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current of electricity which
flows through the brain through
the spinal cord through the
nerves to the organs and tissue
of the body. The nerves pass
through the spinal cord through
the head of in pairs, passing
through the small opening be-
tween the vertebrae where a slight
twisting of one or more of
the vertebrae causes pressure on
the nerves and restricts the flow
of the current, thus causing a dis-
eased condition of the part con-
trolled by the impeded nerve.
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pansions. Thus by adjusting
the vertebrae and freeing the
impeded part is restored
to the normal condition. The
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other methods of healing have
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STUPEFIED BY ARTILLERY FIRE, CROUCHED IN THEIR DUG-OUTS AND HUDDLED TOGETHER BY THE SUDDENNESS OF THE ATTACK

Vivid Story by Philip
Gibbs on the Great
Battles.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—An official communication just received dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and 21 guns and 40 machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

The following has been received from Field Marshal Sir John French: "Severe fighting has continued to-day around Loos and to the north of that place. We now hold all the ground north of Hill No. 70, which the enemy retook on the 26th. We have made further progress to the south of Loos and captured another gun. The total number of guns captured by us is now 21. There are several more between us and the enemy which have been abandoned by him.

"Our number of prisoners now exceeds 3,000. The number of machine guns captured is 40. Many more have been destroyed by our bombardment. "The enemy's lines taken by us are exceptionally strong. They consist of a double front line, which included two large works named by the Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm redoubts. These consisted of a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. The second line ran just west of Loos.

"We are now closely engaged with the enemy's third line. "Our aeroplanes to-day bombed the railway line near Besseneux, destroying a train. They also damaged the railway near Achiet-le-Grand (Pas de Calais)."

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France, in a description of the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack on the Germans says:

"The German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets shifted and their barbed wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping 30 or 40 miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of air was clearly felt. "At the outset the weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in, and the morning broke dull but fine, with a slight mist, which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Aisne and Neuve Chapelle.

"Most of the German prisoners were taken in the village of Loos. The village was surrounded on three sides, and the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out."

British Headquarters, Sept. 26.—The attack which began the battle along the 500-mile front started, so far as the British lines were concerned, before dawn broke yesterday. For several days previously the usual artillery bombardment had increased in intensity on both sides. Here in Flanders the enemy, as though suspecting movements of troops behind their lines, expended a great quantity of shells, especially opposite the Ypres salient, so that the destroyed city had its ruins churned up again by high explosives.

On Friday morning there was the lull before the storm which was about to break with great violence. It seemed as though these millions of men on both sides of the line were waiting in tense expectation of their fate. Instantly, as I know now from German prisoners, the enemy awaited the attack but they were ignorant of our strength and plans, and blindly confident of their own security. It is being no secret now to say that our own officers and men were tuned up to the highest pitch of anticipation, because without definite orders except those in high command they knew of various signs that potent operations of some importance were at hand.

On Friday afternoon a light rain fell, making the roads sticky, and spreading a greasy haze over the country. At night a wind blew softly from the west away over the lines. There was comparative quiet until late in the night. Then suddenly the bombardment began; all the batteries from the Yser to the Somme seemed to fire together, as though at some signal in the heavens, in one great salvo. The earth and air shook with the great trembling which never ceased for a single minute during many hours.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT
A vast tumult of explosive force pounded through the night with sledge-hammer strokes, thundering through the deeper monotone of continuous reverberation. At 2.30 a.m. what seemed the impossible happened. The din of bombardment became

Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, Sounds Warning Note

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Sept. 29.—While asserting that French artillery now is taking its normal part in operations on the western front, Albert Thomas, minister of munitions, asserted in an interview last night that still greater things must be accomplished. "We must go as far as the resources of the country permit," he said, "and farther than our actual resources for there remain others yet to be created. The first news from the front convinces me we must do more, always more. All sorts of offers of work are pouring in but they require sifting. Our role is to direct the nation's energies in the right channels. Shells

cannot be gathered like nuts. "The results of the past few days show the enormous nature of the task still before us and the efficacy of that already accomplished. We need more work, still more organization and more enterprise. Much remains to be done in the way of discipline and organization. There are people who see in the states necessity a gold mine to be exploited. Such is the financier who circulates his clients recommending We have had to defend ourselves from this class. I may add that the state now has fully equipped factories at its disposal, while heretofore everything had to be created."

MAMMOTH MUNITION CONTRACT

Canada to Get Fifty
Million Order For
Guns.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Canadian munition plants will soon be working on a fifty million dollar order for heavy guns, according to a statement made unofficially here to-day. This, it is understood, is the order regarding which members of the Canadian Shell Committee were in conference last week with D. A. Thomas, representing the British Minister of Munitions. Following this conference a definite proposal was put before the British government, which was said to have received very favorable consideration, with the result that the order as outlined above in all likelihood will come to Canada. The question of manufacturing heavy guns was considered by Canadian bankers and manufacturers here soon after the return of the Prime Minister to Canada and the manufacturers signified their willingness to undertake the work. Mr. Thomas returned from New York shortly after this, and the details of the new enterprise were arranged. The figure quoted comes from a reliable source and it is understood that a statement will be issued within the next few days dealing with the proposed order. It is understood also that new shell orders aggregating eighty millions are coming to Canada, or have been received already. These orders are for shells of a much larger type than have been manufactured here up to the present, 9.2 and 12-inch shells now being called for. Canada's work in shell manufacture has won for the Dominion in England the nickname of "Our Lady of the Shells." The factories of Canada have increased their shell output by 200,000 a month. They are now producing 80,000 shells, and will use 170,000 tons of steel on the new orders. Fixed ammunition is being turned out at the rate of 15,000 shells per day. Montreal factories have received between forty and forty-five million dollars' worth of shell orders, it is learned, while Toronto has had some twenty million of orders. Altogether about 150 factories are participating in contracts for shell manufacture, and over a million dollars a day is being paid out by the Shell Committee.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

By Special Wire to the Courier.
PARIS, Sept. 29, 2.17 p.m.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency says it is now expected that Bulgaria will begin an attack on Serbia within fifteen days. Plans for the campaign are now being drawn up by the Bulgarian general staff, the correspondent says, with the assistance of numerous German officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no attack will be made on Greece.

OPTIMISM SUPREME FEELING

Britain and France
Swept by Wave
of Enthusiasm.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, Sept. 29.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning says: "While England exults over the inspiring news from Sir John French that the British army has penetrated to the third line of German defence in terrific fighting around and beyond Loos, there is even more enthusiasm over the reports of the gallant French reaching the second line of their wide Champagne front. The toll of German dead bodies piled one upon another in the captured trenches is mounting hourly. "When these losses, added to those of the Germans in Champagne where the enemy captives are now admitted to be nearly 25,000, it will be realized that the Kaiser's army has suffered an even greater defeat than in the rout which followed the great battle of the Marne. "The French east of Souchez are pushing forward to the crests of the Vimy ridge, the capture of which will be the prelude to a great battle in the open on the plains of Artois. COMPLETE STORY UNTOLED. "There is a belief here that the complete story of the allies' progress is yet untold and this feeling is intensified by the cryptic announcement in a despatch to The Daily News which says that a feeling of great optimism prevails in Paris and throughout France, which would be much greater if the public knew the whole truth. "In this connection I may say that London shares with France the feeling of optimism, which was increased last night by the news that the Russians are continuing to push the enemy back, that the Italians are gaining more ground after desperate fighting in their ice-clad mountain zones and that Bulgaria no longer thinks of following the example of Turkey and Austria by becoming the tool and handmaid of Germany. GREY ENDORSED. "The whole press, led by The Daily Telegraph emphatically endorses Sir Edward Grey's statement that, while Britain is still friendly to Bulgaria, if she aligns her troops with those of the Central empires, Great Britain and her allies will give her friends in the Balkans all the support in their power without reserve or qualification. "The Daily Telegraph adds: "It is for Bulgaria, a Slav nation, to choose between the quadruple entente and Germany. The entente guarantees assurance of realization of the national aspirations of greater Bulgaria, while if she casts her lot with the German enemy she will become a petty German dependency."

ENEMY WAITED ATTACK IN BLIND CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY OVER ALLIES—BRITISH ARMY WAS TINED UP TO HIGH PITCH AND EAGER FOR THE FIGHT

Admit Artillery Fire
Was the Greatest
as Yet Experienced

Rotterdam, Sept. 29.—The German press already is alleging a heavy defeat for the English and is minimizing the allies' gains. There is no mention made of the Germans having lost any guns except mine throwers. A German commander in the west, however, told the correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung it was a tremendous attack and was carried out in extreme force, supported by artillery fire such as the Germans never before had experienced. "There would, however, be no decisive result to the allied offensive, he said.

According to German wounded and soldiers, who just have been relieved, the hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches was marked by extraordinary fury. These men declare "they will never get through." Der Montag attempts to prove that nothing serious has happened. It says: "The result of the first two days' fighting doubtless was in our favor. Near Ypres the English were driven back with great loss without having obtained any advantage. That they were beaten is proved by the disproportionately great number of machine guns we captured."

Press Bureau Permits Reports Carefully Censored to be Used.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Sept. 29.—Responding to the demand of the British press for more complete details of British successes on the western front, the press bureau to-day permitted the morning papers to publish long but carefully censored despatches from correspondents at British headquarters describing the first three days of the battle which began Saturday. These despatches add little essential news to the brief official communications already published. The chief bag of prisoners was at Loos where a German force was surrounded and compelled to surrender when its ammunition was exhausted owing to the severance of lines of communication with supply bases. Correspondents unite in stating emphatically that preparations for the attack were of a most elaborate nature and scarcely could have been kept secret from the Germans. "We know from German prisoners," states The Telegraph's representative, "that the enemy awaited an attack but was ignorant of our strength and plans and blindly confident of victory. It is betraying no secret to say that the British officers and men all had been tuned to a high pitch of anticipation by various signs and portents that most important operations were at hand."

CONTINUES YET.
The fighting continues with a high degree of intensity and the correspondents voice the hope of the British command that the beginning made on Saturday may be the opening wedge for operations of a decisive character. "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say," comments The Daily Mail's correspondent "that the issue of the whole war turns on the question of whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge-hammer blows which the allies are dealing at three breaches in the German line, in Artois, Champagne and Lens."

The Times correspondent has a word of caution, however, for those who look for too speedy results. "A great strategic plan," he says, "is being carried out. A great movement has begun but at its best it must have its slow hours and it is necessary to view it in a sane perspective. Again we must not only win the battle, but follow them up and this will need a tremendous and sustained effort. Large numbers of men will be required to replace wastage and a steady stream of munitions must be furnished. The whole nation is the shaft of which the army is the spear-head. Unless the staff is stout the tempered point will fall off effect. AIRMEN CONTRIBUTED

The work of airmen contributed largely to the effectiveness of the British attack, according to to-day's account. Their duty was not only to direct the artillery, but also to keep enemy aircraft inside their own lines and prevent them from detecting British operations. Last week there were twenty-seven in the air on the British front and the airmen kept up a continual patrol in watches of two hours each over the entire front for a week previous to the beginning of the battle. As the fighting opened the airmen's operations in many cases had an offensive side. They hampered the enemy's communications by dropping some of the functions of long range artillery. The prisoners taken by the British, according to The Times were largely from eastern Germany. "The majority had light eyes and the usual cheek bones of the Slav," the correspondent writes. "They had almost the air of Russian troops. These men came from the fringes of Germany's empire. Her old stalwarts of the first line for the most part, have found graves in Flanders, Champagne and on the far off Polish plains."

BULGARIA ENTERS

By Special Wire to the Courier.
PARIS, Sept. 29, 4.45 p.m.—"Bulgaria and the central powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information," says the correspondent of the Temps at Saloniki, Greece. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15."

Bombed Serbians.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Nish, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The following official statement has been issued by the Serbian War Office: "On the 24th hostile aeroplanes flew over Podjervatz dropping 22 bombs and killing three men, but doing no damage of military significance. On the 25th they again dropped bombs, killing one man. The same day enemy detachments tried vainly to cross the Drina near Resnik. A similar attempt was made near Poracznik the night of the 24th."

TRANSPORT SHIP RAMASAN SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA

Wire From Athens Confirms
Seemingly Loss of a
British Ship.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Athens, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The Greek Government has released the news that the British transport ship Ramasan, which was sunk by a submarine, was immediately sent to Malta on the Messageries Maritimes steamer Siboni. Many of them had no opportunity even to obtain clothing.

There has been no previous announcement of the sinking of the Ramasan, a steamer of 3,477 tons, and through a wireless despatch from Berlin on Sept. 21 stated that the Frankfurter Zeitung reported that a large British transport from Egypt for the Dardanelles had been sunk by a German submarine. The vessel scarcely could have been the Ramasan however, for the Frankfort paper said the vessel in question was a 15,000 ton steamer. The vessel had been sunk in the Mediterranean off the island of Crete. The Ramasan evidently was carrying Indian troops either to the Gallipoli peninsula or to France. The course taken might have been through the Arabian sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, and the Suez canal into the Mediterranean. The fact that the troops were landed at

BANKERS ANNOUNCE AMOUNT

Anglo-French Loan
Will be Half a Billion
Dollars.

New York, Sept. 29.—Formal announcement of the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the loan of \$500,000,000, whereby foreign exchange between the United States and England and France is to be maintained at normal figures, was made last night at the Hotel Biltmore by Sir Henry Babbington Smith, member of the Anglo-French mission. It came in the form of a statement from the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Reading, who is now in Chicago. MORGAN COY'S STATEMENT. The announcement, which was supplemented later by a statement from J. P. Morgan and Co., sets forth in brief: An underwriting syndicate of bankers and individual financiers from all sections of the country is to supply a credit to the two countries of \$480,000,000, which is to remain in the United States to be utilized solely for the purpose of keeping the foreign exchange at the normal price. In return the two countries are to issue joint and several bonds due in five years bearing five per cent. interest on the full amount of \$500,000,000. The price at which these bonds are to be sold to the investors will be 98, and the price at which the syndicate is to receive them is to be 96, making the interest run to the investor about 5.50 per cent.—the premium to the investor being \$10,000,000 and the commission to the syndicate being \$10,000,000 more.

The statement of Lord Reading was as follows: "The statement of the LORD READING'S STATEMENT. "I am now in a position to make an announcement as to our proceedings: "The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and the French Governments, to be issued in this country on a broad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America, for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more stable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports. "The plan contemplates the issue of \$500,000,000 five per cent. five-year bonds, constituting a direct joint and several obligation of the British and French Governments as regards both capital and interest. No other external loan has been issued by either of these Governments apart from notes of the French Treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months. The bonds will be repayable at the end of five years or convertible, at the option of the holder into four and a half per cent. bonds of the two Governments, repayable not earlier than 15 years and not later than 25 years from the present time by the two Governments jointly and severally. "The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5.1-2 per cent. to the investor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out by a syndicate which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will at once

Capt. A. Hartley Writes an Interesting Letter From Shornecliffe Military Base Hospital on Life as a War Nurse

The following are selections from a letter received by Rev. A. E. Lavell, from Captain Annie Hartley, superintendent of nurses of the University of Toronto Stationary Hospital, and a Brantford girl, and was read by him to his congregation in Brant Avenue Methodist church last Sunday. The letter was written from Shornecliffe Military hospital. "Our plans on leaving Canada were quite different to those since made for us in England. On arrival at Plymouth, we received our orders which were for the officers to proceed to military hospital at Shornecliffe, and in a few days 16 sisters and myself went to France. The remaining nurses going to Clivedon, Rouen, Havre and other places. Seven sisters and myself went to Etaples, France, to a tent hospital of 1,000 beds. I shall never forget that experience. "We always look for the coming of our huts and all near hospitals being previously advised of the coming convoy, in abundance, stretcher-bearers and orderlies were ready. It was amazing how carefully the wounded were lifted from train to ambulance. Some had the dangerously ill carried to their cot, yet you never heard a murmur. The wounded soldier is quite different to our hospital patients in civilian hospitals. Usually a convoy of 20 would arrive. Then operations would begin, till all had been treated. The men were most thankful for a clean comfortable bed. Often they would sleep for couple of days, not having been in bed for a month. We were very busy but al-



MISS ANNIE HARTLEY

was no unusual occurrence to receive a convoy and send out 150. Different to our hospitals here, the satisfaction of seeing patients well before they left hospital. "The sisters quarters were small brown canvas huts. On arriving in Etaples, each sister put up her folding bed, secured a wooden box for a table, then unpacked hold-all for basin, lantern and candles, and tried to make a little home. We had a splendid experience and were happy in our work. "I received orders to proceed to Shornecliffe, No. 4, Canadian General Hospital. I had no idea that our unit had prospect of a hospital there, but obeying orders and commander, proceeded to Folkestone, staying over night at Boulogne. It is a busy base, boats loading and unloading all the time—soldiers everywhere on streets or near embarkation offices. Some tired looking lads, though always cheerful. We always look for the shoulder pin of "Canada." On reaching Folkestone after an interesting trip across the channel, I found we had taken a R. A. M. C. hospital, a very old building in parts, but very beautiful location, facing the sea. Grounds are beautiful and sisters have a very cosy home, which we appreciate. I have 25 of my number now working. We are very busy, so much surgery. Our Canadian boys from the camps come to us. "Folkestone is now the central Canadian station. All the camps are within six miles. So all the hospitals have been taken over by the Canadians for the time being. We have also the Volunteer Aid Depot, which provides for the transport of all patients. Patients are sent from all the convalescent

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 4.)

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CAPTAIN PAVIA TELLS ABOUT SANTA ANNA

Eighteen Pieces of Fuse Found on the Ship After Fire Was Put Out.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Naples, via Paris, Sept. 29.—Captain Pavia, commander of the Fabre Line Steamship Sant Anna, has made the following statement to the authorities here regarding the fire in the cargo of the steamer while on her way from New York to Italy, which obliged the vessel to put in at the Azores.

"At eleven o'clock at night, Italian reservists were playing cards over hatch number two, when an explosion occurred. Immediately afterward the quarters where the reservists were sleeping, an adjoining compartment as well as one in the passageway were affected by smoke or vapor, which is described in an affidavit made by the reservists as asphyxiating gas.

"The captain immediately sent out S.O.S. calls and ordered the lifeboats made ready and all passengers on deck. In a subsequent inspection he found that forty persons had been overcome by gas fumes; they were soon revived. He gave orders for getting the fire under control and sent officers among the reservists, who urged them to behave like Italian soldiers in the face of danger, as they must be relied upon to preserve order.

"Shortly, a second outburst of smoke fumes occurred. The heat was so intense that the deck plates were considerably warped. The steamer Ancona arrived eight hours after the fire started, and it is remarkable that not a single life was lost or a person injured among the five hundred transferred to the Ancona.

"Later many vessels answered the wireless call, but were informed that assistance was no longer required. The discipline among the passengers was excellent, considering the heavy sea."

Captain Pavia has in possession eight pieces of fuse which were found after the fire was extinguished. It has been impossible up to the present to inspect the cargo to ascertain the damage.

Women's Institute

GRANDVIEW.

The Grandview and Terrace Hill Women's Institute held their September meeting on the 15th at the Grandview School. The secretary being absent Mrs. A. McWebb kindly took charge. Several bundles of linen and cotton, also jars of jam and jelly were brought in by the members. An appeal on behalf of the Red Cross was made by the President, Mrs. Bayless, after which a motion was made by Mrs. Alderson, seconded by Mrs. Robt. Johnston that the Institute forward what cash they had on hand for pyjamas. The speaker for the afternoon was then introduced, Mrs. J. Y. Brown, 63 Nelson street, who gave a most interesting address on the cause and effect of the war. A fine close vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Brown for her kindness. Candy was passed around and a social time spent. The October meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Dr. Addison of St. George, and a full attendance is requested.

Holland Protests.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

The Hague, via London, Sept. 29.—The Dutch government has made serious protest to Germany concerning the passage of German airships over Dutch territory. Holland declares it expects Germany to take adequate measures to avoid violation of Dutch territory in the future.

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ALICE BONNEY

The funeral of Alice Christina Bonney, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bonney of Burford, who died on Thursday, took place Saturday afternoon to Trinity cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. The floral offerings were carried by eight little girls, Mildred Farrell, Alice Johnson, Annie Clark, Margaret Blancher, Beth McLennan, Madeline Martin, Albert Creighton and Gladys Lockwood. The flowers included: Spray, father and mother; wreaths, Mr and Mrs John Farrell, Mr and Mrs William Farrell, Mr and Mrs H. Rutherford; pillows, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Jackson, Timie and Mary Bonney; cross, Mr and Mrs Charles Johnson, Girls' Guild, Trinity church; sprays, Mrs John Bonney, Sr., Hatfield and Mildred Farrell, Rev. Frank Sanders, Richard Farrell of Hamilton; Mrs Blaney and Mrs. Slyford of London; Mrs Wm. Creighton, Mrs. N. Cornish and Mrs H. Blancher, Mrs. Soles, Mr and Mrs Hunter.

Golf Notes

On Saturday the competition for the October Cup, very kindly presented by Mr. W. B. Preston, will be played off, under the rules. The scores can also be applied to the Captain's competition for eight lowest scores to play off for a gold medal. Entries for this close Saturday.

INTERSCHOLASTIC RUGBY SCHEDULE IS DRAWN UP

Galt, Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the executive of the Interscholastic Rugby League, of this district, held here, the following schedule was drawn up and accepted.

Oct. 2.—Galt at Guelph.
Oct. 9.—Guelph at Brantford.
Oct. 17.—Brantford at Galt.
Oct. 24.—Galt at Galt.
Oct. 2.—Brantford at Guelph.
Oct. 30.—Galt at Brantford.

Wilson is Talking!

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, Sept. 29.—While making no direct reference to the international situation or to preparedness, President Wilson in his address to the Union Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic here last night, declared that the nation was created to serve mankind and to assert human rights. He intimated that a war to serve mankind or to assert human rights was a war of which he would be proud, and the civil war was one of these. "The United States were founded," he declared, "not to provide free homes, but to assert human rights. This flag means a great enterprise of the human spirit."



AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK At a clinic at a Philadelphia hospital Prof. J. E. Percy burned out a stomach cancer with electricity.

KAISER RUSHES IN WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD

Returns Hurriedly From the East to Help Crown Prince.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Sept. 29.—A special cable to the New York World from Paris says:

The Kaiser reached the western front, coming through Luxembourg at breakfast speed in a special train yesterday (Monday) afternoon, and has been in continuous consultation with the Crown Prince and other generals, seeking means to bring the French advance in Champagne to a halt.

This information reaches me from the highest possible military source. It was obtained originally from German officers captured in the Argonne fighting.

From the same authority I have it that the German losses in Champagne alone total more than 60,000, and that the Kaiser's advent in that sector is evidence that the Germans fear disaster will overwhelm their sorely-trying centre. In Artois they have lost between 40,000 and 60,000. Although it is impossible to cable an estimate of the French casualties, I am empowered to state that their total is considerably below that of the Germans.

This is remarkable in view of the fact that they were the attacking force, but it is partly explained by the trifling number of prisoners taken by the Germans. The number of Germans captured by the French, on the other hand, is amazingly large.

Most of the wounds on the French side were caused by shrapnel and machine guns, while the Germans were either entombed beneath the artillery bombardment, or slain by French bayonets. In the fury of their charge the French had little time to use their rifles except for sniping purposes.

Silencing their machine guns was our hardest job—there seemed to be literally thousands of these venomous weapons tearing away at us, one of the first wounded officers arriving in Paris told me. So far-shattering was the cannonade which raged for 72 hours before the advance proper began, that many cases of deafness were reported among the gunners, whose batteries were crowded together, with scarcely elbow room between the guns.

In those 72 hours, from noon Wednesday to noon Saturday, more than (deleted) shells burst among the German entrenchments, injuring thousands upon thousands of huge projectiles more powerful than any yet launched from French guns in field warfare.

SLIGHT BLAZE AT BELMONT

The central fire department was awakened at four o'clock this morning by a call from the Belmont hotel. Rushing over there, it was found that one room on the third storey was on fire. Clouds of smoke were rolling out of the door of the guest-room, and it looked as if a serious fire was developing. Crawling in on their hands and knees, several firemen succeeded in locating the fire around the bed, and the chemicals extinguished the flames. It appears that the clothes on the bed had caught fire from a cigarette, but the guest, not succeeding in beating them out, had sent in the alarm.

The other inmates were all awakened and were in readiness to leave the building if the efficient firemen had not been up to the situation.

Hindenburg for West.

London, Sept. 29, 3 p. m.—German newspapers to-day announced that two generals, unnamed, had been dismissed from German commands in the western war zone in connection with the recent setback at the hands of the French and British associates from a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is probable, the despatch adds, that a new German commander-in-chief of the western armies soon will be appointed. In this connection the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is mentioned.

ENGLAND IS WINNING IN ASIA MINOR

Campaign in Mesopotamia is Issuing in a Brilliant Success.

Official records of the campaign in Mesopotamia have been here of detail, and little has been known heretofore of these operations. The last official statements conveyed the inference that the fighting on this front was comparatively unimportant, consisting of skirmishes between relatively small forces. It is not improbable that a new expeditionary force has been sent in by the British. Scattered reports during the last few weeks have shown that large bodies of troops were being forwarded towards Turkey. Both Italian and British troops are believed to have been despatched, but it was generally assumed these forces would be employed on the Gallipoli front or in Syria.

Social and Personal

The Courier is always pleased to use items of personal interest. Phone 376.

Mrs. W. Hancock and daughter, Evelyn who have been the guests of Mrs. Piets for the last two weeks have sailed for England.

Colonel and Mrs. H. F. Leonard will leave to-morrow for Onswicken, where they will attend the Fair.

Brantfordites will learn with regret of the serious illness of Mr. Thos. Woodgett, which became so threatening that his son, Kortum Woodgett was summoned from Montreal. To-day Mr. Woodgett is reported as resting easily.

HATCHLEY

cupied the pulpit here on Sunday, September 19.

Mrs. Silverthorne and children have returned home after spending a month with relatives at Mt. Elgin.

Mr. E. Davis has been visiting his sister, Mrs. C. Y. Jones, returning to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman of Ridgetown, recently visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Robinson.

Reeve M. G. Burtis, with other councilmen, motored to the camp at Niagara-on-Lake last Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Maxson of Detroit has been the guest of relatives here.

The Mission Circle meets this Thursday at the home of Mrs. W. Maloch.

The potato crop in this district is very unsatisfactory.

Silo filling begins this week.

HARRISBURG

Rev. Mr. Newcombe of Simcoe occupied the pulpit here on Thursday in Lindsay, his former home.

Mr. E. McCarthy, C. T. R. rolling stock inspector at this station, left on Monday for a two weeks' holiday. He intends visiting Detroit, South Bend and Chicago, before returning home.

Mr. Bruce Noble of Hamilton, was calling on old friends in the village one day last week.

Miss L. Butler left last week and intends spending a week with friends in Grimsby and Lumsby.

Frank Sussner was the guest of his parents here a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Newman of the C. T. R., here, left on Friday last to spend a month with friends in New Ontario.

Mr. Charles Vrooman and family of Hamilton were the guests of their parents here on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Daw who have been visiting with friends in the village, left for home on Tuesday.

The G. T. R. have a large gang of men at work repairing the bridge just south of the village on the Brantford branch.

PIONEER PRESERVING

(By Peter McArthur)

A request made some weeks ago for the recipe used by the pioneers for preserving fruit without sugar has brought me replies from all parts of the Dominion. Although the methods differ slightly in detail they are practically the same. Of course many of our grandmothers dried their fruit, but their methods have already been described in the press this season, and I do not think they should be withheld in the capacity of any household who can boil water without burning it. Here is a recipe for preserving blackberries and plums that is guaranteed to keep these fresh for any reasonable length of time.

"Take a deep stone crock, one that holds five or six gallons, and fill it with clean water. Boil the water for two hours. Place over the crock a board or plate with a weight on it, preferably a good smooth stone which is easily cleaned, and then fill the crock with clean fruit. Be sure that the weight is heavy enough to keep the plums under the water or they will spoil. There will be a seam formed on top of the crock which may be removed before using the fruit which will be found as fresh as when put up. Rubbarb cut in lengths to fit, the crock will keep the same way.

Another correspondent writes: "I have preserved raspberries, blueberries and plums without sugar and have had good success. After the fruit has been cleaned and prepared in the usual way fill the jars as full as possible, spiking the fruit down and packing it tightly. Then place rubber and tops on tightly, just as you do with jam jars, and boil in a wash boiler with a board and heavy weight over them to hold them down. Pour in as much cold water as will cover the top of the jars and boil for one hour after the water has come to a boil. Jars may take a few days to get hot. They will be delicious when opened as most fruit is that you can eat with a spoon of sugar."

Here is another recipe that is probably slightly different from the one I have given, but without consulting a pure botanist I think the fruit from the above and put into bottles or jars. Add one ounce of alum to five gallons of boiling water and let it stand until it is cold. Fill the bottles with the sugar being down tight, put tight into a sopper of cold water and heat to 175 degrees. Then tie them over with a bladder and seal them.

That would probably preserve the fruit but the very mention of alum puckers my mouth, and I doubt if fruit put up in this way would be palatable. The housewives who think sugar is too dear to use this season need not be without fruit. Several to whom I have shown these recipes say they are going to try them and they would be a luxury to have fresh blueberries and cream or fresh plums in the winter time.

DRESSMAKING and LADIES' TAILORING

J. M. Young & Co.

MILLINERY OPENING NOW ON

New Winter Coats and Suits

NEW Winter Coats and Suits are here, and every day brings new shipments of Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Suits in all the very latest styles. We invite you to visit our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department and see for yourself and note the prices.



WINTER COATS

Ladies' and Misses'

Winter Coats, in plain, fancy, tweed, curl cloths, trimmed with plush and fancy buttons, some part lined, some military style, others with flare skirt effect. Prices range at

\$30, \$25, \$22.50, \$20 \$18, \$15, \$10

New Silk Dresses

New Silk Dresses, in navy, Copenhagen, brown, green and black, made of good quality paillette silk, pretty styles, with large collar or yoke and made with flare skirt. Special at

\$7.50

Silk Poplin Dresses, in black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, shirred skirts, lace yoke. Special

\$10

Skirt Special

Ladies' Tailor-made Skirts, many styles. Colors are brown, navy, grey and black, made with pockets and inverted pleats. Special

\$3.50

Sweater Coats for Men and Boys

We also carry a full range of Sweater Coats in many styles in heavy and light weight, for men and boys, at

\$5

Children's Suits

Children's Knitted Suits, in grey, cardinal, scarlet, navy. At \$2, \$2.25 to

\$3.50

Children's Toques, in white and colors at .25c, 40c, 50c,

75c

Special Display of New Fall and Winter Millinery

New Sweater Coats for Winter Wear

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Ladies' Sweater Coats, in scarlet, cardinal, fawn, navy, brown, black, in light and heavy weight. Special at

\$1.50

Silk Sweater Coats in plain and accordeon weaves. Special at \$15, \$12, \$10

Children's Sweater Coats, in white, cardinal, scarlet, navy, cadet. Special at \$3.75, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and

50c

J. M. YOUNG & CO.

KELVIN

Our milliner, Miss E. F. H. Harbour, extends a cordial invitation to all her lady customers to visit the millinery rooms over Mr. J. E. Smith's store upstairs on Wednesday, Sept. 29th. You will be delighted with the new fall styles and the prices are very reasonable indeed. Please call and see for yourselves.

We understand Mr. William H. Robertson has sold his farm here to a gentleman in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roswell entertained some of their relatives on Sunday.

A few from this vicinity attended Mrs. A. Bartholomew's auction sale on Monday at Vanessa.

A few relatives spent Sunday afternoon at Cedar Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke spent Sunday with relatives in Simcoe.

Several farmers in this locality are busy at present cutting their corn and filling silos.

VANESSA

Mrs. W. Marsaw has returned home after spending a few weeks with David and Mrs. Logan, Wilsonville.

Seth and Mrs. Durham spent Sunday with James and Mrs. McNeilles.

Mrs. H. F. Henry and Miss Clayton Henry spent Thursday in Burch.

James and Mrs. Ripley has moved in their new house.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor spent Thursday with Joseph and Mrs. Taylor.

A number of the farmers in this vicinity are busy filling their silos.

Milton and Mrs. Proper, also J. P. and Mrs. Henry, spent the week-end in Beamsville.

Elmer Birdsall spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. H. F. Henry.

A large number from here attended the fair in Paris last week.

Greer & Co. of Galt made a large shipment of pigs from this station on Thursday last.

The American Bible Society seeks a million nickels to buy Bibles for soldiers of the whole world.

New Jersey will revoke the licenses of all auto drivers taken under the influence of drink.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't die in the House! 15c and 25c at Drug and Country Stores.

Five Against Two. It is not reasonable to expect two weeks of outing to overcome the effects of fifty weeks of confinement. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla along with you. It refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, makes sleep easy and restful.

BURGESS' BIG Removal Sale



Owing to our present premises having changed hands we are forced to move. Our entire stock, consisting of a large range of Furniture, Coal, and Gas Stoves, Linoleums, Dishes, Rugs and Carpets, will be sold at cost. Now is your chance to secure these at prices never before offered to the workman of Brantford.

J. W. BURGESS

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THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, \$3 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

Wednesday, September 29, 1915

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Western theatre of the war still continues to be of a favorable nature, although not partaking of the marked advance of Saturday and Sunday. Both the British and the French troops alike continue to gain headway, but it is foot by foot. The enemy has rushed forward reinforcements, and has had a chance to recover somewhat from the initial blow. This paper is not of the opinion that what has been popularly termed a "big drive" to force the Germans out of France and Belgium has been inaugurated. It still inclines to the belief that the end will, in the main, finally be reached by means of the consistent pressure brought upon Germany, not alone in a military, but in a commercial and financial, sense.

ROOSEVELT AS A CANDIDATE.

Indications are not lacking that Roosevelt is bending every effort to again secure the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year. It is true that in former days he more than once affirmed that no man should seek a third term in the White House, but then a man who talks as much as Teddy is bound to put himself in a contradictory position with more or less frequency. He perhaps finds refuge in the consolation that a wise man changes his mind often and a fool never.

Roosevelt is without any question one of the outstanding figures of modern times. Explorer, hunter and writer, prominent public man, plucky fighter, as he showed at the time of the Yanko-Spanko war—in these and in many other directions he has been for many years in the limelight, and no doubt will be to the end. When he became Vice-President his enemies—and, like all vigorous and outspoken characters, he has not a few—thought that they had done with him for good, but not so. An office which had proved a tombstone for others simply proved a stepping-stone for him, and in like manner, instead of passing into innocuous desuetude like other ex-Presidents, he has been just as much to the fore since he left the White House as previously. He formed the Bull Moose party in the last fight simply because he had become tired of his nominee Taft, and without much doubt he will make some hot running if he again has a chance to carry the standard. From a Canadian standpoint the chief interest in him, if he should get into the struggle, will be in connection with his outspoken denunciation of the Wilson Cabinet for not making an active protest with regard to the Belgian atrocities, and later for turning the cheek so often towards Germany for some more blows. There is nothing of the watchful waiting about him, but an oft-expressed desire for the coat-peeling process.

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THE HALF BILLION LOAN.

Word from New York is to the effect that the \$500,000,000 loan for the Allies is certain. In referring to the matter recently, New York Life significantly said:—"Gentlemen opposed to establishing a credit in this country for the Allies include: Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Jeremiah Leary, president of the American Trust Society, Mr. James Hamilton Lewis, of Virginia, Georgia, Washington and Illinois, the well-known carpet-bag Senator. A swarm of hyphenated gentlemen not necessary to record. In spite of this opposition the credit seems about to be established, maybe for half a billion dollars, maybe for a billion. Whatever the sum is, it represents an American bet that France, England and Russia are not going to be wiped off the map of Europe in the present set-to. There are those who predict that the fighting nations will have to repudiate their war debts. This credit will be an American bet that they won't. It will be a bet that the Belgians will get back Belgium, and the French northern France; a bet against payment of indemnities to Germany by anybody; a bet against "frightfulness," against the armed-robber habits in nations, against Hunism, Kaiserism, Prussianism, and the most brutal warfare waged in Europe for three centuries. If we are to continue to trade with the Allies we have got to bet in this way that they will win. They cannot send us gold enough to pay for what they buy, nor would it be for our fiscal advantage to have them do so. A plethora of gold is a fiscal nuisance. If we are to sell to them far more for a time than they can sell to us, we must give them credit and take their paper. So by these negotiations, born of trade necessity, ours as well as theirs, we get a step further into the war, to the disgust of Mr. Bryan and all the pacifists, and the satisfaction of every one who cares to have it demonstrated which side the United States is on in this great war."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

As far as the Argonne is concerned, a number of the German trenches are gone. In Toronto these days the villagers, after the evening meal, gather around to watch initial work on a new Union Station. The Kaiserites now want the world to believe that nothing in particular happened on the Western front during Saturday and Sunday. Don't they wish they could believe it? During the hearing of the charge against former cabinet ministers in Winnipeg, evidence was given that \$10,000 was sent to a man named Salt to keep him away. This particular Salt evidently tried to be worth something. Sir John French celebrated his 63rd birthday yesterday. He was born in the village of Ripple, Kent, and has certainly done a good deal more than that on his own account. In the South African war a great many military men lost their reputations, but Sir John more than sustained his, and in the discharge of his present herculean task is earning fresh honors of a very high order.

ITALIAN WARSHIP MEETS DISASTER AT BRINDISI

Unexplainable Happens—A Big Ship Gets Blown Up. Paris, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Brindisi, says: "A fire, which was followed by an explosion, has occurred on board the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin. Eight officers and 379 marines have been saved thus far. "Rear Admiral Rubin di Cervin is among the dead. "The fire was purely accidental. "The battleship Benedetto Brin was a vessel of 13,214 tons, and in peace times carried a complement of 720 men. She was completed in 1904, at a cost of \$8,700,000. She was of 19,000 horsepower, with a designed speed of 20 knots. Her main armament consisted of four 12-inch, four 8-inch and sixteen 3-inch guns. "Rear Admiral Baron Ernesto Rubin di Verrin was in command of the vessel."

According to Berlin. By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin, Sept. 29.—Recapitulate from the British of part of the territory won from the Germans north of Loos was announced to-day by the war office.

BRITISH ARE BATTERING THE THIRD LINE NOW

London Attaches Great Importance to New Offensive.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 29.—The British are battering the third line of the Germans in the vicinity of Loos. The French are maintaining their offensive in Champagne. The Germans in the Argonne apparently have been unable to make important gains, and have refrained from infantry attacks. This sums up briefly the situation in the west as seen in London to-day. No great change in the situation is shown, but England attaches high importance to indications that the offensive movement of the Allies is not to be relaxed as was predicted in some quarters. A short breathing spell has been succeeded by the hardest pressure on German positions at the points weakened or shattered by the allied rush. That it is the intention to maintain this pressure is indicated by a telegram from Field Marshal French to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for his message of good will. The British commander added that the message encouraged his troops "to push the immediate success to a really decisive issue." This leads the public to believe there is no stalemate suggestion followed the battle of Neuve Chapelle, but that with new British forces in the field and ample supplies of ammunition, General Joffre and Field Marshal French plan a real test whether German resistance in France and Belgium can be broken. Russia, though encouraged by the progress of her allies in the west, has not been doing so well in the last days or so. The Austrians have stemmed the Russian advance in southern Poland and re-taken Lutsk. The Germans are renewing the great movement against Dvinsk. Bulgaria has not replied to Foreign Secretary Grey's "friendly ultimatum," but special despatches from Athens and Sofia point say a change is noted at Athens and that events are now less likely to take a turn unfavorable to the entente powers.

CONFERENCE HELD BETWEEN ASQUITH AND KITCHENER

Discuss the Question of Keeping Armies Up to Strength.

London, Sept. 29.—The conscriptionists returned to the attack in the House of Commons yesterday—in action which, according to the Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, aroused keen resentment on both sides of the House. The paper says: "At question time, Captain Guest, as though he were holding a pistol at Premier Asquith's head, asked if he could promise to make a statement with regard to recruiting and national service, on or before Tuesday next. "I cannot give any such undertaking," said Mr. Asquith. "These and cognate matters are engaging the government. In due turn they will announce their considered policy." He earnestly appealed to the House in any suggestion to abstain from discussing this question, adding: "We are at a very critical moment in the history of the war. There would be no greater disservice to this country and to the Allies than to allow any suggestion to go forth to the world that there is any division of opinion here." There were observations were loudly applauded, but Mr. Asquith's solemn entreaty was unheeded by the conscriptionists. On the third reading of the consolidated fund question, Captain Guest, as though to defy the minister, brought up the question of national service and spoke at length upon it. Other members of the group followed suit. Sir Charles Henry, an advocate of national service, dissociated himself from this ostentatious flouting of the prime minister. J. A. Pease, who has just returned from France, begged the conscriptionists to stop the discussion, and spoke from personal knowledge of the harm these debates do abroad. The appeal was made in vain. "The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener had a very important conference yesterday afternoon with most of the leading representatives of organized labor in the kingdom. The subject discussed was the question of keeping up our armies to war strength and the best method of repaying the waste which goes on every day in every theatre of the vast struggle. "The conference was an outcome of the resolution unanimously carried at the Trades Union Congress at Bristol which, while offering the government every possible assistance and support in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, protested against the introduction of compulsory military service. "When the conference broke up all the information given was that the prime minister and the war secretary had attended it in response to an invitation from the meeting and had addressed the conference on the military situation, and all those who were seen by our representatives afterward

RHEUMATISM GOES IF HOOD'S IS USED

The genuine old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the acid condition of the blood and builds up the system. It drives out rheumatism because it cleanses the blood. It has been successfully used for forty years in many thousands of cases the world over. There is no better remedy for skin and blood diseases, for loss of appetite, rheumatism, stomach and kidney troubles, general debility and all ailments arising from impure, impoverished, de-vitalized blood. It is unnecessary to suffer. Start treatment at once. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla from your nearest druggist. You will be pleased with the results.

TRANSPORT

Athens makes it likely that they were on their way to the Dardanelles. In addition to the report from Berlin on September 21, there have been several other unconfirmed announcements from German sources of the sinking of British transports. ANOTHER ONE. Berlin, Sept. 29.—(wireless to Saville)—The sinking of a British transport with the loss of all but a few members of the crew, is reported in a despatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency. MOHAMMEDAN TROUBLES. "A special despatch from Constantinople gives reports about Mohammedan troubles in India," says the News Agency. "It says that a British transport was sunk by a Mohammedan engineer, who died with the troops. Only a few members of the crew escaped." This is the second report of the sinking of a British transport with Indian troops. An Athens despatch earlier to-day said that the Ramasan had been sunk by a submarine. It is possible that the two despatches are different versions of the same incident.

BANKERS

set about to form. Such group will include representatives throughout the country and all members of the syndicate will be on precisely the same footing. This syndicate, whose business it will be to arrange that every investor shall have an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two Governments at 95. It was announced that Russia would not participate in the loan. The ten per cent margin between the prices at which the issue will be offered to public and to syndicate likewise will reimburse members of the syndicate, it is contemplated, for their expenses in placing the loan on the market. To bring the great offering—the largest of its kind ever placed in the United States—before investors throughout the entire nation, the country will be divided into districts or zones and to each district there will be delegated a sub-committee of the syndicate managers, composed of the principal banks and trust companies within the districts. These sub-committees will work simultaneously and will report to the general syndicate managers, who will be located in New York. The five-year bond, principal and interest, will be payable in New York. It is possible that the interest will be payable in other cities; this detail with any others is yet to be decided upon. In order, however, to comply with regulations of the New York Stock Exchange, New York City will be designated as the place of payment upon maturity. OVER MUNITIONS. When the statement was made public at the Hotel Biltmore last night by Sir H. Babbington Smith, Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan and Company, was present. The British banker was disposed to answer such questions as had been definitely settled as to detail, while Mr. Davison was likewise frank about the American end so far as that had been settled. "One of the first questions asked was as to the participation of Russia in the loan, and the reply was that she does not appear as a party or a participant. The next was in regard to munitions. The answer was that the money is to be exclusively for the purpose of stabilizing exchange; that is, preventing bills drawn on foreign countries from depreciating. This meant any and all bills that might be drawn. It would mean the wheat bills and the cotton bills, as well as bills on manufacturers. It has not yet been decided definitely how many payments will cover the loan. They are to be arranged for upon calculation of how often they will be needed. It was explained that 25 per cent. might be required with the subscription, or more or less. These subscriptions are to be made by any one of the banking centers which will form a group of the syndicate. The money thus held by the designated depository will draw the usual banking interest of 2 per cent., which will go to England and France. To Constantinople. By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 29, 3:35 p.m.—"The hundred thousand Austrian and German troops have begun an advance on the Serbian frontier, in the direction of Orsova," says the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

BULGAR PREMIER HAS OUTLINED COUNTRY'S POLICY

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 28.—Constantine Stephanov, professor of English at the University at Sofia, who is at present on a mission in this country to explain the position taken up with regard to the war by Bulgaria, has communicated his ideas to a representative of the Morning Post, Stephanov said. "Before leaving for England, I had a long conversation with Premier Radoslavoff, who had been informed of my intended journey and he said: "You can tell the English people that Bulgarians entertain towards them the very friendliest feelings. Between the two nations there is a historical bond of sympathy. We, on our part do not forget that in the past England has been the champion of Bulgarian unity and Bulgarian independence. "I ventured to ask what I should say to my English friends supposing they seemed to think that even if the entente powers agreed to the realization of Bulgarian ideals, Bulgaria would still be powerless to help them because of some supposed understanding with the Central European powers, whereupon he said: "Tell your English friends that if the entente powers pledge themselves to satisfy our sacred wishes and legitimate claims we shall at once throw our lot in with them. That is my policy, and, even if it were not I could not do otherwise. If I did there would be at once such an outburst of popular feeling that no government could stand against it. "Then I asked him whether there was any truth in rumors to the effect that Bulgaria had entered into certain obligations toward the central powers, and he replied: "None whatever, neither with the Central powers nor with Turkey. My aim or the present is to maintain neutrality as far as I possibly can until the time comes when the realization of Bulgarian ideals compels me to take action. "Mr. Stephanov added: "At the worst Bulgaria will remain neutral. Never will she throw in her lot with the Teutonic powers against her old friend, England."

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch

Long's Special Bargains for This Week

reveal a wealth of new Draperies, in which Chintzes take unusual prominence and are more beautiful than ever; also Shadow Cloths in Jasper effects, and other handsome designs. Of Tapestries and Casement Cloths there is a large assortment. Scrims and Marquisesettes take first place in fancy curtains; we are showing them edged with Cluny and Filet laces and hemstitched edges, ready for hanging, at from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per pair. In our Furniture Department great variety of moderate-priced, well-constructed and most attractive designs in Dining Room, Bedroom and Living Room Furniture can be found. In our Carpet Department there is a great array of Wilton and Axminster Rugs in the popular Oriental designs; Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries in all sizes and colorings to suit the most fastidious; piece goods for halls and stairs, also Linoleums, printed and inlaid, from 55c to \$1.10 per yard.

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USE COURIER WANT ADS.

LOCAL

VOTERS' LISTS. City Clerk Leonard prepared the manuscript of the voters' List on Monday morning and kept very busy. GET A FREE RIDE. The Twentieth Century Company have decided to bus every twenty minutes, to-morrow, during business meeting last, which a car will be charged to West Brantford to popularize the service. CARPETBALL MATCH. Lodge Court Brantford 503 had a very successful business meeting last, which a carpetball competition number 1 and 2 team in a win for No. 1 63 to one team was captained by draws and No. 2 team 2 draws. AN EXPLANATION. In the motor accident yesterday at the Brant Avenue, Mr. A. C. MacLean, who was injured, wishes to be at a standstill and when given of the cars at the confusion of passing, he must have occurred. CORN ROAST. Last night the members of church choir journeyed to Park for a corn roast. The weather was perfect and abundance of corn, watermelon, mallow, hot dogs and big body had a glorious time, feasting games were indulged in and the party returning on the late train. ANOTHER COMPLAINT. Mr. J. H. Long of 251 E. has been assessed for 42 cents, and he claims that it is He had the curbing put in to Engineer T. H. Jones when he took out a license he claims that he should not be included in the assessment property.

Sufficient time has elapsed since school opened for you to determine whether your boy or girl is doing good work. If not, better have their eyes examined with glasses.

JARVIS Look for this Sign Chas. A. Jarvis O. OPTOMETRIST Manufacturing Office 52 MARKET STREET Just North of Dalhousie Both phones for appointments Open Tuesday and Saturday Evenings

NEILL The large Trunks, Bags, etc. Neill

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

VOTERS' LISTS.

City Clerk Leonard will start to prepare the manuscript for the Voters' List on Monday morning and will be kept very busy.

GET A FREE RIDE!

The Twentieth Century Motor Bus Company has decided to run a motor bus every twenty minutes for one day, to-morrow, during which time passengers will be carried free of charge to West Brantford. The idea is to popularize the service.

CARPETBALL MATCH.

Lodge Court Brantford I.O.F. No. 66 had a very successful routine and business meeting last night, after which a carpetball competition between number 1 and 2 teams, resulting in a win for No. 1 63 to 52. Number one team was captained by Bro. Andrews and No. 2 team by Bro. Williams.

AN EXPLANATION.

In the motor accident reported yesterday at the Brant Avenue corner, Mr. A. C. MacLean, whose employee was injured, wishes to state that, the rider of the cycle, when struck, was on a standstill and that no warning was given of the cars approach. In the confusion of passing, the accident must have occurred.

CORN ROAST.

Last night the members of the Wesley Church choir journeyed to Mohawk Park for a corn roast. The weather was perfect and with an abundance of corn, watermelon, marshmallows, hot dogs and buns, everybody had a glorious time. After the roasting games were indulged in, the party returning on the last car.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

Mr. J. H. Long of 25 Port Street, has been assessed for 42 feet of curbing, and he claims that it is unjust. He had the curbing put in according to Engineer T. H. Jones' measurement when he took out a permit, and he claims that he should not have this included in the assessment of his property.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Brantford Municipal Railway Commission will hold its regular monthly session of routine business this evening.

MINSTREL REHEARSAL.

The first rehearsal of the Minstrel Show which is to be held soon at the Y.M.C.A. has been set for Friday evening. Outsiders are welcome and particulars about the show.

JURORS CHOSEN.

The Board of Selectors of Jurors has determined the number of jurors from the city to be selected at 65 Grand Jurors and 240 Petit Jurors for the High and Inferior Courts for 1916.

TO AVOID TROUBLE.

The party who took the magazine and case from the Public Library is requested to immediately return the same or the Library Board will prosecute, as the party is known. This opportunity is only given to avoid trouble if possible.

ASSESSMENT MATTERS.

The city assessors, on Friday, will submit the assessment rolls of the city to the clerk. All appeals against the assessment of property have to be in the Clerk's possession before October 15th, otherwise they will not be considered by the Court of Revision when it meets in November.

CORN ROAST GIVEN.

A corn roast was given by the Echo Place Tennis club in Mohawk Park in honor of Messrs. P. Kirkpatrick, A. Ashbury and Russell Moyer, members of the club who have enlisted for active service. Useful gifts were presented to the boys by F. F. Morrow, president of the club on behalf of the members. Everybody present had an enjoyable time.

TRIED OUT MACHINE.

A splendid Pathoscope motion picture machine was given a trial last evening in the Y.M.C.A. It is a small but very powerful and simple machine and is especially adapted for use in the Y.M.C.A.'s and lecture halls. The headquarters of the firm are in Toronto and Montreal, and other American cities. The pictures were very clear and distinct and could be made as large as real motion pictures if so desired.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The opening meeting and installation of officers of Balfour St. Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. was held in the church last evening. The attendance was very gratifying, and points to good things for the future. The pastor, Rev. D. L. Campbell, had the first part of the meeting in charge, which was the installation of officers. The addresses he gave both to the officers and the society were very inspiring, and of great benefit to those present. Mr. Ponton rendered a very pleasing solo, which was very much appreciated by the society, after which the new president, Miss B. Danby, took the chair, and the regular meeting was then put through. The topic for the evening was "Rally week, and how to observe it," taken by a number of young people. The first meeting of the season was brought to a close in the usual way, and all present pronounced the meeting a good success.

CHOIR OUTING.

First Baptist Church Choir and friends to the number of about 35 journeyed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. McIntyre, Tutela Height Road last night where they held an enjoyable corn roast. After playing games and eating corn to their heart's content round the fire, they adjourned to the house where further games were played and refreshments served. Mr. Frank Benedict distinguished himself as humorist of the party. Before breaking up for the evening Mr. and Mrs. H. McIntyre were made the recipients of a handsome cut glass sugar bowl and cream jug, given as a mark of esteem by the choir, for which Mrs. McIntyre is a member, for their kindness in the past in entertaining the choir. It was afterwards found out that it was also the anniversary of their wedding. Altogether it was a very enjoyable evening and the largest turnout there has ever been to an event of this kind.

NEW SEWER.

The city corporation has started work on a new storm sewer on Aylmer street, between Darling and Wellington streets.

BUILDING PERMIT.

Mrs. Eleanor Poppelwell, of 150 Brant Avenue has been granted a building permit for a frame garage at a \$200 cost.

OHSHWEKEN FAIR.

The Ohshweken Fair opens to-day. It is the Six Nations Agricultural Society, and this is the 48th annual exhibition.

ELEVATOR WORKING.

The new elevator in the post office building started to run up and down this morning for the first time, since the opening of the building. It will be kept in operation every day.

BEEKEEPERS' ANNUAL.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association hold their annual meeting on Saturday. The election of officers will be the most important business transacted.

OPEN TENDERS.

The Township Council on Monday will consider tenders for the laying of several sidewalks. Other routine matters of small import will also be dealt with.

GOOD SHOWS.

The May Bell Marks Company continues to draw good houses at the Grand Opera House, and deservedly so too. The show is an actress above the ordinary, and the supporting company excellent.

CARD FROM LONDON.

Colonel Leonard received a card from Pte. H. Ellis this morning, dated September 12th and postmarked London. He is with Captain Newman and stated that the battalion was leaving for Archimedes.

WANTS REDUCTION.

Mr. E. Ecclestone, of 308 Oxford street sent in a request to the City Clerk for a reduction of taxes on his property, at 18 Brant street, since it has been vacant for 18 months. The request will be considered by the court of revision.

TO CONSIDER BILLETING.

The finance committee and chairman of the tending committees of the city council, with representatives of the Board of Trade and the Trades and Labor Council will meet to-night to consider the billeting of the soldiers to be stationed here this winter. The session will be held in the council chambers at the city hall.

TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

Mr. Thos. Hendry leaves to-night for Montreal. He will join the special party from Western Ontario at Toronto of the MacAulay Club which is planning to attend the funeral of the late President of the Sun Life Assurance Company, Robertson MacAulay. Mr. Hendry was president for two years, and is at present secretary for the club.

WILL KEEP ROLL.

It has been suggested to the Minister of Militia that each township, city and county should compile an honor roll of the young men of each of those gone to the front, with the names of their parents or next of kin. With the consent of the Minister, Colonel H. P. Leonard will be in charge of this matter in this district. In the different places in the United States which contributed soldiers to the Civil War, monuments have been erected with the names of those who fell in the cause, and a roll is kept of those who went to the front, and the proposal is to follow out that idea here.

CONGREGATIONALISTS RALLY.

The Rally Social at the Congregational Church on Monday evening proved a most enjoyable function, a large turnout being on hand to listen to a fine program and to partake of the "goodies" served up by the ladies. Following was the programme of the evening: Chairman's remarks by the pastor, Rev. M. Kelly; songs by Mr. Robert Kerr, Miss Helen Oldham, Mr. E. Moulie, Miss Aileen Hart, Mr. Stewart Sanderson and Mr. T. Green; readings by Mr. W. A. Holmraake, and addresses by Rev. Frank Saunders, pastor of the Congregational church at Burford, and Mr. John Robertson one of the oldest members of the church and who has just returned from a lengthy sojourn in western countries. Mrs. Stewart Sanderson, the efficient organist and choir leader, acted as accompanist of the evening to the delight of all present. The refreshments were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the happy gathering was brought to a close by the hearty singing of the National Anthem.

RECRUITING CONTINUES.

The 25th Dragoons have a Paris section, which is recruited from Paris and keeps its headquarters there all the time. Yesterday it was the only detachment which got any men, recruiting being very quiet in town. The names: John Harkness—28, married, Scotch; Edward Hodder—32, married, English; Stewart Mackie—31, single, Canadian; John Richardson—19, single, Canadian; John Hollyhome—18, single, Canadian; Wm. McDowell—18, single, Canadian.

UMBRELLAS Recovered and Repaired

Always make sure to get the right man if you want a first-class job. L. Morrison, 51 Jarvis St. Bell phone 864. Work called for and delivered.

HUSTLING ABOUT TO RAISE CASH FOR GREAT LOAN

American Bankers Begin Preparations to Collect Big Loan.

New York, Sept. 29.—Definite formation of the big syndicate of bankers who will float the half billion dollar credit loan to Great Britain and France was begun to-day by J. P. Morgan and Company and other financiers who have been associated with them in the negotiations here with the Anglo-French financial commission. It is proposed to make the syndicate the largest of its kind ever formed in this country and to include in its membership banks, trust companies and individuals from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In every large city or financial center in the United States there is to be under the present plan, a group of bankers who will act as syndicate managers in their section of the country. On behalf of J. P. Morgan and Company it was said to-day that interest in the project was great and enthusiastic in practically every section of the United States.

How long it will be before the Anglo-French commission and the syndicate managers sign the contract which will embody in binding, legal form, the provisions of the agreement, whose details were officially announced here and in Chicago last night, was to-day a matter of surmise, but it was thought that a fortnight would see the project much further advanced than now, barring the remote possibility of a hitch.

Official announcement of the details of the loan revealed that few departments of the plan previously outlined in unofficial reports. Nothing is said about the exclusion of purchases of war munitions. The most surprising feature was the price at which the big issue is to be sold to the underwriting syndicate—93. Previous reports had ranged from 97 1/2 to 99. The bonds will be placed on the market at 98 to the investors.

Individuals wishing to buy large blocks of the bonds may join the syndicate, it was announced, but a limit, yet to be disclosed, will be placed on individual purchases. To accommodate small investors, the bonds will be issued in denominations as low as 100 and may be paid for in instalments, whose amounts are yet to be determined.

DETAILS OF PLAN.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Details of the plan under which Chicago bankers will be asked to co-operate in floating the \$500,000,000 loan to England and France, the largest foreign loan ever offered the United States, were to be formulated to-day at a meeting presided over by Thomas W. Lamont, representing J. P. Morgan and Company of New York City. That the loan will not acquire definite form until the date of the opinion of Mr. Lamont, "It all depends on the speed with which the syndicate is made up," he was quoted as saying.

Members of the Anglo-French commission which arranged for the loan, returned to New York this afternoon. Lord Reading, chairman of the commission in behalf of his associates, expressed delight over the reception Chicago had given them.

Elected Lord Mayor.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 29.—Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield was elected Lord Mayor of London by the council to-day. Sir Charles will succeed Sir Charles Johnston, whose term of office expires in November. The mayor-elect is an alderman of the city of London, and has been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor. He is head of a London manufacturing company.

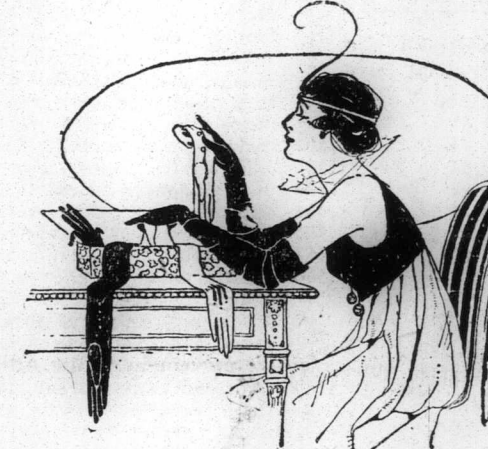
Play Exhibition Games.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Montreal, Sept. 29.—Speaking of the likelihood of the McGill University joining the Ontario Rugby Football Union, Howard Melville, secretary of the students council of the University, said it would hardly do to abandon the Intercollegiate Union. McGill informs that it will play exhibition games this season.

Some one stole the medal worn by Peggy, a dog of Boston, Mass., given her for saving 14 lives at a fire. Deaths and removals will take 100,000 off the voting lists for the coming primaries in New York.

E. B. Crompton & Co. LIMITED Dress Goods Store, Ground Floor. Butterick Patterns Dress Goods Store, Ground Floor. E. B. Crompton & Co. LIMITED

The English Walking Gloves Are Here at \$1.00 a Pair



Ladies' Tan Cape Gloves, 1 dome fastener, pique and out seams, all sizes. Special at \$1.00 Ladies' English Doeskin Gloves, sand shade, 1 dome fastener, at \$1.00

All the New Ideas in Veilings Novelities, as well as the staple lines, are here in abundant variety and, as usual, priced less than elsewhere. Veilings. Prices.....25c to 85c yd. Made Veils. Prices.....50c to \$1.25

In the Timely Sale of Winter Underwear good, seasonable Underwear is obtainable now at SAVINGS OF ONE-HALF AND MORE. Vests, Drawers and Combinations, of pure wool, wool and cotton. To clear 50c at special prices.....12 1/2c to 50c

E. B. CROMPTON & CO.,—Empire Building, Colborne Street

Raincoats Specially Priced to clear at \$3.95

Raincoats, silk finished, rubberized fabrics, in two shades of navy, fawns and greys, full swagger style, raglan sleeve, high collar, sizes 34 to 40.

REGULAR \$7.50 To Clear at \$3.95

New Chapeaux for the Young Girl

Designed especially for her, in the large floppy shapes or in the small, close-fitting turbans to carry the idea of her tailored suit. Velvet in the loveliest shades of seal brown, navy blue, green or black is the material in most cases, and many of these hats have the becoming soft edges now so fashionable. For trimmings there are exquisite flowers, a great deal of rich, soft fur and perhaps a touch of silver or gold braid.

—Main Store—Second Floor—Take Elevator.

Capt. Hartley (Continued from Page 1)

BURFORD FAIR Tuesday and Wednesday October 5th and 6th Prize List Totals \$1,800 Special Train from Brantford Wednesday, Leaving Market Street 1:05 p.m. Colborne Street 1:15 p.m. Returning from Burford 6:00 p.m.

homes, etc., to a board of medical colonels, to decide whether the soldier is fit for further service. The sight is pitiful, indeed, to see so many with disabled arms. It is wonderful what is being done for those who have lost an arm or eye, and all are sent to institutions in London after treatment in the hospitals to be properly fitted for same. So many have been made happier here by our opinion. Our officers are, of course, very anxious to go to real active service and it is quite possible that we will go back to France very soon.

With the City Police

In the police court Mrs. Kenneth McClood was accused of assaulting and beating a child. She was warned and allowed to go. Fred Arratage, for supplying a billed man, was allowed to go with a warning. The charge against Stefanisen for using insulting language, was also dismissed, while the only fine imposed was on William Soft. He appeared on a charge of conversion and was given the option of \$5 and costs or ten days in gaol.

Brantford Collegiate Institute EVENING CLASSES The Committee will be in attendance to-night from 7.30 till 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of enrolling students. No fees charged. Students provide their own books and drawing instruments. The Classes will commence work on Tuesday, October 5th, at 8 p.m. JAMES A. MUTTER, Principal

USE "COURIER" WANT ADS.

Sufficient time has elapsed since school opened for you to determine whether the boy or girl is doing good work. If not, better have their eyes examined for glasses.

JARVIS Look for this Sign Chas. A. Jarvis Opt. D. OPTOMETRIST Manufacturing Optician 52 MARKET STREET Near North of Dalhousie Street Both phones for appointments Open Tuesday and Saturday Evenings

NEILL SHOE COMPANY The largest and finest display of Trunks, Suit Cases, Travelling Bags, etc., in the city Neill Shoe Co.

...s Week ...ants take than ever; handsome there is a take first edged with ready for ...y of mod- designs Furniture ...it array of Oriental sizes and ds for halls from 50c ...LID. ...ET ...USUAL RIGHT CES ...ing ...ns AL ...ENTS ...box ...CH ...TORE ...RNE ST. ...ADS.

SPORT

Baseball—Football—Basketball—Bowling—Hockey—Curling—Boxing and Wrestling.

Great Rugby Player

Killed in Dardanelles

London, Eng., Sept. 29.—Bedell S. Wright, one of the greatest Rugby players ever produced by England, has been killed in the Dardanelles.

Tigers Helpless

Before Johnson

Washington, Sept. 29.—Walter Johnson won the second and final game of the series from Detroit yesterday, 3 to 0. Johnson struck out 20 men in the first five innings, fanned the entire side, including Cobb, in the initial round. The score: R.H.E. Detroit . . . 00000000—0 3 0
Washington . . . 0000201X—3 8 4

National League Scores.

Brooklyn, Sept. 29.—The Dodgers rang down the curtain on their home games yesterday with a poorly played game, losing to the Phillies by 6 to 4. Errors helped the coming champions to all except one of their runs. The score: R.H.E. Philadelphia . . . 20201100—6 8 1
Brooklyn . . . 20000101—4 8 4

At Chicago—Chicago made it four straight from Cincinnati yesterday, the locals taking both games of the double header 7 to 3 and 5 to 0. Four home runs, all by Chicago players, were made during the afternoon, two in each game. The scores: R.H.E. Cincinnati . . . 01200000—3 7 3
Chicago . . . 4000100X—5 7 0

Second game—R.H.E. Cincinnati . . . 00000000—0 7 1
Chicago . . . 4000100X—5 7 0

Chicago Clubs in Series.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The annual series of baseball games for the championship of Chicago will begin Wednesday October 6th. The first game will be played at the American League grounds.

President Comiskey of the Sox, and President Thomas of the National League arranged the details, and, as was forecasted, ignored the request of the Federal league to make the series three cornered. The schedule provides for seven games.

BASEBALL RECORD

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	60	589
Boston	78	66	542
Brooklyn	78	69	531
Pittsburg	71	79	473
Chicago	70	78	473
St. Louis	70	79	470
Cincinnati	69	80	463
New York	67	78	462

Yesterday's Results
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3-0.
Chicago 7-5, Cincinnati 3-0.

Games To-day
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	89	46	663
Detroit	87	53	647
Chicago	85	61	591
Washington	81	65	555
New York	66	81	449
St. Louis	62	86	419
Chicago	57	92	383
Cleveland	40	105	276

Yesterday's Results
Washington 3, Detroit 0.
Games To-day
Washington at Philadelphia.

If the doctor says "you need a tonic," you will find strength and vigor in

O'Keefe's

Special Extra Mild ALE
MAY BE ORDERED AT 25 COLBORNE ST., BRANTFORD.

LABATT'S STOUT

The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

E. C. Andrich, BRANTFORD DISTRIBUTOR
88 Dalhousie Street
Bell Phone 9 Auto Phone 19

Chicago at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	84	63	571
St. Louis	85	65	568
Chicago	82	63	568
Newark	79	69	534
Buffalo	74	71	511
Brooklyn	72	78	480
Baltimore	68	80	459
Baltimore	69	83	453

Yesterday's Results
Pittsburg 7, Newark 2.
Kansas City 2, Baltimore 2.
Games To-day
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

STUPEFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

doubled in intensity, so that the whole of Flanders shook to it. Again at 4 o'clock, still before dawn, the fury of it was intensified, so that our souls quaked at its awful significance. But it was a good sign. Never before in this war have our guns spoken in such loud clamor. This was the work of all those thousands of men in factories at home who have been toiling through the months at furnace and forge. They sent us the guns, and there seemed to be shells enough to blast the enemy out of the trenches. Our chance had come for a real attack.

It began east of Vermelles, south of the La Basse Canal, and in the plain of Lens. Our men were out of their trenches before daylight and at deadly grips with the enemy. They were advancing steadily over the ground, which was no longer barred to them impregnable by the enemy's trenches, upon which they had peered through sandbags and loopholes for many long months. Those trenches had been smashed and crumpled by our artillery fire, and only in the dugouts were the men still living, dazed by the intensity of the bombardments and stupefied into inevitable surrender.

It is too soon yet to give any details of this heroic advance to the outskirts of Hulluch and through the village of Loos to the neighboring mine fields and slopes of Hill 70. No man saw the attack unless he took part in it, and then only his own immediate environment. Battalions disappeared into the fog of smoke from the shells and bombs of every kind. They fought behind a veil from which came only the noise of battle and later the first stream of wounded.

TREMENDOUS HEROISM.

Of the incidents of the casualties, of the heroism which ignored the risk of death, nothing can yet be said, for the fighting still is in progress. Only in a few words one may say the essence of truth. The divisions engaged in the struggle yesterday fought with the spirit of men who knew the Empire's life depended upon them, and they gave their own lives with noble generosity. Among them were battalions of the new army of Lord Kitchener's men, who charged with valor beyond words of praise and with passionate courage which swept away all resistance until the object was attained and the sacrifice consummated.

General French's communique of the first day's attack tells all the facts plainly enough for those who can read the meaning of modern battle and the gains are considerable. "We captured the enemy's trenches on a front of five miles south of La Basse Canal." That sentence sums up the day's achievements north of the canal. The enemy was able to bring up heavy reserves and check our advance in spite of the desperate fighting. Near Hooge, where there was separate attack north and south of the Menin road, we gained more ground and caught the enemy by surprise, so that many German soldiers were trapped on the other side before they were forced to surrender. The ground captured in this way to the south of the road is held and consolidated, but northwards the enemy retook Belleward's farm and the ridge over which our men swept in the first rush.

MUD CLOGS SOLDIERS.

All day yesterday there was a heavy rain, which made the trenches and fields wet and boggy, and our soldiers, digging themselves into the ground they gained, were clogged with mud and soddened with water red with German blood. Red was the sunset which followed this day of battle, and the tall poplar trees

were in black against its flaming splendor. The rain had ceased and with the night the sky cleared of its storm cloud so the moon shone bright above the battlefields, where for a few hours the bombardment died down except for the booming of single guns, the rattle of machine guns, and the volleys of rifle fire.

To-day, Sunday, while the fight was in progress there was brilliant sunshine and a cloudless blue sky, good for artillery observation. All day there was no cessation to the awful cannonade. Of the results nothing can yet be said until the Commander-in-chief lifts the veil which hides them all. One result, however, was visible. Down the roads but a few miles from this massacre the Flemish citizens in Sunday clothes walked to their village churches to pray God for victory, not knowing yet how many more widows there were, nor how many of their sons lie dead.

The most part they smoked as they drove by with bandaged heads and limbs, and only by the mud, which caked them from head to foot, would one have guessed the things they had endured. The worst among them had to see, and made one curse against the spirit of war and all its hellishness.

Another result of the fighting and a proof of the day's victory was the file of men by the railway line, within sound of battle. Fourteen hundred German prisoners were there, a great mass of slate grey men lying on the grass and waiting entrainment. Nothing of hate could I find for them, now that they were prisoners in our hands, and nothing of hate was in their eyes for the new fresh-faced Tommies who stood on guard among them with fixed bayonets and berets. They were had to see, and made one curse against the spirit of war and all its hellishness.

A HUN SIDNEY

A friend of mine carried a water jar to some of them and held it to their lips. One of them refused. He was still an evil-looking fellow, with

a bloody rag around his head, a typical Hun, I thought, but he pointed to a comrade who lay huddled on the ground, and said in German, "He needs it first." This man never heard of Sir Philip Sidney, but in spite of his evil looks he had some chivalry in his soul. I noticed, too, the care with which these broken men looked after their wounded comrades, changing the dressings for them, and this charity redeemed a little the brutal words with which the non-commissioned officers spoke to their men, and rebuked one's temptation to tar them all with the same brush of brutality. They seemed glad to be prisoners and out of it. One of them waved his hand towards the bombardment which was proceeding violently, and said, "I pity our poor people there." They had been captured in great batches at Loos. One of them said: "The English gave us a great surprise. The first I knew of what was happening was when I saw your soldiers streaming past our trenches. We were surrounded on three sides and our position was hopeless, but we fought until we spent the last cartridge." In another place I had a conversation with two German officers who had just been captured at Hooge. They were Prussians, one a stout Captain with smiling eyes behind his horn spectacles and a jovial manner in spite of the ordeal from which he had just escaped; the other a young, slim fellow, with clean-cut features, who was very nervous, but bowed repeatedly with his heels together, as though in a cafe at Ehrenbreitstein when a high officer comes in. A few hours before he had been buried alive. One of four mines had exploded under him, flinging a heap of earth over him and burying his Captain in the dug-out. They, too, expressed surprise at the suddenness and direction of our attack.

About the war generally they had few opinions to give, but the younger man said they were prepared, down to the last gaiter, for another winter campaign, if need be. He spoke of the British infantry with profound admiration for their stoic courage and fine shooting. He knew their quality.

So strange is this war that eight days ago he was on leave and rowing with his wife on the lake at Potsdam. It was good to see all those prisoners to-day. In spite of the pity one has for them, one is gladdened by these first fruits of victory, and by the thought that the enemy grows less in front of us. Since Friday night Germany has lost whole regiments, and the fields are strewn with her dead. Alas! the brown of our khaki mingles with their grey.

WEATHER HINDERS OBSERVATION

British Headquarters, Monday.—The great battle which began before dawn on Saturday last still continues along the whole front, and where the British are advancing is intensely concentrated along the line between La Basse and Lens, with the French on our right working upwards from the captured town of Souchez.

To-day the weather was bad so artillery observation was difficult for aeroplanes and stationary balloons. From the rising ground to the left of the great ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette, behind the last spur of which the ruins of Souchez are hidden, it was possible to see the great panorama of the battle ground where our troops were fighting, stretching away beyond Vermelles to the aeroplanes and stationary balloons.

AWE-INSPIRING SIGHT

Nevertheless it was enormously impressive and awe-inspiring to sit on the edge of what one may count as one of the greatest battles of history peering through the gloom of the weather and war through the drift of mist and smoke at places where many thousand British soldiers were fighting desperately to-day so that the promise of victory may be fulfilled. One stared across the ruins of Vermelles to the great stretch of mining country where the black snouts of furnace chimneys are thrust up between conical slag heaps. Between two of those black mounds was "Hill 70," around which a deadly struggle was in progress between large bodies of our men who had fought their way through Loos and had now been south of the brickfields at Guinchy. Hour after hour the cannonading continued, and to sit like an ant on the edge of the field of fire was an experience no man could forget. But the human side of it was invisible. None of those Generals or staff officers who were gathered at different parts of the line upon rising ground could see through the veil to where the masses of brave men were fighting and falling and struggling forward in the dreadful business out there. Battalions and brigades went into the smoke and fog, and progress was only known when little voices whispered to men lying out in the far fields at the end of a telephone wire, to which they listened with strained ears. From all parts of the field of battle whistlers came and were passed on to headquarters, where other men were listening. This brigade was doing well, that brigade was hard pressed. The Germans were counter attacking at this or that

point, from behind the mist came news of life and death, revealing things no onlooker could see, things which cannot yet be told. To-day our men were fighting a continual action with varying success at different points, with losses and gains which cannot be summarized or sorted out until the Commander-in-chief has them all in his hands and given us the net result in those short sentences of his which we read as messages of our fate.

HAIL STORM BREAKS

In the afternoon at one of those hours of crisis the sky was darkened and rain clouds broke, and a sharp hail storm swept across that mining country with its tangle of pitheads and slag heaps and railways. It is no longer raining, but the night is very dark and cold and our imagination is filled with pity for those poor, wounded men, Germans as well as British, who lie in the water pools and keen wind after the battle.

Not yet has a decision been reached. All that can be said of this night is full of hope for British arms. Behind the battle lines there are haunting pictures, and then one sees clearly enough the human side of the war, which is concealed behind the smoke of battle—the movement of troops in bivouac and in the field, the convoys and ambulances bringing down the wounded as the convoys of ammunition go up to meet the guns. Overhead all day long our aeroplanes were flying on reconnaissance duty, peering down through the clouds as shells burst over the great battlefield. Their record during those past three days of battle has been remarkable. Every day they carried out artillery observations in spite of adverse weather conditions, remaining two hours at a time over the enemy's lines at a maximum height of seven thousand feet, owing to the clouds and heavily shelled by the enemy's guns.

Successful attacks were made against the railway lines south of Lille on September 23. A German goods train was wrecked in several places. On the 26th three coaches on a troop train were hit, a goods train damaged and the railway track blown up in four places. On September 24 the railway track was damaged in three places.

TROOP TRAIN WRECKED

On September 26 several coaches on a troop train were wrecked, and the engine and two carriages of another train derailed. The sheds if an important junction were set on fire, and the railway damaged in six places.

There were 27 aerial flights last week, and it is definitely known that one German aeroplane was wrecked. In only one case did the British machine get the worst. This plain record is a splendid tribute to the work of our aerial service upon whose vigilance the accuracy of report and the continual daring of our staff relies for much of its useful information, enabling it to perfect preparations for the great struggle which is now in progress.

But that being said, one's thoughts go back to the infantry line, to all those regimental officers and men who to-day have been fighting in the greatest ordeal which to test the strength and steel of men's hearts to advance through a hell of fire of massed guns.

HOMESEEKERS' SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES TORONTO

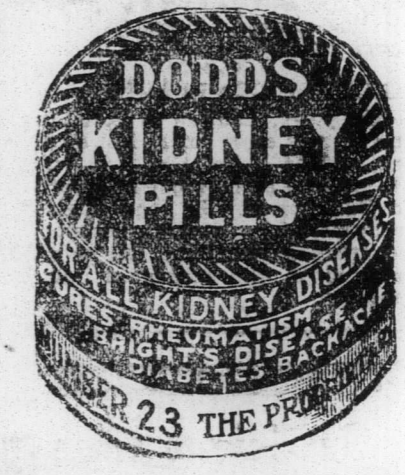
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Apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, W. Lahey, Agent Brantford.

Isla Tudor, christened in a lion's cage, had her twelfth birthday party with the lions at Baltimore.



EMERALD LAKE

- (1) Takakkaw Falls, higher than Niagara.
- (2) Emerald Lake Chalet.
- (3) Mount Burgess and Emerald Lake.
- (4) Emerald Lake from Zigzag Trail.
- (5) Snow Peak Avenue, from Field to Emerald Lake.

THE famous Yoho Valley was explored by Jean Habel in 1897, who spent seventeen days there, and returned with such enthusiastic accounts of mountains, lakes and waterfalls, that it was determined to make the valley accessible to tourists. A trail was commenced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this portion of the mountains, like the district of Banff, is now a National Park. From the station at Field a beautiful drive through aisles of stately firs and over an excellent wagon road brings one to Emerald Lake, where one finds a comfortable and picturesque chalet, situated on a wooded promontory. The lake is a gem of perfect beauty, its coloring marvellously rich and vivid, and constantly changing under the shifting lights and shades. In its surface are mirrored the ramparts and precipices of Mount Wapta and Mount Burgess, and the snowy glaciers of President Mountain. From Emerald Lake there are a hundred and one beautiful spots for the tourist. Passing along the road winds up the valley with eye-catching views of the mighty peaks on either side. Further along the first glimpse of the glory of the valley, Takakkaw Falls, meaning in Indian lore "It is wonderful." Presently a full view is obtained across the valley—a torrent, issuing from an icy cavern rushes tumultuously down a deep, winding chasm till it gains the verge of an unbroken cliff, leaping forth into sudden wildness for a hundred and fifty feet and then a stupendous column of pure white sparkling water dashing almost a thousand feet into the Yoho Valley. Higher up the valley is the picturesque Laughing Falls or Twin Falls as it is called, where the Upper Yoho runs down the mountain side. It would indeed be difficult to find anywhere else a more perfect group of the elements of Rocky Mountain scenery—great peaks and glaciers, stately forests and mountain gorges with wild flowers, and a group of waterfalls of varied character as they are all so strikingly beautiful.

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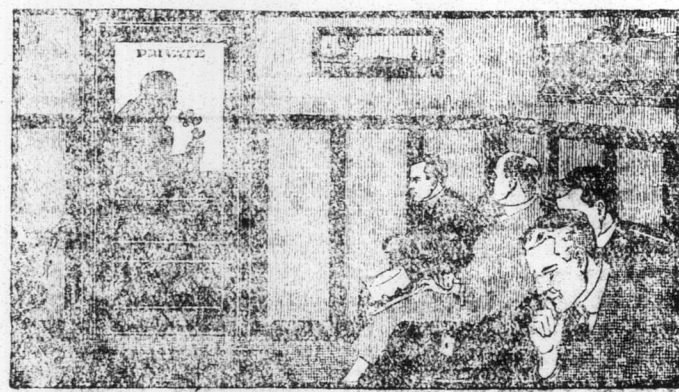
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OF CANADA.



HESTER, AND A LEGACY

He interrupted her with a movement of his hand.

"I always loved her deeply and truly," he exclaimed. "But for one moment I thought—was it that she knew something that she was concealing from me. I believed that she was befriending some one, and I could not bear the idea. Surely that was not an unnatural feeling in a son."

"No," said Hester, "but you did not make that clear to me. I thought you meant something else."

"So I saw when she was too late. And then you—the woman we were talking about was too deeply offended to listen to anything the man said. She went away from him but not before he had seen a look in her eyes which told him she was afraid she had heard a tone in her voice that made him hope. He believed again that she loved him, and in thinking it all over he believed he had also found the clue to her reason of him. It was partly pride, the pride that made her think there was a social rift between them, and partly devotion."

"Why devotion?" asked Hester faintly.

"I think she had found out my mother's views with regard to an impetuous marriage, and she had resolved that she would not be the cause of bringing poverty upon him. Am I not right?"

"Perhaps." She turned, her face away and he could not see the moonlight catching her ear and cheek and chin, but he could not see her eyes, and it was into them that he wanted to look.

"And, having discovered that clue to her behaviour he went to work in another way, still with the same point of view—the hope of winning her. He accepted from her nearly the whole of the property that had been left to her; he was a beggar and she gave him wealth, or comparative wealth; he owes her an immense debt of gratitude, one which he can never pay. If there is a rift between them still it is the gulf that separates the one who gives everything and the one who receives all." Hester added passionately, as she did not turn towards him, did not speak, "I ask you again to-day what I asked you before. Will you be my wife? Is it you now who have everything, and I who have nothing—nothing except my love. You have given me wealth and goods, give me more—give me yourself!"

His arm was round her even as he entered the words, and she turned her face to him and gave him her answer in the breathless silence that had followed. And so the great wave of love passed over her, and she was content merely to breathe and live. She asked no questions, thought of no future, had no doubts, and wanted nothing but what she had—the certainty of his love.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The next day was the one of the wedding, and the last on which the wedding party at Woodville would be together. On the following morning most of the guests would disperse, and Mrs. Vavasour had decided to return to London by a train early in the afternoon.

This was the last opportunity that Hester Phillips would have before leaving Woodville of carrying out a plan she had in her mind. Immediately after the wedding ceremony, which she had felt bound in courtesy to attend, she slipped away and walking down to the station, took a ticket for Lynnmouth. Arrived at the village, she took a winding shady road to the right which led up to the Chase.

How familiar it all looked! Nothing had changed since she left it eighteen months ago.

She did not stay more than an hour or two in the grounds, and at the end of that time she made her way back to the village, for she wished to pay a visit there. Fanny, Lady Lynnmouth's former maid, who had married and was living in a small cottage, was the object of this visit. The girl had always been fond of Hester, and had done her many a small kindness in former days.

Hester knocked at the door of the cottage with the handle of her parasol; it was opened by pretty Fanny in a clean cotton gown with a baby in her arms. She stared at her visitor for a moment in surprise, paled a little, then opened the door wider and invited her to enter.

"Thank you," said Hester, stepping over the threshold. "Is that your baby?"

"Yes, miss," replied Fanny. "Will you please sit down?"

Hester, with a smile, obeyed. She talked on all sorts of subjects, drank two cups of tea, nursed the baby, and stayed in the cottage more than an hour. At last as the church clock struck four she said suddenly—

"Fanny, I want to ask you a favor and I hope you will grant it. It is something about which I feel strongly, and if you refuse I shall—well I shall be very unhappy."

"What is it, miss?" asked Fanny turning pale.

"There is something I once promised never to tell," said Hester, "and I have kept my promise, but I want you to release me from it now."

"Oh, no, Miss Phillips—oh, no. It would be cruel of you!" she cried imploringly. "Oh, I wish as I'd never told you, but I trusted as you'd never go and tell"—and flinging her apron over her head, she sank into a chair with a sob.

"Fanny, stop crying and listen to me sensibly," said Hester, in a tone of command. "I must trust you also with a secret, which you must keep as faithfully as I have kept yours. Will you promise?"

"I'll promise anything," said the girl, "so long as you don't tell!"

"Then," said Hester, "I must tell you there is some one I care for very much in the way that you care for your husband, perhaps." Here she paused for a moment, and went on again calmly. "He has never been satisfied about Lady Lynnmouth's death. Once he spoke to me about it and accused me of knowing more than I admitted. I could not deny it. Now I want you to let me clear myself in his eyes and tell the whole truth. He will keep the secret as though it were his own; that I promise you. You believe me, don't you?"

"You will be safe between us," Hester went on.

"Fanny rose.

"Well, then, do it!" she said slowly. "I can't help it if it turns out bad, and perhaps I deserve it after all I've been through."

"I will not utter a word unless you give a full and free consent," said Hester with decision.

"No, no, you can tell! If you love the rest of me, it's hard on me to have all sorts between you, I know what love is, and I've suffered through it. I won't stand in your way."

"Why then," said Hester, and though that was all she said, her voice expressed what her lips found difficulty in uttering.

She went back to Woodville, and retreated to her own room and there sat down to write a letter which seemed to absorb her whole thought for a long time. It ran as follows—

"Woodville, June 30th, 19—

Dear Lord Lynnmouth—I am at last able to tell you the whole truth. I only wish I could have done it before. The fact of concealing anything, however small and insignificant a thing it might be, has always been extremely painful to me. In this case the suffering has been acute, but that you understand me at all, you must already have known.

I went to Lynnmouth to-day and visited Lady Lynnmouth's maid, Fanny Payne, to whom I have already told the whole story, which hitherto I have been under promise to keep secret. You accused me of knowing more about the circumstances preceding Lady Lynnmouth's death than I chose to tell. This was true. On the night of her ladyship's death, she told me she had an interview with you about the breaking off of your engagement with Lady Muriel Dovercourt, a marriage on which she had set her heart. She told me also that you had declared you loved some one else. She said she would leave her money away from you and make me heiress, and in fact she had already had the new will and had it witnessed. The whole story greatly disturbed me, and after my duties were over I went out to walk off my excitement, as you would have said. When I returned I found the house closed, so I tried the garden door, hoping I should not find it locked. To my surprise it was open and as I was about to enter a man rushed past me and into the house, and disappeared into the darkness before I could recognize him.

I had not been long in my own room before Mrs. Vavasour's maid came to the door for a message. I went into Lady Lynnmouth's room for the keys of the medicine chest, but could not find them at first. They were not in their usual place, but after a little search I discovered them hanging in the door of the chest itself. I was surprised, as I had not been to the chest for weeks and knew no one else who was likely to go; but I was so absorbed in other thoughts that I did not notice the fact as they would have done at any other time. It was not till the morning when I heard what had happened that the circumstances flashed on my memory with a suddenness which I shall never forget. I was afraid to speak for fear of implicating you unpleasantly. At least I was afraid so long as it was uncertain what had been the cause of Lady Lynnmouth's death. Dr. Turner since that time has suggested something so horrible and ghastly that I was consumed with anxiety until the doctors gave their verdict and proved that the idea was entirely without foundation.

During those terrible hours of uncertainty it seemed to me that the facts of your disinheriting, your being at the Chase on the evening before her death, an unrecognized man's figure at the door of the house late at night when every one was asleep, the keys of the medicine chest left hanging in the door without my knowledge might prove to be a cruel coincidence. I was a careful observer, and I was sure that I could find some 'occasional evidence.' So I waited to hear the result of the post mortem examination, and to find out also if any one else was aware that you had been at the Chase that night. No one apparently had seen you, and therefore unless you chose to proclaim the fact it was entirely in my hands. I did not choose to proclaim it; I waited, and meanwhile made my inquiries. Almost the first person I questioned was Fanny Payne and from her I drew the whole story, first, however, having promised on my honor to keep it secret.

It appears that while I was out that evening, Lady Lynnmouth was attacked by a sudden paroxysm and palpitation of the heart, and rang for her maid, Fanny, who was engaged to one of the gardeners, whom she has since married, and who was standing with him against orders at the garden door, and ran up to Lady Lynnmouth's room, impatient at the interruption, leaving the man waiting for her. Lady Lynnmouth asked for chloroform on a handkerchief, a remedy she sometimes tried for alleviating pain. Fanny gave it to her not very carefully calculating the amount she poured on to it, and directly she seemed soothed, left her and ran down to the garden door where the man was waiting. I disturbed them in their stolen interview, for on hearing me coming she ran upstairs and he slunk into the garden. She confessed the whole story to me with many tears, and seemed to think that perhaps her carelessness had hastened Lady Lynnmouth's death. I advised her to wait for the verdict of the doctors.

It was satisfactory, as you know, and afterwards in talking to M. Tur-

ner he told me that the death was natural and caused by undue excitement on a diseased heart. I tried to comfort Fanny and persuade her to confess the whole story, but this she absolutely refused to do, and her lover strength together in this determination. I was powerless of course, bound by my promise, though I felt the only right course would have been to lay the whole matter before you. The bottle of chloroform which you found near the garden door must have been inadvertently carried away by Fanny in her haste and dropped during her interview with her lover.

(To be continued.)

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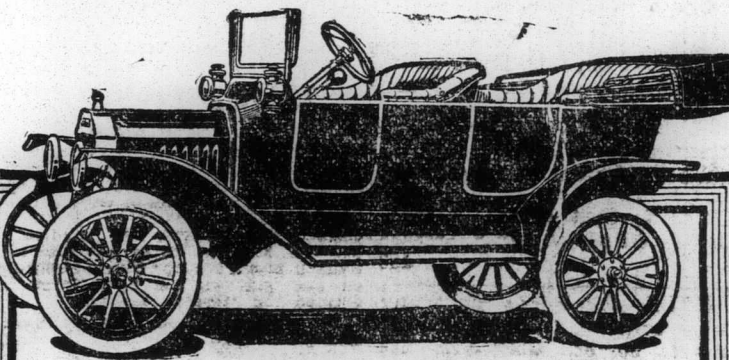
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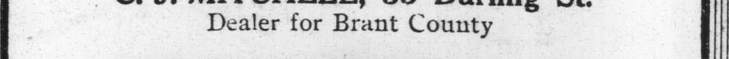
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