently the characters make their appearance in Newport. All the characters are Americans, with the single exception of an eccentric English nobleman, who is traveling en suite in search of health. Mr. Von Tilzer is known as a writer of popular songs. In this, his most ambitious effort, he has endeavored to maintain throughout the opera the swing and popular jingle which has characterized his song successes in "On a Sunday Afternoon," "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You," "Down on the Farm," "Down Where the Wurzburger Flows," "In the Sweet By and By," "The Banquet in Misery Hall," "A Bird in a Gilded Cage" and others. If reputation counts for anything the cast is weak, as the name of not a single star appears in the list of players. There are a dozen other attractive songs in the opera, and among them are "Beneath the Palms of Paradise," "Oh! Marjory!" "I'm in Love with the Beautiful Bugs," "A Sail on the Trail of a Whale," "A Daughter of the Moon Am I," "The Highly Important Fly," "I'll Dream of You if You'll Dream of Me," "When You Go to London Town" and "Coo-ee, Coo-ee."

Ida Daerge has been succeeded by Josephine Clayton as the Poppy Queen in "The Wizard of Oz."

Cecilia Loftus, it is said, will appear in Justin Huntley McCarthy's version of his novel, "The Proud Prince."

Mrs. Bert Coote (Julia Kingsley) was granted a divorce from her husband Bert Coote, at Chicago, on September 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Le Frasse, who played Shylock and Portia, respectively, in "Merchant of Venice," at Massillon, O., received a telegram just before the curtain rose apprising them of the death of their son in New York. They were obliged to play the entire performance despite the heartrending circumstance.

The Gertrude Coghlan Company of New York City, was organized in New York last week with a capitalization of $5,000. The purpose of the company is to carry on a general theatrical business, and the directors are Gertrude Coghlan, Louisa Imhaus and John A. Reed.

Roland B. Molineaux, the member of the swell Tuxedo Club, of New York, and who was thrice condemned to die for murder and finally acquitted, will, this season, be a competitor in the George Fawcett play contest. Mr. Molineaux has written several plays.

"Girls Will Be Girls," the new musical comedy, written by R. Melville Baker and composed by Joseph Hart, scored a great hit on the occasion of its premiere in Boston. One song in particular, "And That Little Girl is You," was applauded to the echo. All redheaded girls in Boston that could be located were given free tickets for the show as an advertisement.

George Primrose, the London man, who made himself famous in the world of minstrelsy, was having a high old time in Pittsburg the past week. It is said Mr. Primrose is the greatest stage favorite known to Pittsburgers.

THE ATTRACTIONS.

A WESTERN MELODRAMA.

"A Montana Outlaw," a melodrama by Herbert Hall Winslow and Fred S. Gibbs, which will be seen at the Grand tonight, is a western play of a new order. While the story is filled with strong situations and thrilling climaxes, it is said to be consistently written and to be more refined and plausible than the average play of a similar theme.

ISABEL IRVING IN "THE CRISIS."

In no play in recent years has an effort been made to keep the love interest so far to the fore as in Winston Churchill's dramatization of his own novel, "The Crisis," which will be seen at the Grand next Monday night, presented by Miss Isabel Irving and her sterling company, under the direction of Mr. James K. Hackett. This was done because there is no longer any doubt that an honest wholesome love story pleases and interests theater-goers more than any other form of dramatic composition. Miss Irving makes a most lovely heroine. She is winsome, petulant, girlish, merry, serene, turbulent, all in a breath, in a word a typical example of young womanhood.

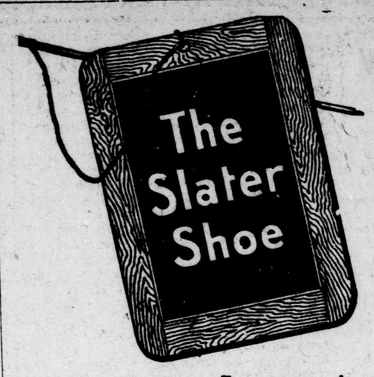
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN "IMPRUDENCE."

William Faversham made an extraordinary record in "Imprudence" in New York, last season, playing to as large audiences as the Empire Theater could accommodate, and scoring so complete a hit at each performance that everybody left the Empire captivated and delighted by his acting, and enthusiastic over the brilliancy and sparkle of the Esmond comedy. The Faversham audiences were as remarkable for their quality as for their size. The women especially seemed to be anxious to show their appreciation of Mr. Faversham's fine work in the role of Jack Frere, for they not only chorused their admiration at the evening performances, but they flocked to the Empire in such numbers for the matinees that the house was not one-third large enough to accommodate them. Mr. Faversham will appear at the Grand next Tuesday night.

MRS. LANGTRY.

Mrs. Langtry has unquestionably a winner in Percy Fendall's comedy, "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," which she is to present at the Grand next Wednesday night. No role that the "Jersey Lily" has appeared in for several seasons has fitted her so capitally as Mrs. Deering, the society divorcee. It is in comedy that Mrs. Langtry, as her admirers know, is at her best. She portrays the changing moods of the heroine with wonderful skill and really shines in delivering the many bright lines she is called upon to utter. It is expected that her frocks will create a sensation in this city, for no such gorgeous quartette of dresses has been seen on the local stage for years, if ever. Mrs. Langtry's leading man is Paul Arthur, who has scored several notable triumphs on the London stage of late years.

Miss Isabel Irving in "The Crisis" Monday Night.



"Shoe Backbone"

A weak inner sole is spinal disease to a shoe.

Goodyear Welt stitching forces the makers to use best leather for inner sole because its powerfully drawn stitches cut through soft material like cheese. That's one reason why the Slater Shoe is strong in the unseen, hidden parts. It's Goodyear Welted

Slater Shoe

For Men = $3.50 $5.00 = For Women

The Slater Shoe Store, 171 DUNDAS STREET, ... LONDON, ONT.

Our parlor brands "KING EDWARD," "HEADLIGHT," "EAGLE," "VICTORIA," "LITTLE COMET."

ALWAYS SEE THAT THE MATCHES

Our Sulphur Brands "TELEGRAPH," "TELEPHONE,"

You Purchase bear the Name EDDY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851 For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

A QUICK, SURE, every time by of the above-

LIGHT is insured using any one mentioned brands.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

THE COST OF A MUSICAL COMEDY.

When sitting at the play of a gorgeously mounted spectacle, such as "Mr. Blue Beard," now playing at the Alvin Theater, did it ever occur to you what such a spectacle costs? asks the New York Journal.

Would it surprise you to know that when the curtain was rang down on this production at the Drury Lane, London, it represented an outlay of something like $100,000, and that when it was imported and presented in New York at the Knickerbocker Theater, last season, there was an added outlay of not far from $50,000 in new scenery, costumes, stage alterations?

Those figures are approximately close to the cost as shown by the cash books and ledgers, and if they are not exactly the sum expended, they are so close in round numbers that the difference is not worth mentioning. And the same is true of all the Drury Lane "pantomimes," as they are called—cling to the title by which they were known in the old days when they were "Christmas pantomimes" and nothing more. Sir Augustus Harris, of Drury Lane once showed his account books. Mr. Harris' friends asked one another, "Is he going crazy?"

"No, he's only going to the bankruptcy court," was the reply. But he didn't. He went to the bank to deposit enormous profits.

That has been the way Drury Lane pantomimes have been progressing in costliness year by year, and when Mr. Arthur Collins succeeded Sir Augustus, on his death, and took the direction it was not to make reforms in the way of economies, but to lavish still greater sums on the superb spectacles that drew to old Drury Lane all of London that could get within the doors of the historic house on "Boxing Night."

During a season the cost of a company and its employes, numbering over 400 people, is enormous even if the bulk of them are supernumeraries. The total of salaries is very great. But to this must be added the maintaining, repairing, "freshening up" and frequently replacing of the dresses. These number from 1,000 to 1,500 (1,200 costumes are used in "Mr. Blue Beard"). They get torn, soiled or worn out in a manner all but heartbreaking to a man who lets such things worry him, and they must be repaired, freshened or replaced at once. And dresses are only one item. There are wigs, tights, shoes, slippers, gloves, ornaments, garlands and what not for every individual change of dresses, so multiply 1,200 by these. And then there are expensive armor suits by the hundreds, for processions, ballets and the like, with helmets, spears, banners and "properties."

So much for that side of the affair. But there is another side that is even more interesting. Did it ever occur to you to ask what becomes of all these expensive things when the metropolitan "run" and the road tour are ended and the piece is withdrawn from the stage for good and all. They represent an original outlay of $100,000. The question is, who buys them and what are they worth?

Well, to put it bluntly, no one buys them, for they are not worth a rap. As assets they are not worth a cent practically and are a dead loss except in the play. Worse than that, the managers cannot even get anybody to cart them away as a gift. The moment a performance is over the scenery and costumes go to a store house and they are valued at little more than junk.

Mrs. Langtry, "The Jersey Lily."

Maypole Soap

is an English Home Dye that saves time, patience, mess and trouble. A brilliant, fast dye that washes even while it is dyeing. The dye of highest quality. An easy dye. Made in England but sold everywhere.

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

Washes and Dyes

SOME PERSONS have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed, no further trouble will be experienced.

The United States has granted 3,500 patents to women.

JONATHAN DIBBS' EMANCIPATION

A LITTLE WIDOW IN THE CASE.

Jerusha Amanda Dibbs was his brother's wife, and had asserted and maintained her authority over both his brother and himself ever since she had become a member of the family. All morning he had been wondering uneasily for whom the storm was brewing, and as her husband had gotten out of the house unscathed, he feared that he was in for it. He was standing by the window now, looking out aimlessly, wishing that it were over, and yet not daring to avoid it, and when she entered the room in which he stood, cleared her throat emphatically, he turned toward her with a shiver of apprehension. He was a stout man, with an air of mild indecision about him—about his soft sandy hair, about his broad, rounded shoulders, about even his easy grayish lace sack coat.

"It's pretty capers you have been cutting around that Jennet widow," she said.

Jonathan looked, it must be confessed, not only surprised, but worried. "I hope I have not made any trouble for her," he said, doubtfully.

"It's absurd, positively absurd," continued Mrs. Dibbs, flopping into a chair. "The idea of marrying that silly little fool, without a cent to her name, and at your age, too."

Her brother-in-law had not really had any intention of any sort in regard to the widow; indeed, he had never had a decided intention in regard to anything since Mrs. Dibbs had taken possession. Nevertheless, he felt mildly indignant enough to make a faint retort.

"I am sure, Amanda, you were not much younger when you married Lucien," said he, in his quiet way.

The curling pins in which Mrs. Dibbs' front locks were confined bristled with anger.

"I would like to know," she began in a deep, ominous voice, "what business that is of yours? And you know well enough, Jonathan Dibbs, that when I married your brother I was not nearly as old as you are. But anyhow," her tone had become loud and resonant, "anyhow I was never such a childish simpleton as you are, and always will be to the end of your days. To be fooled and taken in by a designing, no-account little creature that's been fishing for a husband ever since that poor invalid man of hers died—worried to death by her flightiness, I'll warrant. That's a pretty thing to happen to a man like you, isn't it?"

Here Mrs. Dibbs choked, and Jonathan took advantage of the momentary check in her assault to inquire, "Who told you I was going to marry her, Amanda?"

"Who told me?" she burst out. "Who told me? Why, hasn't the little fool herself been telling it all around the town that you wanted to marry her and"—in a high, simpering falsetto—"that she didn't know whether she ought to think of it or not, but that Mr. Dibbs was such a nice man, and such a friend of her poor, dear Arthur's and she would hate to disappoint him—oh, the idiot!"

Jonathan Dibbs looked thoughtful. Suddenly the figure of the widow in question appeared before his mind's eye. It was a neat, retiring little figure, with soft brown hair and a small face, slightly sunburned, but sweet and tender, and with an individuality of its own that only a patient, conscientious life could have given it. He compared it with the large obtrusive face and figure of his sister-in-law, and gradually he began to smile. A sudden sense of relief came to him in the contemplation of the little widow, and a strange, unusual sense of pleasure; the joy of the awakening of a desire and a will in him which he had never before suspected.

"I guess the little woman really did think I wanted to marry her," he remarked pleasantly.

"Of course she did," replied Mrs. Dibbs, smartly, in her loud, scornful voice, not noting the change in her victim's attitude toward her. "Of course she did, the conceited little piece."

"I wouldn't be absurd, if I were you, Amanda," said Jonathan Dibbs. "It doesn't suit your size." He had spoken very slowly and smoothly, but he gasped a little now that he had achieved this crude but radical assertion of his freedom. He had reason to gasp.

"What! You dare! You dare!" She stood before him glaring, and his unaccountable inclination to laugh at her frightened him more than her passion did. "You dare!" She shouted. "You—you brute! I knew that little fool had you in her clutches. I knew it. Did she tell you to say that? I might have known she would bring you to forget all honor and truth and duty. Don't you dare bring her to this house, you brute! Size, indeed. She isn't the size of a fence rail—that's your idea of beauty, I suppose. Just you dare to marry her!"

Jonathan Dibbs, though his heart quaked within him, walked boldly past her to the door. There he turned. "I may send you an invitation to the wedding, if she cares to have you come. Anyhow, I'll send you an announcement. Say good bye to Lucien for me, will you? Poor Lucien!"

He grinned happily into her blazing eyes, and shutting the doors with a bang as he went through the house, strode out into the street.

Mrs. Dibbs sank into a chair, and after repeating several times the speeches with which she had benefited her brother-in-law, indulged in a fit of hysterics, to the vast amusemnet of the poll parrot and the kitchen maid.

Jonathan, however, though he was experiencing a faint, rather contemptuous, pity for his brother, strode along gaily, as he had never done before. His step was swift and firm, his shoulders were thrown back, his head felt clear as crystal.

"What a fool—what a fool I used to be!" he thought. "What a fool a man is anyhow, to let a woman ride over him at her own sweet will. And to think that I stood it for twelve years, and never thought of breaking away! It must have been the widow, bless her heart!" Here he smiled to himself sentimentally, and wondered how she would take it, the "it" in question being the plan he was going to propose to her.

He flung the gate of the little yard wide open, and walked quickly along the path by the side of the house. The widow was on the porch ironing out some lace when he approached, and she looked up with a face aglow when she perceived who it was. He lost no time in announcing the object of his visit. He took her hands in his and looked into her wide eyes: "Lilian," he said, "there is a train that leaves here for the city in 40 minutes. I want you to get ready and go with me on that train, if you can do it in so short a time."

The widow flushed and paled.

"What for?" she asked.

"Why, to get married, of course," he said, surprised that she did not know. There was a silence and, when his arm stole around her, "Hurry up" in a low voice, and a tone whose anxiety did not refer to catching the train.

"I didn't know," she began slowly, "I didn't know we meant to get married. But if you wish it very much—oh, dear!" She hid her face suddenly in his coat.

"Now, go," he said, after a little, because we want to catch that train. And wear that blue thing you have, with the white spots—you know."

She smiled tremulously. No one had ever noticed her clothes before, and she had always half-worshiped him, anyhow, and now she was very much confused and very happy.

They managed to catch the train by means of a little running for it, and they rode gaily and breathlessly away from home toward the city. She stole a look at his beaming face, and after a while gathered courage to speak.

"Jonathan," she said softly, "how did I—what did I do to make you think of this? I never hoped—"

He laughed. "Call me Jack," he said with a blush. They used to call him Jack when he was a big, slow, good-natured schoolboy. "And what you did was to make a man of me, that is all," he continued. Then, after a while he laughed again. "We have my sister-in-law to thank for some of this," he remarked slowly, "but," he turned to her and spoke with sudden emphasis, "but you must not let it grieve you if we never have a chance to express our gratitude."

SAVED BABY'S LIFE.

Mrs. T. Brisson, Gold Rock, Ont., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little boy's life when there seemed no hope, and he is now a bright, rosy, healthy child. He suffered more than tongue can tell from obstinate constipation and medicine gave him no relief until I gave him Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without the Tablets in the house, and I think they should be kept in every home where there are young or delicate children."

All the minor ills of childhood, such as indigestion, colic, stomach troubles, diarrhea, worms, constipation, simple fevers, and colds are promptly relieved and speedily cured through the use of these Tablets. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and may be given with absolute safety to the youngest and most delicate child. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

The Man Who Built Egypt's Pyramids

An exquisite statuette of King Cheops, the mightiest builder of all history, has been found by Professor Flinders Petrie, the wizard of Egyptian archaeology. This is the most interesting archeological discovery of the year.

King Cheops, or Khufu, was the great monarch of the fourth dynasty, that flourished in Egypt about 4,700 years ago. He built the great pyramid at Ghizeh, which bears his name, for his tomb. It is 481 feet high and 755 at the base on each side, occupying an area of 558,025 square feet. It is the greatest building in the world, and apparantly destined to outlast all existing nations. He has come nearer than any other to leaving an eternal monument to himself in stone. In its center is the simple sarcophagus of the great king.

The newly-discovered statuette is peculiarly precious because it gives an excellent portrait of the famous king. His intellectual and resolute face can be clearly seen by the discerning eye. It is of ivory, and exquisite, artistic work. It was found on the ancient temple site at Abydos, which Professor Petrie is now excavating and where he has made many other interesting discoveries. They date from 4,500 to 5,000 years ago.

The objects found show the astonishing antiquity of a high state of art. In the tomb of Menes, the founder, there is a part of a large globular vase of green glaze, with Mene's name inlaid in purple. Thus polychrome glazing is taken back thousands of years before it was previously known to exist. There are also several pieces of this age in the highest art of delicate ivory carving, especially the figure of an aged king, which, for subtlety of character, stands in the front rank of such work, and is comparable to the finest work of Greece and Italy. The earliest monarchy must now be reckoned as equal to that of any later age. Such technical fine art and pottery of forms and materials quite unknown in Egypt, also belong to this remote age. It proves to be identical with that in Crete of the late Neolothic age.

A camel's head modeled in pottery takes back its relation to Egypt some four thousand years. Hitherto no trace of the camel appeared before Greek times. The ivory carving of a bear also extends the fame of early Egypt. A great fort long known as Shunet Ez Zebib is now connected with the remains of another fort discovered between Shunet and the Coptic Deir, which is in the third fort. These buildings prove to have been the fortified residences of the kings of the second dynasty, whose sealings were found in the dwelling rooms of a later age. There are some degrees of the fifth and sixth dynasties, and also the oldest example of iron yet known, which is of the sixth dynasty.

Professor Petrie has found positive evidence that the temple at Abydos was abolished and sacrifices prohibited by King Cheops, as related by the old historian, Herodotus. A great hearth was built instead where votive tablets of clay were ordered.

Abydos was at one of the greatest centers of Egyptian civilization, and there were several temples besides the old one abolished by King Cheops. There was a temple of Osiris, built by Seti I., and also a temple, dedicated to the same god, built by Rameses II. The former, of which very considerable ruins now remain, is described by the historian Strabo as the Memnonion. The plan is a square facing the northeast, with a large, rectangular projection from the back of the southeast side. From the outer court is entered the large first hall, with two ranges of columns, and from it the second hall, with three ranges. Both these great halls are ornamented with splendidly colored reliefs. From the second hall there is access to an extensive series of chambers, corridors, and smaller halls, all decorated with colored reliefs.

In one of the corridors is the famous tablet of Abydos, which gives a succession of sixty-five Egyptian kings, beginning with Menes, covering a period of 2,200 years.

The temple of Rameses was a rectangle, preceded by a great inclosed court surrounded by Osiride figures. From the court two spacious central hypostyle halls are entered in succession, and from these open a number of chambers. The gateways were of red and black granite, and one chamber was wholly lined with alabaster. It contained a tablet giving eighteen names of Egyptian kings, which is now in the British Museum.—N. Y. Journal.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH'S GREAT WORK FINISHED

Life and Labor in Old London, the Greatest City in the World.

Mr. Charles Booth's greatest work on London, the greatest city in the world—a work which has occupied its author for the last seventeen years, is now completed. This exhaustive record of personal studies and observations will prove of absorbing interest not only to the English people but to the whole outside world.

According to Mr. Booth, London is composed of 869,000 families averaging five persons each. Of these only 95,000 enjoy the luxury of a domestic servant. Half a million of this servantless class live three or four in a room. Thirty per cent of the London population belongs to the poor or the very poor. Hundreds of thousands are herded together under conditions that render decency impossible, and yet present conditions, bad as they are, show a great improvement on the past, and every year the problem of housing the city's poor, which has long occupied London philanthropists, comes a little nearer solution.

There is less intoxication, less rowdism at the public houses than in former days, but it is a mortifying fact that with women the drinking habit is on the increase. Mr. Booth's remedy for this evil of intemperance is not prohibition, but improved public houses under strict official supervision. Habits of thrift are on the increase, and as the poor help each other more than any other class, they must have greater resources than is generally supposed. Mr. Booth advocates old age pensions payable at the rate of seven English shillings per week to all the needy who up to the age of seventy have received no poor relief other than medical assistance.

Mr. Booth regards the diminished attendance at the churches as one of the most deplorable facts of the London life of the present. There has been a great falling off of church-going in all denominations, but the non-conformists have held their own better than the Anglicans. Mr. Booth says that Christians and non-Christians must alike admit that Christian people are nearly all temperate and thrifty, and the better in every way for their religion. Hence the falling off in church attendance, one of the evidences of their faith, is greatly to be deplored. He thinks that the churches themselves are largely responsible for this state of things, and that the watchman on the walls of Zion are forgetting Christ's teachings and the true significance of their mission as servants of humanity.

Prayer meetings which were once considered the very life of the church have almost ceased in London. In the Chelsea suburb, which has 70,000 people, only thirty persons were found by church census takers in attendance at prayer meetings. A reviewer of Mr. Booth's book suggests that if the 2,600 church and other religious bodies of this world metropolis are going to take seriously their divine commission, they had better, one and all, from the bishop of London and the Jewish rabbis, down to the ethical societies and the Salvation Army, seek subjects for their sermons for the next six months, in the last volume of Mr. Booth's monumental work on "Life and Labor in London."—Minneapolis Tribune.

BILIOUSNESS BURDENS LIFE.—The bilious man is never a companionable man, because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach, they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

Carting Blue Ribbon Tea to Colombo

When Blue Ribbon Tea is hermetically sealed in lead it is carted from the upland districts of the interior of Ceylon—where only the best tea grows—to Colombo, there to be shipped to Canada. A queer cavalcade it makes—but it carries the richest, creamiest, most delicious tasting tea in the universe.

Black Mixed Ceylon Green

Forty Cents Should be Fifty

Ask for the Red Label

302

Whence Came "Hurrah?"

Some authorities connect "Hurrah" with a Hebrew shout of joy to Jehovah, which occurs in the Psalms. Others derive it from "Thor aide!" a warcry of the ancient Northmen. Others point to the Swedish and Danish "Hurra," and the German "Hurren," to move quickly; or the Danish "Hurre," to buzz, with which our hurry is associated.

Sir Francis Palgrave, in his history of Normandy and England, says: "It was a wise custom in Normandy, established by Rollo's decree, that anyone who had reason to fear damage of goods, life or limb, could raise the country by the cry of 'Haro'; 'Has Raoul,' justice in Duke Rollo's name. Hence our 'hue and cry.' The old English 'Harrow,' and our 'Hurrah,' are but variations of this.

There are some who regard it as merely that imitative interjection, akin to "whurra" used by Addison in a play in 1715, or of "huzza," found in Evelyn's Diary, 1665.—Stray Stories.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED UNTIL DOORS CLOSE

Rules Regarding the Use of the "Weed" in New York Banks.

In every bank in New York there is a rule against smoking, and it is doubtful if any depositor or visitor to any banking institution in this town ever saw a coil of tobacco smoke sifting through the atmosphere in the big counting houses—that is, no visitor who is excluded from the building promptly when the bank closes. But if the curious could squeeze their way through these closed portals in the afternoon they would be treated to a very different sight.

The rules against smoking in all the big banks of the city apply only during banking hours. After the doors are closed and locked one can transform himself into a human volcano with perfect freedom—and he does. And "he" is legion.

The favored one who is allowed to remain within the locked doors of such an institution as the National City Bank is treated to an unusual spectacle. At least 150 clerks are employed in this bank, and of that number there are probably not a score who do not indulge in the "weed."

As the hands of the clock approach closing time, 150 pairs of eyes search for the form of the superintendent of the building. As he approaches the door, hands reach into the pockets with military unison of movement. The hands rest there until the lock clicks in the door. Then, in a twinkling, cigarettes, cigars and pipes are produced, and in another second there is a fusillade of striking matches. Before a minute passes a dense blue vapor begins to rise behind the bright glass partitions and before the clerks have finished their day's work the usually immaculate counting room has all the appearance of a good old-fashioned smoker, the scratching of pens being substituted for the clink of steins.

"It is really wonderful the way they smoke up," said the superintendent of a big bank building on Wall street the other day, "though I know to work six hours without a pull at the weed is somewhat of an ordeal. Those who don't know, might imagine that being kept off the weed for so long might cure one of the habit, but judging from my observations it is quite the reverse. No sooner do I get the doors closed than they start right in like a lot of impatient locomotives. Some of them go at it in a manner that you might call ravenous, and it isn't long before the air is filled with a blue fog.

"There was a time when I thought this was the case only in our bank. A few inquiries, however, have convinced me that it is the same in every big banking institution throughout the financial district.

"In some of the banks cigarettes are strictly forbidden, even after hours, though I hardly see why the line should be drawn, for cigar butts are just as dangerous, if one considers the possibility of fire. Then the chance of fire from this source is only a remote possibility, for before the smoking is well under way the cleaners get to work and are about until the last clerk has wound up his work on his ledger.

"The idea that cigarette smoke leaves a more lasting odor is foolish, for when you get about twenty-five different kinds of pipe tobacco and as many brands of cigars mingled in one mass of smoke you have a complete aroma of tobacco besides which the vapor of cigarettes is but a delicately perfumed mist.

"How do we get the smell out? Why, after the smokers have left we open all the windows and turn on the electric fans and ventilators. A half an hour later the atmosphere is as fresh as crisp mountain air. Even in winter we keep the electric fans handy."—New York Times.

WHY DO YOU SHIVER?

Because the Stomach Is Not Supplying the Body With the Heat It Needs—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Remedy.

These chill October days have a tendency to make people shiver. Do you know the cause of those shivers? It is because the stomach is not doing its full work. It is the duty of the stomach to furnish the body with heat. If the stomach is in a healthy condition this heat will be supplied. If it is not supplied, it is time to pay attention to the stomach.

It needs to be toned up and the best tonic is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest the food while the stomach "rests up," and gets in condition to do its work.

The best proof that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will do this is the experience of those who have used them. They are unanimous in recommending them. Take the experience of Jarsia Louisa Sellars, of Western Bay, Nfld., for example. She says:

"I believe Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have made a sound cure of me after being for seven years almost a dying woman. Now, thank God, after taking four boxes of them I am able to do my daily work as usual. I cannot praise Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets too much."

According to the Massachusetts bureau of statistics there are 3,450 lawyers in that state, 5,497 physicians and surgeons and 3,737 clergymen.

GLIMPSE OF THE ADVERTISER MAILING ROOM

The above picture shows a daily scene in The Advertiser mailing room, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the carrier boys and newsboys congregate for the evening edition of the paper, and with the true spirit of the newsboy, each one aims at getting away first with his "round," or papers to be sold on the streets, as the case may be. The arrangement of the room is such that the hundreds of boys find it impossible to crowd, the space set apart for them being divided so that only one can appear at the wicket to be served with papers. The boys cover every part of the city in their rounds.

COUNTRY AND CITY CHILDREN CONTRASTED

Restrictions Under Which the City-Reared Urchin Lives.

The town-bred child has nothing to replace that vista of dreams which the country child can retrieve at will. He moves in set and ordered ways, even as the stars in their courses. Certain walks he goes, demure and restricted; he trots sedately beside his nurse, or lays a gloved hand in hers. Shouting and running are forbidden. Shops, and people, and traffic, in eternal monotony of noise and hurry, are all that is offered for his outdoor consideration. The sunset is shut away from him behind bricks and mortar. The stars he has only seen by stealth through curtained windows. Dew is a matter he cannot comprehend; snow is something of a peculiar and adhesive dirtiness. Trees there are, and grass plots, but they have neither scent nor significance for him. The flowers in the parks and squares are under a regime as orderly as his own, appearing with punctual precision in their appointed times, even as he comes down to dessert o' nights. Birds means sparrows: there are others mentioned in rhymes and fairy tales, but he has never met them, any more than dwarfs or talking cats. In his nursery, of course, he romps and roysters; but the whole breadth and depth of outdoor life are denied to him. All his years, whatever he may achieve or enjoy, he will be vacant of those glorious gains, barren of those golden memories, which are the inalienable heritage of his country cousin.

Meanwhile the country child is laying up a store of reminiscence that will be a companion to him to his latest hour. The seasons are no empty names to him; each has its unique and proper delights; none is inferior to another. Day and night are his, especially that luminous mystery of summer night which is the haunt of vague romantic visions. The sunrise he knows, and the sunset, and all the unimaginable expanses of bare heaven, visible from rim to rim. He is far-sighted, because there are such untrammeled distances for his sight to travel; and yet he may be a keen observer of minute detail, expert in the tiny variations of insects, birds and flowers. At four or five years old his sense of adventure wakes irrepressible, leading him into paths of peril and punishment, and runaway episodes with impotent conclusions. He may shout and gambol unchallenged along the leafy lanes, his legs and his lungs vying in exuberant vitality, none to say him nay.

The procession of the months goes past him, fraught with boundless possibilities of event. Snowballing is a cleanly and exhilarating sport; an inverted chair makes an excellent sledge; glossy black regions of untrodden ice offer prospects of skating and sliding, very different from the muddy pandemonium of a London pond. He counts the signs and tokens of spring, and is not ashamed to go a-primrosing. The whole joyous circumstance of bird's-nesting lies an open book before him: his legs may be full of furze pricks and his coat of rents, but there are precious eggs in his pocket handkerchief. He is knowledgable in the ways of feathered folk, and the rusty leaves at the foot of the oak tree do not conceal from him the nightingale's olive-colored eggs. While his sisters are weaving daisy chains or tossing cowslip balls, he is immersed in the precarious ecstasy of hunting pig nuts; or he is away with older boys to the trout stream, to return rosily triumphant. He excavates piratical caves in the sandpit, or jogs a seesaw on deftly poised timber. His little garden claims devoted attention; he is an adept with rake and hoe, and carries his first fruits of cress and radishes in proud tribute to a prouder mother.—London Spectator.

The hospital records prove that it is a mistake for a man to think that he is bigger than a trolley car and can butt across the street first.

It Cures Corns Quickly.

Putnam's Corn Extractor is warranted to cure corns without pain, in a few hours. Give "Putnam" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless.

It's partly owing to its length that the inch-worm is always under foot.

RT. HON. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN, COLONIAL SECRETARY AND A LEADER OF MEN.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE WORLD'S LEADING MEDICINE

MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

IS GUARANTEED TO PERMANENTLY CURE

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA and NERVOUSNESS

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD GOOD TO EAT

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

STRICTURE

CURED WITHOUT CUTTING, PAIN OR LOSS OF TIME

No matter how long you have suffered or how barbarously you have been treated by surgeons, by cutting, stretching and burning, we ask you to investigate our NEW METHOD of curing it. Our treatment is original with ourselves, and is the result of 30 years' experience in these special diseases. The stricture tissue in the canal is painlessly absorbed and hence removed forever. Any discharge, which often accompanies stricture, disappears, the inflamed surface is healed up, all scalding and burning sensations cease; the Kidneys and Bladder become strong and normal, the sexual organs retain vigor and vitality and the patient feels as though life were worth living. All cases are treated under a

POSITIVE GUARANTEE OR NO PAY.

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 sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars. WE WILL CURE YOU OR NO PAY.

We treat and cure NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEXUAL WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES, and all diseases peculiar to men and women.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. (Illustrated).

If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.

25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured. Bank Security.

MISSION OF AN OLD TRUNK

From the German of Hans Arnold.

Counselor Von Meydam and wife were sitting in their loggia, breathing in long breaths of the soft warm summer air. Not much was said; but now as the young wife suddenly rose and was on the point of withdrawing into the house, her husband called after, "Hetty, what is the matter?"

She shook her head. "Nothing. Only the air makes me tired."

He followed her. "Don't you think, Hetty, that a little trip would do you good? You were very ill and the doctor proposed traveling long ago."

She nodded affirmatively. "I thought of it myself. Only, the thought did not please me. You know how disagreeable it is for a woman to travel alone. One is stared at and observed at every step. Traveling alone is no pleasure."

Almost hurriedly, he said, "Would you—would you go if I went with you?"

She lowered her eyes. "Yes, gladly—if you want to."

"Hetty!"

Suddenly the old tenderness came over him. He could have hastened to her and taken the beautiful head between his hands—but he controlled himself. He must not do it, because he probably would not find the right word. He held out his hand to his wife, saying, "I will go with you gladly, Hetty, very gladly."

She looked up quickly, her eyes full of tears. "It is very good of you, Egon. It makes me really happy."

Two days later the Counselor brought the longed-for news. "If you still wish it, Hetty——"

"Of course I wish it, Egon."

"And if you like, we will go to Baden-Baden."

"Egon!"

"Let us have the trunks brought down, immediately," he said, almost playfully, "and if possible, we will go tomorrow."

She laughed in happy content. "Of course it is possible. I have only to pack; everything else in in order."

She followed the servant who brought a trunk into her husband's room.

"You will take this one, won't you?"

He touched it almost tenderly. "Naturally," he said, quickly. "And what I can't get into it you will take?"

"Yes, I have room left."

She paused. "Do you want to pack alone?" she asked.

He stroked the hair away from her temples for the first time during years. She grew red and confused. "You must have enough to do for yourself and the house," he said, tenderly. Yet, when he saw something like disappointment in her face, he added quickly, "However, the one who is ready first will help the other, or what do you say?"

She only nodded, but began to dispatch her own affairs in feverish haste.

He remained a long time standing before the old trunk, and gazing into the empty tray. What had not this trunk been through! It had accompanied him when, at vacation times, he hastened home. It made him think of his mother—how she sat at the window during her last illness, when he was expected, looking for the trunk, and how his father had teased her about it. Later, his father had written: "Yesterday when your trunk was no longer in the house I felt as if we, perhaps, should never see each other again."

Egon sighed. "Yes, father and mother, I came too late! But, at least you never knew the worst. You believe me happy."

He passed his fingers through his hair as if to chase away the oppressive thoughts. But they would not leave the old trunk. He saw himself packing it when he was about to propose to the woman who was now his wife. He had started out on the journey though he knew that Fraulein von Heyburg had just got over an unhappy love, one of those experiences which are hard to stamp out of one's life. And yet he went.

He was married before he knew exactly how it had happened. It seemed as if everything was going well. His wife always seemed contented. The mistrust which the first disillusionment had roused in her, however, was not gone. She spoke of the world with contempt, and of her life as if it were a mere duty to be fulfilled.

His sympathy and love grew stronger for her every day. He wished to teach her to know life better, to give her new happines.

"What do you know about me?" she asked once. "You want to give me happiness; but what do you know about my life"

Without thinking, he replied: "I know that you have been deceived and that I have the will to make it up to you."

She laughed. "You married me without knowing me, without asking me if I wished it, only—because my parents would have it so!"

Oh, how often both of them wished to forget the thoughtless words! But pride prevented it. They carried them about, though the memory of them stood like a wall between them. To the world their marriage was exemplary, but in their home life the best was missing—love, togetherness.

Slowly he began to pack. The compartments were filled, and in the big pocket on the inside of the lid was room only for papers. He put his hand into it mechanically and drew out a letter, crumpled and dusty, as if it had been intended to be thrown away and then forgotten. It bore his wife's handwriting and the contents were meant for her aunt, who was her only intimate friend.

"My first attachment," he read, "I have got over long ago, and am now almost glad things happened as they did. I love my husbnd and respect him as I never did the other. I am sorry that I have hurt him so and cannot understand why he never forgets it." Then followed a request not to speak of this to anyone, for "a third person would only make matters worse."

The counselor trembled from head to foot. This letter must have been written more than two years ago, at a time when his wife used the trunk! He went to his writing table. "Hetty, dear wife," he wrote at the foot of the letter," it was forgotten long ago and, my dear, I am longing for you as never before."

Then he put the letter in the top of the trunk so that his wife could not fail to see it in unpacking.

"Those two must be bride and groom," was whispered after them in Baden-Baden. But they did not care, they had so much to talk about and tell each other.

Water Pipes of China

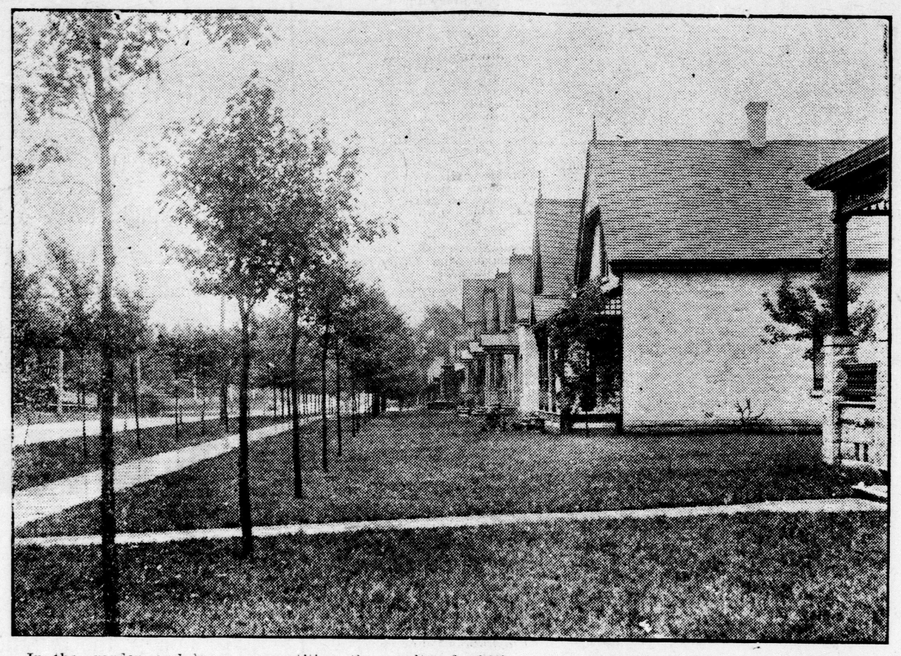
Consul-General Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, writes that a china factory in Saxony is making water pipes for water works, which, on account of the various advantages they have over iron and stone pipes, seem to be a promising article, although they are more expensive than the former. These pipes are very thin and glazed, and are imbedded in iron pipes, the space between the two substances being filled up with cement. China being the best resisting pipe material that we know of, every guaranty is given for an unlimited life of the pipe; moreover, the absorbing of iron in the water, which is very frequent when iron pipes alone are used, is made altogether impossible.

Furthermore, the iron pipes by having particles of iron absorbed by the water will corrode in the course of time, forming hydrated oxides of iron, which will stop up the tubes and finish by eating holes in the pipes. So far this drawback to iron water pipes has not been very frequently noticed, but it is very likely that we will hear more frequently complaints about them when time draws on and when the pipes now in use become older. China pipes, with the average diameter of ordinary water pipes, will cost about 3,000 marks ($174) per mile; if produced in large quantities their price could probably be reduced a good deal.

A Cricket Fight

The Chinese love of gambling finds vent in many strange ways, one of the most curious being combats between crickets, on which large sums of money are staked and won or lost. Before entering them for a fight their owners make the crickets undergo a regular training. When caught, they are placed in a bamboo cage and fed with rice and green stuff. After a few days they are taught to fight by measuring their strength with a veteran. After a number of trials the champions are selected for their appearance in public and the betting begins. The combatants are placed facing each other, and their trainers tickle their heads with a straw until their anger is thoroughly aroused, when they make a dash at one another. The victory is decided in the first round, the vanquished cricket, if still alive, crawling away quite dejected, while the victor struts about and celebrates his triumph by chirruping.—London Graphic.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST BLOCKS IN LONDON



In the garden and lawn competition, the results of which were published some time ago, the block on the west side of Waterloo street, from St. James to Oxford streets, was awarded first prize by the judges, for the block which as a whole presents the best appearance during the season. As the above cut, made from a photograph by an Advertiser artist, shows, is is indeed one of the prettiest, daintiest and best kept blocks in the whole city of London. It is not in a wealth or profusion of flowers that it excels, but in its simplicity of level green sward, studded with an even row of maples.

A SHATTERED IDOL

By GEORGE SHEDD.

"I just won't stand it any longer, by gum I won't," and the young man brought his foot down with a bang and tossed the book he was reading into a corner. "I'm going to the city, where things happen and people live. I'm not goin' to rust my life away in this no account hole. I'm big enough and strong enough, and I've got learnin enough, to get along in the city, judgin' by the people I've seen who do get along there, and I'm just goin' to try.

Having made up his mind and set his jaw, Homer Dillman proceeded to carry out his plan. He was the likeliest lad in all the countryside about Kaneville. A good-looking fellow, chuck full of energy, ready and anxious to work and he had but one drawback, in the eyes of his father. He was a persistent and omniverous reader, and his taste ran to tales of the great city—and particularly of that mysterious corner known as Bohemia.

"Its all due to that cussed readin'," growled Dillman, Sr., when the boy announced his determination. "I allus said no good 'ud come of it. Come now, Homer, lad, you're doin' right well; you're the high card at the singin' school, the spellin' bees and the parties; you're gettin' plenty of spendin' money, and when you get ready to settle down I'll make over that west sixty to you clean an' clear. There ain't nothin' in this city life; yer nothin' but a slave and ye don't git any good eatin' un decent air. Better stay by the farm, lad."

"No, dad," replied the boy, "I reckon I'll have my thing. I've got a nunared that'll last me till I get something to do. I don't want to leave you, dad, and I'll miss the old place and all that, but it just seems that I've got to stretch my wings."

So away he went with a brave face and a light heart—albeit the tears were near the surface as he kissed the kind mother and wrung the hand of his sturdy father at the gate and made his way to the little wooden depot at the village.

There had been another farewell the night before. A fresh faced girl at the village parsonage had heard the news of his going from his lips, and the roses in her cheeks had paled. He had tried to comfort her with a show of light-heartedness and some gay references to fame and fortune and a reunion in the future, but he was careful not to compromise himself. He wanted no entangling alliances in the country with the city and Bohemia, with all its mysterious and productive possibilities, directly before him. Bessie was brave and quiet, but her heart was turned to stone. She felt that he was passing out of her life, and that he wanted no bonds to connect him with the past.

Homer was dazzled with the music and life of the city. He was a youth of resourcefulness and with his little capital managed to meet some congenial spirits who conducted him into the edge of Bohemia. It was paradise itself when one evening he found himself with a merry party of gay and careless spirits in a cozy restaurant drinking beer out of great mugs and eating curious things off of cracked dishes—all at Homer's expense. Such stories as were told; such songs as were sung; such jests as were passed Homer was sure never had been equaled since the dawn of fame, and the cheap actress in her paint and powder appeared to him as the beautiful princess of his childhood fairy stories. He went to his lodging along toward breakfast time in the morning greatly exalted and awoke in the afternoon with a splitting headache.

Of course this sort of thing could not last. Homer's limited purse was nearly helplessness of a man in the city without money or employment. He had looked for work steadily, but thus far in a direction which would ally him with the Bohemia for which he had hankered. When he awakened on this afternoon, however, he counted his few remaining dollars and realized that he must get to work at once. So on the following morning he went resolutely to work to hunt for work, putting behind him his dreams and illusions. Once his level head obtained possession he found little difficulty in finding a job down among the commission houses, which handled farm produce, and to whom his comprehensive knowledge of such things was of value. So he went to work at exceedingly moderate wages, but enough to live on. When he met his Bohemian friends he frankly told them his financial condition—and he saw them no more. This grieved him sorely, but he had some philosophy and went his way, winning small promotions in his business and enjoying more or less the life and movement of the city, and delighting now and then to go to the theater and feed his imagination on the world of the unreal.

And so ran the world for nearly two years. One evening Homer sat in a chair in front of a cheap hotel watching the people come and go and pass upon the street. He was tired and a little lonesome. His senses seemed more keen and alert than usual. He seemed to see things clearer. The masks seemed to drop off and the haze clear up. He noted, curiously, how they talked and joked about him and how hollow and metallic was their laughter. He noted how artificial the women appeared and most of it all struck him how generally insincere the whole atmosphere was. Nowhere did he see a genuine honest hand-clasp, or hear a hearty word of fellowship. The snatches of conversation he caught all reflected a spirit of cynicism.

In the midst of his reflections the vision of his sturdy father and womanly mother passed before his vision—then followed a long train of figures of the boys and girls back in the country. For a moment he seemed to smell the sweet country air and catch the scent of new mown hay and the muddy, clattering street faded into a vista of green clad hills and vale.

Coming to with a jolt his nostrils revolted at the clouds of black tobacco smoke and his ears at the rattling vehicles on the stone pavements and the roar of the elevated cars, while his eyes ached at the panorama of tiresome brick and stone. The people about him appeared like ghastly automatons beside the flesh and blood people of his vision and the utter and hopeless hollowness of their life—of his life—came upon him like a burden.

A shopgirl went by, pale, thin and perennially tired, and presently a woman, gaudy with paint and finery—both unnatural, warped and shriveled. To his mind's eye came the picture of Bessie's sweet, rosy face, with the healthful play of blood in her veins and a soft light in her honest eyes, which smote him to the heart.

A sudden resolve came to Homer—as sudden as the impulse which had sent him to the city. He would go back to the country and live in God's fresh air and bright sunshine. He would live as men were born to live. He would be a tiller of the soil. He would go to Bessie and——

The next day he gave notice to his employers and ten days later landed at the little depot at Kaneville. You may be sure that the fatted calf was duly killed at the Dillman farm. The next day Homer saw Bessie and—well, there was a new bright light in the eyes of both when they parted.

ROBERT GRALE, HERMIT.

By GEORGE TREBOR.

There stood a rude and dingy hut leaning against the eaves of a knoll, and built of sticks and boards thrown up by the tide. A flaring light burned within and gleamed through the crevices and the jagged hole that served the purpose of a window. A man disheveled, gray and decrepit, came out and carefully drew to the rickety door after him. He paused a while in contemplation of the night and listened to the mournful breathing of the surf. Then he climbed to the topmost point of the knoll and gazed long over the stretch of water to the distant harbor where shone the myriad lights of the city, and in musing said:

"Ye're there, somewhere—I know yer must be—drinkin' and revelin' and spending yer bit of money in a fool's paradise; while the neglected wife and wee one seek asylum of yer decrepit father."

Then he clinched his bony hands and muttered, while the night breeze played about his tattered raiment. He looked away along the ribbon of winding white beach and described an atom moving at the water's edge, growing larger as it advanced; and he watched it until, taking the shape of a man, it bore around the foot of the knoll and disappeared beneath the overhanging crags. The watcher descended by the path he had come; passing the hut, he waited in the shadow until the man again appeared, then stepped out and blocked his way.

"What do you want here?" His tone was harsh and stern.

The other hesitated.

"What have ye done with the wife and wee one?" he continued, harsh and stern as before.

"She left my bed and board and took the youngster with her."

"Because you neglected and ill-treated her, and because you will not work. She came to me yesterday in her trouble, not knowing otherwhere."

"It's a lie—I can get no work to do!" and the younger man tried to pass.

"The lie's your own," rejoined the elder, ever hard and stern. "Not so fast!" and he gripped the other by the arm. "She wants not you, she's ill, and wants rest and quiet, and she shall not be disturbed."

"I will see her—see what she means," and he thrust the elder man roughly aside. "You cannot harbor a man's wife. There's a law. Besides, you quarreled with your own wife—don't forget that," and again he made to pass.

Stung by the taunt, the elder man struck out a blow, and yet again. Then they grappled and struggled fiercely in the moan of the surf beneath the stars, until at last by a mighty effort the elder man flung off the younger and stood alone.

"I'm yet your master!" he cried, breathing sharp and heavily. "Never yet had son the right to judge his father, far less taunt him with what he know's naught of. You speak of a law 'gainst harboring your wife. I know another law, and 'bide by it. If you cannot do for them I can, decrepit as I am—and will. Go away and come not nigh me, else perhaps no law may save you!" And he waited.

Then rose the groveler to his feet and turned to go.

"Stop." The elder man's tone grew calmer. "Here, ye may see them, but do not waken them," and he turned and led the way into the hut and softly drew aside a rudely hung curtain where the mother and the child lay sweetly sleeping. Then they turned, passed out, and the younger man hung his head while the other spoke.

"Go away and make yourself right with God, and search, and when the chance comes, though small it be, take it and abide by it uncomplainingly. The chance will grow, and God's bounty comes to those who first make themselves worthy. Let me know where you go and what you do, and when the time comes I'll tell her, and we'll 'bide by her decision." The younger man then turned and the other watched him walk away, and his sternness softened.

"Edward!" The tones had broken, and again, "Edward Grale!" The other turned and came.

"Let's not part in anger, lad, we know not what may come," and he held out his hand. Their hands met and lingered a silent moment, then Edward Grale was gone.

Then in the days that followed the old man strove with new energy to fill the extra mouths. He fished and dug clams and peddled them. He gathered rags and old metals from the dumps and sold them, and did any odd jobs he could, and heeded not the jibes of low-born wits.

The pure salt air revived the woman; she gained strength and courage, and went about trying to do little things in her housewifely way for the old man's comfort, while the child gathered flowers on the knoll and romped and splashed in the surf and laughed and grew; and the old man laughed, too, in his somber way.

The summer waned and there came a day when the old man went not away to work. He lingered about the hut, or climbed the knoll again and again, and gazed away along the winding beach; then silently retraced his steps and sat within the hut, while the wife and little one hung about the knoll; and often she, too, would pause and look along the stretch of sand.

Anon the young man came, and she turned away her face and called the child, who answered laughing, and returned with spoils gleaned from the heather. Then they laughed, and the woman told him of the many pranks and witty sayings of the child, while she studied the lights and shades that fled across his face. By-and-bye the child tugged the mother's hand:

"Tum! tell dampa papa tum," and urged again, until at last they turned and descended to the hut.

They found him laid upon the rude affair that had served him years for bed and couch, with his fingers clasped upon his breast and saintly look upon his face; and "dampa" would not waken when the wee one called. Sore pressed and weeping, they drew the child away. Physicians came and looked, and said they knew not why death came not months before.

Then a fair, gray woman, fairer than many who were younger, came and looked, and gazed far off, and wept. So passed Robert Grale, the hermit.

DIAMOND DYES

Enable Mothers to Dress their Children at Small Cost.

Diamond Dyes give new life to faded and dingy dresses, skirts, suits, jackets, stockings, ribbons, scarfs, etc.

Try Them. All Dealers.

CRIED 6,000 TIMES OVER SAME SORROW

Actress Davies Davies Can Scarcely Bear Up Under Strain.

Imagine crying over the same sorrows 6,000 times! Fancy living for nearly three hours each night the story of a woman suffering terrible mental anguish; and fancy keeping this up year in and year out, says a Milwaukee exchange.

Such has been the experience of Miss Davies going through the tearful part of Anna Moore in "Way Down East." Night after night, Anna rushes to her dressing-rooming wiping the tears from her cheeks. Real tears, mind you, and all for a make-believe heroine of which she is heartily tired. Miss Davies and "Way Down East" are at the opera house this week.

"How under the sun do you live through it?" Miss Davies was asked as she started to change her gown, first brushing from her hair a storm of white paper snowflakes and a quart of salt.

"I don't live through it," responded Miss Davies with feeling that wailed up from her boots. "It's half killing me. I think sometimes I shall go mad. There is not a cheerful word in the part, scarcely a smile. I am a troubled, weeping, injured lady all through every single act. If I could just say one little joke or even make an attempt at a laugh it would not be so bad."

"And yet, feeling this way, you are able to shed tears over Anna's griefs? I would think that her hard luck would not appeal to you any more."

"Sometimes it doesn't. Do you see that book on the table. It's Olive Schreiner's story of 'An African Farm.' That's sad enough for you. Before the play begins I read from that and get all worried and nerve shaken. I have to do something to keep my doleful spirits up big and strong. But, heaven knows, I'm doleful enough. It's six years now, with about eleven months' work to the year, that I have been Anna. During the little month of rest, I am a foolish, hysterical woman, crying over nothing and making herself generally unattractive to everybody who is unfortunate enough to be near me. I have no peace in my life, and all the earth is one deep gray shadow. Can you imagine it? Night after night, not to mention all the matinees, do I trail through the bitter experience of an unhappy woman. I wonder occasionally if I can smile; that the muscles that make smiles do not get inactive and my face become one everlasting cast of woe.

"I will tell you that there have been times when I have felt it was utterly impossible to play that part again, that the nervous tension would annihilate me, that I would be absolutely helpless. And all the time I am fearing that I may lose my grip. What I mean by that is that I may overdo, and my emotional work would become cheap and blubbering. I would be most miserable if such a thing should ever come to pass. It may be that because I really sob through every act of this play that my spirits when off the stage as well as on it are so affected.

"Coquelin, the French actor, I know, says that it is a mistake to weep; that one should not really feel the emotions, but should be able to portray them as the audience thinks he feels. But when I see Mme. Bernhardt cry, I think I cannot find a better instructor. She is the most wonderful woman, so talented, so charming, so graceful, such magnetism. The last time I saw her I walked away from the theater in a tumult of grief. I could not speak. I met a woman who had also been at the play. She stopped and smiled, and said, 'Did you se Bernhardt? Did you enjoy the play?' I nodded my head and went on to my hotel, where I threw myself on the bed and cried for an hour. To me she was the character itself. I could not imagine that she was acting. I felt the troubles that were here in the play, and it was all as real as if I had witnessed an actual tragedy.

"Duse? Yes, she is wonderful, but not so wonderful as Bernhardt. There will never be another woman like her. They are not born into the world very often."

Miss Davies is giving the sweetest years of her life to play the doleful role of a wronged and unhappy woman. The work takes her away from her husband, to whom she is much devoted, and during the brief bit of vacation she has in the summer she has not the time to recover from her emotional blues.

RAISED ON

LACTATED FOOD

The Healthiest, Plumpest and Happiest Babies are Fed Daily on LACTATED FOOD.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Does the Peril of Gravel and Stone Threaten You?

IF SO, USE

DR PETTINGILL'S

Kidney-Wort Tablets

WITHOUT DELAY.

When kidney disease is manifested by brick dust sediment, time is precious; action cannot be deferred a day. The peril of gravel and stone threatens the victim with intense sufferings and agonies.

When brick dust deposit is noted, Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets should be used at once. They will effect a rapid and certain cure, and stop the formation of gravel and stone. Kidney-Wort Tablets are free from alcohol, that terrible destroyer of the kidneys; they go to the root of trouble and infuse new life into the weakened and sick organs. Price 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for $2 50. Guaranteed by all Druggists.

A Timely Interruption.

The Joplin (Mo.) News-Herald tells the following story, which, it says, was brought to town by a traveling man: A preacher, at the conclusion of one of his sermons, said:

"Let all in the house who are paying their debts stand up."

Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, rose to their feet. The preacher seated them and said:

"Now, every man not paying his debts stand up."

The exception noted, a careworn, hungry-looking individual, clothed in last summer's suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position.

"How is it, my friend," asked the minister, "that you are the only man not to meet his obligation?"

"I run a newspaper," he meekly answered, "and the brethren here who just stood up are my subscribers, and——"

"Let us pray!" exclaimed the minister.

INTERESTING STUDY OF "MOUTH BACTERIA"

The Need of Keeping Teeth, Tongue and Gums Clean.

What appears to be a valuable contribution to prophylactic science has been made in brief but comprehensive form by Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins, of this city, in a paper read some little time ago before the New York Institute of Stomatology, but now reproduced in covenient pamphlet form. It is a study of "mouth bacteria," and is a subject likely to have intelligent treatment from a man of Dr. Hopkins' training, inasmuch as he is not only a dentist but a doctor of medicine as well. He says: "It has long been known that nearly every common form of bacteria, both of the pathogenic and non-pathogenic variety, finds its way into the human mouth." We have the highest New Testament authority for the statement that "not that which goeth into the mouth of a man defileth the man, but that which cometh out of the mouth: this defileth a man."

The Great Teacher, however, was not delivering a pathological lecture when he uttered those words, and if all varieties of bacteria find a lodgment in the mouth at one time or another, it is important to know how to deal with them. The paper is in a way technical, and intended for those familiar with technical terms, but is at least comprehensible in its conclusions by all who possess a normal amount of common sense. To designate the three pathogenic or disease-producing mouth forms or organisms which the doctor has particularly investigated, would, perhaps, convey no meaning to the average reader, but the most interesting of them seems to be the micrococcus lanceolatus, discovered in 1880 by Sternberg, who found it in the oral cavity of about 20 per cent of the healthy mouths examined. It goes by other names, also, but it means the same thing under all of them.

This is said by the writer of this paper to be the easiest of all pathogenic mouth forms to get rid of. "Absolute cleanliness of the mouth, including tongue and teeth, with the frequent use of an antiseptic mouth wash, would, in a majority of instances, cause the entire disappearance of this bacterium in from three to fourteen days." But what does it do, and what are its dangers? It is held to be the excitant of croupous pneumonia, and the infection in a majority of cases is said to be derived from the mouth. If so, "it can be asserted with a degree of positiveness fully borne out by experiments and by clinical experience, that this disease might be almost eliminated from human ills were it possible to keep the mouth in a clean, healthy condition." This is not deemed to be practically possible, largely owing to the fact that people will not be persuaded to take the time and the trouble necessary to attain that end. Still, it carries a valuable suggestion for the medical practitioner.

Croupous pneumonia is quite likely to follow other weakening diseases, not because one disease runs into another, but because the lessened power of resistance succumbs to other attacks more easily. "Many physicians now recognize in a degree the importance of cleansing the mouth, and the educated nurse, if she be a careful woman, will brush regularly her patient's teeth, because she has found that this simple act adds greatly to his comfort. Yet it is true that comparatively few physicians or nurses have learned to look upon cleanliness of the mouth as an important factor in preventing complicating diseases." Proper care of the mouth is much more common now than it used to be, and for that we have to thank improved standards of refinement and also the dentists. We are glad to see dentistry and medical science now working hand in hand for still better results. Fortunately, we do not have to wait for the doctor to command us or prescribe for us in this matter. The means of prevention of many diseases here outlined are so simple that it is only the careless or reckless man who will not avail himself of them.—Boston Transcript.

A LOVER'S SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY

Papa Loeffler Outwitted.

Mr. Loeffler was a widower and a financier. He had a great deal of money and an only daughter by the name of Emmy. He guarded carefully his money, and when his daughter reached a marriageable age he guarded her also. For even though the suitors who soon presented themselves naturally desired nothing but the hand of his daughter, Mr. Loeffler was of the opinion that his money was the principal attraction, and one cannot blame him for this peculiarity, in view of the well-known custom of the marriageable gentlemen of his generation. But as every suitor—to use Mr. Loeffler's expression—puts his best foot forward, it is naturally difficult to discover the actual intentions and character of the gentleman. This problem caused Mr. Loeffler many a sleepless night, until he had a bright inspiration, the exact nature of which even his intimate friends could not ascertain. He only mysteriously hinted that even the obvious is easily overlooked, and that his method was infallible.

Even the suitors only knew that they had been dumbfounded when Mr. Loeffler, upon their making a proposal in due form, courteously requested them to put it in writing, as he preferred to have everything on paper. Though inwardly they called the old gentleman crazy, they said to themselves that the money was well worth a few lines; and, besides, it was not the old gentleman, but the daughter, they would have to marry. Thus it happened that Mr. Loeffler always received the desired letters.

Whenever one of these missives arrived his behavior was full of mystery. He locked himself in his room, fetched out of the safe a weighty volume, reading alternately the book and the letter. Sometimes he struck his forehead with his hand or laughed, making gestures as if throwing something away, while now and then such remarks escaped him as: "You would be the very man!" "Pretty boy!" "Mr. Sly-fox!" and so forth.

When at last he had closed the book and carefully shut it in the safe he would rub his hands contentedly and say to himself: "It would be well if all fathers or marriageable daughters were as wise as I." The upshot of the whole matter was a refusal, with thanks.

Emmy, whose opinion was never consulted, so far had always approved her father's action, for she had felt no particular interest in any of the suitors; and when her father told her that his astuteness had again protected her against a fortune-hunter she only laughed. She had long ago made her choice without her shrewd father's knowledge; but as a secret love has its peculiar charm when two people really care for each other, neither she nor her lover were in any hurry to inform the old man. She also dreaded a little her father's well-known whim to want everything on paper and then to act as mysteriously with the letters, as she—through the key-hole—had seen him do. Her fiance, to whom she had told it all, laughed and said that he knew what to do.

When Max—this was her lover's name—had taken his father's business, he wrote a letter of proposal to Mr. Loeffler without waiting to be asked to "put it in writing." Emmy trembled when she saw the missive in her father's hand.

Greatly excited, the old man shut himself up in his room, opened the safe hastily, took out the wonderful book, and turned the leaves over and over, as if seeking something, muttering to himself the while. At last he flung the book against the wall with a crash, and Emmy, who was spying through the keyhole, became distressed. "My God!" she moaned, "Our love is done for! Father has gone mad!"

The latter, however, was pacing up and down his froom, gesticulating, half laughing and half cursing. Hearing Emmy's moans, the maid came running, and soon fetched the neighbor's wife, who went for the landlord. They were all standing by the door, at a loss what to do, but convinced that the old man had gone crazy.

At last Mr. Loeffler became more quiet and those outside heard him say, "Ha, ha! if only all fathers were as astute as I." Then he opened the door and there was a scream from the women. "Thunder and lightning!" he shouted, seeing the listeners, "are you crazy? What is the matter?"

Terrified, they all tried to hide. "That is the way lunatics do!" the landlord exclaimed. Mr. Loeff—Loeffler"—he stammered, but got no further.

To turn 'round, tear open the door and rush out, followed by the women, was the work of a moment. Emmy also tried to escape, but her father caught her by the arm and said in a tone of irritation. "For heaven's sake, child, say what the matter is!"

Sobbing and trembling, Emmy then told him by degrees what had happened. The old man laughed immoderately, and when he had comforted his daughter and told her that she was to be married, and to the consummate rascal Max, she also laughed joyfully.

That same afternoon the happy lover appeared in person. Before he was allowed to see his fiancee, however, he had a long conference with Papa Loeffler. Though Emma often asked her lover what had taken place during the interview she could find out nothing whatever about it during the engagement period. "I have promised silence," Max always replied to her curious questions, no matter how many caresses accompanied them. But when the young couple were on their wedding trip, and Emmy pouted because her husband still refused to enlighten her on this point, although a husband should have no secrets from his wife, she found out in a confidential hour how the old man had managed.

Without knowing how things stood between Max and Emmy, Papa Loeffler had one day come into the book store owned by Max's father, and explained that he had read that one could judge of a person's character from his handwriting, and that this was just now of great importance to him, wherefore he wished to buy a book giving an exact key to the interpretation of different writings. Max, who happened to be in the store, heard the conversation which ensued, and saw Papa Loeffler finally buy a book on chirography. When Emmy told him of her observations he knew what the old man was about, and in order to play a trick on him Max wrote his letter of proposal on the typewriter.

According to the official returns there were 275 sugar mills in operation in European Russia last year. The beet crop of the country amounted to nearly 9,000,000 tons, while the area under cultivation was 1,310,000 acres.

Wood's Phosphodine,

Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium* or *Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada,

Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt

GEORGE MEREDITH'S PLACE IN LITERATURE OF BRITAIN

A Master of Epigram—His Life Work the Exploitation of Social Phases and Foibles—The Egoist and Dogmatist His Favorite Objects of Ridicule.

On the back page of Chambers's Journal for July 7, 1849, is a poem written by a young man of 21, who half a century later was to dominate the world of English letters. The verses were published about six months after the event they commemorate—the battle of Chillianwallah, in the Punjab, where a British army defeated an overwhelming number of Sikhs, but not without terrible loss to themselves.

"Chillianwallah, Chillianwallah!
Where our brothers fought and bled!
Oh, thy name is national music,
And a dirge above the dead.
Though we have not been defeated,
Though we can't be overcome,
Still, where'er thou art repeated,
I would fain that grief were dumb."

* * * * * *

Boyish lines these, at best, which the poet did not consider worth reprinting in his later volumes. There is nothing in them to foretell the grip upon the time-spirit the man of four-and-thirty had gained when he penned "Modern Love," his longest and most characteristic poem. Here, in fifty sixteen-lined sonnets, there are depicted the subtleties of such an emotional situation as Meredith and Browning, his brother in art, loved to portray—an ill-mated husband and wife,

"two rapid falcons in a snare,
Condemned to do the flitting of the bat,"

each is consoled by another, but finds no real comfort, though they agree to hoodwink the world. There is the grimmest sort of pathos in this:

"Love ere he bleeds, an eagle in high skies,
Has earth beneath his wings; from reddened eve
He views the rosy dawn. In vain they weave
The fatal web below while far he flies.
But when the arrow strikes him, there's a change.
He moves but in the track of his spent pain,
Whose red drops are the links of a harsh chain,
Binding him to the ground with narrow range.
A subtle serpent then has Love become.
I had the eagle in my bosom erst:
Henceforward with the serpent I am cursed.
I can interpret where the mouth is dumb,
Speak, and I see the side-lie of a truth.
Perchance my heart may pardon you this deed:
But be no coward—you that made Love bleed,
You must bear all the venom of his tooth.

* * * * * *

At dinner she is hostess, I am host.
Went the feast ever cheerfuller? she keeps
The topic over intellectual deeps
In buoyancy afloat. They see no ghost.
With sparkling surface-eyes we ply the ball;
It is in truth a most contagious game;
'Hiding the Skeleton' shall be its name.
Such play as this the devils might appal.
But here's the greater wonder; in that we,
Enamoured of our acting and our wits,
Admire each other like two hypocrites.
Warm-lighted glances, Love's Ephemerae
Shoot gayly o'er the dishes and the wine.
We waken envy of our happy lot.
Fast, sweet and golden showers our marriage knot.
Dear guests, you have seen Love's corpse-light shine."

RESEMBLANCES TO BROWNING.

The resemblance to Browning is marked throughout these four or five small volumes of Meredith's verse. He has the same royal disregard for syntax, the same condensed expression, the same trick of suggesting everything, telling nothing, the same determination that he who runs shall not read, and, withal, the same steadfast doctrine, "God's in his heaven, all's right with the world."

Both poets concern themselves supremely with the primal emotions of the human soul, and both approach Nature as lovers who know her every mood. Browning's "wise thrush" is no more living bird than Meredith's "Lark Ascending":

"He rises and begins to round,
He drops the silver chain of sound,
Of many links without a break,
In chirrup, whistle, slur and shake,
All involved and spreading wide,
Like water-dimples down a tide
Where ripple ripple overcurls
And eddy into eddy whirls."

Nor has the greater poet dwelt more feelingly with rural life than Meredith in "Jerry, the Juggler," the "Beggar's Soliloquy," or "The Old Chartist." The two topics wherein he shines are indicated by the titles, "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life; Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth," and "A Reading of Earth." He sums up his nature creed in the lines:

"I say but that this love of earth reveals
A soul beside our own, to quicken, swell,
Irradiate, and through ruinous floods uplift."

Meredith is wittier than Browning, but less humorous, and therefore less loved. Brilliancy may be admired, but warm human kindness is more universally sought. Browning put all his criticism of life, his sustaining philosophy, his sympathetic delineation of character into verse, while Meredith chose prose fiction for his main medium, though he continued to paint poetical pictures with the brush of an impressionist:

"Out of the long black shadows of the solitary trees of the park, and through low yellow moonlight, they passed suddenly into the muffled ways of the wood." Mark the description of Wilming Weir:

"A half-circle of high banked greensward, studded with old park trees, hung round the roar of the water; distant enough from the white-twisted fall to be mirrored on a smooth-heaved surface, while its out-pushing brushwood below drooped under burdens of drowned reed-flags that caught the foam."

Meredith's style is at once the snare and the despair of a host of imitators, while it has provided the critics with copious material. It is undoubtedly true that in his resolve to avoid hackneyed expression Meredith became a phrase hunter, but he did not hunt in vain. The extent of his vocabulary is unequaled among moderns and yet he is a great coiner of words. From what fellow-comedian of old time he got such an one as "thrasyleonaping," by which he means a boastful, lion-aping, parasitic coxcomb? From his first prose attempt, "The Shaving of Shagpat," an extravaganza of the Arabian Nights order, he fairly runs riot in imaginative language as in thought; yet he wields as well the austerer weapon of the satirist:

"An epigram is like a bee—a thing
Of little size, with honey and a sting."

Meredith's terse, short sentences are small, keen blades that penetrate the armor of an opponent, whether class or individual, where a larger sword could find no entrance.

Ridicule is an invincible denunciator, and a witty epigram will do more for the support of a cause than sieges of sermons. So inveterate an analyst and analogist as George Meredith would be a tedious comrade for an idle hour were he not so epigrammatic. He exhibits the style at its best, sometimes in portraiture; Sir Twickenham Prime, "a statistical member of Parliament, a well-preserved half-century in age, a gentleman in bearing, passably gray-headed, his whiskers brushed out neatly, as if he knew them individually, and had the exact amount of them collectively at his finger ends" Mr. Lawrence Finchley is memorable as "a lady with the head of a comely boy, the manner softened in delicate feminine, of a capital comrade."

MASTER OF EPIGRAM.

Taking his work as a whole, Meredith steers admirably clear of the chief fault of the epigrammist — the tendency to present a half as a whole has often the undue importance of truth. The detonation of an epigram clinching an argument or closing a subject, whereupon much more might properly be said, or as Meredith himself puts it, many a man "is completely cornered by generalizing." Epigrams truly are the sort of edged tools wherewith children and fools should not meddle, but what an appearance of wit they convey! A complete diner-out might be constructed from the sayings of George Monteith which could be freely used in general company. Few would observe the quotation marks, for he is not popular, this novelist. No man ever is who takes to satire as his daily bread. Meredith finds his principal butts in the upper middle class of England, those who are "flying about with a desperate grip on the extreme skirts of the aristocracy." With him "the spending, never-harvesting world" of English society is but another word for "the savage passions clothed in silk," or "that great couchant dragon of the devouring jaws and the withering breath known as our London world."

The area he patrols is limited, and even in it he has not been exhaustive in his enlightening, though he has turned the dark lantern upon various phases and foibles with telling effect. He is distinctly a specialist, and his own particular subjects he illustrates again and again from different points of view. There is egoism for instance. One fancies that in "The Egoist" he has classified every variety of the species, but there are "Beauchamp's Career" and "Richard Feverel," both satires on egoism—the one of the man who thinks he can reform the race by personal effort, the other of the man who thinks he can bring up his son on a system. In "One of Our Conquerors" he is at it again, the title itself suggesting the satirical bent of the whole. Therein he likewise proclaims his views on the woman question—another of his pet themes, aired also in "Diana" and "Lord Ormont and His Aminta." The new woman hails him as her champion when he says things like these: "At the same time, no true lover of woman advises her—imploring is horrible treason—to slip the symbolic circle of the law from her finger, and have in an instant the world for her enemy. She must consent to be annihilated, and must have no feelings, particularly no mind. The mind is the danger for her. If she has a mind alive, she will certainly push for the position to exercise it, and run the risk of a classing with nature's created mates for reptile men." "She loved God. She saw the difference between man's decrees for their convenience and God's laws." Again, frequently, women are delineated through men's grotesque misunderstanding of them.

"The dread, high-sitting Lady Charlotte was, in his lofty opinion, a woman, and would, therefore, listen to nonsense, if it happened to strike a particular set of bells hanging in her cranium."

Such is the fate also of the dogmatist: "Wouldst thou, a man, armorously inclined, attract to thee superior woman, be positive, Be stupidly positive rather than dubious at all. Face fearful questions with a vigor of brass, Array thyself in dogmas."

Then the dilettante gets a breeze: "Music was now the art in the ascendant at Brookfield. The ladies (for it is as well to know at once that they were not of that poor order of women who yield their admiration to a thing for its abstract value only) the ladies were scaling society by the help of the arts."

Meredith satirizes the army, or rather the British idea that the profession of arms is the most noble and ennobling one. In Lord Ormont he demonstrates that Weyburn is doing better for the race, and, therefore, for himself, in being a schoolmaster rather than a soldier; and by Evan Harrington he proves that a tailor can be more of a gentleman than the dandy who does not pay his bills.

FOE TO FALSE PRIDE.

Continually unmasking false pride, false sentiment, false creeds, Matthew Arnold himself is not a greater foe to the Philistine, but George Meredith is too wise to brand with that name every one who differs with him. He spreads more widely the blame which Arnold places upon the British Philistine alone—or on the American—saying: "Ideas, new-born and naked, original ideas, are acceptable at no time to the humanity they visit to help to uplift it from the state of the beast."

At times Meredith turns his caustic pen against his more popular fellows, the other novelists of the day, those arch-promoters of spurious sentiment, challenging them in such passages as "A violent seizure of her waist and enough of kisses to make up the sum properly known as a 'shower,' stopped her performance."

He makes as wide departure from their methods in thought as in style. The romantic hero is thrown over for the elderly man of sense by Diana, Victoria, the Nesta Victoria, and each character is made true to itself, irrespective of its prospect for popularity.

Sandra Belloni is a huge satire on the riders of Hippogriff, "otherwise "sur-excited Sentiment." Wilfrid Pole's sisters, "a fat, perfectly natural growth of a fat soil," are thus described: "They were sentimentalists. That is to say, they supposed that they enjoyed exclusive possession of the nice feelings, and exclusively comprehended the fine shades."

"Sentimental people fiddle harmonies on the strings of sensualism, to the delight of a world gaping for marvels of musical execution rather than for music." Such are placed in opposition to Emilia, the representation of real passion, or "noble strength on fire," and Merthyr Powys and his half-sister, "A sentimental pair, likewise, if you please; but these were sentimentalists who served an active deity, and not that arbitrary projection of a subtle selfishness which rules the fairer portion of our fat England."

A vivisector, though scientifically approved, is not universally beloved, nor can the author of "The Egoist" escape the penalty of those who dare to show us "oorsel's as ithers see us," but in his courage, his thorough-going contempt for shams, his determination to avoid platitudes, in thought as in language, he is as great a preacher as Carlyle and a saner mind, take him all in all. It is easier to pick flaws in one who stands alone, in proud pre-eminence than in one who is rubbing shoulders with a host of his peers; but at the close of a long life George Meredith can say, if ever man could, that he has accomplished what he set out to do—"to write with a sense of responsibility, to aim at presentation of character rather than at story telling, to regard an accurate psychology as morally obligatory, to satirize folly and to present exemplars of intelligent culture to appeal for approval to the intellect."

Society, collectively, is lashed as unsparingly as it foolish individuals. Where else do we perceive so clearly that "implied convention existing among the exquisitely fine-bred silken-slender on the summit of our mundane sphere, which demands of all that they respect one another's affectations?"—New York Evening Post.

Pigeons for Profit.

And there certainly may be some profit made out of pigeons by the average ordinary inquirer in the way of selling the young stocks for breeders and in selling the squabs. Homers, no doubt, will yield the largest margin of profit in the above way. And yet even with Homers it is safest to determine in advance that the satisfaction to be had out of pigeons is mostly pleasure and not profit.

Anyone with no love for the birds and work should most emphatically leave hands off the pigeon fancy.

There is a third method in which profit is made on pigeons. The men employing it deserve little of any one's respect. I refer to those parties who gather large collections of birds to make the circuit of the fairs with. Their object is prize money, and all sorts of methods are theirs to get all of this they can. Most fair associations do not seem to be alive to the methods of these men, and the result is they flourish on the annual large sums they take away from the fairs. The birds they show are usually a lot of half sick, half dead stock, well loaded with disease, lice and filth, and the varieties these men will coin is marvelous.

How to make pigeons at least pay their own way is the next most frequent inquiry. This can be done by starting right. Leaving just common pigeons alone and buying one or several pairs of birds of the variety most fancied from some breeder of said variety.

Do not save a few dollars in making a start, be careful rather in choosing the breeder you buy your stock birds from. If you are satisfied the man is all right, pay him his price and buy the very best you can afford.

If you are sending to an honest breeder the chances are you will do best and save much time and useless correspondence if you will first ascertain the breeder's range of prices, and then send him that price you can best afford and ask him to send the best value he can for the money.

Nothing more tires an old breeder than to have an order from a beginner describing minutely what he does want and what he does not want in the birds, and then perhaps at the price only of very ordinary birds. It is always best to buy only a few as against many. To attend to and study these few. To be a regular "pigeon crank." Only to such does success come. To some the knowledge that they have good birds and have bred them is all sufficient, but most of us will want to show our pets in competition. And it is the best way. It may likely convince us that our birds are not what we thought they were, but then there is hopes of our trying at breeding better ones. A show record and advertising are the only things that will sell birds in any numbers or at anything like right prices.

Most pigeon men neglect the advertising end of their business. It is safe to say that if the pigeon men would spend $100 for every dollar they are now spending that the sales of fancy pigeons would increase to an extent greatly beyond said ratio.

Comparisons are usually unwelcome, but I would like to call attention to the reckless (?) way poultrymen are advertising as compared to pigeon men. Let a chicken man win a string of prizes at New York or any big show and he straightway spends a lot of money to let the world know about it—and, reaps the benefit.—American Racing Pigeon.

TO PREVENT IS BETTER THAN TO REPENT.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to, often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective, and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

It is said that when Mr. Gladstone read a book by Mr. Carnegie he remarked that he admired the courage of a man who, without knowledge how to write, wrote on a subject of which he knew nothing.

YOU CANNOT be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Not more than 2,500 persons in Paris have a capital of as much as $200,000, and nearly one-third of those are foreigners.

The Gate to Health

is a hale heart, and the better the blood pump the more vigorous the vitality.

Some know they have weak hearts; others only know that they're ill and don't suspect the heart.

But cure the heart cures every part. No heart is too sound; ninety-nine out of a hundred are disordered or diseased.

Doctors do not get to the heart of the subject; to be effective that is what medicine must do.

Dr. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

enthrones health where disease reigned, in the great center of the system, the heart. Then good blood pumps in full measure, sends new life quivering through every organ and tissue of the body. It means new courage, new cheer, a new lease of life.

Dr. AGNEW'S PILLS

scavengers of the digestive system and healers of the disordered apparatus. Purely vegetable and mild, forty doses for ten cents. One-fifth the price of the next best competing pill. 13

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

PUBLIC KISSING ON THE DECLINE

Lady Who Snubbed the Late Queen Victoria.

Romance Surrounding the Earldom of Seafield—Letter of the Marquese de Fontenoy.

Lady Isabelle Isses Ker, who is coming over to this country a fortnight hence, in order to attend the wedding of her brother, the Duke of Roxburghe, at which she is to figure as one of Miss May Goelet's bridesmaids, is on record as having administered a snub to the late Queen Victoria. True, she was a 3-year-old child at the time. Her mother, the Duchess of Roxburghe, was one of the ladies of the bed chamber and a particular friend of the Queen, and the latter, hearing from the duchess all about her little girl, asked her to bring her to see her at Windsor. The child was brought in due course, and the Queen, in greeting her, addressed her as "dear little Isabelle," but was immediately corrected by the child with "Lady Isabelle," with a strong stress laid on the word "lady." The Queen was immensely amused, and throughout the interview made a point of addressing her as "Lady Isabelle."

The two did not meet again until some fifteen years later Lady Isabelle was presented at court on making her debut in the world. As she curtsied low to kiss the hand of the Queen, the latter, bending forward to give her that kiss to which she was entitled as a peer's daughter, murmured with one of those winning smiles that used sometimes to lighten up her otherwise austere and even severe face, "Lady Isabelle, is it not?" laying a particular stress on the word "lady," in accordance with the lesson which she had received from the young girl fifteen years earlier.

Incidentally I may mention here that the kissing of peeresses and of peers' daughters by the sovieign on presentation has been abolished under the new reign, which enables, of course, the ceremony of presentation to be got through with a great deal more rapidly, and which has also relieved the viceroy of Ireland of the necessity of kissing every woman, young, middle aged and old, that was presented to him at the drawing-rooms held at Dublin Castle.

The Countess of Seafield, whose death has just taken place, is the widow of the ninth earl, and her demise will in nowise affect the fortunes of the young New Zealand born earl, who is the eleventh peer of his line, and who has no rood of land and not a vestige of the immense Seafield property in his possession, the Seafield estates, yielding an income of half a million of dollars, being still owned by the widow of the seventh earl, greatly to the disgust of the members of the clan of Grant, residing on her lands, who resent being ruled over by a woman who has not a drop of Grant blood in her veins.

There are few peerages that have furnished a greater amount of romance than the earldom of Seafield. It may be said to have begun in the days of the fifth earl, who became insane, the estates being administered by his brother Francis, who eventually succeeded him, as sixth earl. On his death a fierce quarrel arose between his eldest son, the seventh earl, and the latter's younger brothers on the subject of money matters, the quarrels being eventually carried into the courts. After the washing of a great deal of family linen in court the contest was settled by means of a compromise. But it left the seventh earl so infuriated with his brothers that with the co-operation of his son he managed to secure the disentailment of the property.

In due course his only son, Ian Charles, succeeded, as eighth earl, and, after spending a few years in the regiment of Life Guards, died prematurely, leaving his entire property, that is to say, the whole of the Ogilvie and Grant estates, to his mother, Caroline, daughter of the eleventh Lord Blantyre. The earldom of Seafield, along with the minor dignities, which include the viscounty of Reidhaven, the barony of Ogilvie, and the barony of Cullen in Scotland, and the barony of Strathspey in the United Kingdom, passed without a vestige of the property to the young peer's uncle, that is to say, the younger brother of the seventh earl, who therefore succeeded, as ninth earl. He married three times, and it is his third wife, Georgiana, Countess of Seafield, who has just died.

His son by his first marriage served for a time in the royal navy, but was exceedingly wild, and after leaving both the service and England, in consequence of an unpleasant scrape, he drifted out to New Zealand, where he met with all sorts of hard knocks and queer experiences, earning his living by means of odd jobs in the way of fencing and ditching and as a farm laborer, ultimately dying as bailiff of a provincial court a few months after succeeding to the earldom, and leaving a large family by his wife, who, far from being a woman of the humbler classes, as has been alleged in a number of English newspapers which have written about the matter, was a daughter of an army officer of the name of Evans, a scion of that Irish family of which Lord Carvery is the chief.

On hearing of the death of the tenth earl in New Zealand under these circumstances, old Caroline, countess of Seafield, widow of the seventh earl and owner of the Seafield estates, who, though a strong minded, haughty, and imperious woman, is not devoid of heart or of family pride, addressed a letter to the other widow Lady Seafield out in New Zealand, offering to take charge of the latter's eldest son, then a mere boy, and to bring him home and educate him in a manner befitting his position as eleventh earl of Seafield, with the understanding that if he conducted himself well she would make him the heir to the entire Seafield estates. She intimated that she was ready to send out tutors and servants to bring him home from the colonies, and to make an allowance to his mother on the condition that the latter, as well as his brothers and sisters, should break off all relations with him.

The young earl's mother, unlike the "dearest" of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," declined to entertain this offer. She is one of the leaders of the Salvation Army in New Zealand, and came to the conclusion that her son's religious faith might be imperiled if he were to be brought up by so worldly a woman as Caroline, Countess of Seafield. So he was educated in New Zealand, one of the schools there undertaking to forego any demand for remuneration for the sake of having his name and titles on their books.

He was but 22 years of age when he married a young girl, whom he had known from childhood, and who had sat beside him in the day school, the daughter of a New Zealand doctor of the name of Joseph Townsend of Christchurch. Not long after this marriage the doctor, who was an elderly widower, himself made a most sensational marriage, leading to the altar Miss Anne Quayle Moore, the greatest heiress in New Zealand, her father, who has since died, leaving her a fortune of some $20,000,000. Both she and her husband are devoted to the young Earl and Countess of Seafield, and it is likely that she will leave them, at any rate, a portion of her fortune when she dies. She is over 60 years of age and childless.

Young Lord and Lady Seafield visited Europe for the first time about four years ago, and spent some days on the Seafield estates, hailed as chief of the great Grant clan, but visiting his ancestral castle as an ordinary tourist, his grandaunt, the owner of the place, being absent at the time on the continent. He returned to New Zealand without having seen his relative. But before he left England the old countess, who had learned of his presence in England and of his visit to her castle, offered him, through her lawyers, an allowance of $2,000 a year on the condition that he would remain away from the united kingdom, and if he visited Europe restrict himself to the continent. He indignantly rejected this offer, and it is characteristic of the old countess that his attitude in the matter, far from angering the old lady pleased her. Indeed, he was not injured his prospects by refusing her offer, and it is most probable that when she dies it will be found that she made him her heir.

Sunlight Soap—used the Sunlight way—is the modern way.

It saves the hard work of rubbing—no need to work like a Hindoo who almost pounds the clothes to bits to get the dirt out.

It saves the hands—there is no free alkali to eat, blister or shrivel the hands and destroy the clothes.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

saves the clothes—no rubbing—no injury to clothes—no yellow discolorations—no boiling necessary—no toiling.

Follow the directions on each packet and you will understand. It is different from all other soaps.

A trial will demonstrate its value.

BUY THE OCTAGON BAR.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. 201

12 % PER ANNUM ON YOUR MONEY

is what an investment in the Preferred Shares of the

American Petroleum Company

will net you. An established business, safe, sound and conservative, not a scheme to get rich in three months.

Standard Oil Company Purchases Entire Product

One-third of the Shares sold have been purchased by some of

The Most Prominent and Careful Men in Canada.

Dividends paid monthly out of the earnings of the Company. The Company is earning today more than twice the dividend requirements and is selling preferred shares to acquire more property. Do not overlook this—it will cost you nothing to inquire.

Address—J. R. McDOWELL,
FISCAL AGENT,
GUELPH, ONT.

SOME NOTABLE FEATS OF ENGLISH WALKERS

Woman Trudged From Penzance to Hyde Park—300 Miles.

The present interest in long-distance walking, first aroused by the stock exchange's little jaunt to Brighton, is but another instance of history repeating itself. Barely a century ago the feats of Capt. Barclay and others attracted sufficient attention to send the town almost mad with excitement.

Even royalty itself has been numbered among the exponents of pedestrianism, and that much-abused monarch, Charles II., is certainly entitled to respect as a fine specimen of an all-round sportsman. Apart from enjoying, perhaps the unique distinction among English sovereigns of riding his own horses to victory at Newmarket, Charles was also noted for his walking powers, and it has been stated that none could excel him in his favorite walk from Whitehall to Hampton Court.

The earliest long-distance walker whose performances were authenticated appears to have been Foster Powell, a limb of the law with a penchant for walking from London to York and back. His first journey was made in 1773, when he covered the distance of 394 miles in six days, with nearly six hours to spare.

At the close of 1808 Capt. Barclay fairly electrified the whole country by undertaking for a wager of 1,000 guineas to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, a mile in every hour, such a performance being then quite unprecedented. The match was much discussed, a start being made over Newmarket Heath on June 1, 1809, lasting until July 12, or nearly 42 days in all. No performance was ever better authenticated, and so thoroughly did the judges perform their task that the state of the weather was recorded and an elaborate diary written up each day, setting forth the pedestrian's condition.

As nearly every one knows, Capt. Barclay proved successful in his lengthy undertaking. This interesting diary, however, discloses the fact that he not only came within an ace of losing the match, but it was only by exercising the most determined courage that he succeeded in overcoming the painful exhaustion resulting from the loss of regular sleep for such a lengthy period. His weight at starting was substantial, being 13 stone 4 pounds, while at the finish, after taking a bath and nourishment and sleeping almost continuously for seventeen hours, he was able to turn the scale at 11 stone. The pedestrian's bill of fare during this walk was no less gigantic than the task accomplished.

Breakfast at 5 consisted of such trifles as a roast fowl, washed down with a pint of strong ale, and followed by two cups of tea, with bread and butter. After what appears a very lengthy interval, lunch followed at 12, either from beefsteaks or mutton chops, of which latter commodity his chronicler guardedly remarks that the captain ate a considerable quantity. Dinner at 6 consisted either of roast beef or more chops, with which he drank porter and two or three glasses of wine, and to wind up the day as he commenced, supper at 11 consisted of a cold fowl, the pedestrian having, we are told, consumed five or six pounds of animal food during the 24 hours, garnished with such vegetables as were in season.

After 1817 the craze for long distance walking seems almost to have died out, only to appear again a quarter of a century ago, although in the interval two members of the fair sex were credited with equaling Capt. Barclay's great walk, truly remarkable instances of feminine endurance if properly authenticated. In 1851 also a sprightly country dame, wanting barely sixteen years to become a centenarian, suddenly resolved to see something of the world, and, accordingly, Mary Callinack, a Cornish fishwoman, actually succeeded in walking from Penzance to London, a distance of nearly 360 miles, in order to view the wonders of the great exhibition in Hyde Park. Mary created a great sensation there, being noticed by Queen Victoria.—Strand Magazine.

HELP YOUR CHILDREN to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Will dye wool, cotton, silk, jute or mixed goods in one bath. Ask your druggist, Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes, Wortley road, for a sample. ywt

The engagement ring is a left-handed sort of thing.

One of the most prominent oil magnates in Los Angeles is a woman, who is said to control about half of the whole product.

Out of 43 metronomic markings, taken straight through from the beginning of the first volume of Beethoven's Sonatos (the four standard editions as a working basis), 19 are set to a rhythm of 72 and 76 to the minute, a rate exactly that of the average normal healthy adult pulse.

BUSINESS ...DIRECTORY

READY REFERENCE GUIDE OF LONDON—BANKS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION, STORAGE, MOVING.
PORTER & CO. Phone 1,162.

BANKS.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

DRYGOODS.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., King st.

HARDWARE.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

IRON, BRASS, WIRE WORK S.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

INSURANCE.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

LUMBER BOXES.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO. (Limited).

GRAFTON & CO

Dundas Street. Carling Street

CLOTHING THAT DRESSES AS WELL AS CLOTHES...

IN these days fashion is so co-important with quality. They are on a parity here—the **very best quality,** the **very latest fashion.** The convenience of being able to come in for just what you want and getting it—without having to yield in your expectations of either value or effect—is an advantage peculiarly ours. Making for our own selling makes it possible. We provide variety without stint; consequently you have privilege of selection from a stock most as big as any other four. But they are styles that are exclusive; they are garments of a character that is entirely different and distinct from all others. Fit with High Grade isn't chance; it's cock-sure certainty. Satisfaction isn't "maybe," but absolute.

The Suits and Top Coats We're Showing at $10, $12.50, $15 and $20 Are Exceptional Values.

They are the most interesting prices, therefore we make them interesting values. Nothing is curtailed that will add to their excellence. We go beyond the usual grade lines and take in finer fabrics, better trimmings than belong to the $10, $12.50, $15 and $20 grades. We won leadership by excelling—and we're maintaining it by excelling.

GRAFTON & CO.

Manufacturers of High-Grade Clothing.

J. M. HICKEY, Manager.

30,000 WORKERS ARE INTERESTED

Big Strike in Clothing Trade About To Be Inaugurated—Miners May Quit.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Owing to the fact that the leading clothing manufacturers of this city have refused to grant a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 hours per day, which was demanded recently by the United Garment Workers of North America, there may be declared at noon today, in the clothing industry of Rochester, a strike that, directly and indirectly, will affect 30,000 wage earners. Those directy concerned are the clothing cutters. The local union has received a communication from the national headquarters of the United Garment Workers to the effect that manufacturers in other cities have said they could not compete with the manufacturers here, for the reason that Rochester manufacturers were receiving more hours of work for the same outlay of money. For this season the local union was asked to make a demand for reduction of hours to meet the working hours in other cities. This demand has been refused by the local manufacturers.

MINERS RESTIVE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10. — A strike of coal miners in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah will follow failure to adjust differences within a week, according to a statement issued by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers. The miners in those states want an advance in wages, a reduction in hours of labor, semi-monthly pay, the right to employ check weighmen at their own expenses and the abolition of the scrip system of payment for labor done. President Mitchell wired the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, asking if they will receive representatives of the miners to discuss grievances. A reply will be awaited before further action is taken.

MUNYON CURES NEIL O'NEIL.

"I have suffered from Rheumatism for five years, principally in the arms and legs. My feet and ankles were badly swollen, and I was laid up for five or six weeks in the doctor's care. I obtained very little relief and suffered greatly, until I procured a trial vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. This did me an extraordinary amount of good. I am now greatly benefited and can work as I did formerly."—Neil O'Neil, 183 Simcoe street, London, Ont.

NO RHEUMATISM SINCE

That Is What W. J. Dixon Reports After a Treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Barwick, Rainy River, Oct. 5. — Rheumatism, one of the terrors of this new country, cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills. This is the pleasant experience of many settlers. W. J. Dixon is one of them. He speaks as follows:

"During the summer of 1901 I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and Rheumatism set in as one of the after-effects. I had pains in my back and right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I could scarcely dress myself for nearly two months, and for three or four weeks I could not lace my right shoe."

"On my brother's advice I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking three boxes I began to walk and do my work. I was cured and I have had no pain since."

Dodd's Kidney Pills take the uric acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism goes with it.

HONORABLES ARE HAPPY

London Artillery Corps Pleased With Their Reception.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10. — Lord Denbigh sent the following cablegram to King Edward from New York Thursday evening:

"The King, London,—Pleased inform your majesty four days' visit, Boston, most successful. Saturday visited Providence. Great reception. Enormous, enthusiastic crowd in Boston for church parade Sunday. Yesterday saw magnificent march and drill West Point cadets. Commandant sent respectful greetings to your majesty. Great cordiality everywhere towards your majesty and England. Going to Washington tomorrow and President receives us. (Signed) Denbigh."

Lord Denbigh received the following message from King Edward:

"London, Oct. 9.—Earl of Denbigh, commanding Honorable Artillery Company, Washington,—Delighted to hear how enthusiastically you have been received everywhere, and it is very kind of the President to receive you also. (Signed) Edward R. I."

France spends 35 per cent of her resources on military preparations.

Over 41,000,000 pictorial postcards

STATE OF TRADE IS ENCOURAGING

Outlook at Business Centers Is Good—The Wholesalers Get Numerous Orders.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Conditions of trade at Montreal are healthy. All indications point to a good business in mercantile circles for the winter and spring. Orders from the Northwest are large and the year's business with that part of the Dominion will be a record one. Country trade shows increased activity in the sorting demand. Prosperity in the farming industry and the expansion in the dairy business particularly, is contributing largely to present activity in trade.

Toronto—Favorable weather conditions have kept general trade at Toronto quite active this week. The retail business at country trade centers is getting more brisk and this has led to an improved demand for sorting stocks. The firm tone of the markets for staple drygoods and other manufactures is an additional incentive to retailers to make purchases at present and the result has been an increase in the movement in many departments. The outlook for trade for the balance of the year is promising. Payments show some improvement.

Quebec—Business is much about the same as the preceding week. Wholesale drygoods men report sales to date as good as this time twelve months ago. Low rates and lack of freight has told somewhat on the shipping.

Pacific Coast—Business here is fairly active. Retailers have been buying quite freely to sort stocks and shipments to inland towns and camps have been large. Labor is well employed, and the outlook for business is good. Much farm produce is coming to the markets now and good prices are being obtained.

Manitoba—More grain has been coming out at the country markets with improved weather, and that has created more activity in trade at Winnipeg. Trade prospects generally are encouraging.

Hamilton—Business has been active the past week. The orders coming forward from the retail trade are numerous and indicate a renewal of activity throughout the country. Values are firm.

London—Wholesale trade circles show a good deal of activity. The grain movement is large now and that is helping to expand country trade, leading to the necessity of replenishing stocks in retailers' hands. The outlook in business is promising.

gress. The demand for fall and winter goods is satisfactory. Prices of staple, imported and domestic goods are firmly held.

Positively Identified.

Toronto, Oct. 10. — Thos. E. Smith, the official of the firm of Bewick, Moring & Co., London, England, in yesterday's police court, positively identified A. H. S. Prescott as A. Stanley Rowe, wanted in England to answer a charge of embezzling $80,000 from the great Fingall Company. No other evidence was taken and the magistrate reserved his decision until Tuesday. He told Rowe that if he decided to send him back, fifteen days would be allowed him in which to make a habeas corpus application if so advised.

MANITOBA GIVES STRIKING PROOF

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure When Other Means Fail.

Mr J. J. Perkins, Disabled by Kidney Pains, Finds New Health in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tyndall, Man., Oct. 9.—All over Manitoba and the Territories people are telling of benefits received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this place furnishes a striking example of how they will cure when all other means have failed in the person of Mr. J. J. Perkins.

"For two year I was troubled with my Kidneys," Mr. Perkins says. "I got so bad that the doctor attending me declared me incurable.

"At times, I had such severe pains in my back that I thought I would have to give up hopes and die. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute.

"One day a friend asked me, 'Have you ever tried Dodd's Kidney Pills?' I answered 'No,' and he persuaded me to try them.

"The first box made me feel like a new men; five boxes cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys take all impurities out of the blood. Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood.

More Smallpox Cases.

Toronto, Oct. 9. — Two cases of smallpox are reported among the employes working on the construction of the Rainy River and Western Railway.

EDWARD'S LINIMENT CURES

ENGLISH WAIFS FIND HOMES AND COMFORTS IN MIDDLESEX

Growing Into Good Citizens—Inspector Sanders Speaks of the Barnardo Children.

"I must say that the class of children now being sent to this country by charitably disposed English people is the best we have ever known," said Inspector Sanders today. "In my official connection with the Children's Aid Society, and the charity organization, I come in contact with many of the little immigrants, and though they may come from the large cities of Britain they are not of criminal types, but are unfortunate waifs, who, thrown upon the world and unable to do for themselves, only need to be given the chance to become decent, honorable men and women, people of whom Canada need not feel ashamed."

Asked about the Barnardo boys, Mr. Sanders said that Middlesex county was full of them, and that they were giving no trouble whatever.

"Of course, we have really nothing to do with the Barnardo children," Mr. Sanders explained, "as they are controlled by the homes at Toronto and Peterboro—the former for the boys and the latter for the girls sent out by Dr. Barnardo. At regular intervals the inspectors pass through this district and see for themselves how the children are being treated, Messrs. Grant, Humphrey and Hodgins, being frequent visitors to Middlesex county."

Each time they come to London they call upon Inspector Sanders, and are furnished with all information within the inspector's power to give them.

EAGERLY SNAPPED UP.

One of Canada's best immigration agents is Dr. Barnardo. This year to date he has sent to the Dominion no less than 1,211 English boys and girls, most of whom, if past experience goes for anything, will grow up to be honest, industrious and useful citizens. Another party of thirty is expected next month, making the total for the year 1,236, considerably the largest number ever sent out in one year. But though the supply has been large, the demand for these young immigrants and the homes opened to them has been far in excess of the supply. On an average 25 applications per day are received at the Canadian headquarters of the Barnardo homes, 214 Farley avenue, Toronto. The boys and girls have been eagerly snapped up by farmers and housewives, anxious to secure help on the farm and in the household, and offering in return, a comfortable home, clothes, schooling, a modicum of wages and a chance to learn agriculture or housekeeping.

Four or five thousand of these youngsters from England might have been easily placed in Canadian homes this year, according to Superintendent Owen, who is in charge of the Canadian branch of the work. The prevailing scarcity of farm help and domestic help, of course, accounts for the urgent demand this year for Barnardo boys and girls.

It will not be a surprise to most people to learn that since 1882 Dr. Barnardo has placed no fewer than 14,600 boys and girls in Canadian homes. Nine officials are constantly touring the country looking after the society's protegees, seeing that they are behaving themselves, offering counsel and advice, and at the same time reporting as to the character of the homes in which they are placed, and the treatment accorded them.

In case a boy proves vicious or lazy after proper trial, he is sent back to England again. Comparatively few of them, however, turn out ne'er-do-wells. Many of the grown-up ones are now working farms of their own or occupying good positions.

Before leaving England they are all subjected to a rigorous medical examination, and only fit and sound boys and girls are allowed to enter the country. They have nearly all known the realities of cold, hunger and poverty, but a few months' life in Canada in comfortable homes soon gives them new spirit, and as care is taken to surround them with proper Christian influences, their youth is in the great majority of cases soon molded in the ways of honest and useful living.

Of the 219 boys who arrived in Toronto on Sunday last nearly all have already been sent out to Ontario farmers, who had registered applications some months ago, several of them finding homes in Middlesex county.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S JOKE

Turned Out To Be On Himself—Was Surprised By Father.

New York, Oct. 9. — Late last night Erwin Rossbach, a young architect, of Lakewood, N. J., whose father, former Justice Rossbach, lives in Jersey City, called upon Justice of the Peace George Maes, in Jersey City, and asked the justice to marry him to Miss Hedwig Abel, of No. 97 Charles street, Jersey City. He brought with him and the prospective bride as witnesses, his brother, Victor Rossbach and Miss Lena Muller.

When young Rossbach told the justice of his mission the magistrate, nodding in the direction of the parlor, said: "Your dad's inside. He and I have been playing skat for the last three hours. Now, you see, he might insist that it be a game of 'skat.'"

The elder Rossbach had heard his son's voice and he stalked into the hallway.

"Hello,boy!" he said to his son, "what brings you here at this time of the night?"

"We came here to get married with the intention of surprising you," said the prospective bridegroom, "but it seems that you have surprised us."

The old gentleman laughed.

"Oh, go ahead and get married," he said, "and I will give the bride away."

The wedding ceremony was duly performed. The bride is said to be one of the prettiest young woman in the Hudson City section of Jersey City. There had been no objection to the marriage, but the young folks thought it would be romantic to wed at midnight.

SHE JILTS HER LOVER

Engaged to a Man 10,000 Miles Away—Marries Another.

New York, Oct. 9. — Miss Grace Konopak, daughter of a professor in Toledo, Ohio, after making all her arrangements to go out to Sydney, Australia, to be married to the man to whom she was engaged, changed her mind and became the wife of Dr. Henry W. Wandless, an oculist, of No. 45 West Thirty-second street, this city.

Dr. Wandless said yesterday: "It is quite true that my wife was engaged to Francis A. McCarthy, an electrical engineer, of Corning, N. Y., who is now in Australia, and that she had planned to go out to Sydney to marry him. I met Miss Konopak and became attached to her two years ago, when she was visiting friends in New Jersey.

"For a long time she thought it her duty to fulfill her previous engagement, more particularly as Mr. McCarthy had sent her money to pay for her passage and buy the necessary clothes and things, but she did not really care for him and decided that under the circumstances it would be wrong for her to link her life with his.

"She wrote to Mr. McCarthy telling him of her decision and we were married about three months ago. We have been waiting to hear from Sydney as to what disposition Mr. McCarthy wishes her to make of the money he had sent her and the presents he had given her.

"That the story should have become public at this time is, I presume, due to the pique of her rejected lover."

NEW WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Successfully Organized in Hamilton —The Staff of Officers.

Hamilton, Oct. 10. — The Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, was organized at a meeting presided over by Mr. George Westinghouse, the founder. The new company, to be known as the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, with a capital of $2,500,000, is a consolidation of all the Westinghouse interests in Canada, including the sales, organization and business of Ahearn & Soper, of Ottawa.

The organization committee elected the following board of directors: Geo. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; C. F. Sise, Montreal; H. H. Westinghouse, George C. Smith, Frank H. Taylor, L. A. Osborne, all of Pittsburg; Thos. Ahearn, Ottawa: Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton; W. Y. Soper. Ottawa; and Paul J. Myer, of Hamilton. The executive formed will consist of the following gentlemen: H. H. Westinghouse, F. H. Taylor, L. A. Osborne, George C. Smith and W. Y. Soper. The others elected are: George Westinghouse, president; H. H. Westinghouse, vice-president; F. H. Taylor, vice-president; Paul J. Myler, general manager and treasurer; John H. Kerr, secretary. While only the ten directors named were elected, the board when completed will consist of fifteen members. The remaining five will be named from among the Canadian gentlemen interested.

THE CLERGY LIKE IT

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cure All Creeds. It Relieves in 10 Minute

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves pile in a day.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 16

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels

WHISKARD'S Three Busy Stores

228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street.

Special Values in Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery.

THAT we are always lowest in everything concerned in Millinery, judge from these special values, that will prove doubly welcome now at the beginning of the season.

Staple Department Cut Prices.

GRAY FLANNELS, in light and dark, twilled and plain, 25c, for, yard **20c**

MID-GRAY FLANNELS, regular 20c, sale price, yard.. **12½c**

HEAVY NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, regular 20c and 25c, for, yard, 15c and **19c**

TWILLED AND PLAIN UNBLEACHED SHEETING, full two yards wide, regular 19c, sale price, yard **15c**

ASTRACHAN CLOAKING, in light gray and black and cream, double-fold, was $1 25, sale price, yard **75c**

UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, at, yard, 6c, 8c, **9c**

PURE WHITE CANTON FLANNEL, at, yard **10c**

One piece PINK OPERA FLANNEL, regular 39c, sale price, yard **25c**

One piece of Electric Blue ASTRACHAN CLOAKING, double fold, was $1 00, now half price, yard **50c**

Muslin Department Cut Prices.

FANCY APRON MUSLIN, colored borders, was 20c, now, yard **12½c**

NAINSOOK APRON MUSLIN, regular 25c, now, yard **15c**

NAINSOOK APRON MUSLIN, tucks and insertion, regular 35c, now, yard **25c**

VICTORIA LAWNS, 45 inches wide, fine goods, worth 12½c, now, yard **10c**

VICTORIA LAWNS, 45 inches wide, very fine quality, regular 15c, now, yard **12½c**

VICTORIA LAWNS, 45 inches wide, extra heavy and fine goods, regular 20c, now, yard **15c**

CROSS BAR MUSLIN, fine quality, was 12½c, now, yard **8c**

Ladies' Underwear Department Cut Prices.

LADIES' PINK COTTON VESTS, sleeveless, very fine goods, worth 25c, now, each **15c**

LADIES' WHITE SHORT SLEEVE VESTS, worth 35c, now, each **19c**

A TABLE OF

Untrimmed and Trimmed Hats,

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

CAMELSHAIR AND FELT HATS. Prices are from 75c to $1 25. Any Hat on the table for **25c.** Call and see them.

See a nice ready-to-wear Hat, in camelshair, for children, for school wear, regular, 50c, now, each **19c**

ONE TABLE OF

Corded and Plain Velveteens,

Regular 35c and 50c. We have put them on this table, to clear, at, yard **15c**

Fine Cord and Wide Cord Velveteens.

FINE SWISS GOODS IN

Muslin Pillow Shams and Dress Covers,

Special prices, see them, at each 25c, 40c, 49c and **59c**

ONE LINE OF

SILK DRAPES,

Paisley Border, yard and quarter long, regular 35c, now, each **15c**

SPECIAL LINE IN

Children's Eider Down Cloaking,

Figured and plain, in cardinal, gray, pink and cream, regular 50c, now, yard **25c**

SPECIAL LINES IN

Fine Honeycomb Wool Shawls,

Cream, white, black, gray and cardinal, from, each, 50c to **$1 25**

Special line of gray and black mixed Honeycomb Wool Shawls, large size, regular $1 50, now, each **$1 25**

BERLIN WOOLS, 4 and 8 fold, all colors, only, skein **4c**

FINE BLACK SAXONY YARNS and all colors, skein **5c**

BALDWIN'S BEST BEE HIVE YARNS at half price, skein ..**5c**

A WIDE SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever, and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

Chicago's building permits for 1902 aggregated $48,000,000 and its wholesale trade was $173,000,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing it work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nell—How do you know he's married? Belle—Oh, he's such a good listener.

CHOLERA AND ALL summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked, do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

The Yellowstone Park proper is one-third larger than Delaware and the adjoining Government forest reserves make an area nearly equal to that of New Jersey.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY 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 by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

In regard to the gross income of electric lighting plants the data show that the private plants average 16.3 per cent of their cost and the municipals average 31.6. The average salary to officials and clerks is $860 per annum for private plants and $482 per annum for municipals.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

THE MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Oct. 10—Close:—Although prices were somewhat lower at the opening, in sympathy with the declines in London, there was a fairly steady undertone, and the railroads especially showed a disposition to advance. The professional element was conspicuous on the buying side, while the selling was largely by London. Some encouragement was derived from the fact that Amalgamated Copper, preferred, which has for some days been the weak feature, advanced rather easily, accompanied by indications that buying was better than for some days. Before the publication of the bank statement, railroad stocks had enjoyed an advance which carried them above last night's close. The showing by the banks was entirely satisfactory. There was a larger gain in cash than had been expected. Loans remained practically stationary, and the reserves increased over $2,000,000, and is now higher than is usual at this time of the year. The market, however, instead of being stimulated by the bank statement, sold off rapidly under the leadership of Steel, preferred, which closed heavy at about the lowest price of the day. No reason was assigned for the downward movement, but it served to prove conclusively that there is little or no support, that the morning's advance was wholly due to traders operating, and that an attempt to liquidate merely served to show the hollow condition of the market. It is feared that next week, when the court convenes again, further unsettling revelations will be made in the United State Shipbuilding Company's affairs, which will tend to add to the feeling of pessimism which at present prevails.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Oct. 10. Ask.	Bid.
Montreal	..	250
Ontario	..	122
Toronto	229	..
Merchants	..	..
Commerce	158	154
Imperial	228	..
Dominion	230	219
Standard	250	..
Hamilton	..	..
Nova Scotia	..	..
Ottawa	220	..
Traders	..	132
British America	95	..
Western Assurance	95	..
Imperial Life	..	149
National Trust	140	..
Toronto General Trusts	..	160
Consumers Gas	200	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	94
Canada Northwest Land, Pref.	..	98
Canada Northwest Land, com.	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	119¾	118¾
Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new	..	..
Soo, pref.	126	116
Soo, common	..	55¾
Union Life	..	53¾
Rogers	..	150
Toronto Electric Light	133	..
General Electric, pref.	..	..
General Electric	102	..
London Electric	106	..
Commercial Cable	..	149
Dominion Telegraph	..	110
Bell Telephone	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	71	70
Niagara Navigation	107	..
Northern Navigation	..	..
St. L. and C. Navigation	120	..
Toronto Railway	93	91¾
London St. Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	85	84½
Winnipeg St. Railway	195	190
Sao Paulo Tramway	80	80
Toledo	..	..
Luxfer Prism, pref.	..	..
Carter Crume, pref.	..	..
Dunlop Tire, pref.	..	..
A. A. Rogers, pref.	..	..
Packers, A	..	..
Packers, B	..	..
Dominion Steel, com.	10	..
Dominion Steel, pref.	..	..
Dominion Coal, com.	71	65¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	..	71¾
Lake Superior, com.	..	4
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
Colored Cotton	..	..
Crow's Nest Coal	330	..
War Eagle	3	..
Republic	..	..
Payne Mining	..	..
Canada (McKinney)	..	..
Cariboo	..	117
British Canadian L. and I.	..	65
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	160	160
Canada Permanent	119	119
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	119
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co.	..	178
Imperial L. and Invest.	..	..
Landed Banking and Loan	..	119
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	80
Toronto Mortgage	..	85
London Loan	120	..
Ontario Loan and Deb.	..	121
Peoples' Loan and Deposit	..	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	128
Dominion Steel Bonds	62	60
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	108

SALES: Ontario, 50 at 228; Commerce, 25 at 155; Toronto Railway, 25 and 25 at 92½; Twin City, 25 at 85; Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 and 10 at 119; Sao Paulo, 25 at 80; Northern Navigation, 13 at 113¾, 35 at 113½, 15 at 113; Coal, 30 at 70; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 71¾; Canada Permanent, 50 at 119, 300 at 119¼.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Oct. 10. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	119	118¾
Canadian Pacific, new	..	..
Duluth, common	..	..
Duluth, preferred	..	..
Winnipeg Electric	176	175
Montreal Street Railway	214	212
Wes India	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	92	91½
Halifax Street Railway	95	..
St. John Street Railway	120	..
Twin City Transit Railway	85	84¾
Twin City Railway new	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario	71	70¾
Commercial Cable	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	..	158
Bell Telephone	..	140
Dominion Iron and St el, com	9	8½
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	31	25
Montreal Heat Light and Power	70¼	70¼
Nova Scotia Steel, common	72	71⅞
Detroit Railway	..	..
Laurentide Pulp	..	..
Montreal Cotton	120	107¾
Dominion Cotton	..	33
Canada Colored Cotton	..	42½
Merchants Cotton	50	50
War Eagle	..	..
Payne	..	..
Montreal Street Bonds	105½	104
Republic	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
National Coal, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	69	68½
Dominion Coal, preferred	..	..
Int. Coal	..	..
Int. Coal, preferred	..	..
B. C. P. A.	..	..
Bank of Montreal	..	248
Ontario Bank	..	..
British North America	..	..
Molsons Bank	198	..
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Merchants Bank	156	..
Ogilvie Flour	125	..
Ogilvie Milling Co. preferred	..	..
Ogilvie Bonds	115	..
Soo, common	..	..
Soo, preferred	..	..
Mirroni	..	..
Windsor Hotel	..	..
Bank National	..	..
Lake of Woods Mfg. Co.	..	..
Royal Bank	..	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Eastern Townships	..	..
Bank of Montreal	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	142	133
Bank of Commerce	..	..
Hochelaga	..	..
Northwest Land	..	..
Northwest Land, preferred	..	..
Imperial Bank	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	62	59¼
Land Grant	..	..
Dominion Coal	..	108
Laurentide	160	..
Cable Coupon	..	..
Halifax Railway	..	..
Cable Registered	..	..
Colored Cotton	..	..
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	..
Toledo Bonds	17⅛	16¼
Montreal Switch, xd	..	..
Montreal Switch, preferred	..	..

SALES: C. P. R., 100 at 119, 25 at 118⅞, 25 at 118¾, 75 at 118⅝, 25 at 118½, 150 at 119, 1 at 120, 4 at 119¼, 100 at 118¾, 10 at 119; Power, 75 at 71½, 15 at 71¾, 45 at 71⅜, 50 at 71, 5 at 71½, 50 at 70½, 100 at 70, 25 at 70¼, 25 at 70⅜, 50 at 70; R. and O., 25 at 70, 25 at 71, 10 at 71¼, 100 at 70¾, 100 at 70¾, 35 at 70½, 1 at 71½; Iron, common, 10 at 9½, 50 at 9; Coal, common, 25 at 68½, 25 at 68¾; Montreal Railway, 2 at 215, 113 at 215, 50 at 214, 50 at 212; Toronto Railway, 25 at 92¼, 25 at 92, 10 at 91½, 5 at 92, 75 at 92; Detroit Railway, 25 at 90; Twin City, 25 at 84¾, 250 at 85, 25 at 85, 100 at 84¾, 25 at 84⅝, 15 at 85, 125 at 84¾; Toledo Railway, 25 at 17; Bank of Commerce, 5 at 168.

5 to 6½ per cent is now obtained by the investor on first preferred stocks and bonds of the best railways, in consequence of this year's enormous shrinkage in values.

H. C. BECHER, Bond and Stock Broker.

112 Richmond St. Long Distance Phone 213

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Today's attendance at the market eclipsed that of the previous Saturday, which was considered a very large one. The near approach of Thanksgiving Day accounted for the large deliveries of farm produce. Poultry was especially well represented, and from now till Christmas there should be large deliveries in this line.

Considering the quantity of produce offered, sales were quite brisk. In several lines there was a decline in prices, while in other lines there was a substantial increase. On the whole the market should have been a satisfactory one for the farmers.

Grain—Oats were scarce and sold at 85c to 87c per cental. Wheat sold at $1 30 per cental. Barley went at 85c to 90c.

Hay and Straw—There were 14 loads of hay on the stand; sales were brisk at $7 50 to $9 per ton. A couple of loads of straw sold at $5 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There was a good demand for butter and the supply was fairly large; sales were made at higher prices, at 18c to 20c per pound for crocks, and 20c to 21c for pound rolls. Eggs were in brisk demand, at 18½c to 20c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—There was the usual large supply for this day of the week. Potatoes were fairly plentiful, and sales were made at 80c to 90c per bag; very few of the citizens have purchased their winter's supply, and not many farmers have got their crop in; it is the opinion of dealers that prices will not be any lower than those paid at present. Tomatoes plentiful, at 10c to 20c per basket. Other vegetables were quite numerous, at prices quoted.

Poultry—The supply was large and the demand brisk; dressed chickens sold at 50c, 65c and 80c per pair; alive at 45c to 60c per pair; dressed ducks went at 75c, 90c and $1 per pair; turkeys, dressed, held at 12½c to 14c per pound, and live birds at 9c to 10c per pound.

Fruits—Apples were in abundance and rates were draggy, at 30c to 50c per bushel or $1 to $1 50 per barrel; only the choice kinds sold at the higher figure. Pears were rather easier, at $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel. Peaches went at 35c to 50c per 12-quart basket. Grapes were held at 20c to 30c per basket. Hickory nuts at $1 60 per bushel. Chestnuts, $3 50 per bushel. Citrons, $1 per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—From 60 to 75 carcases offered, which is a large supply for this season of the year; sales were made at $7 to $7 25 for heavy hogs and $7 40 to $7 50 for lights.

Live Hogs—Mr. McIntyre will pay $5 25 per 100 pounds for selects of 160 to 200 pounds; at several shipping points near the city only $5 10 is offered for next week; the market looks weak and prices may go still lower; a lot of small pigs offered today and prices were lower, at $5 per pair for most of them.

Butchers' Meats—Sales were fairly good in this line; there was no change in prices from those quoted.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Wheat	$1 30	@	$1 30
Oats, new	85	@	87
Rye	95	@	1 00
Barley	80	@	90
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
Peas	1 40	@	1 50

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	78	@	78
Oats, new	28 9-10	@	29⅝
Corn	60	@	65
Rye	53	@	56
Barley	38	@	44
Buckwheat	50	@	56
Peas	84	@	91

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, store lots, per lb.	17	@	
Butter, crock	19	@	20
Butter, rolls	20	@	21
Butter, creamery	21	@	23
Eggs, store lots, doz.	17	@	18
Eggs, basket lots	18	@	19
Honey, strained, lb.	9	@	10
Honey, in comb	11	@	12½

FRUITS.

Peaches, 12-qt basket	35	@	50
Peaches, 8-qt basket	20	@	35
Plums, 12-qt basket	20	@	25
Pears, per bu	1 10	@	1 25
Apples, per bu	30	@	50
Apples, per bag	50	@	60
Grapes, 10-lb basket	20	@	25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bu	50	@	65
Potatoes, per bag	80	@	90
Onions, per bu	80	@	1 00
Turnips, per bu	25	@	35
Tomatoes, 20-lb basket	15	@	20
Cabbages, per doz	30	@	50
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	80
Cucumbers, per doz	8	@	10
Cucumbers, pickling, 100	20	@	25
Celery, doz bunches	30	@	40
Parsnips, doz bunches	35	@	40
Beets, doz bunches	20	@	20
Lettuce, doz bunches	20	@	20
Radishes, doz bunches	20	@	20
Onions, doz bunches	20	@	25
Green corn, doz	6	@	8
Peppers, doz	8	@	10
Sage and savory, doz	15	@	20
Squash, doz	60	@	60
Vegetable marrow, doz	45	@	60
Beans, quart	3	@	3
Pumpkins, each	5	@	12

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	7 00	@	9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	6 00
Straw, per load	2 50	@	3 00

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Pork, per cwt	7 00	@	7 60
Beef, per cwt	5 00	@	6 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	@	7 50
Lamb, per cwt	7 00	@	8 00
Lamb, quarter, per lb	9	@	10

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Enabling owners of approved properties to

DEVELOP—EXTEND—EQUIP INDUSTRIALS, RAILWAYS, MINES

and similar enterprises. Address, with full details J. S. WHITE, Manager, Security, Life Ins. Co., 61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

11k-t

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m
Anaconda	65	65	64	64
Amal. Copper	35½	37¼	35½	36⅝
American Sugar Co.	108¼	109¼	108¼	109
American Foundry	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
American Refining	40⅝	41	40⅛	40⅝
Atcheson Com.	63½	63⅝	62⅝	62⅞
Atcheson Pfd.	87¾	..	..	..
B. & O.	75	75¾	72¾	73¾
Brooklyn Tran.	30¼	32⅜	32¼	32¼
C. P. R.	119	119¼	118¾	119
Chic. Great Western	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
Chicago and Alton	22¼	25	22¼	24⅜
Delaware and Hudson	151½	..	..	..
Erie	27	27⅜	26¼	26¾
Erie Pfd	65¼	65½	65⅛	65¼
Illinois Central	128½	..	..	..
Kan. and Tex. pref.	34¼	34¼	34	34
Louisville and Nashville	97	97½	96¼	96½
Manhattan	130	130¼	129¾	130¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	103	103½	102½	103
P. M.	88	88¼	87	87¼
N. Y. Central	115¾	116	115¼	115¾
Ont. and West	26¾	26¾	19½	19½
Pennsylvania	117⅝	117⅞	117⅛	117⅜
People's Gas	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼
Reading	45½	45⅝	45	45
Rock Island	23½	24	23¼	23⅜
Southern Ry.	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Southern Pacific	40	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
St. Paul	135¾	136¼	135¼	135½
T. C. I.	28¾	29½	28¾	28⅝
Union Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞
Union Pacific, pref.	84¼	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, com.	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼
U. S. Steel, Pfd.	61½	61⅞	59	59¼
Wabash, Pfd.	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅜

Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Supporters, Anklets and Knee Caps.

Quality and prices right at

STRONG'S DRUG STORE,

184 DUNDAS STREET

STRONG'S BAKING POWDER

Defies all Honest Competition.

Marriage Licenses Issued at above address.

Potatoes, per bag	80	@	90
Onions, per bu	80	@	1 00
Turnips, per bu	25	@	35
Tomatoes, 20-lb basket	15	@	20
Cabbages, per doz	30	@	50
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	80
Cucumbers, per doz	8	@	10
Cucumbers, pickling, 100	20	@	25
Celery, doz bunches	30	@	40
Parsnips, doz bunches	35	@	40
Beets, doz bunches	20	@	20
Lettuce, doz bunches	20	@	20
Radishes, doz bunches	20	@	20
Onions, doz bunches	20	@	25
Green corn, doz	6	@	8
Peppers, doz	8	@	10
Sage and savory, doz	15	@	20
Squash, doz	60	@	60
Vegetable marrow, doz	45	@	60
Beans, quart	3	@	3
Pumpkins, each	5	@	12

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	7 00	@	9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	6 00
Straw, per load	2 50	@	3 00

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Pork, per cwt	7 00	@	7 60
Beef, per cwt	5 00	@	6 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	@	7 50
Lamb, per cwt	7 00	@	8 00
Lamb, quarter, per lb	9	@	10

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, Oct. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	78⅝	78⅞	78¼	79⅛
May	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞	79¼
Corn—Dec	45¾	45¾	45	45⅛
May	44⅝	44⅞	44	44⅛
Oats—Dec	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛
May	37⅝	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛
Pork—Jan	11 90	11 95	11 85	11 95
May	12 10	12 10	12 00	12 10
Lard—Oct	6 75	6 75	6 67	6 67
Jan	6 60	6 60	6 60	6 67
S. Ribs—Jan	6 37	6 40	6 25	6 35

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9—Noon.—Flour—Receipts, 27,929 bbls; sales, 3,700 pkgs; quieter, but retained its firm undertone. Minnesota patents, $4 50 to $4 85; winter straights, $3 75 to $3 95. Rye flour—Dull. Wheat—Receipts, 24,975 bu; sales, 1,365,000 bu; wheat opened firm and a shade higher on foreign buying of December, but later ceased off on the west; May, $2 13-16c to 83⅜c. Rye—Steady; state and Jersey, 56c to 58½c. Corn—Receipts, 166,750 bu; sales, 30,000 bu; corn was dull and barely steady, ignoring the frost news from the west; the crowd sold on the wheat decline; Dec., 52¼c to 52¼c; May, 50⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 52,000; nominal; track, white, 41¼c to 45¼c. Coffee—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 5 9-16c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Firm.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,945; good steers steady, common easier; bulls and cows steady to strong, about all sold; steers, $3 75 to $5 60; cows, $1 30 to $3 65. Exports, 1,500 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,755 cattle, 75 sheep and 8,560 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 17 head; 48 on sale; nearly all westerns; veals steady; grassers and westerns more active; all sold; veals, $4 50 to $8 50; grassers, $3; western calves, $3 60 to $4 37½; city dressed veals, 8c to 12½c; choice, 13c; country dressed, 7c to 11½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,635; sheep slow and easier; lambs steady; stock in bad order, owing to storm; 8 cars unsold; sheep, $2 50 to $4; a few export do, $4 12½; lambs, $5 37½ to $6.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,406; lower; state and Pennsylvania hogs, $5 75 to $5 90; choice light would bring $6.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,443 pkgs. Cheese weak; no change in prices; receipts, 3,145 boxes. Eggs firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,514 cases.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Butter steady; creameries, 15½c to 20c; dairies, 14c to 18c. Cheese steady, 11c to 11½c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 9.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,517 boxes boarded, of which 892 were white and 625 colored; sales, 732 white and 160 colored, at 10 11-16c. Buyers present: Alexander, Thompson, Cleall, Vanluven, Gillespie, McKinnon and Bissell.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., Oct. 9.—Two thousand and twenty boxes of cheese were brought into Perth cheese market today, of which 1,720 were white and 300 colored; some lots sold at 10⅝c; balance shipped for cold storage; usual buyers present.

OIL MARKETS.

ADVANCED IN PRICE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—For the third time within ten days the Standard Oil Company advanced the price of oil yesterday, making Pennsylvania oil $1 65, the highest in three years. The advance is due to the fact that very little new producing territory is being found.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Oil opened and closed at $1 65.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 9.—Credit balances, $1 65.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 15-16d; spirits, 9¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, 21 francs.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 65.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carington, yesterday:

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wheat—The market was erratic today, prices scoring a number of changes. After an easy opening on the indifference displayed by cables to our advance of yesterday, the upward course of prices was resumed and the day's top figures were made under the leadership of the Minneapolis December option. On the advance realizing was general, which is natural, as the early bulls had good profits. The close was weak at ⅞c loss from yesterday's closing figures. The strong position of the cash market is being fully maintained. An export demand is lacking, but this may as well be overlooked for the time being, or until we have something to sell. While wheat bids are out of tone, millers are able to export their flour at prices showing handsome profits. Rumor has it that the Minneapolis strike will be settled this afternoon, in which event the situation will be very much improved. The Modern Miller reports good progress of fall work, excepting in the Ohio valley. Local receipts were 84 cars, with 55 estimated for tomorrow.

Corn was easier from the start and the trade lacked snap. The excellent export business, placed at 70 loads, reported yesterday, had a firming effect early, but prices gave way when the edge was off the wheat price. The movement of corn from Chicago continues to be on a scale which is gradually depleting our stock. Two and one-half million bushels have been shipped out the past four days, of which 1,750,000 was of the contract grade and from public elevators. The local sample market was strong, but shipping demand was slow. Two hundred thousand bushels of corn was chartered for Buffalo today. The weather is clear and cool, with frost throughout Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Estimated tomorrow, 285 cars.

Oats—The market displayed the best strength today and was not influenced by the break in the other pits, maintaining its strength to the close. The cash situation was the feature of the market. The demand is large and general, and over 100,000 bushels of standard oats were sold, c. i. f., Buffalo, today. Receipts here are moderate and the percentage of contract grade very small, being only 5 per cent today. Estimated tomorrow, 150 cars.

Provisions had a slow market. The outside trade is light and the buying was principally by shorts. There were several thousand barrels May and January pork sold for a big local speculator, but the offerings were well taken. Estimated tomorrow, 7,000 hogs.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Oct. 9.—Wheat—Cash, 84c; Dec., 84¾c. Corn—Cash, 48½c; Dec., 45¼c; May, 44½c. Oats—Cash, 38½c; Dec., 37¾c; May, 38⅜c.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; steady; prime steers, $5 35 to $5 65; shipping, $4 60 to $5 25; butchers, $4 to $4 90; heifers, $3 50 to $4 50; cows, $2 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $3 85. Veals—Receipts, 50 head; 25c lower, $6 to $8 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; fairly active; heavy, $5 50 to $5 90; mixed, $6 to $6 10; Yorkers, $6 to $6 10; pigs, $5 25 to $5 50; roughs, $4 75 to $5 10; stags, $3 75 to to $4 25; dairies and grassers, $5 35 to $5 90.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; lambs, $4 50 to $5 90; yearlings, $4 25 to $4 50; ewes, $3 50 to $3 75; wethers, $4 to $4 25; sheep, mixed, $1 50 to $4 10.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10—Noon.—Flour—Receipts, 17,444 bbls; sales, 3,700 pkgs; flour was firm but quiet. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, none; sales, 610,000 bu; wheat opened fairly active and firmer on bullish cables and the disturbing conditions in the far east; later is eased off partially under realizing; Dec., 85 3-16c to 85⅝c; May, 83c to 83¾c. Rye—Steady; No. 2 western, 60½c, nominal, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 45,650 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; corn opened steady on cables and then declined on favorable weather news; Dec., 51¾c to 52c. Oats—Receipts, 57,600 bu; track, white, 42c to 46c. Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 5 9-16c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Firm.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 10 to $5 85; poor to medium, $3 60 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4; cows, $1 40 to $4 60; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1 40 to $2 50; bulls, $2 to $4 25; calves, $3 50 to $7 25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 7,000; light and butchers, 10c higher; others steady; mixed and butchers, $5 25 to $5 82½; good to choice heavy, $5 15 to $5 60; rough heavy, $4 70 to $5 10; light, $5 25 to $5 80; bulk of sales at $5 10 to $5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 35 to $4; fair to choice mixed, $2 25 to $3 25; native lambs, $3 50 to $5 75.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 549 head, mainly consigned direct; no sales reported. Reported exports for today, 1,755 beeves, 75 sheep, 8,560 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 130; the market rated about steady; veals sold at $5 to $8 50 per 100 lbs; grassers and fed calves at $3 to $3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 427; sheep steady, lambs firm; sheep sold at $2 50 to $4 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5 50 to $6; Canada lambs at $5 85.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,641; no sales reported.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 10.—Cash beans are up 1c, October 4c, and the other options are dull and unchanged. Quotations: Cash, $2 25 bid; Oct., 1 car at $2 30, 2 at $2 25, closing at $2 26; Nov., $2 05 asked; Dec., $2.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 6s ½d; No. 1 northern spring, no stock. Futures steady; Oct., 6s 3¾d; Dec., 6s 4⅝d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 4s 5d. Futures quiet; Oct., 4s 4½d; Nov., 4s 3¼d; Dec., 4s 3¼d.

Peas—Canadian firm, 5s 9d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £6 10s to £7.

Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 60s.

Pork—Dull; prime mess western, 73s 9d.

Hams—Firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 52s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 53s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 55s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 52s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 52s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 46s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 51s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 30s.

Lard—Easy; prime western, in tierces, 26s 6d; American refined, in pails, 26s.

Butter—Nominal

Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 54s; do, colored, 55s.

Tallow—Prime city quiet, 23s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm, 44s.

Rosin—Common firm, 6s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7d.

Linseed Oil—Easy, 20s.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Wheat, 75½c to 76c for No. 2 red and white, middle freights; Manitoba firmer, at 91c for No. 1 hard, 88c for No. 1 northern and 82c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady; local exporters, $3 for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba flour, $4 80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4 50 for second patents, and $4 40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Steady; cars of shorts at $17 to $17 50, and bran at $13 50 in bulk, middle freights; Manitoba millfeed, $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Dull, at 44c for No. 2, 42c for No. 2 extra, and 40c for feed, middle freights. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 42c for cars of No. 2, low freights to New York. Rye—Dull, at 59c for No. 2, middle freights. Corn—Steady, at 55½c for American No. 2 yellow, 56c for No. 2 mixed and No. 3 yellow, and 54c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 1 white, 29½c and No. 2 white at 28½c east; No. 2 white is quoted at 27½c, high freights north and west, and 28c middle freights. Oatmeal—Steady, at $2 60 for cars of bags and $3 80 for barrels on the track at Toronto, and 2c more for broken lots. Peas—Lower, at 63c asked for No. 2, middle freights. Butter and eggs—Steady.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 9.—Raw sugar—Nominal; centrifugal, 9s 9d; Muscovado, 8s 6d; beet sugar, Oct., 8s 9¾d.

DENFIELD GRAIN MARKET.

Denfield, Oct. 10.—Wheat, 75c to 77c; barley, 38c to 40c; oats, 27c to 29c.

CITY IS NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES IN JACKSON CASE

Solicitor Meredith's Opinion—Grocer's Place of Business Closed Because of Fever.

In the opinion of City Solicitor Meredith, the city is not liable for damages in cases of contagious diseases where stores and houses are quarantined and goods destroyed with consequent loss to the owner.

The matter was brought up by the claim of R Jackson, an east end grocer, whose child had suffered last spring from scarlet fever, and for which there was no accommodation at Victoria Hospital.

Mr. Jackson, through his solicitors, McEvoy & Perrin, asked the board of health for $409 44, as compensation for goods destroyed, loss of time, medical attendance, etc., on account of his place of business having been placarded.

The matter had been referred to the city solicitor and today Mr. Meredith's opinion was received. It was to the effect that the Jackson claim was based on sections 22 to 26 of the medical health act, but that these sections

BATTING HONORS CARRIED OFF BY DR. HUTCHINSON

Had Percentage of .500 in the City League—Interesting Figures For the Fans.

Mr. Herman Kompass, the president; Dr. George Clark, treasurer, and Mr. Carl Beal, secretary, of the City Baseball League, have worked overtime every day this week compiling the averages—batting and fielding—of the clubs and individual players, who participated in the championship games this season.

There was a heap of work involved in the task, but it was a labor of love, for there are none more interested in, or closer followers of the great game than the officers of the league. In the accompanying tables, players and patrons of the series alike will find much for perusal. It will be seen that in the matter of club batting, the champion Londoners take the lead, with .306 per cent, the McClary team being second, 55 points behind. There was an equally big gap between the St. Johns and McClarys, while the Rockets came in at the tail end with 21 points below the Saints. The Londons, however, were compelled to take second position in club fielding, although the margin of the McClary Club was small, being only two points. In the club fieiding, the St. John team also had to take a lower place than in the batting, the Rockets being in third place with a margin of ten points, and 57 points behind the Londons.

Of the ten pitchers, Bert Sheere, of the champions, undoubtedly did the best work. His percentage is not as high as that of Watts and McMulkin, who had the possible 1.000, but then it must be remembered that Sheere pitched thirteen games, while McMulkin and Watts pitched only three and one respectively. Waud pitched the greatest number of games—fifteen—with a percentage of .400, and Gibson, with two games less than Sheere, only had a percentage of .600.

"Doc" Hutchinson carried off the honors of being the heaviest batter in the league, and he also did the heaviest batting in any single game, having made five hits off Gibson in six times up. In 44 times up in his nine games, he made a total of 22 hits, or an average of .500. Sippi, of the Londons, made a splendid showing, for in nearly double the number of games played by Hutchinson, he had a percentage of .403, making 27 hits in 67 times to bat. 'Tis highly improbable that Hutchinson, McMulkin, Graydon or T. Steele (whose standing is better than Sippi's) would make as good a showing as the latter if they played as many games. Four men had better than .400 to their credit; ten were above .300 and under .400, and 25 were above .200 and under .300, thirteen were below the .200 mark. Of the fifteen players who did better than .300, six wore London uniforms, five were of the St. Johns, while the Rockets and McClarys had two each.

Five coats of whitewash were applied during the season, and a peculiarity about it was that the Londons did not figure in one game in which a shutout was scored. The McClary nine administered four of the whitewashes, and the Rockets one. The latter were shut out twice and the St. Johns three times.

There was not an extra inning game during the season. The fastest nine-inning game was played in one hour and ten minutes.

In the accompanying tables outfielders who played in more than one position are classed in the position in which they played the most games, and the names of those who did not play in three or more games do not appear:

CLUB STANDING.

	L.	M.	R.	St.	J.	Won.	P.C.
Londons	..	4	4	3	11		.647
McClarys	2	..	3	4	9		.562
Rockets	2	2	..	3	7		.412
St Johns	2	1	3	..	6		.375
Lost	6	7	10	10			

CLUB BATTING.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.C.
Londons	611	113	187	.306
McClarys	597	96	150	.251
St. Johns	496	85	123	.248
Rockets	525	69	119	.227

CLUB FIELDING.

	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
McClarys	401	185	62	.904
Londons	406	195	65	.902
Rockets	390	199	108	.845
St. Johns	372	181	109	.835

BATTING AVERAGES.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.H.	S.B.	P.
Hutchinson, L.	9	44	10	22	0	3	.500
McMulkin, L.	3	11	3	5	0	2	.455
Graydon, R.	3	9	0	4	0	2	.444
T. Steele, S.	8	29	8	12	0	7	.414
Sippi, L.	16	67	20	27	1	6	.403
O'Rourke, S.	13	45	8	17	0	5	.358
Edwards, S.	3	14	2	5	0	2	.357
Rooks, S.	5	17	3	6	0	4	.353
Fleming, L.	16	69	14	23	0	7	.333
S. Lee, S.	6	21	5	7	0	2	.333
Eccleston, L.	5	21	3	7	0	2	.333
Bell, L.	12	49	7	16	0	4	.328
Delaney, M.	14	57	12	18	4	4	.316
Evans, M.	16	66	11	20	0	4	.303
Dewan, R.	17	63	8	19	0	6	.302
Richardson, S.	7	27	4	8	0	1	.296
McDonald, L.	4	17	1	5	0	0	.294
G. Arthurs, R.	15	56	6	16	0	1	.286
E. Stein, L.	16	64	6	18	1	3	.281
Wanless, L.	17	69	11	19	0	3	.276
G. Gibson, M.	16	70	17	19	1	10	.271
Sheere, L.	16	61	8	16	0	5	.262
C. Stein, M.	16	69	10	18	2	0	.261
Gillett, R.	15	55	9	14	0	11	.255
Cowley, L.	4	12	1	3	0	0	.250
Penwarden, R.	17	62	11	15	0	4	.242
J. Steele, M.	15	66	11	16	0	5	.240
Jackson, M.	16	71	12	17	0	10	.239
Clarke, S.	16	71	7	17	0	3	.239
Grant, L.	3	13	0	3	0	0	.231
Smith, S.	16	54	12	12	0	11	.222
W. Pirie, S.	15	54	9	12	1	9	.222
R. Gibson, M.	14	50	9	11	0	3	.220
Wilson, M.	16	64	13	14	0	6	.219
F. Stein, L.	15	64	20	14	0	14	.219
Waud, R.	15	51	5	11	0	1	.212
Rose, M.	16	67	9	14	1	4	.209
Griffin, R.	4	10	2	2	0	1	.200
Thorpe, R.	3	10	1	2	0	0	.200
Glover, S.	3	10	2	2	0	0	.200
Early, S.	7	31	7	6	0	0	.194
Fitzmaurice, S.	5	21	2	4	0	1	.190
W. Arthurs, R.	14	53	4	10	0	4	.189
McFadden, L.	9	37	5	7	0	3	.189
R. Hammond, S.	7	27	7	5	0	1	.185
Odell, R.	11	39	5	7	0	0	.179
Hosie, R.	17	63	11	11	0	3	.175
O. Pirie, M.	4	17	2	3	0	1	.165
Lewis, R.	4	13	0	2	0	1	.154
Ashplant, L.	4	13	4	2	0	3	.154
Summerhayes, S.	13	47	5	7	0	4	.149
Graham, R.	14	41	7	6	0	7	.146
Turner, S.	8	28	4	3	0	2	.107

FIELDING AVERAGES.

Catchers—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
T. Steele, S. 5	26	4	1	.968
G. Gibson, M. 16	122	23	5	.969
Summerhayes, S. 10	49	8	5	.919
Thorpe, R. 3	13	9	2	.919
E. Stein, L. 14	64	14	7	.918
Graham, R. 13	64	25	8	.917
Grant, L. 3	11	3	3	.824

Pitchers—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
R. Gibson, M. 10	7	23	0	1,000
Jackson, M. 5	3	23	0	1,000
McMulkin, L. 3	9	5	0	1,000
Sheere, L. 14	4	31	3	.922
Waud, R. 15	2	34	4	.900
Clarke, S. 12	3	24	4	.871
Early, S. 4	2	9	2	.846

First Basemen—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Wilson, M. 1	12	1	0	1,000
Wanless, L. 8	88	3	1	.978
McFadden, L. 9	77	1	5	.940
J. Steele, M. 15	124	4	8	.937
O'Rourke, S. 12	117	1	9	.929
T. Steele, S. 3	32	1	3	.917
Graham, R. 11	91	0	1	.917
Gillett, R. 15	123	2	12	.912
Lewis, R. 1	7	0	1	.875
Summerhayes, S. 1	5	0	1	.833
Griffin, R. 2	8	1	2	.818
Hammond, S. 1	11	0	3	.786

Second Basemen—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
R. Gibson, M. 4	15	11	2	.929
Smith, S. 16	45	44	9	.908
Jackson, M. 11	35	28	7	.900
Sippi, L. 16	43	24	11	.859
Hosie, R. 17	44	43	17	.839
Delaney, M. 1	0	3	1	.750

Third Basemen—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Wilson, M. 3	1	7	0	1,000
Bell, L. 2	1	3	0	1,000
Glover, S. 1	2	1	0	1,000
E. Stein, L. 15	29	45	13	.851
W. Arthurs, R. 14	17	30	10	.826
W. Pirie, S. 15	24	35	19	.756
Graydon, R. 2	6	3	3	.750
Delaney, M. 13	17	14	13	.705
S. Lee, S. 1	1	1	1	.667
Penwarden, R. 1	1	0	1	.500

Shortstops—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Fleming, L. 16	25	57	12	.872
C. Stein, M. 16	15	36	11	.823
S. Lee, S. 5	10	21	10	.756
G. Arthurs, R. 15	28	41	23	.750
Hammond, S. 5	7	10	10	.630
Fitzmaurice, S. 4	2	13	11	.577
Gillett, R. 1	0	5	5	.500
Turner, S. 1	1	3	5	.444

Left Fielders—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Eccleston, L. 5	8	1	0	1,000
O'Rourke, S. 1	2	0	0	1,000
Hutchinson, L. 9	19	1	1	.952
Evans, M. 16	22	5	3	.900
Dewan, R. 17	25	2	5	.844
Early, S. 2	2	0	1	.667
Clarke, S. 4	3	0	2	.600
Summerhayes, S. 2	0	1	1	.500

Center Fielders—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Ashplant, L. 4	2	1	0	1,000
Hammond, S. 1	1	0	0	1,000
Bell, L. 10	17	1	3	.857
Odell, R. 11	19	2	4	.840
Rose, M. 16	21	5	5	.839
Edwards, S. 3	6	1	2	.777
Rooks, S. 5	6	0	2	.750
Turner, S. 7	12	2	6	.700
McDonald, L. 4	1	1	1	.667
Lewis, R. 3	1	0	5	.166

Right Fielders—

Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
E. Stein, L. 2	3	2	0	1,000
Wanless, L. 9	11	2	2	.857
Penwarden, R. 16	21	2	4	.853
Richardson, S. 7	3	2	2	.714
O. Pirie, M. 4	2	1	2	.600
Sheere, L. 2	3	0	2	.600
Wilson, M. 12	5	1	5	.555
Cowley, L. 4	0	0	0	.000
Griffin, R. 2	0	0	0	.000
Graydon, R. 1	0	0	1	.000

FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following fielding percentage is the average for all positions played. The batting figures show the number of games played by each player. Home runs and three-base hits are not included in this table, but are as follows: Home run, J. Steele 1; three-base hits, 1 each to G. Gibson, R. Gibson, Hutchinson, O'Rourke, Evans, Rose, G. Arthurs. There was only one triple play, G. Arthurs, Hosie and Gillett participating in it.

	Two-base Hits.	Total Bases.	Double Plays.	Base on Balls.	Struck Out.	Hit by Pitcher.	General Fielding Percentage.
Eccleston, L.	0	7	1	0	1	0	1,000
Ashplant, L.	0	2	0	0	2	0	1,000
McMulkin, L.	1	6	0	2	2	1	1,000
Glover, S.	0	2	0	0	1	0	1,000
Wanless, L.	2	21	5	3	15	2	.972
G. Gibson, M.	4	25	1	3	3	2	.967
R. Gibson, M.	3	16	5	2	9	4	.966
Hutchinson, L.	2	26	1	1	3	1	.952
McFadden, L.	1	8	7	5	6	0	.940
T. Steele, S.	1	14	0	5	1	2	.940
J. Steele, M.	4	23	9	3	8	1	.937
O'Rourke, S.	3	22	5	9	14	0	.930
Jackson, M.	1	18	9	4	7	2	.927
E. Stein, L.	1	19	0	3	4	2	.922
Graham, R.	2	8	1	11	4	0	.917
Thorpe, R.	0	2	0	2	5	0	.917
Smith, S.	2	14	0	16	8	1	.908
Evans, M.	2	23	0	0	7	0	.900
Waud, R.	1	12	1	0	3	1	.900
Summerhayes, S.	0	7	0	4	3	1	.900
Gillett, R.	3	17	7	5	12	0	.884
Sheere, L.	1	17	2	3	6	4	.884
Bell, L.	0	16	0	3	4	0	.880
Fleming, L.	4	27	6	2	6	1	.872
Sippi, L.	6	33	2	11	7	0	.859
B. Stein, L.	4	18	6	7	9	4	.851
Dewan, R.	0	19	0	4	5	0	.844
Odell, R.	0	7	1	5	2	1	.840
Rose, M.	1	17	2	4	9	0	.839
Hosie, R.	2	12	9	6	3	0	.837
Clarke, S.	3	20	0	0	9	1	.833
Penwarden, R.	2	17	2	4	7	1	.898
W. Arthurs, R.	2	12	2	0	1	0	.895
Grant, L.	1	4	0	0	1	0	.894
C. Stein, M.	0	18	4	4	5	0	.893
Wilson, M.	0	14	0	5	6	0	.818
Griffin, R.	0	2	0	0	1	1	.818
Early, S.	0	6	0	0	3	0	.813
Edwards, S.	0	5	0	0	1	0	.777
W. Pirie, S.	1	13	1	1	6	0	.756
G. Arthurs, R.	0	18	3	3	3	0	.750
S. Lee, S.	1	8	1	4	1	0	.750
Rooks, S.	0	6	0	1	1	0	.750
Richardson, S.	3	11	0	0	3	0	.714
Delaney, M.	1	19	3	6	1	1	.708
Graydon, R.	0	4	0	2	1	0	.692
R. Hammond, S.	2	7	1	1	2	1	.690
McDonald, L.	0	7	0	1	2	0	.667
Turner, S.	0	3	0	2	8	2	.621
O. Pirie, M.	0	3	0	0	2	0	.600
Fitzmaurice, S.	0	4	0	0	3	0	.577
Lewis, R.	0	2	1	3	6	0	.571
Cowley, L.	0	3	0	0	0	0	.000

SHUT-OUT GAMES.

July 4—	R.	H.	E.
McClarys	10	9	2
Rockets	0	4	8

Batteries—Jackson and Gibson; Phillips and Graham.

July 18—			
McClarys	5	3	2
St. Johns	0	3	3

Batteries—Gibson and Gibson; Clarke and Summerhayes.

Aug. 15—			
Rockets	2	5	2
St. Johns	0	2	3

Batteries—Waud and Gillett; Clarke and Summerhayes.

Aug. 29—			
McClarys	6	13	2
St. Johns	0	4	6

Batteries—Gibson and Gibson; Clarke and Steele.

Sept. 7—			
McClarys	8	8	0
Rockets	0	4	9

Batteries—Gibson and Gibson; Waud and Graham.

GAMES WON BY ONE RUN.

July 4—	R.	H.	E.
St. Johns	4	8	2
Londons	3	8	2

Batteries—Clarke and Summerhayes; Sheere and Stein.

Aug. 1—			
Rockets	2	6	4
McClarys	1	7	2

Batteries—Waud and Thorpe; Gibson and Gibson.

Aug. 3—			
Londons	3	5	4
McClarys	2	7	5

Batteries—Sheere and Stein; Jackson and Gibson.

Aug. 3—			
Rockets	7	6	6
St. Johns	6	7	5

Batteries—Phillips and Graham; Early and Steele.

Sept. 12—			
St. Johns	3	13	6
Rockets	2	5	4

Batteries—Early and Steele; Waud and Graham.

Sept. 26—			
Rockets	3	4	5
Londons	2	10	2

Batteries—Waud and Graham; Sheere and Grant.

GAMES WON IN LAST INNING.

July 4—	R.	H.	E.
St. Johns	4	8	2
Londons	3	8	2

Batteries—Clarke and Summerhayes; Sheere and Stein.

Sept. 19—			
Londons	4	8	5
McClarys	2	7	6

Batteries—Sheere and Grant; Gibson and Gibson.

There were no extra inning games during the whole season.

FASTEST GAME OF THE SEASON.

The fastest game of nine innings was played on June 6, in 1 hour and 10 minutes, between Londons and Rockets, Sheere and Waud being the opposing pitchers.

Hutchinson, the league's leading batsman, holds the batting record for a single game. On July 11 he made five singles out of six times at bat, off Gibson.

The greatest number of strike-outs in in single game was made by Gibson, on July 18, having 10 to his credit.

Bert Stein leads in the matter of Stolen bases, having 14 to his credit.

Smith drew the most passes, with 16 to his credit.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	G.A.	B.B.	S.O.	H.P.	W.P.	T.R.	T.H.	In.	Won.	L.	P.C.
McMulkin, L.	3	12	10	1	0	15	22	27	3	0	1,000
Watts, M.	1	4	7	0	1	9	11	9	1	0	1,000
Sheere, L.	13	26	38	5	3	66	118	113	8	5	.616
Gibson, M.	10	13	66	1	3	25	83	87	6	4	.600
Early, S.	4	14	21	1	3	34	43	34	2	2	.500
Phillips, R.	2	4	7	2	2	16	16	14	1	1	.500
Waud, R.	15	28	59	2	2	86	138	142	6	9	.400
Jackson, M.	5	29	23	4	2	23	33	43	2	3	.400
Clarke, S.	12	26	35	5	0	98	123	96	3	9	.250
Wanless, L.	1	3	1	0	1	7	5	1	0	1	.000

Photo by McCallum.

The Riverside Baseball Club, of this city, played independent ball during the past season, and made a very creditable record, winning sixteen out of a total of eighteen games. The Riversides did not confine themselves to London clubs alone, but met some of the best amateur organizations of the district, and were only twice defeated. An effort to arrange a series of three games with the Londons was unsuccessful. In the above group, the manager, Mr. T. M. O'Hagan, is seated in the center. The upper row, reading from the left, includes, T. Roberts, right fielder; T. Saunders, first base; W. Crow, the speedy pitcher, who did such good work during the season, and D. Edwards, center field. In the center row, from left to right, are E. Roberts, shortstop and secretary, and J. Fitzmaurice, second base and captain. The front row, reading from the left, includes A. Turner, left field; A. Gatecliff, catcher; D. Lewis, pitcher, and T. Ensign, catcher and third base.

COLLEGE RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Lancashire Wins the Produce Plate of 3,000 Sovereigns—Gun Club Shoot.

TRIGGER.

THE CLINTON TOURNAMENT.

Clinton, Ont., Oct. 9.—The Clinton Gun Club was favored with fine weather and a large attendance at their 13th annual tournament. There were only 30 entries in the different events. The shooting on first day was at live birds; second day at targets. The live birds were an excellent lot, and were assisted by a good stiff breeze from the southwest blowing across the traps from right to left, which contributed very materially to the difficulty of shooting. The honors the first day were divided between P. C. Wood, of Detroit, and C. J. Mitchell, of Brantford. On the second day the first high average was won by P. C. Wood; second by J. E. Hovey, of Clinton, and third by M. E. Fletcher, of Hamilton.

BASEBALL.

TOO COLD TO PLAY BALL.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—The Pittsburg-Boston world's championship game is postponed until tomorrow on account of cold weather.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At Morris Park—Charawind (Ray), 4 to 5 and 1 to 3; Duelist (Fisher), 11 to 5 and 4 to 5; Monadnock (Fuller), 8 to 5 and 7 to 10; Ormonde's Right (Odom), 8 to 5 and out; Young Henry (Fuller), 18 to 5 and 6 to 5; Early Eve (J. Jones), 4 to 1 and even.

At Highland Park—Sly Boots (Romanelli), 2 to 1; Two Penny (Mountain), 5 to 2; Benckart (Adams), 4 to 1; Chickakadee (Pieratt), 5 to 2; Katherine R. (W. Austin), 29 to 1; Flaneur (Adams), 8 to 5.

At St. Louis—Elie, 10 to 1; Captain Gaston, 3 to 1; Miss Crawford, 11 to 10; Josie F., 4 to 1; Alcour, 10 to 1; Gus Lanka, 7 to 2.

Lexington, Ky.—Norrie, Great, Spirit, (Transylvania), Caspian, Directum, Miller, Dan R.

At Worth—The Hebrew, 10 to 1; Burnie Bunton, 3 to 4; Lampoon, Proceeds, 9 to 5; Go Between, 6 to 1; Antoles, 3 to1.

LANCASHIRE WON IMPERIAL.

London, Oct. 9.—James R. Keene's Lancashire, ridden by Lucien Lyne, an American jockey, won the Imperial produce plate (of 3,000 sovereigns), 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs, at the Kempton Park autumn meeting today. The Warrior was second and Orienta II., came third. Seven horses ran.

MAY RIDE IN FRANCE.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Jockey Johnny Reiff will ride in France next year, if plans for reinstatement by the French Jockey Club do not miscarry. Reiff has already signed a contract to ride there and has made his application for a license. He is anxious to go for he has received neither the money nor the applause here that he gained while he rode abroad.

Several weeks ago Reiff received an offer from a turf man who is a member of the French Jockey Club. The supposition is that the offer would not have been made unless the prospect for the rider's reinstatement seems bright. The decision to take him back is shown further by the fact that he received a second offer. He thereupon signed a contract and forwarded his application for a license.

LACROSSE.

VANCOUVER WAS BEATEN.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 9.—The Shamrocks yesterday defeated the Vancouver team most decisively, the score being 9 to 0.

ATHLETICS.

THREE RECORDS BROKEN.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Three college records were broken and one equaled at the annual Varsity athletic games today. Worthington, of the School of Practical Science, won the 100 yards in 10 2-5, equaling his own record, and in the 120 yards hurdles made a new record of 17 flat. Gurney ('Varsity), did the 220 yards in a fraction of a second less than his own record of last year. In the 16-lb. shot-put all three prize winners bettered the best previous record. Worthington (S. P. S.), won the championship medal, with twenty points. Sheppard and Gurney were next, with 10 each, and Ford fourth, with 6. University College won the faculty championship with 30 points; School of Practical Science second, with 27; and Medicals, third, with 17.

CURLING.

CURLING CLUB OFFICERS.

Petrolia, Ont., Oct. 9.—The annual meeting of the Petrolia Curling Club was held last night and arrangements made for the coming season. The following officers were elected: Patron and patroness, Mr. and Mrs. Englehart; president, G. C. McDonald; vice-president, John Walker; chaplain, Rev. J. Livingston; treasurer, L. S. Chatterton; secretary, W. B. S. Craig; executive committee, the officers and H. Simpson; representatives to O. C. A., Mr. A. M. McQuinn and Mr. B. P. Corey.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of The Advertiser.

Contributors' names are not published but all letters should be signed and dated.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Oct. 8.—The anniversary services of the Methodist Church were held on Sunday morning and evening, Rev. Mr. Coulter, of London, officiating at both services, which were attended by a large number. On Monday evening a harvest home supper and concert were given in the church, and proved a complete success.

Miss Irene Stilson, of London, visited friends here this week.

Mr. Fred Monteith is spending some time at his home here.

Miss Edna Finch has been visiting here.

A large number from here attended the Delaware Fair on Wednesday, but owing to the heavy rain were forced to remain until a late hour.

Mrs. Stilson has returned from an extended visit to relatives in Wyoming.

WATFORD.

Watford, Oct. 9.—Mrs. C. McCormack, of Marysville, Mich., visited friends in town this week.

Mrs. T. Fortune is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Main road.

Mr. Prentiss, Woodbridge, is the guest of his son, R. E. Prentiss, Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston spent a few days this week with relatives in Appin.

Dr. Gibson returned from Chicago this week.

Mrs. Griffith and son, London, is spending a few days with friends in town.

Mr. J. H. Hume left on Monday for an extended visit to Manitoba and the Northwest.

Mrs. (Dr.) Nixon, who has been visiting and affectionate neighbor. Everyone who knew him loved, honored and respected him. He was in his 81st year. He had not been well for over four years, but when the end did come his friends could not bear to say farewell. He was a Methodist, a good Christian and a noble man. The deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. No children were born to bless their union.

The Misses Arnold, of Louisville, spent a few days with their aunt, Mrs. Little.

Miss Galloway, of Bothwell, spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. Cornwall, here.

The play in the Mayhew Hall was very largely attended. They had to turn people away from the doors before 8 o'clock, and by that means the Opera House got a larger crowd than it would.

The Thamesville Fair was a decided success, as the weather was splendid, the crowds large, and the hall well filled with everything. The managers are all well pleased with the way everything turned out.

Mr. Thornton Everett, of near Courtright, is visiting his many friends here.

Mrs. Luke, of Bothwell, is visiting her son here for a few days.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, Oct. 7.—The Agricultural Society will have a neat surplus of about $800. The fakirs had an easy time paying their privilege fees this year, but we learn their fees next year will be clean out of their reach.

Miss Lola Thompson was married on Wednesday evening at the home of her parents, Head street, to Mr. Edward Runnals, of the first concession of Caradoc. Mr. Runnals was a Collegiate Institute pupil here not long ago, and that he knew where to select a good wife is shown in his good taste by returning to our town and taking one of our popular young ladies. The happy couple left on the evening train for the east. Rev. W. J. Knox performed the ceremony.

The mayor gave the fire department a run on Thursday last for practice. The boys responded with great alacrity, and in less than ten miutes from the first ring of the bell the water was playing, which was very creditable, considering the fact that most of the firemen are at work in the several industries of the town, and some of them had a pretty fair "work out" before reaching the hall for commencement of business.

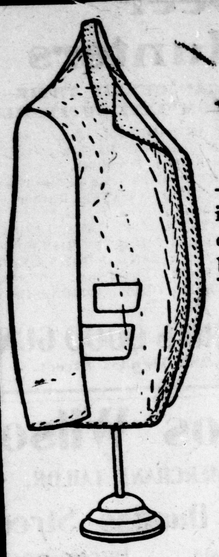
Miss Allie James, daughter of the late Thomas P. James, was quietly married on Tuesday evening at the residence of her brother, Victoria street, to Ernest Holton, of Adelaide, a prosperous and wealthy young farmer. The bride was supported by Miss Sarah Tait, the popular and obliging young lady who graces the window at our busy postoffice. Only a few intimate friends were in attendance. Rev. R. Hobbs officiated.

Mr. Herbert Marshall, who has been in the employ of Mr. F. Haney, hardware merchant here, left on Wednesday for London, to accept a like position in Geo. Taylor & Sons' hardware store. Mr. Marshall was a splendid worker in the different branches of the English Church here, and will be missed very much. He is a sterling young man, and goes from us with the very best of character and respect.

The young men of our town held a meeting in the Firemen's Hall Wednesday evening last for the purpose of discussing details in connection with the organization of a young men's club. Ewart Evans was appointed secretary pro tem. A committee of several of the leading young men of the town was also appointed to draft a constitution. Mayor Geddes and a few others addressed the meeting along the line of ownership by its members, and offered other wholesome advice. The club will be a success in a great many ways if run along these lines. There is no doubt that if the officers of the club will permit only the membership roll to be made up of high, moral young men, with clean characters, and stick to it through thick and thin, with a vigilance committee to report on any discreditable acts of its members, and promptly expel them when anything of this nature is substantiated, the club will certainly be elevating in every sense of the word, and if the rules in this respect are rigidly adhered to, we would prefer a quiet game of whist, or a social dance at the club, to many of the considered harmless kissing and other games frequently indulged in at many of our homes.

Mr. Albert Emmons, of Kingscourt Junction, who had the misfortune to get his leg crushed wile working on the abutments of Bear Creek bridge, died on Thursday morning. He will be buried in Strathroy Cemetery on Friday.

QUICK-FIT



WHY wait a week for a suit from your tailor? Select a "Semi-ready"—try it on before you order it, and know just how the cloth pattern will make up before you buy it.

If you like its appearance, "tell the man" what changes you want on it, before he finishes it.

Then have it sent home so you can wear it the same day you order it—without waiting.

We like to show goods to incredulous people!

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Elgin Loan Company's Dividend.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 10.—The manager of the London and Western Trusts Company, the liquidators of the Elgin Loan Company, was in the city yesterday, and stated that the second dividend will be paid the depositors about next Friday, and will probably be for forty or fifty cents on the dollar. When this is paid it will leave but 25 or 35 cents on the dollar remaining unpaid.

Hallo there, old man! What are you doing with that stick? I haven't had to carry one for over a month. W as advised to take **Bu-Ju,** the Kidney Pill, for my Rheumatism, brought on by disordered kidneys, and now I am well again.

Better go to the drug store, buy a box and begin taking it. You will soon feel the good effects.

Rheumatism is caused by too much uric acid in the blood. The kidneys are not doing

An Engine

is successful when it does what it was built to do. A college graduate is successful when he can perform what the business office requires. The students of the

F C B C

(London, - - - Y. M. C. A.) are successful because our work is indorsed by the best business men. Write or call for particulars.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

GOOD SPORT

is impossible with poor

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The experienced hunter knows that, so he comes to

Brock's Gun Store,

for his supplies.

We carry a complete line of SPORTSMAN'S GOODS.

Fine gun repairing a specialty.

W. A. BROCK,

192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

The Present Need.

Every man needs a top coat for fall wear. You ought to have a new one if the old one is not in good shape. We want to make it, and will insure you the best the market affords in both material and workmanship.

O. LABELLE,

372 RICHMOND STREET.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St. **ARCHITECT.**

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,

County Bldgs., next Court House, London

KODAKS and SUPPLIES

Largest and best assortment in London.

W. A. McKENZIE, Photo Stock Dealer,

Opposite City Hall. Phone 346.

W. J. SMITH & SONS

Undertakers and Embalmers,

113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

TEAS AND COFFEES

Bonnyrigg Ceylon Tea, best in the land, 25c and 40c per pound. Black or mixed. Call on us.

MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas St.

J. T. Stephenson,

The Leading Undertaker,

and importer of all kinds of wood and metalic caskets; no charge for hearse or funeral cars; finest funeral parlors in Canada. 'Phone No. 459.

Residence on Premises.

104 Dundas St.

London, Ont.

Our Black Enameled Clocks at $4

are the best value in the city. Call and see them at

C. H. WALLACE'S

Jewelry Store, Talbot St.

Scranton Coal

Do you want Coal that is well screened, has little ash and will not clinker? If so, try our coal for one season.

Slabs $1.50 per load.

HEAMAN William St. & G.T.R. Phone 312.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms,

for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.

DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE

MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.

Head Office—59 Dundas Street, LONDON.

Deer Hunters

CAN OBTAIN THEIR COMPLETE OUTFIT HERE.

SAVAGE RIFLES, .303-caliber.

WINCHESTER RIFES, 32-40, 38-55, .303 British, 45-70 caliber.

CARTRIDGES to fit all size rifles.

HUNTING COATS, leather and waterproof canvas.

PANTS, VESTS, CAPS, LEGGINS, CARTRIDGE BELTS, RIFLE COVERS, etc.; SKINNING KNIVES, DRINKING FLASKS, POCKET DRINKING CUPS, COMPASSES, etc.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS

185 Dundas Street.

Thos Wilson

MERCHANT TAILOR,

213 Dundas Street,

Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

Dr. R. Jarvis, DENTIST, Duffield Block,

BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Fridays).

DIAMONDS

For all who admire them—and who doesn't? Perfectly cut and exquisitely set in pins, rings, earrings, etc. Single stones and clusters, and combined with other gems. No trouble to show them.

Thos. Gillean,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

402 RICHMOND STREET.

Official Timekeeper London St. Railway.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY

Bibles at Half-Price

Sale Closes at 10:30 p.m.

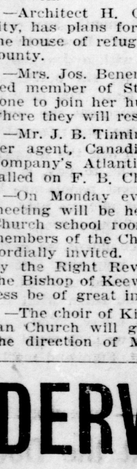
JOHN MILLS'

NEW BOOKSTORE,

Three doors south of old stand. Phone 1665

ROSS'

196 Dundas St.



$10

This week we offer twenty only genuine Alaska Sable Ruffs, extra fine quality, 50 in. long, 6 full tails and chain fastener good value at $12.50, our price this week, $10.

UNQUESTIONED qualities of Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread is: Wholesomeness—purity. It is unquestionably the best bread. 'Phone 818.

Our Ales and Porter

Have that delightfully aromatic flavor and pleasant tonic effect. We guarantee age and purity.

KENT BREWERY.

My Lady's Ring

No matter what style of ring you want to buy for her—wedding, engagement, plain or set with costly gems—you can rely upon getting the best from our stock, which we ask you to inspect that you may know how much you can save on your purchase.

WARD, THE JEWELER 374 Richmond Street.

SECURITY

PRINCIPAL CONSIDERATION WHEN DEPOSITING.....

Mortgages on farms and city property are acknowledged to be the best security.

This is what you get at

The Canadian Savings & Loan Co.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

420 and 422 Richmond St.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Parnell-Dean's . . Bread . .

Should be on every table.

SANITARY BAKERY:

75 and 77 Bruce St.

CLEAN LINEN

Is a man's first thought of dress.

He wants it spotless.

His shirts must be ironed to fit properly.

His collars must be free from rough edges.

He doesn't want his colored goods faded.

The FOREST PROCESS produces the highest class of work.

Modern machinery, competent help, best materials.

'Phone 1,048, or postal will bring our wagon.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,

72-74 KING STREET.

SUPERIOR ..FURS..

Spittal, Sabine & Co.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

152 Dundas Street.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Dean Davis, of South London, will preach in Toronto tomorrow.

—Mrs. (Rev.) J. W. Mitchell, of Grand Blanc, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Neil Cooper, Piccadilly street.

—Mrs. Thomas Boon, sen., who broke her arm by falling in this city a few days ago, is improving at her home in Bothwell.

—Architect H. C. McBride, of this city, has plans for a 45x70 addition to the house of refuge at Clinton, Huron county.

—Mrs. Jos. Benenati, who was a valued member of St. Mary's choir, has gone to join her husband in Brantford where they will reside in future.

—Mr. J. B. Tinning, traveling passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic Steamship Line, called on F. B. Clarke yesterday.

—On Monday evening a missionary meeting will be held in the Memorial Church school room, to which all the members of the Church of England are cordially invited. It will be addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Lofthouse, the Bishop of Keewatin, and will doubtless be of great interest.

—The choir of King Street Presbyterian Church will give a concert under the direction of Mr. Roselle Pococke, in the church on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards, baritone, and Mr. W. H. Hewlett, organist, of Hamilton, will take part in the programme. Miss Pauline Mowat, contralto, and Mr. E. Nuttycomb, violist, will also assist.

BELGRAVE CHURCH REOPENING.

The English Church at Belgrave, in the parish of Blyth, which has been closed for repairs for some time, will be reopened by the Bishop of Huron tomorrow.

FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY.

Funds are to be raised for the Western University, a special committee of the senate of the college having decided at a meeting of the senate yesterday to appoint a collector for that purpose.

SERGEANTS' PHOTOS.

The sergeants of the Seventh Regiment have had a fine group photo taken by Cooper & Sanders. This has been mounted in the center of the individual cabinet pictures of the sergeants and placed in Graham Bros.' window, where it is attracting much attention.

OXFORDITE DISAPPEARS.

The disappearance of James Simpson, who worked on the 10th line of East Zorra, is reported. The last seen of him was when he returned to Woodstock from the London fair, when he said he was coming back to London, but inquiries have failed to find him.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Somerset Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The union is to elect officers for the year. Mr. J. S. Leckie, the provincial W. C. T. U. missionary to the lumber camps, will be present and give an address on the work which he is conducting

PLEASURE CLUB'S DANCE.

The Manhattan Club gave the first dance of the season last night at the Palace Dancing Academy. About 40 couples enjoyed the evening. Everything was auspicious for a good time, the new floor being well adapted for dancing, and the music of the Dayton & McCormick orchestra being up to its last year standard. The officers who conducted the affair were R. Logan, president; C. Hevey, vice-president; F. Hornsby, secretary, and F. Ham, recording secretary.

FUNERAL OF MR. LOGAN.

The funeral of late Edward Logan took place yesterday from his residence, Governor's road, West Nissouri, to Brown's Hill Cemetery. The deceased was one of the most prominent men of the district, and the funeral was a large one, over 200 rigs being in the cortege. The services were conducted by Rev. T. G. A. Wright, and the pallbearers were Messrs. W. Bryan, P. Bailey, H. Creighton, A. Hogg, J. Thompson, Jos. Weir, T. Quait and Charles Lee.

MORE "CHUMMING UP."

The Christian Guardian says: "One of the best things in Mark Guy Pearse's address at the meeting in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, last week, was his remark that there ought to be more 'chumming up' in our congregations. He related a touching incident of a conversation between himself and a poor woman in connection with a tea in the London Central Mission. The woman heard from him that he was going next week to her native village, and begged him to see her old mother and tell her that she had kept the pledge for thirteen months, that she had been converted and that she had found peace through the hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' which was the hymn her father had repeated with his last breath. Mr. Pearse gladly undertook the commission and in graphic style told of his visit to the venerable old cottager." The Guardian adds: "We cannot, of course, detail the incident as Mr. Pearse related it, but the outline will serve to show how blessedly fruitful was the 'chumming up' on that occasion between the minister and that poor woman."

TEACHERS AT SPRINGBANK

Meeting of the London District Association On Friday.

A meeting of the London District Teachers' Association was held yesterday at Byron. A large representation of the teachers was present, and a pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent. Not the least enjoyable feature was the delightful trolley ride through Springbank Park, now resplendent in the autumn glory. The various papers comprising the afternoon programme were ably handled and were followed by very interesting discussions. There was a marked spirit of enthusiasm throughout, that made this perhaps the most successful meeting yet held by the association. Those taking part were Misses Hoskin, Orr, Elliott, Lea, Murdock, Hodgins and McColl, and Messrs. Ramsay and Langford.

Miss G. Murdock favored the convention with an interesting reading, her pleasing interpretation calling forth unstinted applause.

At the close of the meeting a committee of ladies provided lunch, and to these the association wish to convey their thanks.

The teachers of the local association which met in Byron yesterday were very much pleased at their treatment by the Byron people. When the executive learned that the people of Byron, by a spontaneous suggestion of their good nature, would provide a lunch for the association, they were quite agreed the people of the section were seend to none, in goodwill and hospitality.

MOTHERLY ADVICE

From One Whose Daughter Was Restored to Health.

Had Suffered From Headache, Dizziness and Fainting Spells—Feared at One Time That Consumption Would Follow.

All the freshness of youth, the rosy cheeks and bright eyes of girlhood, the charms of budding womanhood, are due to pure, rich blood and healthy nerves. When the face is pale and the eyes lack luster, when there are headaches and backaches, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart the blood is seriously out of condition, and decline and consumption may well be feared. In emergencies of this kind there is no medicine so certain in its beneficial results as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills simply because new rich blood, strengthens the nerves and puts the sufferer on the road to health. Proof of this is found in the case of Miss Bertha Milloy, Port Dalhousie, Ont. The story of this young lady's restoration to health is told by her mother as follows: "A few years ago my daughter Bertha began to decline in health. Among the early symptoms were loss of appetite, loss of strength and an aversion to exertion. These were followed by severe headaches, and sometimes fainting fits; her color left her and she was greatly reduced in flesh. In fact her condition was such that I feared she would go into consumption. We tried a number of medicines but they did not help her; then a doctor was called in, but there was no improvement, and things looked very hopeless. At this stage, acting on the advice of a lady friend (who, by the way, was studying medicine and is now practicing in Chicago), I started giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks there was a decided improvement in her condition, and by the time she had taken nine boxes she was again enjoying perfect health. During her illness her weight was reduced to 95 pounds, and while taking the pills it increased to 110 pounds. My advice to other mothers who have weak or ailing girls is to lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Nearly all the ills of life are due to bad blood, and they are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every pill makes these pills make new, rich blood, thus bringing strength to every part of the body. That is the whole secret, and is the reason why these pills have cured after other medicines have failed. All medicine dealers sell these pills, but there are some who offer substitutes: see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50.

It's hard for a woman to nail a lie, because she can't hit the nail on the head.

Six hundred men are regularly employed on the new steamship Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

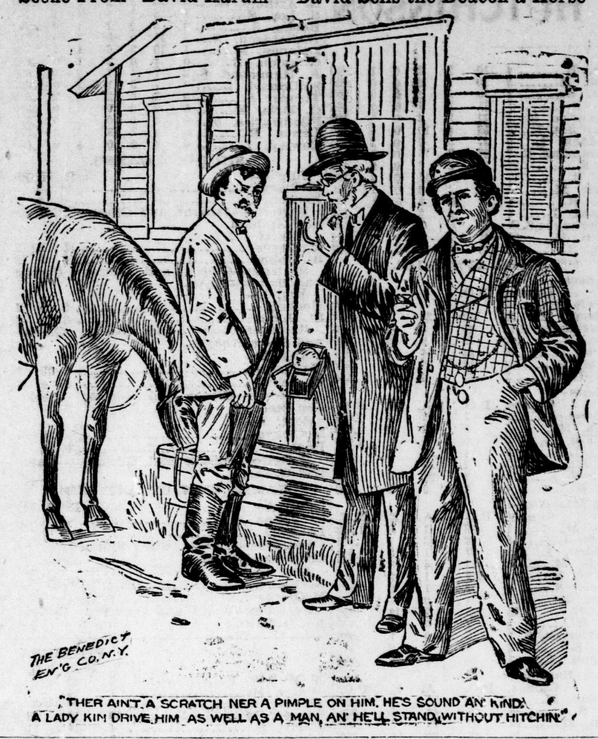
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

AT THE GRAND THURSDAY NIGHT.

Scene From "David Harum"—David Sells the Deacon a Horse



MR. HAYS WOULD NOT TALK

General Manager of the Grand Trunk in the City.

Declined to Say Anything About the Interswitching Arrangements.

A special G. T. R. train passed through the city last night shortly before the arrival of the International Limited. It was that of General Manager Hays and his party, who were going east from Port Huron. During the few minutes which the train stopped here, General Manager Hays was approached on the subject of interswitching, but he declined to say anything in regard to the matter.

It will be remembered a few days ago a rumor was published to the effect that an arrangement was under consideration, and practically settled, by which the Grand Trunk station would be used as a union station until a new one could be built, the intention being to carry all the Grand Trunk freight over the C. P. R. and the C. P. R. passenger traffic over the Grand Trunk, double-tracking the Grand Trunk from the station to Hyde Park, for the purpose. In regard to this matter, the general manager of the Grand Trunk would say nothing.

It was intimated, however, that whatever was needed for London was being duly considered at Toronto. While head of the system, Mr. Hays did not have supervision of the question of interswitching, and besides, the matter being in a still unsettled state, he could not say anything at the present time for publication. He, however, did not deny that the rumors mentioned had some foundation.

GOES TO STRATFORD.

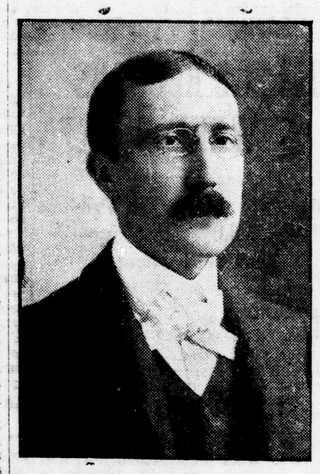


Photo by Falkner.

Mr. James Herriott,

Clerk at the G. T. R. car works, who leaves London next week.

HER MIND UNBALANCED.

Londoners Say Miss Keefer Is Incapable of Sinister Action.

Miss Margaret Keefer, better known as Sister Magdalen, and who was arrested on the charge of kidnapping a 7-months-old babe at Niagara Falls a week or so ago, is well known in this city. Miss Keefer belongs to one of the most respected families in the county of Middlesex, being a daughter of the late James Keefer, at one time county clerk, and who died many years ago. She is about 50 years of age, intellectual and refined. Her home was in Strathroy, but about sixteen years ago she left for Europe, and while abroad acted as governess in a well-to-do family. Unfortunately her mind became unbalanced, and she was compelled to return to Canada, where she appeared to recover in a short time. She then joined an order of the Church of England, and for some years her friends lost track of her. Some two years ago, however, she was known to be at Walpole Island, still in the garb of a sister and doing noble work among the Indian population of the island. She was organist in the church, taught the Sunday school and in other ways led a holy life. Last year she left the island, and her friends heard no more of her until she was arrested for taking away the babe.

Those who know her best say that undoubtedly her mind has given way again, and that she took the child away from its parents without knowing what she did. Knowing her as they do, they cannot connect her strange action with any sinister motive, and they are in communication with the authorities at the Falls, with a view to placing her real condition before the police there.

A dispatch from Niagara dated yesterday says that Miss Keefer was arraigned in the police court, and pleaded guilty, and that she was remanded to the county jail for a week for sentence.

OWEN SOUND GOT BANNER

Latter Day Saint School There Made the Best Showing.

Sunday school matters only were handled at the Latter Day Saints' convention yesterday. The morning meeting was opened by a parliamentary session, presided over by Elder Evans. This was followed by the presentation of reports for the schools in the district, in which satisfactory progress was reported. In all 35 schools were reported and the total membership was 1,188. There were 919 sessions held, with an average attendance of 826. The schools are looked after by 154 officers and there are just 100 teachers in the district.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Geo. Buschlen, Arthur; vice-president, Mrs. M. McGregor, Stratford; secretary, Miss Morrison, Holstein; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Pycock, Humber Bay; librarian, Mrs. Floralice Miller, Toronto. Mrs. M. McGregor, of Stratford, and Elder A. McMillan, of Arthur, were elected as delegates to attend the general conference.

At the evening session a prize banner was presented to the Owen Sound school, which made the best showing during the year.

NO PHYSICAL CULTURE

Board of Education Committee Gave the Proposal a Setback.

Physical culture in the schools was given a set back at the meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education at the city hall last night. The committee after a short discussion recommended that no action be taken this year. It now remains with the board to say whether the proposal of Trustees McPherson and Gammage shall be acted upon.

Miss Annie Legate was admitted as a student in the Victoria school kindergarten.

Chairman MacRobert and Trustees English, Hamilton, Blackwell, Teasdall and McPherson were present.

California.

The great prosperity of this Land of Opportunity has recently been marked by a distinguished visitor, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Assistant United States Treasurer. Mr. Fish saw nothing that impressed him more than the large business being done on the Pacific coast, the apparent permanency of its prosperity, and the need of more workers.

The basis of this property is first of all, climate, then electrical energy and fuel oil for manufacturers, and finally irrigation. Given water to turn on at will, in a country so full of sunshine, and growth is continuous. Something is growing every month to put on the table, to fatten stock or carry to market. One acre of alfalfa will support a cow, as pasture, and for hay can be cut five times a year. Larger than England and Scotland combined, California has room for a million more people, and this makes land cheap and opportunity great. A self-sustaining home, the value of which will rapidly increase, can easily be secured where life means comfort as well as coin.

Colonist rates now make it easy to see how it is yourself. They are based on a rate of $33 from Chicago or $25 from Missouri River points, via Southern Pacific. California books can be had of any agent. Write to F. B. Choate, General Agent, 126 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. 23 u ty

Here's an Opportunity to Visit the West Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily until Nov. 30, inclusive, colonist one way, second class tickets will be issued as follows, viz.:

From London to Anaconda, Butte, Chinook and Helena, Mont., $27 25.

From London to Spokane, Wash.; Nelson, Rossland, Trail, Grand Forks and Robson, B. C., $39 75.

From London to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; also Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., $42 25.

Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario. Full particulars as to time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west, room 12, Toronto, or F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn. 23-tf-tyw

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Opera House Burned.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 9, 2 a.m.—Fire which started at 1 a.m. in the Stone Opera House, gutted the structure. It was one of the finest appointed theaters in the state.

At 3 o'clock the fire was practically under control, without having injured the front of the building, in which are contained Stone Hall, several business offices, the lobby and theater offices. All the scenery of Paul Gilmore's company, in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," which appeared at the house last evening, had been removed before the fire began.

Cancers and Tumors

Completely eradicated from the system by the new constitutional treatment. No pain or suffering. More effectual than operations and plasters. Send two stamps for book and particulars to

A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

DAISY FLOUR...

Is the choice of all who succeed in baking light, white, wholesome bread and rolls.

Daisy Flour is the product of the choicest wheat that's grown. It is milled in the finest manner and is always absolutely pure and up to the highest standard of quality.

Ask your grocer fo Daisy Flour and refuse substitutes.

J. HAWKINS,

Hawkins' Rolling Mills,

ARVA, ONT.

Wall Paper

Painting, Picture Framing

H. & C. Colerick

443 RICHMOND STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP and CORRESPONDENCE

Taught by experienced and practical teachers. Same system as taught in Detroit University and New York Business College.

Pupils may join classes at any time. Individual instruction.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO SHORTHAND ACADEMY,

76 Dundas Street, London.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R. Principal.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL . .

Primary and Collegiate Departments.

MR. THOS. MARTIN, Musical Director.

MISS C. E. HORTON, Physical Director.

Cor. Queen's Ave. & Colborne St.

TELEPHONE 1717.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

NOW OPEN.

Pupils may enter at any time.

The Best

All departments of the

Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

now in full swing. Our opening day was nearly 25 per cent ahead of our best previous record. Our superior courses produce the RESULTS THAT COUNT. 346 students placed in 11 months. All our graduates of last term placed. Our call register still shows a large number of positions offered us at $40 to $80 a month that we cannot fill. If you are interested write for handsome catalogue to D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

22 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

graduates of the CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 2½ QUEEN STREET E., TORONTO, have in the last seven months received positions as competent telegraph operators. Now is the time to start. Positions guaranteed. t

LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Our Stenographers in Demand.

We cannot begin to supply the calls made upon us for stenographers. Why not prepare yourself for these splendid positions? We have a thoroughly equipped Shorthand Department. Railway fare up to $16 allowed on tuition. Catalogue A 1 will be sent you free upon postal request. A. L. Brown, principal.

bw-bd-t

Alma College

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Refining and ennobling influences. Character building a first consideration.

Every facility for development of young women mentally, morally, socially and physically.

BOOKLET FREE.

REV. G. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., Principal.

St. Thomas, Ont.

WARM UNDERWEAR

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Canadian All-Wool, - - $1, $1.50 Suit

Wool Fleeced, - - - $1 Suit

Ribbed Wool, STANFIELD'S MAKE, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Suit

Every Stanfield Garment Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

GRAHAM BROS.