LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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47th YEAR, NO. 20117 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DR. CRIPPEN WAS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER AND SENTENCED TO HANG ON NOVEMBER 15

Jury's Deliberation Only Occupied a Few Minutes.

I AM INNOCENT SAYS CRIPPEN

Miss Leneve Will Be Arraigned at Once On Charge of Being Accessory.

Murder took place in February.
Body Found July 12 in cellar at Crippen's home.
Crippen was arrested on July 31 at Father Point.
Arraigned in London on Aug. 29.
Sentenced to death today.
Hangs on Nov. 15.

[Associated Press.]

London, Oct. 22.—Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, the American practitioner and medical agent, was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, the actress, Belle Elmore, and sentenced to death.

The jury was out just 30 minutes. When it returned and announced that it had found the defendant guilty, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone asked the physician if he had anything to say. Crippen replied in a low voice:

"I still protest my innocence."

The chief justice then donned the black cap that has rested near him through the trial, and pronounced the sentence of death.

Judge's Address.

Addressing the condemned man, Lord Alverstone said:

"You have been convicted on evidence which can leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that you cruelly murdered your wife, and then mutilated her body.

"I advise you to entertain no hope that you will escape the consequence of your crime. I implore you to make your peace with Almighty God."

When the lord chief justice concluded, a policeman stepped forward and in the hush that had fallen over the courtroom, led Crippen from the dock.

It was announced this afternoon that Crippen will be hanged on Nov. 15.

The trial of Ethel Clare Leneve, as an accessory after the fact in the murder of Mrs. Crippen, will begin next Tuesday.

When court convened this morning, Richard Muir made the closing speech for the prosecution. He declared that the crown had proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the body found in the cellar of the Crippen home was that of the doctor's wife. No one else, he said, had a chance to murder the woman and bury the body as it was found to have been buried.

Alverstone Sums Up.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone immediately began his summing up of the case.

The justice described Crippen as an extraordinary man, whether guilty or innocent. If guilty, he had covered up a ghastly crime in a ghastly way, and it was believed in a most brutal and calloused manner. If he was innocent, it was impossible to fathom his mind, as he was absolutely indifferent to the charge of murder. He had taken no step whatever to prove his innocence. Crippen, the justice declared, undoubtedly was a liar, and had lived an immoral life, but, he added, the jury could not convict the defendant on that score. It must be quite convinced that the human parts found were from the body of Belle Elmore, and that her death was caused by a wilful act of the prisoner.

Quick Trial.

The trial moved quickly. It opened at 10:30 o'clock last Tuesday morning, and before the lunch hour, the indictment had been read, the prisoner's plea taken, the jury drawn, the opening address of the prosecution made, and two witnesses examined.

The case was considered of such importance that Lord Chief Justice Alverstone presided. Crippen's chief counsel was Alfred A. Tobin, a distinguished barrister.

WEEKLY HIGH COURT

Two Motions Before Judge Middleton Today.

Justice Middleton presided at the session of the weekly high court this morning. In the matter of the estate of John W. MacDonald, a person of unsound mind, an application was made to change the committee for allowance of maintenance and payment of moneys into court. The order was made as asked. T. G. Meredith for the application; F. P. Betts for the legal guardians.

An application for the payment out of court of the shares of the widow and children of the late John Henry Hamilton was granted. E. W. M. Flock for the motion.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Little Logan Township Girl Run Over by a Wagon.

Exeter, Oct. 21. — The little daughter of James Parrott, of Logan, was fatally crushed beneath the wheels of a heavily-loaded wagon, driven by her father. He did not know of the accident, until, looking back, he saw the little one lying in the roadway.

RICH COAL FIELDS.

Valparaiso, Oct. 22.—As the result of the borings in the district of Talcahuano, large coal beds have been discovered. It is estimated that the beds will yield 150,000,000 tons.

CRIPPEN AND HIS VICTIM



MRS. CRIPPEN (BELLE ELMORE).
Beautiful Actress-Wife of Dr. Hawley Crippen, Who Was Murdered by Her Husband.



DR. HAWLEY CRIPPEN.
Found Guilty Today of Murdering His Wife, an American Actress, Known as Belle Elmore.

NO WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC IN LONDON

Mrs. Gordon Wright, at Aylmer, Says London Is Free So Far.

MAKES URGENT APPEAL

Urges Mothers To Warn Daughters Against Awful Dangers in the Big Cities—Thousands of Victims Every Year.

Aylmer, Oct. 21.—The twentieth annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society of St. Thomas district was held in the Methodist Church yesterday and proved to be the most successful in the history of the society.

The largest number of delegates ever attending one of these conventions were present, and 104 signed the register.

The district was well represented, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. It was opened at 10 a.m. with devotional exercise, then the regular business was transacted, followed by roll call and consecration service.

In the afternoon the minutes of the previous meeting were read, the district organizer's report was received, open parliament was continued, and the following programme carried out: Mesdames McCrimmon and Monteith sang a duet; an address, "Echoes from the Board Meeting," by Mrs. Marlatt; a recitation by Miss Tonge; an address on the "White Slave Traffic" by Mrs. Gordon Wright, of London, concluding with an address from Mrs. Woollatt on "Systematic Giving." Miss Rumball, the district organizer, ably filled the position of chair lady at the morning and afternoon sessions.

In the evening Rev. A. Walton Tonge, pastor of the Aylmer Methodist Church occupied the chair, and introduced the following programme: Opening exer-

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT REASON SECURED SUM OF $205

Money Has Been Secured to Entertain Troops Who Will Come to London.

Claiming that there were no funds available for the purpose, the city council some days ago refused the request of Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., for the sum of $300 to assist in entertaining the troops which will be brought to London for the big sham-fight to be held on Thanksgiving Day.

President Reason, of the board of trade, then undertook to raise the money, as he realized that the bringing of such large bodies of men to London meant a great deal for the city, and he has succeeded in securing the sum of $205, which, it is understood, will be ample for the requirements of Col. Hodgins and the staff.

The following are the contributors:

A. M. Smith & Co.	$25 00
Philip Pocock	25 00
H. T. Reason	25 00
Hon. C. S. Hyman	25 00
Col. J. W. Little	25 00
Col. W. M. Gartshore	15 00
George H. O'Neil	15 00
Thomas Baker	10 00
John H. Chapman	10 00
George C. Gibbons, K. C.	10 00
Smallman & Ingram	10 00
Grigg House	5 00
R. C. Struthers	5 00
Total	$205 00

BURIED IN EFFIGY

Laval Students Show Dislike of Mayor Nathan.

Quebec, Oct. 21.—At the base of the Laval monument tonight an effigy of Mayor Nathan of Rome was burned, after a series of speeches from many young students of Laval University, who had previously paraded the streets with the effigy at their head. The speeches were many and heated, and all were strong in condemnation of Mayor Nathan's utterances in regard to the Pope.

DON'T SHOOT OUT OF SEASON

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 22.—James and William Troupe, of Louth, were convicted of shooting grey squirrels out of season and fined $116. Twenty-one squirrels were killed. It is the intention of the provincial game wardens to push all cases of illegal shooting to the limit.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED ON G. T. R.

Body of Stranger Was Found at Point Just West of the Wharncliffe Road.

INQUEST WAS ORDERED

It Is Thought the Victim Was Attempting to Board a Train When He Met His Death.

An unknown man was struck and almost instantly killed by a Grand Trunk train yesterday afternoon some time between 1 and 2 o'clock, just west of the Wharncliffe road.

The body was discovered by Engineer McLarty, of No. 11, which leaves London at 2:05 for Windsor. He noticed the remains lying at the foot of the steep embankment when his train was passing, and on his arrival in Komoka he immediately notified the Grand Trunk offices in this city.

Section Boss J. Eyre was notified at Hyde Park, and he in company with Dr. Ross, coroner of that place, hastened to the scene.

Terrible Injuries.

When found the man was lying on his back at the foot of the embankment. There was a deep gash on his chin, and blood was flowing from his mouth and nose. These seemed to be the only injuries. His pockets were searched, and 65 cents in silver, a package of tobacco, and three packages of cigarette papers were all that could be found. There were no marks on his clothing that would give any clue to his identity.

On the top of the bank beside the rails, a partly eaten fresh loaf of bread and some bologna were found; also a twisted and torn umbrella.

Death Is a Mystery.

Probably it will never be really known how the man met his death. It is certain that he was struck by a train, but whether he was walking along the tracks, or was attempting to board one is a matter of conjecture. He was evidently thrown from the top of the embankment to the bottom, as there were no marks on the side to indicate that the body had rolled down.

Coroner Ross stated that the man had been dead for some time, perhaps a couple of hours before the body was discovered.

Detective Down was on the scene shortly after Dr. Ross arrived. He thinks the man was likely boarding a train when he met his death, as the engineer and fireman would have noticed him had he been walking along the tracks.

The Description.

The body is that of a middle aged man, probably 35 or 40. His general appearance would indicate he was a tramp, but his hands are large and calloused, and show signs of heavy work. His coat was dark, with greenish stripe, and the trousers dark with a light stripe. The hair is a reddish brown, and he wore a light sandy moustache. He wore button shoes,

Continued on Page Eleven.

CONTRACT AWARDED BY BOARD FOR THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL

At the meeting of the board of education this morning, the tender of Hyatt Bros., to construct the Alexandra school on Colborne street for $44,754, was accepted.

There were a large number of tenders, and City Architect Nutter and Chairman Wyckoff spent some time tabulating them.

When it was found that Hyatt Bros. were lower than the others, it was decided to call the board together at once, and award the tender. The board met, and confirmed the figures of the architect.

Mr. D. W. Palmer was placed temporarily in charge of the Empress avenue school as janitor, and Mr. J. Crummer, the present janitor, was transferred to Colborne street.

Those present were Chairman W. W. Gammage, C. M. R. Graham, Dr. A. J. Wyckoff, W. T. Strong, Dr. Teasdall, Inspector Edwards, Architect Nutter, and Secretary McElheran.

OPINION SOMEWHAT DIVIDED REGARDING LONDON ELECTRIC CO.

Alderman Underwood Favors the Purchase of the Plant at a Reasonable Figure—Other Aldermen Say It Is Too Late to Talk Business.

The water commissioners of London will oppose any move for arbitration in the proposed purchase of the London Electric Company, it is said, but it is not so certain that they will object to a price being placed on the plant and the sending of the matter to the people to decide.

"The water commissioners will not object to allowing the people to take a vote on the question," said a gentleman to The Advertiser. "They will certainly object to arbitration, however, as it would be dangerous for the city and unfair. The people will soon decide whether any price agreed on is reasonable. The only hope the company have is that they make the price so low that the businessmen down town, a number of whom are in sympathy with doing something for the company, would get on the platform and advise the citizens to support it.

The City's Position.

"So far as the city's plant is concerned, they have all their machinery ordered, and much of it is installed. Not a particle of the London Electric equipment, save probably the motors, would be of any use to the city, and the steam plant would not do for an auxiliary. It is a direct current plant and we use alternating."

"It is for the water commissioners to decide what is the proper thing to do," said Ald. Richter. "They have control of that phase of the city's business. They know whether or not the plant will be of any use to us whatever. Let them tell us what is the best thing to do, and if it is decided to purchase, let them name the price. The council could decide then whether or not it would be advisable to send the question to the people. Personally, I doubt that the citizens would vote in favor of any price for the plant at this time."

Rather Late.

"It is rather late in the day to discuss purchasing the plant," said Ald. Rose. "There was a time when I favored paying something for it, but we have passed that stage. We have our wires up, and our machinery nearly installed. It is too late to discuss that matter now. Let it go to a fight."

"It is my opinion that the citizens will not vote in favor of purchasing the plant," said Ald. Saunders. "When this question was up before, that was the sentiment, and I do not think matters have changed much. In courtesy we should discuss the situation with the company, however."

Favors the Purchase.

"I am in favor of giving the company, say, $175,000 or $200,000 for the plant," said Ald. Underwood. "We are forcing them out of business, and we should give them some consideration."

"Let us settle upon a price, and send it to the people," said Ald. Pocock. "They will soon decide whether or not it is a reasonable one."

"I am in favor of compensating the company," said Ald. Morgan. "I cannot say offhand what a reasonable price would be, but that is my opinion."

"The London Electric people invested their money in the enterprise in good faith, and they should be treated fairly," said Ald. Eckert.

Against It.

Ald. Stevenson is not in favor of purchasing the plant, and Ald. Fitzgerald voted against buying it in last year's council.

Some of the others could not be seen.

"It is rather late in the day for negotiations," said Mayor Beattie. "However, we will have to consider the questions.'

BAPTISTS TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH CATHOLICS

Speaker at Convention Thanks Father Vaughan.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The Baptist convention of Ontario this morning, in adopting the report of Rev. E. J. Stobo, delegate to the Grand Ligne Mission, returned thanks to Father Bernard Vaughan for so clearly defining the issue between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

Mr. Stobo supplemented his report with a review of the Eucharistic Congress, and brought clearly to the front the great issue of the sacrifice.

The congress had left France, Spain, Italy and Portugal, to capture America, by carrying a flour-and-water cracker through the streets of Montreal.

The issue of the future must be between the Roman Catholics and the Baptist Church. Roman Catholics, he said, were afraid of the Baptists, but the Baptists were not afraid, and would not accept the doctrine of "worship a cracker, or go to perdition."

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FAIR.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Oct. 22—8 a.m.

Today—Strong westerly winds; fair.
Sunday—Fine, with about the same temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	48	42	Fair
Calgary	52	36	Fair
Winnipeg	56	28	Fair
Port Arthur	40	24	Cloudy
Parry Sound	56	48	Fair
Toronto	52	50	Clear
Ottawa	50	36	Fair
Montreal	48	38	Cloudy
Quebec	44	36	Clear
Father Point	42	26	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The Atlantic storm has passed away to the eastward.

The disturbance which was centred over Michigan yesterday has moved to the northward of Lake Huron, and moderate gales, with heavy showers, have been prevalent in Ontario and Quebec.

The weather continues fine in the Western Provinces.

WASHINGTON FORECASTS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Eastern States and Northern New York—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, with showers. Sunday—Fair, with frost in the morning in the north portion; brisk southwest to west winds.

Western New York—Fair and cooler tonight, with frosts. Sunday—Fair; diminishing west winds tonight.

Lower Lake—Brisk to high west winds, diminishing tonight; generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

TODAY'S PROBS.

Lake Superior—Northerly winds, gradually decreasing in force; cool and showers.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

A disturbance which developed during Thursday night over Wisconsin was centred last night over Northern Lake Michigan, accompanied by gales throughout the lake region, and showers in many parts of Ontario. Fine, mild weather prevailed yesterday throughout the Western Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 46—57; Victoria, 40—48; New Westminster, 42—54; Edmonton, 32—50; Battleford, 30—56; Calgary, 32—52; Qu'Appelle, 32—50; Winnipeg, 26—56; Port Arthur, 26—40; Parry Sound, 30—56; Toronto, 38—53; Ottawa, 30—50; Montreal, 34—48; Quebec, 28—44; St. John, 34—46; Halifax, 38—58.

BATES' NAME SHOULD BE QUILP

Acted Toward Wife Just Like Evil Little Man of Dickens' Creation.

CASE OF GROSS CRUELTY

Allowed His Baby Only Two Soda Crackers Each Day—Remanded for Sentence.

James Bates, who forced his wife to live for two weeks on bread and tea and allowed two soda biscuits a day and no more for his four-months-old child, appeared in the police court this morning for neglect and non-support of his child-wife, only 17 years of age.

They were married a year ago last September at Dundas, Ont., and recently came to London from Hamilton.

Bates was found guilty of the charge against him and remanded a week for sentence.

Will Be Cared For.

In the meantime the Children's Aid Society will see that the young mother and child are properly cared for. Mrs. Bates testified that her husband, although earning $2 a day at steady work, never gave her any of his earnings and neglected to provide proper food for herself and child. They have been living in a poorly furnished room, which Bates rented from his brother-in-law. The milkman called one week, but after that Bates thought he could not afford the luxury of milk. For two weeks the family lived on bread and tea, and at other times the fare was scarcely better.

The Baby's Board.

The baby was fed on the two soda crackers softened with aqua pura and a very little sugar.

It is now in an extremely emaciated condition.

Bates seemingly had no particular demand for his weekly wage of $12, and even the poor furniture of their room was purchased on the installment plan, and is not yet paid for. It is said to be worth only a few dollars.

A Mr. Quilp.

According to the testimony of the fragile girl-wife, her husband added abuse to neglect, and it was her screams, when he pulled her hair and slapped and pinched her which alarmed the neighbors and resulted in the case being brought to the attention of Inspector Sanders and the police.

This is the most pitiable case that has been brought to the attention of the officials for some time. Bates appears able-bodied and strong. When asked why he would not allow his wife money to purchase household necessities, he lamely stated that she was not a good scholar and didn't understand the use of money.

PROTECT MINK.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The provincial superintendent of fisheries and game, Mr. Edwin Tinsley, takes issue with the Toronto fur dealers, who yesterday urged Hon. Dr. Reaume to open the season for mink on Nov. 1 instead of Dec. 1.

LONDON IS DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR HUNDRED MILES THREE WAYS

John McClary, London's Largest Manufacturer, Shows That Not Only This City, St. Thomas and Port Stanley Will Profit By Improvements to the Harbor, But Also the Entire Western Ontario District.

A deputation of 35 or 40, at least, will go to Ottawa on Tuesday night to interview Hon. Dr. Pugsley, and insist upon certain improvements to the Port Stanley Harbor.

Messrs. George C. Gibbons, K.C., Col. W. M. Gartshore, F. G. Rumball, J. I. A. Hunt and Mayor Beattie were named a committee by the board of trade on Friday afternoon to obtain speakers, and supply the information necessary to a proper presentation of London's case.

Mayor Guest and Ald. Price will place St. Thomas' claims before Dr. Pugsley, and Reeve Jackson, of Port Stanley, will represent that town. Dr. Harry T. Reason, president of the board of trade, presided at the meeting.

Mr. John McClary.

Mr. John McClary, London's greatest manufacturer, is deeply in sympathy with the city's efforts to improve the Port Stanley harbor, and although he will not be able to go to Ottawa, the project has his sympathy and support.

At the meeting yesterday Major Beattie, M. P., and members of the board of trade, endeavored to secure Mr. McClary's consent to go, but he had to decline.

"I have never had a reputation for cheating myself," said Mr. McClary, "and I am not going to Ottawa. It is impossible for me to go, as much as I would like."

However, in a prophetic speech, he spoke of the possibilities of Port Stanley and the Western Peninsula, if proper water connections were given at the Port.

Conditions at Port.

"I am closely acquainted with the conditions at Port Stanley at the present time," said Mr. McClary. "I have watched the situation somewhat closely and I think in presenting our case we should take in a wider scope than merely Port Stanley or St. Thomas. In London we are the distributing centre for a hundred miles east, west and north. This district furnishes a larger volume of trade than any district of the same size in Canada. London and St. Thomas should be great wholesale and manufacturing centres, and suggest a splendid field for investment. It would be a decided advantage to us if the harbor were improved. Whatever else is suggested in the way of improvement, we should have a good harbor and good shipping facilities at Port Stanley."

Water Sets the Rates.

"After all is said and done, the water sets the freight rates. Water connection determines what the freight is going to be no matter what the railways say. The city of London built the road to the Port at great expense. If any city in Canada should be backed up and supported by the Government, it is London. The Port is the outlet not only for London's products, but for this whole district. Large manufacturers, especially in the iron business, are locating along the waterfronts to

Continued on Page Four.

SOUTH LONDON MAN CHARGED WITH THEFT

George Malone Accused of Stealing Oats From Neighbor's Barn.

George Malone, a young man residing on Chester street, South London, was arrested this morning by High Constable Hughes on a charge of stealing oats from the barn of John Dickinson, of Ingleside street.

The information and a search warrant were sworn out Friday, the latter being executed at the home of the young fellow's parents in the afternoon. A quantity of oats were found, but it is alleged that another party was implicated with Malone. Two padlocks were pried from the barn doors to gain an entrance.

A sample of the grain was taken by the constables from Dickinson's barn and was compared with that found at the Malone home. It is alleged to be of identical quality and appearance.

It is reported that Malone's father has made an effort to have the matter settled. The prisoner will be given a hearing before Squire Chittick this afternoon.

Another man named Martin was arrested this morning in connection with the case.

SHELDON LEFT $10,000

Property in Sight Will Just About Pay Winding-Up Costs.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—The estate of C. D. Sheldon, the famous blind pool operator, now of parts unknown, was today put into official liquidation by Judge Charbonneau, the whole affair going pro forma. None of Sheldon's dupes were on hand, they being represented by a few lawyers. In fact, few of those who "invested" with Sheldon appear willing to move, and most of them are anxious to drop the matter. Many are applying to the liquidator to have their names left out of the official records, which was, of course, impossible. So far claims to only some $260,000 have been filed, while the visible assets amount to about $10,000. It is expected that all the estate will be swallowed up in liquidation costs. The postage alone, with registered letters to 5,000 depositors in the pool, will represent hundreds of dollars.

YOUNG WOMAN DRANK LAUDANUM

Miss Maud Draper Is in Critical Condition in Victoria Hospital.

NO CAUSE FOR THE ACT

Landlady Says She Was a Good Girl and Can Assign No Reason For the Attempted Suicide.

Miss Maud Draper, a young woman rooming at 70 Carling street, attempted to commit suicide last night, and is now in Victoria Hospital in a critical condition as the result of laudanum poisoning.

Last night P. C. Wilson was on his beat. At 12:30 o'clock Miss Draper came up to him and told him she was ill. She was taken to the police station, and after much questioning she said that she had taken laudanum. When asked as to the quantity she stated that it was 25 cents worth.

The police doubted her story for a minute, but the effects of the poison soon became manifest, and she was placed in the ambulance and lapsed into unconsciousness on the way to the hospital.

Dr. Belton was also called.

In Critical Condition.

The girl had taken the poison an hour or two before the policeman saw her, she stated, and it was with some difficulty that she was brought to consciousness. In fact, the staff worked over her for some hours to get the poison out of her system. She is still in a critical condition, and while she may recover, her case is worrying those in charge.

Miss Draper has been living in the city for some months. She came here from Detroit originally, although it is stated that her home is in an Ontario town not many miles from London.

The woman is tall, well-built and rather good looking, and about 25 years of age.

A Good Girl.

According to a statement made by her landlady, she has been a good girl, though sometimes it was quite late when she arrived at her boarding-

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COUNCIL APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE PURCHASE

Special Body Will Confer With the Water Commissioners and the London Electric Co. in Regard to Offer Made By Manager C. B. Hunt.



A special committee, composed of Mayor Beattie, Ald. Richter, Ald. Eckert, Ald. Ashplant and Ald. Pocock will confer with the water commissioners to consider the advisability of purchasing the plant of the London Electric Company.

At the meeting of the council held last night, this course was decided upon. The conference will be held on Nov. 1, and tre representatives of the company will also attend.

When the council met last night, City Clerk Baker read the communication from the London Electric.

Committee Named.

"As this is an important matter, I have called the council together to discuss it," said Mayor Beattie. "It is for you to say whether you will deal with it in open council, or name a committee to go into the matter thoroughly."

"I think it would be better to name a committee to interview the water commissioners, who have this matter under their control, and the London Electrical Company," said Ald. Saunders. "They could get together, and report back to this council at once. Another special meeting could be called."

Ald. Saunders moved that Ald. Richter, Ald. Eckert, Ald. Ashplant, Ald. Pocock, Mayor Beattie and himself be the committee.

Ald. Tancock seconded the motion.

Ald. Underwood suggested that the water commissioners, who were best qualified to judge the value of the plant, and whether or not it was needed by the city, should be appointed to look after the negotiations, if it were thought wise to enter into any. He moved that the matter be referred to them.

Mayor Beattie said the water commissioners had no power in the matter. It was up to the city council. This was his own opinion and City Solicitor Meredith backed him up in it.

Motion Carried.

Ald. Eckert moved that No. 1 committee be named to confer with the parties, but there was no seconder.

Ald. Saunders' motion carried, and the five named will meet the water commissioners and the London Electric on Nov. 1, the date being agreed upon at a conference after the meeting

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

NEW SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON.

CARFRAE CRESCENT, JUST OVER THE TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. LOTS $8 TO $12 PER FOOT.

McKENZIE ESTATE, RIDOUT STREET, DUCHESS AVENUE AND TECUMSEH AVENUE, EAST OF RIDOUT STREET. LOTS $7 50 TO $20 PER FOOT.

BELLEVUE AVENUE: OPPOSITE CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE. LOTS $12 TO $20 PER FOOT.

SEE HOUSE SURVEY, RIDOUT STREET SOUTH. LOTS $10 TO $15 PER FOOT. FREE SEWERS AND SIDEWALKS ON WINDSOR AVENUE.

REMEMBER, THIS IS NO LOTTERY. CHOOSE YOUR LOT AND ONLY BE REQUIRED TO PAY A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, BALANCE PAYABLE TO SUIT YOURSELF. ALL GOOD LOTS IN FIRST-CLASS LOCALITIES. CALL AND SEE PLANS.

WOLSELEY AVENUE, NEAR MILITARY SCHOOL. FIRST-CLASS LOTS, CHEAP. ON EASY TERMS

ST. JAMES STREET—1¼-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,650.

CENTRAL—Red brick office, with modern conveniences; lot 35x62.6 feet. Call for particulars.

RICHMOND STREET—1¼-story frame, 4 bedrooms, lot 60x150 feet to a lane. Price, $2,800.

NELSON STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, large lot. Price, $2,600.

JOHNSON STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 40x129 feet. Price, $450.

ROLLER RINK—Double floor; doing first-class business; rink 66x170 feet; central locality. $8,500; $2,000 cash, balance to suit.

STORE AND DWELLING—Frame 1½-story, 3 bedrooms, verandah, lot 50x70 feet. Price, $1,700.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, hot water furnace. Price, $2,500.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 42.4x165 feet. Price, $3,500.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light, stable and drive-shed, fruit trees, three-fifths of an acre of land. Price, $3,500.

LONDON NORTH—Two-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x144 feet. Only $2,500. Easy terms, $20 down and $20 per month.

EUCLID AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 50x90 feet. Only $750.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 25x150 feet. Price, $1,650.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH—1½-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x100 feet. A snap, only $2,100.

RAILWAY STREET—Two-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, oil finish; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 36 feet frontage. Price, $1,450.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 37.6x220 feet. Price, $2,600.

BIDDPORT STREET—2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate; lot 42x140 feet. Call for particulars.

VAN STREET—Frame cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; summer kitchen, pantry, cellar, woodshed, chickencoop; lot 50x110 feet. Price, $1,000.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Two-story red brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hardwood finish, mantle and grate, verandah; lot 40x115 feet. Price, $2,750.

MARMORA STREET—1½-story brick veneer, concrete foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas; lot 32 feet 6 inches frontage. Price, $2,000.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, WEST — 1½-story frame, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms; lot 37.6x115 feet. Price, $1,650.

TO LET—472 Park avenue; 2-story brick house; modern conveniences; rent, $40 per month.

NEW 1¾-STORY RED PRESSED BRICK, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 34x150.6 feet. Price, $3,000.

NEW 1¾-STORY BRICK-VENEER, modern conveniences, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 34x150.6 feet. Price, $2,500.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, shutters, cement floors in cellar, barn on cement foundation. Lot 120x189 feet. Call for particulars.

MARYBORO PLACE—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, gas. Lot 40x150 feet. Price, $2,100.

INGLESIDE PLACE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, cellar. Price, $1,450.

PRINCESS AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, 3 mantels and grates; lot 52x60 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Nice frame cottage, two-story brick, modern conveniences. Only $15 per month.

278 RIDOUT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; lot 64x100 feet, and lane at rear. Price, $1,750, $100 cash, balance monthly.

WYATT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, verandah at back, barn and chicken coop. Price, $1,100. Must sell. Owner leaving city.

GREY STREET — Central, 2-story frame, brick foundation, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, nice verandah. Good repair. $2,200.

WILLIAM STREET—1½-story brick, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Piped for furnace. Room for bath. Gas. Lot 30x169 feet. $1,950.

1½ acres near city; frame cottage; 3 bedrooms, fruit trees, barn and pigpen. Price, $1,300.

COLBORNE STREET—1¾-story brick-veneer, modern, fruit trees, lot 36x250 feet. $3,400.

FORWARD AVENUE — Two-story cement and roughcast, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 68x105 feet. Price, $2,200.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 50x102 feet. Price, $1,300.

CHELSEA GREEN—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, water inside, lot 40x125 feet. Price, $1,125.

DUCHESS AVENUE—1¼-story cement block, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, gas, cellar, furnace, hard and soft water, grained throughout, lot 33x110 feet. Price, $1,600.

ENGLISH STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 50x100 feet. Price, $3,000.

MAPLE STREET—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 33 feet frontage. Price, $1,500.

43 ACRES, near city limits—Ten minutes' walk to Traction line; first-class clay loam, black muck soil, raises the best of crops; new red brick-veneer house and new bank barn. A very desirable property and close to the city.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, semi-detached. Price, $3,600.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, woodshed, water and sink in house, good cellar, gas and fixtures, lot 25x196 feet. Price, $950.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—Modern brick-veneer cottage, 9 rooms, all conveniences, hardwood floors, large verandah, two cellars, lot 45x125 feet. Cheap at $2,400.

HORTON STREET, central—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms. Price, $3,000.

HORTON STREET, central—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, gas and fixtures. Price, $2,600.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, grates, verandahs, lot 50x132. Call for particulars.

ST. GEORGE STREET—2-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures. Call for particulars.

VICTORIA STREET, near Maitland street—Unfinished house, lot 30x100 feet. Price, $300.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, piped for gas, lot 33x140 feet. Price, $1,200. Easy terms.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms; lot 36x100 feet. Price, $1,350. Easy terms.

NEW CEMENT BLOCK VENEER COTTAGE, London South. Only $1,300, $9 down and $9 per month.

SURREY AVENUE—The only lot, good, high and dry; 34x150 feet. $200.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, furnace, gas, lot 50x150 feet. Must sell. Call for particulars.

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

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

REGENT STREET—Splendid lots, 33x165 feet. Only $200 each.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

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

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

Farming in Ontario

People are beginning to realize the immense possibilities to be obtained from cultivating small-sized farms in Ontario. To those who wish farms of this kind, no part of the continent equals Ontario in soil, climate, markets, and in educational, social and other advantages. We have for sale farms of all sizes, kinds, and at all prices, in every county west and north of Toronto.

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

No. 6407—76 acres in the Township of Gosfield South, County of Essex, soil clay loam, all drained by open drains, 1½ acres of orchard, mixed fruit, fences in good condition, 1½-story house 22x28, barn new 28x60, other outbuildings; ¾ mile to Kingsville railway station.

No. 6401—200 acres in the Township of East Nissouri, County of Oxford, soil black loam, 30 acres mixed timber, 2 acres of apples, watered by wells and spring creek, fences wire and rail, in good shape, 1½-story frame house 18x24, frame bank barn 40x60, a number of other outbuildings, power mill in barn; 7 miles to Thamesford market, 6 miles to Thorndale railway station, 1 mile to Kintore P. O.

No. 6389—50 acres in the Township of Burford, County of Brant, soil clay loam, 50 apple trees, fences wire and rail, 2 miles to Woodstock, 3½ miles to Gobles. Price, $2,000.

No. 6386—75 acres in the Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, level land, natural drainage, 1 acre of orchard, fences wire in good condition, 1-story brick house 18x24, barn 36x60, a number of other outbuildings, rural delivery passing farm, 1½ miles to Strathroy.

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

MONEY TO LEND

We have private and trust funds to lend on Ontario farms at five per cent per annum.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Hillcrest

London's Newest Suburb

Opposite Canadian Pacific Railway's Proposed New Station and Shops.

For full particulars with reference to this beautiful property see

KNOTT & SANGSTER, Masonic Temple

ANDERSON & HATCH, Bank of Toronto Chambers

THOMAS RAYCRAFT, London Loan Block.

G. W. McALLISTER, Galt, Ont.

or

ENGLISH'S, LIMITED, Victoria street, Toronto.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

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

POTTERSBURG—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 60x191 feet. Price reasonable.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, large cellars, frame barn; three-quarters acre lot; county taxes. Call for price.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, large cellars, all modern improvements, nice lot. At a bargain.

ROGERS AVENUE — New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, bathroom (furnished), piped for furnace and gas, lot 36x110 feet. Price, $2,500.

HILL STREET — Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, lot 65x198 feet. Price, $1,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, $1,650.

CENTRAL AVENUE—New two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price, $3,600.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,300.

ST. GEORGE STREET—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, lot 32x117 feet. Price, $1,450.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 40x198 feet. $1,700.

LYLE STREET—1½-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, furnished, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, back and front, verandah, lot 36x142 feet; price, $2,500. Cheap property.

WELLINGTON STREET—Near Victoria Park; handsome brick residence; full size lot; price, $6,200.

VICTORIA STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 42x300 feet. Price, $1,600.

ST. GEORGE AND CHEAPSIDE STREETS—A handsome residence, finished with all modern improvements; frame barn. Large corner lot. At a reasonable figure. Inspect at once.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 52x208 feet, to a lane. Price, $5,000.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near Ridout street—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x119 feet. Price, $2,750. Owner leaving city.

WILLIAM STREET, near St. James street—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, modern improvements, lot 33x129 feet. Price, $2,100. Inspect at once.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms, in good order, lot 35x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22,
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS
PHONE 2322.

$1,650—Brick cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hard and soft water, gas, five minutes walk from the postoffice. On easy terms of payment.

$2,500—Piccadilly street, 1¾-story brick, modern conveniences, lot 40x150, to a lane, with stable.

$1,000—St. James street, brick cottage.

$1,100—Frame cottage, one acre of ground, close to the city limits.

$1,200—Frame cottage, one acre of ground, on easy terms of payment.

$2,300—1½-story frame, modern conveniences. Terms, no deposit. $20 per month to a first-class man.

$1,250—Tecumseh avenue, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas hard and soft water. Terms, $200. Balance to suit.

$1,300—Colborne street north, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, hard and soft water, woodshed, large lot.

$3,500—Central avenue, 1¾-story brick. Must be sold this month; 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,500—1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, 3 bedrooms and clothes closets, hard and soft water, good well, stable and drive shed, hen house, ¾ acre lot. Taxes, $10 per year. Two minutes' walk from the car.

$2,300—1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, both hot and cold. Grate and mantel.

$4,500—Princess avenue, 2-story and attic, solid brick, 5 bedrooms, thoroughly modern, suitable for a doctor's residence and office.

$1,950—2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hard and soft water. Terms, $550 cash. Balance secured by mortgage at 5½ per cent.

$2,000—English street, 1¾-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, cellar under all; wired for electric light, etc.

$2,400—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, central.

$1,450—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms. Terms, $300 cash. Quite central.

$2,700—Quebec street, 1½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, modern conveniences.

$2,850—Central avenue, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, two kitchens, bathroom complete, furnace, lot 40x135, good stable.

BUSINESS CHANCES

$1,500—General stock, store and dwelling, $3,500. Terms, 100c on the stock. Store and dwelling on easy terms of payment.

$8,000—Stock of drygoods in one of the best towns in Western Ontario. To exchange for a farm.

$4,500—General stock now doing a first-class business, in a village near London. Or will accept an active man as partner. Hotel for sale in one of the best towns in Canada.

$450—First-class laundry in a good northern town, having a number of agencies in the surrounding towns and villages, consisting of four large rooms on the ground floor of the main street, 7-horsepower boiler engine, large rotary motor, starching machine, etc.

$300—Butcher business, average sales per day $30. No opposition within seven miles.

$2,000—General stock, brick store and dwelling.

$3,000—Stock of groceries, boots and shoes. Rent of store, $80 per year.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE 1½-STORY HOUSE AND SEVERAL cottages. For further particulars apply Allan King, 564 English street. Phone 1868. 15c

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 acres, con. 6, Westminster, ten miles from London. Apply Box 104, Advertiser. 12bu

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY SOLID brick residence, No. 368 Princess avenue; beautiful location, block and half from Victoria Park; double parlors, large sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, six bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, stable on premises, lot 51x200, Hope street in rear; will exchange or sell cheap; one-third cash, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Apply T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street. 31tf-wty

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 4, CON. 7, West Nissouri; clay loam soil, mostly drained, well fenced; brick house, with furnace, bank barn 40x84, power mill, straw barn and hogpen 30x60; plenty of fruit and excellent water; five minutes' walk from Methodist Church, 1¼ miles to school, 1 mile from Evelyn cheese factory; rural mail; telephone connections. Apply John George, Evelyn Postoffice. 99tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



246 OXFORD STREET.

This property for sale at a bargain. Must be sold at once. Apply

A. J. CLARK,
16u 721 Richmond Street.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, SEVEN rooms, large lot, fruit trees, chicken coop. Apply 948 Colborne. 7n-ywt

BUILDING LOTS, COTTAGES, RESIDENCES and business properties for sale on easy terms of payment. Properties listed only at their actual value. Purchasers' interests guarded. If you want anything in real estate you will find it advantageous to you to call and talk it over with us. Twenty-four years' experience on the local market. A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 93tf-t

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD pasture land, lot 8, con. 5, Lobo. For information apply to W. A. Zavitz, Poplar Hill, Ont. 75tf-t

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 112 PAUL street, on the hill, West London; fruit trees and stable, lot 240 by 154. Apply on premises. Terms reasonable. 11c-txt

FOR SALE—THE CHAPTER HOUSE property, on Piccadilly street, near Richmond, 150 feet 7 inches frontage. Apply Blackburn & Weekes, solicitors, Carling street. 6tf-zxt

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN WEST NISSOURI; best land and best location in township. Apply Jarvis & Vining, solicitors, 101 Dundas street, London. 5c-t

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR CITY limits, new story and half frame house, good cellar, first-class land. Ealing P. O. Box 39. 17u

MORE MONEY IS BEING MADE BY those who invest in town lots at the beginning of Western Canada's future industrial and commercial centres than in any other way. You can invest $10 a month, or as much more as you wish. It is estimated that $100,000,000 was made in the year ending July 1, 1910, by those who had the foresight and courage to make such investments. It's all good, clean money, too. Let us send you, free of charge, a copy of the publication, "British Columbia Bulletin of Information," containing synopsis of land, mineral, coal and timber laws, and up-to-date news of development in Canada's largest and richest province—British Columbia. Natural Resources Security Company, Limited, 497 Bower building, Vancouver, B. C. 99k-t

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY, mild climate. Good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new town; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 120 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C. 85un-t

MEDICAL CARDS.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours. 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS R. PHIPPS—OFFICE, Corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON—REMOVED TO 369 Queen's avenue. Phone 1323 for appointments.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 394 Dundas street.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS. Phone 2713. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sundays by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements, concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. tzx

MR. BERT WEIR, AT PRESENT studying piano, organ and theory in Berlin, Germany, will resume teaching Nov. 3, 1910. t

MISS ANNIE REID, SOPRANO SOLOIST Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Voice culture. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 669 Colborne street.

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed teaching. Studio, 429 Waterloo street. Telephone.

JACK PATTERSON, COMEDIAN, CANADA'S Harry Lauder. Booking now, fall concerts. Terms, etc., 92 Rectory street.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

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

Smallman & Ingram, Limited WEATHER PROBS: FINE. Smallman & Ingram, Limited

Is Your Thanksgiving Hat Ordered?



Only a visit to this department gives an idea of the beauty and individuality of our stock. It is a season of wonderful diversity of style. Large hats are still abundant. These show trimmings of Oriental and Persian Ribbons and Plumes. Turbans in many styles are extremely popular. From four dollars to twenty-five we show a splendid range of values, which can hardly fail to interest you.

For present wear the draped turban is the almost universal choice of the well-dressed contingent, and is the favorite of the millinery hour in Paris and New York for wearing with the tailored suit.

Moderate Price is the strong feature of our Thanksgiving display which has been prepared for next week. Visit our showrooms the fore part of the week and make sure of your new hat for Thanksgiving in case yours is a special order. We can serve you well on Saturday, but we can serve you better earlier in the week.

Millinery—Second Floor.

STORE CLOSES TODAY (SATURDAY) AT SIX.

New White Vestings for Tailored Waists

A beautiful assortment of new designs in these serviceable White Wash Vestings, with highly mercerized finish, in dainty spots, stripes and small figured designs. These make the most serviceable and practical tailored waists for wearing under your winter coat and are so easy to wash and do up; 27 inches. At, per yard, **18¢, 20¢** and ..... **25¢**

32-inch width, extra quality, at, per yard ..... **40¢**

Also 32-inch width, plain white fine corded Vesting, at, per yard ..... **35¢**

Wash Goods—West Aisle.

Silk Striped Voiles for Evening Dresses

The best display and the most beautiful colors we have yet shown, and just in time for the party season. The newest colors are shown in these goods—tan, raisin, reseda, mauve, pink, pale blue, gray, champagne, white and black, in very dainty stripes, sheer and pretty for evening wear; 40 inches wide, in three qualities. At, per yard ..... **65¢, 75¢** and **$1.00**

In Muslin Section—West Aisle.

Today--Our Saturday Sale Bulletin--Today

For Women

One table $10.00 Winter Coats for **$4.85**

100 Dress Skirts, $3.50 to $5.00, for **$2.85**

$1.00 Bengal Dress Suitings. Per yard ..... **49¢**

85c Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk. Per yard ..... **59¢**

40c and 45c Boys' Wool Underwear. Each ..... **39¢**

Big clearance odd one and two pair lots of

LACE CURTAINS

$5.00 to $15.00 a pair, for, per pair, **$3.45** to **$8.75**

Third Floor.

For Men

$15.00 Black Vicuna Overcoats **$9.95**

$2.75 to $3.25 Odd Trousers. Per pair **$1.90**

$1.00 Flannelette Nightshirts. Each ..... **63¢**

35c Men's Cashmere Socks. Per pair ..... **19¢**

$2.25 and $2.75 Boys' Suits, 3 to 7 years, for **$1.29**

ARTISTIC HAIR DRESSING



Our Hairdressing, Shampooing and Manicure Parlors are amongst the new and interesting branches of our establishment which are becoming more popular each day with the ladies of London and vicinity. These parlors are pleasantly situated on the second floor, adjoining Ladies' Rest Room, where we have the most modern facilities and most competent staff of expert hairdressers.

There is no denying the hair is a most important factor and governs your appearance to a large extent. Many a simple gown is enhanced and many elaborate dresses marred by the make-up of the hair being in or out of harmony with your face. **Consult our manicurist.** We carry a full line of toilet requisites, each the best of its kind—remedies for the complexion, the hair, the scalp and manicure necessities.

Facial massage, scalp treatment, shampooing, manicuring and artistic hair dressing, Second Floor. Appointments by phone, if desired, to avoid waiting. Phone 2814.

Beautiful Color Range of 65c Satins

The price is as low as is possible, in order to insure a quality of satin adapted for all purposes, such as dresses, waists, linings, cushions and all kinds of fancy work for Christmas things. If you have a need for some particular shade or shades, now is the time to get your supply while all the colors are here. A nice, pliable, soft-finish satin; 21 inches wide. At, per yard ..... **65¢**

Silk Counter—Dundas St. Section.

Black Marquisette, for evening dresses, a yard **$1 25, $1 35, $1 50.**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

New Black Diagonal Suitings, a yard, **$1 00** to **$1 50.**

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS HENRIETTA ENGLISH IS ORGANIZING classes in French and German, for preparation for travel or such work as may be desired. 225 Wharncliffe west. Telephone 1082. 11-i-t

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings — Where no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

HARDY—MUNSON—At Detroit, on Oct. 17, 1910, Grace Evelyn Munson, of London, to George Hardy, M.D., of Kalamazoo, Mich.

HARVEY—HOPPER — On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1910, at Jamaica, New York, by the Rev. B. F. Dickhaut, Annie Lowry, eldest daughter of the late William John Hopper and Mrs. Hopper, Molesworth road, Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, to John Harvey, of London, Canada.

STOCK—ROSE—On Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, at Carlton Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Miss Lily May Rose to Mr. William N. Stock, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—At his late residence, 513 Philip street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, William B. Bailey, aged 83 years.
Funeral from above address on Sunday, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

BODMAN—Died at the residence of her son-in-law, James F. Sangster, 335 Maitland street, on Friday, Oct. 21, Margaret Dinsmore Bodman, relict of the late Richard Bodman, in her 86th year.
Service at 3 p.m. Saturday, at above address. Interment at Bothwell on Monday.

DEWAN—At Winnipeg, on Friday, Oct. 21, 1910, T. Harold Dewan, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Dewan, 389 York street, city.
Funeral notice later.

DYMOND—At his parents' residence, 1064 Maid street, on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1910, Charlie, youngest and beloved son of Fred and Norah Dymond, aged 23 years.
Funeral from the above address on Sunday, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 16u

McKENNA—At the home of her brother, Mr. William McKenna, on Oct. 21, 1910, Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Andrew McKenna.
Funeral on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2:30; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

MURRAY—On Oct. 21, 1910, at 439 Quebec street, George Murray, aged 76 years and 6 months.
Funeral on Monday. Service at 2:30; funeral at 3 o'clock.

PARKER—At his late residence, 15 Hamilton road, on Friday, Oct. 21, 1910, Joseph Parker, aged 72 years.
Funeral private.

SCOTT—At Victoria Hospital, on Oct. 22, 1910, Mary E., widow of the late William Scott.
Funeral from her late residence, 730 Nelson street, on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Oakland Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND A. J. SMALL Sole Prop.

FRIDAY NIGHT OCTOBER 28

The Largest Musical Amusement in America.

LEW FIELDS

THE MIDNIGHT SONS

One Year in New York.

Six Cars of Scenery.

150—COMPANY—150.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

Seats Tuesday, October 25

Thanksgiving Day Monday, October 31

MATINEE AND EVENING.

After two years in New York, Charles Frohman presents the brightest, prettiest, cleanest, daintiest musical comedy success,

THE ARCADIANS

Direct from the New York Theatre, with the same wonderful cast and company of 100 people, and the most gorgeous production ever seen in a musical comedy.

Prices: Evening 25c to $1.50 Matinee 25c to $1.00

SEATS THURSDAY, OCT. 27TH.

Guaranteed Attraction.

Mail orders accepted now when accompanied by money-order or marked check. Filled immediately.

Newell Dwight Hillis

author of "A Man's Value to Society," "The Investment of Influence," "Great Books as Life Teachers," and many other inspiring books, will lecture in St. Andrew's Hall,

Tuesday, October 25th

Tickets, 50c, at Mills' and Mallagh's. b

BE SURE

your tickets to or from the Old Country are purchased from

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce, London, Ont. We represent all the Atlantic and all ships to every part of the world, and make a specialty of ocean business. We can give you our undivided attention. This means good arrangements. Also remember we sell through tickets from London, Ont., via G. T. R. or C. P. R., in connection. Call before buying elsewhere. 1

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

SONS OF ENGLAND EXCURSION TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Spend your Christmas in the Old Home.

Royal Line Route Treatment Best Excursion Company Accommodation

Leaving Halifax, Royal Edward, Dec. 7, Royal George, Dec. 14. Special trains from Bristol to all parts of the Kingdom. Call, write or phone for further information to: Secretary, 35 Adelaide street east, Toronto; phone, Main 2754. The promoters of this excursion have permission of the Supreme Executive Council to use the Society's name. 17c-txt

OCEAN TICKETS

ALL LINES.
ALL CLASSES.

Book early for the

Christmas Ships

and avoid disappointment. Correspondence invited.

E. DE LA HOOKE'S

422 Park Ave. (London Loan Block).

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK — LADIES free tonight. Band in attendance. Block skating party Thursday night of next week; cash prize of $5 to winning couple. Don't miss it. Band Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Ladies free Monday, Wednesday and Friday. b

DANCE, COURSEY'S HALL, TUESDAYS and Fridays. 745 Grey street. b

RESERVE YOUR SEAT AT HAMBLY'S for the Sanatorium Concert. St. John's Club, Oxford street, Oct. 25 and 26. Programme begins at 8:15. Seats, 25c and 50c. 17c

ABIGAIL BECKER CONCERT—PLAN open Friday, 8 a.m., at Hambly's bookstore. 15c

AFTERNOON DANCING CLASS, CHILDREN and ladies, commences Saturday, Oct. 22, 3 o'clock. Evening classes—Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday, 8 o'clock. Private lessons any hour. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, CONCERT reader, impersonator. Address, 309 Cromwell street. Phone 698. 17bc-t

LEARN TO DANCE—R. B. MILLARD, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Lessons any hour. Take advantage of low rates. Register Oct. 1.

TONY CORTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers. Engagements accepted. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

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

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY AND PET Stock Show will be held at Poultry Building, Western Fair grounds, on Friday, Saturday and Monday (Thanksgiving Day), Oct. 28, 29 and 31. Over $2,000 in prizes and specials. Admission 10 cents. Special admission for school children on Saturday, 5 cents. b

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD COOK WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY Duke of York Hotel. 17c

EXPERIENCED MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Mrs. Fred White, 479 William street. 17c

CHAMBERMAID WANTED AT ONCE. Hotel Harrison. 17c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 417 Dufferin avenue. 17c

LADIES, MAKE SUPPORTERS, $12 PER hundred, no canvassing, material furnished. Stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Company, Dept. 845, Chicago. b

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; no washing. Apply Mrs. Swift, 231 Hyman street. 17c

WANTED — COOK, WITH REFERENCES. Apply to Mrs. Gates, 76 Albert street. 17c

WANTED—A PANTRY GIRL; GOOD wages. Apply Tecumseh House. 16n

WANTED—WAISTMAKER AND COATMAKER. Apply Miss McNaughton, 736½ Dundas street. 16c

CAPABLE MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Mrs. J. Footit, 786 Wellington street. 15c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAID FOR family of two. Apply in evenings, to Mrs. Frank McCormick, 238 Hyman. 15c

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 37u 5k-t

CIGAR ROLLERS AND BUNCH breakers wanted. Apply Manness Cigar Factory, Talbot street. 15c

WANTED AT CHILDREN'S SHELTER —A general servant, where housemaid is kept; highest wages to competent person. Apply Mrs. Regan, 294 Central avenue. 14n

WANTED—GOOD COOK; HIGHEST wages. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 13n

WANTED—A MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. John Mills, 475 Princess avenue. 10tf

GIRLS Wanted For Candy Department

Good pay, short hours. Apply to the Timekeeper,
McCORMICK MANUFACTURING CO. 82tf

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 460 King. 6tf

GENERAL SERVANT—FOUR IN FAMILY. Apply Mrs. Jeffery, 516 Ridout. 5tf

UPSTAIRS AND DINING-ROOM GIRLS wanted; highest wages. Apply City Hotel. 94tf

Girls Wanted!

For biscuit and candy departments. Wages for smart grown-up girls, $4 75 per week to commence with. Hours for work, 8 a.m. to 12; 1 p.m. to 6. 74tf

D. S. PERRIN & CO., LIMITED

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER DESIRES situation as head, in small family; willing to go out of town. Address Box 108, Advertiser. 13c-ywt

WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman—Position as working housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid. Address Box 1, Advertiser. 16u

MALE HELP WANTED.

Laborers Wanted

Good wages paid. Apply Cousins, foreman pumping station, Ridout and Horton. Phone 3278 or 143 Grey street, after 7 p.m. Phone 2245. 17u

WANTED—GOOD STOUT BOY, 16 TO 18 years. Apply 274 Piccadilly street. b

WANTED—STRONG BOY FOR GROCERY wagon, at once. Apply 340 Central avenue. b

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY TO learn photography. George A. Henry, photographer. 17c

WANTED AT ONCE—HOSTLER. Frank Hooper, Commercial House, Mount Brydges. 17c

RAILROADS ARE ADVERTISING IN the papers for operators; wages, $60 to $80 a month. Large class starting Nov. 1. Start also and get an immediate position. Railroad forms, wires and trains in college. Day, evening or mail courses. Particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London. 17c-tyw

WANTED—TWO MEN TO DIG DITCH on lot 16, con. 5, Westminster. Apply Adam Nichol, Glanworth P. O. 13c-ywt

HODCARRIER WANTED. APPLY 93 York street. 16c

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO PREPARE for positions as automobile repair men, chauffeurs, salesmen. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail; assist you to good position. Pay big demand for men great. Free model of automobile with course. Sample lesson and particulars free. Write today. Terms reasonable. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y. 16c

A RAILWAY AGENT AND OPERATOR earns good money. Easy work. Sure pay. Qualify at Central Telegraph School, 1 Gerrard street, Toronto. Particulars free on request. t

MEN WANTED, AGE 18 TO 35, FOR firemen, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, in railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; promotion to engineers, conductors; railroad employing headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1k-y 5-1-t

BOY WANTED. APPLY GRAY & Parker. 15c

BLACKSMITH WANTED—MUST BE good horseshoer. Apply Box 118, Advertiser. 15c

CUTTERS ON MEN'S FINE SHOES. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Shoe Company. 15n

BOY WANTED FOR JUNIOR OFFICE work; knowledge of typewriting required. Apply the London Engine Supplies Company, 443 Richmond. 15c

YOUNG MEN WANTED

for Candy Department, about 18 to 20 years of age. Apply D. S. PERRIN & CO., LIMITED. 12tf

PRESS FEEDERS WANTED—APPLY Southam Printing and Litho. Company. 13l

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WANTED to learn telegraphy and station work. Six months qualifies you for steady position, paying larger wages than any other trade or business will do in four years' time. We have Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern wires, and all station forms. Positions secured when qualified. Send for catalogue K, Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. 99-i-t School telegraphy, Toronto. 99-i-t

CARPENTERS WANTED—WE HAVE work for several good men at both bench and outside jobs. Apply at once, stating wages expected; say where you have recently worked. The Tillson Company, Tillsonburg, Ont. 14n-xvtywt

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER WANTED. Apply John Campbell & Sons, carriage factory, King street, London, Ont. 12n

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS WANTED. Apply Advertiser Job Department.

CANVASSERS WANTED — WEEKLY salary paid. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

BOYS WANTED. APPLY ADAM BECK, Albert street. 81tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, IN good repair, on easy payments. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—21 ELMWOOD AVENUE, 2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen; all modern. Price $2,600. 225 Wortley road—2-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern. Price, $2,650. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 17tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $6 DAILY SELLING "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement; mends holes in all kinds of pots and pans, graniteware, iron, tinware, etc; mends in two minutes; every housekeeper buys; best seller; over 100% profits. L. Nagle, Westmount, Que. 90ub-xt

AGENTS—BOTH SEXES, GET BUSY; gas jet heater, great demand; low retail price; big profit; sample outfit supplied. Seed Filter Manufacturing Company, 93 B Reade, New York. b

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. 3 AND 10, London Township. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to George A. Stewart, secretary, P. S. B., Elginfield, Ont. 15n

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WILLOW FEATHER. REWARD on returning to Advertisher. 17c

LOST—ENGLISH BULL PUP, ON FRIDAY evening, Oct. 21. Return to F. L. Carson, 26 Prospect avenue. 19u

LOST, BETWEEN DERWENT AND Arkona—Light roan steer, 2 years old, tar mark on one hip and number on other. Reward for information. C. O. Luton, Belmont. 17c

LOST, ON SUNDAY, OCT. 16, ON WELLINGTON road—Black, brown and White hound. Finder please return to 93 Mamalon street or 720 King street, and receive reward. Any person found detaining this dog after this notice will be prosecuted. 16u

STRAYED—IN POUND, LOT 12, CON. 4, Lobo, yearling, Lincoln ram. Owner can have same on paying expenses. R. Weir, poundkeeper. 16c

STRAYED TO LOT 6, CON. 3, WESTMINSTER—White and black Holstein bull. Owner can obtain possession of same on proving property and paying expenses. Thomas Jenkins. 16c

STRAYED FROM J. HARRIS', 727 YORK street, Wednesday night—Small black and white Shetland pony. Reward for information regarding whereabouts at above address. 15c

LOST, IN THE CITY, ON WEDNESDAY afternoon—Pearl sunburst. Reward at 557 Dundas street. 15c

PERSONAL.

MARRY RICH—THOUSANDS WANT to marry, many rich and beautiful. Big lists of descriptions and photos free, sealed, either sex. Write today, one may be your affinity; send no money. Standard Corresponding Club, Box 607, Gray's Lake, Ill. 75 tf t

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—PAST AND future, love, marriage, business and all mysteries of life revealed. Send birth-date and 6 cents in stamps. Eugene Page, Box 403, St. Johns, P. Q. b

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE FOR SALE —Nearly new. 68 Wellington street. b

FOR SALE—TWO HIVES OF ITALIAN bees, also White Leghorn rooster. Apply 704 King street. b

WE CAN GIVE YOU THAT DULL polish on Antique furniture. Chas. M. Quick. 17u

BARGAIN — FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE quick turn dairy wagon, used one month only. Owner now in other business, or will sell body separate. Empey Bros., Thamesford. 17g

CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE—GOOD driver, sound, well suited for doctor. Apply A. Buckle, Thorndale. 11c-txt

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BARRED Rock pullets, cheap. Apply 43 Bruce street. 16c

FOR SALE—WALNUT PARLOR SUITE, also large antique chairs. Apply 153 Bathurst street. 15c

FOR SALE — GOOD SECOND-HAND Silent Meat Cutter, 18-inch bowl. A. Jolliffe, 470 Dundas street. 15n

FOR SALE, CHEAP—GOOD KITCHEN steel range, nearly good as new. 502 Adelaide street. 14k

ALMOST EVERY WOMAN LIKES dainty, appetizing cake, and the best is Nuttall's Choice Fruit Cake. One trial we ask, the rest is easy. Everyone likes it. Supplied by grocers.

CASKS FOR SOFT WATER TANKS, $1, $1 50, $2 and $3, according to size; painted; all delivered. The London Soap Company.

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

HORSE CLIPPERS SHARPENED BY latest machine, hand and power. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

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

Hydro-Electric out of business. Cannot compete with "LONDON" Gas Engine for CHEAP power.

The London Gas Power Company, Limited

EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUITABLE for cisterns, $2 50 each, delivered. Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street. 85tf-t:x

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 3105 and 2933.

FURNITURE

and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.

BARNES & CO.

364 HAMILTON ROAD. PHONE 2065. wty

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

Lumber

Perhaps you need some for necessary repairs. Let me know about it, and I will be glad to fix you up. GEORGE H. BELTON, Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk tracks. xt

HARRISON

"The HOUSECLEANER"

Phone 2643

787 York Street

wty

Eczema Cured

Pandora Ointment, the greatest cure known for Eczema, Piles, Blood-poisoning. Sold at Taylor's Drug Stores, 399 Talbot street (off Market), corner Wharncliffe road and Stanley streets. ywt

BULBS

Now is the time to plant Bulbs. We have a very choice stock for you to select from. Also Flower Pots, Jardinieres and Fertilizers, Pop Corn and Corn Poppers. ywt

MORGAN'S, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

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

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93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

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TO YOUR ORDER.
Lowest Prices—Superior Quality.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

FEATHER BED AND MATTRESS renovators; also feather pillows. 593 Richmond. Hunt & Sons. Phone 997.

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's weather strip keeps out dust. C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe. Phone. ywt

The Old Umbrella Mender

PERRY DAVID

251 DUNDAS STREET.

WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK five pianos at $50, $65, $75, $100 and $150, and six organs at $10, $15 and $25, payable $1 to $3 per month. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

KINDLING WOOD

$1.00 Per Load

LONDON BOX CO.

209 Bathurst Street. Phone 528.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND wagons for sale. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

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

LEACH'S QUALITY CAKES

Mochas, Cherry Loaves, Butterscotch, Magnollas—our 15c leaders.
FORTY STORES SELLING OUR GOODS If your dealer cannot supply Leach's, ring up 1035.
402 PRINCESS AVENUE.

FOR SALE—TWO OPEN PLATFORM wagons, three open, three spring wagons, one covered wagon, suitable for grocer, baker or laundry, three wagons suitable for butcher or baker, also a full line of buggies, new and second-hand, at Smith's Maple street.

$2.00—GOOD DRY WOOD

Nearly all hard, $2 per load, 12 or 16-inch. Good dry slabs, $1 50.

GREEN & CO.

Telephone 1391. 495 York Street.

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

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS Notice is hereby given that Edwin Francis did pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, on the 18th day of October, 1910, make an assignment to me for the general benefit of his creditors. Meeting of creditors at my office, 59 Dundas street, London, on afternoon of Oct. 27 next at half past 2 o'clock. London, Oct. 22, 1910. E. J. Dawson, assignee. 17u

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

1,000 PERSONS WANTED TO TRY OUR mixed hard wood, $2 per load, delivered. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

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

TREES FOR THE LAWN—WEEPING mulberry, ash, willow and elms. All kind of shrubs, fruit and ornamental trees, hedge plants, roses, vines, evergreens, from 10c up. Baker's Nursery. Telephone 2222.

McCLARY KOOTENAY STEEL RANGE, in good condition; latest water front and high warming closet. Apply 105 Waterloo street. 12tf

ONE CENT SCRIBBLERS, 7c PER dozen. Red Star News Company, Market Lane.

London Steam Heating and Plumbing Company

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS AND ENGINEERS.

All work scientifically arranged and guaranteed satisfactory.

Factory Heating a Specialty

Special attention to Hot Water, Steam and Vacuum Heating, Gas-Fitting and Jobbing.

717 RICHMOND STREET

PHONE 3253. t

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

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; central. Box 4, Advertiser. 17c

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF HOUSEHOLD effects and second-hand clothing. Bert Lawson, auctioneer, 85 Dundas street, West London. Phone 1013. 17k

WANTED—A HORSE FROM 14 HANDS to 14.3, city broken. Apply stable yards, Bank of British North America. 16u

WANTED BY LADY—ROOM WITH RESPECTABLE family, with use of phone; state terms. Apply Box 116, Advertiser. 15u-wt

$4,500 WANTED AT 5%, GILT-EDGED downtown property, 50% valuation. Box 111, Advertiser. 15tf-wty

MEN'S AND BOYS' SECOND-HAND bicycles wanted. Cash paid. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street.

WANTED — MULTIPLIER ONIONS. James Johnston, Hensall. 16-t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

133-ACRE FARM, $5,500; EQUITY, $3,300, near Niagara Falls on Traction line. Will take butcher business part payment. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, THREE chairs; situated in good locality. Box 2, Advertiser. 17k

MAKE MONEY IN IDLE HOURS—Send for "Good Things to Invent." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. b

PHOTOGRAPHY—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to buy equipment for quick delivery studio; only equipment of its kind in Canada; start a studio and make money; I will teach the purchaser how. Call before 9 p.m., 42 Bruce street, corner Cynthia. P. D. Zimmerman. 15c

GENERAL STORE FOR SALE IN Middlesex County, including two acres of land; postoffice in connection; doing about $8,000 a year; good reasons for selling. Apply Box 112, Advertiser. 15c

MEETINGS.

ST. JOHN'S A. C. BIBLE CLASS IN club rooms, Sunday, at 3 p.m. Subject: "John Bunyan's Work." Special rally for men. Come. b

ANNUAL MEETING OF LONDON Horticultural Society, City Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock. Annual report, election of officers, distribution of Adam Beck garden prizes and other business. Membership fee, $1, to be paid to the secretary on or before Nov. 4. A. O. Jeffrey, president; W. W. Gammage, secretary. 15k,20,22,20,N3

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX HISTORICAL Society meets over Public Library on Tuesday evening. An address on "The Landmarks of the County of Middlesex" will be delivered by J. S. Carstairs, Esq., of Toronto. Public invited. 17u-ty

VETERANS, 1866!—ALL VETERANS OF 1866 will parade at city hall (with medals), Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock sharp, and march to complimentary supper at Palace Cafe. H. Dreaney, president; W. Webb, secretary. 17c

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock—Richard W. Abberley, of Indiana, will speak on "The Ideal Man." A special musical programme will be rendered by the First Methodist Choir. 16u

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 253 Queen's avenue. ywt

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS WHO STUDY CUTTING and designing are preparing for a more lucrative position. Plan now for next season. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street, London.

CAPABLE DOMESTICS, ARRIVING from Old Country weekly. Send application, with check, to The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal. 8un

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON HAS REMOVED TO 570, Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 114 Masonic Temple. Phone 1562.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "How to Become Beautiful."

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Rector will preach at both services; 11, on Daniel vi.; 7, on Matthew vi., 34 ("The Evil of Worry") Visitors welcomed.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8 a.m. Matins, 11; preacher, Rev. Principal Waller. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty, B.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Services as usual.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Morning, Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Services as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 and 7.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, DUNDAS AND Elizabeth streets—B. H. Hayden, M.A., pastor. The "English evangelist, Rev. R. W. Abberley, will preach. Morning subject, "Saved to Serve"; evening, "Latest Word from Heaven." At Y. M. C. A., 4 p.m., "The Ideal Man." b

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Christ, the Power of God"; evening, "Our Permanent Residence." Excellent music at both services. Miss Smith and Mr. Webster, soloists. Come.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Rev. J. F. Sutcliffe, Talbotville, will preach morning and evening. Classes at 10 a.m. Sunday School, 2:45.

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

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street—Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield, B.D., pastor. The pastor will preach.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH— Dufferin and Wellington. CHURCH ANNIVERSARY. REV. J. V. SMITH, D.D., pastor of Centenary Church, Hamilton, will preach at 11 and 7. Special offerings for church indebtedness fund. Welcome to all. Come early.

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

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30. Gospel meeting in evening at 7. Come.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A. Services as usual.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association—Free lecture by A. M. Saphore, of People's Pulpit Association, on "The School of Christ," at Hyman Hall, corner Park and Queen's, 3 p.m. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The First Commandment." W. A. Bleuthner, organist. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Mr. J. Holman will preach in the morning, and Mr. J. M. Thompson in the evening. Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "Christ Has Work for Everyone"; evening, "Our Debt to the World." Men's Bible Class at 3 o'clock; "What Is the Connection Between Christ's Teaching and His Life?" All men are welcome.

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Anniversary services. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Southam, of All Saints' Church, Toronto.

SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST— Morning service, 11 o'clock; Rev. W. T. Hill. Evening service, 7 o'clock; Professor Jeakins.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH— Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. Subjects: "11 a.m., "The Believer's Second Judgment"; 7 p.m., "Christ the Life Giver." Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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Pleases the palate, refreshes the body, agrees with the weakest stomach. A truly wholesome beverage that really nourishes. For a milder drink try Labatt's

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A temperance brew—tastes and looks like choice lager, but has less than 2½% of proof spirit. Quenches thirst; refreshes; gives appetite. Order some today.

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London Advertiser

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WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

AN ARCHITECTURAL AWAKENING

Visitors to London are commonly impressed with its broad and shaded streets, its trim boulevards, the tidiness and snug appearance of its homes. "This IS a garden city," said Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P., the English town-planning crusader, to a citizen. "This is what we are trying to create in the old land." London is indeed homely in the English sense of the word, which is home-like; but is it not in some respects homely in the American sense of the word as well? Have citizens never felt as a reproach the hum-drum sameness and creeping conventionality of the domestic architecture? It is very hard on architects of taste and imagination—and we have them in London—when people are so blissfully satisfied to live in bricked-up woodsheds. There is an impression of solidity and comfort, indeed, but fancy has been kicked off the front steps.

Would not some study of house architecture be a useful part of the drawing course in the schools? A taste in aesthetic design might be developed enough to create a dissatisfaction with mere comfort amidst dull ugliness or monotony of structure. In Stalky & Company, Kipling makes one of his schoolboys utilize an unholy interest in house-building, while ironically insinuating that such studies are held quite unworthy of a place in the school curriculum.

But a good education comes also from the examples of enterprise and taste. While the interiors of our homes are hidden from the public eye, the external lines and colors are a possession of the community more, even, than of the owner. A few good examples of architectural originality must be more effective than a lead in almost any other direction of life, partly because of mere magnitude, partly because the outward beauty of a dwelling belongs to all.

There can be few more unselfish activities than the construction of a tasteful house. The ancient Romans boasted that their private buildings were insignificant and that the grandeur of their national or municipal buildings showed their civic spirit. But in any city the communal edifices are few and their aesthetic value small, after all, in comparison with the cumulative force of architectural beauty in the home.

It is a pleasure to note that London is showing signs of an awakening. Some of the large new houses are examples set in the direction of originality. These private buildings are a public good. Not only in general lines of structure is there room for individuality, but in the fine details of cornices, moldings, turrets and columns, entablatures, etc. The ancient Greeks, for example, held broadly to one general outline, but varied the details in endless beauties of fine design. Colors, also, are effective when skilfully used. Ten years ago this was a white brick city. Now brick takes on a variety of tints, cornices are tastefully painted, and the use of stucco over brick, which is just beginning, opens up an unlimited prospect of color development. What the ancients did with stucco we can repeat and improve.

Here we are in the twentieth century heirs of all the architectural styles of the past. With this grand advantage of our composite knowledge and experience we should be able to build not only comfortable but beautiful houses, whether big or little, and not be shamed in invention by the very children building with their blocks.

BOURASSA'S ONTARIO SYMPATHIZERS.

Our local contemporary says this journal misrepresented it by asserting that it openly rejoiced over Bourassa's race campaign against Laurier in the Drummond by-election. It is never necessary to misrepresent the Free Press in order to accuse it. Here are its own words:

"There is a feature of the election which is of interest, especially to Conservatives, however, and it is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in this agitation, is experiencing methods used against himself that he has never been above using against the Conservatives. We refer to the political handle he has made of his nationality. . . . It was he who fostered the French sentiment in politics, and now the Monks and the Bourassas are endeavoring to prove that he has himself been false to this sentiment, and for this reason is no longer entitled to the confidence of the French-Canadians. Conservatives ought not to be criticised if they manifest no evidence of pain at the merited difficulty in which Sir Wilfrid at length finds himself."

If this is not a note of rejoicing, what is it? If the Free Press has not the grace to admit that in this contest Laurier deserves the support of every patriotic Canadian, it ought at least to preserve a decorous silence. Laurier is fighting now as always for the cause of Canadian brotherhood. He is fighting now as always against the race and creed agitators of his own province. Only a pen dipped in the dregs of party malice would write him down as a trader in prejudices which he has been combatting all his life.

CRIPPEN'S CONVICTION.

The conviction and sentencing today of Dr. Hawley Crippen is another notable instance of the expedition, thoroughness and certainty of the machinery of British justice.

The murder was committed last February, but it was not until July 13 that the mutilated remains of the victim were found buried in the cellar of Crippen's house. Scotland Yard lost Crippen's trail, but soon picked it up. Then followed the sensational episode of the steamship flight and the wireless. Crippen and his companion were arrested at Father Point aboard the Megantic on July 31. On Aug. 29, less than a month from the date of arrest, the pair were arraigned at the Bow street court in London for the preliminary examination. The trial proper commenced Thursday of this week, lasting less than three days. The jury returned a verdict after a few minutes' deliberation.

The dispatch and directness with which justice has pursued Crippen to the gallows contrast with the law's delays that mark the average murder trial in the United States.

THE NEW DOMESDAY BOOK.

The compilation of the new Domesday Book proceeds apace. As it will register the first complete valuation of property in the United Kingdom since the days of William the Third, the landowning interests are in a ferment. The small owners have made little trouble, for already 3,600,000 copies, properly filled out, each one representing a parcel of property, have been returned to the inland revenue board. The great landowners, however, are filling the air with lamentations, and asking the landless millions to weep with them over the crushing task of valuing their own acres. Of course, all the flunkies have responded, and even some of the Canadian Yellowplushes are happy in the opportunity of mingling their tears with those of the "tofts."

The Domesday Book will emphasize the fact that much of the land has been shamefully undervalued for the purposes of taxation, and that most of it is in a few hands. In 1883 owners in England and Wales numbered nearly a million, but the ownership of the majority of the million was a very small thing, as the following analysis showed:

38,214 people owned 27,473,848 acres; average 719 acres each.
934,797 people owned 5,526,502 acres; average 6 acres each.

Again, of the 934,797 small owners:
703,289 people owned 151,148 acres, an average of less than one-fourth of an acre.

In 1883 in the whole United Kingdom 77,000,000 acres of land were privately owned, of which 2,500 persons held 40,426,000 acres.

The new Domesday Book promises to be a great social document, and the facts adduced will make it an effective political weapon in the hands of the progressive party now in power.

Edgar Allen Poe has been admitted to the American Hall of Fame at last. Hitherto this institution has been famous chiefly because it excluded the republic's greatest aesthetic genius.

David Bennett Hill, of New York, who died yesterday, was the perfect type of the machine politician. He was remarkably able, but he had not an ideal above winning an election, and for this reason he was a failure.

South Wellington is thoroughly impartial. It returned a Provincial Conservative yesterday by acclamation, and tomorrow it would turn around and re-elect Hugh Guthrie by a thumping majority.

Mr. John McClary has a vision of the time when ocean vessels will call at Port Stanley harbor. Mr. McClary is no visionary either, as he has proved in his own affairs. His faith in the future has been a great asset to London in the past.

Senator G. W. Ross says that if a person will thoroughly digest ten pages of good literature every day, he will be in ten years highly educated. What a cultured world this would be if people put the same mental concentration into books as into bridge!

Canadian exports to France decreased $500,000, and the imports from France increased $2,000,000 last year. Some bright contemporaries hold that this fact discredits the French treaty. Our sales to France would have been less but for the treaty, and Canadians would have had to pay for the perfumery and other luxuries imported from that country. Besides, a year's operation is no criterion. When our imports to France increase, as they must, the opponents of the treaty—there were only a dozen of them in the House of Commons—will ascribe it to some other cause.

LODGE OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

[London Standard.]

After protracted negotiations it was decided recently to form a Freemasons' lodge, mainly of research, to meet at Jerusalem, and to be called "The Lodge of King Solomon's Temple." The members were to be drawn from all parts of the world. Owing to the political unrest in the East, the promoters were advised to postpone the actual establishment of the lodge in Jerusalem for a few years and to meet meanwhile somewhere under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

The promoters, after much deliberation, decided to have the new lodge consecrated in the Province of Cheshire. The charter was granted last month by the Grand Lodge of England. Lord Egerton himself will perform the ceremony. The founders of the new lodge number 80. Many of them are drawn from distant parts of the empire.

MR. HANNA'S DREAD.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Yes, Hon. W. J. Hanna now hates the sight of writing paper, and it will be many a long day before he sits down to scrawl off a few lines, beginning as follows:

"Dear Doc,—I now take my pen in hand, hoping you are well, as these leave me at present."

THE SECOND FIDDLE.

[M. A. P.]

Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music.

Saton—Me? Why, I don't know anything about music!

Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife!

WANTED A CHANGE.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Milkman—I see by the papers that a Frenchman has invented a new way of transforming water into milk.

Customer—Well, I hope you'll adopt it. I am getting awfully tired of the old way.

LENEVE'S COUNSEL.

[Toronto News.]

Mr. F. E. Smith's shining forensic quality—fearlessness—will, no doubt, be strongly in evidence during the Crippen trial, in which the "young" hope of the Tory party is the figure as counsel for Miss Leneve, says M. A. P. Mr. Smith, of course, is well known and respected at the Central Criminal Court. As far as the general public is concerned, it was there that he first made his mark. He defended Goudie, the Liverpool bank forger, at the Old Bailey, and his brilliant speech excited one of the most blase criminal courts in England to surprised applause. That moment marked the real beginning of Mr. Smith's career; indeed, it is said that a celebrity in court was moved to exclaim that one day he would either be lord chief justice or prime minister—a prophecy which hardly seems so startling now as it did then.

DUKE'S TRAIN DE LUXE.

[London Chronicle.]

The tour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in South Africa during the autumn will involve a railway journey of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, and for the comfort of the royal travellers a special train has been built by the Central South African Railway at the Pretoria works.

The decorating and upholstering of the royal saloons has been done in England by Messrs. Waring & Gillow, under the supervision of Sir Richard Solomon, the high commissioner for South Africa, and the completed saloons are magnificent examples of the art of coach building.

The royal train will be composed of ten coaches, each 60 feet in length. The make-up of the train as from the engine will be as follows: Kitchen staff and baggage, private coach, Duchess of Connaught's saloon, Duke of Connaught's saloon, royal dining-car, observation car, second class car, kitchen staff and baggage.

The duchess' saloon is upholstered in light blue, and the wall panelling is of South African walnut and Rhodesian teak. The bedroom is in white, with the exception of the carpet and hangings, which are blue. In the duke's car the color scheme is green and maroon. The train is electrically lighted, and each coach is fitted front and rear with a balcony, from which the country may be viewed.

NOT ACCURATE.

[Baltimore American.]

Critic—My dear sir, your story is very much lacking in attention to detail. Here you say, "he watched with admiration the fashionable beauty as she went up the street with free, swinging steps."

Author—Well, what's the matter with that?

Critic—If she was a fashionable beauty how could she walk that way in a hobble skirt?

THE CHEERFUL PHILOSOPHER.

[Somerville Journal.]

Don't be peevish. What's the use
Life is short, why not be glad?
When things do not go to suit
Think of all the fun you've had.
Sour faces win no friends,
Ugly looks drive folks away.
Put your troubles all one side
And forget them—it will pay.

Everybody likes the man
Who is full of life and cheer.
If you show a smiling face
You'll have friendships, never fear.
Fortune's favor comes to him
Who conceals his aches and bumps.
No one ever gets ahead
Sitting in the doleful dumps.

EXERCISE AND REST.

[North American Review.]

What is the relation between exercise and rest? Work is that in which we must continue, whether interesting or not, whether we are tired or not. It used to be thought that the prime requisite of rest was the use of faculties other than those involved in the labor of the day.

But there is such a thing as fatigue, which goes deeper than daily work. We can work so hard as to become exhausted—too exhausted for any kind of work. Perhaps this is will fatigue. It is coming to be regarded as fundamentally true that rest from such fatigue demands continuity.

For example, for periods of fifteen minutes each of rest is not the equivalent of one hour's rest; that a man who goes on a vacation and takes half an hour of his business work every day is doing the same thing as the man who had a horse with a sore back. He kept the saddle on only a few minutes each day, but the sore did not have a chance to heal. Rest periods must be sufficiently consecutive to overcome consecutive fatigue.

BEWARE THE WIRES.

[Hamilton Times.]

The sad case of the electrocution of a lamp tender while pursuing his vocation is a warning to all that too much care cannot be used in handling lamps and wires. There is a tendency to become so used to the dangerous work that extreme caution is not employed. And the deadly current gives no second chance.

UNTIMELY.

[Toronto Star.]

That hobble skirt is untimely just at the moment when woman is preparing to make her grand rush for the ballot box. It must have been invented by an anti-suffragette.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"But how, Mr. Rockefeller," we casually inquire, feeling quite at ease in the great man's presence, "will your biographers account for your amazing success in the pursuit of wealth?"

"There is no mystery about it, my dear sir," responds Mr. Rockefeller, with his genial smile; "they will say that I had a sort of intuition as to where the next oil well was going to spout, and was always John D.-on-the-Spot."

SWEAT BATHS.

[New York Press.]

Nearly all primitive people, including American Indians, found out the value of the hot sweat bath, and what we call the Turkish bath is in reality only a highly developed form of the old sweat bath. Pliny and other writers said the Romans had such good health because they daily used the hot room. Old Romans went in the hot room, and after a sweat and wash down in warm water closed the pores with cold water.

KILLED BY CAR.

Glace Bay, Oct. 21.—Daniel McPherson, aged 16, was instantly killed when a runaway car of coal struck him and knocked him down.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers. 1

CARPETS **Kingsmill's** THE RELIABLE STORE **Kingsmill's** DRYGOODS

Interesting News for Monday Shoppers

The Crowds Testify to the Values Offered at the

Great Dress Goods Sale

At 60c Yard

$1.00 and $1.25 French Dress Goods, ladies' cloth, striped and plain fabrics; widths 44 to 54 inches.

At $1 Yard

Regular $1.75 value, Broadcloths, Venetians, Satin-Striped Suitings and 68 exclusive dress lengths; widths from 50 to 56 inches; some black materials in this lot.

Kid Gloves $1

SPECIAL VALUE

Every pair guaranteed, Two-Button Fine French Kid Gloves, in champagne, navy, grays, mode, white, tans, browns, black, etc. Special, per pair $1.00

Hosiery Specials

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, elastic, fast dye, good for wear; all sizes. Special pair 23c

Striped and Polka Dot Hose

In all colors and all sizes. These sell regularly at 25c pair. Special pair 19c

Agency for Boys' Diamond Knee Stockings and Girls' School Hose. They will wear.

Flannelettes, Special Value 18c

Sold regularly at 25c yard; pretty small checks, in pink, sky, navy, gray and scarlet; good washers, wide width.

Persian Silks, 65c

27 inches wide; very fashionable and very stylish; note this wide width; nine different colorings, at this special price 65c

English Flannel Shirtings, Special 55c Yard

Scores of pretty stripes, in every wanted color; full 30 inches wide; soft, warm, durable; all are pre-shrunk. Regular 75c yard. Buy your supply now, for 55c

Patent Leather Belts Special 19c

Seven dozen Fine Patent Leather Belts, neat black metal buckles; just seven dozen at this special price. Regular 25c value, for 19c

Terry Toweling Special 12½c Yard

Never before have we sold such High-Grade Towelling at anything like this price; used for drying and roller towels. We have a large lot of this special Towelling, but at this price you will want to buy enough for some time to come. Special, per yard 12½c

Ladies' Coats, $10

New, they couldn't be more stylish for they were only opened up this week; sizes 34 to 40; colors, navy and black; semi-fitted style, velvet collar; made of fine cheviot cloth.

LADIES' COATS..... $10 to $25
CHILDREN'S COATS, $3.75 to $12.00

New Sealettes

You could easily mistake them for real seal; fashionable, warm, comfortable and durable; 52 inches wide; $1.50 to $10 yard. Very special value $4.00

Feather Boas ARE VERY STYLISH 99c

Full-Length Coque Feather Boas, made from fine selected feathers; colors are blue, white, pink, gray and black. Regular $1.75 value. Many are used for hat trimming. For 99c

Ladies' Knitted Ties. Special, 25¢

Kingsmill's

Six-Inch Moire Ribbon, all colors. Special, 15¢ yard.

DISTRIBUTING CENTER

Continued From Page One.

obtain the advantage of cheaper rates, and unless we get the cheap rates we will be at a great disadvantage. I am pleased with the interest being shown in this matter by the board of trade and the citizens generally.

Ocean Vessels on Lakes.

"Some of you will live to see the day when our canals will be deepened and ocean vessels will be passing our doors. The enormous development of the west makes this possible, and this part of the country should develop rapidly, and our business should grow greatly. I thank you for your invitation, but it will be impossible for me to go to Ottawa."

Mr. McClary was urged if possible to go down, but he stated that his health would not permit.

"Personally I would very much like to see Mr. McClary go, and I am sure all present would," said Major Beattie. "His presence would be a great help to our cause."

What Is Required.

In answer to a question as to what improvements were wanted, and what the cost would be, Mr. Philip Pocock submitted a sketch showing a pier, a slip dock and a breakwater, which were suggested as the proper improvements to the harbor.

These would cost about $250,000, and would make the harbor the best along the north shore. He was of the opinion that it was necessary to develop the water line. Mr. Pocock suggested that three speakers be selected for London, and that a strong petition signed by all the municipalities in the district, showing what was needed, should be presented also.

Two Requests.

Reeve Jackson, of Port Stanley, declared that two leading requests should be presented to the minister. Port Stanley should be made a harbor of refuge, there being none on the north shore for 100 miles. It should also be made sufficiently large to handle the present traffic.

Mr. F. G. Rumball suggested that all the information as to tonnage coming into port, customs duties, etc., should be prepared and submitted to the minister.

Dr. Reason declared that they were in course of preparation, and would be ready in a day or two.

A Good Cause.

Duncan C. Ross, Strathroy, thought the city had a good cause, and that they should have it put properly to the minister. All the statistics bearing on the case should be presented, and every possible information should be given.

After some further discussion, Mr. Geo. H. Belton moved that Mayor Beattie, Col. Gartshore, J. I. A. Hunt, F. G. Rumall and George C. Gibbons, K.C., be a committee to arrange for the presentation of the city's case before the minister. This motion carried.

St. Thomas Representation.

Mayor Guest, of St. Thomas, explained that he and Ald. Price would represent the city of St. Thomas. He also made it clear that the board of trade was heartily in sympathy with the project, in spite of the fact that it had been reported that they were opposed to it. He hoped to have a resolution from the board to support it before he went to Ottawa.

Dr. Reason announced that Warden Campbell of Middlesex would be a delegate, and Mr. Duncan C. Ross, M.P., Strathroy, declared that he would go if it were at all possible.

List of Delegates.

A list of the delegates will be sent to the minister at once.

On the suggestion of Ald. Eckert, an experienced mariner will be taken to Ottawa to explain that end of the question. Ald. Price, of St. Thomas, thought Capt. Norcross, of Toronto, was a fit man to send, and he will be requested to make the trip.

Those present at the meeting were: Dr. Harry T. Reason, Senator Coffey, Major Beattie, M.P., Duncan C. Ross, M.P. (Strathroy). John McClary, Mayor Beattie, Phil Pocock, F. G. Rumball, Samuel Stevely, Col. W. M. Gartshore, F. E. Leonard, Ald. Eckert, George B. Gerrard, A. B. Greer, Arthur W. White, Ald. Ashplant, Ald. Jeffries, Ald. Fitzgerald, George H. Belton, T. W. McFarland, W. Fulton, Ald. Underwood, Reeve W. Jackson (Port Stanley), Mayor Guest, Ald. Price (St. Thomas), and others.

NO WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

Continued From Page One.

cises; selection, Male Quartette; address, Mrs. Gordon Wright; solo, Mrs. McCrimmon.

"The White Slave Traffic" was possibly the most important and interesting question of the day, and was cleverly dealt with by Mrs. Gordon Wright, who gave a most able and lengthy heart-talk, fully covering every phase of this awful traffic.

Mrs. Wright said that this evil has assumed such alarming proportions the wide world over that eight years ago a great congress was held in the city of Paris, France, at which some twenty nations of the world were represented. Fourteen countries there entered into an international agreement to do all they could to stem this foul tide of iniquity. Colonel Percy Sherwood, of Ottawa, was appointed representative for Canada. Those who have given much time and thought to the investigation of the question state there is a regular organized system, with its "clearing houses" and "procurers," whereby thousands of young girls are yearly entrapped, and as long as our Canadian cities tolerate this just so long will it be easy for the procurers to get victims.

Thousands Every Year.

It is stated that each year 15,000 young women are gathered as spoil for this modern inferno from foreign countries, while the United States and Canada supply 45,000. Young girls from the rural districts, towns and villages largely supply this horrible mart. Many times they are the innocent and unsuspecting victims of a foul plot, but when once the stain of this deepest shame is fastened upon them many abandon hope, and become in turn the ensnarers.

It is high time, Mrs. Wright said, that the mothers of the land were aroused to the eminent peril that threatens the young and inexperienced girl who leaves the safe shelter of a respectable home to seek a situation in a large city. In every instance parents should see that they are accompanied and safely settled in their new home. Many of our Canadian cities have their red light districts, but especially is this true of the western plains and the Yukon district, where vice has flaunted itself most openly.

Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton are parts where the awful traffic is carried on, but the speaker was glad to say that as yet she had not heard of London being named in this connection.

The latest census of Canada show that more girls have been entrapped from the Maritime Provinces than in any other part of the Dominion.

In the United States a law has been enacted whereby anyone found guilty of harboring women for immoral purposes is subject to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for a term of years.

Mrs. Wright cited an incident where a commercial traveller from Toronto went into the red light district of the city of Regina and entered a house of ill-fame, and greatly to his surprise saw there a face he recognized to be the daughter of a Toronto clergyman. The knight of the grip said, "Good God, Mary, how do you come here?" She in reply would not say whether she was a willing or an unwilling victim, but asked that if he had any regard for her whatever, to not tell her people of her whereabouts.

She said no word could tell the sorrowful chapter in this young girl's life. When rectory, manse and parsonage are not exempt is it not time that a word of warning should be sounded by the Christian women throughout the world?

Mothers' Duty.

Mothers should be plain of speech in warning their daughters against this awful danger. The question is one that every father and mother and young woman should think out for themselves.

Every person should make every effort to guard against the invasion of the army of white slave workers.

The speaker said that on account of the many colored women, as well as the white, being engaged in this traffic, that instead of calling it the "White Slave Traffic" a better name would be the "Woman's Slave Traffic."

In reply to a question asked by one of the lady delegates attending, Mrs. Wright said that there were no licensed houses of ill-fame in Toronto.

In closing her remarks she said she hoped that the subject had been thoroughly covered, and that all present would apply the facts and use them as God would have us.

A Well-Known Man

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

LIQUOR WAS HIDDEN IN HAY AND LUMBER

Provincial Inspectors Make an Important Seizure at Cochrane.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Inspector Blackwell, at Cochrane, reported to the provincial license department this morning that, assisted by the provincial police, he had made a capture of illicit wet goods under exceptional circumstances. Railway carloads of hay and lumber lay in the siding at Cochrane station.

As orders were received for unloading at night, the suspicions of the license inspector were aroused and he decided upon a prior investigation. The results justified his action. In the centre of the hay was located a large quantity of high wines, while secreted in the lumber closely packed in shavings, were 47 cases of liquor and 36 gallon-cans of whiskey.

All were confiscated, including the hay and lumber. The men to whom the cars were consigned are under charges of "keeping for sale," while the department will investigate to ascertain what firm shipped the goods. Meantime, it looks as though Thanksgiving would be a dull time in Cochrane.

NIOBE AT HALIFAX

Rousing Welcome Given to the Crew Upon Arrival

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Halifax, Oct. 21.—The Canadian cruiser Niobe, the flagship of the new navy of the Dominion, arrived in port this afternoon and anchored just off the dockyard.

The new cruiser was saluted by the citadel as she came slowly up the harbor, and also by the troops who paraded on the waterfront. The ship's band responded to the cheers of the militia men by playing "The Maple Leaf."

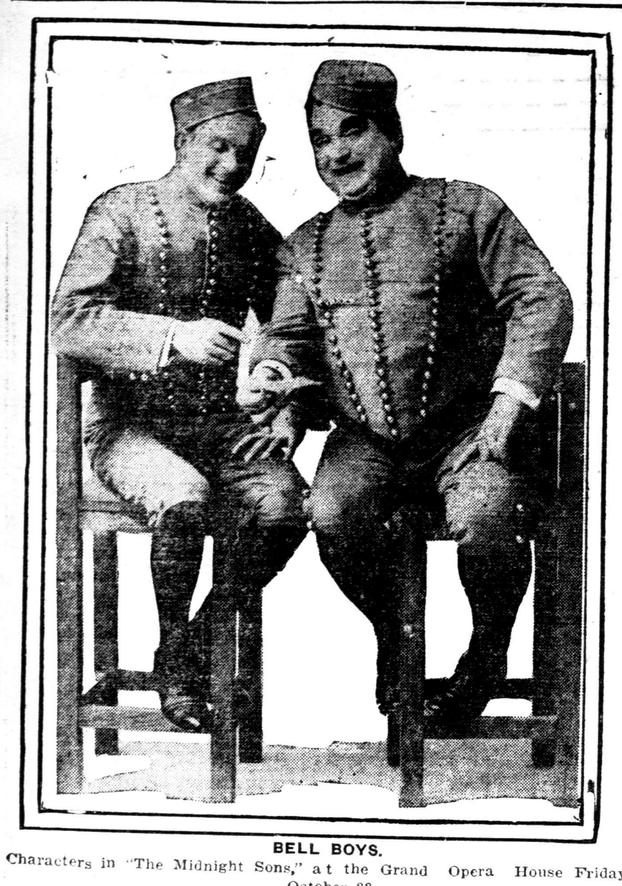
Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, and Mr. Desbarats, deputy minister, boarded the Niobe at 3 o'clock and were accorded a salute of seventeen guns.

Lieutenant-Governor McGregor, who was sworn in today, Gen. Drury, and the members of the civic reception committee, also went aboard, when an address of welcome was delivered by the mayor.

Lieutenant-Governor McGregor presented the cruiser, on behalf of the province, with a handsome piece of plate.

Previous to the Niobe entering the harbor Admiral Kingsmill went aboard and hoisted the Canadian flag to the cheers of the crew.

Behind the Footlights



BELL BOYS.
Characters in "The Midnight Sons," at the Grand Opera House Friday, October 28.

THE GRAND'S ATTRACTIONS.

Friday, Oct. 28.."The Midnight Sons"
Monday, Oct. 31 (afternoon and evening ..... "The Arcadians

"The Midnight Sons."

"The Midnight Sons," Lew Fields' big production of Broadway's greatest summer and winter review at the Broadway Theatre, comes to the Grand for an engagement of one night, Friday, Oct. 28. With a company of over one hundred people, it is said that "The Midnight Sons' is the most spectacular of all musical shows on tour.

One of the feaures of the play is a reproduction of a theatre on the stage, with the scene showing the tiers of boxes, orchestra, balcony and gallery, and audience, employing over two hundred spectators.

"The Midnight Sons" has recently played Toronto and Montreal, and has met with the same success that it obtained in New York. Seats, Tuesday, Oct. 25. Guaranteed attraction.

Holiday Attraction.

Scenically, sartorially, musically, and in the engaging personality of the important members of the cast, "The Arcadians," which will be presented at the Grand, Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 31, matinee and evening, has been declared far above the feeble average of musical comedy, that it deserves the hearty indorsement that has been accorded it in New York and London. The cast often advertised and seldom seen in companies, after a play goes on tour, will be seen in this city. "The Arcadians" are people of a land where lying is unknown. They do not even know the meaning of the word "money"; they never heard of Paris or the hobble-skirt. Charles Frohman has given the production the most lavish mounting of any musical comedy ever produced, and with a company of one hundred people, direct from its long run at the New York Theatre, it promises to be the event of the present season. "The Arcadians" has been declared the most important musical play since "The Merry Widow" and "The Dollar Princess." Seats, Oct. 27. Guaranteed attraction. Mail orders accepted now, when accompanied by money order or marked check.

Among the man supers employed in the big scene in Helen Ware's play, "The Deserters," now running at the Hudson Theatre, New York, is a man who once gave promise of becoming one of the big stars in the theatrical firmament.

Born of a theatrical family, his father was the greatest Shakespearean actor of his time, and whose impersonation of Henry V. has always been considered the most masterly delineation of this character the stage has ever known. The son made his debut at an early age, and his first performance was marked with the fire of inspiration that had made his sire the genius that he was. The critics were quick to see the possibilities of the young man, and they wrote enthusiastically of the promise that he gave. Each succeeding performance showed that the men of the press were correct in their estimate, and before long his services were in constant demand. At the age of 25, the young actor was considered one of the best leading men in England, and a well-known American manager saw his work, and contracted for his services at $300 a week, and brought him over to this country to support a famous woman star. He opened in New York, and scored a hit, but adulation and admiration proved his undoing. He could not stand success. His fondness for wine made him uncertain and unreliable. He lost one good engagement after another, until finally no one would have him even for an insignificant role, and his services went begging. It was not until then he realized that unless he could curb his desire for drink could he hope to obtain another foothold on the ladder, but, alas! his will impaired by his excesses, the struggle was hopeless. Today he is another derelict floating aimlessly on the sea of life, no port of call, no haven of refuge. He must go on and on, with the shoal of disaster his inevitable end, meanwhile eking out a miserable existence as a super on Broadway, a pariah among those who knew him in the days of his glory and his success.

And this human wreck, with his miserable scheme of life, serves as an object lesson to the shiftless, the thriftless, and the careless. To the spendthrift and the indifferent, he points out the necessity for the conservation of resources—mental, physical and financial.

On the rare occasions when I do not sit inf ront of the neurasthenic, who beats a Trilby tattoo on the back of my orchestra chair, I am always placed next to the man who has seen the play so often he could star in it, has committed all the lines to memory, and forecasts the comedy and the climaxes for the benefit of his ungrateful neighbors.

The first act of "The Lion and the Mouse" was half over at the Lyceum Theatre last night before Mr. Borely and his "lady friend" appeared.

"I wonder what my wife would say if she could see me now?" he chortled to the lady, who giggled and advised him "not to care."

There were more exchanges of pleasantries, which brought a volley of murderous glances, but attention was what the pair evidently desired. After their third fund of small talk was exhausted Mr. Borely began reviewing the play in a voice perfectly audible to three rows.

"Now this is where Shirley Rossmore enters as Miss Green, the author. Just a minute, his son enters, and is introduced to her as 'Miss Green.' He is so surprised he tells his father he's not going away." During the intermission he informed the lady (and everybody else) that "in the next act Shirley discloses her real identity to Ryder, and is ordered out of the house. She denounces the money king, and refuses to marry his son. Then the boy denounces his father. Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"I'd like to break every bone in his head," growled the man who sat behind me.

"If you did you'd have enough stock for a glue factory," said the man behind.—Toledo Times, Oct. 8.

During the management of Lester Wallack of the theatre that bore his name in New York, there were many notable performances given, not only on account of their artistic quality, but on account of the large receipts.

Looking over the box-office statements of this famous playhouse, we learn that the prices in those days were just one-half of what they are today. "The Poor Gentleman" played on its opening night to $653. "The Provoked Husband" averaged $553 during its run; "She Stoops to Conquer" averaged $780 for seven performances; "Still Waters Run Deep" played to an average business of $800 during its run; "The School for Scandal" did equally as well; while "The Captain of the Watch" averaged $500. Another old time play was "Central Park." The business during its run was not quite so good, as the receipts only averaged $480. Five performances of another old classic, "The Fool's Stratagem," averaged $450. In 1863, the first performance of "The Rivals" at this theatre touched the high-water mark of box-office takings, and the receipts reached $900.

In "The History of New York Stage" we read that the great run in those days was "Rosedale," in which Lester Wallack was a singularly graceful, handsome and attractive hero. The play ran in 1863, for one hundred and twenty-five nights, something almost unprecedented, and brought in average receipts of $710, which at present theatre prices for seats would be $1,482. When the play was revived in 1865, it had nineteen performances to average receipts of $900. The most phenomenal run at the house occurred during the following decade, when Dion Boucicault produced "The Shaughraun," which had one hundred and forty three performances, with total receipts of $220,076 50. The evening performances averaged $1,617, and the matinees $1,300.

"The World," an English melodrama made one of the "runs" of the old house. It was given eighty-four times, to a total of $65,000. "Youth," another English melodrama, was produced the following season, and made even a better run—seventy-seven performances to $73,000.

Lester Wallack retired from the management of this theatre on July 2, 1881.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

The board of education of Watertown has taken a "swat" at high school fraternities. It has called on parents to forbid their children to join such organizations and has ordered all teachers who have any connection with them to resign at once.



SCENE FROM "THE ARCADIANS."
Important Musical Play That Comes to the Grand on Thanksgiving Day for Afternoon and Evening Performances.

SOME FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

That Luke Martin, who plays ex-Judge Stott in "The Lion and the Mouse," played Pierre in the original production of "Irene" when it was produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, July 3, 1888.

That Dallas Tyler, who plays Beth Elliott in the western company of "The Travelling Salesman," played Roxana in the original production of "A Temperance Town," when it was presented t Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre, New York, Sept. 18, 1894.

That Maggie Halloway Fisher, who plays Mrs. Graham in James Forbes' successful comedy, "The Commuters," played Miss Ussher in "The Foundling," when it was presented for the first time in New York on Feb. 25, 1895, at Hoyt's Theatre.

That Amy Lesser, who plays Mrs. Colton in "The Commuters," was in the original production of "Hodge Podge & Co.," when it was produced at Hoyt's Theatre, New York, Oct. 23, 1900.

That Robert Edeson, who is starring in "Where the Trail Divides," played David in "The Children of the Ghetto," which was seen at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, in 1900.

That Harry Davenport, who will play Sammy Fletcher in the Chicago company of James Forbes' successful comedy, "The Commuters," was in the original New York production of "The New South," at the Broadway Theatre, Jan. 2, 1893.

That Frank Mills, leading man for Elsie Ferguson in Byron Ongley's play, "Ambition," is the nephew of the late Governor Ransom, of Michigan, and a cousin of Brigadier-General Shafter, who commanded in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

That Willette Kershaw, who plays Amy Leroy in "The Country Boy," now running at the Liberty Theatre, New York, is the only American actress who ever played with Sarah Bernhardt. The engagement was for one night, Miss Kershaw taking the place of a member of Bernhardt's company, who was ill.

THEATRE CHRONOLOGY FOR NOVEMBER

1. "The Wife" produced for the first time at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, 1888.
2. "Jack and the Beanstalk" produced, Casino Theatre, New York, 1897.
3. "The Water Man" produced, Wallack's Lyceum, New York, 1855.
4. Mendelssohn died, 1847.
5. Edward Gilmore, manager, died 1908.
6. First production of "Our Girls" at Wallack's Theatre, New York, 1879.
7. "Saints and Sinners" produced, Madison Square Theatre, New York, 1886.
8. Sardou died, 1908.
9. Equestrian spectacles introduced in America, at the Bowery Theatre, New York, 1840.
10. Mrs. Leslie Carter made her first appearance on any stage at the Broadway Theatre, New York, 1890.
11. Mary Anderson appeared in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Star Theatre, New York, 1885.
12. "The Brownies," produced, first time in New York, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, 1894.
13. "Undercurrent" produced, first time on any stage, at Niblo's Garden, New York, 1888.
14. Edmund Keene appeared as Richard III. at Park Theatre, New York, 1825.
15. A comic opera, "1999," produced at Casino Theatre, New York, 1898.
16. "Lost Paradise," produced first time in New York, 1891, at Theatre.
17. "The French Spy," produced first time at Bowery Theatre, New York, 1836.
18. "The Heir-at-Law" produced, Park Theatre, New York, 1799.
19. Mary Frances Scott-Siddons died, 1896.
20. "The Bostonians" produced "Ananias" in New York, Broadway Theatre, 1895.
21. "The Country Circus" produced, Broadway Theatre, New York, in 1893.
22. "Trelawney of the Wells," first produced in America at Lyceum Theatre, New York, 1899.
23. Daniel Bandmann died, 1905.
24. "A Morning Call" produced, Wallack's Lyceum, New York, 1852.
25. Ole Bull made his American debut at the Park Theatre, New York, 1844.
26. "A Day in New York," produced at Tripler Hall, New York, 1857.
27. "The Manoeuvres of Jane" produced, Daly's Theatre, New York, 1900.
28. "The Greek Slave" had its first presentation in America at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, 1900.
29. Italian opera first introduced to America in 1825, at the Park Theatre, New York.
30. Junius Brutus Booth died, 1852.

NEWS NOTES

Henry B. Harris has engaged Beatrice Prentice for an important part in support of Elsie Ferguson in Byron Ongley's play, "Ambition," which had its premier last Monday night at the Grand Opera House, New Haven, Conn.

The company that Henry B. Harris is sending out to play James Forbes' comedy, "The Commuters," in Chicago, left New York on Saturday, and opened in Grand Rapids for a week's stay the following Monday, where they will entertain the furniture men's convention, which meets annually in that city.

Ruth St. Denis began rehearsals at the Hudson Theatre last Monday for her new repertoire of dances, which she will present this coming season. These dances will differ from those shown last year, inasmuch as ancient Egypt will be the locale for her terpsichorean exhibitions.

Paul Everton, who played Richard Brewster in the western company of "The Third Degree," last season, has again resumed his position with this company.

H. Dudley Hawley has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to play the title role in the Chicago company of "The Country Boy," Edgar Selwyn's successful comedy, which is now in its third month at the Liberty Theatre.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all dealers. 3

WASTE OF BABIES MENACES ENGLAND

At Last a Check Has Been Set on Fast Growing Death Rate.

London, Oct. 21. — English interest in the national campaign against infant mortality has taken a great spurt since the publication of a compact little report by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, medical adviser to the local Government board, of which John Burns is president. Dr. Newsholme's report is entitled "Infant Mortality in England and Wales," and establishes beyond question the efficacy of the radical measures set on foot by the present Government to better the miserable lot of the children of the poor. The infant death rate throughout England and Wales has now reached the astonishingly low figure of 91 per 1,000, the lowest mark recorded since the establishment of civil registration. These figures also indicate a drop of 19 from the average of the past ten years.

This achievement has been hailed as mainly due to the children's act of 1908 and the notification of births act of 1907, both carried in the teeth of fierce opposition to what was termed a grandmotherly and socialistic policy. Previous to the agitation which bore fruit in these two acts, the average infant death rate, counting back ten years from 1906, totalled as high as 147.

Making Progress.

This evidence of very striking progress has introduced a new element into the anxious discussion now going on in England, which has tended to interpret a falling birth-rate as grave evidence of race suicide and depletion of the national stock. Indeed, the same period that has witnessed so encouraging a decrease in infant deaths is also noteworthy for touching the bottom figure for England's birth rate, 26 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average of 28 per 1,000 for the past decade. But leaders in the campaign against infant mortality of the stamp of Dr. C. W. Saleeby, for instance, have been driving the argument home lately, that the birth rate does not tell the whole story; there are babies enough born, and there always will be. The point is that before people cry for more babies they should try to stop the fearful waste among the babies they already have. According to Dr. Saleeby the race progress marked by Dr. Newsholme's report is enough to make a dozen race suicide scares.

Sidney Webb has put his finger on the only disquieting feature of the low birth rate in pointing out that the average contribution to it by members of the educated classes is only 1.5. A research conducted by D. A. Sargent, of Harvard, has fixed the number of children born to the average American college graduate as only two, while in New South Wales the families of the professional classes average up at 3.3. In the face of this meagre production on the part of decent citizens, the criminals of England endow the earth with an average of 6.6 children a generation, the London mentally defectives produce seven, and the inmates, and their relatives, of the schools for the feeble-minded, bring an average of 7.3 wretched kiddies into this hard world. Here lies the menace of race suicide, and though its reasons are obvious enough—late marriages, the movement to the cities, the tightening up of the labor market, with the thousands of men set adrift unable to marry, and the decline of the marriage rate throughout all classes—its reasons can offer but few suggestions towards a settlement.

Better Conditions.

The absorbing interest with which Dr. Newsholme's and other less epoch-making reports have been greeted, indicates a widespread acceptance here by the people of the theory that the public health can only be decently provided for after a good deal of interference with the "rights of the individual." It is claimed by many that by trying by law to prevent people from keeping their homes and their babies dirty, and by law endeavoring to guarantee a healthy stock for the next generation, the Liberals have taken a decided and defiant step toward Socialism. However that may be, such obvious and far-reaching progress as is shown in Dr. Newsholme's report has won hearty approval from many different sections of people.

In the face of these achievements, such opposition as that shown in America to the foundation of a national board of health appears very reactionary to these Englishmen. The modern vision of the state is that its business is no longer merely to provide for military aggression abroad and police protection at home, but to consider as well the decent housing and proper health of its people, and to see what it can do to suppress the ravages of disease and to ease up the pressure of poverty among them.

The impression common in America, that the doctors are to benefit from a health department or any other advance in the social use of the medical profession has been disproved a hundred times in England. The average doctor makes almost all his income from the diseases of ailing children and of their mothers, but an enlightened policy of health reform strikes in these two places first and hardest. Dr. Newsholme's report is eloquent witness of the results. So it is not idle to point out that constructive health reform takes thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the doctors. But it invests them in the blood and bone of the people.

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

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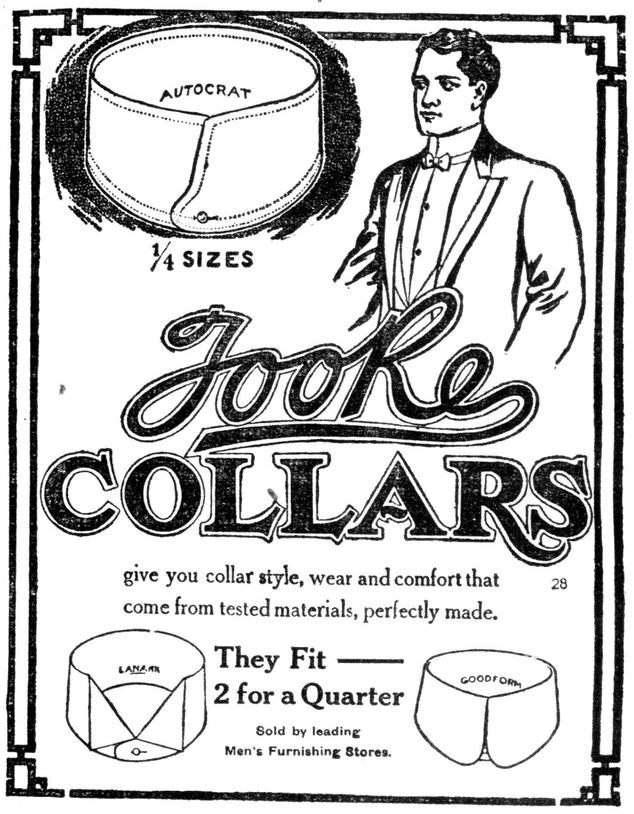
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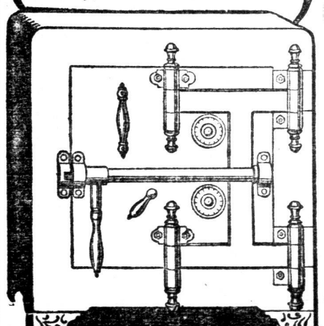
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OTTAWA PROFESSOR EXPLAINS NATURE OF BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

English Is Not Satisfactorily Taught in Eastern Ontario Any More Than in Essex—French Pupils Very Backward in Ottawa—An Intolerable Incubus.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The Ottawa Free Press says:

A prominent Catholic educationist, a gentleman who has studied and taught in the various schools, from elementary to the university, and is in every way competent to express an opinion, was asked by the Free Press to explain the term "Bilingual schools," and why they have become the object of such severe criticism at the hands of Bishop Fallon. In response he drew up the following memorandum, a careful study of which will give an intelligent idea of the important discussion which is now on in regard to the attitude of the Bishop of London:

The term "bilingual schools" is the source of endless confusion. Certain journals seem to think that opposition to bilingual schools such as actually exist in parts of Ontario, involves opposition to bilingualism. This is absurd. Bilingualism is a good and desirable thing. Multilingualism would be much better.

Bishop Fallon, speaking of the bilingual schools of his diocese, says:

"In the schools that are inflicted on these children neither English nor French is properly taught, nor decently spoken. The regulations of the education department are in many instances utterly disregarded, and because of the conditions that obtain children are either not sent to school at all or are withdrawn in face of the difficulties."

Can such a condition promote bilingualism?

Many Classes.

But the term "Bilingual schools" is so elastic that it covers various classes of schools entirely distinct.

1. Those schools in which there are French-speaking and English-speaking pupils. These schools have in many cases been built and maintained by English-speaking people. Catholic or Protestant or both. Some French families come into the section and at once an agitation is started for a bilingual teacher. Now a bilingual teacher is rarely a properly qualified teacher. How many teachers on the staff of the Ottawa public schools or on the staff of the public schools of Toronto could undertake to teach even a rural bilingual?

The bilingual teacher is qualified in some sort of way for the emergency, and is often, for lack of training, incapable of teaching French or English or anything else.

So if the claims of the advocates of bilingual teaching are conceded, an unqualified and incapable teacher is forced on the English-speaking people of the section. Is this then a purely French question? In many places farmers have sold their farms and moved elsewhere solely for school considerations. Their places are taken by French-Canadians.

2. Then there are schools such as exist in Ottawa and some of the eastern counties of Ontario, in which little or no English is taught or spoken. These French schools are carried on under the name of bilingual schools, but the pupils do not acquire a knowledge of English.. That English is not satisfactorily taught in such schools is evident from the fact that about 25 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the English separate schools of Ottawa are children of French parents. This proportion would be much larger if all the French pupils who apply for admission to the English schools could be accepted for the grade corresponding to that in which they were in the French schools. The principals of the English schools find themselves obliged to place them in the lowest classes because of their total lack of knowledge of English. The French children who are found in the English schools are those who entered at an early age in the lower classes.

3. There is still another class of schools that have been recently put into the category of bilingual schools. These are schools that have always been English schools, but, because of a certain number of the pupils being of French origin, though speaking the English language, they have been classed as bilingual and given to the bilingual inspectors. Instances of this class are Vankleek Hill, Pembroke, and the proposed change in Windsor against which Bishop Fallon so strongly protests.

With minds cleared of hazy notions concerning bilingual schools, and with a clear perception of the difficult and in some cases intolerable conditions they impose on English and many French ratepayers, it will be easy to see how baseless and absurd is the charge that those who oppose bilingual schools are opposed to the French-Canadian people or their language.

If the department of education deems such schools necessary or desirable, let such legislation be passed as will give them a distinct and separate status, and let those who desire to have them support them; but at least relieve the English-speaking ratepayers and those French people who desire their children taught English of both public and separate schools of the intolerable incubus of the bilingual schools system.

DR. COOK APPEARS AGAIN IN LONDON

Says He Attended Peary's Lectures and Stands by Former Stories.

London, Oct. 21.—Dr. Cook, whose claims to the discovery of the North Pole caused world-wide sensation last year, has, it appears, been living in London for some months. Also, since his disappearance from New York last November he appears to have done a great deal of globe-trotting. The story of his advertures during the past year he told during the past week, and it is almost as exciting as his famous Polar story.

His disguise was simple but effective; he has grown a beard, and his hair, which he formerly wore in a wide sweep over his head from left to right, is brought forward over his forehead, altering completely the aspect of the upper part of his face. His moustache, formerly close cut and turned up at the ends, is now grown long and drooping.

"I was like a deer that has been driven into a cold stream," he said. "I simply had to get away from perturbing conditions that surrounded me. I expected to have carried out a plan agreed upon with my counsel to go to Italy for a few weeks' rest. After that was all arranged, a motley lot of friendly advisers pestered me with other plans. This, added to the great weariness, mental fatigue, and disgust of the conspiracy that was despoiling me of the result of my life's work, caused me suddenly to leave New York."

He left New York for Toronto on Nov. 25, without telling anybody his intentions. He shaved off his moustache, put on a soft hat, but adopted no other disguise. From Toronto he went to Halifax, and sailed on the Virginian for Liverpool, thence proceeding to London, and registered as F. A. Cook. Within a few days of his departure from New York his wife sailed for Naples from there, and made her way to Gibraltar, where they met just before Christmas. After visiting Spain and Tangier they proceeded to Lisbon and took ship for Monte Video, thence they went to Buenos Ayres and Santiago. So enterprising were the newspaper men there that he thought it well to alter his appearance again. From Santiago, from which they got away rather sharply, he concluded the best trail was across the Andes to Buenos Ayres again. Mrs. Cook sailed to London from there, and thence to New York to bring their children to Europe, while he continued his peregrinations into Paraguay and other regions, and taking ship for England arrived about the middle of May.

Dr. Cook stated that he actually attended the lecture delivered by Peary before the Royal Geographical Society at the Royal Albert Hall. He added: "I was much interested in Peary's lecture, and heard it very comfortably. I was within twenty yards of him at one time, but that story will keep, and also how I got the tickets for the lecture; it was rather amusing."

He would say no more on this interesting point.

Remarking that he witnessed the funeral procession of King Edward, Dr. Cook said he had a seat in Edgware road, with a whole bunch of Americans around him.

"You must have seen the king of Denmark there?" suggested the correspondent, who states that the doctor eyed him whimsically, and replied: "There were so many kings there, and they passed so quick, you had hardly time to recognize them."

Dr. Cook was staying at that time at an hotel not a hundred miles from Hyde Park, and added: "What's more, I was under the name of F. A. Cook, and there was another F. A. Cook and his wife staying there at the same time, and registered in the same book, but nothing happened at all."

Since June he and his wife have resided in London, with the exception of various visits to the continent, their children being placed at school abroad.

Asked concerning his future plans, Dr. Cook said: "In due time I shall have an important message for the American people, and all interested in the truth of my Polar work, but I cannot now indicate its import. I did not run away from my task, but from the intolerable conditions created. What I so dearly earned may have been filched from me, but only temporarily. It will come to me just as I will come back. Every world achievement has aroused envy and engendered intrigue. My work is not dead nor, as some would wish, am I. I am leaving London presently, but only to perfect my plan to fight for my own at the proper time and place. The North Pole was discovered exactly when I said it was—April 23, 1908."

WANT INFORMATION.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—Premier Hazen of New Brunswick and Premier Hazzard of Prince Edward Island were in the city today on their way to Toronto to attend the congress of provincial officials with reference to legislation governing the incorporation of companies in the different provinces. This conference is to decide whether the matters at issue shall be referred to the privy council or whether the result of the recent reference to the supreme court of Canada shall be accepted.

It is more profitable to feed a man's vanity than his stomach.

Education enables some people to teach others how to earn a living.

Ask Yourself These Questions

AND FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE KIDNEY DISORDERS—ALSO MAKE THIS TEST.

Have you pains in the back over the kidneys?

Have you urinary disorders?

Do you suffer from severe headaches, dizziness or defective eyesight?

Is the skin dry and harsh?

Are you failing in health and strength and suffering from rheumatic pains or swelling of the limbs?

These are a few of the symptoms of kidney disease, and here is the test.

If the urine after standing for twenty-four hours is cloudy, milky ior has particles floating about in it, or if there is a sediment in the bottom of the vessel, your kidneys are diseased.

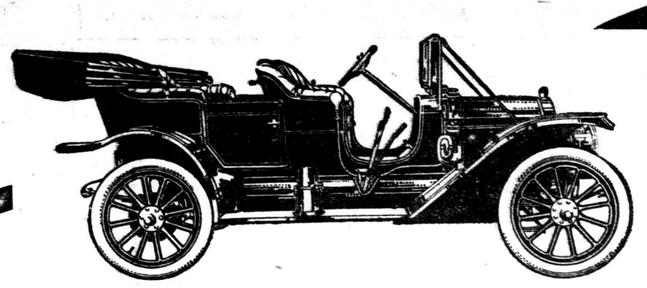
There is no time to lose in beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Delay means the development of Bright's disease, and you do not want to take any chances with that. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will help you more quickly than any treatment you can obtain, and that is one reason why they are so successful and popular.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, South Augusta, Grenville County, Ont., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are an excellent medicine." This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister, of Brockville, Ont.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famour Receipt Book author, are on every box. These are for your protection against imitations and substitutes.

Two Great Cars

And Some of the Facts That Establish Their Greatness



Model 27, New 1911 Model

Four-cylinder, 4x4, 25-30 H.P. Shaft Drive; wheel base 105 inches; selective type, sliding gear transmission, 5 passenger, gasoline capacity 10 imperial gallons. Price $1,500 F.O.B., Oshawa. Top and windshield extra.

Freakless

One reason for the exceptional popularity of the McLaughlin-Buick Cars, lies in the fact that they are built on regular standard lines. Other makers are devoting whole pages of newspaper advertising to recite the new 1911 features of their cars, which when boiled down, are found to be but the adoption of features that have long characterized McLaughlin-Buick Models.

Our cars, while up to the minute in every respect, never include freak ideas in their design.

Powerful

An under-powered car is about as unsatisfactory as half a meal. Canadians need not, and will not starve either for bread or power. McLaughlin-Buicks have all the power needed and some to spare. This feature of great power has always been a notable characteristic of the McLaughlin-Buick Line.

The owner of one of these splendid cars always has power in reserve, and every motorist knows how great is the satisfaction that comes from that feeling.

Reliable

Guaranteed by a strong, reputable firm with 40 years' record for honest work and a square deal. Proven by hundreds of satisfied users whose letters of appreciation may be seen for the asking. Built of the best material, and by the best equipped and largest automobile organizations in Canada and the United States. Tested by Canadians for years, and more in demand than any other car.

Record Winning

The recent winning of the Automobile Trophy for an endurance run, from Winnipeg to Napinka—

The securing of the Dunlop Trophy, for a 25-mile speed contest—

The lowering of the Canadian Track Record from 67 to 59 1-5 seconds—

These three notable victories did not come as surprises—they were what might naturally have been expected by any who had taken cognizance of our previous long list of notable successes.

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

Economical

The initial price is much less than others. Compare our prices with any worthy to be classed with ours. Buick engines with special valve in the head design give maximum of power per gallon of fuel. Our high-powered 5-passenger touring car on a test over country roads, averaged 25 miles per gallon.

The details of the above-mentioned test—which was one of the most exacting ever given a motor car—will be furnished to any applicant desirous of knowing more about it. In fact, we can give you equally interesting information about other tests that have also been applied and through which the McLaughlin car has come **with colors flying.**

Comprehensive

From the standpoint of the average buyer, the variety of the McLaughlin-Buick lines is one of its chief recommendations. It is comparatively easy to choose a car when one reliable maker can offer you such a wide variety of type. We present the most complete line in Canada, including 7 types of Touring Cars, 5 types of Runabouts, 3 types of Roadsters, 3 types of Torpedoes, as well as Coupes, Limousines, Landaulettes, Light and Heavy Delivery Trucks, Depot Vans, etc.

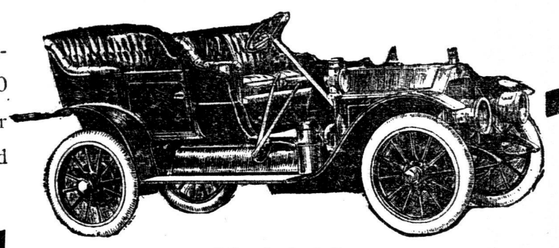
Convenient

Not only are all parts of the McLaughlin-Buick Cars accessible, but our own garages are more conveniently distributed than those of any other Canadian concern. This is a point worth seriously considering when buying a car. It should be the object of every prospective purchaser to secure a car that will in the first place give less likelihood of trouble, and in the second place, one that if trouble does arise, can readily be put in the hands of a branch garage of the firm that made it.

Artistic

The high-class designing that goes into the make-up of the McLaughlin-Buicks has long been a recognized point of superiority in our cars. They are acknowledged to be better finished, more graceful, more artistic than any other cars on the market today. It is true that mechanical perfection is the first requisite in a car, but there is no reason why a car cannot be perfect mechanically and good-looking, too. In the McLaughlin-Buick the combination is found.

This car, weight considered, has almost 50 per cent more power than most so-called "30's."



Model 19

Four-cylinder, 4½x4½, 30-35 H.P. Shaft Drive, Wheel base 105 inches; 3 speeds forward, 1 reverse; selective type, sliding gear transmission, 5 passenger, Price $1,800, F.O.B., Oshawa.

Another Victory for the People's Car

The Oldsmobile Trophy for the Manitoba Reliability and Endurance Contest—as well as the Dunlop Trophy for Western Canada's great speeding contest—both go to "McLaughlin Cars."

This Endurance Run is practically the Glidden Tour of Canada, hence this is a most significant victory for the moderate-priced people's car—the McLaughlin-Buick, Model "19."

McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Ltd., Oshawa

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, St. John and London

SALESROOMS AND GARAGE, 436 RICHMOND ST. AND 123 BATHURST ST.

RUSH OF ORDERS IN GERMAN STEEL MILLS

Director of Krupp Works Says Structural Steel Demands Are Increasing.

New York, Oct. 21.—Baron Von Bodenhausen, one of the directors of the great Krupp works at Essen, Germany, who has come over to the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, said today that the demand in Germany for structural steel and steel rails is increasing enormously.

"We are running now at 85 per cent of our total capacity in all our works," said the baron. "Last year the Government railways did not order rails, but now they are coming back, and the demand is strong. All the industrials on our stock exchange are high, for dividend are very good. Then there is a good amount of work in our colonies in the way of building railroads.

"Of course we do not erect skyscrapers in Germany. In the first place the building laws of most of the towns are against it, and then in our cities we have much more space than you have in New York. But all big buildings that are put up nowadays there are of steel construction, and this makes the demand for structural steel increase from year to year. Still, 'excellent' is too high a term to describe business, which I should characterize as very good.

"No new field has been opened in Germany for the use of steel. Unfortunately aeroplanes and airships do not require much steel in their construction. The demand for steel warships is going down because of our naval programme which defined the demand for steel from that source for years to come. But during the last year there has been an increased demand for iron and steel for merchant ships, for which some very large ones are now being built in Germany."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

DENIES BRIBERY

Schroeder, Now Convict, Says He Had No Part in Race-Track Charges.

Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 21. — Frederick Schroeder, once a quarantine commissioner, now a convict in Sing Sing Prison for larceny of a bank's funds, sat before the legislative bribery investigation committee in Warden Frost's office in the prison this afternoon, still clad in his prison garb, and emphatically denied that he had ever offered a bribe of $50,000 to Former State Senator Otto G. Foelker to vote against the anti-race track betting bills. Senator Foelker, now a representative in Congress made a charge to that effect against Schroeder in testifying before the legislative committee here on Wednesday. The former quarantine commissioner freely admitted that he had talked with Senator Foelker about the bill, but at the suggestion of another,and not on his own initiative. He was not personally interested in the fate of the bill one way or the other, he declared. About all he had told Foelker, he said, was that if Foelker thought anything of his political future he had better not vote for the bills.



The true value of Carling's Canada Club Lager is only fully appreciated after a careful comparison with other light beers. It stands absolutely alone as the standard of scientifically brewed lagers and its delicate flavor and wholesome tonic qualities have given it this enviable position. Costs no more than other brands and is within the reach of all fastidious consumers. A LIQUID FOOD, cool, refreshing and healthful.

CARLING, LONDON

The thousands of Constantinople dogs which were dying of thirst and starvation on the Island of Oxia, now being mercifully destroyed poison and are rapidly disappear

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

CHANCE TO USE BROWN OR COLE IN EFFORT TO STAY ONSLAUGHT OF CONNIE MACK'S ATHLETICS

"Peerless Leader" Almost Hopelessly Beaten Denies That He Has Given Up.

COMISKEY PAYS TRIBUTE TO BARRY BRILLIANT WORK AROUSES FANDOM

Gingery Shortstop of Near Champions Shows That Evers Has Nothing On Him—Rain Is Looked For Again Today.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Rain prevented the conquering Athletics from bringing their trusty bludgeons down upon the heads of the groggy Cubs this afternoon in what was doped to be the fourth straight victory for the American Leaguers.

The postponement of what was generally conceded to be the final game in this wild and woolly world series did not stop the celebrations, however. No! No!

The followers of the Athletics look upon the fourth game as only a necessary formality to be gone through with to give the splendid players from Philadelphia a clear title to the highest honors in baseball.

For the Cubs are helpless and hanging on the ropes. Their worshippers have closed their eyes to bar out the sight of the last sickening blow which will tumble the over-touted Cubs from their pedestal of fame.

AMERICAN FANS "TICKLED TO DEATH."

The fans see in the Athletics a team able to crush the life out of the National Leaguers whenever the weather permits the series to proceed.

American League enthusiasm is bubbling over, and those who pin their sympathy and hopes to Ban Johnson's organization are sorry the series can't be carried on all winter, with the Athletics kicking the "whey" out of the Cubs by the same scores that have marked the three games already played.

Everything was ready for the final set-to today, except the weather. That was Chicagoesque, and then some. There was not a chance to play, the umpires calling off the fun early in the morning.

"KING" COLE ONLY CUB TWIRLER LEFT.

"King" Cole, the Bay City boy, upon whom the Cubs have fastened their hope for checking the onslaught of the Macks, was to have pitched for the Cubs. He wasn't considered quite safe enough to risk in any of the other games, and now that all of Chance's stars have been flayed so ruthlessly, there is nothing for the so-called "peerless leader" to do but fall back on the lad from Michigan or take another chance with the fallen idol, Brown.

Manager Chance said late tonight that if the grounds were wet for tomorrow's game, and it is almost a cinch they will be, he would more than likely change his mind about sending Cole to the hurling hill and substitute Brown.

MAY GIVE BROWN ANOTHER CHANCE.

The Athletics certainly sent Brown to the cleaner's in the second game of the series.

But Brown is a good nervy flinger, and may come back. Against Cole would have been Bender, whose very name causes Cub fans to give a correct imitation of Mr. Lugubrious Blue.

The big chief with the angular frame and the deadly curve, is as welcome as the smallpox around this man's town. But parties who once thought the Cubs were about all that "was" to the little baseball game, freely concede that Mr. Charles Abbott Bender is some pitcher.

PRESIDENT LYNCH ADMITS CUBS' DEFEAT.

President Lynch, of the National League, says without a bit of reservation that the series is over as far as the Cubs have a chance to get back on even terms and pull the big prize out of the fire. The Cub players themselves are absolutely "through."

The only thing in the world that could help them would be for the Athletics to get mixed up in a dynamite explosion between now and 2 o'clock tomorrow. If the bad weather keeps up, the game will be played Sunday right here. If Sunday is bad, the teams will camp here till they can play. In the case of a Cub victory tomorrow, the fight will go on here Sunday. Monday would be an open date, say the national commission members, with the fifth game being staged in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

"ALL-STAR" TEAM IS GIVEN THE CREDIT.

Mr. Lynch, of the "old league," says the credit for the great American League victory belongs to Ban Johnson. "It was that series with the All-Stars," stated Lynch to the writer, "that put the Athletics in just the right condition to mop the earth with us. By jove, but they are on edge!

"And we, well, we look rotten. I feel mighty sorry that we were given such a showing up. We all thought the Cubs were unbeatable. Youth and enthusiasm tells the whole story."

CHICAGO MACHINE NEEDS NEW BLOOD.

The games so far have caused Cub fans whose senses are in good working order to wake up to the fact that they need some young blood in their stale machine.

They have shown absolutely no dash in the whole series.

The absence of Evers accounts for some of that, but, of course, no one man that ever breathed could have saved the Cubs in this awful massacre.

Talk of the wise-acres all day has been about the fiendish lacing the Athletics have been giving the poor ball. No Cub pitcher has been able to silence the heavy guns of the Athletics, and for that reason it will take the Athletics only one more game to snatch the big rag.

SHORTSTOP BARRY PRAISED BY COMISKEY.

Seldom has any ballplayer been given the praise that "Old Roman" Comiskey, winner of ten pennants, handed to Shortstop Barry, of the Athletics. "Commy" has seen only one game, the one played yesterday.

"Barry is as good a man as Evers, and that is saying a good deal," said the master of the Sox. "Even if he hadn't done any hitting or fielding yesterday, still his generalship would have made him, in my estimation, the hero of the game. I sat right near third base, where I could hear Barry direct the team. I supposed Davis was the 'boss,' but Barry was the whole works. His ginger and enthusiasm was immense. He was talking all the while, telling the outfielders where to play, and running the whole inner works."

SHECKARD "PANNED" FOR "BONEHEAD" WORK.

Comiskey pulled a good one during the fanfest. "I nearly had the sensation of seeing a championship player slide into the plate on a pop fly," said "Commy," in speaking of a boneheaded play that Sheckard pulled during yesterday's game. "Sheck" was on first, and when Hofman popped up a fly ball he ran his head off for home, thinking there were two men out instead of one.

"And that player came to the Cubs for a whole mess of talent (four men). Maybe in the next game we shall see some of the Cubs beat Sheckard's wonderful feat. I really thought he must be training for the fourth game when he was running his head off in that way."

CHANCE HOPES TO TAKE AT LEAST ONE.

President Lynch, of the National League, says the Cubs can't "come back," but Chance, in his statement tonight, thought he had some show to land one game in the series despite the irresistible attack of the Athletics. It's a pity that all American League fans can't see the Athletics right now. They look like darlings, all right. They are fairly bending their bats against the ball.

This town holds more White Sox fans than Cub rooters, and the south siders are almost as happy as if their own pets were polishing off the Cubs instead of the Mackmen doing the job.

MATHEWSON TWIRLS GIANTS TO VICTORY

The Championship of Manhattan Goes to New York National Leaguers.

McGRAW TOOK 4 OUT OF 7

Two Games Went to the Yankees and Other Resulted in a Tie—Small Crowd Attends.

New York, Oct. 21.—With Christy Mathewson in the box, the New York National League team won the 1910 baseball championship of Manhattan today, by defeating the American League team, 6 to 3. The games stand: Nationals, 4 won; Americans, 2 won; one game tied.

The Americans outbatted their National League rivals in today's game, but played poorly in the field, their errors enabling the Nationals to get three tallies. Doyle's home run in the third inning, with two men on the bases, was the feature hit of the game and of the series. The score:

Highlanders.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wolter, l.f.	4	2	3	2	0	0
Hemphill, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1	1
Knight, s.s.	4	0	1	1	1	1
Cree, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Roach, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Criger, c.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Mitchell, c.	2	0	0	6	0	0
Warhop, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0
Ford, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
*Daniels	1	0	1	0	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Totals	35	3	10	24	11	4

Giants.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Devore, l.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	2	2	1	2	1
Becker, c.f., r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Murray, r.f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Snodgrass, c.f.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bridwell, s.s.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1	0
Myers, c.	3	1	1	9	3	0
Mathewson, p.	3	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	30	6	8	27	15	1

*Batted for Ford in the ninth inning.

Highlanders ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Giants ..... 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 1 0—6

Two-base hit—Hemphill. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Hemphill, Roach, Devore, Snodgrass, Wolter. Stolen bases—Wolter, Becker, Murray, Doyle, Devlin. First base on errors—Highlanders 1, Giants 1. Struck out—By Warhop 2, by Mathewson 8, by Ford 4. Bases on balls—Off Warhop 1, off Ford 2. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop 3 (Mathewson, Murray, Myers). Wild pitch—Mathewson. Passed ball—Myers. Hits—Off Warhop 3 in 4 innings, off Ford 5 in 4 innings. Time, 1:55. Umpires, Klem and Evans.

Only 4,000 See Matty Trim Highlanders.

New York, Oct. 21.—The total attendance at today's final game between the Highlanders and the Giants at the Polo grounds was 4,439, and the total receipts $3,433. Of this sum the National Commission will reaceive $343 30, and each club owner $1,544 85. The total receipts for the series were $81,462 50.

The pacer John Bock, 2:12 3-4, winner of one race and second money in another at Sedalia, Mo., is a substantial bay stallion by Al Bock, 2:08, dam by Baron D., 2:10, own brother of Moko.

The trotting gelding Watchful, by Heir-at-Law, owned by Mrs. A. Munz, at Jamaica, L. I., died at Mount Holly, N. J., at the conclusion of a hard five-heat race. Death is said to have been caused by exhaustion.

"SMOKE A BALE?"

Say, boys—but these Baled Havanas are the best smoke yet. I use them all the time. Where do I get them? Why at

MARKS FAURIA

NATIONAL CIGAR STORE.

wty

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cur., no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00

For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

"King" Cole Is Chance's Hope



ORVAL ORERALL DECLARES HE HAS TWIRLED LAST GAME

Chicago Pitcher Says He Is Willing to Try Any Other Position, But He Is Tired of Criticism Offered Mound Men Who Have Off Seasons.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Orvall Overall, who has been one of the Chicago National's star pitcher for several seasons, announced last night that he had pitched his last big league game.

"I don't mean that I won't work again in this series," said Overall. "I will if Chance asks me to, but I won't be a pitcher on the Cub team or any other club next year, and I am in earnest when I say so. I am not going to quit because of anything that has happened in this series, or at any time this season. I am just tired of the job, and I don't want any more of it.

"The life of a big league pitcher is unsatisfactory at best. If you are good you get along all right, and no one has any complaint to make. But if you are bad, even for a little while, or if your arm goes back on you, you are up against it, and you can't help yourself.

"I like baseball and would be glad to play any other position. If someone will try me as an outfielder, a catcher or a first baseman, I may decide to stick to the game a while longer. I think I could make good in one of these places, and I would like the opportunity of trying. But I am tired of pitching, and I will be all through with that part of it as soon as this series is at an end."

World Series Stars---No. 20



John F. Kane, Chicago's utility fielder, is distinguished in one way. He is the only member of the National League champions who was born and reared in Chicago. Kane is the shortest and lightest man on the team, and, incidentally, one of the fleetest. Kane attracted attention with the Seattle team in 1905-6. Cincinnati drafted him, and he was a Red for two years, joining the Cubs the spring of 1909.

BOUT STOPPED TO SAVE CORBETT FROM KNOCKOUT

Former Champion No Match for Sturdy Blows of New York Idol, Willie Beecher.

New York, Oct. 21.—Another ex-champion made a futile attempt to "come back" last night, when Young Corbett, conqueror of "Terrible Terry" McGovern, entered the arena against Willie Beecher, the vigorous East Side lightweight, at the Longacre A. A. The bout was carded to go ten rounds, but after four sessions Referee Mike Newmann stopped the bout to save Young Corbett from an impending knockout. At the same time Corbett was in a boxing posture after scrambling to his feet from his second knockdown during the round. He was tottering and offered no defence at all. Had Beecher been permitted to land the final blow, the ex-featherweight champion of the world would once more been sent into the Land of Nod.

BALLOON RECORDS BROKEN.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Dispatches received here say that the German balloon Germania, Capt. Hugo Von Abercron, pilot, and August Blanckertz, aid, landed at Coocoocache, Que., on Wednesday morning. This is approximately 1,195 miles from St. Louis, aand means that all records have been broken.

MR. R. D. M'DONALD PRESIDENT OF THISTLE CLUB CURLERS

Mr. Warren Thomson Presides Over Enthusiastic Meeting—The Reports All Satisfactory and Membership Increasing —Bert Glover Resigns Secretary-Treasurership After Ten Years.

Mr. R. D. McDonald was elected president of the Thistle Curling Club at a meeting held at the Tecumseh House last evening. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Warren Thomson, the retiring president.

Mr. B. W. Glover, who has acted as secretary-treasurer for the past ten years, tendered his resignation. Mr. W. F. Boughner being elected secretary, and Mr. A. E. Barbour treasurer. The other officers are:

Hon. President—John Lind.

Hon. Vice-President—Warren Thomson.

Vice-President.—T. K. Poole.

Chaplain—Rev. Prof. Jeakins.

Representatives to the Ontario Tankard Association—Messrs. Talbot, Fulton, Walker and Thomson.

Representative to Western Ontario Curling Association—Mr. John Purdom.

Representative to Colts' League—J. K. Minhinnick.

Executive.—C. Tune, Sid. Swift, H. Ranahan, Alf. Talbot.

Match Committeee—President McDonald, Secretary Boughner, Treasurer Barbour.

Membership Committee — Mr. Bartlett and executive.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the meeting was rather poorly attended.

Reports Satisfactory.

The reports showed that there were eighty-three names on the membership list, and that the club was in good shape financially.

Mr. Warren Thomson, last year's president, who now resides in Toronto, was selected as the first honorary vice-president, on motion of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Thomson has donated a fine trophy to be played for during the coming season. The appointment of skips will be made by the executive committee.

A letter of condolence will be sent to Mrs. Harry Gillis, whose husband, a member of the club, died recently.

WARREN W. THOMSON



Retiring President of The Thistle Club Curlers.

CANADIAN AFTER AVIATION PRIZE

J. A. McCurdy Will Try Flight Across Continent.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Oct. 21. — J. A. McCurdy announced today that he would try for the $50,000 prize offered by William R. Hearst to the first person who flies across the American continent, McCurdy is here to participate in the Belmont Park aviation meet. As McCurdy is a Canadian he cannot become an officer of the United States aeronautical reserves, and, therefore, cannot compete for the $10,000 additional offered by Clifford B. Harmon if the flight should be made before May 1. Anyhow, he does not think that the feat can be done by that date, and says he is willing to wager a large amount of money that neither Hamilton, Brookins, nor any one else will do it before May 1.

"I intend to make an effort to win the trans-continental prize if it is possible," he said. "I suppose it's the dream of every American aviator to accomplish that feat, for the man who does it will do a far greater thing than Wellman would have accomplished had he crossed the ocean with his gas bag."

DARING AVIATOR IN BAD ACCIDENT

Tod Shrivers Falls Fifty Feet and Wrecks Machine.

Belmont Park, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Tod Shrivers, in a Dietz biplane, was the first aviator to suffer an accident in the preliminaries of the international aviation meet. Flying in the teeth of a brisk wind, something gave way in his machine, and it plunged 50 feet to the ground. Shrivers suffered minor injuries. The biplane and engine were destroyed.

The aviators were early astir on the grounds here today, preparing for the opening of the international aviation meet, the first scheduled events of which were timed for the early afternoon. Several of the hangers were open, and work was proceeding within them by machinists, grooming the machines for the day's flights. There was something of a breeze blowing out of the northwest, but at least one aviator dared the conditions of the morning, and ventured a considerable height.

This was Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, who arrived in his aeroplane at the Belmont Park track from the Garden City aviation field, where his aeroplane had been quartered. The manner of his coming was somewhat sensational. He flew ahead of the northwest wind in six minutes from the Garden City field, or at the rate of more than a mile a minute. His eyes were swollen, he having forgotten his goggles. The flight was the second across country for the meet, Frisbie making a similar one last night. Baldwin, in his 50-horsepower Curtis, "The Red Devil," landed at the grounds at 7:03. He said the wind blew him along at a terrific rate.

The day dawned cloudy and cold, and the weatherman's outlook was pessimistic, promising showers before sundown. Thirty aviators and about 40 aeroplanes were on hand for the beginning of the aeronautic events.

Great Britain, France and America are the competitors.

Claude Grahame-White, who took first honors at Boston in the recent Harvard meet; James Radley, Ogilvie and McArdle represent the United Kingdom.



Weed out your old-fashioned sticking ties. Stock up with Mitchell "Slide-Easy" Ties —the last touch of comfort to a gentleman's dress.

Can be procured in most first-class shops in the very latest colorings and best quality of silk at 50c. If you cannot find them, send $1.00 to the factory and 3 ties will be mailed to you to demonstrate this excellent cravat. (No second order filled.) Made from solid silk rep in plain shades or with stripes. Violet, purple, myrtle, wine, wistaria, cadet, brown, navy, and 20 others, or your own.

See that the Mitchell "Slide-Easy" label is on each tie.

NIAGARA NECKWEAR CO., LTD. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

JAPS STOLE SEALS.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 22.—The revenue cutter Manning, just returned from the Bering Sea, estimates the seal catch of the Japanese schooners at 5,000 skins.

The cutter seized four Japanese vessels and their crews, and also captured eleven Kapanz butchering seals on the St. Paul rookery. Officers of the cutter will recommend that Japanese sealers be forbidden to obtain food or water from American soil.

THREE-YEAR SENTENCE.

Brockville, Oct. 21. — Ex-Manager Cughan, of the Farmers' Bank at Athens, was sentenced to three years today for theft from the bank.

World Series Stars---No. 21



The ability to hit the ball and take the place of the regular outfielders has made Beaumont a valuable man to the Cubs this year, his first season with the team. Beaumont began making a reputation as hitter with Milwaukee, in 1899. Pittsburg signed him the next year, and he was a Pirate until 1906. He was sold to Boston and finished the season of 1907 with a batting average of .322. He played with Boston until this spring, when Chance bought him.

"THE FASTIDIOUS MAN'S WHISKY"

CORBY'S "Special Selected" Rye Whisky



is the whisky of the fastidious man. Follow his unerring judgment. Try this famous whisky yourself; but first put away all preconceived notions of what is best. Judge it by the infallible test of comparison.

The aroma is an irresistible invitation to taste. And the flavor is a delectable treat for an appreciative palate—rich, delicate and velvet smooth.

Corby's "Special Selected" is a superlatively fine whisky, thoroughly matured.

On sale everywhere. Try it.

H. Corby Distillery Company Limited

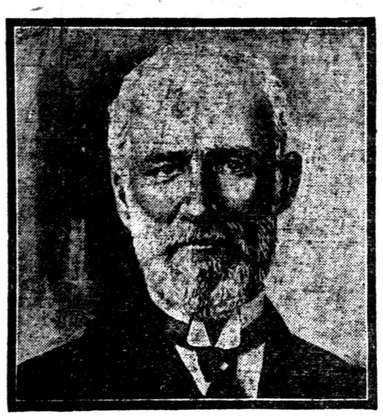
Head Offices: Montreal. "Corby's of Corbyville for Over Half-a-Century"

"I FEEL IT MY DUTY

To Give You a Statement In Regard to 'Fruit-a-tives'"

Hardwicke, Miramichi, N. B., Jan. 17, 1910.

"I feel it my duty to give you and the world an unsolicited statement in respect to the wonderful cure I received by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered with for years. My general health was miserable as a result of this disease, and I became depressed and alarmed. I was treated by physicians without the slightest permanent benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills and tablets but nothing did me any good.



I saw the strong testimonial in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' by New Brunswick's Grand Old Man,' the Hon. John Costigan, and I knew that anything he stated was honest and true and given only to help his fellowmen. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effects were most marvellous, and now I am entirely well from all my Chronic Constipation that I suffered from for so many years. My general health is once more excellent and I cannot say too much to express my thanks for the great benefits derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

A. G. WILLISTON.

"Fruit-a-tives" is not gotten up by druggists or expert chemists — who know nothing about disease and the needs of the human body—but is the scientific discovery of a well-known physician, and is the only medicine in the word made of fruit juices.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa

New Books at the Public Library

Miscellaneous.

City of London—Proceedings of the Municipal Council for 1909.

Sonnenschein—The Best Books (Part I): A reader's guide to the choice of best available books. Third edition; entirely rewritten; to be in three parts.

Wright—New Century Book of Facts: A handy book of ready reference, embracing language, history, government, law, commerce, economics, useful arts, science, literature, fine arts, education and ethics.

Philosophy.

Spedding, Ellis and Heath—The Works of Francis Bacon: A popular edition, in two volumes, based upon the complete edition by the same authors. Mr. Spedding is the recognized authority on the text of Bacon's Essays.

Religion.

Moon—Why Friends (Quakers) Do Not Baptize With Water.

Griswold—Sixty Years With Plymouth Church: Recollections of Plymouth Church and Henry Ward Beecher.

Sanderson—The First Century of Methodism in Canada: Two volumes. Interesting and memorable events of early Canadian Methodism from 1775 to 1883.

Sociology.

Pinchot—The Fight for Conservation: A complete survey of conservation in the United States by the man who led in the work started by Mr. Roosevelt.

Coats—Wholesale Prices in Canada: A special report for 1890-1909, inclusive.

Ontario Legislature—Loan Corporations' Statements: Financial statements made by building societies, loan companies, loaning land companies, and trusts companies for the year 1909.

The Countess of Aberdeen—Our Lady of the Sunshine and Her International Visitors: A series of impressions written by representatives of the various delegations attending the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Canada, June, 1909.

Natural Science.

Serviss—Round the Year With the Stars: The chief beauties of the heavens as seen with the naked eye; with maps, showing the aspect of the sky in each of the four seasons.

Reed—Wild Flowers East of the Rockies: A guide-book; color plates.

Cole—Guide to the Mushrooms: A small handbook, well illustrated.

Literature.

Dunne—Mr. Dooley Says: The inimitable Chicago sage again comments to his friend, Mr. Hennessy, on things political and social.

Watson—Sable and Purple: A new volume of poems by William Watson.

Travel and Biography.

Gwynn—A Holiday in Connemara.

Wood—A Corner in Spain: Shows something of the life and character of a little-known part of Spain. Good illustrations, many in color.

Peary—The North Pole: Its discovery in 1909, under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club.

Mrs. S. Erskin—A Royal Cavalier: The romance of Rupert, Prince Palatine.

History.

Arrian—Anabasis of Alexander and Indica: One of the most authentic and accurate of historical works. Translated, with a copious commentary.

Huron Institute—Huron (Ontario) Institute Papers and Records: Volume I.

Children's Department.

Foot—Insect Wonderland: The book is written in a simple manner intended for children, and gives the stories of many well-known insects.

Tappan—Dixie Kitten.

Juvenile Literature.

Brooks—Prue's Playmates.

Brooks—Dorothy Dainty's Winter.

Marchant—A Countess From Canada: A story of the backwoods, for boys and girls.

Fiction.

Abbott—Molly Make-Believe: A clever and original tale after the style of Aldrich's "Marjory Daw."

J. W. Adams—Shibusawa, or The Passing of Old Japan.

Barclay—The Mistress of Shenstone: Some of the characters of "The Rosary" reappear in this new story.

E. F. Benson—The Osbornes: A rich manufacturer of Sheffield and his delightful wife, homespun, grow rich, are knighted, and spend their time in getting among rich, titled people, and learning to do as they do. They travel, and their experiences are told in the writer's best manner. She does not spoil these whole-souled, generous people.

E. C. Booth—The Doctor's Lass: The pen that drew the delightful "Post-girl" again lets comedy and tenderness mingle in his portraiture of the "Lass" adopted by a village doctor.

Burnham—Clever Betsy: Scenes are laid in California, and, mainly, Betsy is a domestic, who manages everyone that she is interested in, particularly the hero and heroine.

Chalmers—When Love Calls Men to Arms: Autobiography of love and adventure, truthfully set down by Rorie Maclean, laird of Kilellen, in the seventeenth century, and here written from the original manuscript into clearer English.

De La Pasture—The Tyrant: Depicts the life of an English family under the domination of its despotic head, a country squire.

Donworth—Down Home With Jennie Allen: A sequel to "The Letters of Jennie Allen." The letters are full of quaint humor and real life.

Hamilton—Mrs. Skeffington: A military romance; English.

Hewlett—Rest Narrow: A comedy of resolution. The chief characters of "Open House" and "Halfway House" again appear in the novel.

Holmes—The De Bercy Affair: A detective story.

Mason—The Steering Wheel: A comedy-novel, not an automobile story. "All the world's a car, and all the men and women would-be chauffeurs."

THREE BALLOONS MISSING.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—Three balloons, the America II., Azurea and Dusseldorf II., contestants for the international cup and prizes, remain to be reported. It is believed at the Aero Club that the aeronauts have landed in Canada.

MURDERER RESCUED.

Livingstone, Va., Oct. 21.—Mountaineer friends of John Moore, under sentence to be electrocuted for the murder of Frank Howl, descended upon the Nelson County jail here at 1 o'clock this morning, stormed the building and rescued the prisoner. It is supposed he will be taken to the mountains and liberated.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

New York, Oct. 21.—Entries for the New York National Horse Show to be held in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 12 to 19, will close on Saturday of this week. Belated entries from Canada, California and Mexico and other distant points, will be accepted, however, provided that the postmarks show that they were mailed not later than Saturday at midnight. A prize list of $40,000 is offered this year by the Horse Show Association. In addition about $10,000 is represented in gold and silver cups, donated as championship trophies by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Joseph W. Harriman, W. H. Moore, August Belmont, Reginald Vanderbilt, and others.

For Building Brain and Body

There is no food in all the world equal to

Grape-Nuts

Thousands have voluntarily so testified.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

"There's a Reason"

Made at the Pure Food Factories of
Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

S. S. ASSOCIATION OF THE DIOCESE OF HURON

Important Meeting Will Be Held in Cronyn Hall Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day will be an important date in the history of Sunday school work in the Diocese of Huron On that day (Oct. 31), when the delegates will have the advantage of cheap fares on the railroads, the first annual meeting of the new Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Huron will be held in the Cronyn Hall, London, at 11:30 a.m. This association will have charge of the Sunday school work of the diocese. Its membership is composed of the bishop, ex-officio president, the clergy, and the Sunday school teachers and officers of the various parishes. Each parish is expected to send a delegation to the annual meeting, at which the association will be duly organized. Branch associations throughout the diocese will be formed, and the work of the association and its branches mapped out.

The Programme.

Papers and addresses will be given at the afternoon session, of chief interest being an address by Rev. R. A. Hiltz, M. A., general secretary for Sunday schools in the Dominion; a paper on the important subject of "Normal Training for Sunday School Teachers," will be given by Dr. Silcox, principal of the Stratford Normal School. Canon Hague will speak on "The Prayer Book in the Sunday School." "Conditions of Success in Sunday Schools" will be treated by Rev. Rural Dean Gunne, and "The Boy Scouts and Sunday Schools" will form the subject of an interesting paper by Rev. Rural Dean Wallace, of Woodstock. A brief discussion will follow each subject.

Promptly at 4:30 p.m. the meeting will close to enable all delegates to return home the same day.

WHY THE IRISH LEAGUE BANISHED FR. BURKE

Catholic Register Editor Makes Reference to Butlers-In Which Is Resented.

Strong words were spoken at a meeting of the United Irish League in Toronto on Thursday night, with reference to an artice in the Catholic Register following the reception in Massey Hall recently, which was addressed by T. P. O'Connor, M. P. It ended in a resolution being passed excluding Father Burke, editor of the Register, from the league.

The article in question referred to the O'Connor meeting as being successful, though not so much so as free admission might have secured. The objectionable part is: "Irish affairs often get into ruts. There is a small class of professional Irishmen everywhere butting in on these occasions, that is neither good for creed nor country, and the decent element of the community is about sick and tired of them and their pretensions. This sort of thing could not fail to have a discouraging effect, and the distinguished speaker was quite aware of it himself." After some discussion the following resolution was passed: "Whereas there is published in Toronto a weekly newspaper professedly in the interests of the Catholic people of Canada, and which newspaper is edited and managed by a gentleman who is a stranger to the great body of this community; and whereas this gentleman thought proper to wantonly insult a number of unselfish Nationalists, residents of this city, who were invited to occupy seats on the platform at the recent home rule meeting addressed by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the well-known publicist, and in the Catholic Register referred to them as professional Irishmen, and thereby outraged the canons of ordinary journalistic decency; and as the editor of the Catholic Register has failed to attend this and the former meeting to explain his offensive reference to our honored associates in the cause, although invited so to do:

"Be it resolved, that the editor be refused admission to any meeting of the United Irish League in future, and that this resolution be published in the daily newspapers of Toronto, the Canadian Freeman, Kingston; the Catholic Record, London; United Canada, Ottawa"

SALARY PROBLEM BOTHERS BAPTISTS

Many Clergymen Are Receiving Meager Stipends and Shortage Results.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The presentation of the home mission report at yesterday's session of the Baptist convention was followed by an earnest discussion of the disorder into which the church organization in many parts of the home mission field has fallen, owing to the low salaries paid to the pastors. The report mentioned the scarcity of ministers for the smaller churches, and suggested a general salary increase. It was shown that the present salaries average only $625, without, in most cases, either a house or a horse.

"Regular and systematic work in these places," ran the report, "along either religious or financial lines, seems to be almost a thing of the past. We are forced to admit that the two great difficulties—the finances and the pastoral supply for weak churches—have baffled us. Our year's work has been very much hampered, and unquestionably its fruitfulness very materially lessened."

Rev. Dr. W. E. Norton, in presenting the report, mentioned the fact that next year was the jubilee year. A summarized report of the 60 years' work would be presented, he stated, and a special plea would be made that a jubilee effort be instituted to free the Lboard from the thraldom of debt. It was proposed that, in addtion to raising the $45,000 necessary to carry out the obligation, a jubilee fund of $40,00 be subscribed. Of this, $5,000 might go towards wiping out the deficit, and the rest to form a building reserve fund for the purpose of helping struggling churches in erecting new buildings.

A new policy for home mission churches was suggested whereby each individual member of each church would be asked to assume responsibility for contributing, through a weekly envelope system, sums varying from $5 a year to $12, according to the standing of the church.

The late Colonel Isaac L. Ellwood, who died in Chicago at 70, distributed his fortune of $7,000,000 before his death.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

Made in London

Support Home Manufacture.

The Canadian Fire Engine Co., Ltd.

749 to 759 SIMCOE STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of the

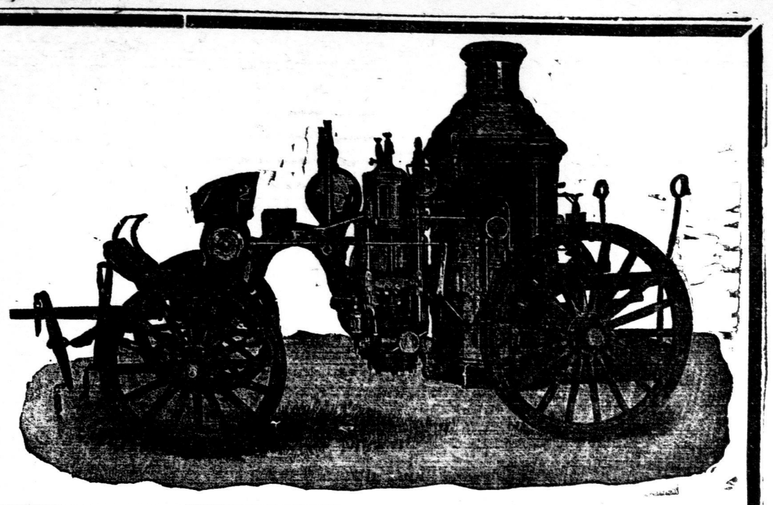
Canadian Crane Neck Steam Fire Engine

BUILT IN THREE SIZES.

1,000 gallons, 800 gallons and 600 gallons.

Chemical Engines, Combination Wagons, Hose Wagons, Ladder Trucks, Hose Reels, etc.

11u-t



WORK OF Y. M. C. A. FOR THE YEAR SURVEYED

A Splendid Record Is Shown in the Annual Report.

The Young Men's Christian Association has just issued a very fine illustrated annual report and is mailing it to its members and contributors. It gives a summary of the results of the last year's work done by the association. Through its Bible classes, shop meetings, Auditorium men's meetings, and various forms of religious activities more men and boys have come under the association's influence than in any other year of the past. In its gymnasium activity a greater number of young men and boys are realizing that a sound body is a necessary part of one's equipment for future citizenship, and hundreds are availing themselves of the opportunities for physical culture, recreation and sport. Judged by what it has accomplished and by what it is doing every day, the Young Men's Christian Association of London must be accepted as one of the great agencies for the upbuilding of the community. It makes men. It is humanly helpful, not now and then, but all the time.

It is the friend of the lonely young man, of the stranger and of the man out of work. It gives safe companionship, practical advice and wholesome recreation and shelter. It is surprising and uplifting to many young man year by year. The Sunday afternoon men's meetings are known all over the Dominion for their splendid attendance and inspiring influence. During the season 28 of these meetings were held with a total attendance of 14,945, an average of 534. One hundren and fourteen men professed to begin the Christion life as a direct result of the association's work. Seventy-four were referred to the church of their choice. A phase of the association work which is especially gratifying is the noon-day shop meetings carried on during the fall and winter and early spring season. Five of these shop meetings were held regularly once a week. Total number of meetings 60; total attendance 10,255; average 171. Twelve different Bible classes were held weekly in the association with an enrollment of 279 students, 155 men and 124 boys. Two thousand one hundred and five was the total attendance.

The young man coming to London with his heart full of home-hunger and his mind fixed on some purpose in life, unknown and unknowing, needs just such a place as the association to spend his leisure time. It means something to have a place where he can pass his evenings with right surroundings, to lose the day's weariness in a glorious plunge and then refreshed, attend an educational class or mingle with elders who regard their life knowledge as a stewardship for the next generation. Scores of letters have been received from parents and friends not only in America, but from other lands, introducing or giving information concerning young men coming to the city. One hundred and seventeen young men were directed to boarding homes. Thirty-two visits were made to young men who were sick. Twenty-three situations were secured for men out of work. Fifty-eight social gatherings were held with an attendance of 1,576; average 27. One hundred and seventeen committee meetings were held; attendance 455; average 4. Eighty-six non-association gatherings; attendance 12,192; average 142. Two special lectures were given; attendance, 110; average, 55.

The association more than ever is becoming the centre of moral and religious efforts. Many of the interdenominational movements find in the association a common meeting ground. The association evangelistic band held 35 meetings in churches in nearby towns and villages with an attendance at these gatherings of 8,058; average, 230. Besides the directly religious work of the association, the gymnasium is building bodies to hold saner and cleaner minds. Through its gymnasium 411 men and boys were using the physical department regularly; 266 of these were seniors, and 145 juniors; 285 were enrolled in the physical classes; 359 were the number of classes held; 20,127 was the total attendance; 23 physical examinations were given; 25,000 baths were taken; 27 basketball teams were organized; 22 men and boys were on the leaders' corps; 144 men were enrolled in competitive games; 2 gymnastic exhibitions were held; 2 athletic meets run off. Scores of men and boys learned the art of swimming in the association pool. Not only to its own members does the association give thought and attention, but it is striving to promote clean athletics throughout the city.

Last season the children's playground work was supervised by the association volunteer workers. The manufacturers' athletic meet, which was so successful in promoting athletics among the men in the factories, and which promised to be an annual affair, was organized through the efforts of this department. Aside from the fundamental object of its existence, the association is doing educational work, patronized by a company of earnest students. Lack of equipment hampers this department from becoming as progressive as it otherwise would be; 39 sessions of the Association Glee Club; total attendance, 1,273; average, 33. Eight lessons of the sign-writing class; attendance, 69; average, 8. Thirty-nine lectures and entertainments; total attendance, 16,144; average, 414; two educational lectures; attendance, 110; average, 55. The reading-room is supplied with leading monthly, weekly and daily publications, and is well patronized by the men. The association inaugurated the affiliated society lecture and entertainment course, which was a splendid success during last season. The young people's societies united in bringing attractions to the auditorium, thus affording good entertainment at a very low cost. London's future depends mainly upon its growing boys and its beginners in the business world. Men and women who have seen much of life generally recognize the importance of opening all possible doors of knowledge and opportunity for the businessmen of tomorrow. One hundred and thirty-five boys of Western Ontario (35 of them from London) spent two weeks at the summer camp at Fisher's Glen. This camp provided one of the best outings of this department, and was most successful. One hundred and twenty-four were enrolled in Bible study classes; 12 special meetings for the boys were held; attendance, 1,440. Thirty-four social occasions were given; attendance, 818. A scout troop, comprising three patrols, was organized, and 35 boys have taken and been successful in their first scout examination; 10 boys have passed their second examination as scout masters. Co-operation has been given boys' Sunday school clubs. In the gymnasium 130 boys were enrolled in the classes. A new feature which has been added during the last year, and which has definitely helped to remold the lives of 20 boys who were a problem to the city, is the big brother movement. It has proven its real value by turning out a few boys who got in wrong and are now headed in the right direction. The big brother movement means the enlisting of the interest of capable young men who are willing to sacrifice some of their own pleasures and time for the good of some boy who needs just the kind of treatment that a good big brother would give to one smaller and younger than himself.

CENSUS TAKERS.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—It is announced 225 census commissioners are to be appointed by the Government for each electoral district, and already recommendations are coming in. There will be no provincial superintendents, as a result of the census being directed from Ottawa. There are 536 questions on the new schedule.

WOODSTOCK'S NEW CHIEF.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Woodstock, Oct. 21.—William C. Killing, who has been constable here for one year, acting as chief for the past four month, has today been appointed chief constable. His salary was not made public. Killing has had seven years' experience in London, England, and is 32 years of age.

1,500 WALK OUT.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—All the union boilermakers, blacksmiths and pipemen of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company struck at 10 o'clock this morning in sympathy with the machinists of the road, who have been out several months. Fifteen hundred men are involved. The strike order was issued from St. Louis.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

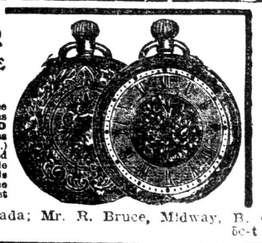
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LETHBRIDGE COUVER

SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

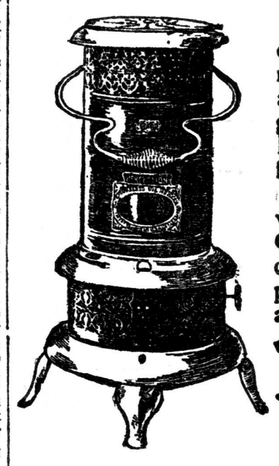
To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Canadian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our 15-Dollar Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government Stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.) Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:—



Miss A. McLaughlin, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada; Mr. R. Bruce, Midway, B. C., Canada.

6c-t

Turn a Draught to Good Account



Often in winter you dare not open a window, even though the room be warm, because the cold air makes a draught that is dangerous. With a Perfection Oil Heater there need be no danger from draughts.

Open the lower part of the window a little, put the Perfection Oil Heater in front of it, and the cold draught will be turned into a pleasant, healthful current of fresh air. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless. Has an **automatic-locking flame spreader,** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove to clean and drop back. Burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device therefor; it can be easily and quickly unscrewed for rewicking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Has a cool handle. Filler-cap is put in place like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited.

FOR SALE BY PURDOM HARDWARE COMPANY, 124 DUNDAS STREET.

Fraternal Prescription For Nervous Wrecks

[From "Medical Reports."]

Thousands of men, nervous wrecks, have found the following "fraternal prescription" a blessing and a boon. Such men lack aggressiveness, they are timid, nervous, easily discouraged, lacking in self-esteem and confidence. They suffer from cold extremities, thin, watery blood, nervousness, sleeplessness, frightful dreams, trembling hands and limbs, unsteady gait and an absolute inability to perform the ordinary natural and rational acts or duties such as any healthy, normal man can.

A vigorous man works, plays, eats and sleeps always with the keenest enjoyment. The greater his exertions are, the stronger become his appetite and slumbers.

The nervous man seems always tired and worn out. Retiring brings no relief. Sleep brings no refreshment, all because of an abnormal condition of the nervous system, brought about by—well, no matter what—the desire is for relief and freedom, with rich, red blood surging through the body, supplying the sensitive nerves with all the power of sensation, so that sleep is refreshing, food is delicious, work is play, and play is pleasure.

This treatment is thorough, simple and correct. The ingredients are used in filling various prescriptions, and can be obtained of any well-stocked druggist and mixed at home without embarrassment or questions.

Obtain three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound in a six-ounce bottle. To this add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce of tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom), and one ounce of compound essence cardiol. Mix, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal, and one when retiring, until a vigorous, bounding new health takes hold of the tired, exhausted nerves. Only a few weeks' treatment will astonish and rejuvenate, because the treatment is the right thing at the right time, and contains no deceptive opiates.

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POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

"Make Assurance Double Sure"

Absolute Security

Standard Life Insurance Companies do not fail. The Legal Reserve verified by Government inspection makes failure impossible. This Company's reserve greatly exceeds the Government requirements.

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Let Me Send You a Treatment of My Catarrh Cure Free



C. E. GAUSS.

I Will Take Any Case of Catarrh, No Matter How Chronic, or What Stage It Is In, and Prove ENTIRELY AT MY OWN EXPENSE, That It Can Be Cured.

During Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million people have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I cure the disease by first curing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS COMBINED CATARRH CURE, sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 9628 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

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The Permanent and Reliable Institute
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EATON SENT FOR TRIAL ON VERY SERIOUS CHARGE

Farmer Alleges He Took $50 From Him in a Scuffle.

Andrew Eaton, who gave the name of Patrick Eaton, when arrested on a charge of highway robbery laid by Mr. William Mooney, appeared before Squire Chittick at the court house yesterday afternoon for a preliminary hearing. On advice of his counsel, Mr. Scatcherd, Eaton refused to plead. He was sent for trial before a judge, and will appear again on Monday morning when he will elect trial at the December sessions.

The Evidence.

Both Eaton and Mooney reside in Westminster Township, a short distance east of the city, and near the Hamilton road. Two witnesses were heard at yesterday's examination, the complainant and his wife being called by Crown Attorney McKillop.

Mooney stated that on Monday last he was driving home in his milk wagon accompanied by Eaton, who had joined him at Graham's Hotel. At the hotel Mooney had produced a wallet containing $70.

$50 Was Missing.

As the men separated at the White bridge a short distance on towards Niiestown the witness claimed Eaton, in a scuffle, secured the wallet. Witness was able to recover it, but found that $50 in ten-dollar bills, was missing.

Mrs. Mooney swore that she was in a field a short distance away and saw a man fall out of the wagon. She ran to the scene and met Eaton walking away from the wagon. Mr. Mooney had alighted on his head, and still felt the effects of the fall.

It is stated that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who controls the Bethlehem union iron works, has secured the contracts for the construction of several battleships and other war vessels for the Chinese navy.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Skin Sufferers! Drop Greasy Salves and Nasty Medicines.

That mild, soothing liquid, D. D. D. Prescription, stops the awful itch with the first drops. A prescription of acknowledged value.

Write for a trial bottle today to the D. D. D. Laboratories Department L. A., 49 Colborne street, Toronto. It will take away the itch right away and you will sleep soundly. We assure you personally of the merits of this remedy, for we KNOW.

Anderson & Nelles and W. T. Strong, druggists.

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Henry IV., Part II., Act III., Sc. 1.

Crown as used in this sentence is the symbol of royalty and authority. The words were uttered by Henry IV. as he was nearing the close of his life. It had been prophesied by Richard II., when he was forced to resign his kingdom, that Henry would have no secure seat on the throne, that, before the crown he sought should live in peace,

"Ten thousand bloody crowns of mothers' sons,
Shall ill become the flower of England's face."

These prophetic words had been fulfilled to the letter. Henry's kingdom had been continually rent by civil strife; the very men who had drawn the sword in his behalf had drawn the sword in his behalf had risen in arms against him. So suspicious had he grown that he even suspected his son, afterwards Henry V., of having designs on his life. He had thought how sweet a thing it would be to wear a crown; he had found it "polished perturbation! golden care!"

Henry is not the only king who has experienced this. One-third of Shakespeare's dramas deal with the stories of kings. They make tragic reading. Through wickedness, weakness, or tyranny, the kings of Shakespeare's dramas held but an insecure seat on their thrones. King John and Henry IV. had usurped the throne, had come to it by "by-paths and crooked ways," to use Henry's own words, and they were continually battling with enemies or trembling lest rebellion should break out; Richard II., like Charles I. of more recent history, was a weakling, a licentious spendthrift, so false to his trust that his enemies had no difficulty in making headway against him; Richard III. and Macbeth were tyrannous monsters, who had waded through blood to their thrones, and they were able to maintain their power only by slaughter.

In all these instances the heads that wore the crowns had uneasy nights; every sound or shadow suggested an assassin.

When Prince Henry was at the bedside of his dying father soliloquizing on the crown, he remarked:

"O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keeps the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night! sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet
As he, whose brow with homely biggen (nightcap) bound,
Snores out the watch of night."

This meditation did not keep Henry from placing the crown on his own head in anticipation of his kingship, nor did it induce him to lead a life of sloth and inactivity. Crowns have their cares, but power and rule are pleasing to the human spirit, and for a crown many would gladly risk life itself. Who would want to be that snoring clown? One year of life such as Henry V. lived after he became king is worth an eternity of existence such as is suggested by the expression "snore out the watch of night." A plague on such deeply sweet sleep!

There is supreme pleasure in the struggle for authority; the striver believes that within the circle of the crown he is aiming at is Elysium. He learns otherwise. Increased honors give increased responsibilities. His elevation to a lofty position makes him a more prominent mark for the missiles of his enemies. Dean Swift very truly wrote that, "Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." If a man rise to prominence in the political world a thousand assassins of character lie in wait for him; the mistakes of his life are dragged to the light of day; his actions and words are misrepresented. He is taxed for the privilege of wearing a crown, but he would be a poor creature if he shirked office and responsibility, because they brought watchful days and restless nights. It is the same with wealth. The successful man is usually a much-abused man. If he husbands his thousands in order to make millions he is designated a tyrant capitalist or a miserly moneygrabber. If he squanders his riches in luxurious living he is termed a gilded fool. His crown of wealth is going to bring him more cares than joys, more enemies than trustworthy friends.

The eminent man may suffer from censure, but he has joys that the ordinary mortals wot not of. He may not sleep so soundly, or eat with such relish as the hedgers and ditchers of the earth. His responsibilities may shatter his health and shorten his life, but what of that? Life should be measured not by years but by work done. Length of years may mean mere existence, and man was not born merely to "sleep and feed." He was born for a crown with its cares. Whether or not he win that crown lies with himself. Success will probably bring him anxiety and make him enemies, but adversity and enemies only test the strong man. He delights in the battle; he finds pleasure in even the uneasy nights that are filled with dreams and plans for the struggle of the morrow.

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SANATORIUM SUNDAY

Rev. J. G. Inkster and Canon Hague Addressed Branch Association.

A regular meeting of the London Health Association was held yesterday. Rev. J. G. Inkster and Rev. Canon Hague, representing the Ministerial Alliance, addressed the members, asking their co-operation in making Sanatorium Sunday, which will be held on Oct. 30, a success.

The reverend gentlemen pointed out that they hope to wipe out the debt of $11,000 on this occasion. It was thought best to have laymen present the claims of the institution to the people, and they were a committee to arrange for the speakers.

After some discussion it was decided to name Hon. Adam Beck, Sheriff Cameron, J. C. Judd, K. C., Dr. F. R. Eccles, and W. M. Spencer, as the committee from the association to confer with a similar committee from the Ministerial Association. The latter named Revs. W. H. A. Claris, W. M. Walker, H. A. Graham, Canon Hague and J. G. Inkster.

These committees will meet in a short time and select the speakers.

Illustrated Report.

It was decided to furnish every member of the different churches and the citizens generally with an illustrated report of what is being done at the sanatorium, and this will be followed by other literature, showing the means of combating the dread consumption.

Reports of the work at the sanatorium were received. The poultry building is practically completed, and in a short time the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association will furnish 200 chickens for the building.

The cow byres are completed, and two cows, the necleus of the herd, have been purchased. They were subjected to the tuberculin test, and were found free from the disease.

Vote of Thanks.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Peter Elson, M. P., and his friends and neighbors who did the plowing at the sanatorium the other day.

The bylaw governing the admission of city patients to the institution was presented, and sent to a committee for consideration.

Among those present were Hon. Adam Beck, chairman; Sheriff Cameron, H. E. Gates, W. M. Spencer, Dr. F. R. Eccles, Dr. Tillmann and Dr. F. P. Drake.

BOY RUN OVER BY A WAGON

Francis Henry Suffers Injury to His Foot.

Little Francis Henry, the 5-year-old son of Mr. Frank Henry, a wine clerk in the Morkin House, was playing with a pet goat in a lane on King street yesterday about 4 p.m., when that animal playfully turned on the lad and started to chase him. In fright the little fellow ran into the street, and failing to notice an express wagon which was passing ran against the front wheel with such force that he was knocked down and the rear wheel passed over his foot.

A doctor was called and it was found that only a small bone had been broken.

JUDGE DEAD.

Uxbridge, Mass., Oct. 22.—Judge Arthur A. Putnam, who resigned last April after 38 years' service as justice of the second district court of Southern Worcester, is dead at his home here. He was 81 years old.

ARMIES READY FOR THE BATTLE

Col. Hodgins Announces Muster Places For Thanksgiving Day Fight.

WILL BE GREAT SIGHT

Forces Will Be Divided Into Two Armies, the Northern and the Southern.

All arrangements have been made for the sham battle on Thanksgiving Day, and from present indications it will be a most successful one.

Col. Hodgins has been busy for some days arranging the details of the event. The officers and men of the district have entered most enthusiastically into the project, and there is no doubt that it will be a most successful affair.

The forces will be divided into two commands, the Northern force attacking the city, and the Southern force defending.

The forces will be divided as follows:

Northern Force (Blue).

Commander—To be named later.
Composed of:
First Hussars (detachment).
"K" Company, R.C.R.
Seventh Regiment Fusiliers.
Twenty-Second Oxford Rifles.
XV. Field Ambulance, A.M.C. (detachment).
No. 1 Section Signalling Corps (detachment).
The London Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.

Southern Force (Red).

Commander—To be named. Composed of:
First Hussars (detachment).
Twenty-First Regiment Essex Fusiliers.
Twenty-Fourth Kent Regiment.
XV. Field Ambulance, A.M.C. (detachment).
No. 1 Section Signalling Corps (detachment).
St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.
Ingersoll Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.

The Engagement.

The Blue or Northern force will assemble on Waterloo street, south of Dundas, and the Southern or Red force will assemble on Oxford street and the asylum sideroad. As the engagement is timed to start at 10:30, the troops will meet at their places at 9 o'clock.

The zone of operations has not yet been defined, and will be contained in sealed orders given by the commander.

Col. Hodgins has issued strict orders to the troops to protect the properties through which they may pass. No damage must be occasioned under any circumstances, and the men must refrain from smoking or act that they might endanger property.

The D. O. C. has also issued strict orders that great care must be taken to see that no ball cartridge should accidentally get into the ammunition.

BADLY INJURED.

Ailsa Craig, Oct. 21.—The little daughter of John T. Simpson was seriously injured by being run over by a tank wagon. One of the wheels passed over her breast, with the result that three ribs were broken, and she was otherwise injured. Hopes are held out for her recovery.

The Globe
TORONTO.

In The Globe Exclusively

The Globe endeavors to live up to the title "Canada's National Newspaper" by being the only paper maintaining an editorial representative at Winnipeg, to deal at first hand with conditions in Western Canada; another in Montreal, reporting daily on affairs as they occur at the country's commercial metropolis, and another at Ottawa, dealing with the nation's political matters.

In addition to these The Globe has at present a member of its editorial staff on a tour of the Maritime Provinces, so that the people of Central Canada may know of the progress taking place down by the sea."

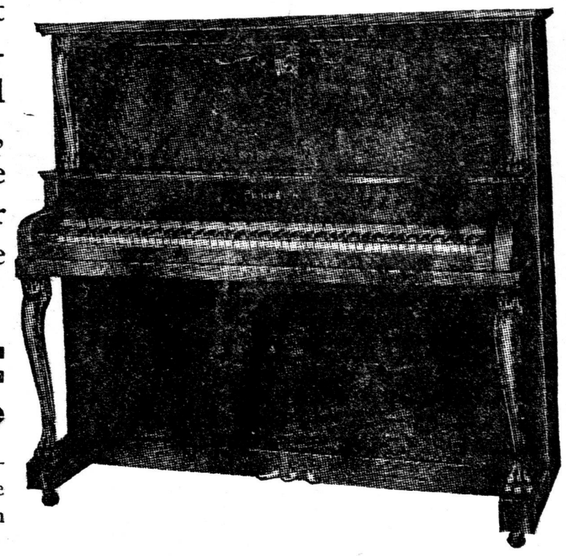
It is only through knowing each others' problems that the people of the different parts of Canada are able to understand and appreciate each other, and The Globe is trying to build up a united and prosperous Canada.

If not now a reader of The Globe, you are missing much valuable information that appears in no other journal.

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FREE! MANY VALUABLE PRIZES FREE!

NOTICE It is our belief that this method of advertising produces the best of results, and in proof of our belief we will give away, absolutely free, these beautiful and valuable presents. We will know by the number of answers received how many people are reading our advertisements.



THE GREAT 23 PUZZLE

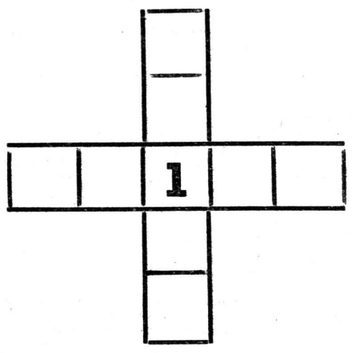
Can You Solve It? It Can Be Done

Be sure to send in your answer to this puzzle, as everyone stands an equal chance if they are willing to give a little time and thought, but only one member of each family can compete.

Prize List

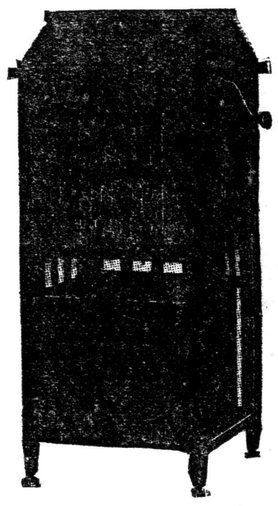
FIRST Prize—$400 Piano, walnut case, Louis XV. design.
SECOND Prize- $150 credit certificate.
THIRD Prize—$125 Upright Cabinet Phonograph, mahogany case.
FOURTH and Fifth Prizes—$100 credit certificates.
SIXTH, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes—$80 credit certificates.
TEN Prizes of $75 credit certificates.
FIFTEEN Prizes of $25 credit certificates.

ALL CREDIT CERTIFICATES issued by us on this PRIZE LIST will be accepted by us at their face value as part payment on any new piano purchased from us from NOVEMBER 1 to 15, 1910.



23 PUZZLE

This puzzle is made up of nine squares in the shape of a cross, and nine numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The puzzle is to arrange these nine numbers on the nine squares so that when they are added together they make 23 in three ways, up and down, right and left and the four ends of cross. Simply fill in the above squares with the numbers in their proper order, using only any one numerical once, or you may copy the squares just as they are here on another piece of paper.



Judging of contest will be entirely in the hands of four prominent businessmen of London.

No mail will be opened until the close of the contest. The first letter opened by the judges bearing the correct answer, according to the rules of contest, will be the winner of piano. Winners of following prizes will be declared by the same method.

All employees of the Williams Piano Company, or any other piano company, and their families are barred from receiving any prizes in this contest.

All answers must be in our warerooms not later than SIX O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

ADDRESS ALL ANSWERS TO CONTEST DEPARTMENT

Williams Piano Co., Limited

Opposite Advertiser. **194 Dundas Street, London**

Big Values in Wall Papers

That is what you will find when you come to our store to make a selection. Our stock is full of the newest and handsomest decorations, in the most popular colorings that are to be found anywhere. See our big range of pretty Parlor Papers, also a large assortment of browns, blues and greens for dining-room, hall and library. These are exceptional values, at ..... **15c, 20c, and 25c**

Just received a shipment of Papers with both wide and narrow borders to sell at..... **5c and 8c**

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NO OPERATION, NO LAYING-UP, NO INCONVENIENCE.

Those under treatment can proceed with their business or household duties as usual.

Sufferers from CANCER, ULCERS, LUPUS, PILES, GALLSTONES & KINDRED AILMENTS should send at once for Professor Stroop's Remedy (herbal and absolutely harmless), price 15s. which includes a full course of treatment. A copy of Professor Stroop's book entitled "Cancer and its Cure" will be sent FREE on application.

Prof. STROOP, 710 Windsor Lodge, Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, London, ENGLAND.
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BY FREDERIC S. ISHAM

Author of "Half a Chance," "Under the Rose," etc.

The debonair high society New York young man in Mr. Isham's new mystery novel is a modern Robin Hood, bent on relieving the rich of their ill-gotten gains and distributing the booty among the poor. The application of this novel form of distributing wealth involves him in many hazardous adventures, which are told by Mr. Isham in his own thrilling and interesting style.

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EVERYBODY NOW ON EARTH would have to live five hundred years and work every second of both day and night, and count $21 a second, just to count what one dollar would amount to if put in the bank at 10 per cent compound interest for five hundred years. Money grows if you will let it.

We will pay you three per cent interest on the money you put in this bank and compound the interest every six months.

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Return Tickets at Single Fare,

Via Grand Trunk Railway System, account Thanksgiving Day, between all stations in Canada, also to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. Good going Oct. 29, 30, 31, return limit Nov. 2, 1910. Secure tickets from Grand Trunk agents. 13n

Thanksgiving Day.

The Canadian Pacific will sell return tickets at rate of single fare, between all stations in Canada, on the Ontario Eastern and Lake Superior divisions. Tickets good going Oct. 28, 29, 30 and 31. Return limit Nov. 2. Tickets and full information at C. P. R. City Office, corner Dundas and Richmond.

RUBBER

When you buy rubber it pays to get it. There are few things in which quality counts for more than in rubber goods.

The demands of our trade requires us to carry more than one quality of rubber goods, but each quality is sold for what it is, and is sold at an honest price. We carry practically everything in Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Sick-room Supplies, Etc.

Strong's Drug Store

184 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

EAST LONDON NEWS

CHESLEY AVENUE MOTHERS' CLUB

Meeting Held on Thursday Proved of Much Interest.

The Chesley Avenue Mothers' Club held a very successful meeting Thursday at 3:45 p.m. Several new members were present for the first time. Rev. Mr. Smith gave an interesting and instructive address on "Girls' Companions," in which he pointed out how very much depends on the associations which children have. Seventy-five per cent of a child's success or failure in life depends on its early training. Children should be guided by heart, rather than by intellect. We should trust the child and seek ourselves for divine guidance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LADIES' AID

Notable Gathering in Chelsea Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held in the Presbyterian Church, Chelsea Green the other day. A large number of the ladies of the Green were present, and all joined in a hearty vote of thanks tendered to the retiring president and officers of the past year. Rev. T. Smith was present, and a few words from him were greatly appreciated, as they were full of encouragement.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Honorary President—Mrs. (Dr.) Kingsmill.
President—Mrs. Snow.
Vice-President—Mrs. Garthorne.
Secretary—Mrs. J. Jackson.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Maitland.
Treasurer—Mrs. Douglas.
Assistant Treasurer—Miss Fleming.
Visiting Committee—Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Gibling and Mrs. McIntosh.

After partaking of light refreshments the meeting was brought to a close.

A PREMIUM FOR CHESLEY AVE. SCHOOL

Horticultural Society Encourages Good Work.

At a meeting of the London Horticultural Society held recently it was decided to award to Chesley avenue school a premium of $10 as an encouragement to the work done by that school in the individual gardening contest, which is held every year. Prizes are donated every year by Hon. Adam Beck for the most improvement in gardening made on the different school grounds each year. The prize was awarded to Rectory street school this year, for, although Chesley avenue school grounds were in much better shape than Rectory street school grounds, Rectory school had made the biggest improvement from the year before. Chesley avenue was given second prize. The Horticultural Society added the extra premium as an appreciation of the efforts of the Chesley pupils.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

"God has not the attributes of a demon," said Evangelist R. W. Abberley at the Christian Church last night, "and Christ did not die on the cross to appease God's anger." The evangelist was discussing the problem of the atonement on the cross of Calvary, and explained that many have thought of God as a harsh and frowning deity like the gods of the heathen who have to be appeased by the sacrifices of their blind and ignorant worshippers. Our God is a God of love and mercy. Christ died to manifest divine love to men.

The revival is growing in interest each night. Two young ladies confessed Christ and united with the church last night.

Mr. McCutcheon sang two fine solos in his usual splendid voice. Tonight Evangelist Abberley will preach on "How to Make the Best of Both Worlds." The meetings are intensely interesting. The evangelist will lecture at the men's big meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon on "The Ideal Man." Every man in the city should try to hear him.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Was Held on Thursday in Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church.

A very successful concert was given in the Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church Thursday evening by Mrs. Cornish and her class of young ladies. Rev. J. W. Baird presided and introduced the following programme of dialogues and music: Duet, "Army and Navy," Messrs. Maudsley and McPhail; song, "A May Morning," Miss Phoenix; dialogue, "The Path of Life," Misses E. Devlin, B. Wilson, M. Easton, M. Elgie and A. Weber; piano duet, Miss Andrus and Mr. Cornelius; song, Bonheur's "Vagabond," Mr. N. Maudsley; songs, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and "All Through the Night," Mrs. Chowen; duet, "After the Fray," Messrs. Maudsley and McPhail; song, "When the Heart is Young," Miss Phoenix; dialogue, "Advertising for a Companion," Misses L. Smith, B. Wilson, P. Gillette and M. Seymour; piano duet, Rossini's overture to "William Tell," Miss Andrew and Mr. Cornelius; dialogue, "A Noble Revenge," Misses M. Best, E. Elgie, M. Seymour, E. Gillette, A. Weber, E. Devlin and M. Bolton, and a song, Tosti's "Good-Bye," Mr. Maudsley. The Sunday school orchestra also took part in the musical programme, all the numbers of which were rendered in fine form, and were well received by the audience.

A Wholesome Product

Clark's Pork and Beans are made of superior raw materials, under conditions of germless cleanliness, by expert cooks using improved processes. The result is perfection itself. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

BYRNES—TROWHILL.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Chelsea Green, was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, when Miss Rosa Trowhill was united in marriage to Mr. Lawrence J. S. Byrnes, both of London.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Baird, of Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church. Miss May Archer was bridesmaid, and Mr. George Currie supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes will reside in London.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. F. M. Brock, King street east, was presented with a handsome scarfpin with an opal centre by his fellow-employees in Smallman & Ingram's Thursday eve. The presentation was made by Mr. Jack Kelly, while Mr. Hilton Evans read the accompanying address. Mr. Brock, although taken by surprise, made a fitting reply. Mr. Brock is about to leave for the west.

Continued on Page Eleven.

BILINGUAL CONTEST STIRS MONTREAL

Say Bishop Fallon Is Trying to Do What He Attempted in Ottawa.

THE IRISH SUPPORT HIM

French Defend Their Position and Deny Many Statements Made Regarding Undesirable Conditions.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Que., Oct. 21.—The bilingual controversy has started in earnest in Montreal. The statements of Revs. Father Donnelly and Father McDonald that bilingual schools have proven a failure, has brought out an indignant protest from Rev. Father Dubois, principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, who said:

"Contrary to what is contended by Bishop Fallon and Fathers McDonald and Donnelly, the bilingual schools have been most efficacious in Quebec, and should prove as valuable in the neighboring province. A man does not need to know two literatures, but he needs two languages for his business. All children instructed in these schools speak both tongues. Can we say the same for our English citizens, who have not attended the bilingual schools?

"Mgr. Fallon seems to wish children to be wise in an instant. Can children be expected to speak two languages at their first visit to the schools?"

Father Dubois considered that this question would have the effect of arousing national energies, and would prevent the French-Canadians in Ontario from submitting to assimilation with the majority.

La Presse Views.

La Presse says: "The World has an article relating to the teaching of French, 'foreign tongues,' in school. Did you know that French was a foreign tongue in Canada? That is not what we have read in the British North America act.

"One can see very clearly that Mgr. Fallon has resolved to Anglicize the schools of his diocese in London, as he proposed to Anglicize the University of Ottawa when he was vice-rector.

"We are the descendants of the first pioneers of the country, we came here before all others, and they do not recognize our right to live here. And it is the Irish, those whom we have supported in the most abject misery, that make these remarks about us today. It is the Irish who denounce French ambition."

La Patrie says: "Two Montreal priests, Father McDonald, of St. Agnes' Church, and Father Donnelly, cure of St. Anthonie, in an interview, published in an English journal, approve unreservedly the attitude of Mgr. Fallon.

"The intervention is doubtless principally inspired by the feelings of solidarity characteristic of the Irish people. But it is curious to see how this desire to come to the aid of their own people leads them into doing violence officially to truth and logic."

Not Justified.

"To justify the condemnation of the bilingual schools of Ontario, they have stated that bilingual instruction, even in Montreal, has been a failure. But they do not show us how. If our Montreal schools, according to the opinion of Fathers McDonald and Donnelly, are incapable of teaching children English and French, how is it then that in a city two-thirds French one finds among the majority scarcely a single person who does not speak the tongue of the minority? The English population, certainly, is more backward in acquiring the other tongue, and a great number of fellow-citizens of Anglo-Saxon origin never learn French."

Le Canada says: "The language of one fanatic resembles that of all fanatics; and the arrow directed against an adversary often returns to smite him who sent it. These are the thoughts which we had on seeing Mgr. Fallon, a Catholic bishop, bringing to task the ultra montane press of this province to such an extent as to declare that, if he had the power he would place them on the index."

Want Harmony.

"All French-Canadians ask is to live in harmony with the other races who have made their home in Canada, but they also claim the right to stay as they are. This is not a favor we are asking. It is a right. Mgr. Fallon may rest assured that the Irish bishop is not born who will tame them."

"He tried it once before at the University of Ottawa, with the result that he soon had to take the road to Buffalo, and he will not succeed any better this time. As Dr. Casgrain so well remarked at Essex, it would be easier for the leopard to change his spots than to suppress the teaching of French in the Province of Ontario."

Rev. Father Paradis, the Quebec missionary priest, who has done good work for colonization and education in Northern Ontario, was in the city yesterday and while discussing what he designates "the unfortunate Fallon incident," he said, "that there were misunderstandings and exaggerations on every side."

"Perhaps my fellow-countrymen do not quite understand Mgr. Fallon, and maybe he has failed to comprehend the French-Canadian mentality. Be this as it may, nothing can be more erroneous than the idea that the French-Canadians in Ontario do not want to have their children taught English. If that were the case they would be fools, and my fellow countrymen are certainly not fools. I believe if Mgr. Fallon and several of the level-headed men of the French race could get together they could soon come to an understanding, but certainly nothing will ever be accomplished at long range."

Bourassa Not to Blame.

"This bilingual question is nothing new to us," said an ecclesiastic who keeps in close touch with every movement in the world of education. "We have known it for some months. The impression seems to have gained ground that Henri Bourassa has been the chief agitator in the matter, but this is far from the truth. The question is an old one, and perhaps the inspiration for its resurrection was the address of Archbishop Bourne of Westminster when he was here.

"As a matter of fact the instruction of Bishop Fallon regarding the question of French in the Catholic schools of Ontario was issued about July 14, when he embodied his views in a sermon to the clergy in retreat. There was no discussion of the matter, and it apparently died down until the opening of the schools in September.

"Soon after this many of the parents of French-Canadian children called at the larger schools and inquired why French was not being taught this year as had been the custom in the past.

"The sisters stated that they had received orders that no more French was to be taught in the schools. Pressed close and with further evasion impossible, they told the parents that the orders were received from the bishop forbidding the teaching of the French language.

"For myself I might say that I consider language a natural law, and while I know the respect due to a bishop I cannot refrain from thinking that in this instance Bishop Fallon went outside his province in forbidding the teaching of French."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—Apply 416 York street. 17c

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, all modern conveniences; central. 27 King street. 17c

TO LET — MODERN FURNISHED house, for winter months, to small family. 474 Ridout. b

ROOMS TO RENT, UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished, ground floor, in East London. Address Box 3, Advertiser. 17c

TO LET—2-STORY BRICK, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, 604 Princess avenue. Apply 554 Adelaide street. 17c-txt

TO LET—433 RIDOUT STREET — TEN rooms, all modern conveniences, completely renovated, stable, $25 a month. Apply 379 Horton street. b

OFFICE SPACE TO LET, GROUND floor, central; terms inclusive. De la Hooke's Steamship Agency, London Loan Block. 17c

TO LET—TWO FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGES, in first-class repair; rent, $7. Apply 49 Evergreen avenue. 16c-vty

NEW COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, WARMLY built, nicely planned; rent cheap. Apply Allan King, 564 English street. Phone 1868. 15c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, IN GOOD repair; modern conveniences; No. 445 Central avenue. Apply 381 Dufferin avenue. 15c

12 ASKIN STREET, $15, MODERN, FURNACE; 21½ Askin, $12. Apply 22 Ridout. 15c

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, WITH large garden, 142 Simcoe street. Apply 505 Maitland street. 15c

FOR RENT—HOUSE, NO. 362 RECTORY street; possession Sept. 20. Apply N. Mills, 1 Masonic Temple. 65tf-ywt

TO LET—ORCHARD STREET, SIX-ROOMED cottage, with gas. Apply 26 Orchard street. 11c-twt

MODERN BRICK HOUSE, NEW FURNACE, close to business centre; rent moderate. Apply next door, 31 Becher. 15tf-wty

TWO BEDROOMS, USE OF KITCHEN, clothes closet, pantry; $5 a month; on Oxford street, near cars. Apply Box 115, Advertiser office. 15c

TO LET—COMFORTABLE NEW FIVE-ROOMED cottage, five minutes from car; $5 per month; Hamilton road. Apply Pugh, Ealing P. O. 15h

TO LET, $12—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, modern conveniences, one acre; partly furnished if desired. Apply Summers' grocery, end Hamilton road car line. 14k

TO LET—NICE MODERN HOUSE, 185 St. James street; fine locality, close to cars, and all conveniences. 14tf

TO LET—SMALL COTTAGE, 150 OXFORD street; key at 160. Apply H. Taylor, 140 Ridout street south. 14c-xvt

THAT NEWLY PAPERED AND PAINTED, central, suitable for light housekeeping, manufacturing, offices or sample rooms; rent moderate. George Rowntree, 60 Stanley. 97n-29,O1,8,15,22,29

TO LET—CENTRAL BRICK HOUSE, five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, soft and city water in kitchen. Bargain. Apply 379 Wellington. 43tf-t

NINE-ROOMED COTTAGE, 95 HIGH street; garden; Wellington car; rent moderate. Apply Mrs. Gunn, 136 Kent street. 13bu

BIG BELL RESTAURANT — RENT moderate to good tenant. Wm. Wyatt, Phone 779. 65tf

TO LET—14 KENNETH AVENUE; story and half brick house; rent $15. Apply two doors east. 13n

TO RENT — TWO-STORY BRICK house, ten rooms, modern conveniences; stable on premises. 510 Dufferin avenue. 12n

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, CENTRAL; modern conveniences. Apply 308 King street. 12tf

ROOMS TO LET, 192 CENTRAL AVENUE, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, water and modern conveniences. Apply 190 Central. 8tf

TO LET—FRAME COTTAGE, LARGE lot and stable, St. James street east. Apply 506 Piccadilly. 8tf

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

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

TO LET—TWO BRICK HOUSES, ALL modern improvements, 225 Wortley road and 21 Elmwood avenue. Apply W. E. Hayward, 344 Talbot street. 65tf.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King. Phone 2887.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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

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

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 295 Princess avenue.

INSURANCE.

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance
Agency. Phones 745, 1600.
E. J. MacRobert Insurance
Agency. Phones 449, 1600.
Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

G. M. GUNN & SON—ESTABLISHED 1859. General insurance agents. Ten fire companies. Next Free Press. Phone 321.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PURE MILK COMPANY — DELIVERY covers all city. Six cents quart. Phone 742.

W. LEFF & CO., 555 BATHURST, BUY iron, rags, rubbers, metal, bottles, paper. Phone 2792.

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1277.

DERMATOLOGY.

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

STOCKBROKERS.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL LOAN Company's shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

AUCTION SALE

of household furniture, piano, etc., at St. Paul's Rectory, Queen's avenue, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed to sell the household effects of the late Canon Dann, comprising: Steinway piano, drawing room in odd pieces, easy and reception chairs, sofas, bed and other couches, centre tables, cut glass piano lamps, three-light chandelier, carpets and rugs, curtains, valuable steel engravings, screen, library table, book shelf and books, roll front desk, French marble clocks, reading stand, hallstand, desk chair, Boer rifle, sideboard, extension table and chairs, dinner wagon, crockery and glassware, breakfast tables, contents of six bedrooms in suites, hair mattress, wardrobe, blanket chest, military chests, steel range, gas range, wood stove, kitchen cabinet, refrigerator, cupboards, scale and weights, student lamp, kitchen utensils, garden tools, etc. J. W. JONES, auctioneer, 68 Bank of Toronto. b

Auction Sale

of household furniture, etc., at 649 Dufferin avenue, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by R. McClymont to sell his house effects, comprising parlor suite, rockers, centre tables, parlor lamp, pictures, Axminster rug, oilcloth, contents of two bedrooms, enamelled and brass beds, bureaus, etc., sideboards, dining-table, coal range, grate stove, wringer, mower, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. JONES, auctioneer, 68 Bank of Toronto. b

Bailiff Auction Sale

at 252 South street, Monday, Oct. 24, 10 a.m. Household goods. Terms, cash. JOSEPH BROWN, auctioneer; JOSEPH F. PACK, bailiff. 15u-wt

Clearing Auction Sale

Farm stock and implements of William Warwick, lot 11, con. 3, London Township, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock. b THOMAS CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK

Mr. D. Dibbs has received instructions from James Whittaker to sell by public auction, on the premises, lot 6, con. B, Township of London, second gore, back of Graham's Hotel, Hamilton road, Friday, Oct. 28, 1910: High-grade cattle, 25 new milch cows and springers, 9 cows due to calve in spring. This is a choice herd of high-grade Holsteins. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp. Terms: All sums at and under $10, cash; over that amount, nine months' credit, without interest, on furnishing approved joint notes; 6 per cent per annum off for cash in lieu of notes. JAMES WHITTAKER and GEORGE NUTT, proprietors. MR. D. DIBBS, auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE

By GEORGE A. HATCH

Contents of a well-furnished home, 475 Talbot street, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 1 p.m. Rugs, carpets, curtains, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, new roll-top office desk and chair, camera, 4x5. No reserve. b

Auction Sale at 270 Horton Street

Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock. Dressers, stands, iron beds, extension table, chairs, cash register, 300 plates, glassware, knives, forks, spoons, gasplates, 30 yards of linoleum, and other articles. Terms, cash. No reserve. b L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, Middlesex County, Komoka P.O. Telephone, Lobo Central, Royal Bank, London. t

J. W. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE—Auctioneer for city and county. At Fraser House, Saturdays. Phone Byron. t

LAND TAX SALE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Assessment Act that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes in the city of London, Ont., has been prepared and that copies thereof may be had in my office, and that the advertisement embracing such list is being published in the Ontario Gazette on Aug. 20 and 27 and Sept. 3 and 10, 1910, and that in default of payment of the taxes before the date fixed for sale the said lands will be sold for taxes.

Dated at the city of London, Ont., this 16th day of August, A.D., 1910.

JAMES S. BELL, city treasurer. 69bc-t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, of the estate of Jane Ardiell, late of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, widow, who died Sept. 24, 1910. Pursuant to section 38 of "The Trustee Act," all claimants against the said estate are required to send their claims in writing, on or before Nov. 19, 1910, to the undersigned solicitors for the executor. After Nov. 19, 1910, the executor will distribute the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then notice. Tennent & Campbell, 78 Dundas street, London, Ont. 17c-t

SLATE ROOFING.

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

ARCHITECTS.

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Removed to 169½ Dundas, opposite old office. Phone 975.

Great Reduction in Rogers' Spoons and Forks

To make room for a large consignment of "Cowan's Thermo" goods, we are clearing out a quantity of Dessert and Table Spoons and Forks at greatly reduced prices.

Dessert Spoons, regular $5 00, now, a dozen $3 89
Dessert Forks, regular $5 00, now, a dozen $3 89
Table Spoons, regular $6 00, now, a dozen $4 49
Table Forks, regular $6 00, now, a dozen $4 49
A few Teaspoons, regular $4 00, now, a dozen $3 25

These are all Rogers' quadruple-plated goods, and are guaranteed for 25 years.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

COAL

When you want the best coal phone

J. M. DALY

Koalman

Phone 348. 19 York St.

BROWNIE



Let the Children Kodak

Your boy or girl can make good pictures with a Brownie. Simple, instructive, amusing and inexpensive.

J. H. Back & Co.

4 MASONIC TEMPLE. t

CLOTHES FOR MEN AND WOMEN CASH OR CREDIT.

The best bargains to be obtained in the city are in our store. Inspection invited.

M. FISHBEIN

638 Dundas St. Open Evenings.

Come in and inspect our kitchen any time, day or night. Our meals are cooked under as clean conditions as any hotel or restaurant in the city.

Patronize an All-Canadian Cafe.

LONDON CAFE

201 DUNDAS STREET.

L. H. Martyn, Proprietor. F. A. Smith, Manager.

Samuel Munro.
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JOHN MARSHAL & CO.

LONDON, ONT.

Established 1873.

Factories 68-70 Dundas and Carling Streets.

Office and Warerooms, 331 Richmond Street.

Wholesale Hats, Caps and Furs

Sole agents for the celebrated Battersby and Thoroughbred Hats.

Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs

Lace Curtains Have the Run

Lace curtains for cleaning are piling in upon us. Good work has given us the big trade.

R. PARKER & CO

Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Grape Juice

A delightful and refreshing drink; besides, it is said to be a preventive for typhoid fever, and excellent to use as a tonic for typhoid patients. We sell the pure kind.

Half-pints, 20 cents.
Pints, 30c.

OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

POULTRY IS INCLINED TO BE CHEAPER

Turkeys, However, Still Sell at 18 to 20 Cents a Pound.

This morning's market was fairly large.

Prices are all about the same as last Saturday.

Butter and eggs are unchanged, and poultry is inclined to be a little cheaper.

Chickens are now selling at 75c to $1 per pair.

Geese are going at 11c to 13c pound, while turkeys are still selling at 18c to 20c per pound.

Oats are quoted at $1 to $1 05 per cwt.

Vegetable and fruit prices remain unchanged.

Following are the quotations:

Grain Per Cwt.			
Oats, per cwt	$1 00	to	$1 10
Barley, per cwt	1 00	to	1 10
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Oats, per bu	34	to	37
New wheat, per bu	85	to	85
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	11 00	to	12 50
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 25
Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb	23	to	24
Butter, choice dairy, lb	26	to	27
Butter, choice dairy, lb, wholesale	23	to	24
Butter, farmers' fancy, lb	26	to	27
Eggs, crate, wholesale	24	to	26
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	27	to	28
Eggs, basket, dozen	25	to	26
Honey, strained per lb	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, per lb	18	to	20
Chickens, per pair	75	to	1 00
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	10
Spring chickens, per lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	1 50
Ducks, per lb	12	to	12½
Geese, per lb	11	to	13
Poultry, Alive.			
Ducks, per lb	9	to	10
Chickens, per pair	75	to	1 00
Old fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Turkeys, per lb	13	to	14
Chickens, per lb	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	7 00	to	9 50
Muter, per cwt	8 00	to	10 00
Yearling lambs, per lb	13	to	15
Dressed hogs, per cwt	11 00	to	11 25
Spring lambs, each	5 50	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	to	9 00
Pork, forequarters, lb	13	to	13
Pork, hindquarters, lb	13	to	14
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, per cwt	7 75	to	8 00
Fat sows, per cwt	6 00	to	6 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Spring lambs, each	4 00	to	6 00
Small pigs, per pair	9 00	to	15 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins, each	30	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, per lb	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb			8½
Hides, No. 2, per lb			7
Hides, No. 3, per lb			6
Calfskins, per lb	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, per lb			3½
Talow, rendered, per lb	5	to	5½
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	60	to	65
Radishes, dozen bunches	15	to	20
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Celery, dozen bunches	40	to	50
Cabbage, dozen, to size	40	to	50
Cucumbers, per dozen	10	to	15
Carrots, dozen bunches	20	to	25
Tomatoes, per basket	20	to	25
Red cabbage, dozen	40	to	40
Onions, per bu	1 00	to	1 10
Beets, per bu	40	to	40
Turnips, per bu	35	to	40
Green corn, per dozen	6	to	8
Peppers, per dozen	5	to	10
Squash, each	5	to	10
Cauliflowers, each	5	to	10
Egg-fruit, each	5	to	20
Sage, dozen bunches	20	to	20
Parsley, dozen bunches	10	to	10
Pumpkins, each	10	to	10
Mushrooms, per quart	15	to	15
Fruits.			
Apples, per bu	80	to	1 10
Peaches, per basket	60	to	1 00
Peaches, No. 2, basket	50	to	75
Grapes, per basket	20	to	25
Grapes, No. 2, basket	16	to	18
Plums, per basket	70	to	80
Pears, per bu	1 00	to	1 25
Watermelons, each	30	to	40
Cantaloupes, per bu	1 00	to	1 50
Crab apples, peck	30	to	40
Citrons, each	10	to	10
Quinces, per basket	50	to	60

CLOVER SEED.

TOLEDO, Oct. 21.—Cloverseed—Cash, $895; October, $8 95; December, $8 95; March, $8 97½. Timothy—Prime, $4 35; October, $4 25. Alsike—Prime, $9; October, $9; December, $9 10.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sugar—Cane is quiet, no change. Java, 10s 3d. Beet steady, with but little doing. October, 9s 2¼d; November, 9s 3d; May, 9s 6¾d.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Sugar—Montreal granulated, in barrels, cwt, $5; do, in bags, $4 80; yellow, in barrels, $4 60; do, in bags, $4 55; Acadia, in bags or barrels, $4 90.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $255; No. 1 northwestern, $2 65.

BEANS.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Beans—Hand-picked beans are quoted at $2 15, and primes at $2 to $2 10 per bu.

DAIRY.

KEMPTVILLE, Oct. 21.—Offerings of cheese were 407 colored; bidding at 11⅛c to 11 3-16c; all sold.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Six hundred and seven boxes of cheese boarded; one-half sold; white at 10⅞c and colored at 11¼c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 24c to 29c; dairies, 23c to 27c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 15c to 15½c; twins, 14c to 14½c; Young Americans, 15c to 15¼c; longhorns, 15¼c to 15½c.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 21.—Credit balances, $1 30.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton—Futures closed easy. Closing bids: October, 14.32c; November, 14.14c; December, 14.24c; January, 14.28c; February, 14.31c; March, 14.38c; April, 14.41c; May, 14.45c; June, 14.44c; July, 14.44c. Spot closed quiet and unchanged; middling uplands, 14.45c; do, gulf, 14.70c; no sales.

HAY

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Baled hay and straw—Receipts are just taking care of the demand, and prices are steady, as follows: Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12 to $12 50; inferior, $10 50 to $11 50, on track here. Baled Straw—$6 50 to $7 50, on track here.

POTATOES

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Potatoes—The market holds firm at 50c to 55c per bag in car lots, and at 70c to 75c per bag out of store for Ontario produce. Easterns do not appeal to the local trade this year, on account of the small profits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $4 60 to $7 85; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 60; western steers, $4 10 to $6 35; stockers and feeders, $3 40 to $5 70; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 30; calves, $7 25 to $10. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 6000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $8 60 to $9 25; mixed, $8 10 to $9 15; heavy, $7 85 to $8 95; roughs, $7 85 to $8 10; good to choice heavy, $8 10 to $8 95; pigs, $8 20 to $8 85; bulk of sales at $8 10 to $8 75. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2000; market steady; natives, $2 60 to $4 40; westerns, $2 75 to $4 25; yearlings, $4 50 to $5 50; lambs, natives, $4 75 to $7 10; westerns, $4 75 to $7.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active and steady, $6 75 to $10 25. Hogs—Receipts, 3200 head; slow and steady to 5c lower; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $9 20 to $9 25; dairies, $9 to $9 20. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2600 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow and 5c to 10c lower; lambs, $5 50 to $6 85.

STOCK MARKETS.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—(Wall street, 10 a.m.).—The threatened strike of switchmen on Missouri Pacific is on. Ex-President Roosevelt has enthusiastic reception in Boston. Dun's Review reports from most leading cities are quite satisfactory, and reflect a cheerful view as to the outlook. Bradstreet's notes caution and conservatism, but says reports from some leading markets are of a volume of trade equal or superior to last year. Not believed that Steel Corporation would consider increased dividend at present. Idle cars for fortnight ended Oct. 12, 13,316, a reduction of 46.6 per cent. Chicago reports railroads in the Northwest badly blocked with business in view of an increasing grain traffic. J. J. Mitchell, of Chicago, who has been talking cheap money up to the present, expects higher rates from commercial and mercantile demand. Some improvements reported in leather market. McAdoo subway extended as far as Thirty-Third street, where station will be opened Nov. 10.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Wall street, noon)—The slight selling pressure at the opening caused a little irregularity which, however, soon ceased, and again the market turned strong. Trading was smaller, but the tone just as confident and the closing level, about the best of the day. The outlook for next week certainly would seem to be for a continuation of the upward movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Wall street.—Stocks were pressed for sale in the opening, in continuation of the profit-taking movement of yesterday's market. Transactions were not large, and the declines were restricted to fractions as a rule, but these were of substantial proportions in the active trading stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans firmer, 60 days, 4½ to 4¾ per cent, and 90 days, 4¾ to 5 per cent; six months, 4⅝ to 4¾ per cent.

TORONTO, Oct. 22	Asked.	Bid
Packers B	..	90
Packers, com	..	38
Bell Telephone	..	145
Canadian Salt	108	..
Canadian Pacific	199	197
City Dairy, Com.	..	38
City Dairy, pref	..	99¾
Consumers Gas	201	200
Crow's Nest	80¾	..
Dominion Coal, com	..	60
Dominion Steel, com	..	63
Dominion Steel, pref	103¾	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	108
Electric Development pfd	70	..
Illinois Traction, pref	90	..
Lake of the Woods, com	130	128
Mckay Com	94¾	94
McKay, pfd	77½	..
Mexican L. & P.	89½	..
Mexican Tramway	13½	..
Niagara Navigation	..	129
Northern Navigation	117	..
N. S. Steel & Coal	..	84
Penman	..	59½
Penman, pref	..	85
Port Rico Ry	51	49¾
Rio de Janeiro	103½	103¼
R. & O. Navigation	93¾	..
Rogers, com	200	185
Rogers, pref	105	104
Sao Paulo	149¼	148½
Shredded Wheat	47⅝	46½
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	115
Toronto Electric	..	110½
Toronto Railway	124¼	..
Twin City	..	111
Winnipeg	194	..
Crown Reserve	285	275
La Rose	470	465
Nipissing	1137	1133
Trethewey	..	119
Bank of Commerce	..	2 5
Dominion Bank	..	236½
Bank Hamilton	200	198
Imperial Bank	..	221
Merchants Bank	186	..
Bank of Montreal	..	253½
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	279
Standard Bank	223½	..
Bank of Toronto	..	212
Traders	144	142½
Agricultural Loan	..	136
Canada Landed	..	149
Canada Permanent	165	..
Central Canada	..	190
Colonial Investment	68	66¾
Dominion Savings	..	70
Hamilton Provident	130	..
Huron & Erie 20 per cent	..	190
Imperial Loan	70	..
Landed Banking	..	132
London & Canada	112	..
National Trust	..	199
Ontario Loan	..	145
Ontario Loan 20 per cent	..	130
Real Estate	101	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	130
Great West	129	..
Dominion Steel	..	96
Electric Development	82½	82
Mexican Electric bonds	89	..
Mexican Light and Power bonds	90	89
Sao Paul boonds	..	99½
Asbestos com	15	..
Black Lake	19	..
Black Lake pfd	60	..
Burt com	89	88
Burt pref	..	101
Canada Cement com	19	18⅝
Canada Cement pfd	85¼	85
Dominion Steel Corp	62	61¾
Duluth Superior	80	79
Maple Leaf com	52	50
Maple Leaf pfd	94½	93½
Quebec	..	48¾
Black Lake	77⅝	..
C. N.R.	88¼	..
Penman	92¾	..
Porto Rico	87	..
Ontario	102	..

Closing Sales: Quebec L., H. and P., 50 and 25 at 49, 50, 25, 25 and 25 at 48¾; F. N. Burt, 50 and 1 at 88; do, preferred, 1 at 101; Porto Rico, 2 at 49½, 25 at 49⅞, 50 and 5 at 50, 5 at 49⅝; Consolidated Gas, 20 at 200⅞; Duluth-Superior, 3 at 79, 25 at 79⅜, 5, 10 and 20 at 79½, 10 at 79⅝; Winnipeg, 10 at 192; Trethewey, 100 at 1.19; Rio, 20 at 102⅞, 25 at 102⅝, 50 and 50 at 103½, 50 at 103, 50 at 103⅛, 1 ad 5 at 102½; do, bonds, 1500 at 98, 5500 at 98⅛; Rogers, preferred, 3 at 105; B. C. Packers, Series B, 25 at 93; do, Series A, 3 at 87; Steel Corporation, 5 at 61¾; Toronto Electric, 5 at 112, 25 at 110½; Soa Paulo, 25 at 149; Bank of Commerce, 25 at 168½, 8 at 208⅞, 25 at 208¾, 25 at 208¾, 20, 90 and 10 at 209; Maple Leaf, 3, 5 and 10 at 50; do, preferred, 200 at 94; Northern Navigation, 3 and 15 at 117; Nipissing, 100 and 100 at 11.25, 50 at 11.20, 100 at 11.27, 200 and 800 at 11.30, 50 at 11.25, 32 at 11.25, 200, 100, 500 and 300 at 11.30, 25 at 11.35; La Rose, 100 and 100 at 4.69.

INVESTMENTS

Many stocks and bonds, now yielding good interest returns, bought and sold on all the leading exchanges for cash, carried on margin or delivered to customer's own bank. Private wires of Harris, Winthrop & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, etc., etc. Correspondents in all the leading cities in Canada and United States.

H. C. BECHER

PHONE 213. 432 RICHMOND ST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.
[Special to H. C. Becher.]

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	71½	69⅞	71⅛
American Sugar	118	117¾	118
Amer. Locomotive	41	..	..
American Foundry	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55¼
American Refining	77¾	81¾	77¾	81⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil	66¼	667⅛	66¼	667⅛
Atchison, com.	104⅞	105⅛	104¼	104⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	109	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	78¾	79⅛	78¾	79
Canadian Pacific	198	197⅜	197⅛	197⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	83⅞	83¾	83⅜	83¾
Chicago & G. W.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24⅞
Consolidated Gas	136⅞	137⅜	136⅞	137½
Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	..	..	..
Distillers	32¾	32	31¾	32
Erie, com.	30	30¼	30	30¼
Erie, pfd.	50⅜	..	..	..
G. Northern, pfd	129⅜	1129⅜	129¼	129¼
Inter-Metropolitan	22¾	23⅜	22½	22⅝
Inter-Met., pfd.	58¼	59⅛	58½	59
Kansas & Texas	35¼	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	147½	..	..	..
Mexican Central	23⅝	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	55½	56	55½	56
New York Central	118¼	119	118⅛	118⅞
Northern Pacific	120¾	121¼	120	120⅞
Norfolk & Western	100	..	..	..
National Lead	60	61¼	60	61
Ontario & Western	43⅝	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	33	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	132	132½	132	132½
People's Gas	109½	..	..	..
Reading	153⅞	155⅝	153¾	155⅛
Republic Steel	34¾	..	..	..
Rock Island	34¾	35	34½	34⅞
Southern Pacific	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½
Southern Ry., pfd	43¼	43¼	43	43¼
Southern Pacific	119⅝	120¼	119½	120¼
St. Paul	127½	128⅝	127¼	128½
Union Pacific	175¼	176½	174½	176
Central Leather	35⅞	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	77⅞	79¾	77¾	79⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd	119⅝	119⅞	119⅝	119⅞
Wabash, pfd	38¾	39½	38⅝	39½

MONTREAL, Oct. 22	Asked	Bid
Asbestos, com	13	12¼
Black Lake com	18½	18
Bell Telephone	..	144
Packers A	85	..
Canadian Converters	42	38¾
Canadian Pacific Ry	198¼	197½
Cement pref	85¼	85⅛
Reserve	285	282
Detroit Electric	56⅞	56¼
Dominion Coal, pref	115	112
Dominion Steel, com	62	61¼
Dominion Steel, pfd	103	102
Duluth Superior	79¾	79½
Halifax Electric	130	129
Illinois pref	90	89
Lake of the Woods	128½	..
Lake of the Woods, pref	124	..
Laurentide Paper, com	175	155
Packers, com	49	..
Minn. & St. Paul	132½	131¾
Mt. L., H. & Power	140¾	140½
Montreal Street Railway	223¾	222¾
Montreal Steel Works, pref	110	..
Nor. Ohio T & L	40	38
N. S. Steel, com	86	85¼
Ogilvie Milling	126⅞	126
Penman, com	60	59
Penman pref	87	84½
Porto Rico	50½	49¾
Quebec, com	49¾	49¾
R. & O. Navigation	92	92
Riode Janeiro Tram	103¾	103¾
Rubber, com	..	94
Rubber, pref	..	103
Shawinigan	..	106
Textile com	63	62¾
Toronto Railway	124	123½
Twin City	113	111
Winnipeg	191½	..
Windsor Hotel	..	118
Cement	19¼	19¼
Cement, pfd	..	102
Bank Commerce	209¾	209¾
Eastern Township Bank	163	163½
Hochelaga Bank	..	151½
Merchants Bank	186	184
Molsons Bank	210⅞	210¾
Bank Montreal	249	249
Bank New Brunswick	275	275
Bank Nova Scotia	280	279
Bank Quebec	126	124
Royal Bank	245	244½
Bank Toronto	212½	..
Traders Bank	143⅝	140¾
Union Bank	140	148
Dominion Textile, pref	99½	..
Montreal Cotton	..	131½
C. C. Cotton bonds	100	99¾
Converters	90	..
Dominion Coal bonds	97	96¾
Dominion Cotton bonds	102	101
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	96	100
Halifax Tramway	..	108
Laurentide Paper bonds	111	86¾
Mexican Electric	87	87
Mexican L. & P.	90	99
Montreal Light and Power bonds	100	..
Montreal St. Railway bonds	101	..
Ogilvie Milling bonds	112½	..
Ogilvie bonds B	112	84¾
Porto Rico	86	95
Rubber bonds	97¾	95¾
Textile bonds A	96	98¾
Textile bonds B	100	95¾
Textile bonds C	97	102
Winnipeg Electric bonds	105	83¾
Quebec bonds	87½	97½
Cement	98¾	..
Canada Car bonds	104	..
Penman	99	..

Closing Sales: Bank of Commerce, 39 at 209¼, 70 at 209¾, 10 at 209⅝, 10 at 209¼; Royal Bank, 2 at 245; Eastern Townships Bank, 1 at 162½; International Coal, bonds, 1000 at 85; Dominion Cotton bonds, 1000 at 101; Cement, bonds, 2000 at 97½; Mexican, 150 at 97½, 10 at 97; Penmans, preferred, 100 at 87; Car, bonds, 500 at 103; Porto Rico, 2 at 49, 5 at 49¼; Power, 100 at 140¼, 15 at 140½, 25 and 25 at 140½, 25 at 140⅝, 265 at 140; Detroit, 25 at 56⅜; Rio, 500 at 103, 125 at 103¼; Quebec, 25 at 49⅛, 50 at 49, 225 and 75 at 49½, 300 and 50 at 49, 25 at 49⅜, 100 and 100 at 49¼; Coal, preferred, 20 at 112; Quebec, bonds, 2000 at 83¾; Twin City, 5 at 112; R. and O., 10 at 92½; Switch, rights, 6 at 3¼; Iron, common, 65 at 61¼, 5 at 61⅜, 25 at 61½; Superior, 100 at 79¾; Asbestos, 30 at 12½; Reserve, 1700 at 2.82, 20 at 2.82, 25 at 2.85; Cement, common, 25 at 19¾, 10 at 19¼, 25 and 5 at 19½, 37½ at 19½, 13 at 19¾, 1½ at 19; Iron, preferred, 5 at 102½, 2 at 102; International Coal, preferred, 17 at 75; Cement, preferred, 10 at 85¾, 8 at 85½, 75 at 85¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Close.—Prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, at 482.50 to 482.75 for 60-day bills and at 486.70 for demand. Commercial bills, 482½ to 482⅝. Bar silver, 56⅞c. Mexican dollars, 45c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady. Exchanges, $346,411,246; balances, $11,953,976.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $10,800,000 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is an increase of $3,383,000 in the proportionate cash reserve, as compared with last week.

The following is the New York clearing house summary of the weekly statement of banks for the week ending Oct. 22:

Daily averages: Loans, decrease, $21,903,000; deposits, decrease, $25,667,000; circulation, increase, $10,000; specie, decrease, $2,985,000; legal tenders, decrease, $49,000; reserve, decrease, $2,034,000; reserve decrease, $6,416,000; surplus increase, $3,383,000; ex-United States deposits, increase, $3,781,000.

Actual conditions this day: Loans, decrease, $12,656,000; deposits, decrease, $18,427,000; circulation, increase, $60,000; specie, decrease, $5,086,000; legal tenders, decrease, $5,206,000; reserve required, decrease, $4,608,000; surplus, decrease, $800,060; ex-United States deposits, decrease, $598,000.

State bands and trust companies of Greater New York not reporting to the clearing house: Loans, increase, $5,747,000; specie, decrease, $232,000; legal tenders, increase, $166,600; total deposits, increase, $1,961,000.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Yesterday wheat prices were just a little easier, No. 1 northern being quoted at $1. The news received at the board of trade was not startling. As to deliveries, the small arrivals in Toronto present fairly the extent of the movement throughout the province, which is quite discouraging to merchants. But, as one farmer observed today, the roots must be taken from the ground before severe frosts come, and the grain can wait. Flour dealers are still complaining about the market being out of alignment. Old country cables are about 6d too low. Local dealers' quotations are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 84c to 85c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1; No. 2 northern, 97c; old wheat at a premium of 2c; No. 3 northern, 93½c, at lake ports, for immediate shipment. Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 34½c, at lake ports, for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white, 32c to 32½c outside; No. 3 white, 31c to 31½c outside, 34c to 36c on track at Toronto. Corn—American No. yellow, 56½c; No. 3 yellow, 56c. Peas—No. 2, 80c to 82c. Rye—No. 2, new, 67c to 68c outside. Barley—54c to 56c outside for malting, and 48c for feed. Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 70; second patents, $5 20; strong bakers, $5. Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, for future delivery, $3 35 to $3 45, in buyers' bags, at the mills. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $20, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $20; shorts, $22, on track at Toronto.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Flour was quiet; spring patents, $5 15 to $5 40; winter straights, $4 10 to $4 35; winter patents, $4 50 to $4 80; spring clears, $4 15 to $4 40; winter extra No. 1, $3 50 to $3 70; winter extra No. 2, $3 30 to $3 50; Kansas straights, $4 65 to $4 80. Rye flour quiet, fair to good, $4 to $4 25; choice to fancy, $4 25 to $4 40. Rye steady. Barley easy; malting, 75c to 80c c.i.f., Buffalo. Wheat weakness was again a feature in wheat this morning, due to lower northwest markets, a lack of cash and export demand and increasing stocks: December, $1 01 to $1 01 3-16; May, $1 06¼ to $1 06⅜. Corn was without transactions. Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado, $3 35; centrifugal, $3 85; molasses, $3 10; refined quiet; crushed, $5 55; granulated, $4 85; powdered, $4 95. Coffee—Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 10&c; No. 4 Santos, 11½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, 32c to 42c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Butter quiet and unchanged; receipts, 5,236 packages. Cheese quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,525 boxes; exports, 619 boxes. Eggs quiet and unchanged; receipts, 7,709.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 22.—The following were the closing wheat prices: October, 94⅝c; December, 92⅞c; May, 97⅞c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—			
Dec.	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝
May	100	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Corn—			
Dec.	46¼	46¼	45¼	45¼
May	49¼	49¼	48½	48½
Oats—			
Dec.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
May	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝

LOCAL ITEMS

Hardy—Munson.

At Detroit on Oct. 17 Miss Grace Evelyn Munson, of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. George Hardy, M. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Londoner Died in Winnipeg.

The death occurred in Winnipeg Friday of T. Harold Dewan, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dewan, of 380 York street. The late Mr. Dewan succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever.

George Murray Dead.

The death occurred on Friday of George Murray, 76 years of age, at 439 Quebec street. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. Services will be conducted at 2:30.

Newsboys in Row.

Two newsboys furnished a series of fights today that made the Jeffries-Johnson mixup look like a pink tea. Three times during the morning they came to blows, and it was only upon being threatened with arrest that they stopped wrangling.

Edward Roberts Dead.

The death occurred in Belmont, Mich., on Oct. 15, of Edward Roberts, second eldest son of the late Thomas Roberts, of London Township. Mrs. Mary Burfoughs, Mrs. James Georgeson, and Mrs. S. Barnes, of London, are sisters.

Anniversary Services.

Anniversary services are being held tomorrow at St. James' Church, South London. The preacher, both morning and evening, will be Rev. Mr. Southam, of All Saints' Church, Toronto, and formerly of Ottawa. The choir has prepared special music of an appropriate nature.

Delegates Elected.

The Anglican Young People's Association of St. James' Church, have elected the following delegates to the Toronto A. Y. P. A. convention: Rev. A. L. G. Clarke, Mr. E. Ballantyne and Miss C. Armstrong. The convention takes place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, at St. Philip's Church, Toronto, and promises to be a success in every way.

Students Entertained.

The Bible class of Knox Presbyterian Church, South London, entertained a number of students from the Normal School Thursday evening. A splendid programme was provided, the following taking part: Misses Bessie Oliver, McColl, Edna Weston, Carlyle, Hanna, and Rev. J. G. Stuart and Mrs. Kent.

A Presentation.

Mr. Wilbert Fields, of the office staff of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, who leaves to take up a position in Strathroy, was last night presented with a beautiful fob and solid gold locket bearing his monogram and inscription. Mr. Clarence Armstrong read the address and Miss Ivy Campbell made the presentation.

Canadian Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Club will be held on Friday night next in the city hall. Mr. S. Frank Glass is in line for the presidency to succeed Mr. C. B. Edwards, and Capt. T. J. Murphy will succeed Mr. Glass in the first vice-presidency. Arrangements will also be made for the annual banquet. It is expected that Sir James Whitney and Bishop Fallon will be two of the speakers.

Case Postponed.

The case against Constable Alex. Shaver, charged by a man named Harvey, of Delaware, with assault, was postponed for one week by Squire Mathews, of Delaware, at a session at that village last evening. Constable Shaver asked for the adjournment as he wished to secure witnesses to prove that Harvey had assaulted him and had resisted arrest.

Aged Lady Dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, died in Victoria Hospital this morning. She was about 80 years of age. Mrs. Scott is survived by one brother, Alex. Russell, of Delaware. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2:30 to Oakland Cemetery. The services will be conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. John Smith, of Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church.

Railways Busy.

Judging by the unusually heavy freight traffic on all lines of railroads, this is the most prosperous season in years that this country has experienced. All the local roads are extremely busy, notwithstanding that the holiday rush has not yet set in. Railway men expect that it will be well into the winter before the traffic will fall to its normal proportions, even if the extra Christmas trade should be no heavier than previous years. All the Canadian lines are carrying all the freight they can conveniently handle.

A False Alarm.

Flames pouring out of the large smokestack of the London and Petrolea Barrel Company's works on Simcoe street, east of Adelaide street, last evening about 8 o'clock, attracted the attention of the firemen at No. 5 fire hall, and they went to investigate. It was found that shavings were being burnt under the boilers, and the burning fragments were being blown up through the smokestack. There was no fire to the buildings.

AYLMER GIRL ENDS LIFE WITH POISON

She Was Melancholy and Took Rough On Rats.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Aylmer, Oct. 22.—Alice Warwick, aged 20 years, daughter of James Warwick, near Mapleton, committed suicide by taking a whole box of rough on rats Friday afternoon. She died in terrible agony Friday night. The girl had been in a melancholy condition for some months past. A doctor was summoned but arrived too late to save her life. Coroner Sinclair decided an inquest was unnecessary.

RECEIVED HOLY HABIT SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

A Most Impressive Ceremony in the Chapel of the Mount This Morning.

A most impressive ceremony took place in the beautiful chapel of Mount St. Joseph this morning, when two young ladies, Miss Kelleher, of Campbellford, and Miss Howitt, of Guelph, received the holy habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The names in religion are Sister Mary Loyola, and Sister Mary Geraldine, respectively. Two novices, Sister Mary Baptist and Sister Mary Berchmans, after their two years' probation, pronounced their final vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. His Lordship Bishop Fallon officiated, and preached a most appropriate sermon. Rev. Fathers Aylward, McKeon, Forster, Hanlon, West, Odrowski, Gnam and Tierney, were present in the sanctuary.

Everything connected with the ceremony helped to inspire the relatives and friends privileged to be present with feelings of devotion, accompanied with reverence for the life of sacrifice so generously pledged to God's service by these young ladies.

EAST LONDON NEWS

(Continued From Page Ten.)

UNION MOTHERS' CLUB

Meeting Held in Rectory Street School —Programme Outlined for Year.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Mothers' Club was held Friday night in Rectory street school. Considering the inclement weather a fair audience was in attendance.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. E. L. Irwin.

Vice-President—Mrs. John Macpherson.

Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Atkinson.

Press Representative.—Mrs. Tanner.

Convenor of Committee—Miss Laidlaw.

The following programme was outlined for the year's work:

1. Fresh air and how to breathe it.
2. Food values and how to eat.
3. How the child is being developed, morally and spiritually by outside amusements coupled with extravagant habits.

A violin solo was given by Mrs. Grant Harris.

A glee club was organized, which will meet each Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Princess avenue kindergarten.

DEATH O

The standing in tune qualities of the

Mason & Risch Piano

easily place this instrument in the front rank of all Canadian pianos.

Write or call for the little booklet, "Inside Information." It is free for the asking.

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The Best Time to Fish

Anglers say that they don't bite so well when the wind is in certain quarters or the sun is not right. But the men who bring home the big strings keep on fishing, regardless of wind or sun. Good coal, good service, year after year—the secrets of our large family coal business.

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OFFICE: 363 Richmond Street.

Telephone—123 or 412.

Special Announcement

Mr. Maurice Poure has been re-engaged as head of violin department for season 1910-11. For terms, hours, etc., address Registrar.

London Conservatory of Music

LONDON. ONT.

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HIGHEST AWARDS AT DERBY TRIALS

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SALES AGENTS.

LONDON, ONT.

NOTICE!

For convenience of the public the London Loan and Savings Company of Canada, will keep open their banking office on Saturday evenings from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, after the first of November, 1910. Corner Park avenue and Dundas street.

Hamilton's London Porter and Amber Ale

Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

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with good, clean Coal, such as we supply. Send us your next order. The Coal will please you. It will be clean and free from slate, and the price will be right.

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That's Our Coal

IT IS:	IT IS NOT:
Clean	Dirty
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Free Burning	Old Stock
Best Quality	Slatey

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Secure Comfort

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XXX Bread

JUMB-O

The prime favorite for making sandwiches for TEAS and LUNCHES. It cuts so thin and firm and does not crumble. As the name Jumb-O suggests, the loaf is a large one, specially made for the purpose.

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Ladies' Choice Lorgnettes

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DERMALINE SNOW is a dainty toilet delight. Its silky softness, grateful coolness and rapidly beneficial effects stamp it as unique for skin comfort.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

Bishop Fallon's Visit.

His Reverence Bishop Fallon, of London, will be in Toronto on Sunday to lay the cornerstone of the new St. Augustine Catholic seminary.

MacFarlane—Noble.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening at the residence of Rev. S. A. Anderson, 1059 Richmond street, when Miss Margaret Caldwell Noble, daughter of Mr. James Noble, of 956 Colborne street, and Mr. James MacFarlane, Elgin, Scotland, were united in marriage. The groom was attended by Mr. Ernest Corbett, and the bride by Miss Grace Noble. After a short honeymoon trip the young couple will reside in this city.

unday Appointments.

Huron College appointments for Sunday, October 23, 1910: St. John the Evangelist, evening, Rev. Prof. Jeakins; Belmont, E. Jacques; Millbank, W. H. Roberts; Ailsa Craig, C. Langford; Wiarton, F. Vair; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, G. B. Campion; St. Mark's, H. G. Light; St. David's, A. A. Trumper; Aged Peoples' Home, P. Harding; Home for Incurables, J. Cartlidge; Forest, N. L. Ward; Kelvin, M. Hunt; Courtwright, K. Alexander; Memorial Church, E. Hawkins; asylum, A. S. H. Cree; jail, A. S. H. Cree; Galt, P. J. K. Law.

Reappointed.

Mr. Adam McGuire was at the meeting of the Children's Aid Society on Thursday, reappointed assistant to Inspector Sanders.

Mrs. Lowe Remembered.

The choir of St. Matthew's Church, East London, last night, presented Mrs. Lowe, wife of Rev. William Lowe, who has accepted the rectorship of a church at Lucan, with a very handsome pearl crescent. Later a banquet was enjoyed by all in the basement of the church.

Harvey—Hopper.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated in Jamaica, N. Y., on Wednesday last, when Miss Annie Lowry Hopper, daughter of the late William Hopper, and Mrs. Hopper, Molesworth road, Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, was married to Mr. John Harvey, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. F. Dickhant, of Jamaica, N. Y.

Death of Mrs. Hanson.

Miss Mary Hanson, for many years a resident of this city, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, after an illness extending over several weeks. She is survived by one brother, Mr. Edward Hanson, of Chicago, and one sister, Mrs. John McNee, of Queen's avenue, this city. The funeral will be held from her late residence, 42 York street, to Woodland Cemetery, this afternoon. Services will be conducted by Rev. J. G. Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church.

Anniversary Sermons.

Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith, of Hamilton, a former pastor of First Methodist Church, will preach anniversary sermons in his old church here on Sunday. Rev. R. Whiting will preach anniversary sermons in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, and help celebrate the burning of a $14,000 mortgage on Monday evening at his former charge. This indebtedness was provided for in Mr. Whiting's time and the last payment was made in June of this year.

Late Mrs. Bodman.

The death of Mrs. Margaret Dinsmore Bodman occurred Friday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr J. F. Sangster, 335 Maitland street. The deceased was 86 years of age, and here death was due to a fall received on Wednesday. She was the widow of the late Edward Bodman, who died four years ago, and is survived by four children: Mrs. W. A. Scott, Bothwell; Miss Bodman, of London; A. D. Bodman, Merritton, Ont., and W. J. Bodman, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. J. F. Sangster, her other daughter, died nine months ago. The late Mrs. Bodman was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Rollins, of the King Street Presbyterian Church, assisted by Rev. W. H. A. Claris, of the Southern Congregational Church, will conduct the funeral services this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be made at Bothwell on Monday.

Police Court.

James Cadoo, a minor, found guilty of loitering in a barroom, was given the option of a fine of $5 and $2 35 costs or twenty days, by P. M. Love yesterday. He paid the money with an easy conscience and made a hurried departure. A. Thompson was fined $10 or 21 days for his bulous tendencies, and a cyclist dropped his mite of $1 into the contribution box for the special privilege of riding on the sidewalk.

LARGEST POULTRY SHOW EVER HELD IN CANADA

London Association Will Hold Great Exhibition Thanksgiving Day.

The entry list for the big international poultry show, which will be held at Queen's Park on Friday and Saturday of next week, and concluding on Monday following (Thanksgiving Day), closed today. Secretary Gurney and Show Secretary Oke have been kept busy for the past week tabulating and arranging them. The entries are far in excess of any show heretofore held by the London Association. That such a result should be possible is a matter for congratulation to the committees who have had the matter in hand. The splendid support given by the city council in making a substantial grant, this supplemented by generous contributions from the citizens of London, and the whole further supported by the enthusiasm and optimism of the members of the greatest, biggest, and most successful poultry association in Canada, have been strong factors in the accomplishment of what is now already assured, that the great London show of 1910 will set a pace never before attained by any local poultry association in Canada.

Entries have been received from many outside breeders—London has always been recognized as the home of quality poultry shows. Birds which can win in London are generally qualified to take the blue ribbons in the great continental and international shows in New York, Boston, Chicago, Guelph, and other recognized standard shows of the world. When one sees the prize birds of the international at London, he will have seen specimens the world cannot beat.

This year is the first time the London Association have attempted to hold a show spreading over several days, but they have been justified in branching out for a greater, bigger and better show. The entries are larger by far, the membership has increased by over 100 during the year, and the quality of the birds that will be on exhibit promises to surpass all previous efforts.

Good crowds and good weather for the days of the show would seem to be the only remaining essentials to the crowning with success the best that London has ever seen in poultry exhibits. The growing interest of the young people and children in the breeding of high-grade poultry is manifesting itself, and that this may be further encouraged the association have decided to make Saturday next, the 29th of October, school children's day, when they will be admitted during that day to the show for 5 cents. The McLean Hardware Company have offered for competition a silver watch for the youngest exhibitor of pigeons. The secretary will notify the principals of the city schools to this effect.

At a meeting of the association held last night a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the city council, and the citizens of London for their generous and substantial aid in assisting with the prize list in donations of cash, cups and other trophies. It is expected that a large number of out-of-town visitors will be in London on Thanksgiving Day, to view the show, which will be open day and night during the three days.

Lecture by A. M. Saphore.

The free lecture to be given at Hyman Hall Sunday afternoon by A. M. Saphore, of New York, on "The School of Christ," is said to be of a most interesting character. What lessons must a Christian learn before he is read yto graduate? Are the heathen eligible to enter? If not, what is their hope? are amongst the questions treated. The lecture is provided by the International Bible Students' Association of this city.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. George B. Risler and family wish to thank all their friends and others who so kindly expressed sympathy in their recent bereavement. To those who sent flowers thanks are also given. B

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Week-End Special of Tailored Waists



Linene Waists, tucked front, in all sizes, exceptional value. Price $1.00

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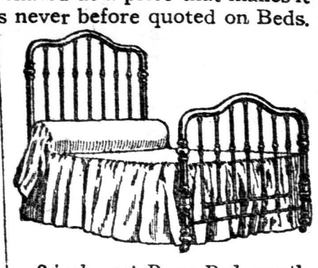
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Bedding Sale

Two carloads of Iron and Brass Beds to be cleared out at factory prices. Below we show but a few of the designs on display. These Beds were purchased at a price that makes it possible for us to quote prices never before quoted on Beds.



2-inch post Brass Bed; worth $35.00, for $23.95



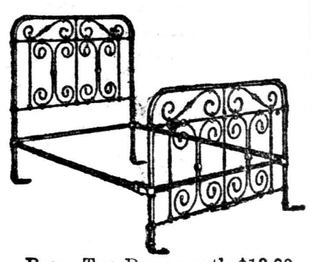
2-inch post Brass Bed, worth $40.00, for $26.50



Heavy Iron Bed; worth $10.00, for $6.95



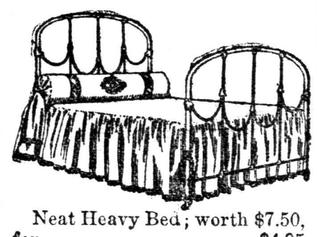
Brass Filled Bed; worth $18.00, for $11.50



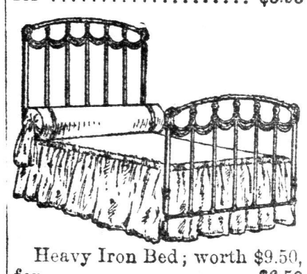
Brass Top Bed; worth $13.00, for $8.95



Heavy Iron Bed; worth $9.00, for $5.95



Neat Heavy Bed; worth $7.50, for $4.95



Heavy Iron Bed; worth $9.50, for $6.50

MATRESSES

At Factory Prices Next Week

$12 Mattresses for $8.75	$6 Mattresses for $4.50
$10 Mattresses for $6.50	$4 Mattresses for $2.95
$8 Mattresses for $5.00	$3 Mattresses for $2.45

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$10 Springs for...$6.50	$5 Springs for.....$2.95
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The property of every gentleman receives our best and most careful attention and is laundered in that perfect manner that is making Forest City Laundry famous.

Cuffs, collars and, of course, shirts, are treated to just the right quantity of water, soap, starch and iron. Negligee shirts are not made stiff nor starched goods soft. Exactly right is the verdict on every piece of work laundered here.

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If you admire superior quality in your laundry you will investigate our work.

Send us your bundle and we will show you what care we take of your linen.

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Talk About Falls

Niagara isn't to be mentioned in the same breath with the falling of prices in our WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT.

If you don't take the goods at these prices, you wouldn't look at them if we offered them to you gratis.

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190 DUNDAS STREET

WINS NOBEL PRIZE.

Stockholm, Oct. 27.—The Nobel prize for medicine has been awarded to Dr. Albricht Kossel, professor of physiology at Heidelberg University.

RADICALS WIN.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Oct. 22—The [illegible] of the votes cast in the municipal election at Basse-Terre, on Oct. 16, shows that the Radicals received 268 votes and the Socialists 100. The majority of the Radicals not being sufficient under the law, the governor has ordered new elections. Six persons were killed and eighteen were wounded in the riots after the elections.

Special attention paid to wedding orders. Hueston's Liveries.

An Address on Modern Surgery Its Progress and Its Perils

Professor Thorburn's Lectures at Manchester—The Hurried and Brilliant Surgery of the Past Gone Forever—New Triumphs—Some Pitfalls.

The winter session of the Medical School at Manchester University was opened on Oct. 3 by Mr. W. Thorburn, the new professor of clinical surgery in succession to Mr. F. A. Southam. The vice-chancellor of the university, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, was in the chair.

Mr. Thorburn took as the subject of his address, "The evolution of surgery." He dealt specially with the period from 1883, when he was appointed a house surgeon of the old Manchester Royal Infirmary, to 1908, when the institution was transferred to the new buildings. At the beginning of this period the new surgery had already begun, but few foresaw its rapid evolution. In 1883 (Mr. Thorburn said) about 600 operations were performed, and in 1908 about four times that number, and the percentage of deaths after operation fell from about 10½ to 8½, these percentages including deaths from all causes whatever, and not only those due to the operations. In every case the safety of the operations had increased. It was, of course, impossible to show by means of figures what had been saved in pain and suffering. The operation of today implied as a rule a few hours of slight smarting and about two days of discomfort from the effects of the anaesthetic and the early stages of confinement to bed, after which the tedium of convalescence is almost the sole remaining trouble. The hurried and brilliant surgery of bygone days was past for ever, and never again need they sacrifice accuracy to the fact that human agony could only be endured a very limited period. They knew the injury done by the knife was limited to the track of the knife itself, and that it would be repaired with a rapidity so great that after a very few hours the most extensive dissections left no obvious trace. It was probably to this fact above all others that they owed the comparatively recent extension of surgical dissection. Following this accuracy of dissection they took a further step which had also greatly assisted the evolution of their art. They now obtained a complete view of the effects of disease and of diseased areas which their predecessors did not possess and dared not seek. Again, the extension of operative surgery had demanded and obtained an accuracy of diagnosis which was formerly not required and not obtained. Thus the lines of advance after the elimination of pain and wound infection had been mainly the free exposure of diseased parts, the fuller knowledge gained thereby, and the greater necessity for prompt recognition of the early stages of disease. They now attacked nearly all the strongholds of disease, while new triumphs followed with bewildering rapidity.

Some Pitfalls.

But (Mr. Thorburn continued) there are few gains which carry no losses in their train. When we speak of our triumphs and our hopes let us not forget our perils and our pitfalls, and let us pause for one moment to ask ourselves what may be the greatest dangers of modern surgery. In the first place we have, perhaps, a tendency to operate too readily and without due care for preliminary diagnosis. Doubtless it is better to "look and see" than to "wait and see," but it is better still to look with the clearest possible certainty of what we look for. Haphazard explorations and operations undertaken because "something must be done" are a moral crime from which we are perhaps not altogether exempt. The very safety of surgery tends to diminish the sense of responsibility with which such operations are undertaken. The fact that in so many cases an operation is performed with ultimate recovery may also make us lose sight of the fact that recovery might have occurred without the operation, and that the latter is not in itself a good or a desirable thing even in the twentieth century. At the outset of your career I would beg of you always to ask yourself before operating: "Is this necessary?" and to remember that unless you can answer in the affirmative even the modern operation is a thing to avoid, while it should never be undertaken without a clear and definite aim.

A closely-allied danger was extreme specialization, which was another term for limitation of thought. They could not derange one organ or one function without also injuring others. Specialization was to some extent inevitable, because the ground to be covered in the study of medicine was so enormous that no human being could be equally familiar with all its parts, and in surgery especially the acquirement of technical skill required the concentration of their attention on certain regions. "But although inevitable it is none the less a misfortune of modern surgery. It tends to narrow our view; to make us lose sight of the human being in the consideration of our own favorite corner of his frame; to lead us into locating all his ills in that corner, and sometimes perhaps to make us operate upon that corner when it would have been wiser to adopt other measures. Is there not reason to fear that there are today some well-known, greatly distinguished, and exceedingly brilliant surgeons whose reputation for, let us say, amputating the little finger is somewhat shadowed by the suspicion that they may amputate that digit when it is hardly worthy of such honor. This tendency we all have to resist, and resistance is not made more easy by the attitude of the laity, who almost demand that our work shall be thus one-sided.

Physicians and Surgeons.

"It is also doubtful whether our present lines of professional cleavage are the best. Today we make a sharp division between medicine and surgery, a division dating from long before the dawn of modern surgery. We have physicians who devote themselves to one branch of therapeutics and surgeons who, perhaps, tend to exaggerate the other. Is this a good thing or is it a permanent condition? This

Continued on Page Fourteen.

EXPERIMENTS IN FASTING

English Doctor Has Tried It Successfully and Has Found It Cured Craving for Alcohol.

London Daily News: On Sept. 6 last we published a communication from a correspondent who recited the beneficial effects of an experiment which he had made upon himself in fasting. It was the evidence of a layman who took in hand a course of self-treatment along lines recommended by Mr. Upton Sinclair. The interview reported below shows that fasting as a cure for alcoholism and excessive smoking is receiving the support of medical authority also.

Yesterday Dr. Hector Munro, who has made some important investigations into the benefits of the fasting regime from the point of view of the medical expert, discussed the subject with a member of our staff at his house in Welbeck street.

"I have myself," said Dr. Munro, "adopted what may be called the fasting treatment with a considerable number of patients during the last few months. The result has been wholly satisfactory. I consider that this treatment will be the most potent influence in the future in curing cases of dipsomania and tobacco indulgence."

"Are you able to quote any of your experiments in this treatment with reference to actual cures?" asked our representative.

Alcoholism Cured.

"I will give you one that is more or less typical," said the doctor. "The treatment was adopted with regard to a patient this spring, and, under medical direction, the fasting cure was employed. For days the patient fasted, taking no medicine or food whatsoever. All that he was allowed to drink was distilled water. During the first three or four days the fight against hunger was a hard one, but after that he was able to do his ordinary work, and at night he slept quietly and peacefully like a child. When the fasting had done its work he was allowed to eat stimulating food, which consisted mostly of fruit, and was thus gradually weaned back to a normal diet."

"And what were the effects of the treatment on his system, particularly with regard to the craving for alcohol and tobacco?"

"The desire in both cases, left him entirely; no reaction; or recurrence of a taste for alcohol or tobacco has ensued. "As a matter of fact, few ordinary men who do not take vigorous exercise can assimilate the amount of food they eat. Butcher's meat when taken in large quantities produces a craving for beer; while pork and bacon also stimulate the appetite for other excesses; the ordinary city man gets little fresh air, and does not masticate his food properly. Many diseases spring directly from the system of living, and the fasting cure helps to restore the equilibrium, and when properly carried out makes an entirely new man of the patient.

"But there are obvious dangers, one would say. Take the person with a weak heart. Might not a long fast spell almost certain death in such a case," "The fasting cure," said the doctor," like many other forms of medical treatment, is, of course, surrounded with dangers. But I have known a patient to fast as long as eighteen days without incurring any detriment. On the contrary, it cured him of serious disease. The treatment must be carried out under medical supervision.

The Force of Suggestion.

"Coupled with it, the potent force of suggestion must be used. The man on a deserted island who can see no chance of escape may die of hunger in three or four days. The case of the man who can be made to believe that a fasting regime is going to cure him is entirely different. Buoyed up by this hope, he will show extraordinary energy, will be able to go on with his ordinary work, and will in the end be cured, rather than injured, by his self-imposed abstinence."

I asked Dr. Munro, writes our representative, whether he would be prepared to put his theory to the test of a public experiment.

"There is nothing I should like better," was the reply. "I should look forward with the utmost confidence to the result. Let three or four patients who are victims of alcoholism voluntarily undertake to submit to the treatment. Their cases could be given a fair trial, and the treatment watched by a committee of competent medical men. In this way the fasting regime could be put actually and definitely to the test. By such an experiment its efficacy might be allowed to stand or fall."

Replying to a question, Dr. Munro said the fasting cure for alcoholism had not been tried so far in this country. The grape cure and the orange cure, so much in vogue on the continent in the treatment of many maladies, were, however, only the fasting cure in disguise. "The treatment of inebriates at present," he said, "is confined largely to the negative one of placing an almost physical restraint upon their cravings. This cannot produce the desired result. In its stead I would place the fasting regime on the physical side—on the mental I would apply the powerful influence of suggestion, and I claim that the results of such treatment would have an enormous effect not only upon the health, but also upon the social amelioration of all classes in England."

A NEW USE FOR MOVING PICTURES

X-Rays Secrets Exposed by the Cinematograph.

It is now possible to witness the reproduction of X-rays on the cinematograph, says the London Daily News.

An interesting film will shortly be exhibited in London which illustrates the examination of a living man's stomach under the X-rays treatment. From a medical point of view such an exhibition is exceptionally instructive, especially to students. The pictures illustrate the process as it actually took place in a doctor's laboratory.

Recognizing that the possibilities of moving pictures from a scientific point of view are not generally realized, Messrs. Pathe Freres are endeavoring to make the cinematograph more popular in this direction. Yesterday a Daily News representative was accorded a private view of the first reproduction of the X-rays on the screen.

The film represents the interior of a doctor's consulting room and laboratory. A patient enters, and is examined by the doctor, who gives him a solution of bismuth to drink, which renders the interior coating of the internal organs opaque. The patient is photographed standing behind a fluorescent screen, and a Crookes tube is fitted on a stand so that it is immediately behind the portion of the body which is the subject of examination. The tube is connected with a Ruhmkorff's coil, capable of giving a 12-inch spark.

When the electrical circuit is closed the patient's internal organs are visible on the screen, and the cinematograph reproduces the picture in the ordinary way.

Medical experts are taking great interest in the new departure, and a party of medical men are visiting Messrs. Pathe Freres' this afternoon to witness a private demonstration.

DENMARK'S FLAG.

The flag of Denmark, a plain red banner bearing on it a white cross, is the oldest flag now in existence. For 300 years both Norway and Sweden were united with Denmark under this flag.

In the year 1219 King Waldemar of Denmark, when leading his troops to battle against the Livonians, saw or thought he saw a bright light in the form of a cross in the sky, narrates the London Globe. He held this appearance to be a promise of divine aid, and pressed forward to victory. From this time he had the cross placed on the flag of his country, and called it the Danneborg—that is, the strength of Denmark.

DO WOMEN WRITE THE WORST BOOKS?

Mrs. Ida Tarbell Says They Do, and That It's Women That Read Them.

There came a report from London last week which read this way: "Leading book publishers have been invited to give testimony before a conference on public morals. The publishers agree in the statement that women write most of the books that are objectionable from a moral point of view, and that women are far more eager to buy such books than men are. 'In fact,' said some of the publishers, 'the success of such books depends mainly on the number of women who buy them.'"

"It is the women of the working class who read the greatest number of so-called objectionable books," said Ida M. Tarbell, regretfully, but firmly, when her attention was called to the London cable dispatch.

"It is undoubtedly true," she continued, "that women are writing many, if not nearly all, of these books. The so-called sex problems seem to possess a curious fascination for certain women writers. Then, too, women are so comparatively new at handling these subjects that they confuse liberty with license. They go beyond bounds in their distorted analyses and apparently lose sight completely of the lofty ideals which guide men in their treatment of the same class of subjects.

"I would not call a book objectionable simply because it dealt with unpleasant problems. It is the way in which such conditions are presented and the purpose for which they are presented. Wild and wicked persons wander through the volumes of Count Leo Tolstoy, but I certainly do not consider him an immoral writer.

"But these women, with their morbidly motived heroines, are utterly devoid of any ideal impulse! Of course there are men who write that sort of trash"—

"But, Miss Tarbell," I interrupted, "don't you think that the women who write such books are unduly advertised just because they are women, and therefore create the impression of being more numerous than they really are?"

"No," thoughtfully denied the woman writer. "I do not believe the English author of the 'Succes de Scandale' a couple of seasons back was advertised especially because she was a woman. It was her book which drew attention first—and then, of course, herself."

What Is Bad Book?

"What is your definition of an objectionable book?" was asked.

"Any book which inspires objectionable acts or thoughts," she answered gravely. "That is what I meant when I said so much depended on the treatment. Great sins may be described so that they become a tragedy according to Aristotle's famous definitions, 'inspiring the emotions of play and terror.' But so long as they do not induce imitation in the minds of the readers their delineation is not immoral.

"There is a certain sort of book not generally termed 'immoral' which I consider most dangerous. It is what I call the 'flabby' book. All such books tend to relax and weaken the mind and the intellectual processes. They are the downy sofa pillows of literature which make our brains drowsy. They present life through a shimmering haze of unreality.

"Mind, I am not inveighing against the fairy tale, pure and simple," cautioned Miss Tarbell swiftly. "That will always be a delightful form of literature. I speak of the 'fake' fairy tales, the books that pretend to present life and really give such false aspects of it.

"In this class the most prominent examples are the tales of the virtue triumphant order. The poor girl always ends in a palace. She couldn't possibly land anywhere else. Through trials and tribulations she holds fast to the honor-that-is-dearer-to-her-than-life, and on the last page of the last chapter, volume two, she is beheld on the throne—still wearing her simple muslin gown, one white rose in her hair.

"Now the trouble with these books is that they raise such wild and foolish expectations. They are elaborated and amplified to the ninth power versions of that old saw, 'Honesty is the best policy.' And that always seemed to me the most sordid reason for being honest!

"Now these immoral—I say it emphatically—books are undoubtedly read in greatest numbers by the women of

Continued on page fourteen.

GO SLOWLY, EAT LESS, WORK LESS, AND WHY

BY DR. WILLIAM OSLER.

Just as soon as a man has crossed that point in life when the pace is the fastest, whether we put it at 25 years with Plato, at 40 with Montaigne, or, to be more kind, with the sexagenarian himself at the grand climacteric (63), the tubing begins to show signs of wear and tear, and the blood pressure gradually rises.

Now there is nothing more difficult than permanently to reduce high blood pressure. Drugs have really very little influence. The nitrites are helpful in temporary lowering it; but take a man with a persistent pressure of 230 to 240 mm. of Hg, and you may get the record to 210 or 220, but to get it back to 150 or 160 and keep it there is not often within our power.

Much more important results may follow change in a man's habits of life. I usually give two prescriptions —"Go slowly," "Eat less"—on which I find a great many patients put the same value as did Naaman on the prescription of Elisha. A man who has kept a full head of steam in the boilers must learn to lower the pressure and be content with the quiet 10 knots an hour speed. It is very difficult to stoke the engines in due proportion to the work expected.

No wonder there is high pressure and the machine goes to pieces when the furnaces are stoked for the Lusitania and the engines are asked to do the work for an ocean voyage.

Much depends on the patient himself—on the life he has led—the life he is willing to lead. The ordinary high-pressure business or professional man may find relief, or even cure, in the simple process of slowing down the engines, reducing the speed from 25 knots an hour of a Lusitania to the 10 knots of a "black Bilbao tramp." The difficulty is to induce a man of this type to lessen "the race, an' rack, an' strain." As William Pepper used to say: "Give me the life of a hare rather than the existence of a tortoise." Not even terrible outbursts of pain may suffice to check men of this stamp, and yet, like Kipling's ship, the Taliotis, many a sensible fellow, whose engines at 50 or 55 years of age had gone to pieces on the "long trail, the out trail," has been refitted and enabled to reach port in safety.

A serious attack of angina may save a man's life. A congressman had burnt the candle at both ends—work and whiskey had made a wreck of him at 49; and a spree culminated in a paroxysm of angina in which he nearly died. Five years subsequently he was in excellent health, in spite of a high blood pressure and moderate sclerosis of the arteries. He dated the change of life from the attack which had frightened him into sobriety.

International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Toronto

[By A. A. Ford. Copyright, Publishers' Press.]

It is just a quarter of a century since the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America held its annual gathering in Canada, the last time being in 1876, when, as will be the case with the gathering a week hence, Toronto was the meeting place.

It will be a very different Toronto which will greet the delegates this time from what it was in the days of the first international gathering. The city has grown immensely in wealth and industrial importance in the intervening years, and it is safe to say that the work of caring for the moral welfare of the community has kept pace with its other development. In this connection the Young Men's Christian Association has been an immense factor, seconding the work of the churches in looking after primarily the young men of the city and directing their footsteps in the direction of Christian citizenship.

Many of the most prominent citizens of Toronto, men famed the country over for their success in professional, financial and commercial life, have made the Y. M. C. A. one of their chiefest interests as a means of promoting the welfare of their fellowmen, and these leaders are sure to see that the great convention is a success in every way. Mr. E. R. Wood, who is presently at the head of the local organization, is a noted financier, who takes a great interest in church work, and puts the same amount of zeal into his Christian work as he does into the management of his business affairs. Others equally well known have put their shoulders to the wheel, and will help to make the convention a memorable one in the annals of the Dominion.

Ever since the last Toronto meeting in 1876 the annual international conventions have met in the leading cities of the United States. The success of the organization in that country has been marked, and the membership and working forces includes many noted men, and several of them are scheduled to take part in the approaching gathering. Not only that, but several prominent men from abroad are expected. Mr. Harold Williams, of England, son of the late Sir George Williams, the father of the Young Men's Christian Association, it is hoped, will be able to come, and hopes are entertained that some of the foremost men in European countries may be able to cross the Atlantic and give a helping hand to their brethren in North America.

The work in Canada is naturally on a smaller scale than it is in the United States, owing to the great difference in population, but its importance is growing all the time as the country fills up with the influx of settlers who come from abroad to make homes for themselves, either in the land or in the industrial centres of the Dominion.

There are now 82 associations in operation throughout the Dominion, and of this number 55 own their own association buildings. These are valued at $3,729,000. There are 167 officers, secretaries, etc., and the general membership is now in excess of 30,000.

The International organization was formed in Buffalo in 1854, and this convention will be the 37th. The jubilee of the organization was observed six years ago. The oldest Canadian Association is the Montreal one. It was organized in 1851, so that next year it will be able to celebrate its diamond jubilee, which will fit in nicely with the opening of the handsome new association building, which is now in course of construction to take the place of the present quarters on Dominion Square.

The convention will open on Friday morning, Oct. 28, and continue until the last day of the month.

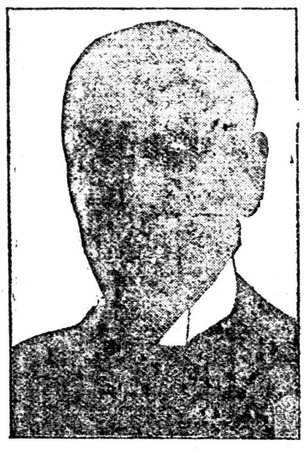
Problems of far-reaching importance are to be discussed by the leaders and delegates. Prominent among the topics is "Safeguarding the Boys of the Continent.' This is one of the great features of the work of the association. Primarily it was organized to attract young men and to influence them for good. The young man without church affiliations is welcomed and his feet directed in the right way. Every effort is made to provide attractive amusements for young men so that they may be guarded against the many harmful attractions which beset the patnway of the young, more particularly in the large centres. Their physical welfare is made a matter of direct concern, well equipped gymnasiums being provided for that purpose. Should a young man desire to improve his temporal welfare by additional studies in his leisure hours, the association work provides for that with its system of night classes in different branches of studies most likely to be desired by young men who have entered upon a business career. In addition to all this is the religious side of the work, the purpose of which is to win the young men for Christ, and make them living embodiments of the faith that is in them.

Another important topic to receive attention is this: "In view of the growth of church brotherhoods and kindred organizations, our civic and industrial opportunities, the modern association building, the development of work outside the building, what is the association objective, and what changes, if any, are required in our religious work methods?"

This question will doubtless arouse great interest and create considerable discussion. The history of the association movement shows that it has ever been taking up some new line of work, which developments have indicated to be in the interests of the young men of the community.

Starting in a small way, the work at first provided for the most part reading rooms where its members could look over newspapers, magazines, and books of a healthy character. At different times other features, intended to provide amusements for the members, were introduced. It was found that these brought in young men who might have otherwise spent their evenings in more harmful pastimes, not that the amusements in themselves were injurious, but in many cases the affiliations were. The Y. M. C. A. commenced to provide these amusements, but surrounded by a healthy atmosphere. To make a long story short, the association went in for athletics on a large scale, and now has its clubs devoted to various kinds of sports, and many organizations have athletic fields for the use of its members, or have arrangements for the use of some existing grounds for stated times.

One of the latest and most successful branches of the association work has been the educational side. Hhis has been provided at a very small additional cost to the members, and has proved a great success and very useful in attracting young men to the association buildings. What will the next great move be? Possibly this may be the means of launching some new branch of work in the interests of young men. No doubt there are other fields of endeavor waiting to be taken up.



LUCIEN C. WARNER,
New York, Chairman International Y. M. C. A.

Reports are to be presented, first, on the commission created by the Washington convention to ascertain what is the practice of the associations with reference to the evangelical test of membership and, second, the report of the commission created by the Washington convention to consider the question of the desirability of rephrasing the definition of the word "evangelical" as contained in the Portland test.

In addition to discussion of "The forthcoming 'Men and Religion' campaign" addresses are to be delivered upon the following themes:

"A decade of progress in work among young men and boys at home and abroad."

"The conservation of rural manhood."

"The unifying power of Christ and His service."

"The timeliness of the Association to meet the needs of Canada."

"The Association's message to young men."

"Character the basis of efficiency in the industrial world."

"The latent powers of the men of North America."

"Our world-wide obligation."

"What can the Association do to recruit lay and clerical leaders for the church?"

"Some great unfinished tasks before the North American Association movement on both the home and foreign field."

It is only sixty-six years since the movement had its birth in London, Eng., and seven years later it was transplanted to this continent and Montreal had the honor of organizing the first Association on the North American continent. As already stated that was in 1851. The organization in London was the result of the earnest zeal of a few young men in a large drygoods establishment, under the leadership of George Williams. Little did he think at that time that he was sowing the seeds of such an organization as has developed or for the laying of the foundations of a religious movement which was destined to spread over the whole world and result in such spiritual and temporal benefit to millions of young men. George Williams before he died saw great things grow out of small beginnings. He was himself honored by his King who bestowed knighthood upon him. The late Sir George's son is following worthily in his father's footsteps and is nobly working to further the cause which his father held so dear.

From the time the organization obtained a foothold in Montreal it was not long before it began to spread throughout Canada and the United State. At the present time there is not an important centre in the country from Halifax to Victoria, that is without a branch of the organization. At the outset the movement was solely a spiritual one, the members gathering for prayer meetings and Bible classes. Their zeal led them to conduct all kinds of mission work among the poor and neglected classes of the various communities.

The next step was the creation of permanent headquarters in each place where organization had been effected and this led to the opening of reading rooms and libraries. For many years this covered all the agencies that were used, but as the cities grew the Association found its real work and then began its present career of usefulness as an organization caring for the spare hours of young men and seeking to influence them to self-improvement.

The work of the Association is best stated by the definition that terms it "an organization of young men for mutual helpfulness, providing for the young men of the community an attractive place of social enjoyment, free from questionable influences and equipped with helpful agencies for their intellectual, social, physical and spiritual welfare."

An important feature of the work is the Junior Department, doing a similar work for boys to that done for young men. The young chaps are thus brought under the best influences from the start. Needless to say a large per centage of them grow up to be senior members in due time.

The College Y. M. C. A.'s and the Railway Men's Y. M. C. A.'s are important outgrowths of the parent organization. In practically all the college centres throughout North America there are college associations. This branch of the work has its distinctive organization but is run along much the same lines. Through its efforts many fine young men, well educated and splendidly equipped in other ways for the field, have been led to take up as their life's work the spiritual improvemtnt of their fellow men. Many of them have gone to the foreign mission fields while many others have found fruitful fields for their efforts at home.

The large railway corporations have given every encouragement to and have in fact subsidized the organization of Y. M. C. A.'s for the railway men at the different centres where men employed by the railways are to be found in large numbers. They have found it a paying investment. This is due to the fact that while trainmen are away from home, at the other end of their run, they find legitimate means of passing their spare time at the railway association rooms, instead, perhaps, of passing the hours away in a neighboring saloon and becoming unfitted to perform their duties. In this way alone much property is saved to the

Continued on Page Twenty.



P. FALKONER.



JOHN R. MOTT,
Associate General Secretary International Committee, New York.



WILLIAM TURNBULL,
President, London, Ont., Y. M. C. A.
D. M. WRIGHT,



E. R. WOOD,
One of the Most Enthusiastic Supporters of the Y. M. C. A. and President of the Toronto Association.



D. M. WRIGHT.
President Stratford Y. M. C. A.



GERALD BIPKS, Montreal.
Prominent Member of International Committee.



M. A. POWERS,
President Y. M. C. A., Hamilton, Ont.

GILBERT CHESTERTON DISCUSSES SIGHT-SEEING

Why Does an Intelligent Person Dislike It So?

It would be really interesting to know exactly why an intelligent person—by which I mean a person with any sort of intelligence—can and does dislike sight-seeing. I can tell quite easily what this dim aversion to tourists and their antiquities does not arise from—at least, in my case. Whatever my other vices (and they are, of course, of a lurid cast), I can lay my hand on my heart and say that it does not arise from a paltry contempt for the tourists. If there is one thing more dwarfish and pitiful than irreverence for the past, it is irreverence for the present, for the passionate and many-colored procession of life. If I shrink faintly from this affair of tourists and tombs, it is certainly not because I am so profane as to think lightly of either of the tombs or the tourists. I reverence those great men who had the courage to die; I reverence also these little men who have the courage to live.

Even if this be conceded, another suggestion may be made. It may be said that antiquities and commonplace crowds are indeed good things, like violets and geraniums; but they do not go together. Therefore (we will suppose our sage to argue) antiquity and democracy should be kept separate, as inconsistent things. Things may be inconsistent in essential value and idea.

This explanation is plausible; but I do not find it adequate. The first objection is that the same smell of bathos haunts the soul in the case of all deliberate and elaborate visits to "beauty spots," even by persons of the most elegant position or the most protected privacy. Specially visiting the Coliseum by moonlight always struck me as being as vulgar as visiting it by limelight. One millionaire standing in the desert by the Sphinx, one millionaire standing in the middle of Stonehenge, is just as comic as one millionaire is anywhere else; and that is saying a good deal.

Peasants and Traditions.

But there is indeed a much deeper objection to this theory of the two incomparable excellences of antiquity and popularity. For the truth is that it has been almost entirely the antiquities that have normally interested the populace; and it has been almost entirely the populace who have systematically preserved the antiquities. The oldest inhabitant has always been a clodhopper; I have never heard of his being a gentleman. It is the peasants who preserve all traditions of the sites of battles or the building of churches. It is they who remember, so far as anyone remembers, the glimpse of fairies or the graver wonders of saints. In the classes above them the supernatural has been slain by the supercilious. That is a true and tremendous text in scripture which says that "where there is no vision the people perish." But it is equally true in practice that where there is no people the visions perish.

The idea must be abandoned, then, that this feeling or faint dislike towards popular sight-seeing is due to any inherent incompatibility between the idea of special shrines and trophies and the idea of large masses of ordinary men. On the contrary, these two elements of sanctity and democracy have been specially connected and allied throughout history. The shrines and trophies were often put up by ordinary men. To whatever things the fastidious modern artist may choose to apply his theory of specialist judgment, and an aristocracy of taste, he must necessarily find it difficult really to apply it to such historic and monumental art. Obviously, a public building is meant to impress the public. The most aristocratic tomb is a democratic tomb, because it exists to be seen; the only aristocratic thing is the decaying corpse, not the undecaying marble; and if the man wanted to be thoroughly aristocratic, he should be buried in his own back garden. The chapel of the most narrow and exclusive sect is universal outside, even if it is limited inside; its walls and windows confront all points of the compass and all quarters of the cosmos. It may be small as a dwelling-place, but it is universal as a monument; if its sectarians had really wished to be private they should have met in a private house. Whenever and wherever we erect a national or municipal hall, pillar or statue we are speaking to the crowd like a demagogue.

Epitaphs For the Mob.

The statue of every statesman offers itself for election as much as the statesman himself. Every epitaph on a church slab is put up for the mob as much as a placard in an election. And if we follow this track of reflection we shall, I think, really find why it is that modern sight-seeing jars on something in us, something that is not a caddish contempt for graves nor an equally caddish contempt for cads. For, after all, there is many a churchyard which consists mostly of dead cads: but that does not make it less sacred or less sad.

The real explanation, I fancy, is this: That these cathedrals and columns of triumph were meant, not for people more cultured and self-conscious than modern tourists, but for people much rougher and more casual. Those heaps of live stone, like frozen mountains, were so placed and poised as to catch the eye of ordinary considerate men going about their daily business; and when they are so seen they are never forgotten. The true way of reviving the magic of our great ministers and historic sepulchers is not the one which Ruskin was always recommending. It is not to be more careful of historic buildings. Nay, it is rather to be more careless of them Buy a bicycle in Maidstone to visit an aunt in Dover, and you will see Canterbury Cathedral as it was built to be seen. Go through London only as the shortest way between Croydon and Hampstead, and the Nelson column will (for the first time in your life) remind you of Nelson. You will really see the Place Vendome if you have come on business, not if you have come for art. For it was for the simple and laborious generations of men, practical, troubled about many things, that our fathers reared these portents. There is, indeed, another element, not unimportant; the fact that people have gone to cathedrals to pray. But in discussing modern artistic cathedral-lovers, we need not consider this.

wealth and all the rest of the flummery are the things to be desired by poor-but-honest maids like themselves, the things without which life is but a barren waste. They actually feel injured if a mere honest young man of their own social station wants to walk home with them. When they wake up—then perhaps the honest young man has found another girl who doesn't read novels.

"The novel-reading girls, too, are so willing to trust themselves, no matter how dangerous the trust. In their books the heroine always escaped the villain's clutches, and most of the fine and fair and rich young men whom she met in her wanderings were restrained by their innate sense of chivalry from doing wrong. She is such a goose, that perfect Heroine!"

"But do you think so many women go in for that sort of reading now that the free libraries supply better things?" I asked.

"That does help," agreed Miss Tarbell. "The good books gradually push out the cheaper ones. Our cheap and good magazines are also helping in this way, particularly with women who travel much. They buy the reasonably good magazine, instead of the cheap railway paper-backed novel, if for no other reason than that the magazine is easier to handle."

"And about the writers of those cheap tales? Do you really think there are more women than men among them?"

"Go and look at the collection on the nearest news-stand," observed Miss Tarbell oracularly.

I went accordingly—and among the eleven different authors there were eight women's names. Maybe those British book publishers did know whereof they spoke.

AN ADDRESS

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

question I, for one, am not prepared to answer. We may admit that in many cases the patient would probably be the gainer if the physician were ready and able to perform his own operations—if, for example, the great neurologist could remove the cerebral tumor. On the other hand we must admit that a wide experience of general surgery is essential to one who would perform any operation, and that, if the physicians is to operate at all, the members of the senior branch of our profession must condescend to soil their hands with all the details of the work which we surgeons have evolved from the homely task of the mediaeval barber. That this could be done and might be done is possible, and I think it not improbable that ultimately it will be done. At least there is a great precedent in its favor in the fact that a large section of the surgical work of 25 years ago has now been cut adrift under the name of gynaecology, in which branch of medicine the old distinction of physician and surgeon has almost disappeared.

The Ultimate Ideal.

However this may be, let us not lose sight of the fact that after all the greatest surgeon is the greatest healer, and not necessarily, or invariably, the most dexterous operator. We may humble a little our pride in our art when we consider that it must always remain but an imperfect means towards one great end—the extinction of disease. Great as have been its triumphs and greater still as we hope to make them, the greatest triumph will be when a fuller knowledge of the causes of disease, a more perfect development of preventive medicine, a higher evolution of social law, and a nobler gift of individual self-control shall finally eliminate or shall truly cure those human ills with which, in our imperfect knowledge, we still deal so crudely. The removal, the readjustment, and even the replacement of parts of the human frame are not in themselves our ultimate ambition. At the best we may venture to hope that they are but a passing phase, for, skillfully we may handle the knife, it must always be an evil in itself, and the day may come when it can be laid aside for ever. Surely we may trust that in the endless war against disease the scalpel and the suture are no more the final hope of medicine than are the Dreadnought and the rifle the last resource in the civilization and progress of mankind. Doubtless it is too much to hope for the realization of such a dream in the lifetime of any who are here today; but it is not too much to expect and trust that you who are now devoting yourselves to the great study of medicine may hereafter play a working part not only in advancing the art of surgery, but also in replacing that art by the still more perfect methods which it is our duty to seek, and to which ultimately we may attain. (Cheers.)

WRETCHED ABDUL FEARS FOR LIFE

Deposed Sultan in Constant Dread of Assassination.

Many tales more or less true have been told of the present condition of Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger asserts that the following account of his condition is absolutely authentic, having been received from a correspondent in Salonica who is in a position to know the actual facts. The former despot of Turkey, says the Lokalanzeiger's informant, is shivering with fear for his life. He is in constant dread of assassination by his enemies. Since he was sent into exile nearly eighteen months ago, he has never shown himself at any of the windows of the Villa Allatini. He dare not, for he is convinced that he would be shot by one of his foes if he were seen.

Neither advice nor entreaties, nor even medical orders, will induce him to leave the house and take exercise in the garden. Not only does he remain stubbornly indoors, but nothing will make him leave the first floor of the villa. He fears to trust himself on the ground floor lest bombs should be concealed in cellars beneath. He will not go up to the second floor, for he thinks the villa might be set on fire, and he would perish before he could escape. A victim of insomnia, he never undresses, but his thin, bowed figure is seen wandering through the night from room to room, until finally Abdul Hamid falls exhausted and slumbers fitfully on a couch. He works as a carpenter during the day, and recently he finished making a large wardrobe. Strangely enough, his one desire is to find a purchaser for it.

It is not that he needs the money, but he longs to convince himself that the work of his hands is of monetary value. He begs his warders for leave to send the wardrobe away from the villa to be sold, but his request is refused invariably. The Turkish Government fears that within the woodwork there might be concealed some message to his friends.

Abdul Hamid knows nothing of the outside world. Neither he nor the two wives and the servants who followed him into captivity are allowed to read any newspaper. Once his keen desire to learn what was happening led him to attempt to bribe one of his warders, to whom he offered $500 for the latest newspapers.

Whenever an officer or a warder speaks to him, the ex-Sultan tries to start a conversation. But orders are stringent. Only the most indefinite answers must be given to any question which Abdul Hamid may put. His first question is invariably: "What do people think and say about me?" He has also inquired repeatedly whether the monarchs of Europe have expressed opinions about him, and if so, what they were. He clamors for details of the revolution which ended his reign.

WOMEN'S PARADE AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT

Forty Bands, Seven Hundred Banners and Many Thousands of Women.

It was a glittering pageant, says the London (England) Telegraph. The air was filled with the music of forty bands; 700 banners of all colors, sizes and designs floated above the steadily marching women, and instead of the sombre garb of the past few weeks bright summer dresses were worn. Variety was lent to the scene by the presence of university women in their academic robes and by the beautiful garlands of flowers carried by the majority of the marchers. This latter idea was copied from processions on the continent, where flowers are much more often carried. As far as the eye could see the procession stretched. The place of honor, immediately behind the women's band, was occupied by 617 women, each representing an imprisonment suffered for the cause. Robed in white and carrying wands tipped with silver arrows, which glittered in the evening sunshine, the detachment seemed like the leaders of a triumphal army of peace marching to take possession of their kingdom. In their midst was the beautiful silk banner, bearing the signatures of 80 prisoners who had been forcibly fed while in jail.

At the head of this prisoners' pageant walked Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in her bachelor's robes; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Annie Kenny. To the tune of triumphant music they passed, with soundless tread, in seemingly endless numbers. But this was only the beginning of what was to come. Headed by a double band, section after section followed, each led by its captain. Ladies whose hair has grown white in the cause of women's enfranchisement walked side by side with mill girls from Lancashire and sweated toilers from the East End. So many women were there that it was difficult to conceive whence they came, and the very magnitude of their numbers impressed the onlookers.

A FALLEN EDEN.

There is on earth no land richer than Haiti; none where capital ought to reap swifter or bigger harvests. Ought to. The trouble is with the people, of course. Civilization is practically extinct among a population of 2,000,000 of negroes.

There is no sadder sight than a Haitian town, such as Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, or Jacmel—clutters of huts amid ruins of palaces, nauseating in lazy degradation, sore with filth. But it is only in these four or five coast towns that there is any knowledge at all of the world, any pretense of order. Everywhere else are the jungle, the half-naked negro and his women, the opulent land filled with a race of beings little better than beasts, with footpaths for its only highways, with basilisks basking on the displaced stones of its once great public works, and the tropical silence broken rarely, except by the sound of tom-toms summoning to superstitious rites.

Perhaps the heart of Africa is like it, in its hopeless misery, or the half frozen wastes of Patagonia or of Tibet. But nowhere is there such degradation coupled with such a background of unspeakable natural loveliness (for Haiti is a paradise to the eye), or of prosperous history (for both Spain and France counted this their wealthiest colony). Coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, pimento, castilloa, for rubber, gold, silver aluminum, copper, mahogany, logwood, bananas—these things are to be found in perfection here. But what avail they, so long as there are no government, no money, no roads, no harbors, no hopes, no ambitions?

NEW TREATMENT FOR BURNS.

A story illustrative of a nurse's discovery of a new method of treating cases of burning is now creating great interest in London medical and nursing circles, and presently that interest will spread over the world. Not long ago a little tot of two years old was brought to the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea. It was burned so seriously that the doctors declared it could not live. But Miss Grey, the nurse in charge, was of a different opinion, and obtained permission to treat the case in her own way.

She proceeded to dress the wounds with a solution of 1 per cent of aluminum acetate, afterwards covering the infant with a blanket. Then she placed over its head an inverted cradle, also covered with a blanket, and, in this improvised hot-air chamber, she maintained a temperature of 103 degrees, Fahrenheit, by means of an electric lamp of high candlepower.

The story ends happily with the recovery of the baby, and the value of Nurse Grey's treatment has been further demonstrated in like case of patients recovering from shock, and now the method is being adopted wherever possible. It is recognized that in the case of burning accidents, the greatest danger is in the effects of the shock, and that the deaths from shock far outnumber those caused by actual injury by fire.

The system of treating bad burning cases as here described has the great advantage of being rapidly put into practice, while other methods, such as the boracic bath, which has to be maintained at a high temperature, and the more prevalent method of enveloping the burned body with oil-soaked wrappings are more tedious and prolonged.

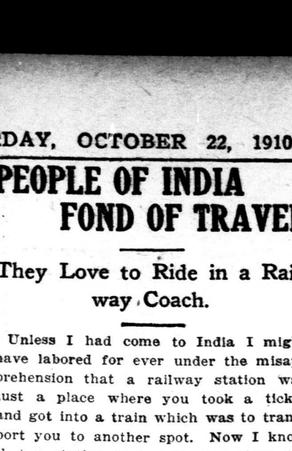
PEOPLE OF INDIA FOND OF TRAVEL

They Love to Ride in a Railway Coach.

Unless I had come to India I might have labored for ever under the misapprehension that a railway station was just a place where you took a ticket and got into a train which was to transport you to another spot. Now I know that a station is a gathering place for family parties, a spot for cheerful picnics, a resort in which to spend a happy day, a cradle for the baby, a shelter for an afternoon nap, a rest house for the old and infirm—in a word, a caravanserai for all sorts, sizes and conditions. You can feed, drink, sleep and bathe at a station. I have little doubt that you can also die, marry or be born there if you only give the order beforehand.

Third class tickets are cheap, so the Indian takes to travelling as a London loafer takes to the public-house, and makes a constant habit, or, you might almost say, an infirmity of it. He dresses himself in his luggage, his cooking utensils and his bedding, calls his family, friends and relatives, and off he goes. From the number of him left about at every station, I believe he never gets to his destination, but alights at every opportunity, and takes a high old time at each stopping-place. He makes enough conversation to drive the engine, and each of his wives contributes her quota as she carries a cheerful chocolate baby astride her hip. As the day advances and the sun gets hot, the traveller undrapes himself from his luggage and makes a home of it in a piece of shadow on the platform. Then little Johnnie or Arjuan is sent to fetch water in a brass pot, and all is joy and happiness.—The Empire Gazette.

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I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My own doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off, but I said I would try the Cuticura Remedies first. He said, "try them if you like but I do not think they will do any good." At this time my leg was peeled from the knee down, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. After the first two treatments the swelling went down and in two months' use of the Cuticura Remedies my leg was cured and the new skin grown on. The doctor could not believe his own eyes when he saw that Cuticura had cured me and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. But for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. I am truly grateful for the wonderful cure that Cuticura wrought. I have many grandchildren and they are frequent users of Cuticura and I always recommend it most highly as a sure and economical cure for skin troubles.
(Signed) MME. J. B. RENAUD,
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Cuticura Soap and Ointment
afford the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free 32-page Cuticura Book on treatment of skin diseases.

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GERMANY'S DOOR IN CHINA; THE KAISER FIRMLY PLANTED

His Colonists in the Land of "Son of Heaven" to Stay.

The struggle for commercial supremacy between England and Germany attracts worldwide attention. It is discussed everywhere in the Orient. So far as first place in China is concerned the average Englishman thinks Great Britain is too strongly intrenched to be ousted.

He says: "We have Hong Kong, the greatest port in the far east. It is the natural outlet for the trade of China. It is unrivalled in the value of its imports and exports. Its shipping is unequalled in the Orient. We have nothing to fear from any nation.

The average German smokes his pipe and says nothing. But he is thinking of Tsingtau.

Twelve years ago Tsingtau was a small fishing village situated on a peninsula at the entrance to Kiao Chau Bay, in the Province of Shantung. In the summer of 1897 two German missionaries were murdered in the vicinity of the village, and a German squadron was sent to Kiao Chau Bay, where a landing in force was made.

Negotiations were then begun, and ended in Germany's securing a 99-year lease of the territory surrounding Kiao-Chau Bay. This was the beginning of the European encroachment on Chinese territory that finally led to the Boxer uprising in 1900.

The peninsula on which Tsingtau is situated is about eight miles long and four miles wide at the base, tapering down to a point that projects into the Yellow Sea. Ignoring that native village the Germans proceeded a short distance beyond and laid out a city, which was to be built on European lines. The result is that Tsingtau is now a modern city. There is no city in the far east, with perhaps the exception of Dairen, Manchuria, which is Russian built, that is comparable to it. It has broad streets, fine avenues, good roads, a sanitary sewerage system, and every modern improvement. It is clean and therefore an exceptional city in China.

On both sides of the peninsula is fine anchorage for vessels of the deepest draft. Piers have been built and are being built, and the largest floating drydock in the Orient—larger than the Dewey—is anchored here.

The population of the city is about 60,000, of whom 1,600 are Europeans, located permanently, and about 3,000 soldiers, marines and sailors. The land defences consist of three forts. Fort Wilhelm, the largest, is situated on a hill 343 feet above the sea level, and commands the entrance to both harbors.

A Strong Situation.

From a strategic standpoint, both military and commercial, Tsingtau is admirably situated. By steamer it is 16 hours from Chemulpo, the port of entry for Seoul, Korea's capital; it is 20 hours from Dairen, Manchuria, the terminus of the Manchurian railway, which connects at Hardin with the Trans-Siberian. It is two days to Chefoo by steamer, but a railroad is being constructed from Tsingtau to Chefoo by which the journey will be made in five hours.

Chefoo is but a day from Tientsin, the port of entry for Pekin, and thus Tsingtau will be within two days of the capital of China. There is a railroad now in operation extending 300 miles in the interior from Tsingtau, which is controlled by German capital. The P. and O., the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, the Nippon Yushen Kaisha have steamers touching regularly at Tsingtau and there are always to be found in the harbor a number of tramps and junks.

With the exception of a brewery—and what would a German settlement be without one? —there are no manufactories in Tsingtau. It is merely a distributing centre and headquarters for German commercial houses.

The principal export is straw braid. A competent authority says that three-quarters of all the straw braid exported from China is sent from Tsingtau in German bottoms. The same authority stated that during the current year German contractors have secured contracts for bridge building in China amouting to over $60,000,000 (Mex.), and that an aggressive campaign has been inaugurated in all branches of commerce throughout China and that much German capital is being employed in the exploitation of Korea and Manchuria.

As in all Chinese ports, the Mexican dollar is the basis of the currency used, the average price of which is about 40 cents gold. Up to $5 silver coin is used almost exclusively, the paper currency consisting of bills in denominations of $5 upward. These notes are issued by various banking institutions and are demand notes payable in "local curreney."

The European and Japanese bankers entirely control the financial situation, and these notes are only current in and around the city from which they are issued, and the price varies in each port. Should you have any Hong Kong money, for instance, upon arriving in Shanghai, it is necessary to go to the bank and have your money changed into local currency and pay their rate for the exchange.

Beautiful Homes.

Home and social life is a necessity to the contentment of the native of Germany, and this spirit has been fostenered in Tsingtau. All the European homes are large, airy and well-built, usually of stone and situated in the midst of extensive grounds with the inevitable garden. There are sixteen clubs, including a dramatic society and a golf club, the latter with excellent links. Balls are given every week either at the fort or the marine barracks and each year the saengerfest attracts singers from all parts of the Orient.

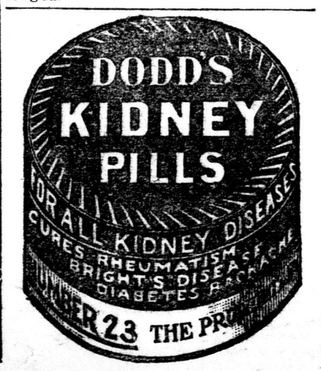
The climate is delightful, neither very hot in summer nor cold in winter and the August-Victoria bathing beach, a mile from the city, is in use from early May to late October.

DO WOMEN WRITE?

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

the working classes, the factory girls, the girls who work in stores, all the women trained primarily to use their hands rather than their brains. I believe that the women of this class do read more trashy books than the men, because the men are doing other things in their leisure time. The small boys revel in penny-dreadfuls, but not their fathers and big brothers.

"But the women, particularly the young women, feast on all this falsity. They are not inclined to commit murder or band together as highwaymen, like bad small boys, but they do get to thinking that the aim of life is to marry a lord, and that titles and



THE WOMAN'S CORNER

FASHIONABLE FASCINATOR



It's fascinating, yes. That's why it's called fascinator. And to be in style, one must wear one of hand-crocheted or knitted silk or wool, or of heavy silk Spanish lace.

ALL AROUND THE HOME

[CYNTHIA GREY.]

When making toast you will improve it both in taste and digestibility by laying the slices of bread in the open oven for a little while before putting them over the coals or in the toaster. They will toast better and more evenly for this advance treatment.

Stews, soups and boiled meats should never have salt added to them until after they are cooked. If put in at first, it toughens the fiber of the meat and takes out the juices.

When using the whites of eggs only in the preparation of a dish, slide the yolks into a bowl without breaking them, and put cold water on them. They will then keep for several days and may be used in cooking as well as if they came from just broken shells.

A souffle should never be put into a very hot oven. It crusts over on top before it has time to bake properly inside, and is likely to fall as soon as it comes from the oven. Bake in a moderate temperature and not too fast.

Egg shells roughly crushed in the hands are good for cleaning enameled pans in conjunction with soap and water.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

BEAUTY PATTERN COMPANY.



8815—A SMART BLOUSE FOR MISSES OR SMALL WOMEN.

This simple model is suitable for flannel, cashmere, silk or wash fabrics. Wide tucks over the shoulders in Gibson style give the broad effect so universally becoming. They are stitched to yoke length in front, and to the waistline in the back. The front is closed in coat style. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 3½ yards of 24-inch material for the 16-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address.....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark it 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.
LONDON ADVERTISER.

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Miss Grey: Where can I procure a literal translation of Virgil's Æneid? A TEACHER.

A.—Inquire at any first-class bookstore.

Dear Miss Grey: 1. How can I clean a wine-colored cloth suit so it will not fade? 2. Is it good taste to wear a suit coat with any kind of dress or skirt? PUZZLED.

A.—1. Spread it on a clean table and sprinkle every part of it with fuller's earth. Then roll it up and lay it away in a dark, close drawer. Let remain for two or three days, then take outdoors and shake well. Press with hot iron and damp cloth. 2. No.

Dear Miss Grey: 1. Can I dye a skirt successfully without ripping it apart? 2. Which will be most used this season, rug or pillow muffs? 3. Is the electric needle the only remedy for superfluous hair? A READER.

A.—1. If it is all wool. 2. Young peopeople seem to prefer rug muffs. Both are fashionable. 3. The electric needle and the X-rays are the only permanent cures.

Dear Miss Grey: Is it all right for a girl of 16 to go out driving with a young man at night? M. L. A.

A.—Certainly not.

Dear Miss Grey: I have been going with a boy of 19 for two months. My parents object because I am only 16. How can I tell him so that he will not feel offended? BROWN EYES.

A.—Tell him the truth. If he is the righ sort he will admire you for your consideration and obedience.

FASHIONS

Black velvet bags, belts and pumps are used together.

Dog collars of one, two or three strands of jet are seen with black gowns.

Venice lace has taken the place of the Irish for handsome jabots and neck frills.

Paisley shawls will be made up into muffs as well as scarfs for winter fashion.

A very attractive neckpiece consists of two pleated frills of white net attached, one above the other, to an inch-wide velvet ribbon long enough to be tied in a bow or lapped with five-inch-long ends. This collar forms a low V-neck, the front ends of the frills sloping under the velvet band.

The suede glove has not lost caste, but the smooth gloves are more fashionable than they have been for some time.

Roses and other flowers made of satin ribbon are greatly in vogue.

LIFE

Our share of night to bear,
Our share of morning;
Our blank in bliss to fill,
Our blank in scorning.

Here a star and there a star,
Some lose their way.
Here a mist and there a mist,
Afterwards—day!
—Emily Dickinson.

When steaming velvet over a tea kettle, insert a small funnel in the spout of the kettle. This will spread the steam over a larger surface, and the work will be more quickly accomplished.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers. 4

A SON OF THE IMMORTALS

BY LOUIS TRACY.

Author of "The Stowaway," "The Message," "The Wings of the Morning," Etc.

"You wonder why they condescend to mix with the common horde? Learn then, my Joan, that a French booking clerk is a skeptic who can be convinced only by the sight of money. Consider the number of broken-down royalties in Paris, and picture, if you can, the scowl of disbelief that would cloud the official features of the Gare de l'Est if Prince Michael asked for a special train to Delgratz; booked it on the nod, so to speak. It could not be done, Joan, not if one substituted 'Archangel' for 'Prince.' As it is, the senior Delgrado has probably touched a friend for the money to buy the tickets."

"Yet their names would be recognized."

Felix called an attendant. "The lady and gentleman who sat at the opposite table were the Count and Countess Polina?"

"I cannot say, monsieur. Shall I inquire?"

"No need, thank you. To be precise, since you demand it," went on Poluski, when the man had gone, "I asked who they were the moment we left Paris. I saw them on the platform, and the absence of any display showed that they were travelling incognito. I doubt very much if Alec knows of their journey. Can you guess why I think that?"

Joan shook her head wearily. "I am living in a land of dreams," she sighed. "I do not understand the why or wherefore of anything."

"Listen, then, and you will see that your dreamland is a prosaic place, after all. There is a man in Paris who receives letters daily from Kosnovia, and they tell of events that are not printed for the multitude. Last night, when I was certain we should go to Delgratz, I sought him and heard the latest news. Your Alec means to economize. He has promulgated the absurd theory, that the people's taxes should be spent for the people's benefit, and he says that no King is worth more than five thousand pounds a year, while many of his contemporaries would be dear at the price. He has also set up this ridiculous maximum as a standard, and intends to reduce the official salary list to about half its present dimensions.

"This fantasy has reached his father's ears, and the old gentleman is hurrying to Delgratz to check the madness ere it is too late. It is a simple bit of arithmetic: if a King, who works like a horse, is to receive only five thousand pounds a year, what is the annual value of his father, who does nothing but lounge about the boulevards? No wonder old Michael is off hotfoot to the White City!"

Despite her perplexities, Joan had to laugh, and Felix bent nearer to clinch his argument.

"You and I must stand by Alec, my dear. I, too, am breathing a new atmosphere. I fought against kings because they were tyrants; but I am ready to fight for one who is a deliverer. What do you fear, you? The world? Has the world ever done anything for you that its opinion should be considered? It will fawn or snarl as it thinks best fitted to its own ends; but help or pity? Never! Its votaries in Delgratz will strive to rend Alec when they realize that their interests are threatened. We must be there, you and I, you to aid him in winning the fickle mob, and I to watch those secret burrowings more dangerous to thrones than open revolt. It is a sacred mission, my Joan. They who named you were wiser than they knew. You were christened a King's helpmate, while I, Felix Poluski, am fated to be the most amazing product of modern civilization—an anarchist devoted to a monarchy.

"It came on me yesterday morning in the Louvre. I saw my principles crucified for the good of humanity. Through the eyes of the Virgin I looked into a heaven of achievement, and I care not what the means so long as good results. One honest King is worth a million revolutionaries, and God, who made Alec a King, also made him honest."

Excited, exuberant, bubbling over with that very emotionalism at which he had scoffed a few minutes earlier, Felix leaned back in his chair and sang a quatrain in his singularly sweet and penetrating tenor.

Instantly every head was turned and necks were craned. A waiter, serving coffee, was so electrified that he poured no small quantity into the lap of an indignant German. Joan, too wrathful for mere words, dared not rush away instantly to her compartment, though she would have given a good deal at that moment to be safe in its kindly obscurity. And the worst thing was that she saw the coffeepot incident, and was forced to laugh till the tears came.

Cries of "Bravo!" "Again!" mingled with the iron-clamped syllables of Teutonic protest, and she distinctly heard a well-bred English voice say:

"Foreign music hall artists! I told you so, though the girl looks an American. But, by gad! can't that humpbacked Johnny sing!"

"Felix, how could you?" she managed to gasp at last.

"I'm sorry. I forgot we were not in Paris. But there are some here who appreciate good music. If you don't mind, I'll give them Beranger's "Adieu to Mary Stuart." You remember, it goes this way——"

Joan fled, making play with her handkerchief. The fast-speeding train threw her from side to side of the corridor during a hurried transit; but the exquisite lines followed her clearly.

Felix sang like a robin till the mood exhausted itself. Then, deaf to enthusiastic plaudits and cries for "More!" he lit a long, thin cigar and smoked furiously. Passing Joan's berth later, he knocked.

"Who is it?" she asked.

"I, the Humming Bee."

"Leave me tonight, Felix. I must think."

"Better sleep. Thinking creates wrinkles. Look on me as a horrid example."

He went away, bassooning some lively melody, but grinning the while, and if his thoughts took shape they would run:

"The struggle has ended ere it began, sweet maid. You are in love; but have not waked up to that astonishing fact. Now, why did the good God give me a big heart and a small head and twisted spine? Why not have made me either a man or an imp?"

Joan could not face strangers in the dining-car after Poluski's strange outburst. She remained in her own cramped quarters all next day, ate some meals there as best she could, and kept Felix at arm's length so far as confidence or counsel was concerned. On the platform at Vienna, where the train was made up afresh, she encountered Princes Delgrado. To her consternation the older woman stopped and spoke.

"I am sorry I missed the delightful little concert your friend provided in the dining-car last night," she said in French, and her voice had that touch of condescension with which a society leader knows how to dilute her friendliness when addressing a singer or musician. "My husband and I retired early, to our great loss, I hear. Are you travelling beyond Vienna? If so, and you give us another musicale this evening——"

"There is some mistake," faltered Joan, unconsciously answering in English. "People who do not know Monsieur Poluski often take him for an operatic artist. He is a painter. He sings only to amuse himself, and seldom waits to consider whether the time and place are well chosen."

"But, gracious me!" cried the princess, amazed to find that Joan spoke English as to the manner born. "Someone said you were Polish. I doubted my eyes when I looked at you; but you companion—well, he might be anything."

"Both he and I earn our bread by painting pictures," said Joan. "Indeed, we are now bound for Delgratz to carry out a commission."

"Delgratz! How extraordinary! I, too, am going there. It is so distrubed at present that it is the last place in the world I should have suspected of artistic longings. May I ask who has sent for you?"

Luckily, in the bustle and semi-obscurity of the station, Princess Delgrado did not pay much heed to the furious blushing of the pretty girl who had aroused her interest. It was impossible to regard one whom she now believed to be an American like herself as being in any way connected with the intrigues that centred in the capital of Kosnovia, and she attributed Joan's confusion to the pardonable error that arose from the talk Prince Michael brought from the smoking-car.

But what was Joan to answer? She could not blurt out to Alec's mother the contents of that exceedingly plain-spoken epistle now reposing in her pocket. For one mad instant she wondered what would happen if she said:

"I am being sent to Delgratz by people who wish to drive Alec out of the kingdom, and I am really considering whether or not I ought to marry him."

Then she lifted her head valiantly, with just that wood-nymph flinging back of rebellious hair that Alec was thinking of while riding to his Castle of Care after a long day in the saddle.

"There is nothing unusual in my being chosen to copy a picture," she said. "Art connoisseurs care little for politics. To them a new Giotto is vastly more important than a new King, and I am told that both are to be found in Delgratz nowadays."

Prince Michael strolled up. He was pleased that his wife had made the acquaintance of the charming unknown, whom he had looked for in vain during the day.

"Ah," he said, with a polite hat flourish, "I feared we had lost the pleasant company of which I heard——"

"You were misinformed," broke in his wife hastily, in English. "This young lady is visiting Delgratz for art purposes. The gentleman who sang last night is the celebrated painter, Monsieur —Monsieur——"

"Felix Poluski," said Joan.

Prince Michael started as though a scorpion had found a crack in his patent boots.

"Poluski—Felix Poluski!" he cried. "I know that name; but he was fond of using strange colors on his palette if I remember rightly."

"Felix, owing to his small stature, was compelled to dodge among the crowd on the platform like a child. He appeared now unexpectedly, and Michael's exclamation was not lost on him.

"Excellent, Monseigneur!" he said. "You always had a turn for epigram. I am glad to find that you have not forgotten the brave days of old when you and I used to spout treason together, you because you hungered after a dynasty, and I because I preferred dynamite. Odd thing, both words mean power, strength, sovereignty; the difference lies only in the method of application. But that was in our hot youth, Michael——"

[To Be Continued.]

THE SONG OF LIFE

Better known as a comedian and musical composer than as a poet, George M. Cohan, the actor, has nevertheless produced at least one bit of verse which has gained wide popularity. "Life Is a Funny Proposition After All," is the name this poem—which is really a song—travels under. It was introduced by its author into "Little Johnny Jones," in which he delivered it in his own very individual manner to orchestral accompaniment. When he had dismissed it from active service in his own parts it was adopted for vaudeville by one or more actors.

By George M. Cohan.

I.

Did you ever sit and ponder—sit and wonder—sit and think
Why we're here, and what this life is all about?
It's a problem that has driven many brainy man to drink;
It's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out.
About a thousand different theories the scientists all know,
But never yet have proved a reason why;
With all our thought, and all we're taught, all we seem to know:
We're born, and we live a while—and then we die.

Refrain.

Life's a very funny proposition after all;
Imagination, jealously, hypocrisy, and gall,
Three meals a day,
A whole lot to say,
When you haven't got the coin you are always in the way.
Ev'ry day we're fighting as we wend our way along;
And every fellow claims the other's in the wrong.
Hurried and worried
Until we're buried,
And there's no curtain-call,
Life's a very funny proposition, after all.

II.

When all things are coming easy and when luck is with a man,
Then life to him is sunshine ev'rywhere;
When the fates blow rather breezy and they quite upset a plan,
Then he'll cry that life's a burden, hard to bear.
Though today may be a day of smiles, tomorrow's still in doubt;
What brings me joy may bring you care and woe,
We're born to die, but don't know why, nor what it's all about;
The more we try to learn the less we know.

Refrain.

Life's a funny proposition, you can bet;
And no one's ever solved the problem properly as yet.
Young for a day,
Then old and gray,
Like the rose that buds and blooms and fades and
falls away.
Losing health to gain our wealth, as through this dream we tour;
Ev'rything's a guess—there's nothing absolutely sure.
Battles exciting,
And fates we're fighting,
Until the curtains fall,
Life's a very funny proposition, after all!

RAMAN AND THE BABY

An East Indian Story For Children

BY SUI SIN FAR.

Four-year-old Raman looked hard at the baby as it lay in tranquil slumber. Why was it his Ahma and Abba never scolded the little brother, no, not even when he knocked over a glass of water and pulled Ahma's hair? When Raman was naughty, though not ever as naughty as the baby, he got scolded and tapped for it. Raman's black lashes rose and fell indignantly. Just then the baby awoke and began to cry. He did not cry soft and sweet; he cried loud and hard. Raman sniffed in disdain at such crying; but his Ahma ran into the room, and lifting the baby from its cradle, hushed him to her breast, cooing meanwhile, 'Jewel of my soul; blossom of happiness! He is crying for his dinner."

Raman walked away. He knew now why the baby was made so much of, and why everybody did as he wished. Instead of talking and teasing, he cried.

The sun was setting, and Raman, who was watching some goldfish sporting in the fountain, began to feel hungry. He walked into the house to ask for a sugar-cake, when he suddenly remembered that he was not always given a sugar-cake when he asked for it, and that when the baby cried he had been given his dinner.

At that he opened his mouth, and emitted three loud screams.

"You bad boy!" exclaimed his Abba.

"What do you mean by making such a noise?"

"I want some sugar-cake! I want some sugar-cake!" sobbed Raman.

"Then why didn't you ask for it?" gently reproved his mother.



"The baby don't ask for his dinner," said Raman; "the baby cries."

"Oh, shame!" laughed his mother. "Would you be as a baby?"

Raman hung his head. After all, should a big man want to be a baby?

Flavor

in tea must be distinctive, pleasing and unvarying to merit continuous use. The flavor of Red Rose Tea is all its own; and it never fails to win and hold approval because it never fails in quality. Try it.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

82

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

Makes the Hair Beautiful

At last a remedy has been discovered that will positively destroy this pest.

That Dandruff is caused by germs is accepted by every sensible person.

Dandruff is the root of all hair evils.

SALVIA will kill the dandruff germs and remove Dandruff in ten days, or money back. 50c a bottle, at Strong's Drug Store.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

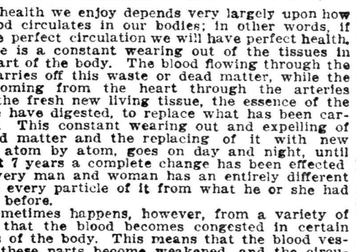
To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following



FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 7

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.



Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

If you wish your geranium to bloom in winter, pinch off all the buds until December, and water thoroughly once a week.

Traction Company

Hourly Service

between London and St. Thomas, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars for Port Stanley leave London on the even hour, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for theatres.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

EMPRESSES

And other Steamships

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL.

Lake Manitoba.....Nov. 10, Dec. 10
Em. of Britain.....Oct. 21, Nov. 18
Lake Champlain.....Oct. 27, Nov. 24
Emp. of Ireland.....Nov. 4, Dec. 2

Lake Manitoba and Lake Champlain carry only one class of cabin passengers, at very moderate rates. For rates and further information apply to any railway or steamship agent, or to I. E. SUCKLING, general agent for Ontario, S. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—3:45 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:33 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *2:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 3:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., †5:35 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., †12:30 p.m., 5:27 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:40 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:55 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:00 a.m., *11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:05, †6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.

Arrive—8:45, ‡11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4.38, ‡10:10 p.m.

*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To Detroit. ‡From Detroit.

All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked †, ‡, *.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

WABASH

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

will be on sale Nov. 1 to April 30, at greatly reduced rates, from all Wabash stations to points in California, Texas, Old Mexico and other southern and western points.

The Wabash is the great winter tourist route between the east and the west. For rates and other information apply to your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgiving, Oct. 31

Return tickets will be issued at rate of SINGLE FARE between all C. P. R. stations in Canada, on Atlantic, Lake Superior, Eastern and Ontario divisions. Going dates, Oct. 28, 29, 30 and 31; return limit, Nov. 2, 1910.

Hunters' Excursions

Single fare for return tickets to the best hunting grounds in Canada, on sale daily until Nov. 12; return limit, Dec. 15.

Secure tickets at C. P. R. city ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond. R. L. THOMPSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Thanksgiving Day

SINGLE FARE

for round trip between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y. Good going Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31; return limit, Nov. 2, 1910.

Hunters' Excursions

Single fare for round trip, daily until Nov. 12, to all points in Temagami; Oct. 20 to Nov. 12, to Muskoka and Nipissing Districts, etc. Return limit, Dec. 15, except to points reached by steamers, Nov. 15.

Secure tickets and full particulars from R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A.; H. M. HAYES, depot agent.

Thanksgiving Day, Monday, Oct. 31, 1910

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Will Sell Excursion Tickets at Single Fare For the Round Trip

Oct. 28, 29, 30 and 31; limit to return, Nov. 2, 1910, between all Michigan Central stations in Canada and to Detroit, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and to points on connecting lines in Canada.

For full information call on agents. Thos. Evans, ticket agent, phone 205; W. J. Lynch, P.T.M., Chicago; O. W. Ruggles, G.P.A., Chicago; S. H. Palmer, D.P.A., St. Thomas.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers

Close of the St. Lawrence Season

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Tunisian .....Friday, Oct. 7 Nov. 4
Victorian .....Friday, Oct. 14 Nov. 11
Corsican .....Friday, Oct. 21 Nov. 18
Virginian .....Friday, Oct. 28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian .....Saturday, Oct. 8 Nov. 5
Hesperian .....Saturday, Oct. 15 Nov. 12
Ionian .....Saturday, Oct. 22 Nov. 19
Grampian .....Saturday, Oct. 29

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

Reservation lists are now open, and as a heavy traffic is expected, early reservations should be made to obtain choice of accommodation.

Full information on application to F. B. Clarke, E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton or R. E. Ruse, local agents, London. THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge street, Toronto. ywt

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Baron James Rothschild, who has just arrived in America, with his kinsman the Hon. Neil Primrose, M. P., second son of Lord Rosebery, whose wife was Miss Hannah Rothschild, is a son of Baron Edmond Rothschild, and has inherited from his father, who belonged to the French Jockey Club, a pronounced taste for the turf. Edmond Rothschild, like his brother, Gustave, and the late Alphonse de Rothschild, is a son of old Baron James Rothschild, who played so important a role in Parisian life during the reign of King Louis Philippe, and of Napoleon III., being indeed the founder and chief of the French branch of the firm. It was he who purchased from the first Napoleon's minister of police, Fouche, Duc d'Otranto, that beautiful estate of Ferriers, in the outskirts of Paris, which vies with Compiegne and St. Cloud in the splendor of its entertainments during the second empire, Princess Pauline Metternich being a frequent guest; and it was there that Emperor William and Bismarck had their headquarters during the greater portion of the siege of Paris.

It is to this old Baron James Rothschild, that is to say, to the father of his 32-year-old namesake now in this country, that France owes most of her railroads, for the construction of which he furnished the money, at a time when railroad enterprise was regarded with misgiving by most financiers. In fact, he built the first railroad in France, namely, that between Paris and St. Germain, and was likewise the creator of the Great Northern Railroad, which extends from the metropolis to Boulogne, Calais, etc.

Gustave is the youngest of Baron James' sons; and in addition to being devoted to yachting, is an enthusiastic motorist, and can boast of possessing the finest gallery of engravings in existence. His home in the Faubourg St. Honore is indeed the Mecca of everyone who knows anything about prints, or who takes an interest therein; and in addition to engravings, the house is filled with rare paintings, antique bronzes, and the most wonderful collection of ancient manuscripts.

There is one feature about the Rothschilds which it may be worth while to mention here, in connection with the visit of young Baron James, It is the rule which the Rothschilds make, never to appeal to the courts, or to the police, in the case if those who have defrauded the firm in the slightest degree. Of course they are, like every other banker, occasionally the victims of dishonesty. But neither the police nor the public ever hear about the matter from them. This has always been a principle of the heads of the house, who take the ground that it is better to bear the loss in silence, than to disturb popular confidence in the safety of the concern, by allowing it to be known that its treasures are not adequately safeguarded.

Thus, nobody would have learned of the fact that the estate of the late Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, of Vienna, had been defrauded of more than 2,000,000 crowns by Julius Schuster, one of the most trusted employees of the firm, had it not been for the fact that the man had the incredible impudence to threaten the firm with proceedings for his dismissal, expecting, apparently, that the desire of the Rothschilds to avoid notoriety at all costs, would lead them to make still further pecuniary sacrifices in order to secure his silence. In this he was disappointed. When his frauds were revealed he was, of course, instantly dismissed, and the legal advisers of the Rothschilds urged them strongly to proceed criminally against the man. But in spite of the extent of the defalcations, they determined to adhere to the time-honored rule of their house, not to prosecute, and even after Schuster had drawn public attention to his dishonesty by commencing a lawsuit (which was at once thrown out of court), they refrained from setting the criminal law in motion against him.

A number of interesting London landmarks familiar to the American tourist are about to disappear, in order to make way for an extension of the Imperial Hotel. No. 66 Russell Square, built in 1760, was the home of the profligate Lord Baltimore, and is of interest to all readers of Thackeray, as having been the residence of the Sedleys, where Becky Sharp, the "Soulless, graceless, she-devil" of "Vanity Fair," first exercised her fascination over Jo Sedley, the fat collector of Bogley Wallah. The house has been but little altered in the passing of the years. The front room on the first floor still retains its Adams ceiling, the designs of which are in the Soane Museum, and nine fine pictures, ascribed to Angelica Kauffmann. It is the intention of the proprietors of the Imperial Hotel to preserve the ceiling intact, and replace it in a room in the new building.

No. 65 Russell Square, which is also to disappear, was the home of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, during the last quarter of a century of his life; and while he was painting the Cossack chieftain, Gen. Platoff, at the time of the visit of the allied monarchs to London, after the battle of Waterloo, the Cossacks, mounted on their small, white horses, with their long spears grounded, stood on watch at the door.

The projected extension of the Imperial Hotel will cover the gardens of Chalfont House, in the neighboring Queen Square, and in so doing will touch upon a genuine thirteenth century relic of old London. This is none other than the well-head of the Devil's conduit, whence the monastery of Grey Friars and Christ's Hospital drew a portion of their water supply. The course of the leaden pipe from the city was by way of Newgate, under the wall of St. Sepulchre's Church, across the Flett River at Holebourne Bridge, thence along Liwrone(Leather) Lane and out in a northwesterly direction to the open country. The well stands practically as it did more than 500 years ago, except that instead of being above ground, it is some ten feet or so below the surface.

Cecil Fisher Vavasseur, only son of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, and whose engagement to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randall Morgan, of Philadelphia, has just been announced from England, is not alone heir to his father's peerage, but also exceedingly well off. For some three years ago, on the death of the late Josiah Vavasseur, who was one of the directors of Armstrong, Witworth & Co., it was found that he had bequeathed the greater part of his large fortune, namely, some $2,000,000 in cash and the manors of Thetford, Croxton and Kilverstone Hall, to Cecil Fisher, on the condition that the latter should adopt the name and the arms of Vavasseur. Strictly speaking, therefore, Miss Jane Morgan, after her marriage, will be Mrs. Vavasseur; and it was mainly because her fiancee had been compelled to change his patronymic that his father, on being raised to the peerage, decided to take as his title that of Lord Fisher, so that the family name might be in this fashion preserved.

It is doubtful whether the old admiral, whose controversy with Lord Charles Beresford, originated by trouble between Lady Charles and Lady Fisher at Malta, set the entire British navy by the ears, would have been given a seat in the House of Lords had it not been for this bequest to his son by old Josiah Vavasseur. For the crown is very reluctant to bestow peerages on those who cannot furnish a guarantee that not only they, but also their successors in the honors will be able to maintain them in a fitting manner. True, peerages are sometimes granted to statesmen and to public servants on their retirement, even when they have no large independent fortune of their own. But this is only when they have no children to inherit the title, and there is an assurance that it will become extinct at their death. In all other instances something very much akin to an endowment of the honor in the shape of entailed landed property is a sine qua non.

There was no connection of any kind between the family of the late Josiah Vavasseur and old Sir William Vavasour, who was gazetted a bankrupt, under particularly distressing circumstances, just at the very time when Cecil Fisher was inheriting his fortune; and the comments of some of the English newspapers, to the effect that Joseph Vavasseur, rather than leaving his money to a young man in no way related to him, would have done far better to save the ancient house of Vavasseur from the stigma of bankruptcy, were altogether unjustified.

GERMAN POLICE.

The German police force is recruited from the non-commissioned officers of the army, a fact which may or may not help to explain the news from Berlin. Certainly the German policeman rules the street as he once ruled the drill-ground, and he is apt to be encouraged in his exaggerated notions of his importance by the fact that anyone resenting his rudeness may be severely punished for want of respect for the law. The policeman is an official of the state, and the municipalities have no control over him; but it is he who sees that the local regulations for the maintenance of order and health are carried out to the letter. Dustbins must be placed on the pavement at the time fixed, neither earlier nor later. Flower-pots must not be left standing on window-sills, lest they should fall and break somebody's head. Chimneys must be swept every four weeks in winter, and every six weeks in summer.

In some German towns the butcher's boy is not allowed to carry meat on the causeway. In others the length of a lady's gown is regulated at the police station, and she is fined if her skirts touch the ground. Skating is not allowed till the crust of ice agrees to a millimetre with the thickness prescribed. Workmen have to keep "service books," in which testimonials from employers are recorded and certified by the police. Those of servant girls describe their hair, complexion, teeth, etc., and they are not engaged till their mistress has filled up several forms for the police. A complete record of the career of every German is kept at the police station of his native town. The stranger on arrival is presented with a form on which he must give full particulars of himself, and state who his father and mother were, and where they were born. And if any Englishman wishes to provoke fury let him sit down on a bench in a German park and put his legs on the seat.

WELSH RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY
LLOYD GEORGE TO NONCONFORMISTS

Sees No Decline of Religious Spirit—The Chapel Always in Advance of the Needs of the Population—Two Elements of Danger.

A bazaar in aid of the Scion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Criccieth, Wales, was opened on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Mr. Lloyd George at the parish room of that town. Mr. George was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, who was president of the bazar, and his daughter Megan. A debt of £300 rests upon the church, but it has property of the value of £7,000, and its membership has in something like thirty years increased five-fold. Mr. E. Evans (Rhianfa), and C. A. Williams (Sunnyside), were the secretaries, and the proceedings were conducted by Mr. O. T. Williams.

Mr. Lloyd George, in declaring the bazar open, said: I was under the impression when I came to Wales that I was going to have a few weeks' holiday, but what with deputations and bazars my time is very much taken up, and my holiday has not started yet. (Laughter.) I have had experience in extracting money, and all I can say is that I hope you will have less difficulty here than I have had in that process—(laughter)—and that you will not arouse the same sense of resentment as I seem to have done among the customers in my little bazar. (Renewed laughter.) You are engaged in a very excellent work. When I come back to Wales after intervals of weeks or months nothing strikes me more than the continued and growing signs of religious activity in the country. And I would not confine it merely to Nonconformist denominations, but, being associated here for a moment with a Nonconformist cause, I may be permitted to confine my remarks to Nonconformist denominations. What strikes me is that in spite of what was said years ago of Nonconformity being a decaying force, it never was a more vital force in the life of the nation. (Cheers.) It copes with the growing needs of our country, and copes with them with a fair amount of adequacy. Go to the great industrial centres where populations spring up in the course of a few years. One day you will find nothing but a swamp or a barren hillside; go there another year and you will find it a thriving industrial centre. Those are the signs which you suddenly witness, especially in South Wales. As soon as a terrace of houses is built there springs up a chapel or two chapels. And Nonconformists provide in advance for the needs of the population. (Hear, hear.) You will find not merely chapels to accommodate the population that is already there, but there is always a reasonable margin for what is anticipated. That is how Nonconformity in the great industrial centres of Wales is meeting the difficulties with which it is hourly confronted, and it is doing it above all with faith. What has particularly struck me, within recent years is this. I have during the last few years motored more than ever before through the sterile and wild parts of Wales—driving across great mountain moors with hardly an habitation in sight, only perhaps a shepherd's cot—but I have never driven very far without seeing a little chapel somewhere or other in the wilderness. (Hear, hear.)

Elements of Peril.

Nonconformity never did more work, never showed more persistence, never more zeal, never greater progress than it does today, and every man who knows that the future of a nation depends upon its spiritual health must rejoice in this fact. I am also struck by the way Nonconformity is dealing with the rapid changes which are taking place, not so much in the character of the population as in its training and outlook. There are two new conditions in the life of Wales which, at any rate, contain the elements of peril to the spiritual life of any nation. One is the great access of material prosperity and the other is the enormous improvement in the educational outfit and facilities of the people. Both of them are full of peril to the spiritual life of the people unless they are properly dealt with and unless means are adopted of utilizing them. After all, education is very much like carrying a lamp in the darkness. It illumines all the immediate vicinity, enabling one to see everything that is near with greater clearness, but it is very apt to darken the vastness around. You will realize what I am saying if you look at what is happening at the great centres of learning upon the continent. There students see material things with greater clearness, and this for a moment darkens or thickens the darkness of the impenetrable mysteries around them. Nonconformity realizes the peril. Its ministry has become a better trained and educated one, and one which is quite adequate to cope with the new generation which is springing up in Wales, a generation with an intellectual awakening, which is one of the greatest features of its national life at the present moment. (Cheers.) These are things that fill the heart of anyone loving Wales with a great sense of hope and of confidence as to the future of the country.

I am glad to see that in this respect Criccieth is no exception to the rest of Wales. You are determined to keep up to date with the remainder of the country, and I wish you success in the effort which you are making. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Thomas (Mynydd Ednyfed), moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George, which, being seconded by the Rev. John Owen (pastor of the church) was carried amidst cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George, acknowledging the presentation of an ingenious piece of stone-carving made to him by an admirer, referred to the fact that he had frequently before had the pleasure of receiving pieces of delicate carving from slate quarrymen who had received no instruction or training whatever in that work, and he regretted that what might prove a profitable industry was not developed among the villagers of the principality, as was the case in continental countries. The best people came from the villages—(laughter)—and he often believed that village life was much more desirable than to be in a town framing budgets. (Laughter.)

JEWELED BOOKS THAT WERE FAMOUS

Volumes Bound in Gold and Set With Precious Stones.

There is an ancient legend to the effect that the famous "Golden Fleece" was a book covered in sheepskin, teaching the transmutation of the baser metals into pure gold.

The Roman scrolls were adorned with bosses of gold or gems, and their leaves having been smoothed with pumice were scented with cedar oil. The Byzantine emperors were great patrons of books, and "the Byzantine coatings," or book-covers, were famous for their magnificence; they were of gold, silver, copper, gilt, set with jewels, and these massive tomes were carried in imperial processions.

"The Silver Book" of Ulphilas, Bishop of Moesia, a translation of the Gospels, was rebuked by St. Jerome. "Your books are covered with precious stones," said he, "while Christ died, naked, before the gate of his temple"; which has been compared to the saying of Sadi, the Persian poet, concerning the Mohammedan scriptures: "The Koran was given to reform the conduct of men, and men have only thought of embellishing its pages."

The books produced in the early centuries of the Middle Ages were of remarkable beauty, inwardly and outwardly; religious manuscripts were enriched by illuminations within, while their covers were of silver, gold or enamel encrusted with gems. They were bestowed as splendid gifts by bishops and princes on monastic houses and churches, where they were laid on the altar or chained to a desk.

Such chained books were named "Catenati"; a rough outer covering protected them, of dark skin, or sealskin, and later of "chevrotin," a sort of leather, or "sendal," a coarse silk. Such coverings were also called "chemises," as a "chemise of sandal wood." These rare books were also placed in caskets, in shrines or "capsoe"; in Ireland they were laid in satchels, otherwise named "polaires," or "Tiagha Ubur," and the Celtic bookbinding possessed a peculiar beauty of its own.

There were secular bookbinders in the Middle Ages who gradually formed themselves into guilds of craftsmen, but the monks alone united the arts of composition, caligraphy, illumination, bookbinding, setting of jewels, enamelling and work on leather, silver and gold in one artist. The monasteries of Kenilworth and Sithen were granted unlimited rights of hunting that they might obtain "stag hide" for binding their books.

The European princes were great book lovers, and some of their collections are famous, though now dispersed far and wide, sometimes reappearing as treasures cast upon the shores of time in some museum or library. Charlemagne was a great patron of bookbinding, surrounding himself with Italian workmen; Theolind, Queen of the Lombards, presented a magnificent Gospel overlaid with gold, silver and jewels to the Cathedral of Monza.

The Dukes of Burgundy were renowned for their libraries. The "Boccacio" of Charles the Bold was bound in red velvet set with five large rubies; another Burgundian book was velvet bound, set with 58 pearls of great size, with a small "silver instrument" for turning the pages. "Pippes" were also attached to some of these costly tomes; they were little bars of silver or gold, forming "supports for markers"; sometimes the "pippe" was set with rubies, while the numerous markers were adorned with pearls.

The library of Philip the Good of Burgundy in the fifteenth century surpassed all the European book collections of the time; it contained nearly 10,000 volumes, nearly all richly illuminated on vellum, with bindings of damask, satin and velvet, incrusted with jewels, with clasps of chased gold and gems. Bruges, where the ducal court was held, was filled with literary craftsmen, and some of their splendid productions are still to be seen in the Belgian Royal Library.

Henry VI. of England possessed a fine library. Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots and Catherine de Medicis were all book lovers; the Scottish Queen usually had her books bound in black, but one notable volume was covered in red velvet, clasped with platina and studded with jewels.

In 1583 the French King, Henry III., passed a law prohibiting the wearling of jewels by the middle class, with special permission to adorn their missals and devotional books with diamonds; they might have four diamonds on their book-covers, the nobles five and the princes any number. In the middle of the sixteenth century, when Buda was sacked by the Turks, magnificent manuscripts were ruined for their jewels.

THE LUCKY NUMBER OF THE CENTURIES

Each of the Digits Long Invested With Mythical Qualities.

The number 1 is esteemed as very lucky by the Javanese, who allot but one day to each of the several operations of husbandry, leaving that portion of the crop that could not be gathered in one day.

The second digit acquired an especially evil reputation among the early Christians because the second day hell was created, along with heaven and earth. It also seems to have been a number unlucky in English dynasties. Harold II. was slain in battle, William II. and Edward II. were murdered, Ethelred II., Richard II. and James II. were forced to abdicate, and Henry II., Charles II. and George II. were unfortunate in many ways.

Little mystery was attached to the numbers 4 and 5. In folk lore the four-leaved clover is considered especially lucky.

The Cabalists asserted that the number 6 was potent in mystical properties. The world was created in six days, the Jewish servant served six years.

The number 7 has been invested with more mystery than all the other digits put together, and to it were ascribed magic and mystical qualities possessed by no other number. Several learned treatises have been written on this number, and septenary combinations have been sought everywhere. The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time to all ages. Several of the Jewish feasts lasted seven days. Elisha sent Naaman to work in the Jordan seven times, and Elijah sent his servant from Mount Carmel seven times to look for rain. For seven days seven priests with seven trumpets invested Jericho, and on the seventh day they encompassed it seven times.

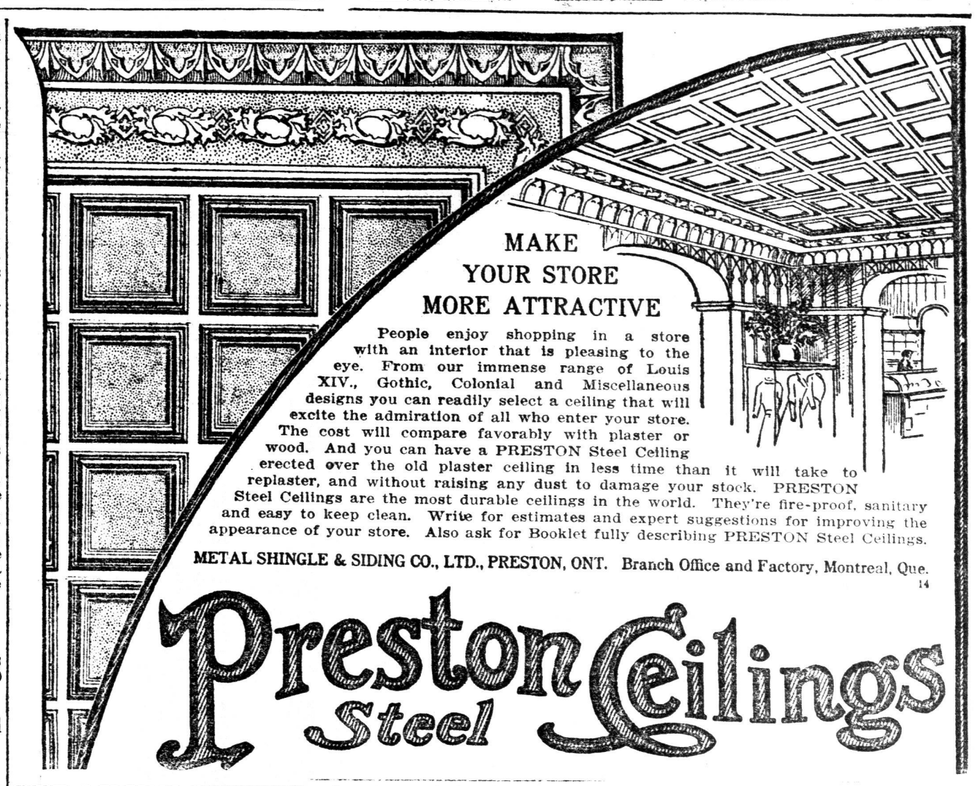
There were nine earths, according to medieval cosmogony; nine heavens, nine rivers of hell and nine orders of angels. The number being perfection, since it represented divinity, was often used to signify a great quantity, as in the phrases, "A nine-days' wonder," "A cat has nine lives," and "nine tailors make a man." In Scotland a distempered cow was cured by washing her in nine surfs. To see nine magpies is considered extremely lucky. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread served as a charm in the case of a sprain. It was also believed, and is still by some, that if a servant girl finds nine green peas in one pod and lays them on the window sill, the first man that enters will be her beau. Nine grains of wheat laid on a four-leaved clover enables one, it is said, to see the fairies.

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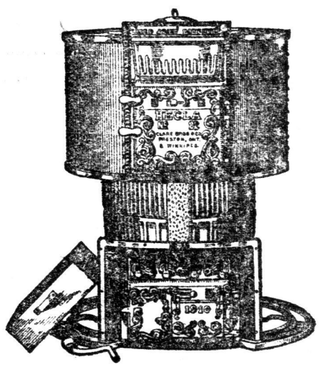
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A FURNACE DOOR that really locks, and locks airtight. INDIVIDUAL GRATE BARS that enable you to clean your fire without getting down on your knees with a poker.

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They are all illustrated and described in our new furnace book, "Hecla Heated Homes."

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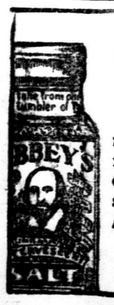
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Recollections of Charles Kingsley

By Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell, in the Manchester Guardian.

Today let our subject be Kingsley. My title to write about him is twofold. I knew him personally; and one of his books had a very definite influence on the formation of my opinions. Though he has been dead for five-and-thirty years, my mental vision of him is perfectly clear. He was not, I suppose, above the middle height, but his extreme attenuation made him look taller. There was not a superfluous ounce of flesh on his bones, and he seemed to be compact of wire and whipcord. His features were strongly marked, trenchant nose and prominent chin. His eyes bright and penetrating. His skin furrowed and weather-beaten, his abundant hair and bushy whiskers originally dark but tinged with gray. In all his movements, actions, and gestures he was nervous and restless. It seemed impossible for him to sit still, and, except when he was asleep, his life was an incessant activity. Much of his restlessness was, I imagine, due to his stammer. He loved talking, had an enormous deal to say on every conceivable subject, and longed to say it. But his stammer was always checking him. He gurgled, and gasped, and made faces, and would sometimes break off in a conversation or a meal, rush out into the open air, and liberate his suppressed emotions by rapid exercise or physical exertion. Yet, as has often been observed in similar cases, when he had to preach, the stammer subsided, and, though there was some facial contortion, the flow of the discourse was never interrupted. He said to his friend Tom Hughes: "I could be as great a talker as any man in England but for my stammering. When I am speaking for God in the pulpit, or praying by bedsides, I never stammer. My stammer is a blessed thing for me. It keeps me from talking in company, and from going out as much as I should do but for it."

One of Kingsley's peculiarities was that, except on Sundays, when he wore a black coat and a white neckcloth, he always dressed like a layman; and in his gray breeches and gaiters, thick shooting boots, and parti-colored tie, he might have passed for a farmer, a gamekeeper, or a country gentleman. In his nature and habits he combined some of the attributes of all three characters, if, indeed, they are not really one. He was descended from a family of Kingsleys who once owned land at Vale Royal in Cheshire, but had as the phrase is, come down in the world. Charles Kingsley, the Elder, after spending what was left of his fortune, took holy orders, and was successively a curate in Devonshire, a "Warming-pan" in Cambridgeshire, and rector of Chelsea. All these experiences in greater or less degree colored the life and writings of Charles Kingsley the Younger, who was born in 1819, and educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

As regards Charles Kingsley's first year at Cambridge, we have his own frank confession: "I was very idle, and very sinful." The rougher elements of his nature got the upper hand He gave up religion. He neglected his work. He frequented low company. He sought distraction in every form of sport—boating, hunting, driving, fencing, boxing, duck-shooting in the Fens. He had some vague thoughts of quitting Cambridge and going out to the Far West as a prairie hunter. In a word, he had drifted from his old moorings (for his training had been rigidly Evangelical), and had not yet found that "Anchor of the Soul," which was to steady his life. The discovery, however, was not long delayed.

During the long vacation of 1839 Kingsley was at a garden party in Oxfordshire, and there he met Miss Fanny Grenfell, whom he eventually married. In after life he said, "The 6th of July, 1839, was my real wedding day." Miss Grenfell (who is drawn as "Argemone" in "Yeast") was ardently religious, in the tractarian way; and under her influence Kingsley soon reverted to a more orderly and scrupulous mode of life. He did not become a tractarian, but he resumed his habits of prayer and Bible reading, and "opened his heart to the Light, if the Light would only come." He resolved to obtain a good degree, and, with that end in view, he gave up hunting and shooting, and made "a solemn vow against cards." He read from seven to eight hours a day, and, under the steadying influence of appointed work dutifully done, he began to emerge from doubts and uncertainties. Carlyle's "French Revolution"—surely the least theological of books—had a notable effect on his mind, "establishing and intensifying his belief in God's righteous government of the world." After he had renounced the wild dreams of his reckless youth, he had chosen the bar as his profession, and had entered himself as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. But his views of life were changing, and in 1841 he determined to seek holy orders. He thus wrote about himself to his bride-elect: "Saved—saved from the wild pride and darkling tempests of scepticism, and from the sensuality and dissipation into which my own rashness and vanity had hurried me before I knew you. Saved from a hunter's life on the prairies, from becoming a savage, and perhaps worse. Saved from all this, and restored to my country and my God, and able to believe."

Throughout his life, whatever Kingsley's hand found to do he did it with his might; and, when he determined to distinguish himself at the university, he worked extremely hard—hard enough, indeed, to injure his health. By these violent exertions he secured a very good degree—a first-class in the classical tripos, and a second in the mathematical tripos. His tutor wrote: "It was nothing compared to what might have been attained by a man of his powers"; but considering how he had misused his first and second years at Cambridge, it was marvellous that he accomplished so much in his third.

All this time his innermost thoughts were bent on marriage; but Miss Grenfell's friends were strongly opposed to the alliance, and resisted it by all means in their power. This was in his mind when he wrote a friend: "I have been toiling much harder than my health would allow for the last six months, not because I felt distinction here an object, but because, having a battle to fight with the world—a bride to win as a penniless adventurer from rich relations—I found it necessary to attack Mammon with weapons which he would feel and appreciate; and the first weapon thrown in my way was the tangible evidence of talent and application, and claim to recognition, implied in a good degree."

He now clearly marked out his line and on the 10th of July, 1842, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Sumner, of Winchester, and on the morning of the ordination he wrote as follows: "God's mercies are new every morning. Here I am waiting to be admitted in a few hours to His holy ministry, and take refuge forever in His temple. . . Oh! my soul, my body, my intellect, my very love, I dedicate you all to God."

And now, at the age of 23, he settled down to a curacy in Hampshire, at a pretty place on the borders of Old Windsor Forest, called Eversley, which was destined, though he little guessed it, to be his home during the remainder of his life. Except for his separation from her whom he loved better than his own soul, he was now extremely happy. He had "found himself," and was in his element. "He could fling a flail with the threshers in the barn, turn his swathe with the mowers in the meadow, pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture. Knowing every fox-earth on the moors, the 'reedy hover' of the pike, the still hole where the chub lay, he had always a word in sympathy for the huntsman, the keeper or even the poacher. With the farmer he discussed the rotation of crops, and with the laborer the science of hedging and ditching." There were kennels in the parish, at Bramshill House, where Sir John Cope was master of the hounds, afterwards known as Mr. Garth's; and there Kingsley's knowledge of horseflesh and fondness for sport (though he seldom indulged it) made him so popular that, when he first announced a confirmation and invited those who required it to come to him for instruction, the whips and stablemen sent a message to say that they had all been confirmed once, but that, if Mr. Kingsley wished it, they would all be happy to come again. He was ordained priest at the end of a year's diaconate. "Wonderful grace of God, that I should now be God's priest and servant! I often read I. Cor. xv., 8, 9, with tears. . . I am getting very strong, and have been threshing wheat a good deal these last two wet days, which is splendid exercise." Thus passed the years of his apprenticeship. In 1844 the rectory of Eversley fell vacant; Kingsley was appointed to it, and, before he had actually taken possession of it, he was married. The self-effacing devotion of five years was at length, and abundantly, rewarded.

Here I find that I have exhausted the space at my command, and have only brought Kingsley to the threshold of his life's work. Next Saturday I hope to show the permanent effect which those early years at Eversley produced on his mind, and to trace his connexion with Christian socialism.

THE BEAUTY OF DEVONSHIRE; AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS

By Sam E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Exeter, Devonshire, Oct. 9.—They sing a song here in which it is set forth that after Adam and Eve had been driven from the Garden of Eden the Lord dropped another garden out of heaven and called it Devon. It would be wasting time to try to convince a Devonshire man that heaven can have any physical attractions which are more praiseworthy than those of Devon, and, indeed, anyone who has an eye for beauty will be slow to try to inaugurate such an argument.

The people of Devonshire are willing to admit that Somerset is glorious and that Dorset is magnificent, but they insist that Devon is both. To one who journeys forth in any direction from Exeter there soon comes a realization of the fact that the Devonians are fully justified in setting up the claims which they are wont to make. In the interior the country is beautified by glorious valleys, lofty hills and wild moors, to which gorse and heather lend their rich colors, while the coast is characterized by noble cliffs, shining beaches, placid bays and picturesque inlets, at the mouths of which snuggle quaint hamlets and attractive towns, which usually take their names from the rivers beside which they are located.

Thus comes the name of Exmouth, at the mouth of the Exe; Dartmouth, at the point where the beautiful Dart, which is called England's Rhine, empties into the sea; Teignmouth, Sidmouth and other mouths almost innumerable.

The high hills and cliffs of Devonshire are all red, and this with the intense green of the grass and foliage, mingled with the yellow of the gorse, and the delicate pink of the heather, imparts to the country a color scheme that nature has probably not succeeded in matching elsewhere.

Exeter itself is as attractive as it is interesting. The town seems to have pretty successfully resisted the invasion of modern ideas as to architecture, so that the High street, in spite of the tram cars and the people in modern garb, presents a medieval appearance. The history of Exeter extends back so far that nobody seems to be very sure concerning its beginning, but it is reasonably certain that the town has had an unbroken existence for more than 1,800 years. One of Devon's historians explains the origin of the city's name thus:

"Exeter, the Isca Dumnoniorum of the Romans, was the Celtic Caer Wisc, that is to say, the Caer or Fortress of the Usk . The river's name has become Exe; it derives from the Greek word which signifies water, and which we have in whiskey and usquebaugh, i.e., firewater."

Has Exeter a notable cathedral? It has. It would not be permitted to occupy a place on the English map if it hadn't. The Cathedral of St. Mary is nearly 1,000 years old. A cathedral expert, writing of this venerable edifice, says:

"Nowhere is there a cathedral of greater originality, or more complete harmony, of more obvious and striking unity. As far as details go, no building of its age shows us the taste of that age in greater perfection. It does not rank in magnitude with the great Cathedral of Wessex, or the greater church of Canterbury, or with Lincoln or with York. But in originality, in harmony, in unity, it bears camparison with the proudest of them all."

Not far from Exeter is the famous church of Ottery St. Mary, which contains the tombs of the Coleridges and near which the present Lord Coleridge resides. In this church they continue to lock the oaken door with the key that was used five hundred years ago.

Also near Exeter is the farmhouse in which Sir Walter Ralegh was born. It remains practically the same as it was in the days when Ralegh lived there, and the fact that he was an extraordinary boy is proved by the absence of his initials cut into the woodwork. Old documents and letters preserved in the house show that Ralegh was rather a haphazard speller. In some instances he signed his name "Rawley," in others "Rawleigh," and occasionally, perhaps just for the sake of variety, he wrote it "Raleigh" or "Rawlegh." In a letter written by him not long before his execution, he spells the name "Ralegh," and gives that as the proper way. Ralegh was a well-known figure in Exeter in his day, and doubtless was the first man who ever bit off the end of a cigar within the confines of the city.

One of the most interesting of all the landmarks in Exeter is Rougemont Castle, erected under the direction of William the Conqueror. In November, 1483, Richard III. arrived in Exeter. Seeing the castle and hearing the name of it, according to a writer of that period, he "was at once fallen into a great dump, and as it were, a man amazed." Shakespeare explains the cause of Richard's sadness:

Richmond! When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy showed me the castle,
And called it Rougemont—at which name I started;
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

Devon, like each of the other shires, has a language of its own. The characteristics of the Devon dialect are pretty well illustrated by the following bit of a story, picked up in Exeter:

"Wan Vriday when the war betwain the Rooshens an' the Japanese was aunward, an old country-woman een to Ex'ter market was walkin' up dru 'igh strait. Outside the Gazette auffice winda they'd stick'd news of a gurt battle, and o' course there was 'underds of vokes dring'd up in the raud cranin' their necks to see what 'twas all about.

"'Whatever's the matter soce?' sez th' old 'umman to one o' the aunlookers; 'what be min all staria tu gude now?'

"'Lor' bless 'ee, missus, you don't main to say you don't know what them all so aiger about. Why, there's fresh news from the war.'

"'Aw, is there a war?' 'er zed. 'I ain't yerd nort 'bout no war down to Wurliton where I live tu.'

"'Ain't 'ee, sure?' sez a; 'well, there is a war then, an' the Japs an' the Rooshens be killin' wan tother by thousands. There's news jis' come een of a fresh battle now gwain aun.'

"'Aw, is there to be sure?' sez the old 'umman. 'Well, all I can zay they've got a fine day vor't.'"

Almost as interesting as Exeter—perhaps fully so from the historical standpoint—is Totnes, a little old town on the Dart, just at the head of tidewater. A good deal of it stands as it did in the middle ages, portions of the old walls and some of the gates remaining as they were in the days when it was necessary, on going to bed, to lock strangers out of the town as well as out of the house. In addition to the tower of a very ancient castle Totnes has—yes, you have guessed it—a church that the visitor must positively not miss. In this old church of Totnes, which was built before the discovery of America, there is a silver cup, part of an ancient communion service, which is said to be worth £15,000, or nearly $75,000, and it does not appear that J. Pierpont Morgan has ever tried to buy it.

The Guild Hall of Totnes, also, is a very ancient building, having been formerly a portion of the Priory of St. Mary, which was founded in the time of William the Conqueror. It was while we were looking with wonder at some of the curious old carvings in this building, that the town "clark" said:

"We have some very interesting relics here—very interesting, indeed. Come into the back room and I will show you them. We have a printed copy of the proclamation of the accession of Queen Victoria, and also some copies of the proclamations that were issued when King Edward and King George succeeded to the throne. They are very interesting and precious. We have also a letter that was written by the present King—only, unfortunately, he forgot to sign it."

These posters were found to be carefully framed and hung upon the old walls, evidently considered much more wonderful and far more precious than the building itself.

There is a legend that Totnes was founded by Brutus the Trojan, and a granite boulder on which he landed is set in the sidewalk in the principal street. Standing on this stone, the mayor of Totnes reads all royal proclamations. When Brutus jumped from his boat and landed upon the rock—this, remember, was before the destruction of Troy—he, according to the legend, exclaimed:

"Here I stand and here I rest,
And this place shall be called Totnes."

Believe the story if you like! but we are not prepared at this moment to vouch for the truth of it.

S. E. KISER.

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The wonderful chewing gum!
The delicious new flavor of
fresh crushed green mint leaves!

It's fine for teeth! It's fine for breath! It's fine for nerves! It's fine for digestion!

THE FLAVOR LASTS

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THE FLAVOR LASTS

The fascinating flavor lasts longer than you can chew!

Look for the spear

Made in Canada. Your dealer should sell it.

The flavor lasts

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A Safe Place to Put Your Savings

This company offers you as security its $2,000,000 of Assets. These Assets are of the highest grade, consisting almost entirely of first mortgages on first-class real estate. You really cannot find a safer place to leave your savings than with us.

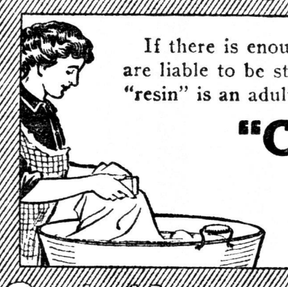
This company will pay you 3½ per cent, according to agreement, on your savings. $1.00 opens an account.

If you desire to invest $100 or more you can secure 4 per cent interest by buying our Debentures. Interest paid half-yearly.

3½% AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 4%

109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Beware of yellow laundry soaps



If there is enough "resin" in a soap to give it a yellow color, your clothes are liable to be streaked with yellow when washed with such soap. Besides, "resin" is an adulterant that rots the fabric.

"CANADA'S BEST"

contains no "resin." It is a pure soap, made by our special process from certain high-quality, dirt-removing materials. Just you use it next wash-day.

9



Get the new white bar

SCOTT'S EMULSION

IS THE ONLY EMULSION IMITATED

If there was any other Emulsion as good as SCOTT'S, SCOTT'S would not be the only one imitated.

For thirty-five years it has been the standard remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Loss of Flesh, Anemia, Bronchitis* AND

CONSUMPTION

Be sure to get SCOTT'S; every bottle of it is guaranteed and backed by a world-wide reputation.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Turn up their toes without delay, & die!

COMMON SENSE is a paste, containing no poison dangerous to human beings or domestic animals; yet it quickly kills rats and mice.

They eat it with eagerness, and it not only kills them but dries them up without offense. It never fails. 15c, 25c, 50c and $1, at all dealers.

REMEMBER! Two Kinds { 1. Common Sense Rat Killer. 2. Bedbugs and Roaches.

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Every Woman who keeps house should know

St. Lawrence Sugar

"Granulated"
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or Icing Sugar
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Each of these brands is guaranteed absolutely pure, and the choicest Sugar of its kind in the Dominion.

MADE ONLY FROM CANE SUGAR.

Remember to order "St. Lawrence Sugar" whenever you buy.

The ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Limited MONTREAL.

21

A MOTHER'S ADVICE TO OTHER MOTHERS.

Mrs. Nicholas Breau, Rogersville, N. B., writes: "I can highly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers whose little ones are constipated. I gave my little girl the Tablets and they regulated her bowels and now she sleeps well, eats well, is fat and good all the time. I am really delighted with the Tablets and I always keep them in the house, and as soon as my little girl becomes troubled or feverish I give her the Tablets and she is soon well again. Please send me another box, for they are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." The Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain nothing injurious to even the youngest child. Sold at 25 cents a box by all medicine dealers or from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

MEMORIAL CROSS ON FLODDEN FIELD

Misapprehensions Concerning "King's Stone."

[From the Westminster Gazette.]

Although Flodden was fought close upon 400 years ago it is only during the present week that there has been unveiled a monument erected upon the site approximately of the centre of the battlefield, "To the Brave of Both Nations"—Olim Hostes, Nunc Frates.

Much confusion (write a correspondent), has arisen heretofore from the presence of the reputed Sybil's Well with its inscription on Flodden Hill among the trees above Blinkbonny, where it had been placed, or rather misplaced, by the late Marchioness of Waterford with entire disregard of historical accuracy.

The prevailing misapprehension concerning "King's Stone," among supposititious site memorial consisting of an unhewn column, has probably been perpetuated by if it did not originate in Scott's notes to "Marmion," in which it is alleged to mark the spot where James fell. As a matter of fact this was a very ancient tribal gathering or trysting stone transported from some distance either mechanically or by glacial action and is situated about three-quarters of a mile northward from the locality of the final scene of the battle.

The Memorial Cross, which was unveiled by Sir George Douglas, is the outcome of a joint effort by Englishmen and Scotchmen from both sides of the border. The idea of marking the site near where the closing tragedy of the battle took place originated three years ago with the Berwickshire Naturalists Club.

With regard to the numbers that took part in Flodden, although the Scottish army assembled in August on the Borough Moor of Edinburgh is computed to have numbered in all 100,000, the camp of James on the morning of September 9 did not contain probably more than 35,000. But these comprised the flower of the Scots army. The numbers of the two forces which faced one another, though at first largely in favor of the Scots, were probably pretty well equalized after the dramatic disappearance of Home and Huntley's division of 8,000 to 10,000 men shortly after the beginning of the battle.

The arm mostly used by the Scots was a keen and sharp spear fifteen feet long. Targets also were carried by them and when the spears failed they fought with "great and sharp swords." Flodden was the last field upon which the bows of yew and cloth-yard shafts were employed by the English.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

BARNARDO BOY AND BARONET'S SON IN CANADA

Arthur E. Copping, in the London Daily News.

Russell, Canada, Sept. 22.

Russell's main streets are not aesthetic, the eye taking small delight in wooden sidewalks, roadways of mud, and flat housefronts of painted timber or galvanized metal sheeting. But on the outskirts of this new little town I found a small mansion standing amid its lawns and cultivated trees. And this is the home of Burroughs—a fine fellow with a past.

We talked of Canada, he and I, as we walked in the glow of the sunset, which put a warm splendor on young maples already touched with autumn gold. We talked of Canada as the land of equal opportunities for all. We talked of Canada as the country where privilege has no foothold, and wealth is only to be won by work. And presently Burrough's voice sank to a deeper note as his thoughts stretched back over an interval of two-and-twenty years.

There was a wise English lady of title who was anxious about her son's future. So she took him from Eton and sent him to Canada. Of what befell that lad of 19, now the middle-aged father of a family, I had some particulars from his own lips.

"Until then," Burroughs gravely recalled, "I had been surrounded by servants. I even had a man to fasten my shirt studs for me. So you can understand that Canadian life felt strange at first. I was placed with a farmer who would stand no nonsense. My first job was to clean out a pig-sty that ought to have been cleaned out six months before. My mother allowed me a little pocket money for a few weeks; after that I had to make do with my wages. Fortunately the hard work gave me an appetite for the coarse food. Of an evening the farmer would lecture me on how to behave. His wife was much put out about my pyjamas. She said she wasn't going to wash things like that. But they were a good old couple, and I often go and see them now, for they are still alive."

Burroughs soon turned farmer on his own account, and did well; and now he is a prosperous merchant. On my second day at Russell he took me for a ride on his motor car. He was bent on introducing me to his friend Jim Gray. We had a fine spin across the beautiful prairie, where we startled gophers and wild fowl amid the tangle of golden rod and bronzed foliage, and where, in the cultivated areas, farmers were busy with their binders.

"Jim."

Gray's home is only a "shack," but his garden is a dream. Picture wide sheets of pansies and mignonette surrounded by begonias, cannas and phlox, by pinks, salpiglossis, and asters, with walls of sweet peas and sentinel hollyhocks of mauve and cream and yellow. Wandering beyond that maze of perfumed prettiness I reviewed orderly regiments of onions, beets and carrots, of potatoes, tomatoes, and turnips; and I came presently to sprawling vines of pumpkin and cucumber, rows of well-hearted lettuce, and great firm cabbages that looked like curling stones. Also in that well-stocked garden were long lines of the notorious wonderberry fruiting profusely.

Mrs. Gray stood at the door with her two sturdy children. But she told me that she was not the gardener. Jim, it seemed, found time to do all that. And Jim had built the "shack" and the log stables, granary and other out-houses --a cluster of buildings looking homelike and picturesque with their background of sheltering trees. Jim's fowls and pigs were in sight, and we had already seen Jim's ten horses. For they had been grazing beside the lovely lake that skirts Jim's land on the south. But where was Jim himself? Burroughs supposed that we should find him cutting his wheat. But no—Mrs. Gray explained that Jim finished his stooking a fortnight before; and now he was helping a neighbor.

On an adjoining quarter-section we found our man—a thick-set young Saxon with curly yellow hair, a cheerful countenance, and a courteous willingness to become autobiographical.

After his father was run over, little Jim had some difficulty in getting food; and he still thinks it was hard luck to be taken before a magistrate for picking up a few potatoes in a field. However, he rather enjoyed his two years on a training ship, and he left it with some thought of following the sea for a livelihood. But during his first voyage Jim was so continually ill-treated by the cook that, driven at last to make reprisal, he struck that bully with a piece of iron—a circumstance that led to both being discharged when the schooner returned to port. Jim then had another spell of the London streets, where he wandered homeless and hungry with a companion in misfortune. Having heard of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, they went there one evening to beg for a night's lodging—a boon that was not denied. Next day Jim's pal enlisted as a soldier, and Jim himself, when night came on, returned to the haven at Stepney Causeway. There he stayed until sent with a party of lads to this country.

"Making Good."

Recalling these details of his pathetic past, Mr. Gray smiled down at us from his seat on the binder, brought temporarily to a standstill on the margin of the harvest. Burroughs maliciously suggested that Gray would be fined for the time he was wasting. Gray, with a laughing glance over his shoulder, guessed the other binders were still half a mile behind him. It was instructive to see Jim and Burroughs on terms of hearty friendship and social equality. For there are only two classes in Canada; the one class that embraces baronet's sons, Barnardo boys, and everybody else who works hard and "makes good" (to speak in the vernacular); and the other class that equally embraces everybody, whether born in the purple or in the slums, who shirks work.

Jim went on with his story. He worked on a Canadian farm for "all found," plus accumulating wages which, until he came of age, were banked with the Barnardo organization. Then he bought a partly cultivated quarter-section, utilizing his capital on judicious lines advised by his former guardians—so much as first payment for the land, so much for oxen, implements and seed, and so much for maintenance until crops rewarded toil. Seven years have passed by. Jim has now completed the purchase of his land, and has already refused to sell it for £800. For 90 acres are now under cultivation, and a full equipment of buildings, with ample barbed wire fencing, enhances the value of a homestead. Meanwhile, Jim's crops have enabled him to buy a binder, a seeder, harrows, ploughs and other machinery, while the number of his live stock increases every year. So the boy who once stole potatoes is now worth over £1,000, and is living with his family in growing prosperity on his own extensive and beautiful freehold.

An Uphill Job.

As we careered over the stubble at twelve miles an hour, I ventured the opinion that Jim was an exceptional man, but Burroughs laughed sagaciously, and suggested that, after returning to Russell for dinner, we should take the old Indian trail to the south, then strike west and overhaul Tom Green and George Fisher. All of which we did.

Green's "shack" has been replaced by a good house—to all appearance a roomy English villa, but made mainly of wood. We found Green stooking the last of his oats, and singing over their excellence. Finding me inquisitive, he spoke with manly candor of his early days. A workhouse boy of Margate, he was transferred to the Barnardo Homes at a tender age. He does not know how old he is, and lacks all knowledge of his parentage. For the rest, his Canadian experiences have been Gray's in duplicate, even to the possession of a wife and two children. His land also is beautiful, prolific, and paid for, and he scorned my offer of £1,000 for the farm as a going concern

"Mind you," said Green, "it was terrible uphill work at first and I hadn't turned the corner in 1907—that awful year when everybody's wheat was frozen. But we're all right now, thank God, and if there comes another failure of crops—well, it won't much matter.

It was our third visit that provided the most memorable revelation. Not only was Mr. Fisher a Barnardo boy, but—by a pretty coincidence—Mrs. Fisher was a Barnardo girl. They fell in love on meeting by chance in Canada. Their five children are the most winsome little rogues I have seen since leaving England. No sooner was I seated in the cosy parlor than Eric and Daisy clambered to my lap, and with wide blue eyes told me about the naughty skunk that burrowed last Wednesday into their cupboard. Mrs. Fisher insisted that we must stop to tea, and I never sat down to a finer banquet than that bountiful spread of salmon, new-laid eggs and cream, with choice butter, bread, cake and preserves made by our gracious young hostess The land and all upon it, including that substantial eight-roomed house, belongs to George, who owes no man so much as a cent. Nay, the revenue from his crops now goes almost intact to swell his banking account. For he is blessed with an efficient and painstaking help-meet, and the surplus eggs and butter cover the cost of groceries and clothes. They belong to a "beef ring" of twenty neighbors, and his contribution of one fat beast (which costs him nothing but labor to rear) is more than a set-off against their annual consumption of meat. Of eggs and jam and home-grown bacon they are able to store an ample supply for the winter. Within a mile is an excellent school for the children; they spend jolly evenings with their neighbors, and the telephone connects them with Russell.

Dimly, and without full understanding, that happy couple know themselves to have been, in their origin, children of poverty. Vaguely they hear rumors of people short of food in the far-away old country. "Is it true—is it really true?" was Mrs. Fisher's eager question. And when I told her the facts, her eyes filled with tears.

AN UNHATTED PORTIA.

A New York judge has had the opportunity, rare in these days, of establishing a momentous precedent. A woman attorney having appeared to plead her client's cause wearing her hat—whether Merry Widow, peach-basket, mushroom or modest toque, is not in evidence—the judge insisted that the hat must come off before either court or jury was addressed.

The incident indicates that professional women no longer desire to ape men in their costume, as some of them once did. They do not think feminine dress a badge of inferiority. Yet it is to the credit of the lawyer in question that she promptly obeyed the order of the court, not even entering a single exception.

Women are, of course, privileged to wear their hats in places where men must uncover. But there is seemliness in all things. A courtroom is a place of serious and engrossing business. A lawyer in a hat has a casual appearance which detracts from her own dignity and that of the court. She has the air of having "dropped in," not of being engaged in matters of grave importance. The etiquette of an afternoon tea ought not to apply to a court of law.

But as feminine practitioners increase, will it not be necessary to provide dressing-rooms for their convenience? Pulling off a hat is not so simple a matter for Portia as for her brothers in the law. The coiffure is almost sure to be disarranged, and nobody wants women lawyers so far to forget their sex as to be indifferent to the appearance of their hair.

The learned Boston attorney who gives her sisters the Spartan advice to remove their hats in the courtroom, "no matter how becoming they may be," probably knows that although there are hats which might, in a jury trial, give their wearers a most unfair advantage over unprepossessing, bare-polled masculine members of the bar, there are certain others, the invention of unprincipled milliners, which could not but prejudice any sensitive juryman against the case of the unfortunate litigant whose counsel was disfigured by one of them.—Youth's Companion.

Costly Jewels Worry Women Who Own Them

All Sorts of Ruses to Guard the Gems—Some Are Followed by Detectives.

Only those who own historic and other jewels of great value realize the absolute torture which the responsibility of their possessions often means. Mrs. Perry Belmont, who has some of the finest historic gems in the world, has been known to exclaim: "I wish from the depths of my heart they were all at the bottom of the sea." This has been when on a journey on the continent she has taken the jewels from her bank or their safe for some great occasion and in a moment of abstraction has forgotten where they have been put.

Mrs. Belmont owns no gems which has not a history. She has a necklace of sapphires which belonged to Marie Antoinette, a string of pearls which the murdered ex-Empress of Austria had once lashed to a rock beneath the sea to bring up their color. So precious are these pearls to their present owner that she always wears them, if not outside, beneath her gown lest by any possibility they might be lost or stolen.

The Duchesses of Westminster, Portland and Marlborough, who possess some of the most amazing jewels in England, never place theirs in their banks. In each of their town mansions is a strong room with an immense fireproof safe to which are attached electric bells. Day and night it is watched. Private detectives, the whole year round, keep an eye on these houses. Especially keen is the watch on Grosvenor and Sunderland Houses, as apart from the jewels of the two duchesses the pictures, plate and other possessions are of fabulous value. Indeed, it is said that the Duchess of Marlborough spends something like $10,000 per annum on the protection of her London mansion.

"I have to be so much more careful," she says, "as there is no master in the house."

Mrs. Joseph Stickney is nearly always followed about by a private detective, as though she were a royal personage. She is a nervous woman. Although she adores her jewels, of which she has a wonderful collection —on which should she so desire is capable of covering her from neck to feet—she is always in a state of anxiety when she is wearing them en masse at a court function or a great festivity. On such occasions she almost invariably manages to get admission for her detective. She really lives in fear of being assassinated for these flashing gems.

There is a certain young American countess who is at present suffering from insomnia and a some what serious nervous condition, which is attributed to nothing but worry over her amazing collection of precious stones. She rushes from her bed at night to ascertain if they are safe. She counts them, examines them and lately her frenzy has deluded her into thinking that they are only shams. To convince her to the contrary an adoring husband the other week summoned an expert. It took all his eloquence to assure her they were the same sacred things which had been showered upon her on her marriage.

When crossing on Atlantic liners the owners of great jewels adopt all sorts of ruses to guard their safety. Mrs. Robert Goelet, sister-in-law of the Duchess of Roxburghe, has made a trusted secretary of her husband sew on to the linings of his clothes treasured gems, while around his neck he has wound again and again her diamond chains and strings of priceless pearls. When crossing recently from the United States, Lady Paget's smart French maid had stowed away beneath her elaborate chiffons a beautiful set of amethyst and diamond ornaments, which is especially prized by Lady Paget.

The accusation is often made against American women that they wear jewels at unseasonable hours—diamond earrings in the morning, for instance. They simply do it to make sure that their treasures are safe, being quite as well aware as anyone else that it is not the fitting thing to do.

A few distinguished women who have interests beyond shining as society queens say that they cannot have the fag of being worried with the anxiety of their jewel cases. The Duchess of Sutherland and Mrs. Potter Palmer are two of these. Both have had perfect copies made in imitation stones of their wonderful treasures, the real ones being locked away and insured for fabulous sums.

"Life is too short," said Mrs. Potter Palmer, "to be made miserable about one's gewgaws. If one carries them about with one, the thought of their safety absorbs one's very vitality and there is no room for any other consideration. Such anxiety stultifies the worn as there is today. Even the mind and is just about deadly for one's intellectual condition. The duchess is of the same mind."

Never in the annals of the smart and moneyed set was there so much pretty rubbish in the way of jewelry worn as there is today. Even the Queen of Spain, who has an American woman's passion for precious stones, wears no end of effective rubbish, because she won't have the worry of taking her jewels from their cases except for great functions. When the queen was in London ,recently she and King Alfonso popped out from the Ritz Hotel into Bond street and they both purchased at a well-known haunt of theirs brocches, scarf pins—Alfonso has the biggest collection of scarf pins of any king in the world—and other trinkets. When they got to Paris they both rampaged into the Rue de Rivoli and made quantities of similar purchases. Both will buy and wear any ornament, even if it is only worth 20 cents, if it is quaint and odd. Every new mascot, every funny trinket, any quaint conceit illustrating a topical innovation, they seize with avidity and carry off in triumph, as though a priceless addition to their already overflowing collection of rubbish. Not content with supplying themselves with such items, they also purchase them as gifts for the queen mother.

"They are like a pair of big children," a seller of such wares remarked in the Rue de Rivoli the other day. "Their enthusiasm at the sight of anything out of the common in the way of a personal ornament is the most refreshing thing you ever beheld."

GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

SURE RELIEF FOR SUFFERING WOMEN IS FOUND IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss Kathleen Murphy Tells How She Suffered and How Easy and Complete Was Her Cure by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tangier Mines, Halifax Co., N. S., Oct. 21.—(Special)—There is no longer any doubt that of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their troubles to kidney disease. For that reason it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy, of this place, is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease and brought back my health.

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for I have given them a thorough test, and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

What We Get at Birth

Inherited Qualities and Their Influence—A Miracle From Plant Life.

By Edward Amherst Ott.

The law of heredity gives the race its stability. You can furnish free opportunity, and there helpfulness meets a stone wall. All great, good things people must do for themselves. No great good can be given to people. We all have to live out the days of life with the character we inherit.

Some fifty years ago, the luscious strawberry was not in existence. Nature did not produce it for us. Nature had planted a little, sweet-flavored wild strawberry upon the prairies of the west. In another part of the world she had planted a large, hollow tasteless strawberry—very prolific, but not good to eat. So the scientist, the biological priest of the world, a man who thinks about things—and it educates the brain very much faster to think about things than it does to play with words and fool with language—the scientist stooped and whispered into the ears of this little wild rascal, and he went roving; and by a process of cross-fertilization, a wedding took place; and as a result of the union of this sweet-flavored little wild strawberry and the large, hollow, prolific one we have today the large, luscious strawberry of the market—one foreign marriage that was not a failure—the only one recorded up to date.

If we bred the right kind of people, the work of the school and the church would be easy. We have proceeded on the theory that you can make people over, and if we had emphasized sanitation, hygiene and the biological views of life as we have the abstract morals, we would now have a different human race.

We do not as yet approach the question of education from a scientific standpoint. The laymen still expect the teachers to reconstruct the child. They foolishly ask: "Why—now that we have well-equipped schools, the best text books, the latest methods of education—why do not the number of good scholars multiply faster among the pupils? Why do we produce so many failures?" We must give hundreds of reasons in one answer: We have ceased to be good animals. And you can never lift people morally and intellectually above the level of the physical perfection.

I have examined with some degree of care the history of the world's four hundred eminently successful people. I find that almost without exception they came from families that would naturally produce their kind. Going back to the time of Aristotle we note that his father was a scholar and philosopher before him—so wise as to be chosen the intellectual counsellor of the King of Macedonia; and from his time down we select now at random the leaders in the various professions.

Here is Mrs. Siddons, the greatest actress the world ever knew. Her father and mother were upon the stage. She graced it as it has not been graced since. Her children were upon the stage, and her children's children. Booth's whole life current flowed through a theatrical landscape; and Henry Ward Beecher came from a family of preachers.

In the musical world the law seems to prevail most strikingly. Only two of the creative musicians seem to be exceptions. These are Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, and all the rest seem to follow in their line, generation after generation. One of the musical journals of Germany gives the story of the Bachs, that great German family of creative musicians, At a family reunion there were present one hundred and twenty great musicians.

The object of a school is not to produce scholars. The foolish theory that schools are creative institutions has led to the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to benefit what is known as the "top of the system," when the large expenditure should have been made near the bottom of the system where the millions go to school. All of this has been done on the foolish theory that you can "make the children over." The school is not a manufacturing plant, but a retail store of learning. The children customers carry away from the institution all their baskets of capacity will hold; and when a greater respect for individuality comes, we will educate each child with the complete recognition of its own particular powers.

The sad spectacle of thousands of young men who have been taken out of one classification, natural and normal to themselves, and led to failure in abnormal conditions, is before us. The petti-fogging lawyer, misdirected in the choice of his profession is a menace to society; he drifts into cheap politics, becomes the local grafter through no inherent fault of his own. The quack doctor never intended to be a quack. He hoped to shine in his profession; but someone planted a false hope in his breast and he took up the wrong profession.

Vice is no more accidental than virtue. Both are inherited. It is as natural for one man to go to jail as it is for another to go to the legislature.

He Feared Blood Poison

BUT Zam-Buk Saved His Thumb.

Once again a case is reported in which the popular balm Zam-Buk has saved a worker from the terrible effects of blood-poisoning. Mr. Alfred Hy. Orth, of Shipley, Ont., says: "While at work I had the misfortune to run a rusty nail under my thumb nail, to the depth of about one and a half inches. The pain was terrible, and what I feared was that the nail, being so dirty and rusty, would set up festering and blood-poison. I knew from previous experience how good Zam-Buk was, so I cleaned the thumb, melted a little Zam-Buk, and ran it into the wound. The result was wonderful! It soothed the pain and the thumb actually did not swell. Zam-Buk kept away the inflammation. I was able to go on with my work all the time, and in a few days the thumb was as good as ever. A balm which can do this should be in every working-man's home"

Zam-Buk is the finest form of "insurance" for all workers. Its antiseptic power is so great that no disease germ can live in it; and if immediately applied to a sore or injury, or diseased patch, all danger of blood-poisoning is averted.

Being composed of pure vegetable essences, Zam-Buk is an ideal balm for babies and young children, and mothers will find it far superior to the ordinary salves, some of which contain harmful mineral poisons, rancid animal fats, etc.

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, ringworm, blood-poison, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, inflamed patches, bad leg, varicose veins and ulcers, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, and all skin diseases and injuries. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, 3 for $1.25. Post free from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, for price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md. — "For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.



The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

How You Can Save 9 Bars of Laundry Soap

WHILE Lawrason's Snowflake Powdered Ammonia has been on the market twelve years it has never before been advertised to the public. Nevertheless it has enjoyed an enormous sale.

Those who tried it told their neighbours about its remarkable cleansing powers and wonderful economy. And so the news spread by word of mouth, resulting in a huge demand for Snowflake Ammonia.

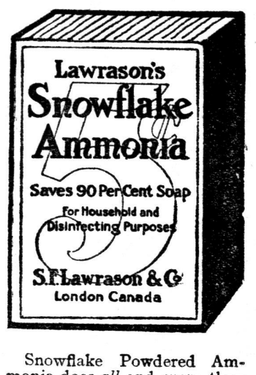
But we have the facilities to supply a still greater demand. So we have decided to tell the housewives of the Dominion about Snowflake Powdered Ammonia, which is destined to supplant the use of laundry soap and washing compounds almost entirely.

While chemists have known for years that Ammonia possesses remarkable cleansing powers it remained for us to put it *in powdered form, in which state it is most effective and economical.*

Snowflake Powdered Ammonia *dissolves instantly* in water. It starts to work immediately. It loosens dirt and grease. When washing clothes it makes the soap work faster. Only one-half the amount of soap is required.

Where you formerly used two bars of soap for a large washing you will use but one bar of soap and two tablespoons of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia. The *two tablespoons of Snowflake Ammonia are equal to a bar of soap.*

When cleaning floors, linoleums, carpets, curtains, dishes, cutlery, kitchen-ware, milk cans, woodwork, windows, etc., no soap is required. Snowflake Ammonia *does the work better alone.* By using it for all household cleaning you need buy but one bar of laundry soap where you formerly bought ten—*a saving of nine bars* of soap, costing 45c.



Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

In the Giant 5c. Package

Snowflake Powdered Ammonia does *all* and *more* than *borax* or *washing soda* will do. It softens woolens. Whitens white goods. Whitens the white portion of colored goods without fading or bleeding the colors. Clears and beautifies the colors. And when used in the rinsing water it removes the greasy smell of the soap from the clothes. Gives them a delightfully fresh, clean aroma.

Snowflake Ammonia is harmless. It is good for the finest, flimsiest, most expensive, fabrics. Unlike soap it contains no grease, resin or any adulterant.

Ammonia is present in the air we breathe and in rain water, which is one reason why rain water is superior to hard water for cleansing purposes. Add Snowflake Ammonia to hard water and it becomes soft, like rain water.

Don't judge Snowflake Ammonia from the ordinary kinds of powdered ammonia you may have used. Ordinary powdered ammonia cakes and turns solid, because it is made from inferior stock and not made properly.

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia *remains in its snowy, powdery form permanently,* because we, *the originators,* use superior stock and know exactly how to make it right.

Be sure you get Snowflake Ammonia, *in the giant 5c. package.* The 10c. packages of ordinary ammonia are only about one-third larger, while washing compounds are only about one-third as large. Borax costs twice as much as Snowflake Ammonia.

Now that you understand the wonderful economy of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia you'll want to commence using it to-day. So go to your grocer and get a package, but be sure it's Snowflake, the *original* powdered ammonia.

Saves 90 per cent. Soap

Full Directions on each Package.

Made by S. F. LAWRASON & CO., London, Ont., Originators of Powdered Ammonia

5

In the final test of comparison of product

SANITOL

Tooth and Toilet Preparations

Stand Away Out

BUT

Be Your Own Judge

When purchasing Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, Face Cream, Cold Cream, Talcum Powder or other Toilet articles ask for SANITOL. Take off the lid or examine the package. Note the "SANITOL" Purity and Quality of ingredients and the absence of coloring matters. Compare SANITOL products with others as to QUALITY, QUANTITY and PRICE and decide this question for yourself.

SANITOL PURE COLD CREAM 25c

Just out. A perfect Cold Cream for massage, chaps, or roughness of the skin. Absolutely pure white. Look for the turquoise blue jar and put it to the test to-day.

SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY COMPANY
Toronto - Ontario

2667

Gold Medalists for High-class Tooth and Toilet Preparations



HOUSEKEEPERS—remember that word "BORAX". It is the Borax that helps to make Taylor's Borax Soap so different from, and better than, common yellow laundry soap. Taylor's Borax Soap makes clothes, dishes, pots, pans, woodwork, furniture sweet and clean. It's the borax, in the soap, that does it. 5c. a cake—the same as ordinary soap.

ALL ABOUT THE LIGHTNING
ITS FREAKS AND TERRORS

How New York Skyscrapers Prove Mighty Conductors.

Giant cosmic naturalists like Von Humboldt and Darwin concur in believing that thunder storms are common near the mouths of great rivers on account of the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water at unequal temperatures disturbing the electric and humid balance of the atmosphere and thus filling the different beds of the air full of electric effluvia. New York city and its bays and harbors have seemed to prove this theory true, for oldtimers remember thunder storms and forked and chain lightning thereabouts as fierce as Jupiter Tonans ever shot athwart the trembling air. But I wonder whether the high steel structure skyscrapers steadily and silently bleed out the electric juice of the sky nowadays. We see fewer of those 10-mile-long satanic sky snakes capering, cavorting and wallowing across the bellowing welkin, thundering and scaring the boldest stiff.

Often on mountain seacoasts the vapor-laden south wind is seen covering the mountain peaks with a cloudy veil. This same phenomenon can be seen atop some of our peakly spires, says a writer in the New York Press. Now, atmospheric electricity can take these same routes and harmlessly and silently balance and mix up and neutralize the differing electric loads of earth and air. This may be all safety from thunderbolts; but at the same time it may be stealing something from the farms and gardens of the vicinity, for lightning loads the air with bushels of nitrous gases which descend with the rain to enrich the ground.

Pliny said that thunder is rarely heard in winter and that the great fertility of the soil is due to the frequency of thunder rain in spring. Science has discovered the cause of the nourishment in rain water to be the presence of great quantities of nitrogen and ammonia in the thunder rain and in hail.

Although there is hidden law underneath, each lightning flash is as freakish and capricious as cynics say of women. Some of the incredible actions of lightning read like mysterious dreams of Poe. Superstitious savants still seem to endow it with a kind of intelligence, an intelligence that seems midway between the rough lumpish intelligence of the universe and the discriminating intelligence of animals. Keen, capricious, malicious or stupid, farseeing or blind, behold it squirming, writhing, twisting out into space, harmlessly flickering among man and trees, or loaded up to the clouds with instant death and destruction.

Thunderbolt Freaks.

After Franklin's work, Dr. Richmond in 1753 rigged up a tall iron rod in his laboratory. In a violent storm he went too near the contraption. A chunk of blue fire the size of a fist flew out, hit him on the head and killed him stone dead. The beginnings of the days of science are scary. One of Kipling's wierdlings tells of a conscience-stricken lightning-struck fugitive who, when found, was an awful resemblance of man, a mere carbonized, coal-like, hideous mass, and when he was touched fell to ashes. The story is not unique; even the ancients tell of people who were struck to dust. At Aisna in 1838 three soldiers were under a tree. They remained standing as if alive. Their clothes seemed intact. After the storm, when touched, they fell, uniforms and all, pulverized into a heap of ashes. In fact, some mysterious disappearances of people have been believed to be a complete burning up, even a volatilization or evaporation of man's very ashes. An instance is the mystic disappearance of Romulus wrapped in a sheet of lightning. Dr. Galter, good man, was struck on the head by lightning, and his hair and whiskers were singed off, never to grow or blow again. His head swelled up until it measured over a yard around, some said a yard and a half, and he came pretty near dying. In Nice in 1903 Mme. Blanc was struck and stripped stark naked. Her body was uninjured, but she was dumb ever afterward.

Fireballs or globular lightnings are the most mysterious of all nature, and for long it was doubted by science if there was any such things. But their reality is now beyond question. Ball or meteoric lightning is sometimes seen jumping from cloud to cloud, sometimes rolling, bouncing and skipping upon the ground. In October, 1885, in Constantinople, a globe of fire the size of an orange came spinning, bouncing through an open window and began playing around the gas jet. Then jmuping up and down on the dinner table, it danced about the heads of the guests like Pentecostal fire. Finally, it flew into the street and exploded with an appalling crash.

In 1866, after an awful thunder clap, a young man saw an immense ball of fire fall at his feet. It did no damage to him, and then passed harmlessly through a nearby house, in which were unhurt nine people, and there only lit a box of matches. It then took its way to a nearby barn and killed six cows. Lightning will sometimes sketch pictures on its victims, and seems to know colors, for it sometimes strikes a huddle of sheep, selecting and killing only the white ones, and again it will kill only black ones. It may strike a spotted cow, and show only on the spot. Of our trees the oak is the most stricken, the maple least. A tree is not burst and exploded by the steam from the sap, as some news stories say, but by explosion of compressed air, for an old dry dead tree will also so explode.

Lightning has struck, plucked feathers from and insides out of chickens, and better than some cooks, roasted them to a proper turn for the table. It has roasted apples on the trees and corn on the stalk, and has struck goober and potato vines, and cooked the goobers and tubers into the very ground, and "They were eaten and partaken of and pronounced good."

According to Clerk Maxwell sunlight travels at the rate of 187,000 miles a second, but Clarke did not inform a listening world that some lightning is faster than 187,000. Lightning, not sunlight, is the fastest thing in the universe.

Oh, yes, one thing more, lightning has made ships go crazy and caused shipwrecks by mildly throwing the compass off only a point or two, Some old salts do not know this, else they would be using it for excuses, thus getting that many more drunks and sleeps, for if anything went wrong they could lay it to the lightning.

GREECE IS SUPREME IN ART

Through the Centuries Masterpieces of Athenians Remain Unapproached.

Modern artists, enthusiastic and fully awake to that true sense of beauty which they so carefully cultivate today, have not yet produced any statues or buildings which excel in perfection of artistic conception those famous masterpieces which have come to us from the golden age of ancient Greece.

Three thusand years ago, exquisitely proportioned temples rose against the clear turquoise sky of Attica—three thousand years ago, statues which bore the attributes of god-like perfection, threw off the sculptor's damp coverings and delighted the Grecian populace who worshipped and admired them. The crumbling ruins of those temples still inspire the noblest architectural triumphs, and after thirty dim centuries those wonderful statues dictate to questioning students the ethics of flawless beauty.

Greece was a poor and sparsely-populated land—the Grecian nation of so little strength that it was easily crushed and conquered by the empire of Rome—yet, all that makes that vast empire worthy of note today was her adoption and importation of the fruits of Grecian artistic genius.

Why were the Greeks supreme in all the arts? What was the secret which lifted the inhabitants of that rugged, island-fringed peninsula so far above the artists of any other known time or country? Whence came that spark of divine flame which inspired such masterpieces of poetic perfection?

Greece today has no artistic importance, her children have laid waste their inheritance and the glorious chisel which fashioned Phydias' statues lies heavy and inert in modern Greek hands.

Were the favored men of old a special race permitted to attain such high perfection solely that the men who came after should thirst for but never possess equal skill? Were they as some declare—a race of gods endowed with a sure instinct of beauty?

History and careful research clearly show that the ancient Greeks were men—men as splendid, faulty, heroic and absurd as men are today. God-like was their appreciation of beauty, but the hands which fashioned that beauty were mortal.

Land of High Ideals.

It is remarkable that the most brilliant era of Grecian artistic glory was very notably the period of high literary attainments, that precisely at this time great statesmen and military heroes flourished. This widespread development of varied genius must have originated in a common source and it is not improbable that Greece earned her proud place in the world's history because she was above all else the land of high ideals. When art, or rather all the arts, join hands with patriotic and heroic ideals a nation may go far towards perfection, and it was this rare entente which so exalted Greece.

Religion occupied the first, purity of government and absolute individual liberty the second and third places in the great plan of early Grecian life. The pomp and splendor of Grecian religion were wonderfully human—unlike other pagans, the Greeks chose only beauty for their cult—they left untouched the stupendous and awful mythologies which swayed India and Persia. To their gods and goddesses they attributed faults as well as virtues, and by thus rendering their gods almost human they hoped to make themselves godlike. Indeed, their great men were commonly adjudged demi-gods, and doubtless the sculptors who were intrusted with the task of portraying such men, purified and refined by godly transition, were obliged to closely study the human form, and very often to combine beauties which did not exist in any one person. Steeped in the creation of divinities in which they earnestly believed, their works had that inspiration which comes from faith alone; perfection was their aim, and they never ceased until perfection was attained.

Their public games, in which the prize was a simple wreath but the glory incalculable, were of almost religious character, and to these games, and the warmth of the climate which made heavy clothing impossible, may be traced the display of the lightly-dressed human body and the careful study of its beauty. This desire for physical beauty quickly developed into a love of physical strength, and it naturally followed that such perfected strength led to the performance of those deeds which we still call heroic.

The early pure democracy which emanated from the Acropolis insisted on that wise liberty which make a fearless poet like Homer possible—the degeneracy of later times condemned the daring philosophy of Socrates, and exiled Aristides the Just.

With the fall of her ideals Greece lost all; art, statecraft and courage perished, as they had flourished, together, and the land of beauty and freedom became one of barrenness and tyranny. Yet, whatever the causes of that fall—whatever shame and desolation came after, the fact remains that during the time of Grecian glory all that was beautiful, noble and marvellous in man animated that small nation and achieved more in a short period than Europe, Asia and America have since accomplished!

Are the poets correct when they say that the world was young then, that springtime circled the earth and that the gods leaned down from Olympus and whispered their secrets in the ravished ears of the ancients of Attica?

"Quien sabe."—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENCE AND COMMON SENSE

[By G. K. Chesterton.]

Elaborate Terms Laid Aside, Thanks to Prof. James.

What Mr. Bernard Shaw did for the discussion of economics and politics Professor James did for the discussion of psychology and metaphysics. He forced them to join the undignified dance of common sense; he insisted that the philosopher should have modesty enough to make a fool of himself, like the rest of mankind. Everyone is some sort of psychologist, since everyone has some sort of psychology. Just as real religion concerns everyone born with a heart, so real philosophy concerns everyone born with a head. According to Professor James, psychology was a kind of surgery in which each man must be content to be both the operator and the patient; every man must dig up his own soul like his own garden. But it was above all in his eyes a solid study. Economics is not really the study of tables and statistics which are more remote than money; it is the study of bread, which is more actual than money. So in the highest philosophy only the actual is important, and a truth is more of a fact than a phenomenon.

This practical plea of James for popularizing philosophy is his finest achievement. It is always supposed that metaphysics must be full of technical and elaborate terms. Some would even argue that the word metaphysics itself is not one to be used playfully in the nearest pothouse. But, for all that the ultimate study of thought and of the mind ought to be the simplest of all studies; not, I mean, simple in its task, but perfectly simple in its language. If we say something of universal scope we can obviously say it as easily of a plain or comic thing as of any other thing. Technical terms belong to the study of special physical facts—birds or beasts, or stars or stones, or weather. If somebody (with a turn for original observations) remarks that one swallow does not make a summer, that is a matter of depending on special study of such seasons and birds. There are some 17 swallows in the neighborhood of my house, and some gloomy persons are of opinion that 17 swallows have not succeeded in making a summer.

Common Examples.

But merely the truth, whatever it is, is one only applicable to the particular bird and season. It could throw no light, for example, upon the fascinating problem of whether one polar bear would make a winter. Natural history must be unnatural to the extent of using scientific and almost secret terms. So if the scientists choose to call the swallow "Hirundo vulgaris" (or whatever they do call it), and if they choose to call making a summer "aestivation," I think they are cheeky, but within their rights. But I object to their using this mysterious language when they are not talking about whether one swallow makes a summer, but only about whether one swallow makes two swallows. Abstract truths like logic and mathematics can obviously be illustrated as well by common examples as by abstruse ones. And I object to the man who gives the Latin name for the most recently discovered bean plant when he is only engaged in proving how many beans make five. If two sides of a triangle are always greater than the third side (and all this I steadfastly believe), it can be proved from three-cornered hats or three-cornered tarts. I object to that fastidious mathematician who refuses to prove it except from the two secret triangles of the pentacle.

When full allowance has been made for his healthy and human reversal of the tone and methods of philosophy, it will appear even more regrettable that the actual system (or denial of system) with which Professor James later associated his name, was of the insufficient sort that it was. It was his glory that he popularized philosophy. It was his destruction that he popularized his own philosophy. "Pragmatism is bosh," said a man of unphilosophic training, but good general brains to me the other day. Professor James appealed to the ordinary man; and the ordinary man condemned him. But let us remember that while this exhibits the rightness of the condemnation, it also exhibits the appeal. Pragmatism is bosh; but the best test of this is the test of the great pragmatist himself; the appeal to the nature and reason of the ordinary man. Pragmatism substantially means that the sun being useful is the same thing as the sun being there. The ordinary man in London in this present romantic summer would immediately reply that there is a considerable difference between the two ideas; that the sun is frequently not there when he would be particularly useful. The ordinary man in Arabia would probably add that he is often there when he is quite the reverse of useful. And it is not sufficient for the pragamatist to reply that these are cheap and illiterate answers; they are. But the whole point of pragmatism (at its best) is that it asks how ordinary people do actually use and feel ideas. Now ordinary people do actually feel the notion of truth and the notion of utility as utterly separate. The highest official figure of modern Europe happens to be a man of peasant origin; and his view of pragmatism (other issues apart) would be echoed by all the peasants of the earth.

CAUSE AND CURE OF RHEUMATISM

Due to Impurities in the Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The most noticeable and immediate result of rheumatism is a marked thinning of the blood, and in no disease does it develop more rapidly. Not only does the blood become weak, but it is soon filled with impurities, which the different organs of the body have been unable to throw off. One of the most harmful of these impurities is uric acid, which is formed from the waste products of the body. In health it is readily passed off by the kidneys with the help of oxygen from the red corpuscles of the blood. Without oxygen the kidneys are unable to rid the system of this acid and it is retained in the blood and distributed to all parts of the body. The weak back, pains across the kidneys and thin scanty, highly-colored secretions, which follow, show that the acid is already in the blood and often leads the sufferer to think he has kidney trouble. If the disease is not driven out of the blood, rheumatism can never be cured, and the sufferer will always be subject to attacks, whenever exposed to damp or cold. With each returning attack the pain becomes more severe and complications often arise, making necessary the use of habit-forming drugs to relieve pain.

It is readily seen that the only way to cure rheumatism is through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills afford such a treatment as they contain all the elements necessary to build up and purify the blood. They increase its oxygen carrying capacity, enabling the kidneys to pass the uric acid from the body and the other organs to do their work. Thus rheumatism is reached at its root and permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely free from all habit-forming drugs, and are not an experiment as the following case will show: —Mr. W. Studley Lewis, Pilot Mound, Man., says: "I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always keep some by me in case of need. A few years ago while teaching school I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders that I had the greatest difficulty in writing on the blackboard, and after trying a number of remedies without benefit, I was almost in despair, and felt inclined to abandon teaching. But one day I happened to pick up one of Dr. Williams' almanacs, and read of the cure of a number of severe cases of rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to give the Pills a trial, and I had only taken them a few weeks when I felt much better. In the course of a few weeks more the pains and stiffness had all left me, and I had no more difficulty in doing my work. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they, and they alone, cured me of my rheumatism."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

FAIR PROMOTERS MAKING MONEY

Many Amassing Fortunes By Following Odd Professions.

Now that women are to be found in almost every business and profession, it is not surprising to learn that members of the fair sex will risk perils in the search for gold. It is reported that several women rushed to Bitter Creek, near Stewart City, British Columbia, in the hope of being able to peg out the limit of 1,500 square feet for claims. Hundreds of women followed the miners from the eastern state of America across the continent to California and Colorado, in their feverish quest for gold, in 1849; and during the rush to the Yukon and Alaska the fair sex was very conspicuous, and women could be seen working shoulder to shoulder with the men in the mines.

Of the women who faced the perils of the frozen north in their search for precious metal in the Klondike, several have made fortunes, while others are hard at work at their arduous toil with the thirst for gold still strong upon them. A year or two ago Miss Frances Fitz returned to her home in Boston with $500,000, made by her own efforts in the gold fields of the Yukon during five years' work.

It was not so very long ago that Miss Louise Wilkins, who owns a gold mine at Satsuma, in Arizona, retired at the age of 34 with sufficient capital to yield her $20,000 a year for life.

A village smith in Australia is a maiden not long out of her teens. When her father died he left her unprovided for, and as she had learned shoeing under her father's guidance she carried on his business and became largely patronized.

Shaving poodles is a branch of industry started by a woman living in Paris. The poodles' barber first established herself in a handsome suite of rooms in one of the principal thoroughfares of the French capital, and clients numbered over 200 within three months. This woman also keeps a poodles' school, and turns out canine pets with highly completed educations. She has trained over 500 poodles, and they are marvels of sagacity and never-ceasing sources of amusement to their owners.

Another woman in the Gay City has set up in business as a dogs' dressmaker, providing pampered pets with fashionable coats, collars, waterproofs and even boots.

There are several women in Spain who make a living by fighting bulls, and they appear to be quite as adept at the business as their male rivals. Jonna Maestrich, the daughter of German parents, was a successful bull fighter at 17 years of age. Her father had trained her when a child as a torrera, and she made her first appearance in that capacity at Oporto. She killed two bulls in the ring which her masculine rivals failed to slaughter. Jonna, who, by the way, won the first prize at a beauty show held at Lisbon some years ago, received as much as $5,000 for one performance in the bull ring.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY.

A peanut is a very small thing, but an annual crop of 5,000,000 bushels, makes a pretty big item. Peanuts are grown more or less in all the southern states, the bulk of the supply coming from Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

Down south they are not known as peanuts, but are called goobers or pinders. The peanut has more uses than any other plant that is grown in North America. If you grind the nut you get a good flour, from which excellent biscuits can be made. By squeezing the nuts you obtain an oil which resembles olive oil, and is used in the manufacture of some kinds of chocolates.

Georgia housewives make rich pastry out of pounded peanuts, the confectioner has added peanut candy to his list of dainties, and during the Christmas season peanut dolls may be seen in the shop windows.

The vines make good fodder for cattle, and after the crop has been gathered, the hogs are put in the field and soon fatten on what is left.

The demand for peanuts has doubled within the last five years, and more growers are going into the business. The plant is a prolific and hardy one, and requires no more attention than does a crop of potatoes.

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All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable — and Pen-Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and foot, instead of merely water-shrunk into shape.

Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely. And it is reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here—two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints.

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

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

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

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No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, $1.50; 6 pairs, $3.00.

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

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, $1.00; 6 pairs, $2.00. 52

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WAYS OF THE SPY IN PEACE TIMES

How the British Government Deals With Him When Caught.

The spy in romance is common enough, but in real life he would seem to be rare, if all who spy are discovered. It is popular belief—and to a certain extent it is true, for the expenditure on secret service of all nations is one of those items of national finance as to which there are no details—that every state has its spies scattered broadcast.

Sometimes the spy is a subject of the state under whose protection he lives, and is engaged in supplying information to a foreigner; more often, happily, he is a foreigner risking his liberty for good pay in order to send home to his government sketches and plans and copies of official documents, and of plans of fortifications, secured in some roundabout way. Doubtless he has his uses in the supply of information which cannot be easily obtained straightforwardly, and most countries, while seeking to obliterate him on the one hand, perpetuate his existence by employing him on the other.

England has her secret service fund, and occasionally questions are asked in parliament, and answered in the best ministerial manner of reticence. England, also, doubtless suffers sometimes from the presence of spites, and it is interesting to draw attention to the law under which they can be dealt with in the event of their being discovered.

In 1878 the matter of punishment of spies was brought prominently to public notice by a copyist in the foreign office supplying to a newspaper the contents of a diplomatic document of the greatest importance at the time. He could not be punished. It is true that he was taken to Bow street police court, but the sitting magistrate, Mr. Vaughan, discharged him because he had committed no offense known to the law. Such was the law of the land until 1889, when an act to prevent the disclosure of official documents in formation, known as the official secrets act, was passed. Under this a person commits a misdemeanor and on conviction is liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine, if he does any of the following things.

1. Enters government fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship or office, to obtain information wrongfully.

2. Obtains any document, sketch, photograph, plan, model or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, or takes without authority any sketch or plan.

3. Takes or attempts to take any sketch or plan or photograph of a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp.

4. Communicates the contents of documents or plans to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the state, to be communicated.

The punishment is increased in severity where the intention to communicate the forbidden information or plan or sketch to a foreign state is proved. In that case the sentence may be as high as penal servitude for life. Breaches of official trust by persons holding appointments are similarly punished, the severe sentence being administered if there is an intention to supply information to a foreign state, and the milder punishment if that intention is not proved.

The consent of the attorney-general has to be given for a prosecution for an offence under this act. It follows, therefore, that in peace time ample means exist to deal with a foreigner caught at the work of spying, and the intention to supply this information to a foreign state would scarcely be difficult of proof. In war time the spy is more rigorously dealt with. Suspicion is often considered ample proof. A suspected man may consider himself fortunate if he is not hanged first and tried afterward.



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A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

ENGLAND

PIG AS A PET IN LONDON STREETS

Follows Master Around After Manner of a Dog.

The spectacle of a young pig following a man like a dog was seen in London road, Kingston-on-Thames, recently. After calling at several shops the man lifted the animal into his cart and drove away.

It is hoped that the experiment of employing girls instead of boys as indoor messengers at the general post-office, and leading provincial offices will be in operation by Jan. 1.

Strawberries measuring two inches in diameter and two inches in length, grown in the open, were on sale at Marlborough a day or two ago. In one garden in the town strawberry plants are actually in bloom.

According to the official return for the year ended last March, the London County council has provided housing accommodation for 49,003 people, the gross rent being nearly £200,000 a year.

"I saved lives," is to be inscribed on the collar which will be presented by the mayor of King's Lynn to the dog Shaver, who saved the family of Mr. Kent, of the Castle Hotel, King's Lynn, from death by fire by giving a timely alarm.

Mr. C. G. Montefiore, acting president of the council of Hartley University College, Southampton, announced recently that friends of the institution proposed to make a bequest of £10,000 in its favor on condition that its university status was preserved.

The late Mr. G. Cartlich, of the Manor House, Woore, Staffordshire, has bequeathed his collection of pottery to the Hanley Municipal Museum. The gift comprises probably the finest private collection of eighteenth century ware in the country.

Two bottle-nosed sharks have just been caught off the Isle of Wight. One, caught at Sandown by Mr. H. Hooper, and his two sons while mackerel fishing, was 8 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches in girth, and weighed 6 cwt. It took two hours to get the creature ashore.

A CANADIAN STAMP OF GREAT BRITAIN

One of the Year 1851 Brought £55 in the Old Country.

The sum of £55 was given by a dealer for a 1s. black (1851) postage stamp of Canada at Glendining's on Wednesday.

The sum of £75 was realized for a crop of peppermint grown at the outfall works of the Cobham (Surrey) sewage farm, the mint oil realizing 24s. per pound.

A consignment of wallabies, or young kangaroos, has just been received from Australia by a Smithfield poultry farm. The wallaby was included in the menu of several hotels last winter.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has now definitely closed the lifeboat station at Broadstairs, Kent, as a result of the dispute with the men over payment for a launch last February.

An anonymous donor having offered to contribute 5s. for every 1s. received in the collection at a Wesleyan Methodist missionary meeting at Bournemouth, £70 was collected, and the anonymous donor added £350. This is the sixth time such an offer has been made.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company, stated recently that a direct wireless service between Europe and South America—six thousand miles—would be established within six months, at very much lower prices than the cable companies can possibly offer.

A fortune of £50,000 has, by a decision of the superior court of San Diego, Cal., been left to Michael McGurck and his sister Elizabeth, of Cloughoge, near Newry, under the will of Edward McGurk, a pioneer resident of San Diego, who died in 1907.

When the First Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, which has been stationed at Ebrington Barracks, left for Aldershot, there were remarkable scenes at Belfast Quay. The men had to run the gauntlet of hundreds of work-girls who hugged and kissed them in turn.

The Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which met in the Cannon Street Hotel to discuss the bill instituting a sixty-hour week for shop assistants, passed a resolution in favor of the compulsory closing of shops by not later than 8 p.m. on three days in the week.

A Russian violinist appealed before the Liverpool immigration board on Wednesday against a refusal to allow him to land. He pleaded that with the aid of his violin he would be able to earn a good livelihood playing in the London cafe orchestra. The appeal was granted.

PLACED LOAVES ON THE TOMBSTONES

Quaint and Ancient Ceremony Carried Out in the English Cemetery.

Selston Churchyard, Notts, was recently the scene of the ancient ceremony of placing loaves in which coins had been inserted on the tomb stones for old people to pick up and take away.

The White Star liners will call no longer at Holyhead on the homeward voyage. The difficulty which the liners formerly experienced from lack of water on the Mersey bar has practically been removed.

On the top of the seven story building to be erected on the site of the old Great Queen Street Theatre in Kingsway for the West London Wesleyan Mission will be a roof garden, to be used as a creche for the care of babies.

After living seventy years in the same house in Newport street, Swindon, Mr. J. T. Coale, a dairyman and poultry dealer, is taking up a fresh abode. Newport street is the only place in Swindon where thatched cottages are still standing.

Mrs. Mary Dew, wife of the Rev. G. P. Dew, rector of Shire Newton, is to have the rank and title of the daughter of an earl, according to the King's command published in Tuesday's Gazette. Mrs. Dew is the sister of the Earl of Carrick.

Lord Waleran and others who subscribed towards a public library for Tiverton twenty years ago have just received back 40s. for every pound they gave. The interest has accumulated, but the library has not been begun, despite offers from Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Passmore Edwards.

Having advertised for candidates for the post of relieving officer, who must be a married man, the Keynsham district council finally selected a bachelor. Some ratepayers objected, and the local government board vetoed the appointment. The council will now advertise again omitting the bachelor clause.

Strong opposition has manifested itself against the scheme for a winter garden on the Palace Pier, at Brighton. The aquarium committee object on the ground that it would compete with their own institution, where the municipal orchestra plays mostly, and property owners near the pier say it would obstruct their free view of the sea.

During excavating work in Byward street, City, a number of human remains were recently discovered. It is supposed that the spot was formerly part of the church yard of All Hallows, Barking. The remains were reburied in Ilford Cemetery by order of the home secretary.

Bournemouth town council rejected by twenty-four votes to ten a motion to give the mayor in the future a salary. Ald. Druitt said that if they gave a salary it would be considered shabby if the mayor did not supplement the amount by an equal contribution out of his own pocket.

The Buzzard, the Royal Naval Volunteer gunboat, which has for so long been a conspicuous object of interest to people on the embankment, is to be replaced by the screw sloop President, the drill ship of the Royal Naval Reserve, at present stationed at the Southwest India docks.

IRELAND

THE POTATO CROP WAS DESTROYED

Many Parts of Connaught County Hard Hit This Year.

The potato crop, which promised to be one of the best for years, has been practically destroyed in many parts of Connaught.

The Fermanagh Industrial Exhibition, held Sept. 14, in Enniskillen, was a thorough success. There were 1,454 entries.

"The drink traffic in Ireland is staggering to a fall," observed an Armagh minister at a temperance meeting in Glasgow recently.

The Gorey rural council has adopted a resolution protesting against the employment of soldiers in the Irish Telegraph Service.

The death occurred recently at Inchsheanagh, Lanesboro, of Mrs. J. Farrell, an old and highly respected resident of the district.

The Tarmonbarry and Whitehall branch of the U. I. L. are taking active measures in the breaking up of the ranches in the district.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at Banteer in the case of James McCabe, who was killed by falling over a railway bridge.

The work of providing a hospice on Lough Derg, County Donegal, capable of accommodating a large number of pilgrims, has commenced.

The farm of Rossera, containing over 140 acres of good land, has been purchased by the C. D. Board with a view to distribution amongst the people.

The Dungarvan board of guardians decided not to present an address to Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., on the occasion of his visit to Dungarvan on Sept. 18.

The Carrickledrum hog, Downa Count Cavan, slid recently a distance of fifty feet down the mountain side. Fortunately no houses were overwhelmed

Leitrim Nationals are giving very practical support to the Irish party. The Nationalists of the country have subscribed $180 within the past few weeks.

Isaac Turner, for over twenty years agent of the Bank of Ireland in Navan, has retired on a pension.

Dr. Michael Burke and Dr. J. D. Collins have been elected medical officers in Skibbereen Union.

The pork stores of Messrs. Sinclair, provision merchants, of Belfast, were recently destroyed by fire.

The Rev. P. Power, of California, a native of Carrick-on-Suir, is at present enjoying a holiday in Ireland.

Most Rev. Dr. Gaughran, bishop of Meath, has offered to pay half the cost of erecting a large Catholic hall in Mulligan.

BACKACHE VANISHES AFTER A FEW DOSES

Your Kidneys will act fine, ending the most severe Bladder and Urinary misery.

No man or woman whose kidneys are disordered, or who suffers from backache or bladder misery, can afford to leave Pape's Diuretic untried. The time to cure kidney trouble is while it is only trouble—before it settles into Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

The moment you suspect the slightest kidney or bladder disorder or feel a constant aching in the back, sides or loins, or the urine is thick, cloudy, offensive or full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, being taking Pape's Diuretic as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine at any price, made anywhere else in the world, which will effect so thorough and prompt a cure.

Pape's Diuretic acts directly upon the kidneys, bladder and entire urinary system; cleanses, vitalizes and regulates these organs, ducts and glands, and completes the cure within a few days.

After the first few doses there will be no lame, aching back or rheumatic twinges, prostatic trouble, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, inflamed or puffy eyelids, dizziness, bilious stomach, tired, worn-out feeling or other miserable symptoms caused by clogged, sluggish kidneys. Uncontrollable urination especially at night, smarting, discolored water and all bladder misery vanishes.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker or any mercantile agency will vouch for the responsibility of Pape, Thompson & Pape, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who prepare Pape's Diuretic—50 cent treatment—sold by every druggist in the world.

FISHING SMACK GOES TO BOTTOM

Belfast Craft Lost in Collision With a Steamship.

The Arklow fishing smack Alice was sunk on Sept. 16, off the County Down coast, in collision with the steamship Melissa, of Belfast, and four lives were lost, all the victims being natives of Arklow.

The late Mr. Robert Grimshaw Dunville, of Dunville & Co., of the Royal Irish Distillery, left an estate valued at $4,586,000, exclusive of real estate in Ireland and personal estate in England, amounting to $4,119,890.

Statistics relating to crime show that during last year the indictable offences numbered 9,873 for the whole of Ireland, showing a decrease of 3.8 per cent as compared with 1908, but an increase of 4.8 as compared with 1907.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, M. P., has sent a protest to the war office, together with a widely signed petition, against the action of the Government in taking land required by the local farmers for a military rifle range in the district of Ballycannon.

Dr. Mayne, surgeon in the County Infirmary, Longford, having refused to resign when called on to do so, has been dismissed by the committee of management. Dr. Mayne is over 80 years of age, and his troubles are due to disagreement with a nurse.

STREETS OF DUBLIN TO HAVE TAXICABS

Strong Sentiment Against Them by Cabbies and Jarvies.

Taxicabs are to make their appearance in the streets of Dublin. It is said that there is a strong sentiment against them by the cabbies and jarvies of the Irish city.

A Belfast engineer has invented a new type of aeroplane which is designed to carry six persons a distance of two hundred miles without stopping for petrol.

Sergt. James Burns, of Aughmamoe, Drumore, was presented with a medal for his bravery in saving William Dawson, J. P., of Ballyjamesduff, from death by fire.

A local government inquiry was held at Waterford on Sept. 13, in connection with an application of the corporation for a loan of £5,607 for local improvements.

Joseph Flanigan, a well-known contractor of New York City, accompanied by his wife and family, were recent visitors to the old home at Carrowreagh, Skreen.

Most Rev. Dr. Finnegan was consecrated at Cavan on Sept. 11 as Bishop of Kilmore. The new bishop subsequently received addresses from various public bodies.

Dr. Finnegan, resigning from the superintendency of Mullingar Asylum, County Westmeath, refused to accept a pension of $2,750, claiming that he is entitled to $3,000 a year.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel opened new parochial schools at Emly, on Sept. 11, which have been erected by Very Rev. Canon Power and the parishioners at a cost of $13,250.

If insanity is decreasing in Scotland it is still increasing in Ireland. The total number of insane persons in various establishments on Jan. 1 was 24,144, as against 23,931 last year.

The Lord Mayor at the Dublin corporation meeting recently, presented Timothy Scannell with a testimonial on parchment for saving Mr. F. Mansen from drowning in the Liffey on May 1.

SCOTLAND

LEAVES A LEGACY FOR DENTAL PARLOR

Poor Inhabitants May Have Treatment for Nothing.

The late William Thompson Brown, of California, has left $50,000 to his native town, Musselburgh, Midlothean, to establish a dental parlor where all poor inhabitants may receive skillful dental treatment.

To combat phthisis the public health rate at Greenock is likely to be advanced 1d.

Paisley school board have rejected a motion to supply free books to R. C. schools.

John Forbes, a well-known citizen of Glasgow, has died at Innellan, in his 78th year.

The lamplighters of Hamilton have petitioned the town council for an increase of wages.

The Sunquhar and Kirkconnel Collieries (Ltd.) have opened a new coal pit at Kirkconnel.

Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are expected at Drumlanrig Castle shortly.

In a fire in Laing's laundry, Airdrie, damage to the machinery, stock and fittings is estimated at $4,000.

Haddington town council have resolved to tar macadam the roads within the burgh. It will cost $3,500.

There has been formed the Scottish Mexican Oil Company, with headquarters at the Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingstone, Broomknowe, Pollokshaws, have celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

Illustrating the activity now going on at the Grenock torpedo factory there are between 70 and 80 men employed.

Fred Boothroyd, A. R. C. O., organist in Paisley Abbey, is conductor of the new Cecilian Amateur Orchestra in Glasgow.

The inhabitants of the royal burgh of Lochmaben are thinking of erecting in the burgh a memorial to the late King.

At the annual Bakers' Exhibition in London, Norman D. Robinson, Greenock, was awarded the silver medal for brown bread.

NEWMILNS IS OLD; A TOWN IN 1490

Scottish Burgh That Had a Beginning Four Centuries Ago.

Newmilns is a place of considerable but unknown antiquity, for it existed as a country town long before it was made a burgh, which was in the year 1490, or more than four centuries ago.

The question of providing dinners for nursing mothers in Paisley, was again considered at a meeting of the council. An appeal is to be made for public subscriptions in support of the project.

At Balmoral Castle, the Earl of Crewe (Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for the Colonies), arrived, as Minister in Attendance on the King.

Largs town council has agreed to replace the old wooden bridge over the Gogo, which was swept away by a handsome new steel girder erection.

Good hauls of salmon have lately been obtained in the Esk, as well as sea trout, yellow trout, and herring. The salmon ranged from 8 to 25 pounds.

The Misses Orr, of Volo, Largs, have presented a valuable service of communion plate to Largs Parish Church in memory of their brother, Rankine Orr.

Mr. Wightman, contractor, Stockbridge, Cockburnspath, had the contract for removing the big guns which lined the cliffs within the Castle Park, Dunbar.

Quite a sensation has been caused by the resignations of seven of the members of Falkirk Parish Kirk-Session, whose congregation is the largest in the town.

Rothesay Academy, after an extensive scheme of reconstruction at a cost of fully $30,000, was opened on the 9th inst. by Dr. Andrew, H. M. Inspector of Schools.

The Rev. R. J. Patterson, Armagh, and founder of the now-famous Catch-my-Pal movement, was the chief speaker at a temperance demonstration held in Hamilton.

Miss Evelyn T. H. Smith, Dunfermline, has been appointed instructress of physical culture in the schools under the Dumbarton, Cardross, and Bonhill school boards.

R. Matthews, farmer, Dumfries, has raised an action for $2,500 damages in Dumfries sheriff court, against D. R. Scott, posting master, Newhall Terrace, for alleged slander.

A new route on the Glasgow corporation tramway system from Hyndland by Great Western Road, Sauchiehall street, and Parliamentary road, to Alexandra Park, was opened.

A further batch of torpedo-workers from Woolwich, arrived at Gourock, and were all successful in securing accommodation. Altogether, about 200 of the mechanics have come north.

LADY DALRYMPLE PRAISES SWIMMING

Offers Prizes to the Little Lads of Stranrear.

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, who takes a great interest in swimming, has offered prizes to encourage the boys of Stranraer in the art of swimming.

The lockout in the ship-building industry affects the Ayrshire yards. At Troon, Ayr and Ardrossan, work has been interrupted.

Fleming & Fergusson, Paisley, have received an order to build and ship in pieces two steam barges for South American owners.

The induction of the Rev. William Muir, late of Rothesay, to the ministry of South Shawlands, U. F. Church, took place last week.

A harriers' club has been formed in Dalbeattie, and already a large number have joined. It is to be called the Craignair Harriers.

While the Royal Italian Circus was visiting Dumfries a large elephant which was one of its attractions, dropped down dead.

Two Dumfries shop keepers were each fined $15 for keeping a larger supply of explosives in the stores than are permitted by the act.

A statue of Lord Kelvin, to be erected in Belfast, his birthplace, is now nearing completion in the studio of Albert Bruce-Joy of Glasgow.

Thomas Watson, of Churchill, Lanark, who died suddenly in his 76th year, was for many years one of Lanark's most prominent citizens.

On Saturday the remains of Sergeant D. Baird, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, were interred in Alexandria Cemetery, with military honors.

A compromise has been arranged between the Edinburgh Master Printers' Association, and the men's federation by which the dispute was settled.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

company and precious lives safeguarded whereas they might be jeopardized by employees who had not all their wits about them.

In the work of the various Associations great importance is laid upon capable supervision. Travelling secretaries are employed to give their whole time to the extension of the work to unorganized towns and the supervision of the societies already in existence.

While the Canadian Associations have always maintained close relations with those of the mother country, they have been in closer relations with those in the United States and with them form one international brotherhood. Nor have the members in Canada been content to remain within their own borders but they have become interested in the young men in foreign mission lands and secretaries are being supported for the work in student centres in India, China and other mission stations.

The International Committee which was incorporated in 1883, has its general offices in New York. The chairman is Lucien C. Warner, New York, the vice-chairmen are William D. Murray and Alfred E. Marling, New York, and Frederick B. Schenk, New York, is treasurer, Richard C. Morse, New York, general secretary. There are also two associate general secretaries, Clarence J. Hicks and John R. Mott, New York.

The board of trustees is composed as follows: Cephas Brainerd, New York; William Sloan, New York, treasurer; John S. Bussing, Gilbert Colgate, R. F. Cutting, W. H. Dodge, John C. Havemeyer, A. E. Marling, Chas. M. Pratt, F. B. Schenk, James Stokes, Jas. Talcott, C. H. Dodge, all of New York, and Robert Cluett, Troy.

The advisory members are Hon. S. H. Blake, Toronto; R. S. Brewster, New York; F. C. Moore, New York; A. J. Mason, St. Paul, Minn.; B. H. Christy, Pittsburg; Jas. Stokes, New York; F. Brelings, New York; W. H. Woodin, New York; Prof. Robert A. Falconer, Toronto; John E. Irvin, St. John, N. B.; C. Brainerd, New York; Joseph Hardie, Los Angeles; L. D. Wishard, New York; E. P. Bailey, Chicago; John L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.; D. A. Budge, Montreal; J. L. Kemmerer, New York; S. B. Thorne, Minersville, Pa.; James McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward P. Metcalf, Providence; W. E. Sweet, Denver; Edward S. Harkness, New York; John W. Vrooman, New York; D. W. McWilliams, Brooklyn; A. T. Smythe, Charleston, S. C.

The International Committee includes S. F. Stephen, Winnipeg; Abner Kingman, Montreal; M. H. Dodge, New York; H. McAlpin, New York; J. J. McCook, New York; A. E. Marling, New York; J. P. Munn, New York; W. Sloane, New York; John Penman, Paris, Ont.; D. W. Ross, Montreal; W. M. Birks, Montreal; J. M. Speers, Montclair, N. J.; G. D. Pratt, Brooklyn; J. G. Cannon, New York; R. M. Colgate, New York; C. F. Cox, New York; F. W. Hills, New York; F. B. Schenk, New York; W. J. Schreffelin, New York; J. W. Jenks, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. H. Dodge, New York; E. W. Halford, New York; Gerald Birks, Montreal; John W. Ross, Montreal, and several others from different parts of the United States.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

PLUMES FOR CORONATION.

Preparations are being made already by the ostrich feather importers to meet the increased demand for plumes which is expected for the coronation season.

The weight of feathers is increasing with every sale at Mincing Lane and at the last bimonthly sale, which has just finished, the weight offered was 115,500 pounds, against 104,000 pounds in July.

Although the prices showed a decline on the average, the setback is only temporary, and already large orders are being received in the warehouses of Aldersgate street, where the ostrich feather dealers concentrate.

"The trade in ostrich plumes," one of the foremost merchants said, "is like the trade in diamonds. Its volume has depended hitherto on the prosperity of America. When things are good in America then trade is good for us. "We are looking, however, for an improvement now, for ostrich plumes are likely to be the fashion next spring.

"The abolition of the large hat in favor of the small turban shaped hat has meant a considerable loss to us, as the feather used in the small hat are chiefly small tail feathers instead of the large, sweeping wing feathers."

What the public knows as plain "ostrich feather," a representative learned, is known by many names in the trade.

They are classified as follows:

Whites—Wing feathers.

Femina—Feathers from female birds.

Byocks—Black and white from male birds.

Boos—Tail feathers.

Spadonnas—Chick feathers.

Blacks—Body feathers.

Drabs—Female body feathers.

Floss—Feathers closest to the skin.

They vary in price from £42 downward, but of course many feathers go to the making of one expensive plume, for new feathers are joined on to the existing feather to obtain the desired length and droop.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers. 3

FOR THE PUBLIC

New Formula Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Hoarseness in Five Hours.

Much is being done in these days to stop the ravages of consumption, but probably nothing has been so effective as teaching the public how to break up a cold and cure coughs, bronchitis, tonsilitis, etc., with simple home-mixed medicine. A laxative cough syrup, free from whiskey is the prime need. A cough indicates inflammation and congestion, and these in turn are due to an excess of waste and poison in the system. A tonic laxative cough syrup rids the system of congestion. Get the following and mix at home: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times daily. Give children less, according to age. Cut this out and save it for some friend.

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Canada's National Weekly

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We want to place THE CANADIAN CENTURY in every home in Canada. That's the reason for this exceptionally low offer.

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THE CANADIAN CENTURY is a magazine for all Canadian people—a welcome friend in every Canadian home. Clip the coupon in the corner, fill in your name and address, attach a one dollar bill and mail to THE CANADIAN CENTURY, Montreal. Enjoy a year's good reading—mail to-day, you may forget.

YOU MAY EARN PART OF THIS $500.00 PRIZE MONEY

Get subscriptions for this weekly magazine at this Special October Offer—one year for one dollar. Start to-day—interest your friends and associates in THE CANADIAN CENTURY. A few minutes' work each day may secure for you one of these large cash prizes. Utilize your spare moments.

We will give $500.00 to the 43 persons sending in the largest subscription lists.

$150.00 to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers.
$50.00 for the second largest list of subscribers.
$25.00 for the third largest list of subscribers.
$10.00 each for the next **fifteen** largest lists of subscribers, and
$5.00 each to the next **twenty-five** largest lists of subscribers.

You have 43 chances to earn one of these cash prizes. Try for the big capital prize of $150.00—there is still time.

THE CANADIAN CENTURY
MONTREAL 2658

Cut out this Coupon
and mail with one dollar to The Canadian Century Montreal.

Send me The Canadian Century each week for one year from Nov. 1st, 1910, at your Special October Offer of $1.00.

Name .....
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London Advertiser, Oct. 22, 1910.



Prepare it properly—and that is easy to do—and no beverage compares with this luscious drink in flavor.

Sustains the Old Nor does it merely delight the palate of youth and age alike. Fry's Cocoa nourishes. It fortifies the body. It digests easily, and easily yields its nutriment to the most enfeebled system. Fry's literally is **Delights the Young**

The Cocoa You Never Tire Of!

Unlike tea or coffee, it tones, not shakes, the nerves. Unlike milk, it agrees with everyone.

DELICIOUS!
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Fry's is an economical beverage, too; and one agreeable with every meal and any bill of fare.

Order Fry's Today **At Your Grocer's**

Trade Supplied by J. S. Fry & Sons, Limited. 32 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE LOST TICKET AND CONDUCTOR

How Easily the Misplaced Cardboard is Usually Produced.

"I've never yet taken a train out of or into the union depot that there wasn't someone on board, at some stage of the trip, who had lost his ticket," observed the railroad conductor to the Kansas City Star, "and I've been at it long enough to see my hair turn grey, too," he added.

"I say lose their tickets—but that's going too far. About nine times out of ten they haven't really lost 'em, but have stuck 'em down in some out-of-the-way pockets that they don't use except on these special occasions when they go for a trip on the steam cars. I can spot a man that has lost his cardboard almost the length of the train. His hat is off, a look of intense fear covers his very red face, and he is making the twentieth trip through his pockets. By the time I get to where he is he generally is down on the floor looking under the seat, or running a rapid hand through his gaping suitcase.

"Now, if I were to bluster up to him and demand his ticket with the threat of putting him off in a strange and hostile country unless he produced right now, that man never would find the ticket until after he'd paid his fare again and got off at his destination. Instead, I walk up and interrupt the wild search with some soothing remark like:

"'Lost something, old man?'

"'Sure,' says he, 'my ticket. 'I'll take an oath that I had one and that I pinned it on the inside of my left suspender, and now it's gone! I bet I saw the man that got it—he had dark eyes and face like a weasel and a——'

In Inside Pocket.

"'Easy, easy!' I say, 'you haven't lost it. You've just put it some place and you'll find it in a second. I'll be back through here in a few minutes and you'll have found it all right,' and I pass on.

"That reassures him—some people have an idea, anyhow, that a man with a blue uniform on must have a disposition like a last year's citron—and when I come back through there is the man sitting back comfortable in his seat reading a magazine, and with the little piece of cardboard held by a death grip in one of his hands.

"'It was in my inside vest pocket,' he says, 'and I went through that pocket a dozen times.' And then he grins a foolish grin.

"The answer is easy. When a man gets a railroad ticket he begins immediately trying to think of some impossible place to put it, where he won't lose it, and where it won't be stolen. He may have a $500 diamond stickpin about to fall out of his tie and a solid gold watch on an unanchored fob in the most unguarded pocket in his clothes, and that ticket may only be from the Union depot to Kansas City, Kas. It doesn't make any difference. The human race seems to have developed a horror of losing a railroad ticket. So, when a man has bought this precious card he thinks he will put it in his hatband, changes his mind and determines to carry it in his right hand, and ends by putting it in his trousers pocket with his small change and the key ring. Then, when the conductor calls on him he is away up in the air, so rattled that he could not see the ticket if you were to hold it up in front of his eyes and tell him about it.

"The craziest place one can think of is the only logical place to hide a ticket. They forget that it wouldn't do anyone much good to steal the thing unless by some impossible coincidence the thief happened to be going to the same town. They act as though there was some big gang of pickpockets who confined their operations to robbing nervous travellers of their transportation.

"I've known men to stick their tickets in the outside band of their hats and forget about it. When I got in they would be chasing around in wild circles looking for a ticket that was in plain view of everybody but themselves. Women aren't quite so bad—but it isn't their fault. They haven't the advantage for getting all mixed up in a lot of pockets that a man has. They generally have only a series of purses that have swallowed each other to rummage through, and then if they don't find it I take the cue and vanish. But not for long—it doesn't take a great deal of time for her to get the ticket out of her stocking."

WORK FOR MAIMED AND DEFORMED

Employment Bureau and Special Training for the Cripples.

A beggar holds out in mute appeal two haunting stumps of arms. Miserable apologies for arms; both hands are missing. "Poor fellow! he'll never be able to do anything," people think, and he reaps a toll from the passing crowd.

Well, what can he do? More things than at first seem possible. He can learn stenography. This is not a flippant joke. August Grembel, of Munich, Germany, was born without hands. With the aid of special apparatus he writes with a pen and has become fairly proficient as a stenographer. Other kinds of possible work are: tending news-stands or serving as timekeepers and watchmen. If the man is intelligent he could answer questions at the information window in a railroad station.

When it is realized that every minute some one in the United States is being killed or injured, the need for an agency to find suitable jobs for the disabled is obvious. Approximately half a million people a year are injured in factories, mills and foundries, by accidents on railroads, trolley cars, and boats, and in mines and in other industrial catastrophes.

The Handicap.

How are we to help the handicapped to earn a living? The Special Employment Bureaus for the Handicapped in New York and Chicago partially answer the question. A porter who has lost a foot must change his work. The bureau finds him a position minding a private telephone exchange.

A typesetter lost his right hand from blood poisoning. His friends pitied him and thought he would never be able to work again. It did seem so. He could not dress himself or cut his own food. His self-reliance was gone. At the bureau he was met with a bracing contempt. "You've got two legs and two eyes and strength. Why, you might have lost both hands. Then you would have been in a fix."

The typesetter was sent to a farmer on trial. A month later he was seen by the manager of the bureau driving a four-in-hand.

Often it is difficult to get a man into a self-reliant frame of mind. If he is suing some company for damages he believes that he will get more if he can plead that he is unable to work. While waiting weeks, months, and even years for the trial, he is acquiring the habit of not working.

A man who loses an arm is industrially more seriously handicapped than one who lacks a leg. Almost any trade calls for two hands. There are possibilities open, however. Such a man can serve as telephone operator in a small private exchange, or as a messenger, not to mention tending a news-stand or serving as timekeeper or watchman. A one-armed man is one of the telegraph operators on a great daily paper in New York; receiving newspaper copy is one of the hardest tasks in the telegrapher's trade, outside of work in Wall street.

The disability of old age is the heaviest handicap of all. Two years ago many men who had held steady jobs for decades lost their work. A clerk who has labored for thirty years in a house dealing in wool is practically unable to get out of the rut.

For such men places as errand boys, elevator operators, or hall porters are sometimes secured. The choice is limited and it is depressing to see men who have held responsible posts reduced to work that is such a contrast to their past.

Special employment bureaus are not a sufficient solution of the problem. The man with one leg, the woman with hip disease, the girl with heart trouble—these cannot compete on an equality with the able bodied. Yet they may often be capable of good work and worthy of more than the economic waste of mere dependence. To overcome the handicap of physical and mental defects special training is needed. By becoming expert in some trade they will not have to earn a precarious living as newsboys or drift into institutions.

Two years ago 200 factories were canvassed. Many excellent openings were found for the handicapped in work which permits the operator to labor while seated and does not require unusual strain. Institutions for training the blind, and the deaf and dumb have already shown their usefulness. Similar methods will succeed with the handicapped. Factory work may seem undesirable but the drudgery of fixed hours is offset by the number of light tasks that can be performed while seated.

Among occupations open to the handicapped apprentice, the artistic jewelry and leather trades are foremost. The work is done while seated. The materials are light. The shops usually are well lit and sanitary, and the wages and hours good. The artisan has an opportunity to use creative talent. The manufacture of flowers and feathers is not so highly paid, unless the worker becomes expert at making roses or ostrich feathers.

A number of occupations can be pursued either at home or in small shop by those who are unfit for factory life. Rugs, sofa cushions, piazza mats, etc., can be made on small hand looms. The manufacture of flannel and woolly toy animals or of jigsaw animals are other callings that can be developed.

The training necessary to fit cripples for these callings must be furnished in special trade schools. The school should conform in hours and regulations as far as possible to those prevailing in factories of a high standard. Wages must be regulated by the pay given in the trade. The step to the factory must be marked by an appreciable increase of pay. Wages may be covered partly by sale, but before the student can make salable articles the remuneration must come from philanthropic sources. In some cases special machinery adapted to the worker's deformity must be devised. Such a school would teach several trades in the city where it is located and the pupils would be taught those for which they are best suited. By such methods much can be done to restore the handicapped to the great race of life and to relieve the community of a large part of its burden of charity.

ONE VENOMOUS CREATURE.

One venomous creature there is in this country which may justly be termed a public peril in the widest sense. Proportionately to population, more victims fall to it yearly in the United States than to the dreaded cobra in India. Some twelve thousand Americans are killed every year by its bite. Three hundred thousand more are made seriously ill from the after-effects. Unfortunately, the virus works so slowly that alarm is stilled. The victims do not sicken at once. The bite is forgotten; but ten days or two weeks after the subject falls into a fever. His blood is poisoned within him. Eventually, in extreme cases, he becomes delirious, succumbs to a stupor, and dies.

Yet, because there is nothing horrific to the sensation-loving imagination in the malaria-bearing mosquito, public inertia or ignorance tolerates it with a grin and permits it to breed in city and country alike throughout the length and breadth of the nation. Compared with it, as a real menace, all the combined blood of snakes, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas and other pet bugaboos of our childish romanticism, are utterly negligible; are as figment to reality, as shadows to substance.

ERNST HAECKEL IN RETIREMENT

Famous German Philosopher Visited His Home in Jena.

Serene, crowned with kingly honors and filled with a radiant optimism and a deep faith in humanity, this aged Homeric thinker (Ernst Haeckel) now lives in retirement at his handsome villa in idyllic Jena. To look into the mellow, clear blue eye, to listen to the buoyant and youthful enthusiasm of his speech or hear the wonderful crystalline laughter ringing from a heart of almost childlike innocence, are the more impressive as they stand in relation to the Titanic mind, energy and achievement represented by the famous evolutionist. His silver locks bared to the autumn sun, we walked together through the pretty streets of the picturesque Thuringian town, he chatting gayly and swinging his great pilgrim's hat of soft beaver—a peculiar headgear resembling the slouch hats of Bismarck. Some unknown admirer of the scientist sends him one of these costly hats every four months. Close to the Zoological Institute nestles a little garden above a brook which flows past Haeckel's study windows. Here we sat down before a massive stone table—the same at which Schiller wrote his "Wallenstein," and Goethe drank his Rhenish wine in the fair old days. Later, as we strode through the charming public park called "Das Paradies," or edged along the waterways of Jena's "Little Venice," Haeckel, speaking happily as one speaks of his family or familiars, touched upon the diversified plant and animal life in air, earth and water. A sweep of his hand, a few words, and the beauty of the surrouding hills lay expressed in poetic phrases or their ancient secrets revealed in geologic terms.

In his study lie the monuments of his toil, arousing in the beholder an inevitable astonishment even at their physical magnitude. His more than 50 volumes were all written and copied by his own hand, the thousands of exact and delicate drawings in his works were all executed by himself, the endless specimens in his museum were gathered, mounted and labelled without the help of a single person other than his faithful old body-servant Pohle. The artist sould in Haeckel often leaps to the fore both in pictorial and literary expression. His huge portfolios bulge with over 1,000 landscape sketches in water-color, executed with a fine, free tecnique and splendid color sense—glimpses of Ceylon and India, Roman ruins, ice fields and bergs, Norwegian fjords, seascapes of Corsica, Java or Teneriffe, deserts of Africa and mountains of Malaysia—all these he laid before me with a joy beautiful to behold. He has brought new motifs and materials to the art world in the shape of wonderful shells, ethereal forms and iridescent colorings of strange, graceful animals flower-like and translucent as spirits. Many artists, designers and architects have begun to make use of this fresh material as presented to them in his recent work, "Artforms of Nature."

"Science shall give new life to all the arts," he said to me; "poetry itself shall find a new and noble inspiration here and grow greater since it will feed on greater truths."

ODD MASONIC LODGE ROOM

In the Open Air on the Summit of a Canadian Mountain.

The only natural lodge room in the world is on the summit of Owl's Head Mountain, at Lake Memphremagog, Canada, says the Masonic Bulletin. Here, in a great ravine, at an elevation of 2,480 feet above the level of the lake, situated due east and west, and surrounded by massive rocks that afford perfect seclusion, is a lodge that seems as if hewn by the hand of nature for the use to which it is put.

The rocks offer suitable watch towers from which sentinels can readily observe the approach of eavesdroppers should any by rare chance pass that way.

In such a spot as this, with only the blue dome of heaven over head and the impenetrable walls on both sides, Masons of today imitate the habit of their ancient brethren, who, tradition says, met in just such places to perform the ceremonies of the craft.

The spot is not easy of access. The ascent is difficult and at all time hazardous, though at dangerous points, whenever a meeting of the brethren occurs, ropes are stretched for the climbers.

This unusual lodge room has been in use for half a century. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 5, of Stanstead, Quebec, was in 1857 granted a dispensation to open and hold a lodge once in every year on this mountain top, the first meeting being held July 24, 1857.

The original dispensation for this purpose was granted to William M. Wilson, the first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and in 1869 the dispensation was indorsed and confirmed by John H. Graham, the first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is the only lodge in existence, it is said, that has a warrant for holding regular meetings on a mountain top.

About Herpicide



You need not fear that it will change the color of your hair one particle.

It Does Not Dye
It Does Not Stain
You Use It
Time and Time Again

Herpicide makes the hair beautiful, and allows it to grow as nature intended. Other preparations are claimed to be "just as good," but Newbro's Herpicide is the original remedy. It kills the dandruff germ, prevents falling hair, stops itching of the scalp. Ask for genuine Herpicide, and be sure you get it.

READ THIS LETTER FROM LANCASTER, OHIO.

Newbro's Herpicide is one of the best hair remedies in the world. It has stopped my hair from falling out, making it beautiful and fluffy.

I shall always have a bottle of Herpicide on my dressing table.

(Name and Street Address upon request)

For sale by all druggists. One-dollar bottles guaranteed. Applications obtained at good barber shops.

Send 10c in postage for a nice sample and booklet on "The Hair and Its Cure," to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 37B, Detroit, Mich.

ANDERSON & NELLES, 268 Dundas Street.
CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, Special Agents.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FASHIONS

No Mystery About Them, Only Plain Business Principles.

Season after season, year in and year out, "the fashions" present themselves in an endless succession of changes. Where do they come from and how do they come Who invents them? It seems a mysterious business, and there is, in fact, a good deal of uncertainty and caprice about it, but no mystery. It is a regular process conducted on definite and intelligible principles, which are at bottom just the some old business principles that govern other things. The fashions are business and only different from other business in the fact that their essential quality is changed; they are clothes illuminated by change. The same quality enters into some other things, too, explains the London Times, but not nearly to the same extent for very simple and sufficient reasons. There is more demand and at the same time more scope for change in dress than in other things, such as furniture, houses, meals or modes of shaking hands. Change is novelty and desired mainly because it attracts attention and confers distinction, and these objects are more immediately and effectively attained in proportion to the prominence of the personal element.

Nothing is so close to the person as clothes; nothing so effectually attracts attention to the person. At the same time they are more perishable than furniture or houses; they need constant renewals, and the possibilities of variation are unlimited. Consequently dress offers a field for fashion or novelty so superior to any other that it has annexed the word "the fashions" have come to mean novelty in dress—and especially women's dress—for the same reasons, because it is more important for women to attract personal attention than for men. There are fashions in men's dress, but they represent very trifling changes, and the men who attach importance to them are of no account.

Producing Fashions.

These observations give the clue to the process of producing the fashions. There are three persons who have a common interest in constant change of dress; they are the manufacturer, the dressmaker, and the wearer. The first two need no explanation; they want to sell the commodities they produce, and frequent changes of style insure a perpetually renewed demand. Without such changes people would go on wearing their old things much longer, and since there would be no inducement to buy new ones so long as the old served their purpose economy would suggest the use of the most durable materials. The surveyors' business would shrink accordingly. The fashions, which compel customers to get new things, keep it going.

How, then, about the third party concerned, the wearer, whose interests is not to be always obliged to buy new things? It looks as if the fashions were devised for the benefit of the manufacturer and the dressmaker, who conspire against the wearer. The answer to that is that there are wearers and wearers, those who set the fashion, and those who follow it. The latter would really gain if there were no changes, but to the former novelty is essential, and their interest is identical with that of the manufacturer and the dressmaker; they are partners in the business. Who are they?

Women who for one reason or another desire to attract attention and be conspicuous. They include ladies occupying prominent positions in the social world, ladies occupying equally or more prominent positions on the stage, beauties in society and beauties out of it. All these require to be conspicuous, and an indispensable means to most of them is novelty in dress, which attracts attention and distinguishes them from the crowd. They are partners with the trade; they "set the fashion." Other women follow perforce, and here comes in a curious bit of psychology. The leaders of fashion lead in order to be conspicuous; their example is gradually followed until the fashion is established, when every woman has to adopt it for the opposite reason in order not to be conspicuous, and then the process begins all over again.

FLING IN HIGHLANDS.

The recent shooting season in Scotland has been "a vortex of gayety," according to the Highland correspondents of the Gentlewoman. Country houses have been crowded with guests, who seem to have let loose all the exuberance which the national mourning for King Edward had forced them to bottle up.

"Whatever was the cause," writes one of these correspondents, "the evening diversions at these Scottish house parties have been extraordinarily droll and diverting this autumn. Young people seem to have a passion for dressing up just now and some wonderful fancy dress dinners have been improvised among Scotch shooting parties with only the most slender materials in the way of custome to work upon.

"Shakespearean characters, angels with floating wings (drapery composed of sheets, wings of silver paper), funny characters which have taxed to the uttermost the imperturbability of butler and footmen when waiting at table, all these and many more have been seen lately at shooting parties in the most unexpected and most distant parts of Scotland.

"The best idea I have heard of for a man was worn at a fancy dress dinner at one of the greatest country houses in the kingdom. Here a young peer was suddenly told he must disguise himself for dinner at very short notice, so he sent out into the village and bought the complete costume of a laboring man, which he wore as if to the manner born."

FAMOUS VEGETARIAN.

Dr. J. E. B. Mayor, the regius professor of Latin at Cambridge, is probably the most famous exponent of vegetarianism now living in England. Although in his eighty-fifth year, he is still hard at work on his biographical dictionary. Prof. Mayor was one of the first of the "starving men." It is now some years since, having undertaken to bring out his edition of Juvenal at a certain date, he decided to abstain from food for the three weeks or so until it was completed. He was under medical supervision the whole of the time, and used to walk from St. John's College to Cambridge County jail to be weighed every morning. He persevered manfully, but during the last week of his self-imposed regime was obliged to yield to the entreaties of his doctor and make a frugal meal of lentils twice a day.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Offers For Sale Lots in First Subdivision to the Original Townsite of

Watrous

The geographical centre of the great and growing Canadian West—The centre of the finest farming section in all Saskatchewan—The most attractive town of this new Golden Empire—The Central Divisional Point of the Great Western Provinces on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—In direct line between Regina and Prince Albert, and will be on line of railway when built between these two cities—The terminus of the branch line of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince Albert.

HOW MANY LOTS IN WATROUS DO YOU WANT?

Are YOU going to purchase some lots in Watrous, and take advantage of the big increase in value which is practically sure to take place in this live and growing city in the next two or three years? Or are you going to procrastinate—hesitate—put off the matter until later on?

The money YOU make in Watrous will be through the ownership of lots you ACTUALLY PURCHASE, and not on the lots which you INTEND TO PURCHASE. Remember, "He who hesitates works for the other fellow."

Later on, when Watrous is one of the important and rapidly-growing cities of Western Canada, and real estate which is close in commands high and constantly-increasing prices, will YOU then be pointed out as one of those who took advantage of a live opportunity, or will you be one of those who lament their condition and discuss what "might have been"?

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—it might have been."

Will the opportunity now presented, in a couple of years when lots in Watrous command high prices, be to you like "water that has passed over the mill-dam"?

You cannot make a mistake if you buy lots in Watrous. It is a Central Divisional Point on a great Transcontinental line of railway, surrounded by rich agricultural territory and located near the banks of Little Manitou Lake, which will bring tourists by the thousands to Watrous to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by this wonderful medicinal water.

Being a Divisional Point on a great line of railway is usually alone sufficient to make a city of considerable importance, but Watrous, on account of its natural advantages and strategic position, would be an important inland city even if it were not a Divisional Point.

An investment in real estate in Watrous offers a splendid opportunity for large and certain profits. And no line of investment during the last few years has been so safe and shown greater returns than an investment in lots in the rapidly-growing cities of Western Canada.

History DOES repeat itself, and it is usually safe to judge the future by the past. Therefore, it will be well for you to ponder over this fact: The C. P. R. was the first of the great Transcontinental lines of railway.

Suppose you had purchased a few years ago lots close in at $100 in any of the Western Divisional Points on the C. P. R., your investment would have been safe and certain right from the start, and it would have been constantly and rapidly increasing in value.

Note the Divisional Points on the main line of road of the C. P. R. running west from Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Revelstoke. If you had purchased lots in any one or all of these Divisional Points, when conditions were similar to those in Watrous today—when these young cities were about two years old, had a population of 1,500, and choice inside lots could be purchased at $100 each—there could be no doubt about the wisdom of your investment, which would likely be worth today not less than $10 for each dollar you invested. This opportunity, however, was presented a few years ago, but is now a thing of the past.

You now have the same opportunity in Watrous that was presented in those Divisional Point cities on the C. P. R. The Grand Trunk Pacific is the latest and destined to become the greatest of all the Transcontinental lines. Traversing as it does a great and rich territory, there can be no doubt that the Divisional Points on the G.T.P. will in a few years be cities of equal size and importance with those on the C.P.R.

But let us carry this comparison a little further Of the Great Western Provinces, Moose Jaw is the Central Divisional Point on the C. P. R., while Watrous is the Central Divisional Point on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Moose Jaw is now a city of 15,000 population and growing rapidly. It is but a few years since Moose Jaw was no larger than Watrous is today, and choice lots, close in, could have been purchased for $100 each. However, lots which sold in Moose Jaw a few years ago at $100 are today worth from $1,000 to $3,000, and they are advancing in price rapidly, just as the price of lots is advancing in practically all of the Western Canadian cities.

You can buy lots today in Watrous, close in, splendidly located, for $100, and in five years these lots in Watrous should be worth at least as much as the same kind of lots in Moose Jaw today.

The "Ten Thousand Club" of Watrous is made up of the leading business men, and it is their ambition for Watrous to have 10,000 population by 1914. With a population of 10,000 in Watrous, lots which we are offering today for $100 will easily be worth $1,000.

$100,000,000 WAS MADE LAST YEAR

By Those Who Own Property in the Live and Growing Cities of Western Canada

WHAT PORTION OF THIS DID YOU MAKE?

From the most accurate figures obtainable, it is found that the assessed valuation of real estate in the live and growing cities of Western Canada last year increased more than $100,000,000. This does not include improvements, but the actual increase in value of real estate in these cities. The Winnipeg Free Press, securing its figures from "records which have been gathered directly from original sources," finds that in eight Western Canadian cities the increase in real estate values of land alone, and not improvements, for the past five years has averaged 562 per cent., or an average annual increase of 112 per cent. for each of these cities during the past five years.

What do these Figures Indicate? They indicate that an investment in the live and growing cities of Western Canada is as safe and sure as anything can be, and that your investment is almost certain to make you 100 per cent. profit each year.

What Does This Mean to You? It means nothing unless you participate in the profits, and you can do this only by buying real estate in these young and vigorous Western Canadian cities. The time to buy is when a new city has passed through the "seasoning" stage—when it is in the formative period—when its natural resources and strategical position assure the building of a big city, along broad lines.

Watrous has all the natural advantages that any new city could wish, and, in addition, is destined to be one of the most popular health resorts of all America.

Little Manitou Lake---"The Carlsbad of Canada"

THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM, speaking editorially of Watrous and its wonderful mineral lake, has the following:

"Little Lake Manitou, on the G. T. P., is beginning to receive the attention to which the wonderful medicinal properties of the water of the lake so well entitle it. The Indians called the lake Manitou, which means good spirit," owing to the healing qualities they found the waters possessed. It is said that Indians came to this lake from hundreds of miles round and on the shores are still to be seen circles of stones, which mark Indian encampments. Though it is probable that the Indians for years have availed themselves of the curative powers of the waters of this lake, it was not until the building of the G. T. P. had caused the town of Watrous to spring into being two years ago that the remarkable medicinal value of the waters of the lake began to be generally realized.

"The power of these waters to cure rheumatism, eczema and skin diseases has been so positively and strikingly demonstrated as to attract considerable interest. Those who visit the lake are unanimous in declaring Little Manitou Lake as the coming Carlsbad of Canada. A chemical analysis of the waters of Little Lake Manitou shows considerable resemblance to the medicinal waters of the world-famous Carlsbad, which has for so long maintained the highest reputation. The beneficial results obtained from bathing in Little Lake Manitou are so positive that the good effect is beyond doubt.

What the Hon. Wm. Pugsley Says:

"Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, hearing of the fame of the lake, paid it a visit and bathed in its waters. The honorable gentleman, when interviewed at Watrous by one of our reporters, stated: 'I am not an authority on the medicinal qualities of water, but this I can say: Bathing in Little Lake Manitou is particularly pleasant; there is a property about the water that imparts a pleasant glow. I am somewhat troubled with rheumatism, and I am quite certain bathing in Little Lake Manitou has been very beneficial to me.

"'I consider Watrous has a good future, the lake is a valuable asset to Saskatchewan, and it will become a resort patronized not only by people from all parts of this country, but also from points in the United States. I have visited health resorts in California and England. Little Lake Manitou is unique.

"'Yes, it is true we have bought four lots on the shores of Little Lake Manitou; my brother (Dr. P. A. Pugsley) intends to take treatment here for rheumatism, from which he suffers.'

Where Anyone Can Swim

"The specific gravity of the water of Little Manitou Lake is 1.06. This is .04 heavier than the waters of Carlsbad. The human body cannot sink in water of this specific gravity. People who elsewhere have given up all hope of swimming, find it easy to swim in Lake Manitou."—From the Winnipeg Telegram, July 30, 1910.

Buy Lots in Watrous and Make Money

The more lots you buy in Watrous, the more money you will make. It is impossible to purchase lots in a live and growing young city of Western Canada and not make splendid and certain profits.

Lots in Moose Jaw that sold few years ago at $100 each are today worth from $1,000 to $3,000.

Lethbridge a few years ago was a small frontier town. Lots in Lethbridge now command fancy prices; $10,000 to $12,000 is sometimes paid for a single lot.

Lots which sold in Saskatoon ten years ago for $100 are today worth ten to fifty times that amount.

You could have purchased lots in Edmonton ten years ago for $100, which are today worth $1,000 to $10,000.

Those who purchased lots in Edmonton ten years ago are now possessors of property worth 1,000 per cent more than the price at which it was originally purchased—an average increase in value of 100 per cent each year.

In Fort William the same rapid advance in values has taken place. Lots which sold at $100 to $200, even five years ago, have since sold for $1,000 to $2,000.

It is almost impossible to chronicle the rapid advance in property in Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other cities of Western Canada.

Buy lots in Watrous now while they are selling at the ground floor prices, and hold them, and you are certain to make money. Buy a half dozen or more lots, and ride with the wave of advancing values; $10 for every dollar you invest is common in live towns of Western Canada.

Think what it means for the population of Canada to increase from six millions to thirty millions, and 80 per cent of this growth will be in the West. There is no use living in a day of land and opportunity unless you are part of it. You doubtless have among your friends and acquaintances those who have shown their faith in Canada and the Canadian cities, and have become rich because they invested when these cities were young.

Buy lots and prosper with Canada. Buy in Watrous, and as Watrous grows the money you put into it will grow just as surely and certainly. Invest your money where the greatest activity is taking place, in the centre of rapid growth, where the greatest advances are realized. This centre is undoubtedly in Western Canada, and Watrous is the pivotal point. You are taking no chances when you buy lots in Watrous at present prices. The future of Watrous is assured.

In case you desire further particulars, maps, etc., before selecting lots, use coupon below.

INFORMATION COUPON

International Securities Co.,
649 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of town lots in the subdivision to the original townsite of Watrous, which is just being placed on the market.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Telegraph Your Order at Our Expense

On account of the rapidity with which lots are selling, we advise that you let us make the selection for you, and we promise that we will give you the best available remaining lots at the time your order is received. That we may make the best selection for you, we advise that you telegraph at our expense the number of lots you wish, and the prices you desire to pay, and let your remittance follow by return mail.

Prices of lots, size 50x140 feet, are $100, and corner lots $125. You can buy a $100 lot by paying $10 down and $10 a month; $12.50 cash and $12.50 a month for nine months buys a corner lot at $125. If you want to pay all cash you may deduct five per cent discount.

Make remittance payable to the order of and send direct to the Land Commissioner of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. Receipts for payments made will be issued direct by the Land Commissioner of the Railway Company, and when you have completed your payments, Torrens Title will be issued to you direct from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

If the selection of lots made for you by our representative is not satisfactory, all you need do is to notify us to that effect, and the money which you have paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific will be refunded to you.

Remember, there is no interest charged on deferred payments in case you desire to purchase on the installment plan, and you do not have any taxes to pay until 1912.

The more lots you buy in Watrous the more money you will make. How many lots do you wish? Fill out the blank in the lower right-hand corner of this advertisement today for the number of lots you wish to purchase. Let your remittance follow by first mail, but wire us at once your reservation for the number of lots desired.

APPLICATION BLANK FOR PURCHASE OF LOTS

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

I hereby make application to purchase.....lots at the price of $.....each, and enclose herewith remittance for $.....being one-tenth the total purchase price. I agree to remit the same amount each month for nine consecutive months.

I desire your representative to select for me, out of the sub-division which you have just placed on the market to the original town-site of Watrous, what he regards as the best lots remaining unsold at this price. Title to lots to be clear and indefeasible. No interest to be charged on deferred payments, and no taxes until the year 1912. Please make out and forward to me your formal "Application to Purchase Town Lots," which I will sign and return.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send Your Orders To **LAND COMMISSIONER, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.** Somerset Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

For further information use above Coupon and address **INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD.,** 649 Somerset Bldg. Winnipeg, Man. *Office at 649 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg Open Sat. & Mon. evenings 7.30 to 9*

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