

43RD YEAR NO. 17948

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1906.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

**NEW TURN GIVEN LONDON ELECTION CASE;
SERVISS DISCHARGED AND TAKES STAND****SAYS THAT HE HELD ENVELOPES CONTAINING SMALL SUMS OF MONEY****But Contradicts Evidence of Several Crown Witnesses—A Spy in Box Admits He Lied—Tom Lewis Expected Tomorrow—Witnesses Say They Got Money.**

From Our Own Reporter.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The investigation into the London election charges was resumed at 11:30 this morning. It was announced that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Tom Lewis, of London, who is wanted as a crown witness, but so far he has not been located.

The feature of today's session was the action of Mr. DuVernet, counsel for the prosecution, who asked for the discharge of Wm. Serviss, one of the defendants, in order that he might place him in the box. Mr. Robinson objected, but he was overruled.

The witness did not prove as satisfactory as the prosecution expected, and Mr. DuVernet roundly abused his own witness.

Mr. DuVernet gave out that he intends to prosecute for perjury several of the witnesses who have testified thus far.

Mr. DuVernet applied for a warrant for Mr. U. A. Buchner, the London returning officer in the election of June 13, 1905, because Mr. Buchner had been ordered to be present with his books today, but had failed to put in an appearance. The warrant was refused, and Mr. DuVernet gave notice that he will repeat his request tomorrow if Mr. Buchner is not present.

Mr. Robinson stated to The Advertiser this afternoon that he expects Tom Lewis will be in Toronto this afternoon, and that he will advise him to give himself up at once.

Mr. Sifton is also expected in Toronto today.

Bentley Got No Money.

Arthur Bentley, of London, was the first witness this morning. Before the election witness had been canvassed by one Trudell for William Gray. He told this man he would vote for Gray. Then Serviss canvassed him for Hyman, and he was taken to the Liberal committee rooms, where he met Collins. The latter told him if he would vote the right way he would get \$10, but Collins said he intended to be sure on the matter. If he voted for Gray he would get nothing. He was not inside the committee rooms, and he saw no money in envelopes. Witness did not promise to vote for Hyman. He merely said that he would vote the right way. He did not attempt to get any money from the Liberals after the election.

To Mr. Robinson, witness said Trudell had promised him nothing. He had always voted Tory, except when he voted Liberal. Serviss had merely told witness to go to the committee room. All the transactions took place with Jerry Collins while witness and he were alone. "If you had been offered money by the Liberals after the election you would have taken it?"

"Very likely—it would have been a big temptation."

Says He Got \$9.

Charles Leach, of London, was next examined. He swore he got \$9 at the Hyman-Gray election. He was met by a Mr. Crocker on the street, who told him money was flush and that he might as well take it. He put his money in his pocket, and he was alone. Crocker took the witness to the Liberal committee rooms, where he saw Collins and several others. Who they were he did not know. One of them told him if he voted right he would get the money, and it was put in an envelope for him. He saw no other envelope there. Collins kept back \$1 for a rick-off when the money was paid over. Witness had voted for Hyman. He had no conversation with Mulloy or anyone else, save Collins and Crocker, as to his vote. The transaction had been with Collins alone.

Forgot How He Voted.

David J. Thomas was the next witness. Mr. DuVernet accused him of having a bad memory in election matters, but Mr. Thomas said his memory was bad in all things. He got money in an envelope at the last election. The money was brought to the house. He did not remember having been at the committee room. He did not remember that he got the money from Serviss. Witness said he had been in the habit of getting money from his boys, and he was not surprised when the money came to the door. Witness created a laugh by declaring that he did not know whom he voted for in the last election. "It's a year and a half, you know," he said.

Says Collins Gave Him \$5.

John Hyslop swore he got \$5 from Collins, who delivered the money for the election, in a Hyman committee room, where he met Jerry Collins and another man. The money was put in envelopes. There were other envelopes on the table. Jerry Collins paid over the money. He had not seen Hardy or Serviss at all during the election.

Emigh Was Not Paid.

Edward O. Emigh said he was promised money by Jerry Collins if he voted right. Collins said there would be \$10 in it. Witness denied that it was agreed that Serviss should hold the money. There was nothing said as to who should hold the money. Emigh had voted right, but he did not receive the money. He had no knowledge of the money having been paid directly or indirectly to any member of his family.

After the election he asked Collins why he did not get the money, but Collins said he knew nothing of the matter. Collins did not say that anyone was holding the money.

At this point, Mr. Robinson objected to the cross-examination by Mr. DuVernet.

**\$200,000 BLAZE AT ST. KITTS;
A BIG WINE PLANT DESTROYED**

St. Catharines, Oct. 3.—The Ontario Grape Growing and Wine Manufacturing Company's plant here was burned this morning, entailing a loss of from \$170,000 to \$200,000. All the company's wine in the buildings was destroyed.

The loss is fairly well covered by insurance, but no correct figures are as yet obtainable. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The company in all probability will rebuild their works, but it will take them years to recover from the blow.

**MUCH LUMBER
UP IN SMOKE**

Seven Million Feet Were Destroyed at Aylmer This Morning.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—A serious fire broke out in the lumber yard of Fraser & Co. at Aylmer today. There were over 7,000,000 feet burned down before noon, and the 25,000,000 feet which is in the yard is likely to go.

SOLDIER-MONK ELOPES

Rector of a Church in Rome Disappears With Beautiful Girl.

Rome, Oct. 3.—A case resembling the famous Delaurie mystery, which recently caused such a sensation in France, has aroused considerable interest here. A few days ago it was announced that Father Virginio Carones, of the Camillini order, rector of the aristocratic church of Santa Maria Madalena, had resigned from the priesthood and disappeared. It is now known that the ex-priest fled from Italy with a beautiful girl belonging to a distinguished family, and it is reported they are on their way to America. Carones, who is young, tall and handsome, served the usual term in the army, where he was attached to an artillery regiment, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. After leaving the army he became rector of the church of the Santa Maria Madalena, but was recalled to the colors for temporary service, and it is said, managed to combine his two duties. Returning at an early hour from the artillery barracks, he put his monk's robes over his uniform, and in this manner celebrated mass. He was compelled to make the alteration in his costume so hastily that he was unable to take off his military boots, and when kneeling before the altar, the congregation caught glimpses of his spurs beneath his gown.

ITALIANS WENT MAD

Story of the Desperate Assault on the Ranchers at Calgary.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 2.—News from Cochrane indicates that young Cole, who was stabbed by enraged Italians in the riot on Saturday, is still hovering between life and death. Hewitt, the other victim of the Italians, is here and is in quite a precarious condition. Cole was in no way associated with the riot. People who saw the encounter tell of its intensity. After Hewitt, the man who caused the row, had assaulted the Italians, the entire 30 went mad. He got Hewitt down and all began slashing at him at one time. One old Italian drew a revolver and began shooting at him at random, running all around the infuriated men who encircled the man who was down. Hewitt would have done damage but for the fact that a spectator hit him with a brick, knocking him insensible. Then the riot began in earnest. Residents of the town attempted to rescue Hewitt, but the Italians, leaving Hewitt for a time, started in on the residents, and it looked as though there would be a pitched battle. As the residents gained reinforcements the Italians retreated. Just before the end came Cole was wounded. He is a rancher and came to Cochrane to meet his father and mother, who were coming in on the train. He was carefully kept out of the fight, when an Italian broke away from the row, ran over to him, pulled a knife and plunged it into the young man's liver. The Italians retreated to the car and were taken in shortly after by the Mounted Police. Two Italians who did the worst were held in the cells here. Others were fined from \$5 to \$25 and released.

ELECTION APPEALS.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Election appeals are set down in the supreme court tomorrow in the following order: St. Anne's, Gallery vs. Darlington, county of Halifax; Hetherington vs. Roch; county of Halifax; Hetherington vs. Carney; county of Halifax; Roch vs. Borden; Shelburne and Queen's, Cowie vs. Fielding.

**CALLENDER HAD
A CLOSE RACE**

Was Almost Put Out of the Running for the Hyman Trophy.

At the annual tournament of the Forest City Quilting Club this morning, Bob Callender, of Toronto, had a close call from being put out of the running for the Hyman trophy. His opponent was Miller, of South Bend, Ind., and Callender only managed to pull out two shots to the good. In the early stage of the match it was all Callender. Miller did not appear to strike his gait until the play was half over. At one stage the score stood 15 to 4 in favor of the Toronto man. Later it was 25 to 11 in his favor, and when Callender had reached 32 Miller was only 25. It was then that Miller settled down and began to overhaul his opponent. He gradually overhauled Callender, and when the latter had 39 to the good and only had two more shots to go, Miller had climbed up to 38. The next end went to Miller, and the score was tied. Miller, however, lost the next two ends and Callender won out. Jim Bell did not play this morning, drawing a bye.

In the match which was unfinished yesterday afternoon, Callender defeated Weir 41 to 18.

Third Draw—First Series.

W. Nickell, 41, vs. H. Stone, 18.
R. Callender, 41, vs. D. Miller, 39.
J. Bell (bye).

First Draw—Second Series.

A. Scott defaulted to R. Sabine.
Dan Wylie defaulted to A. Wanless.
R. Hunter, 31, vs. C. Callender, 18.
J. A. Queen, 31, vs. S. Trachsell, 21.
Capt. Robson defaulted to W. Weir.
E. Beble, 31, vs. G. Anderson, 25.
R. Errington, 31, vs. J. Tait, 22.
J. Bell, W. Nickell and R. Callender are eligible to play in the semi-finals. Bell and Nickell play off this afternoon. Callender drew the bye.

HOUSEKEEPER SUES

Wants to Recover Under Will of Man by Whom She Was Employed.

Two cases were disposed of in the county non-jury trial yesterday before Judge Macbeth. In the case of Harriet Gibson vs. Campbell, judgment was reserved. According to the evidence the plaintiff had worked as housekeeper for John D. Anderson, of Mount Brydges, for 23 years, on a salary of \$1 a week and board. In addition to doing the regular housework she had also milked nine or ten cows and acted as nurse to Mr. Anderson up to the time of his death last November. By way of recompense, the deceased has put in trust two promissory notes, to be paid to Miss Gibson after his demise, and also settled upon her an annuity of \$100. The executors refused to recognize the notes, and the suit resulted. The notes amounted to \$350. Judgment was rendered for the full amount of the claim in the case of J. W. Peck vs. T. Fox, for non-payment of \$120 and interest on goods sold.

A MONARCH'S PERIL

Anarchist Chief Shook Hands With the Italian King.

Milan, Oct. 3.—Excitement has been caused by the discovery that the notorious anarchist Dutto lately gained admission to the palace at Racconigi and shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel. Dutto, who represented himself as a professional entertainer, applied to the police for permission to give a biograph show in the palace. The police applied to the palace officials, who obtained the King's consent. The show went off serenely and the King rewarded the entertainer generously. When his majesty bade Dutto farewell he shook hands with him. The king was afterwards shocked to find that the entertainer was the well-known anarchist, who thus had had the King at his mercy. Though no harm was done the police are suing Dutto for making a false statement.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—WARMER.

Very fine weather continues throughout the Dominion, with no immediate prospect of a change.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 22-36; Port Simpson, 46-56; Victoria, 52-60; Edmonton, 24-40; Calgary, 32-70; Qu'Appelle, 46-56; Winnipeg, 42-58; Port Arthur, 42-52; Toronto, 44-54; Ottawa, 46-56; Montreal, 42-52; Quebec, 42-58; St. John, 41-56; Halifax, 36-54.

FORECASTS.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—5-8 a.m.

Light to moderate easterly winds; fair to light showers on Thursday; stationary or a little lighter showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Max. Weather.

Calgary. 44. 40. 58. Fair.

Winnipeg. 42. 38. 58. Cloudy.

Port Arthur. 42. 38. 58. Cloudy.

Parry Sound. 48. 42. 58. Clear.

Toronto. 48. 42. 58. Clear.

Ottawa. 48. 42. 58. Clear.

Quebec. 48. 42. 58. Fair.

Montreal. 48. 42. 58. Cloudy.

Father Point. 48. 42. 58. Cloudy.

**ROUND ROBIN ASKS THE MAYOR
TO SEND MATTHEWS TO DALLAS**

Alderman Has Not Given Up Hope of Attending Fire Chief's Convention.

Ald. Matthews has not yet abandoned all hopes of attending the convention of fire chiefs, to be held next week at Dallas, Texas, at the expense of the city.

When the matter came up in the council on Monday night it was decided by a vote of 6 to 5 to leave Ald. Matthews at home and send Fire Chief Clark only. Ald. Matthews was disappointed. He wanted to be on the deputation, because he had been connected with the fire and light committee for the past three years, and had never attended such a convention.

And now a round-robin is being circulated among the aldermen, asking the mayor to empower Ald. Matthews to attend the convention, the city to pay the shot. It was reported at the city hall today that yesterday morning Ald. Matthews went to Mayor Judd and asked him if he could not do something to have him sent to Dallas. The alderman said he was not very much fascinated by the long journey, but he did not like the idea of being humiliated after it had been generally understood that he was to go.

To enable him to attend, the round-robin will have to be signed by a majority of the members of the council. When the vote was taken on Monday evening, Ald. Forlister, Matthews, Booth, Wyatt and Mayor Judd—a total

of five—supported the sending of the chairman of No. 3 committee and the fire chief; Ald. Greenlee, Cooper, Gillean, Saunders, Garratt and Gerry—a total of six—voting to send the fire chief only. Ald. Stevenson did not arrive until after the vote was taken, and Ald. Armstrong was absent from the city on business.

Should any of the members who opposed the sending of Ald. Matthews on Monday night see fit to sign the round-robin, the alderman may take the much-coveted trip, but to secure a majority of the council three will have to be won over, as only four of the aldermen were favorable on Monday.

Nevertheless, it remains that Ald. Matthews is still anxious to escape that humiliation.

"If Ald. Matthews had done the right thing on Monday evening," said an alderman today, "and withdrawn his statements about members of the council having been approached by the G. T. R. in reference to impending negotiations, he would have easily secured a majority of the aldermen to support his going to Texas, but as it was he was humiliated, and several of the city fathers would not vote for him. Later in the evening Ald. Gillean moved that Ald. Matthews retract the statements, but Ald. Matthews was still mum."

Another alderman said that if he had been in Ald. Matthews' place on Monday evening he would not have entered any protest against the action of the council in deciding to have him stay at home. Neither would he take the trip on the strength of a round-robin, after being turned down so hard at the meeting.

MORMON LEADER ARRESTED

Joseph F. Smith Is Accused of Having Lived With Five Wives.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 3.—The president of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith, was arrested and bound over to the district court today on the charge of living unlawfully with five wives. The complaint was sworn to by a Mormon deputy sheriff, the warrant was served by order of a Mormon sheriff and the committing magistrate is also a Mormon. President Smith was arraigned immediately after his arrest and waived preliminary hearing. After being bound over he was released on his own recognizance.

President Smith reached here two days ago on his return from Europe. He then began an attempt had been made to secure his arrest for a statutory offense in connection with the birth of his 43rd child. The complaint was made from a distinctly anti-Mormon source. The county attorney refused to approve a prosecution on this charge. The attorney was then cited to appear in court and show cause why he should not be compelled to act in the matter. After the hearing the court held that the attorney was justified in refusing to prosecute, because the complainant offered no evidence, that the mother of the child was not the wife of President Smith.

Whatever the motive back of the day's proceedings, the effect will be to disarm the criticism that has been directed against the authorities for their failure to take cognizance of the admissions by President Smith before the senate committee during the investigation of the Smoot case.

GOT CHECK FOR \$3,150

Received Rental and Percentage from Pere Marquette for Last Quarter.

City Clerk Baker this morning received a check from the Pere Marquette Railway for \$3,142.15.

The check was in payment of the rental for the quarter ended Sept. 30, and the percentage on earnings of the road over a certain amount. Two thousand five hundred dollars of the sum was due for rental.

MURDER IN COURT.

Askabad, Trans-Caucasian Territory, Russia, Oct. 2.—During the trial yesterday the second session of the jury who murdered here in June, an unknown man entered the court room and held the judge advocate, General Rinkevich, and attempted to shoot the president of the court, General Ushakov, but was shot down by an officer.

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Father Point. 48. 42. 58. Cloudy.

A few light scattered showers have occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Elsewhere in the Dominion the weather remains very fine.

The highest registration at the London weather bureau yesterday was 69 degrees; lowest 26 degrees.

**Relation of King Edward
Murdered in Prussian Town**

Miss Madelain Lake, Daughter of English Army Officer
Brutally Killed in a City Park of Essen.

Essen, Prussia, Oct. 3.—A great sensation has been caused here by the murder of Miss Madelain Lake, daughter of an English army officer, whose body, terribly mutilated, Monday evening was found in the city park. The police have been unable to throw any light on the mystery surrounding her death. Both temples were beaten, her throat was lacerated by the hands of her murderer, who evidently strangled her in addition to beating her terribly about the head, and her arms and body were severely bruised.

The excitement caused by this horrible crime in a public park, almost in daylight, apparently, has been increased by the fact that the inquiries of the authorities have resulted in seemingly establishing the fact that Miss Lake was related, distantly, to the British royal family, the brother of her grandmother, it is stated, having married a daughter of Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick, the divorced wife of George IV. of England.

**CHATHAM HUNTER
DEAD AT ERIE LAKE**

Body of Jas. F. Riddell Found With Gunshot Wound in the Head.

Chatham, Oct. 3.—James F. Riddell, a popular young man of 28 years, was found dead near Erie Eau, south of this city, Monday night, with a gunshot wound in his head.

The young man had been missing since Saturday, when he had gone duck shooting. When he did not return within a reasonable time, his friends at the place began to look for him, but it was not until Monday night that his people in this city were notified.

A brother immediately left for the place, and soon, with the assistance of a scouting party, found the body near the house where he temporarily had lived.

He was shot in the head, and there is much speculation as to how it happened, and several theories are advanced.

Accidental death, however, is receiving the majority of adherents.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH

His Nephew Says the Alarmist Rumors Are Without Foundation.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Mr. Norman Chamberlain, a nephew of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, at present visiting Toronto, stated tonight that alarmist rumors regarding his uncle's health were entirely unfounded.

OTTAWA TYPOS WITHDRAW

Refuse To Pay the Assessment To American Strike Fund.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The members of the Ottawa Typographical Union have withdrawn from the International Union by a vote of 60 to 30, and formed an independent union, with Ald. Boudreau as president. The Ottawa printers declined to pay the assessment for the eight-hour fight to the international body.

FILIPINOS ARE ALARMED

Fear Effect of Cuban Trouble on Their Chance of Self-Government.

Manila, Oct. 3.—Seventeen provincial governors opened in the city hall yesterday the annual convention of governors. The independence party proved to be in a large majority, and elected a Nationalist chairman. Other governors will arrive this week.

The convention will consider the scheme for the election of a Philippine assembly, the road law, and provincial requirements in general, and will forward its recommendations to the Philippine commission.

All the governors manifest the deepest interest in the situation in Cuba. They fear that the failure of the Cuban republic will influence Americans against the proposed Philippine assembly, and restrict the present policy of freely extending autonomy to a people confessedly generations behind the Cubans.

A GIRL TERRORIST.

Toulon, France, Oct. 3.—A girl arrested here on the charge of throwing a bomb at the governor of Ekaterinoslav, and who claimed to be a Russian, turns out to be French. Her name is Jeanne Tilley, and as a result of association with Russian students in the Latin Quarter of Paris, she joined the Terrorists and undertook the task of killing a prominent Russian official.

A SCHOOL OF ANARCHY.

Madrid, Oct. 3.—The attorney-general in presenting in court today the case of Senor Ferrer, director of the modern school of Barcelona, who is charged with being connected with the attempt on the life of King Alfonso on May 31 last, submitted evidence to prove that the prisoner, under the name of the "Modern School," conducted an establishment for teaching anarchy to youths, was privy to Manuel Morales' plot to assassinate King Alfonso, aided Morales with money and assisted in concealing and disguising the would-be assassin's accomplice after the bomb explosion of May 31.

NO MILITARISM HERE

Sir Frederick Borden Makes That Plain at London Banquet.

London, Oct. 2.—C. H. Wilkinson was president at the banquet last night given by the directors of the British Columbia Development Company at the Princess restaurant.

Sir Frederick Borden, responding to the toast to the Dominion of Canada, gave a glowing account of the prosperity of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He did not believe there was any militarism in Canada, nor was there any likelihood of there being any. He could not understand why anyone should make such a statement as that militarism existed in Canada.

Major Howard, agent-general of Nova Scotia, responding to the toast to that province, laid particular stress on the opportunities Nova Scotia offered for not only agricultural emigrants, but for those who had money to invest.

At this point, Mr. Robinson objected to the cross-examination by Mr. DuVernet.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY — WEEKLY TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 173The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 121-123 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1906.

THE ELECTION CHARGES.

The London Free Press, the Toronto Mail, the Toronto News and other Conservative journals, continue to outrage every instinct of fair play by assuming the guilt of the citizens of London who are charged with corrupt acts in the federal bye-election.

So far some of the defendants have not been even mentioned by the witnesses for the prosecution. Several men have sworn that they received money for voting for Mr. Hyman. Excepting Collins, the men who are accused of paying this money, or promising bribes, have had no chance to tell their own story. The unscrupulous portion of the Conservative press—there are some honorable exceptions—would have the public believe that everything said by the witnesses for the prosecution is the gospel truth. Justice and ordinary decency require that judgment shall be suspended until all the evidence is in. Newspapers have been indicted for contempt of court for less than this. In the present instance, they may be thankful that the police magistrate of Toronto is more forbearing than some of the High Court judges would be under similar circumstances. During the Gagey investigation the commissioners promptly put a stop to unfair comment and inference in the public prints.

People will recollect the scandal hatched in Buffalo to discredit prominent Liberals in Perth County. Well-known citizens of Stratford were accused of corrupt practices, and on the strength of the testimony for the prosecution innocent men were pilloried in the Tory press, until they faced their traducers in court, and proved by circumstantial evidence that the story was a fabrication. The trial judges denounced those who were responsible for the conspiracy.

This case is cited as a warning against the too ready acceptance of one side of a story in an election court before the other side has been heard.

THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

The American occupation of Cuba has been prompted by motives as benevolent as those of the British Government which undertook to discipline Egypt twenty-five years ago. President Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and the other members of the Washington administration are perfectly sincere in saying that the occupation of Cuba is provisional, and that the one aim of the United States is to aid the Cubans to govern themselves. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were equally sincere in promising to withdraw the British forces from Egyptian soil, but the British are still in Egypt, much to the advantage of that country.

Mr. Taft, who is acting as umpire and peacemaker in Cuba, has described the conduct of both factions as disgusting. The Palma party would rather surrender to the Americans and sacrifice Cuban independence than compromise with the revolutionists. At bottom it is largely a race question. The insurrectionists are mostly negroes, and apparently there can be no more co-operation between whites and blacks in Cuba than in the Southern States. The United States may find itself compelled to remain in Cuba to prevent chronic revolution and anarchy, and protect the enormous investments and property interests of American citizens.

The island is a great prize. It is 730 miles long, and varies in width from 18 miles to 118, the area being about 44,000 square miles. By way of comparison it is larger than Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey put together. The last census of the island, taken in 1899, put the population at 1,572,797. Immigration has been steadily increasing, the number for 1904 being 20,217. A reasonable estimate of the present population is fixed by those best informed at about 1,700,000. Of the total population 58 per cent were native whites, 9 per cent foreign whites, and 32 per cent colored, the remaining 1 per cent being assigned to Chinese and others unclassified. The figures as to the density of the population are significant. They indicate a population of 153 persons to the square mile in Havana Province, decreasing to 8 to the square mile in Puerto Principe. It has been estimated that Cuba is capable of supporting, in comfort and prosperity, a population of at least 15,000,000, which would be 240 to the square mile. The census of 1899 found sixteen cities on the island having a population over 8,000. The chief of these is Havana, with 235,981; Santiago, second, with 43,995, and Guines, a suburb of Havana, at the bottom of the list, with 5,149 inhabitants.

The soil of Cuba is marvelously fer-

tile. Only about 14,000,000 acres, or one half the whole area, has been developed, and only 1,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Forty per cent of the cultivated land is devoted to sugar production, but it is estimated that 5,000,000 acres might be easily and quickly turned into sugar plantations. The figures for 1904, the latest obtainable, show that the value of the principal products of the island amounted to \$39,371,497, divided into classes: Sugar, including molasses, alcohol, and rum, \$25,528,107; tobacco, \$30,000,000; pineapples, \$1,250,000; other fruits and vegetables, \$2,712,300; forest products, \$3,250,000; skins, horns, and hoofs, etc., \$1,500,000; sponges and shells, \$575,000; minerals, \$1,446,000. Ten years earlier, in 1894, one year before the outbreak of the revolution, the value of the principal crops of the island exceeded \$100,000,000.

With millions of acres of productive land still undeveloped and scarcely explored, the economic future of Cuba should be a dazzling one if the boon of good government were assured. This is doubtful, if the Cubans are to be left to work out their own salvation. And yet in annexing Cuba, the United States would annex another racial problem. The big republic has one of these at home, and acquired several more in her imperial adventures in the Orient. Cuba, if annexed by the United States, would insist upon being admitted to the rank of statehood, and statehood would mean the political subjection of the blacks, which has been gradually brought about in the Southern States. The Cuban blacks have been fighting for political equality, and under American rule would be equally troublesome. The Washington Government is handling a most difficult question.

Mr. Lefurgey was a get-rich-quick politician. His complaint is that Messrs. Fowler and Pope were get-rich-quick politicians.

Mr. R. L. Borden says he declined to go into the Pope-Fowler land deal. This is an intimation that he doesn't care to be judged by the company he keeps.

New Zealand has refused to ratify a reciprocity treaty with Australia. When it comes to driving bargains, Imperial sentiment doesn't help much. The Dominion Government wisely refrained from demanding a quid pro quo from the mother country.

The Toronto News says that one subdivision which gave Gray a majority of 32 in 1904, gave Hyman 67 majority in 1905. The News regards this as prima facie evidence of corruption and says many abusive things of the Liberal organization. The turnover it mentions took place in three sub-divisions, not one, and was not extraordinary. A "high purpose" journal like the News should have some regard for facts.

Says the Woodstock Sentinel-Review: "One point seems to be established in the London election case. The Liberals refused to find a job for Jerry Collins. The evidence on this point seems to be to the credit of the Liberals."

"After less than five months' experience of the garbage system, Ottawa probably begins to wonder how it ever got along without it. Of recent years the capital has been getting the reputation from visitors of being a very clean city. The reputation was based on clean streets and pretty front lawns. While the majority of backyards were clean, many were not as free from rubbish as they are now after five months of civic cleaning. The garbage system has added polish on Ottawa's cleanliness."—Ottawa Journal.

The city of London cannot for shame's sake much longer dispense with a municipal system of garbage collection. Under any public system the garbage should be burned. The official collected by private parties in the city is now fed to hogs. The hogs are fed to the people of London.

FULL OF HIS SUBJECT.

(Hamilton Herald.)

That Toronto professor of science who slid 3,000 feet down a snow peak in Mexico ought to give a lecture on "The Descent of Man."

A CAUSE OF COMPLICATIONS.

(Windsor Record.)

The practice of carrying politics into the municipal plane considerably complicates matters, and hinders instead of helping an expression of the public will.

TIMES ARE GOOD.

(Hamilton Times.)

The London Advertiser says that two thousand men, boys and girls could find employment in that city just now. Times are good there; as they are in most other places.

THE NASAL ACCENT.

(W. D. Howells.)

"Certain of our women twang, and whine and whiffle, and whinny."

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(London Morning Post.)

University education should make men civil servants and a little more—with a touch of imagination showing them a post in the civil service not as a safe livelihood to themselves but as a means of making businessmen and a little more—with some insight into what their activity as employers of labor

means for good or ill to thousands of others; it should make them politicians and a little more—with a freedom from base interests and a definiteness of purpose that can come only from some vision of a Utopia.

QUINTE BAY.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Rev. Dr. Carman's pronunciation of the word "Quinte" was challenged by a delegate to the Methodist Conference. The general superintendent, referring to the Bay of Quinte conference called it the "Bay Kantay" conference. When his pronunciation was challenged he maintained his ground. "Bay of Kantay," he said, would be absurd, but "Bay Kantay" is correct because that is the original French name and pronunciation. As the venerable doctor is a Bay Quinte boy, he ought to know.

WHITE HANDS.

(Success.)

The very snowiest hand that ever The lip of true man kissed:
Soft as a flower and with faint veining
Of May blue toward the wrist—
So fine, so frail it is, we ponder
The drudgery it has missed.

My own is white, too, lying beside it,
But there's a trace of horn
In the inner palm of mine. Dost see
Her little look of scorn
At hearing of the hundred guinea
My busy hand has won?

Hers is for jewelling and gloving,
Innocent of all pain
Mine has the strength of striving in it—
White as it is—weighs twice
In the world's affairs, for gentle color
And unspooled energies.

TO AVOID BOREDOM.

(Life.)

Dashaway—I want you to meet Miss Hopper. Stunning girl. Just back from Europe.
Cleverton—Her first visit?

"Yes."
"Well, old man, if it's all the same to you, I'll wait until she's gotten through telling about it."

NEED OF JUDICIAL ACTION.

(London Tatler.)

Crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne the other day on a sea that was more rough than pleasant were two well-known members of the legal profession, a judge and a barrister. The latter was suffering silently, but sorely, when the judge happened to drop against him as he leaned disconsolately over the taff rail.

"H'm! You don't seem quite at home, here," remarked his lordship. "Can I do anything for you?"
"Yes," gasped the seasick lawyer, "I wish you would overrule this motion."

USEFUL OCCUPATION.

(Baltimore American.)

Visitor—What are you doing here, my poor man?
Convict—Tum, tum.

YOUNG LOVE.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Not where the shadows tangle,
Nor where the sorrows run,
But where the sunbeams spangle,
And where the wind is spun;
Not where the gloom is shaking,
Nor where the grief is spread,
But where life's joy is making
Rose gardens—let us tread!

Time was not made for weeping,
Life was not given for care,
With toil and trouble keeping
Their vigil everywhere.
Let's you and I together
Go up the hills of gleam,
To meet the sunny weather
And dream the young love dream!

Put by the sinner's moment,
And doff, sweetheart, the tear;
Life's fever and its foment,
Is turned and turned away,
Will wait to cool our passion
When silver threads the hair;
Now, in love's old, old fashion,
Let us forget life's care!

Let not thy footsteps falter
Down dewy ways to me,
But where I light thee, altar,
O, fly, sweetheart, to me!
Arms wait for wild unfolding,
Eyes burn through misty haze,
And none but God beholding,
Love looks us in his kiss.

Though near us storms be rolling,
And thunder shake the sky,
Dare to the deep's extremity,
We wander, you and I,
For so from life love leads us
To treat the dreary day,
And none but God, dear, leads us
Through all the love-long day!

"DEAR!"

(Life.)

"Yes, dear, I was married last month. I'd like you to call on me and see the pretty little flat I have."
"I've seen him, my dear!"

DIDN'T LIVE UP TO IT.

(Chicago Record.)

"What is your son-in-law's name?"
"Everett Work."
"How funny!"
Not at all. He never holds a job more than two or three days."

TOO MUCH.

(Tit-Bits.)

Pat—What be yer charge for a funeral notice in yer paper?
Editor—Half a crown an inch.
Pat—Good heavens! An' me poor brother was six feet high!

SIGNS FOR THE OLD DAYS.

(Washington (Id.) Press.)

What stopped the old housewife habit of taking the tablecloth out after each meal and shaking it on the ground, to the edification of the dog, cat, chickens and birds? As a boy we used to delight in that shake, especially if a comely matron or a pretty girl had hold of the cloth, her body swayed so gracefully as she handled it. No other motion, not even the rhythmic dance, set off her figure to better advantage, and the minxes knew it and always managed to give those flirts when admirers were handy by. But someone invented a brush and a pretty receiver and a new fashion was set.

HARD ON THE FACULTY.

(London Tribune.)

In the rural districts in Ireland the people place implicit faith in a doctor's prescription. In a village in County Limerick a sorrowful young man went along to the local undertaker's to order a coffin for his father. "Dear me," said the undertaker, "I didn't know poor old Pat was dead." "No; he's not dead yet," replied the mourning relative, "but he'll die tonight, for the doctor says he can't live till morning, and he knows what he gave him."

RADICAL CHANGE IN DRESS COAT

STARTLING DEPARTURE TO BE MADE NEXT SEASON.

Blue Clawhammers. Decked With Gold or Silver Buttons To Be Engrailed—Blue Trousers With Stripes.

We are now informed, most solemnly, that blue clawhammer coats, decked with either gold or silver buttons, and blue trousers, bearing double stripes down the outside seam, will be en regle next season in London.

"Next season" in London means next May, June and July. The problem now to be solved is:

Who will wear this blue creation, master or man?

Will it be the butler, the head footman and the gentleman's man—his valet? Or will it be the head of the house and his sons? Ah, there's the rub! Fact is, if fashionable London goes in for blue—mind you, very dark, conservative blue, almost navy blue—of course, all New York is bound to take it up the following winter. We may feel just as cocky and independent as we please, but our men of fashion take their ideas from London men of fashion. Getting right down to the meat in the coconut, there is quite a large-sized revolt against the present evening dress for men. And Americans and Englishmen must stick closely together on this perplexing problem because these two nationalities of men alone of all the world have a real evening dress. The clawhammer coat is absolutely taboo until after candle-light—that is, for convention's sake, 6 p.m.

In all other countries under the sun a man may wear his clawhammer, white waistcoat, linen tie, pumps and silk hat at any hour of the day. Men do in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and in other sartorially benighted lands.

The present complaint against the reigning form of evening dress is well-founded, all men admit that: It makes them look like serving men and footmen. Yet, on the other hand, why shouldn't even the humblest waiter or footman behave like a gentleman? And thereby, of course, he is bound to look like a gentleman.

The swallow-tail coat isn't the earmark of a gentleman. He can be a gentleman in a bathing suit, or in a sweater and knickerbockers, or in a sack suit, or even in pajamas. Is the blue swallow-tail going to be gentlemanly black? "Certainly not!" retort the upholders of the black evening coat.

Then why not hand over the blue swallow-tail to the serving men? "Not so fast!" says radical London. "We want the new wrinkle ourselves. Let the waiters and butlers and the footmen have their regulation black. We will do the changing, if any is to be done, and not they."

But the upholders of the conventional remark that it is illogical for a gentleman to be asked to change his evening garb in order not to be mistaken for the waiter. Since he has the social precedence, he may ask, why not make the waiter change?

"Black is for the gentleman of quiet, unostentatious tastes," says your real gentleman, "and if there is to be any distinction then let the motley be for the serving man."

And the scheme failed.
Which shall it be?

This is the first time that men of position have tried to change the simple black evening dress of the modern gentleman. Adventurous spirits have tried to introduce colored waistcoats of plum, canary, green, pink, buff, maroon, purple. All that survived was the white waistcoat of duck or pique, and even that led a precarious existence for years. The man who wore a white waistcoat twenty years ago was looked upon as a man who wanted to be conspicuous. Now it is the proper waistcoat for punctilious evening dress when the function is of formal character.

Once upon a time a party of Yale seniors who had planned to spend the summer at Bar Harbor got together, and each agreed to wear an evening suit of white serge of the finest quality. As they were men of irreproachable position and were bidden everywhere, the experiment was awaited with keenest interest. It never materialized. The ringleaders lost their nerve.

Once upon a time not long ago a vigorous movement was made to introduce evening coats of plum and maroon, but not even the wine agents of the Tenderloin dared essay them. The only man whose name is known who ever appeared in public off the stage in anything but a black evening coat is Bathhouse John, of Chicago. And he didn't last long.

Some have thought that they could introduce black satin knickerbockers with the evening coat, tricked out with black stockings and buckled shoes. This, of course, with the hope that eventually they might go further and win out with a colored clawhammer. Mr. Reid, our ambassador, wears them at the court of His Majesty Edward VII, but he wouldn't tackle them here in New York.

Other adventuresome radicals tried to wear evening clothes of gray. This was but three or four years ago. A few did dare gray dinner suits, but never the clawhammer. And those who could afford a second dinner suit during the same season soon changed back to the safe, less conspicuous black.

Within the past year evening waistcoats of gray and even bow ties of gray have been attempted by haberdashers who thought they could make a go of them. Failure again.

And there you are again!
Who shall wear the black and who shall wear the blue? Nobody can tell yet. But it looks more than likely that the black will be for the master and the blue for the man.

But suppose the King should wear the blue? Every fashionable Englishman would promptly order one from his tailor.
And then, what would New York do?—New York World.

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\$10, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$20

**Black Dress Goods**

10 pieces of New Black Dress Goods in assorted weaves, correct weight for waists, dresses and separate skirts. This is a special purchase; it will be marked off and ready for tomorrow's selling. Worth 50c a yard. Marked at 35c

Fall-Weight Hosiery

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Cotton Hose—A good weight required for fall wear. Special, a pair 20c
Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knees, at, a pair 25c
Ladies' and Misses' Light-Weight Cashmere Hose, plain and ribbed. The kind required for fall wear. At, a pair 25c
Full stock of Cool-Weather Underwear.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

BOOMERANG IS THE NEW CLUB

Peculiar Weapons Used In Outdoor Sport—Defies All Known Laws.

Washington, D. C., has organized the first boomerang club in the United States, perhaps in the world, says the New York Sun. A short time ago a few gentlemen connected with the department of agriculture formed an association for the study and use of this peculiar weapon. They secured a large tract of open land in the northwestern section of the city and since that time have been busy with their novel sport. They are rapidly becoming expert in the use of this remarkable weapon, and there is no reason why the sport should not be adopted in other sections of the country.

For many years it was generally believed that the stories of travelers regarding the performances of this remarkable weapon were made of whole cloth, assisted by a vivid imagination, but recently acquired knowledge has shown that it will do all that has been claimed for it. Considerable areas of territory are necessary for the proper manipulation of the boomerang, and great care should be taken by the neophyte until its peculiar flights are understood. Boomerangs are far from being toys, but are extremely dangerous weapons in the hands of inexperienced throwers, the novice never knowing where they will alight.

DEFIES ALL KNOWN LAWS.

In its flight the boomerang seems to defy all known laws of projectiles, and in the hands of an expert beautiful evolutions may be obtained from it. No one but the thrower ever knows where a boomerang after leaving the hand will fall, but he can calculate to a nicety, the Australians manipulating them so well that they frequently catch them on their return after a flight that would seem incredible if it were not witnessed. The boomerang will perform feats that are little short of miraculous, and although science has as yet failed to explain thoroughly the reasons for these peculiarities, it is understood that they are the result of a combination of the form of the weapon and the resistance of the air.

This primitive weapon is made of a piece of wood about 26 inches in length by 2½ inches in width and one-third of an inch in its greatest thickness. The wood is sliced and bent to an angle of about 49 degrees, the inner edge being almost knife-like in its sharpness, the outer more rounded. The finished article looks not unlike an ordinary sickle, and is thrown by grasping one end with the hand, holding the convex edge furthest from the body and projecting it straight away on a horizontal plane. As has been found to be the wood best adapted to the making of boomerangs, because of its toughness and correct specific gravity.

Any boy having access to a carpenter's shop and possessing a knowledge of a few simple tools can make his boomerangs; in fact, they can be made with nothing but the wood, a spokeshave and a piece of

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418 RICHMOND STREET

sandpaper, but the original piece of wood should be secured from a turning mill, because of the better facilities at those places for steaming and bending it to the correct shape for the final touches.

Let the wood be three inches in width, one-half inch in thickness and 26 inches in length, having an angle of from 120 to 140 degrees. The crude weapon before steaming must be twisted from left to right, so that the outer edge of each half will barely project beyond the inner edges. With this as a foundation, the carpenter must shave the wood so that the inner edge will be quite sharp and the outer but little so, the sides bulging so that the greatest thickness is not quite half an inch. On the end which is intended to be grasped by the hand in throwing there may be made a few ridges so as to permit of a firm hold. Take this weapon into a large field and see what may be done with it. If there are trees so much the better for the beauty of the evolutions. Take stand fifty feet from a tree, and throw the boomerang as hard as you can at the trunk, and exactly as you would a baseball, always remembering to hold the convex side outward and the tip perpendicularly with the handle. Aim directly at the tree and see what happens.

If the boomerang has been made correctly it will go toward the tree with the speed of a bullet, but before reaching it will sail to the left, rise in the air, and execute a beautiful circle to the right, returning to within a few feet of the thrower. This is the action of the right-hand boomerang; but they are also made for left-hand flights, in which case the twist must be made to the left instead of the right. By varying the degrees of the angle and the weight of the weapon, as well as the twist, many variations of flight may be secured.

For long distance throwing they should be made quite large, as the increased weight can be obtained only in this manner, and weight is what carries them through the air. The straightaway throwing with the weapon first described always results in one circle from left to right, but this may be varied by alterations in the method of throwing, as well as in the force with which they are propelled through the air.

Experimenting alone will result in perfection, and new throwers almost always attain results differing from those of others. An expert Australian thrower will spin one from him with seeming ease, it will strike the ground a short distance

away, bound into the air and skim along a few feet above the earth, then descend and again rebound over a tree, describe two circles and return to the hand of the thrower.

ELEPHANTINE ELECTRICITY.

It is proposed by an enterprising Anglo-Indian to utilize the labor of elephants in operating the dynamos of an electric lighting station. He writes to Engineering that his plan involves working the animals six hours a day for this purpose, and he asks whether anyone can tell him, how much electric energy an average elephant can produce in this way and the cost of the necessary machinery. Engineering seems inclined to treat the proposal with levity. Says Cosmos (Paris), in a note on the correspondence:

"Engineering in its answer, remarks that the equivalent of the mechanical power of the elephant is doubtless known in India, but that no data on the subject can be found in European text-books; perhaps it may be related to that of the horse in the ratio of their respective weights. It adds that a central station run by a file of elephants continually turning a windlass or treading heavily on moving inclined planes would be rather a painful spectacle. Outside of these methods, however, the English paper does not see how the enterprising promoters of this plan could make the energy of the animals available. It can hardly be supposed that the elephants could be trained to project water through their trunks against the buckets of a Pelton wheel; and, besides, we have no means of calculating the force of such a jet, and could not conscientiously recommend the method! At this particular juncture, when animal strength is being everywhere displaced by mechanical motive power, to the great advantage of our friends, the domestic animals, the idea of hitching elephants to a dynamo is at least queer. Let us hope, for the sake of these sympathetic pachyderms, that the humor of the editor of Engineering will ward off from them their cruel burden."—Engineering.

About two years ago Japanese jirikishas were established in Shanghai as public vehicles, and their introduction in various other parts in China is being pushed with characteristic Japanese energy.

FINE VAUDEVILLE
FOR THE GRANDAnother High-Class Company
Engaged for Friday and
Saturday.

High-class, clean, and novel vaudeville will once more hold the boards at the Grand. For Friday and Saturday, and Saturday matinee, a company of exceptional merit has been engaged. The acts will be numerous, and up-to-date, and will please everybody, young and old. Among the headliners there will appear beautiful Helene Girard, the dashing French equestrienne, and her wonderful horse; Madge Maitland, the singing comedienne; the Sharples, a musical duo; Kennedy and Quatell, master jugglers; Leonard and Kane, novelty dancers; and others. Besides these, Manager Stewart announces the return of Charlotte Townsend & Co., in a new sketch, entitled "Elsie's Mistake."

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

School Trustee MacRobert has been confined to the house of late by a severe cold.

Mr. J. A. Richards, D. P. A., Washburn Railroad, of Toronto, was in the city today, and called on The Advertiser.

Ex-Mayor George Taylor, now a resident of Cobalt, is visiting relatives in the city for a day. Mr. Taylor is now engaged in business in Cobalt, and speaks in very glowing terms of the country, which is now being so rapidly filled up.

A golf match at the Hunt Club on Friday will be played between Hamilton Ladies' Golf Club and London Hunt Golf Club. Tea will be given in the afternoon by Mrs. Frank Leonard, to which all the members of Hunt Club are cordially invited.

The Murray property, 685 Colborne street, was sold yesterday by Auctioneer A. M. Hunt for the London and Western Trust Company for the sum of \$1,950. Mr. E. Ralph was the purchaser. The Baker property was offered for the same company, but withdrawn.

The special committee of the city council will confer with Mr. W. J. Reid this week regarding the purchase of a strip of Tecumseh Park for breakwater purposes. The city is anxious to get a strip fifteen feet the entire length of the park, as by filling this in would greatly strengthen the wall and make West Londoners feel still more secure against damage by the spring floods.

NEW ROOF FOR FREIGHT SHEDS.
A gang of men were put to work today by the Grand Trunk to repair the freight sheds. The roof has been leaking so badly that it has been decided to replace it.

ORGANIST RE-ENGAGED.
Mr. R. Hudson has been engaged as organist of the Hamilton Road Methodist Church for another year at an advance of salary.

The educational rally of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city will be held in the parlors of the association building, 510 Wellington street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, to which are very cordially invited all the young women of the city. Miss Susie Little, B. A., general secretary of the Dominion council, will speak in the interests of the work. Mrs. J. Rollins will occupy the chair. The secretary, Miss Elma Griffith, B. A., will be present.

PAYING OFF DEBT.
The Hamilton Road Methodist Church has just completed the payment of \$500 and interest on mortgage debt. This makes over \$1,200 removed from the property during the past two years.

ANOTHER ARREST.
Thomas Neale was arrested yesterday at Thorncliffe by Constable McColl on a charge of being implicated in the recent burglary of Byron Dawson's hotel at that place. This morning he was remanded until Friday.

TEAMSTERS ACCEPT OFFER.
The teamsters employed by the Shelden Company have accepted the offer of an increase of \$2.50 a month in their wages. It is understood that the hours of the men will be bettered. All talk of a strike is thus ended.

WORK TO START SOON.
Tenders for the new school to be erected on Chesley avenue, East London, are to be received by the board of education until Oct. 12. No time will be lost in awarding the contracts, and it is likely that work on the building will start at an early date.

DRUNKS DEALT WITH.
At the police court this morning five drunks and two vagrants were lined up in the dock. The two vagrants were allowed to go. Three of the drunks were first timers and were also allowed to go, while William Dyer paid a fine of \$10 or 20 days, and Patrick O'Meara was remanded to jail for one week because he was not sufficiently sober to appear.

SPLIT ON SOCIALISM.
Chicago, Oct. 3.—The national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World split on the rock of socialism yesterday, when the delegates from the Western Federation of Miners, representing 25,000 miners, bolted. The seceders will organize under another name.

In a report in the London Times it is stated that the Cape to Cairo Railway in South Africa has been opened so as to run over the Kafue River on a bridge which stands on thirteen spans, each 100 feet, with pillars resting on a bed sixteen feet under the water. Kafue River is 236 miles north of Victoria Falls, and the distance from Cape Town is 1,908 miles. The railroad, however, is now at Broken Hill, 347 miles beyond the falls, the line having been pushed on while the bridge was building over the Kafue River.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TINSMITH to go to New Liskeard. Apply George Taylor & Sons, 296 Dundas street, E.C.

WANTED—TEN NEW MILCH COWS. Apply Spettigue Bros.

MISSIONARY WORK
IN EAST AFRICALondon Clergyman's Experience
—Interesting Convention Held
in St. James' Church.

A convention of Sunday school and lay workers was held in St. James' Church yesterday afternoon and evening. At both sessions there was a good attendance.

In the afternoon the business matters of the society were discussed, and Rev. H. A. Thomas, of Lucan, read a paper on "Sunday School Work."

In the evening Rev. G. B. Sage, Rev. Oswin Bull and Rev. E. W. Crawford addressed the meeting. Canon Smith presided over both meetings.

The paper read by Rev. H. A. Thomas, of Lucan, on "Sunday School Teaching," the subject was dealt with from a practical standpoint, and was well handled by the speaker, who has had a large experience in Sunday school work.

Rev. E. W. Crawford's address was an account of his life as a missionary in British East Africa. Mr. Crawford is associated in his work with Rev. Mr. Westgate, these two gentlemen being the only missionaries in East Africa. He told of many curious and interesting customs of the natives, and of the progress which is being made in missionary work among them.

A short time ago a cathedral was built in Mombassa, British East Africa, and Mr. Crawford was the first person to preach a sermon in the native tongue in the building. This cathedral is one of the largest and best appointed in that part of the world and has a seating capacity of 10,000.

Rev. Oswin Bull, secretary of the Scripture Readers' Union, followed with a most interesting account of the work of the association. Among other interesting facts he stated that the union is over 800,000 strong and comprised members of nearly every race.

Little cards, bearing portions of Scripture, are being printed in seven different languages. He gave a short history of the work of the union, which showed great progress. Of the members two-thirds are children.

Mr. Bull has traveled almost all over the Dominion in connection with the work. Principal Wallis, of the Normal Training School, contributed a paper on "Methods of Teaching," which was highly appreciated, and most interesting. In the discussion which followed, Mrs. Gahan, Mr. McElheran, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Principal Waller took a leading part.

DIOCEAN JUBILEE.
At afternoon session, when the regular deanery business had been disposed of, the question of the due celebration of the diocesan jubilee was considered at some length. Archdeacon Richardson introduced the subject by giving a concise history of the formation of the diocese, and of the progress made under the several bishops, beginning with Bishop Cronyn, to whose memory he paid a glowing tribute.

The question of the proposed diocesan church census was also considered, and plans suggested for carrying out the same. Mr. H. Mackin gave an interesting statement in regard to church census as gathered from Government reports, which he had taken pains to collect.

The meeting was attended by about twenty of the clergy and a large number of teachers from the city and various parts of the deanery.

LAWSUIT AVOIDED
Mr. Needham and London Township Council Make a Settlement.

The London township council has taken steps to have the bridges on Adelaide street, the graded sidewalk, the 5th concession, and Brough's, taken over by the county, the claim being made that the structures are of sufficient length to warrant them being classed as county bridges.

The council has also decided to pay Garfield Needham \$235 for damages sustained by him through the collapse of a bridge while it was being crossed by a threshing engine. Mr. Needham refused to accept \$741, the first offer of the council, but was willing to take \$825, although his original claim was for \$1,100.

A lawsuit will thus be avoided.

THOMPSON ARRAIGNED
Trial to Come Off in the Spring—Bailed for \$4,000.

Guelf, Ont., Oct. 3.—Conductor Thompson, accused Engineer Reid was arraigned at the Guelf assizes this morning for the slaying of Engineer Farley in the Gorelock st. r. wreck of Sept. 22. He pleaded not guilty. The trial was traversed to the spring assizes, bail being granted in \$4,000 each.

SITES FOR NEW HALLS
Ald. Matthews and Fire Chief Clark Have Been Looking for Them.

Ald. Matthews, chairman of No. 3 committee, and Fire Chief Clark have been looking around for some time for a suitable site for new fire halls for the east end and north end of the city. The town hall, in which the east end company is located, is in such a state that when a heavy rainstorm occurs the water comes through to the firemen's quarters, at times leaking through so badly that it is necessary to cover the apparatus to prevent it from damage.

The building of a hall for the north end is also considered to be a necessity, and it is possible that the city may take the opportunity to secure a site now and hold it, rather than wait until the hall is to be built, when land values in the north end will likely be much higher than at present.

A span of good horses are also wanted for the department, but where they can be secured is a mystery. There is certainly a dearth of horses suitable for fire purposes, such as has never been known before.

THE SKIN KEPT LIKE VELVET
BALSAM-ZOIN
You need not question as to what to buy as a healing lotion for the hands or face. It is an open secret that our

meets every possible requirement. This is a dainty perfumed preparation, devoid of grease or stickiness, that yields in the most magical way to the skin and more of it all the while, and wish you to try it.

Money refunded if you are not pleased.

Price 25c at
Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Mulloy when Collins was present, witness said. Witness had seen George M. Reid in the committee rooms. He had never seen O'Gorman there. No one had brought him into the election business. He was a member of the committee for the subdivision. Collins had proposed that he should hold the money and had got him into that part of the business. Mulloy was present when the money business was brought up, three or four days after the election.

"What you are saying now can't be used against you," Mr. DuVernet told the witness. "Do you understand?"

Witness didn't understand, because the tactics of the prosecution were a surprise to him.

Witness had canvassed voters at the request of Jerry Collins.

"Why were you allowed to hold the money?" he was asked.

"Because they had confidence in me," Collins had not paid him anything, but E. S. Sifton had paid him \$25. He got \$15 before the election and \$10 afterwards.

"Why didn't you tell us this at first?"

"It slipped my memory."

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"No, I did not."

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"Yes."

"You swore that you had been promised nothing, although you had agreed to take \$10 and had been promised it?"

"Yes."

"Then you swore to what was not the truth?"

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After the election, one Crockett told Gatecliff that if he "squealed" he would be prosecuted.

"You lied to Collins when you told him you had not 'split' on the Grits?" Mr. Robinette asked.

"Yes."

"You lied good and hard?"

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"Nothing."

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Service in the Box.

Mr. DuVernet next revealed a sensation by asking for the discharge of Services. Mr. Robinette protested, as there had been evidence more or less incriminating offered against him. The magistrate, however, discharged Services and he was placed in the box.

"Did you hold money for John Archer or Albert Burgess?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Did you hold money for John A. Bonser?"

"No."

"Did you hold money for E. O. Emigh?"

"No."

"Did you hold money for E. Fitch?"

"No."

"Can you remember holding money for any one at all?"

"I can't remember."

"Archer swore you held money for him."

"He perjured himself if he says so."

"There has been some perjury here," said the magistrate.

"They have been all crown witnesses so far," Mr. Robinette remarked, amid general laughter.

"Proceedings will be taken up again," some of the jurors, Mr. DuVernet declared.

"It's no time for threats," Mr. Robinette retorted.

Witness said he had held probably a dozen envelopes.

"The evidence shows that you held 23 envelopes with \$10 in each, or \$230 in all. Is this record correct?"

"I can't remember."

"Did you give Frank May an envelope?"

"No."

"How about Charles Leach, Kenneth McKay, J. W. McKay, James Quinby, A. B. Nicholls?"

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NEW TURN GIVEN
LONDON ELECTION

Continued from page one.

Vernet. "The witness was brought here by the crown," he said.

"Surely my learned friend is going too far," said Mr. DuVernet.

"Solely and alone you were promised money by Jerry Collins?" Mr. Robinette asked.

"Yes," the witness replied.

Followed Tom Lewis.

Alfred Gatecliff swore J. D. Hardy offered him \$5 for his vote. He had told Hardy he intended to vote for Gray and that \$5 was no good to him. Then Hardy said for him to see Collins. He went to the committee rooms and outside he met Serviss, who told him he would get him \$10 to vote for Hyman. He was taken into the committee room and there saw Mulloy and Collins. Mulloy put the money in the envelope and told him if he voted right he would get the money after the election. Collins held the money. After leaving the Liberal committee rooms he went to the Conservative rooms and later he followed Tom Lewis around in a buggy.

"I object to any evidence concerning Tom Lewis at this stage," Mr. Robinette said.

The magistrate agreed to go on how-ever.

Spied on Lewis.

The witness then told of how he spied on Lewis and of how he met Liberal workers in West London. One of these was Harry Ranahan. The latter asked him if any one had seen him about his vote. "Did Tom Lewis see you?" he asked.

Gatecliff was very voluble and went into the details of the election in an elaborate manner. He volunteered to get into the Liberal committee rooms and find out what they were doing. He did so and saw Collins, who told him he had peached on the Grits.

Swore To an Untruth.

Gatecliff then went to the polls and voted for Gray.

"Were you sworn by the Liberals?"

"Yes."

"You took the oath in its entirety?"

"Yes."

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Mulloy when Collins was present, witness said. Witness had seen George M. Reid in the committee rooms. He had never seen O'Gorman there. No one had brought him into the election business. He was a member of the committee for the subdivision. Collins had proposed that he should hold the money and had got him into that part of the business. Mulloy was present when the money business was brought up, three or four days after the election.

"What you are saying now can't be used against you," Mr. DuVernet told the witness. "Do you understand?"

Witness didn't understand, because the tactics of the prosecution were a surprise to him.

Witness had canvassed voters at the request of Jerry Collins.

"Why were you allowed to hold the money?" he was asked.

"Because they had confidence in me," Collins had not paid him anything, but E. S. Sifton had paid him \$25. He got \$15 before the election and \$10 afterwards.

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