

HOS. C. KNOTT

CHESLEA GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM. THE BEST OF SPRING WATER. GOOD SEWERS GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame, 4 bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, barn; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$2,300.

CHESLEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. A good chance to start a boarding-house. Only \$2,500.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pump; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$800.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, large parlor, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, good hall, double parlors with grate and mantle, breakfast room and larder, sink and force pump; 4 bedrooms, and attic finished with 3 bedrooms, gas and electric light, good furnace, gas and fixtures, broad veranda; lot 18x125 feet. A chance of a lifetime to get a nice home in a first-class locality. Price \$3,500.

GRAND AVENUE—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, large kitchen, cellar under all house; gas, barn, woodshed, henhouse; lot 18x125 feet; all kinds of fruit. Only \$4,000.

VAN STREET—New brick veneer story and half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large pantry, washroom, gas and electric light, piped for gas, good cellar. Only \$1,250.

YORK STREET—Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large pantry, piped for gas, good cellar. Only \$1,250.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick veneer cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, sink and water in house, good cellar, gas and fixtures; lot 18x125 feet.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, sink and water in house, good cellar, gas and fixtures; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$2,500.

WILLIAM STREET—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, sink and water in house; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$1,400.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, gas, barn; lot 18x125 feet. \$1,400.

SPLENDID BUILDING SUITABLE FOR FACTORY, THREE STORIES AND BASEMENT. WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—New two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda; a splendid house in a good locality. Call at once if you are interested. Lot 18x125 feet and right of way.

LANGARTH STREET—New cement block, story and half, 3 bedrooms up and 1 down, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large parlor, 4 closets, room for bath, cellar under all house; lot 18x125 feet. \$1,800.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, sink and water in house, all modern conveniences; a splendid place to take roomers; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$3,500.

MATLAND STREET—CENTRAL—Two-story semi-detached frame, brick foundation, good cellar, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, 2 closets, closets, barn; lot 18x125 feet.

PRINCESS AVENUE—CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda; a splendid house in a good locality. Call at once if you are interested. Lot 18x125 feet. Will sell on easy terms. Only \$2,500.

TO RENT—Splendid farm of 75 acres, near city limits. Rent, \$250, in advance. Tenant required to give references.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 closets, closets, hard and soft water and sink in house, 2 closets; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$1,000.

LORNE AVENUE—New brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, sink and water in house; lot 18x125 feet. \$2,500.

WELLINGTON STREET—Corner of Prince and Wellington, new story and half, frame, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath and stable; lot 18x125 feet; this is a good corner for a store, and a first-class investment.

PICCADILLY STREET—New two-story and attic brick, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large reception hall, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north, splendid lots and cheap, on easy terms.

WATERLOO STREET—New story and half, three-quarter brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, good barn, a most desirable property and cheap. Call for particulars.

RYAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 18x125 feet. This is a nice modern house, in a central locality.

BECHER STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, small barn; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$1,000.

NEW TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK, with parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, up with fireplace and mantle, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water in laundry, kitchen, dining-room, gas and electric light and fixtures, finished in southern pine, oil; eight minutes' walk from market. Will be sold on easy terms.

MATLAND STREET—One acre, first-class locality. Cheap.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New story and half frame, on cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, good barn, a most desirable property and cheap. Call for particulars.

ADLAIDE STREET, corner of Dufferin avenue—Brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, veranda, good cellar, sink and water in house, all in good repair. Call for particulars.

HAMILTON ROAD—Large frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, woodshed, house, pantry, summer kitchen, woodshed; lot 40x125 feet. Only \$1,200.

WYATT STREET—Four good cottages, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed, lots 40x125 feet. Only \$800, \$850, \$900 on easy terms. Call if you want a nice cottage on easy terms.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame two-story brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 18x125 feet. Only \$2,500.

BRISCOE STREET—Frame two-story and attic, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, gas and fixtures, barn, henhouse; lot 18x125 feet; a great bargain. Only \$2,500.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; good lot at once.

CHEAP LOTS ON CORNER OF ST. GEORGE AND STEDHAM STREETS. ENGLISH STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, nice lot, at a reasonable price.

From the numerous sales we have made this year we are now in need of more property for sale. We have a great demand for cottages and medium-sized houses. List your property with us and we will find you a ready buyer.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH, adjoining the city limits—A handsome 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, frame barn, chicken coop, with four acres of choice land; electric cars on this street. Large lot, 18x125 feet. Call for particulars.

CHEAP LOTS ON CORNER OF DUNDAS AND RECTORY STREETS.

WELLINGTON STREET, north of St. James street—A 6-bed 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, in good order, driveway, chicken coop; lot 18x125 feet. At a bargain, owner leaving the city.

MATLAND STREET, near Piccadilly street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 18x125 feet.

MILL STREET—Two frame houses, on brick foundations, 11 rooms; lot 18x125 feet.

CHEAP LOTS ON REDAN AND NELSON STREETS.

PALL MALL STREET, west of Wellington street—A modern 1½-story frame house, full size lot. Call for price.

ELIAS STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, in good order; full size lot. Price, \$2,500.

OXFORD STREET—Two new semi-detached two-story brick houses, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price reasonable.

QUEBEC STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, on cement block foundation, 7 rooms, lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,300.

WEST LONDON—A splendid frame cottage, almost new; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; good lots. Price, \$2,500. Cheap property.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 8 rooms, sewer connections, frame barn, good lot. Price, \$2,500.

We are still selling lots at low prices and on easy terms, on Elmwood avenue, MacArthur street, electric cars on this avenue.

ADLAIDE STREET, near Elias street—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,500.

CHESLEY AVENUE AND DAME STREET—Four cheap lots.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Twelve cheap lots.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, suitable for manufacturing; 9 rooms each. Call for price.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$3,000. Cheap property.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,300.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE LOTS LEFT in the City Gas Company's survey, Hamilton road.

ST. GEORGE STREET, south of Oxford street—A 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$1,500. Also a vacant lot, 23x125 feet.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$1,200.

PICCADILLY STREET—Two-story brick residence, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light and gas, lot 18x125 feet. Also lot to the rear, on which is a frame house, 1½-story, 3 bedrooms, furnace, electric light and gas, lot 18x125 feet. Call for price. Owner leaving the city.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,500. Would exchange for a house in the East-End.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light and gas; lot 18x125 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,300.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT of 50x130 feet, on Richmond street, north of St. James street, next to J. W. Scandrett's new residence. Call at once for price.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellar, electric light; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$1,500.

PHINCE AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$1,200.

GREY STREET—CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, large cellar, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory; good lot. On easy terms.

ADLAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, \$1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for \$2,500.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the city are in the Gordon survey, corner of Matland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, closets; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 5 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre; lot 18x125 feet. Price, \$2,000. Call for particulars.

CHEAP LOTS ON GROSVENOR AND COLBORNE STREETS.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

\$2,500—Two-story brick story and dwelling, frame stable and driveway; on good corner; all newly new, now under lease.

\$2,000—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 18,000—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c., gas, tank for bath; first-class order.

\$1,500—Two-story brick, in fine corner, central, 5 bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, 225.

\$1,200—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, den, bath, w.c., furnace, gas and electric light, fine location, William street, near Dundas street.

\$2,300—New 1½-story brick, 3 large bedrooms, 2 with closets, bath, w.c., electric light, large lot, good location.

\$1,250—Brick cottage, in good order, Hill street, near Waterloo street; large lot; cheap.

Large two-story residence, in first-class order and in fine location, for sale or rent. Call for particulars.

Warehouse or store on Dundas street, in good order, rent, \$30; also brick house, office on ground floor, heated, \$12.50.

J. F. SANGSTER
112 Masonic Temple,
OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT—Paint, iron roofs. Walter Scott, 144 York street, London.

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SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY.

Showery.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Large Lot

Black

Silk Braid

Trimmings

It will surely be an easy

matter to find the kind of a

black silk braid you desire in

the large lot of different styles

and widths that we are showing.

A few hints:

Pretty, little, narrow black

silk drawbraids with CORDED

EDGE. Per yard.....7½c

FANCY Black Silk Draw

braids—odd design down the

center which is impossible to

describe. Three widths. Per

yard.....12½c, 15c and 18c

And these Fancy Black Silk

with SCALLOPED EDGE are

very bewitching. Per yard....

18c

Plain Black Silk Braids with

FANCY EDGE. Three widths.

Per yard.....17c, 20c, 25c

SERPENTINE Black Silk

Braids, Two widths. Per

yard.....12½c and 18c

Unique SCALLOPED EF-

FECTS in fancy black silk

braid. Per yard.....18c

Also Plain Black Silk Braids.

¼ to 1 inch in width.....

7½c to 18c

Also a great collection of

Fancy Braids

to match all shades of cos-

tumes. Some of the prettiest

ideas we've ever shown are in

stock now.

Dress Trimmings—Main floor

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151, 153 and 155

Dundas Street.

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS—NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. **ARTICLES FOR SALE.** TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, WANTED AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion one cent a word; subsequent insertions, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—SCREATION—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Screation, 683 Maitland street, a son.

MARRIAGES.—PRESTON-CORBETT—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1906, at the rectory of the Southern Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. H. A. Clark David Preston to Minnie Corbett, both of this city.

DEATHS.

WATSON.—In this city, on Oct. 18, 1906, James Watson, beloved husband of Agnes Watson aged 74 years. Funeral private, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Hicks, 154 Colborne street, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock; service at 1:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Toronto papers please copy. 62u

GENEVAUX.—In this city, on Oct. 20, 1906, Angelo, relict of the late John Genevaux, aged 79 years and 4 months. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. George Smith, No. 9 Dean street, South London, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 8:30 a.m. to St. Peter's Cathedral; Requiem High Mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

GATLAND.—At Detroit, Mich., on Friday, Oct. 19, 1906, Edward Gatland, in his 60th year. Funeral from the residence of H. Stratford, 427 Waterloo street, London, on Monday, at 2 p.m.; service at 2:30 p.m. at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 62u

LESLIE.—In this city, on Oct. 20, 1906, James, eldest son of the late James Leslie. Funeral from his late residence, 267 Clarence street, on Monday, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 62u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BENNETT'S ALWAYS GOOD.

Mat. Daily 2:30; Every Night, 8:15.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

Lewis McCord and 5 People

—IN—

"HER LAST REHEARSAL"

Cardona and His Lions

7 Strong & Pleasing Acts 7.

Prices 15c, 25c, 35c. Few 50c. Prices, Matinee, 10c and 15c. Few 25c.

Ladies "At Home" Matinee Daily.

Coming—Murray and Lane

GREAT OPERA SINGERS.

GRAND WEDNESDAY

Oct. 24.

The Superlative, Melodious Opera Comique.

The Shubert Theatrical Company

JAMES I. POWERS

—IN—

THE BLUE MOON

100 And remarkable cast, 100 chorus and production

HEAR "The Crocodile Song," "When Love Comes Knocking at the Door," "Shopping," "Blue Moon," etc.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.50

AUDITORIUM

THURSDAY, OCT. 25

OLIVER BAINBRIDGE.

The noted traveler, in his wonderful Illustrated Travel Recital.

"A NIGHT WITH THE CANNIBALS"

General admission, 25c; students, 15c. Reserved seats, 50c. Phone 50.

RICHARD G. MOULTON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5—five lectures. Course tickets, \$1.25. May be obtained from any kindergarten.

ROLLER SKATING—EAST SIDE RINK

Open every afternoon and evening. Bank tonight. 50c-75c

REV. W. J. CLARK WILL GIVE HIS "Impressions of Great American Cities" in the First Presbyterian Church lecture hall on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1906, at 8 o'clock. Silver collection. 62c

COURSEY'S DANCING SCHOOL OPEN Tuesday night, 745 Grey street. 62c

G. P. R. Atlantic Line

Take the Empress ships. Largest, latest, fastest in the Canadian trade. Low rates to the Old Country. Christmas trips. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 2

TAKE CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES. Via New York, swiftest and finest ships to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, etc. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 2

DANCING CLASSES—PALACE 'ACAD-EMY' Gentlemen, Tuesday, ladies Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Private tuition any hour. Dayton & McCormick.

DANCING SEASON OPENS SEPT. 27. Lessons any hour. Call and register. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. 62c

TONY CORTESE—THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 101 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1226. Tony Villa's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue. 62c

MEETINGS.

Opening Auditorium

MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, OCT. 21, 4 p.m.

MAJOR J. N. COLE, of Michigan, SCHUBERT LADIES' QUARTET. PROF. WILLIAMSON, Chorist. ALL MEN INVITED.

AN EMERGENT MEETING OF KILWINNING Lodge, No. 64, will be held in the lodge room, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 2:15 p.m., to attend the funeral of late Bro. John Mullins. Sister lodges invited to attend. J. E. Keays, W. M.; C. C. Reed, secretary. 62c

SUNDAY SERVICES.

MAJOR J. H. COLE

of Michigan, a speaker of international reputation, will preach at the First Congregational Church Sunday evening, Oct. 21. All welcome. 62c

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

Mr. Bert Matthews, of McMaster University, in morning; Prof. I. G. Matthews (also of McMaster) in evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Alfred Brown, morning and evening.

Thanksgiving service in the morning. Good music. Cordial welcome.

BISHOP CROXON MEMORIAL Church—Rev. Dyon Hague, rector, 11 and 7 p.m.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—Holy Communion 8:30 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer, 10:15, Evening, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister, Morning, 11 a.m.

"Ministerial Limitation"; evening, 7:30, "The Religion of An Evolutionist."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Morning, Major Cole, of Chicago; evening, 7:30, "The Religion of An Evolutionist."

South Street Mission—Mr. W. Haynes.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m.; 7 p.m., service of praise.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, B.A., 11 a.m., "The Power that is Outside of Ourselves"; 7:30, "The Religion of An Evolutionist."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, will preach, "The Power that is Outside of Ourselves"; 7:30, "The Religion of An Evolutionist."

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Bowen, pastor, Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallin, B.A., pastor, Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 62u

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton; evening preacher, Major J. H. Cole, of Michigan. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor, Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service at Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, "The Lord's Prayer; First Petition"; 7 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Second Petition"; 7:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Third Petition"; 8 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fourth Petition"; 8:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifth Petition"; 9 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Sixth Petition"; 9:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Seventh Petition"; 10 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Eighth Petition"; 10:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Ninth Petition"; 11 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Tenth Petition"; 11:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Eleventh Petition"; 12 m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twelfth Petition"; 12:30 m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirteenth Petition"; 1 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fourteenth Petition"; 1:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifteenth Petition"; 2 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Sixteenth Petition"; 2:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Seventeenth Petition"; 3 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Eighteenth Petition"; 3:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Nineteenth Petition"; 4 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twentieth Petition"; 4:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-first Petition"; 5 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-second Petition"; 5:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-third Petition"; 6 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-fourth Petition"; 6:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-fifth Petition"; 7 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-sixth Petition"; 7:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-seventh Petition"; 8 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-eighth Petition"; 8:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Twenty-ninth Petition"; 9 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirtieth Petition"; 9:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-first Petition"; 10 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-second Petition"; 10:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-third Petition"; 11 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-fourth Petition"; 11:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-fifth Petition"; 12 m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-sixth Petition"; 12:30 m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-seventh Petition"; 1 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-eighth Petition"; 1:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Thirty-ninth Petition"; 2 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fortieth Petition"; 2:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-first Petition"; 3 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-second Petition"; 3:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-third Petition"; 4 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-fourth Petition"; 4:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-fifth Petition"; 5 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-sixth Petition"; 5:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-seventh Petition"; 6 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-eighth Petition"; 6:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Forty-ninth Petition"; 7 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fiftieth Petition"; 7:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-first Petition"; 8 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-second Petition"; 8:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-third Petition"; 9 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-fourth Petition"; 9:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-fifth Petition"; 10 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-sixth Petition"; 10:30 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; Fifty-seventh Petition"; 11 p.m., "The Lord's Prayer; 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THE WEST AND THE TARIFF.

The Winnipeg Free Press undertakes to interpret the sentiment of the west upon the tariff question. It declares that if a plebiscite were held as to whether the tariff should be lowered or raised at the coming session, nine out of ten votes, cast in Western Canada, would call for reduction. The Free Press adds:

"If a plebiscite were held as to whether the tariff should be lowered or raised at the coming session nine out of ten votes, cast in Western Canada, would call for reduction. But in our Dominion elections it is not possible to get a vote on this issue. Other considerations come into play, such as party feeling, the personality of the candidates, and the other issues of the contest. The Conservative party in Parliament has always had a much larger membership from the west than its tariff policy warranted. They have been aided, too, in the west by the feeling, not entirely unwarranted by circumstances, that the Liberal Government is by no means as thorough on this question as it should be; and that therefore they need not pay much attention to the tariff issue in deciding how to cast their ballots."

"This is, however, a mistaken view. Whatever advance there has been in protectionist strength among the eastern Liberals, the Liberals from the west have been true to the policy of a moderate tariff; and every such member at Ottawa has been an influence tending to nullify the protectionist campaign. . . . Our friends at Ottawa can take it as a matter of fact that the west is prepared to remain Liberal, and to be even more Liberal than it now is, if it is given the chance. Nothing will do more to insure this than a clear-cut low tariff policy."

The friends of moderate tariff must look to the rural constituencies for the main source of their strength, but the farming community has not given as clear and emphatic a note on this question as they could wish for. The farmers of the eastern provinces of the Dominion bore the yoke of the National Policy for nearly twenty years with remarkable resignation. Western Canada sent a solid contingent to Parliament in support of the old Conservative regime. The Winnipeg Free Press explains this by saying that other considerations than the tariff came into play. Probably so, but it merely proves that the other considerations outweighed the tariff. There is no evidence that the fiscal issue was the most important factor in the Liberal victory of 1896. In the elections of 1900 and 1904 the tariff was not in the forefront of the canvass, and the Liberal triumph in the west in the latter year may be ascribed to the Government's railway policy.

At the present time powerful influences are at work to raise the tariff to a height which would have caused the architects of the National Policy to wonder at their own moderation. Whether Canada is to approximate the extreme protective policy of the United States or not will depend largely upon the Canadian farmers, especially in the west, but they must give a less uncertain sound than in the past.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

"Scotland," said Ald. W. E. B. Priestley, M.P., speaking at Bradford, England, "is the most intellectual country in the world." It is worth inquiring into the reason why an Englishman is able, with truth, to pay this compliment to the northern kingdom. We have been taught to believe that Scotland's intellectual supremacy comes from the excellence of its school system. Scotland, indeed, has long set the world an example in its management of the education of the young. In the first place, unlike this country, it aims to elevate the position of parish school teachers. In almost every instance the schoolmaster is a university graduate, who has chosen teaching as a life profession. He is able to do so because the remuneration is comparatively liberal. He has a living salary, very often a free house and enough land to keep a cow and other domestic animals. He can, in fact, live comfortably as a family man, and put his best energy into his work, as his tenure of office is secure, even in these days of exacting school boards, and his income, from the taxpayers, and sometimes from the bequests of former beneficiaries of the school, is sufficient to make him both contented and energetic. With such a continuing force in the molding of the youth of the land, with literacy regarded as almost a crime, with a people thoroughly imbued with the love of freedom and independence, may we not account, in some measure at least, for Scotland's educational pre-eminence?

May we not, in this much-favored land, now that we are getting past the pioneer stage, begin to profit from the example and experience of the old

north land, which has such a record of achievement in every sphere of activity notwithstanding many handicaps of nature?

There has been much discussion recently about the indisposition of our young men to enter the profession of school teaching, and it has been pointed out, as a lamentable circumstance, that while the number of young women annually entering the Normal Schools goes up into the hundreds, the young men choosing teaching as a profession, and seeking equipment at these institutions, may almost be counted on one's fingers. Considering the prospects held out to them, however, the wonder is that so many young men have taken the trouble and expense to qualify as teachers. In very many instances they have not done so because of love for the work, or with the intention of continuing in it. They have merely made it a stepping-stone to something more remunerative. Just at the time when, in Scotland, the teacher is becoming a valuable asset to the community, as a consequence of his experience, in Canada he has thrown up his profession, and once more the pupils have been placed in charge of an apprentice. To so great an extent does this unsettled and unsettling system of early training prevail in this country that fixity in tenure of the teacher's office is a thing almost unknown in many parts of Ontario, and the statement is made, on the best of authority, that practically every teacher in the province gives up his or her position within the short period of five years.

This is a condition of affairs that calls for a remedy. It is well to be able to change a teacher when incapacity is proved, but the best interests of both teacher and taught will be promoted by following as closely as possible the Scottish system of encouraging teachers, by financial and sentimental considerations, to look upon the profession as an honorable life work, and not something to be deserted at the first opportunity. If the Scottish parish school system had been conducted in past times on the semi-starvation plan adopted in very many school sections in this country, Scotland would not be so worthy of praise today on the score of intellectual pre-eminence.

TYPHOID FEVER.

From many towns, villages and townships in Western Ontario come reports of the prevalence of typhoid fever, with fatal results in some cases. Typhoid is a preventable disease. In almost every instance it can be traced to an impure water supply, which is more apt to be dangerous in the fall, when wells are low, than at other seasons of the year. The other day a whole family contracted typhoid of a virulent type, and upon investigation it was found that the well from which the domestic supply of water was obtained contained the carcass of a cat and the skeletons of two rats, besides other refuse that had accumulated for a long time. Wells should not only be placed as far away from dwelling houses, stables and manure piles as possible, but should be cleaned out frequently, as rats and mice have a bad habit of tumbling into them, and occasionally impure surface water manages to percolate the soil and contaminate an otherwise passable water supply. That more persons do not suffer from drinking impure water is probably owing to the fact that the average Canadian is robust and well-nourished. A person in a debilitated condition or not constitutionally strong, is more susceptible to the typhoid germ than one in vigorous health, though nobody is immune. In all cases where water is under suspicion, it should be boiled before consumption.

The "submarine" is still strongly suggestive of Davy Jones' locker.

Mr. Bourassa has decided to organize a new party in Quebec. He agrees with Sir Charles Tupper that "Laurier is too British for him."

Every day brings the report of some bank crash in the United States. In Canada, where all the banks are bound together by a mutuality of interest, and virtually pool their strength, a bank failure is a phenomenon, and the losses are reduced to a minimum. In the United States, every bank has to stand on its own feet, and thousands of them have little capital to support them.

As showing how demoralized the Nova Scotia opponents of the Dominion Government are, it is pointed out that Dr. Weldon, who has been put up as an opponent to Hon. Mr. Fielding, was chosen by an Ontario syndicate, and announced as the candidate weeks before the "convention" was called in the county! In the bye-elections in Quebec, the Liberal candidate in St. John and Iberville was returned without opposition, while in Quebec County, which from Confederation till 1896 was represented continuously by a Conservative, no Conservative could be induced to enter the contest, and the fight is therefore between two Liberals.

The British Postoffice Savings Bank statistics give no comfort to the croaker. There is every indication that the workers are not only making more

money, but they are taking care of it. In 1890, the depositors in the Postoffice Savings Bank in Great Britain numbered less than five millions; they are now ten millions; and the moneys held for them have risen from \$388,170,000 to \$760,555,000. In 1890 one person in every seven of the people of Great Britain—men, women and children—was a depositor in the bank; now the proportion is one in 4.35.

It now seems assured that Parliament will meet on either Thursday, Nov. 15, or Thursday, Nov. 22, and that the new tariff will be the first matter to be taken up.

A very common error is to spell Canada's great northern water, "Hudson's Bay." The proper title is Hudson Bay. It is so designated in all authorized maps and Canada's geographical board has also so settled it. As well speak of Mackenzie's River or Churchill's River.

Ottawa is to be visited soon by a deputation representing the rural postmasters of Canada. They go to place their plea for better pay before the Postmaster-General, who is understood to be willing to give it sympathetic consideration, with a view to recommending favorable action by parliament. The rural postmasters deserve an addition to their pay. They do more for it than any other section of the public service.

The explorers who have been boring for petroleum at Port McMurray, on the Athabasca River, bored 1,200 feet, but have struck no oil, though they have drilled into an oil-bearing shale. As in some districts of Ontario—at Seaford and Windsor, for example—where boring for oil led to rich salt deposits, so in these far western regions salt of a pure quality was struck by these explorers, and at a depth of only 600 feet. This, in itself, would be of much value to the many settlers that are expected to make their homes in the near future in the fine farming district tributary to Edmonton, the new Alberta capital; but it is all the Bennetts party are after, so that next season they will paddle back to Port McMurray and resume boring, hoping to find oil in the next 600 feet that is drilled. If not successful they will make a trial at one of the numerous points on the stream, where the symptoms are strong—almost as plentiful as they were in the Petrolia region in the early days.

EARLY FALL.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
Leaves are swiftly falling from the sighing trees; Men their hats are chasing in the lively breeze; Nervous folks are wondering if it's going to freeze.

HOORAY FOR THE SPRUCE.
[Toronto Telegram.]

"The spruce," said E. Stewart, at a banquet in Vancouver, "is found all over Canada, the maple only within narrow limits." Then Mr. Stewart, per the Globe's report, put in a plea "for the consideration of the spruce as the most appropriate emblem of Canada, despite the fact that Alexander Muir had immortalized the maple in his song."

"Hay," Hon. Nelson Monteth might say, "is found all over Canada, the spruce only within narrow limits." Will nobody put in a plea for the consideration of the Tall Timothy as the most appropriate emblem of Canada, despite the fact that Mr. Stewart has immortalized the spruce in his speech? Let the Spruce be Canada's National Emblem.

And Spruce Beer Canada's National Beverage. The burden of Canada's National Anthem can then soar on the wings of song as follows: "The pulwood trees, our emblem dear, The pulwood tree forever."

THE LAW SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

[Hamilton Times.]
Speaking of the objections made to the prostitution of the machinery of justice to party ends in taking the London bribery cases to Toronto for hearing, the Brickville Times says: "But in any case, what difference does it make if it is tried in Toronto, Hamilton, Brockville, or any other town in Ontario, so long as justice is done and the rascals punished?" Does our Tory contemporary think that an answer? Why, then, has it been found to be wise to make any regulations as to where offenses shall be tried?

STYLE OF COOKING.
[Cleveland Leader.]

The Waiter—How do you wish your bacon cooked, sir?
The Farmer—Does it make any difference in the price?
The Waiter—Why, no, sir.
The Farmer—Then, by gosh! I'll have it cooked with three aigs.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

[Judge's Magazine of Fun.]
The late Frederick R. Couderc, the noted lawyer and wit, had a great kindness for children. He collected indefatigably the quaint sayings of children, and one of the treasures of his library was a small manuscript volume filled with definitions that children had composed. This volume was called "A Child's Dictionary," and there are some of the definitions that Mr. Couderc would read from the book: "Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed out of it."
"Snoring—Letting off sleep."
"Backbiter—A mosquito."
"Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with."
"Ice—Water that went to sleep in the cold."
"Apples—The bubbles that apple trees blow."

MALARIA IN GREECE.

[Daily Compiler and Trade Reports.]
The excessive prevalence of malaria in Greece is attracting the attention of English physicians. It is said to be checking the development of rural life and is a very

serious thing for the nation. Out of a population of 2,500,000 there were 250,000 cases of malaria annually, and the deaths were about 1,700. Last year the number of cases increased to 300,000, and the deaths to 5,918. Professor Savas, of the University of Athens and physician to King George, is initiating a movement to deal with the plague.

FOX HUNT ENDS IN A DINING-ROOM.

[London Times.]
During the run with the Grafton hounds Saturday a fox turned out of the covert near to Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell, the residence of W. V. Carllie, dashed across the lawn and jumped into the dining-room through an open window. The hounds all followed and killed in the room.

NO PLACE FOR KNOCKERS.

[Nelson (B. C.) Canadian.]
There is no place in the Kootenays for knockers, and they are consequently finding life more and more troublesome. Optimism, healthy optimism, is the reigning and dominant spirit in the interior; and while in itself a hopeful spirit, the developments of the country are such as to give it every excuse for existence.

THE VANISHING HUMAN VOICE.

[La République Française.]
A few more years and our ears will no longer be charmed by the sweet tones of the tenor and the soprano. The present fashion of violent sport is having a most disastrous effect on the singing powers of the lungs, and it is probable that our descendants will never be able to enjoy the operas of Verdi or Rossini, owing to the dearth of singers.

THE MADNESS OF HAMLET.

[Exchange.]
Richard Mansfield, at a dinner party in New York, contributed an anecdote to the old question of the sanity of Hamlet. "One morning in the west," he said, "I met a young friend of mine, and asked him where he had been the night before. 'I went,' my young friend replied, 'to see So-and-So's Hamlet.' 'Ah, ha, did you?' said I. 'Now, tell me—do you think Hamlet was mad?' 'I certainly do,' said he. 'There wasn't a hundred dollars in the house.'"

APPRECIATIVE CRITIC.

[Washington Star.]
"I understand your wife lectured you for an hour last night." "Yes," answered Mr. Meekton. "She told me about a few of my faults." "Didn't it annoy you?" "In a way. You see when a woman of Henrietta's gifts condescends to make a speech it does seem a shame to have such a small audience."

BAPTISTS STRONG ON EDUCATION.

Convention at Peterboro Hears About McMaster, Woodstock and Grand Ligne.

Peterboro, Oct. 19.—The report on educational matters, which was read before the Baptist convention today, proved most encouraging. It was learned that the Canadian Baptist has now 6,130 subscribers. Sales by the book-room for the year amounted to \$10,953 71, an increase over the former year of over \$2,000. The Standard Publishing Company did business amounting to \$2,366 02.

A new publication board was elected, consisting of Rev. L. S. Hughson, Windsor; Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, Simcoe, and Mr. D. Bentley, of Montreal. The Grand Ligne Mission report showed great progress. Fellen Institute now has 203 resident boarders, 25 have been baptized in Grand Ligne Church. In numerous other places the report showed the greatest encouragement for the continuance of the work. The financial statement showed receipts of \$21,446 61, made up as follows: Quebec, \$2,965 87; Ontario, \$9,223 69; United States, \$2,791 93; Great Britain, \$317 37; Maritime Provinces, \$1,574 93; from the west, \$385 45; legacies, \$3,547 01. The debit balance is \$2,964 57. The cash on hand amounts to \$4,697 56.

Chancellor McKay, of McMaster University, reported, on behalf of the synod and board of governors. The enrollment in arts for the past year was 153 and in the clergy 141. At the Woodstock College there were 154, and Mount Allison College, Toronto, 155, making a total of 501 for the entire university. The attendance at Woodstock College was the largest since it became a boys' school. The graduating class numbered 37, of whom 13 go to McMaster University.

The amount pledged toward the forward movement during the year was \$30,565 96, and the total amount subscribed in two years was \$32,781. Subscriptions towards the new science hall amounted to \$28,805. The building will be ready in January.

The treasurer's report of the receipts and disbursements on current account for the year showed total receipts of \$92,246 85, and disbursements amounting to \$89,685 70. Rev. S. S. Bates, St. Catharines, seconded the adoption of the report.

D. Bentley, delegate from Olivet College, Montreal, did not approve of the methods of the board of governors in securing the services of Rev. Dr. Gilmour of Montreal, who was doing splendid work in that city, and he moved that the board be asked to the congregation. Chancellor McKay denied that the board of governors had begged Dr. Gilmour to go to Toronto. The report was adopted, and the following elected to the board of governors: McKim and Hon. John Drayton, Toronto; C. Cook, Brantford, and Rev. S. S. Bates, St. Catharines.

Tonight the fourth annual convention of the McMaster Alumni Association was held, Rev. W. E. Robertson, the president presiding. At tonight's session addresses on educational work were given by E. A. Hardy, principal of Morton College, and A. J. MacNeill, principal of Woodstock College. Rev. J. H. Webb, of Montreal, spoke on Grand Ligne mission work. He made a strong appeal for support in the work of evangelizing the French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Consider These Reasons

When Planning for Saturday Night

THEY are worth the trip down town, and will certainly produce satisfaction—if economy can. Store open tonight as usual until 10 o'clock.

Lots of Women's Flop Hats

Tonight, you will find us well supplied with the popular Flopp and Hooded Hats, that are so scarce at times.

Gray Flopp and Hooded Hats \$1.50 and \$2
White Flopp Hats at \$2
Millinery Upstairs.

Lace Cashmere Hosiery

The time for changing from cotton to wool hose is at hand. These Tan and Black Lace Cashmere Hose are a good line to change to—fine, all-wool, deep lace boots. Worth fully 50c pair, on sale at 35c

Children's Ribbed Stockings, all sizes, 25c

Elsie Janis Leather Belts 25c

A Belt surprise for tonight. Double Hook Elsie Janis Leather Belts in black, gray, green, red and navy. Extra special at 25c

New made-up Chiffon Hat Veils, hemstitched border, 1½ yards long, in favorite colors. At \$1.25

Ladies' Coats One of the many extra good values for tonight in Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats is odd numbers. Worth \$8.50 to \$10; in fancy mixture double tweeds, 40 and 45 inches long. Special tonight \$6.50



Wonderful Waist Value

This morning we started with 25 dozen of Ladies' Cloth Waists, worth \$1.50 and \$2, to sell at 98c for choice—by closing time tonight there will be a big hole in the quantity. Every waist is up-to-date in style and trimming—cashmeres, lusters, voiles, flannels etc. A rare chance to get a few waists for winter wearing. See them and take your pick. 98c

Waistings

A great array of fabrics for Fall and Winter Waistings; wool, opera flannel, albatross, mohair etc. Worth 35c to 50c, selling at 25c

Men's Underwear

These Undershirts and Drawers are as good as you can buy at \$1 each. Pure wool elastic rib, warranted unshrinkable. Special price 75c

Black Capes

Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, 36, 38 and 40 inches long; principally for elderly ladies' wear, plain and fancy shell, Thibet fur collars, lined through. Regular prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$10, special today and tonight \$4.25

Gloves for Present Wearing

A very satisfactory, washable glove of English Doeskin in white, gray, mode and tan, 2 clasp. Special here at 75c

Underwear

Fall Weight Knee Length Cotton Drawers. Tonight 21c

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

HIGH TIDE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Great Progress Made by Unionism Throughout the British Isles.

London, Oct. 19.—The annual congress of trades unions, which met at Liverpool marked high tide in organized labor from every point of view, and showed a remarkable record for the 39 years since it became an influential factor in British industries. The important and significant feature of the gathering was the presence of 30 members of Parliament and one member of the cabinet and privy council as delegates. The president, who presided with great dignity, and spoke with great eloquence, is a bold, energetic and capable man. In his opening address he declared that the advent of labor unions into the political life of the nation at the last election meant a permanent participation in the law-making functions of the Government.

The annual report of the parliamentary committee was a very gratifying document, showing a record of greater progress for the year past than was ever before enjoyed in the history of organized labor, and the most promising prospects for the future. The tone of the report and the purpose of the committee are indicated in the following extract:

"We must no longer be content to fight for a living wage, which is measured by the iron-bound law of supply and demand. We want something beyond that. Our demand should be for a higher standard of living, something that will enable us to educate our families, to participate in art, literature, music, and have the good things that help to make life bright, happy and comfortable."

The congress almost unanimously demanded the purchase and nationalization of all railways, canals, mines, tramways and other transportation lines in England, all electric cars and electric light plants, waterworks and other public utilities, and instructed the parliamentary committee to prepare a bill to be introduced at the coming session without reference to any means by which the purchase money is to be raised. I would sit up, gasp for breath, and endure great distress. Catarrh made me entirely well. No stronger proof is required. Asthma is curable; so is catarrh. Use Catarrh-sone and your recovery is guaranteed. Two sizes, 55c and \$1. At all dealers.

BARELY LIVED THROUGH IT.

A terrible experience had Edw. J. O'Connor, of Saint Ste. Marie. "From boyhood," he writes, "I have been a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh. My nose and throat were always stopped up and I had droppings in the throat. When attacks came on I thought I couldn't live through the night. I would sit up, gasp for breath, and endure great distress. Catarrh-sone made me entirely well. No stronger proof is required. Asthma is curable; so is catarrh. Use Catarrh-sone and your recovery is guaranteed. Two sizes, 55c and \$1. At all dealers.

Did You Have

SHREDDED WHEAT

for Breakfast this Morning? If Not, Why Not?

It supplies the greatest amount of nutriment with the least tax upon the stomach and bowels. Flakes blood, brain and brawn. Made in Canada of Canadian Wheat.

A breakfast of Shredded Wheat with hot milk or cream supplies the energy for a whole day's work. Try it.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

should be taken care of in the near future.

Another resolution proposed that the Government should take over all the abandoned canals and waterways of England, bring them up to date, provide them with tugs, barges and motor boats and operate them in competition with the railways, which it is to purchase and operate also without considering for a moment the enormous cost of such a stupendous undertaking. They propose an old age pension of five shillings a week for every man and woman who attains the age of 60, to be paid from the public treasury in monthly instalments until death. In order to remove the taint of charity, the millionaire is to receive this bounty as well as the broken-down laborer and the poor seamstress; the drunken loafer as well as the industrious and temperate mechanic. No one except inmates of prisons and charitable institutions is to be exempt. But they have not yet proposed any method by which the money to make the payments shall be raised, and, indeed, within an hour after the adoption of this resolution the congress passed another demanding that wage-earners should be relieved from all form of taxation.

A still more radical proposition was introduced by the representatives of the Gasmakers' Union, which proposes: 1. State maintenance of all school children from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, the feeding, clothing and educating them. 2. Free schools for all in the kingdom from the kindergarten to the university. 3. Free technical and professional education at the expense of the Government for all who wish to enter any trade or profession, so as to give the sons of the working classes a chance in both, with the Government maintenance for all students whose parents do not enjoy a certain income. 4. Scientific physical culture with regular medical inspection for all children. 5. Compulsory secondary and technical education up to the age of 18. Somebody has computed the cost of carrying out this proposition, and it runs up into the billions, but that is a matter of indifference to the representatives of the union, who never allow themselves to be deterred by the difficulties of their views. Ben Tillett, one of the most prominent and influential of the labor leaders in London, is willing to go even farther than these resolutions proposed, and declares it to be his conviction that every child under 14 and every man and woman over 60 should be maintained by the state.

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

London at Hamilton today. The Tigers will have to work to win.

Willie Hoppe, the boy billiard prodigy, recently trimmed "Wizard" Schaefer in an 18.1 game for the championship. It is the young man who is "it" in this day of rush and bustle. The older man taught the kid the game and now his reward is defeat.

George Sutton trimmed George Slosson for the 18.2 billiard championship a few days ago. Championships are slippery things at any stage of the game.

Amos, the great local long-distance runner, who finished first in the Canadian Club five-mile race on Thanksgiving Day, has entered the fifteen-mile Marathon race to be held in Toronto on the 27th of this month. Next thing we know we will have another championship in the Forest City. Well, we can stand a few of the emblems. Here's luck, Amos!

The Capitals and the Tecumsehs will indulge in another lacrosse slug-fest in Ottawa today. From here it looks as though the Indians will lose their scalp.

Berger and Kaufman, the big, rival heavyweights, will meet in "Frisco" at an early date, and when they get together some fur should fly. Kaufman fought seventeen rounds with Jumping-Jack "Jaun" O'Brien before being shipped, and Berger was said to have had a trifle the best of the wily Philadelphia real estate ringster in a six-round bout a few months ago. Those six-round "goes" do not count for much when it comes to showing a boxer's real fighting ability. Then again the foxy Jack is addicted to the pernicious habit of stalling in the six-round no-decision affairs in order to obtain longer matches with the same opponent later on. "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the greatest man of his weight that ever donned a mitt, punched O'Brien forty different ways in a six-round set-to in "Philly." The crafty Quaker then waited until he thought the old fellow had "gone back," and made a match for a 20-round scrap out on the coast. O'Brien won in thirteen rounds.

The Forest City football bunch are in good shape despite the bumps they received in Thursday's game, and they are determined to trim the Hamilton Tigers II. today at Hamilton. The local bunch are certainly game.

The Stratford Herald says: Thursday afternoon a Rugby football game was played in Kettering Park, between the town team and a picked team from London. Quite a number of spectators were present expecting to see a close game, but were much disappointed. The visiting team played all around the home team until at the finish the score stood 55 to 5 in favor of the visitors. Our boys evidently do not understand Rugby, and no doubt they will profit by their defeat.

We always had an idea that London would become famous some day, and now that a picked team from the Forest burg has whipped the Stratford Rugby outfit, we shall immediately begin to get "chesty."

The Rockets shot down the percentage table last night when the Mic-Macs touched them up for two tenpin games. Such is life in a bowling alley.

Summer's end, autumn's here, green turns gold along the hills, While the chilly atmosphere chases out all sultry hills.

There are other reasons, too, showing that a change is near; All I ask you, then, to do is just listen and you'll hear In place of "One hit to the score" or "That ball was a strike," "It's Four-eleven-forty-four," "Right tackle over—hike!"

No more you'll hear the sun gods shout or yelp and snarl and hiss: "Aw, take that bloomin' mucker out!" 'Twill soon be just like this: "Right formation take a brace—your left end's off side," These remarks will take the place of "Slide, you lobster, slide!"

—Grantland Rice.

It is almost certain that Charles S. Stahl will be the manager of the Boston American League team in 1907. During the world's series in Chicago it leaked out that "Chick" had a conference with President Ban Johnson of the American League during the last visit of the Boston club to Chicago, and he was told that Collins was out and was thereupon offered the position of playing-manager for next season. He was given to understand that a settlement satisfactory to Collins would be had.

When Stahl reached Boston he had a talk with Collins and found out that no settlement had been made with the former Boston leader, so he went to the headquarters of the club and declared that he would not assume the reins unless the club arranged matters with Collins.

Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh's mammoth hurler, ends up the 1906 baseball season at the top of the batting heap. His average is .337. Donlin comes next, though the New Yorker played in only 37 games. Lumley, of Brooklyn, ties with McCarthy for third, but deserves the place in consideration of the greater number of games he played. Nine men hit .300. Pittsburgh had the best hitting team, with Chicago second. The Cubs made the greatest number of extra base clouts. Judging by the averages, the best fielding team would be: Ritchie, pitcher; Grady, catcher; McGinn, first base; Ritchey, second base; Arndt, third base; Wagner, shortstop; Thomas, Himes, and Sheppard in the outfield. Chicago had the best team fielding average. The Cubs' pitchers made a remarkable showing. Of the first eight twirlers six are on the Windy City staff, Reulbach leads, with Brown second, Leever, Pittsburgh, butts in third. Then comes Lundgren, McGinnity is fifth, and Overall, Pfister and Taylor follow in a bunch.

"Hans" Wagner, the crack shortstop of the Pirates, is said to be slated for the management of the Pittsburgh team next season. Fred Clarke, who has piloted that team for many years, has made up his mind to lay aside his diamond makeup forever and array himself in farmer togs, a la Jeffries. Wagner's promotion is added support to the oft-repeated contention that "There is nothing too good for the Dutch." There are many, however, who believe that Hans will not be a success as a manager. SOUTHPAW.

GOLF.

YALE SURE OF BOTH.

Garden City, L. I., Oct. 19.—There is no chance of Yale losing either honors in this year's intercollegiate golf championship tournament. Today, in the semi-final round, Robert Abbott, of Yale, was beaten by W. E. Clow, jun., another New Haven collegian, after a hard match, the champion being one down after 19 holes had been played.

FOOTBALL.

GALT BOYS ON TRIP.

Galt, Oct. 19.—This morning at 9:35 the Galt football team left town to play games at Chicago and other points.

The schedule is as follows: Chicago, Saturday, Oct. 20; Case, W., Wednesday, Oct. 24; St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 29, with intervening games at Springfield and other points.

Possibly a Sunday game is on the carpet, but of this the boys appear to be entirely ignorant. It was this proposition that caused the row in the executive and sent the team out without official sanction of the Galt Football Club.

The names of the Galt players are: F. Schleuter, John Fraser, John Hancock, J. Schwartz, J. Bernhard, Albert Johnson, F. Steep, R. Henderson, W. McLean, H. Chetco, R. Robson, John P. Brady and James Brady. Robson and Henderson are spares.

SARNIA DEFEATS PETROLEA. Sarnia, Oct. 19.—The Sarnia and Petrolea Junior Rugby football teams met at Bayview Park here yesterday afternoon to do battle for a place in the semi-finals.

The game was played in a downpour of rain, but despite this fact was witnessed by a large crowd.

nished by a fairly good-sized crowd of spectators. The result of the match was a victory for the Sarnia team by the score of 10 to 8.

The McKay brothers, of Hamilton, acted as referee and umpire.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Brighton Beach—Columbia Girl 4 to 1, Lady Vera 4 to 1, Outcome 7 to 2, Montgomery 4 to 1, Dishabille 8 to 1, Suffrage 11 to 20.

At Louisville—Refined 5 to 1, Raviana 5 to 1, St. Tammany 2 to 1, Ben Shaw 6 to 5, Toboggan 15 to 1, Lasselle 5 to 1.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

New York, Oct. 19.—Lady Vera, a 2-year-old filly by Wools Thorpe-Phillips, made a new world's record for 64 furlongs straightaway, when she won the second race at Belmont Park today in 1:15 3-5. The previous time was 1:17 1-5, made by Voorhes two days ago. Dishabille, an 8 to 1 shot, scored an easy victory in the Fordham handicap at seven furlongs. Two favorites won.

THE RING.

LEWIS TRIMS DOUGHTERTY. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—Harry Lewis, of Philadelphia, got the decision over Jack Dougherty, of this city, in a ten-round bout before the Milwaukee Boxing Club last night. Dougherty was floored twice, once in the fourth round with a right to the jaw, when he took part of the count, and again in the seventh round, when he got up immediately. Both men finished strong in a fast ending.

It is true that women are foolish, but if they were wise what would become of the men?

Sippi Best Willow Wielder In City League This Year

Had a Percentage of .419—Rockets Led in Team Batting, Stars in Fielding.

The official batting and fielding averages of the City Baseball League have been compiled. They show that for still another season Doc Sippi has made good with the willow and in the field. The veteran Doc leads the organization in batting, with the big percentage of .419 for thirteen games. Second in the list is Bill Arthur, also of the Rockets, who played ten games more than Sippi, and has a percentage of .365. Four others batted over 200—Costello, C. Jeffries, Mines and W. Gibson. In fielding, Mines and B. Jeffries led the catchers; W. Gibson, pitchers; McHugh and Wanless, first basemen; Jackson, second basemen; Ward, third basemen; Fleming, shortstops, and Dewar, Jeffries and Beaton on the fielders. These players did not have the largest percentage, but they played many more games than those whose names appear above them.

The Rockets and Stars ran a close race in club batting, the former having it on the two bases. The Stars had the better of the argument in team fielding, having six points over the Champions, with the Rockets third, and the Seifers fourth.

Clark led in shut-out games. The figures:

General Fielding.

Following is a table showing the general fielding percentage of each man playing in twelve or more games. The percentage is the average for all positions played. See batting figures for exact number of games played.

Males, C.	0	4	2	8	17	2	1000
McHugh, C.	0	10	8	5	10	2	946
Wanless, 7th.	0	11	10	8	10	2	982
Dewan, R.	2	9	9	1	6	9	978
Therney, S.	2	10	9	1	6	9	983
Costello, C.	2	7	1	1	6	9	974
B. Jeffries, S.	2	7	1	1	6	9	983
J. Jeffries, S.	2	7	2	2	11	5	983
Steele, C.	2	7	7	2	8	4	969
St. John, 7th	2	12	9	9	9	9	982
Lockridge, C.	0	5	0	0	4	8	951
Sippi, R.	1	8	1	6	6	7	943
W. Gibson, C.	1	15	0	6	10	0	943
G. Arthur, R.	0	14	4	8	10	2	920
Therney, S.	0	14	4	8	10	0	910
Costello, C.	0	14	4	8	10	0	924
W. Jeffries, S.	1	11	4	3	18	1	906
J. Jeffries, S.	1	18	2	2	5	5	905
Gillet, 12th	0	13	8	8	8	8	898
Ward, S.	0	16	6	10	6	0	894
J. Wilson, R.	0	9	3	0	3	10	889
Therney, S.	1	9	8	6	2	9	889
Rose, R.	1	9	8	6	2	9	889
W. Clark, S.	1	9	8	6	2	9	889
Costello, C.	0	20	2	15	15	0	872
O'Rourke, S.	0	20	2	15	15	0	840
Costello, C.	2	29	2	2	2	0	840
Therney, S.	2	29	2	2	2	0	840
Penw'n, 7th	1	6	5	3	15	0	836
Wagner, C.	1	6	5	4	17	0	826
Therney, S.	1	6	5	4	17	0	826
W. W. Arthur, R.	0	8	4	0	6	8	810
B. Clark, S.	0	3	1	2	11	0	813
Therney, S.	2	5	14	15	15	0	789
Phillips, 7th.	2	3	0	0	0	0	789
Gatcliffe, R.	1	26	2	11	15	0	778
Therney, S.	1	26	2	11	15	0	774

Hosie leads in sacrifice hits, with 6.

This credit: Gatcliffe in stolen bases, 2; Tierney in double plays, 1; Wanless, second, 9; O'Rourke, S. on balls; 15; Ball second, 2; Tierney, S. on balls, 1; O'Rourke, S. on balls, 1

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Assets Over \$2,200,000

Absolute safety, every banking convenience, and interest on monthly balances, are advantages offered depositors in our savings department. One Dollar will open an account.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society,
MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.
Nathaniel Mills, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, Oct. 20. The attendance at the market today was not as large as last Saturday. The bulk of the offerings consisted of garden truck and the small products of the farm. There was a good demand in every line, and prices were steady to firmer.

Grain—Oats sold well at \$1.09 to \$1.14 per cwt. There were about fifteen loads offered. Wheat sold at 70c per bushel. Barley is wanted at 95c to \$1.14 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—There is almost a famine for hay, as there has only been ten loads offered since Wednesday. The few loads that were brought in today sold at \$12 per ton. There should be an extra good demand at Monday's market. Straw is wanted at \$5.50 to \$5.80 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—The demand for butter today was brisk, and all that was offered was soon sold. Prices were firm at 22c to 23c for crocks in whole sale lots; for round rolls 24c to 25c was most frequently paid. Eggs firm at 22c to 23c for crates and basket lots, bushel. Celery sold at 35c dozen. Bunch stuff sold at 20c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were plentiful. They sold fairly well at 80c to 90c per bag. The bulk of them sold at 85c per bag. Turnips were dull at 30c per bushel. Parsnips and carrots, 20c per bushel. Spinach was sold at 30c per bushel. Celery sold at 35c dozen.

Fruit—Apples, as usual, were plentiful, and slow of sale. Prices steady at 40c to 60c bushel or 50c to 70c per bag. Peaches sold at 50c to 60c per basket. Citrons, 10c each. Grapes, 20c to 30c per basket. Chestnuts, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per bushel. There was the biggest supply of mushrooms so far this season; they sold at 10c to 15c per pound.

Poultry—There was not as much of it as was expected. Chickens sold at 75c to 80c per pound alive, or 90c to 100c dressed. The pairs, 60c to 70c dressed, or 40c to 50c per pound alive, or 50c to 60c per pound dressed. Old fowl went at 5c to 6c per pound alive, or 8c dressed; by the pair, 50c to 70c dressed. Ducks sold at 75c to 85c per pound dressed, or 10c to 12c alive.

Dressed Hogs—Prices were firm, as there has not been many offered since Tuesday. Sales were made at \$9 to \$10 per cwt.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter alive, 65s; No. 3 red western winter alive, 64s; No. 4 red western winter alive, 63s; No. 5 red western winter alive, 62s; No. 6 red western winter alive, 61s; No. 7 red western winter alive, 60s; No. 8 red western winter alive, 59s; No. 9 red western winter alive, 58s; No. 10 red western winter alive, 57s; No. 11 red western winter alive, 56s; No. 12 red western winter alive, 55s; No. 13 red western winter alive, 54s; No. 14 red western winter alive, 53s; No. 15 red western winter alive, 52s; No. 16 red western winter alive, 51s; No. 17 red western winter alive, 50s; No. 18 red western winter alive, 49s; No. 19 red western winter alive, 48s; No. 20 red western winter alive, 47s; No. 21 red western winter alive, 46s; No. 22 red western winter alive, 45s; No. 23 red western winter alive, 44s; No. 24 red western winter alive, 43s; No. 25 red western winter alive, 42s; No. 26 red western winter alive, 41s; No. 27 red western winter alive, 40s; No. 28 red western winter alive, 39s; No. 29 red western winter alive, 38s; No. 30 red western winter alive, 37s; No. 31 red western winter alive, 36s; No. 32 red western winter alive, 35s; No. 33 red western winter alive, 34s; No. 34 red western winter alive, 33s; No. 35 red western winter alive, 32s; No. 36 red western winter alive, 31s; No. 37 red western winter alive, 30s; No. 38 red western winter alive, 29s; No. 39 red western winter alive, 28s; No. 40 red western winter alive, 27s; No. 41 red western winter alive, 26s; No. 42 red western winter alive, 25s; No. 43 red western winter alive, 24s; No. 44 red western winter alive, 23s; No. 45 red western winter alive, 22s; No. 46 red western winter alive, 21s; No. 47 red western winter alive, 20s; No. 48 red western winter alive, 19s; No. 49 red western winter alive, 18s; No. 50 red western winter alive, 17s; No. 51 red western winter alive, 16s; No. 52 red western winter alive, 15s; No. 53 red western winter alive, 14s; No. 54 red western winter alive, 13s; No. 55 red western winter alive, 12s; No. 56 red western winter alive, 11s; No. 57 red western winter alive, 10s; No. 58 red western winter alive, 9s; No. 59 red western winter alive, 8s; No. 60 red western winter alive, 7s; No. 61 red western winter alive, 6s; No. 62 red western winter alive, 5s; No. 63 red western winter alive, 4s; No. 64 red western winter alive, 3s; No. 65 red western winter alive, 2s; No. 66 red western winter alive, 1s; No. 67 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 68 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 69 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 70 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 71 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 72 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 73 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 74 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 75 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 76 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 77 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 78 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 79 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 80 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 81 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 82 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 83 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 84 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 85 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 86 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 87 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 88 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 89 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 90 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 91 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 92 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 93 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 94 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 95 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 96 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 97 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 98 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 99 red western winter alive, 0s; No. 100 red western winter alive, 0s.

London and Western Trust Company, Ltd.

This company executes trusts, whether during the lifetime of maker, or by appointment under will.

A binding arrangement can be made as to the commission to be charged. Write or call for booklet on succession duty, distribution of property, etc. Free.

JOHN S. MOORE, Manager.

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EXPORT FLOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA

QUEBEC CONTAINS ANOTHER COBALT

Boils and Pimples

40 at 14; Bell Telephone, 8 at 14; Twi City, 25 at 12, 100 at 11; Detroit Rail-way, 100 at 10, 200 at 9, 5 at 8, 25 at 7, 75 at 6, 10 at 5, 30 at 4, 50 at 3, 2,000 at 2.

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Canadian Pacific 114 114 113 114

Chesapeake & Ohio 114 114 113 114

Chicago & Great W. 114 114 113 114

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St. Paul 114 114 113 114

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Union Pacific 114 114 113 114

Western Union 114 114 113 114

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Talk of the President Saying Things of Editor in Letter to Mr. Hughes.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—There was talk here today that President Roosevelt might write a letter to Chas. E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, in which he would have some things to say about William R. Hearst and what he stands for.

No information on the subject could be obtained at the White House, where, by way of an answer, the suggestion was made with a smile that it hardly was necessary for the President to speak his mind about Hearst, as everybody knew what he thought of Hughes' opponent.

While President Roosevelt, from the beginning of the campaign, never has given any thought to going on the stump, his interest in the candidacy of those with whom he has taken about the New York contest. He is all the more interested because he is a citizen of New York and from the first wanted Mr. Hughes selected as the Republican standard-bearer. The President has not hesitated to give his advice to those New York republicans who have consulted him in regard to the conduct of the Hughes campaign and in other ways he has shown how intense his desire is to see Hughes elected.

The care with which Mr. Hearst has avoided any attack on the President has not passed unnoticed at the White House. Some of those who are close to Mr. Roosevelt believe that by this course Hearst is seeking to create the impression that he and Roosevelt stand for the same policies, and there is considerable irritation over that thought. The idea that President Roosevelt endorses the preachings of Hearst or that their reform programmes are the same is extremely distasteful to those who stand close to the President and know his views on Hearst and Hearstism.

Whether it will be regarded as advisable for the President to write a letter to Hughes or anybody else repudiating what Hearst stands for, defining in the reform and politics, cannot at this time be stated, but it is said with marked emphasis the President would not for a moment tolerate any open attempt to make the people of New York believe that Hearst and Roosevelt stand upon common ground in the reform and politics.

The President is understood to maintain certain policies which he holds in the reform and politics, and he has acted the dangerous doctrines preached by Hearst. Although regarded as a reformer, and not denying it, Mr. Roosevelt is understood to be insisting that the campaign should be conducted on a basis of honesty and integrity, and that the people should be allowed to choose their own leaders.

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is to prepare you for the struggle. Catalogue for a postal.
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Why our COAL burns longer and gives the most regular heat.

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Buy now. Prompt service guaranteed.

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We manufacture

"WHITE SEAL"

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(Winter Wheat Patent),

also Graham Flour, Wheatlets and all kinds of feed. Write for prices.

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Because its exceptional strength will relieve you from all anxiety as to the safety of your money.

It has over Ten Million Dollars invested in First Mortgages on Real Estate.

INTEREST ALLOWED from date of opening account, and compounded quarterly.

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You can order HAMILTON'S ALE and PORTER from your dealer. You will find them always the same Pure and fully aged.

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In all sizes for range, baseburner and furnace. Gives most heat, and burns clean, without clinkers. Also best hardwood. Prompt delivery.

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Exclusive Opticians,
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Largest Stock. Greatest Variety. Choice Designs.

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JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD ENCOURAGES BETTER HEALTH

Good bread is an important part of every meal. You'll get the best bread that made when you order Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread. It is the delicious, nutritious product of the best materials. At grocers or delivered.

Johnston Bros.

Phone 818.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. W. E. Fotts and son, Edward, of 311 Grey street, are visiting relatives in Guelph.

—Miss Eluma Flint, of this city, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Bole, West Lorne.

—Miss Maggie McNeil, of the Normal School, is spending her vacation at her home in Iona Station.

—Mr. George Newman, sen., is very ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Askey, Woodland Cemetery.

—Mr. Angus J. McIntyre, of the Molsons Bank, this city, leaves for Waterloo today to take up his duties in the branch in that place.

—Major J. H. Cole, who is to speak at the Auditorium tomorrow afternoon, is to preach at the First Congregational in the evening. Major Cole was at one time associated with Mr. Moody

—The death took place recently of Mr. Nelson Wiley, of Wisbeach. The deceased was a member of the West Adelaide Presbyterian Church, and always took an active interest in church work. He is survived by his widow, father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Wiley, of Watford; five brothers and one sister. They are: Archie and James, of the same community; Dr. John, of Dresden; Dr. Walter, Brantford; Dr. Fred, of Plinbrook, Mich., and

—The Princess Rink on Queen's avenue will be opened either on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will be a roller rink in first-class style and every accommodation will be provided. The floor will be an ideal one for roller skating, while an excellent make of skates will be for rent. About twenty years ago this rink was turned over to a roller rink under the management of C. A. Shaw. Roller skating at that time was a fad throughout Canada and the United States. Many will remember the fancy roller skating by J. M. Cook, the resident manager of the Princess at that time. Polo games and roller skating drew very large crowds to the Princess, and as the pastime is again popular, the Princess will likely see a repetition of the sports of years gone by.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

The Young Men's Christian Association has opened what seems to be a very commendable line of work—evening educational classes, especially in the industrial lines. It is somewhat out of the beaten path, and yet not much so, as this same organization has in its various branches nearly 37,000 students in its evening schools. Much more thought than ever is being given to determining what employed men and boys most need to be of the greatest service in their life-work. It has been said that a common school education or its equivalent adds 50 per cent to the worth of a man; a high school education adds 100 per cent; a college education or university training, 300 per cent. One of the greatest needs today is not more men to learn the trades as technical instruction for those already entered upon their trades. The association is aiming to put in the way of men in the city a number of studies which will equip him better for his life's work.

Dr. B. E. Wilson will be associated in future with Dr. Colin Smith, dentist, of 390 1/2 Richmond street. Phone 1340.

ITS POWER GROWS WITH AGE.—How many medicines loudly boasted as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extolled in its time. It is the medicine of the masses.

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—Miss Celice Wood, missionary to the Philippine Islands, will address a meeting at York Street Mission Hall on Sunday evening.

—Mrs. Charles Turner (nee Kinder) will hold her first weekly reception on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Oct. 24, at 4:30 English street.

—At Arva tomorrow evening, the pastor of the Methodist church will preach on the subject "With What Kind of Materials Are We Building?"

—The senate of the Western University was to have met last evening in Croydon Hall, but the meeting was postponed until Friday evening, Oct. 26, at 7:30.

—The pastor of the Hamilton Road Methodist Church will give the first of two sermons on home life next Sabbath evening. Subject, "What a Young Man's Wife Should Be."

—A new parsonage for the First Methodist Church is to be erected at an early date on Dufferin avenue, opposite the Collegiate Institute. The building will be of red brick.

—Mr. Binney S. Black, B.A., of Kingston, spent a few days visiting friends in London and vicinity this week on his way from Forest, where he spent the summer supplying the Congregational Church. Mr. Black resumes his studies at Queen's University Nov. 1.

—Mr. John Hutchinson, foreman at the Southern Printing and Lithograph Company, was pleasantly surprised on Wednesday evening, when "he employees presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain, accompanied by an address, wishing him every success in Winnipeg, where he has accepted a lucrative position.

—Rev. W. J. Clark is to give a talk on Tuesday evening next in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, on his "Impressions of the American Cities."

—Mr. Clark has spent several weeks in Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic City and New York, the places where he knows his powers as a lecturer will be pleased to hear him.

—Mr. Thomas Parker and son, Calvin, of 13 Beaconsfield avenue, have left for Boston, Mass., where Mr. Parker will oversee the equipment of passenger cars on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway with his new patent anti-freezing and hot water system, which has been so prominently before the railway world of late. Mr. Parker's system was first adopted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

—Miller's great painting, "The Angelus," will be the subject of a sermon on Sunday evening in the King Street Presbyterian Church by the pastor, Rev. James Rollins. A copy of the picture will be used to illustrate the sermon. This is the painting that brought Miller \$250, while the present owner paid \$110,000 for it, some art critics pronouncing it to be the greatest religious painting of the last century.

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THE BETRAYAL

BY E. PHILLIPS
OPPENHEIM

For answer he turned towards the wall and flooded the room with electric light. Then he looked at us both intently and, with a gasp, said: "I saw that much of his wonderful self-control was wanting. He did not answer Lady Angela. He did not glance towards her."

"You cur!" he cried. "Twice in a day am I to be brought face to face with your cursed treachery! Twice in a day! Lady Angela, may I beg that you will leave us?"

She stood up and faced him, slim and white-faced, yet with her head thrown back and her voice steady.

"Mostyn," she said, "this is my fault. I do not ask for your forgiveness. I have behaved shamefully, but I am miserable and I forgot. Mr. Ducaigne is blameless. It was my fault. You will pardon the keenness of my observation," he answered, "but the attitude in which I was unfortunate enough to find you tells its own story. You will oblige me, Lady Angela, by leaving us alone."

I would have spoken, but she held out her hand.

"I think you forget, Colonel Ray," she said, "that this is my house. I am not disposed to leave you and Mr. Ducaigne here together in your present mood."

He laughed harshly.

"Are you afraid for your lover?" he asked. "I promise you that I will hold his person sacred."

"Lady Angela," I begged. "Please leave us."

Then came an interruption so unexpected and yet so natural that the whole scene seemed at once to dissolve into bathos. The door was thrown open, and a footman ushered in callers.

"Lady Chelsford and the Marchioness of Gardanne, your ladyship," he announced. "Mrs. and the Miss Colquhoun. Sir George Treherne."

It was a transformation. The room, with its dull note of tragedy, was suddenly filled with faint perfumes, shaken from the rustling draperies of half a dozen women, a little chorus of light voices started the babel of small-talk. Lady Angela had taken her place behind the large round tea-table and was talking nonsense with the tall young guardsman who had drawn his chair up to her side, and I, with a plate of sandwiches in my hand, nearly ran in to Ray, who was carrying a cup of tea. For a quarter of an hour or so we played our parts in the comedy. Then a servant entered the room and whispered in my ear.

"His grace would be glad to see you in the library, sir."

I rose at once. Angela's eyes were fixed upon mine as I passed. As I passed the table I spoke to her, and purposely raised my voice so that Ray should hear.

"Your father has sent for me, Lady Angela. He is terribly indignant today."

She smiled at me quietly. I lingered in the hall for a minute, and Ray joined me there. He did not speak a word, but he motioned me fiercely to proceed him to the library. Directly we entered it was clear that something unusual had happened. The great safe door stood open. Lord Chelsford and the Duke were both awaiting our coming.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

I Lose My Post.

The Duke solemnly closed the door. "Ray," he said, "I am glad that you are here. Something serious has happened. Mr. Ducaigne, Lord Chelsford and I desire to ask you a few questions."

I bowed. What was coming I could not indeed imagine, unless Ray had already made the disclosure.

"The word code for the safe today was Magenta, I believe?" the Duke asked.

"That is correct, sir," I answered.

"And it was used to what?"

"To Lord Chelsford, yourself, Colonel Ray, and myself," I answered.

"And what was there in the safe?" the Duke asked.

"The plans for the Guildford Camp. The new map of Surrey picked for fortifications, and one or two transport schemes," I answered.

"Exactly! Those documents are now all missing."

I strode to the safe and looked in. It was as the Duke had said. The safe was practically empty.

"They were there this morning," I said. "It was arranged that I should examine the contents of the safe the first thing, and take my finished work over to the War Office. Do you remember who has been in the room today, sir?"

"Yourself, myself, and the woman whom you brought here an hour or so ago," I answered.

"Mrs. Smith-Lessing?" I exclaimed.

"Precisely," the duke remarked, drily.

"Did you leave her alone here?" I asked.

"For two minutes only," the Duke answered.

"I was called up by the telephone from the House of Lords. I did not imagine that there could be the slightest risk in leaving her, for without the knowledge of that word Magenta the safe would defy a professional locksmith."

"You will forgive my suggesting it, your grace," I said, with some hesitation, "but you have not, I presume, had occasion to go to the safe during the day?"

"I have not," the duke answered tersely.

"Then I cannot suggest any explanation of the opening of the safe," I admitted. "It was impossible for Mrs. Smith-Lessing to have opened it unless she knew the code word."

"The question is," the duke said quietly, "did she know it?"

Then I reached the object of this cross-examination. The color flashed suddenly into my cheeks, and as suddenly left them. The absence of those papers was extraordinary to me. I utterly failed to understand it.

"I think I know what you mean, sir," I said. "It is true that Mrs. Smith-Lessing is my stepmother. I believe it is true, too, that she is con-

nected with the French secret police. It was there this afternoon—you yourself sent me. But I did not tell Mrs. Smith-Lessing the code word, and I know nothing of the disappearance of those documents."

Then Ray moved forward and placed deliberately upon the table the roll of papers which I had given up to him a few hours ago.

"What about these?" he asked, with biting scorn. "Tell the duke and Lord Chelsford where I found them! Let us hear your glib young tongue telling the truth for once, sir."

Both the duke and Lord Chelsford were obviously startled. Ray had always been my friend and upholder. He spoke now with very apparent enmity.

"Perhaps you would prefer to tell the story yourself," I answered. "I will correct you if it is necessary."

"Very well," he answered. "I will tell the story, and a pitiful one it is. This boy is watched, as we all know, for, owing to my folly in ignoring his antecedents, a great trust has been reposed in him."

Then he turned to his father and his mother. "I followed him there. He may have gone with an errand from you, duke, but when I arrived he was doing a little business on his own account, and these papers were in the act of passing from him to his father."

"What are they?" Lord Chelsford asked.

"Your lordship may recognize them," I answered quietly. "They are a summary of the schemes of defense of the southern ports. I was at that moment, the moment when Colonel Ray entered, considering an offer of five thousand pounds for them."

Even Ray was staggered at my admission, and the duke looked as though he could scarcely believe his ears. Lord Chelsford was busy looking through the papers.

"You young blackguard," Ray muttered through his teeth. "After that admission, do you still deny that you told Mrs. Smith-Lessing, or whatever the woman calls herself, the code word for that safe?"

"Most certainly I deny it," I answered firmly. "The two things are wholly disconnected."

The duke sat down heavily in his chair. I knew very well that of the three men he was the most surprised.

Lord Chelsford carefully placed the papers which he had been reading in his breast pocket. Ray leaned over towards him.

"Lord Chelsford," he said, "and you, duke, you took this young man on trust, and I pledged my word for him. Like many a better man, I made a mistake. For all that we know he has done for us, ready to dispose of. What in God's name, are we going to do with him?"

"What do you suggest?" Lord Chelsford asked softly.

"My way would not be yours," Ray answered, with a hard laugh. "I am only half civilized, you know, and if he and I were alone in the desert at this moment I would shoot him without remorse. Such a breach of trust as this deserves death."

"We are, unfortunately," Lord Chelsford remarked, "in a position to adopt such extreme measures. It would not even be wise for us to attempt to formulate a legal charge against him. The position is somewhat embarrassing. What do you suggest, duke?"

I glanced towards the duke, and I was surprised to see that his hands were shaking. For a man who rarely displayed feeling the duke seemed to be wonderfully affected.

"I can suggest nothing," he answered in a low tone. "I must confess that I am bewildered. These matters have developed so rapidly."

Lord Chelsford looked thoughtful for a moment.

"I have a plan in my mind," he said slowly. "Duke, should I be taking a liberty if I asked to be left alone with this young man for five minutes?"

The duke rose slowly to his feet. He had the air of one who is altogether approving of the suggestion. Ray glowered upon us both, but offered no objection. They left the room together. Lord Chelsford at once turned to me.

"Ducaigne," he said, "forgive me that I did not come to your aid. I will see that you do not suffer later on. But what in heaven's name is the meaning of this last abstraction from the safe?"

I shook my head.

"The woman could never have guessed the word!" I said.

"Impossible!" he agreed. "Ducaigne, do you know why Lord Blenavon left England so suddenly?"

"Colonel Ray knows, sir," I answered. "Ask him!"

Lord Chelsford became very thoughtful.

"Ducaigne," he said, "we are in a fix. So far your plan has worked to perfection. Paris has plenty of false information, and your real copies have all reached me safely. But if you leave, how is this to be carried on? I do not know whom I mistrust, but if the day's work of the board is really to be left in the safe, either here or at Braster."

"You must choose my successor yourself, sir," I interrupted.

"The duke has always opposed my selections. Besides, you have prepared your false copies with rare skill. Even I was deceived for a moment just now by your summary. You don't overdo it. Everything is just a little wrong. I am not sure even now whether I should not do better to tell Ray and the duke the truth."

"I am in your hands, sir," I answered. "You must do as you think best."

"They will be back in a moment. It is absurd to doubt either of them. Ducaigne, the duke and myself, have an idea. Agree to everything I say."

The duke and Ray returned together. Lord Chelsford turned to them.

"Mr. Ducaigne," he said, coldly, "persist in his denial of any knowledge of today's affair. With regard to the future, I have reserved him his choice. I am not on the charge of espionage,

or a twelve months' cruise on the Ajax, which leaves tomorrow for China. He has chosen the latter. I shall take steps of course to see that he is not allowed to land at any calling place, or dispatch letters."

Ray smiled a little cruelly.

"The idea is an excellent one, Chelsford," he said. "When did you say that the Ajax sailed?"

"Tomorrow," Lord Chelsford answered. "I propose to take Mr. Ducaigne to my house tonight, and to hand him over to the charge of a person on whom I can thoroughly rely."

The duke looked at me curiously.

"Mr. Ducaigne consents to go?" he asked.

"It is a voyage which I have long desired to take," I answered coolly, "though I never expected to enjoy it at my country's expense."

The duke rang the bell.

"Will you have Mr. Ducaigne's things packed and sent across—did you say to your house, Lord Chelsford?"

"To my house," Lord Chelsford assented.

"To No. 19 Grosvenor square," the duke ordered. "Mr. Ducaigne will not be returning."

Lord Chelsford rose. I followed his example. Neither the duke nor Ray attempted any form of farewell. The former, however, laid some notes upon the table.

"I believe, Mr. Ducaigne," he said, "that there is a month's salary due to you. I have added something to the amount. Until today I have always considered your duties admirably fulfilled."

I looked at the notes and at the duke.

"I thank you, grace," I answered. "I will take the liberty of declining your gift. My salary has been fully paid."

For a moment I fancied I caught a softer gleam in Ray's eyes. He seemed

Events, however, have proved otherwise. I have safely received everything which you sent me, and up to the present, with the exception of that first plan of the Winchester forts, our secrets are unknown. But now we have come to a deadlock.

"If you do not mind telling me, Lord Chelsford, I should very much like to know why you did not explain the exact circumstances to Ray and the duke this afternoon."

Lord Chelsford nodded.

"I thought that you would ask that," he said. "It is not altogether an easy question to answer. Remember this. The French war office are today in possession of an altogether false scheme of our proposed defenses—a scheme which, if they continue to regard it as genuine, should prove nothing short of disastrous to them. Only you and I are in the secret at present. Positively I did not feel that I cared to extend that knowledge to a single other person."

"But you might have told Colonel Ray and the duke separately," I remarked. "The duke has never been my friend, and Ray has other causes for being angry with me just at present; but between them they rescued me from something like starvation, and it is terrible for them to think of me as they are doing now."

Lord Chelsford poured himself out a glass of wine, and held it up to the light for a moment.

"Mr. Ducaigne," he said, "a secret is a very subtle thing. Though the people who handle it are men of the most unblemished honor and reputation, still the fewer they are, the safer the life of that secret."

"But the duke and Colonel Ray!" I protested.

"I might remind you," Lord Chelsford said, smiling, "that those are precisely the two persons who shared with you the knowledge of the word which

some privation and a great deal of inconvenience for you. But I am going to ask you to face it, for the end to be gained is worth it. I want you also to be at the 'Brand,' but to lie hidden all the day time. You can have one of the upstairs rooms fitted as a writing room. Then you and my nephew can do the transposition. And beyond all that I want you to think—to think and to watch."

My heart leaped with joy to think that after all I was not to go into exile. Then the last words were further impressed upon me by the added gravity of his manner.

"Mr. Ducaigne," he said, "you must see for yourself that I am running a very serious risk in making these plans with you behind the backs of the Duke of Rowchester and Colonel Ray. The duke is a man of the keenest sense of honor, as his recent commercial transactions have shown. He has parted with a hundred thousand pounds rather than that the shadow of a stigma should rest upon his name. He is also my personal friend, and very sensitive of any advice or criticism. Then Ray—a V. C., and one of the most popular soldiers in England today—he also is quick tempered, and he also is my friend. You can see for yourself that in acting as I am, behind the backs of these men, I am laying myself open to very grave trouble. Yet I see no alternative. There is a rank traitor either on the military board or closely connected with the duke's household. He does not know it, nor do they know it, but everyone of his servants has been vigorously and zealously watched without avail. The circle has been drawn closer and closer. Mr. Ducaigne, down in Braster you may be able to help me in narrowing it down till only one person is within it. Listen!"



"You cur!" He cried. "Twice in a day am I to be brought face to face with your cursed treachery!"

about to speak, but checked himself. Lord Chelsford hurried me, from the room, and into his little brougham, which was waiting.

"Do you really mean me to go to China, sir?" I asked him, anxiously.

"Not if," he answered. "I am going to send you to Braster."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Lord Chelsford's Diplomacy.

I dined alone with Lord and Lady Chelsford. From the moment of our arrival at Chelsford House my host had encouraged nothing but the most general conversation. It happened that they were alone, as a great dinner party had been postponed at the last moment owing to some royal indisposition. Lord Chelsford in his wife's presence was careful to treat me as an ordinary guest; but directly she had left the room and we were alone he abandoned his reticence.

"Mr. Ducaigne," he said, "from the time of our last conversation at the war office and our subsequent tête-à-tête I have reposed in you the most implicit confidence."

"I have done my best, sir," I answered, "to deserve it."

"I believe you," he declared. "I am going now to extend it. I am going to tell you something which will probably surprise you very much. Since the first time when you found your documents tampered with, every map and every word of writing entrusted to the safe, either at Braster House or Cavendish House, the duke and myself, have exact copies of them in Paris today."

I looked at him in blank amazement. The thing seemed impossible.

"But in very many cases," I protested, "the code word for opening the safe has been known only to Colonel Ray, the duke and myself."

"The fact remains as I have stated it," Lord Chelsford said slowly. "My information is positive. When you came to me and suggested that you should make two copies of everything, one correct, one a mass of incorrectness, I must admit that I thought the idea far-fetched and unwelcome."

opened the safe."

I laughed.

"I presume that you do not suspect either of them?" I remarked.

"The absurdity is obvious," Lord Chelsford answered. "But the force of my former remark remains. I like that and me. It means, I know, that for the time—I promise you that it shall be only for a time—you must lose your friends, but the cause is great enough, and it should be within our power to reward you later on."

"Oh, I am willing enough," I answered. "But may I ask what you are going to do with me?"

Lord Chelsford smoked in silence for several moments.

"Mr. Ducaigne," he said, "who is there in the household of the duke who owns that safe and copies those papers? Who is the traitor?"

"God only knows!" I answered. "It is a hopeless mystery."

"Yet we must solve it," Lord Chelsford said, "and quickly. If a single batch of genuine maps or plans were tampered with, disparities would certainly appear, and the thing might be suspected. Besides, upon the face of it, the thing is terribly serious."

"You have a plan," I said.

"I have," Lord Chelsford answered calmly. "You remember Grooten?"

"Certainly! He was a servant at Braster."

"And the very faithful servant of his country also," Lord Chelsford remarked. "You know, I believe, that he was a secret servant man. He is entirely safe, and I have sent for him. Now I imagine that the duke will wish our new secretary to live still at the 'Brand'—he preferred it in your case, as you will remember. Our new secretary is going to be my nephew. He is very solid and honest, and fortunately is not a chatterbox. He is going to be the nominal secretary, but I want you to be the one who really does the work."

"I am afraid I don't understand!" I was forced to admit.

"It will mean," Lord Chelsford said,

that after all I was not to go into exile. Then the last words were further impressed upon me by the added gravity of his manner.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lady Dorothy Neville, whose memoirs are about to appear, is one of the most interesting old women in London, and has for two generations been a landmark of Mayfair. A Walpole by birth, she is a daughter of that eccentric Lord Orford who harnessed four stags, fresh from his park, to his carriage, and while driving them into Norwich was overtaken by a pack of foxhounds, which were being exercised. The stags booted but, thanks to Lord Orford's splendid steering, were guided by him safely into the stable yard of the inn known as the Maid's Head, the gates of which were closed just as the hounds arrived upon the scene.

She was a most intimate friend, and one of the few feminine confidantes of Lord Beaconsfield, who was a frequent guest at her wonderful Sunday luncheons, which are a recognized institution of the London season. Tories and Radicals, ambassadors and actors, cabinet ministers and lady milliners, the King himself, the princes and princesses of the blood, the newest millionaires, and bishops, meeting on common ground around her hospital street. Her house is in Charles street, Mayfair.

Lady Dorothy possesses in a pre-eminent degree the almost entirely lost art of dinner-table conversation. Her presence is an addition to every party, and she has an endless store of amusing anecdotes, mingled with bright yet true criticism. Age has not destroyed the trim lightness of her figure, nor the pliancy of her face. She has adopted a distinctive style of dress; quaint mob cap, velvet fichu, rows of coral or amber beads, worn with a gown of old brocade. Although partisan to her fingertips, she prides herself on her democracy and Bohemianism, and loves to relate how she travels third-class, and on the tops of omnibuses. Her houses are crowded with objects of interest and curious collections. She has traveled much, and at each stopping place has acquired a china plate or cup made of the special ware of the country, while her assortment of autograph letters of celebrities is of the most varied description.

Her daughter, Miss Meresla Neville, is almost as great a character as herself, and is one of the moving spirits of that great Tory organization known as the Primrose League, of which, indeed, she was one of the principal founders. Lady Dorothy is an aunt of the present Earl of Orford, and of his American wife, who was Miss Louise Corbin of New York. She is a daughter of the third earl. That eccentric peer was, it may be remembered, succeeded in the family honors by an almost equally odd yet gifted individual. The fourth earl's principal title to fame was his elopement with the wife of the fifth Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone, who was an intimate friend of the duke, went abroad with the object of persuading her to return. After much difficulty he discovered that she was living in a village at Lake Como, with Lord Orford, under the assumed name of Lawrence, but he found it impossible to obtain access to her. The divorce court had not been instituted in those days, and the matter had to be brought before the House of Lords, which, on the strength of Mr. Gladstone's evidence, granted a dissolution of the duke's marriage, nullifying Lord Orford in enormous damages, to the tune of nearly half a million dollars. Lord Orford was already a married man at the time, but it is hardly necessary to say, did not live with his wife, having quarreled, so it used to be alleged, on the subject of the use of sugar tongs, which the countess declined to employ, preferring her fingers, to which he objected.

Old Sir John Leslie, who has just been celebrating his golden wedding, in Glasslough, County Monaghan, and who is now in his 80th year, is generally believed to have been the original son and heir, Col. John Leslie, who married to Leonie Jerome, of New York, and sister of Mrs. Morton Freeman, and of the former Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. John Leslie is a particular friend of the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied her to the Indian durbar in the capacity of lady in waiting, and enjoys the distinction of being the only woman of American birth who has ever held office as a member of the royal household in England.

The Leslie family is generally understood to have been founded by a Hungarian nobleman who escorted Queen Margaret to Scotland in 1067. She rode behind him on a pillion, and while crossing a stream almost slipped off. "Grip fast," cried he, and the queen coolly replied, "Grip the buckle tight" ("If the buckle holds"). This is the tra-

ditional origin of Sir John Leslie's family crest—namely, a buckle, and of his family motto, which is "Grip fast."

Sir John Leslie's branch of the family was founded by John Leslie, bishop of the Isles in Scotland, who was translated to the see of Clogher in Ireland, and there he built the castle in County Monaghan known as Glasslough, and which is still the home of the Leslies. This bishop came to London to attend the restoration of Charles II., and in spite of his being 90 years of age at the time, it is recorded of him that he rode all the way from Chester to London on that occasion in 24 hours. He survived until 1690, so that Sir John Leslie, his descendant, has prospects of living for many years to come.

It is difficult to realize that Sir John's father was in the prime of life at the time of the Irish rebellion of 1798, and his memory is still respected and revered among his neighbors—and he was by far the most important landholder in County Monaghan—voted against the union, declining the peerage, which was offered to him by the Government if he would vote in favor of the union. There is still in existence in Ireland a book, to be found in the hands of many of the clergy, containing what is called a black and white list—in other words, a list of those who voted for and against the Union. Sir John Leslie's father figures in the white list, and that is why the name of Leslie is honored to this day throughout the length and breadth of the Emerald Isle.

Prince Albert of Prussia, who died on Thursday, had not been a well man for some time past. He had a fit of apoplexy at the wedding of Don Alfonso at Madrid, which would have attracted much more attention and would have created a greater sensation, had it not been for the consternation caused by the attempt to assassinate the young King and Queen of Spain. He was an enormously tall and full-blooded man of 70 years of age, and under the circumstances his latest fit of apoplexy, which he sustained on Wednesday, naturally proved fatal. The prince was a kind-hearted, genial man, whose life had been singularly free from scandal, which is all the more to his credit in view of the fact that he had in his veins the blood of the crazy Czar Paul, who bequeathed a talent of insanity to so many of his descendants, among others to Prince Albert's mother, the extremely eccentric Princess Marianne of the Netherlands.

This Prince Albert was perhaps the richest member of the reigning house of Prussia. Most of his wealth came to him from his Dutch mother. It will be divided among his three sons, Frederick Henry, Joachim Albert, and Frederick William. All three have inherited his musical gifts. For Prince Albert was a particularly fine organist and a composer of considerable genius. His son, Joachim Albert, is probably the

one of his three boys who shared to the greatest extent, father's devotion to Bach and Handel, as well as his fondness for the works of Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Mozart. The young prince is a most accomplished performer on the violin, and the composer of a number of works, including an opera which has been produced with success at Berlin. Prince Albert's sister, the widowed Duchess William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has also been active as a composer, her works being printed for private circulation under the initials of "A. H. M." standing for "Alexandrine Hohenzollern Mecklenburg." Of her songs, some 50 in number, the most melodious and full of sentiment is undoubtedly that entitled "Ein Duessels Blau," while the collection likewise includes an English song beginning with the words:

"No ditch is too deep,
And no wall is too high;
I too love each other,
They will meet by-and-by."

Lord FitzWilliam, who has just been elected a member of the Jockey Club in England, after being on several occasions blackballed, and who is recovering from a serious attack of enteric fever, a malady to which he has been prone ever since his participation in the Boer war, can boast of owning the biggest country house in all England. Known as Wentworth House, it is a place so huge that guests find it difficult to enter the house, and it is a real advantage to bring with them the ordinary number of hats, which are kept at the various entrances, so as to save them the trouble of walking about a quarter of a mile from one entrance in order to fetch the hat which they may have left at another. It is asserted, moreover, that when Baron von Liebig, the eminent German scientist, stayed there he insisted on being provided before he retired for the night with a pocket watch, in order that he might drop them in a continuous line from the smoking-room to his bedroom he might the next morning find his way back again.

Wentworth House stands in a vast and beautiful wooded park, looks out upon a picturesque chain of lakes, and was built in the early part of the eighteenth century by the celebrated architect, Flitcroft, is Italian in style, and has a facade nearly 1,000 feet in length. Among the many rooms, the place is the superb collection of paintings, the finest and largest in England, comprising a portrait by Van Dyke of the ill-fated Earl of Strafford, to whom Wentworth House formerly belonged. Lord Strafford, who it may be remembered, was put to death on the scaffold during the reign of King Charles I., after being sacrificed by the latter, left the estate to his daughter, Lady Anne Wentworth, who married Lord Rockingham, and who, in turn, married the third Earl of FitzWilliam, thanks to which the vast Wentworth property came into the possession of the FitzWilliams, who had been settled at Milton, near Peterborough, since the days of Edward the Confessor, to whom the founder of the family, William FitzWilliam, was a cousin.

Twelfth in lineal descent from this William FitzWilliam, of Edward the Confessor's time, was the eighth Earl of London, a friend of Cardinal Wolsey, who after the latter's disgrace had the courage to entertain him with great honor and hospitality at Milton. Taken to task for this by King Henry VIII, he replied that he had acted from motives of gratitude to the cardinal, who had been his friend, his master, and his patron. This answer so pleased "Bluff King Hal" that he immediately knighted FitzWilliam, and made him one of his privy council, stating that a man possessed of so much loyalty was a valuable adherent. It was this Sir William FitzWilliam's grandson who was governor of Peterborough Castle when Mary Queen of Scots was executed there, and on going to the scaffold the unfortunate lady gave him a portrait of her son, afterwards James I., which is today one of the most cherished heirlooms of the FitzWilliam family.

English country life at Wentworth Wood House is conducted on the most princely scale. There is, of course, a private chaplain and a private band of music, while the physician is paid £2,000 a year regularly for attending to the family, the guests, and the members of the house, no matter whether his services are required or not. Every Tuesday in the months of October and November is set apart for self-invited guests, and those who wish to participate in the FitzWilliam hospitality have only to write their names beforehand in a book kept in the hall for the purpose. Often as many as 170 sit down to dinner on Tuesday nights. In the large dining hall, many remaining over night to sleep. This grand old feudal custom, which, so far as I am aware, has been retained by no other noble family in England, or, for the matter of that, in Europe, is never abused, and while no one is ever turned away, no matter how modest his or her self-invited guests are almost invariably gentle folk.

Lord FitzWilliam's recent illness, which brought him to the verge of the grave, was due, he recalled to him, to the fact that prior to his grandfather's death, and when he was still Lord Milton, a silly rumor got into the papers to the effect that he had been killed while out hunting. The entire press publishing in the following day long and appreciative obituaries. There was not a shadow of foundation for the report, and the affair was most happily described as Milton's "Paradise Lost." A friend, availing himself thereof on the occasion of the young lord's subsequent marriage, to send him by way of a wedding gift, a superbly bound copy of Milton's "Paradise Regained." About three years ago he attracted a good deal of attention by purchasing the Cape liner Harlech Castle, of 4,000

tons burden, and fitting it out for a trip to Cocos Island in the Pacific, for the recovery of the treasure of Sir Henry Morgan, the famous buccaner. The enterprise resulted in failure, several of the members of the expedition sustaining severe injuries by the dynamite employed to reveal the hiding-place of the pirate treasure.

In reply to an inquiry from a reader it may be as well to explain that the peer known in the north of England as "the bad Lord" Lonsdale was not the late earl, but the first earl, and all sorts of wild legends and stories concerning his wickedness are current among the peasantry of Westmoreland, especially around Penrith, where Lowther Castle is situated.

He seems to have been more eccentric than evil, and much of his oddity may have been due to a great sorrow in his life, namely, the premature death of a poor but lovely girl with whom he had become infatuated. She was a farmer's daughter, and after her death he preserved it in his library at Lowther Castle, that he might continue to contemplate her beauty. This and other oddities, as well as his swarthy complexion, which people not only designate him as "Black James," but also to ascribe to him all kinds of evil, of which he probably was guiltless.

Local traditions in Westmoreland say indeed that his wicked deeds continued after his death, the ghost being seen so strongly to being buried that it actually hustled the officiating clergyman. It is added that when he was finally entombed he made it his business to annoy and insult all the other occupants of the graves in the churchyard, driving over them with his phantom coach and six, dancing fandangoes on the tombs, playing cards and carousing on the altar of the church, and carrying on generally like a bold bad baron of the feudal ages.

But it is told with a sigh of relief how one night, when he was trying to frighten one over the edge of the cliff, a shepherd rolled a great stone on top of a large rock known by the name of "Walton Rag," as the stone which held him down, except on certain nights of the year, when he is said to visit Lowther Castle in his phantom coach and six, he was succeeded by his cousin, the friend and poet of the poet Wordsworth, who wrote of Lowther Castle as follows:

"Lowther, in thy majestic pile are seen
Cathedral pomp and grace, in apt accord
With the baronial castle's sterner
mien."

He was known as the "good earl." Then there was William, Earl of Lonsdale, grand-uncle of the present earl, who was the original of Disraeli's Lord Eskdale in the novel "Tancred," and also the prototype of Lord Colchicum in Thackeray's novel, "Pendennis." He used to sustain the loyalty of Westmoreland Tories on parliamentary election days by keeping large hogheads of fine old port wine on free trap at convenient corners of the streets of the county town of Appleby.

For centuries the Lowthers have been prominent in Westmoreland, leaving their name from the many streams of water that first run through the woods of Lowther Castle, "Lowther" meaning, in Anglo-Saxon, "near running water."

Lord and Lady Rothes have at length taken possession of their ancestral home, known as Leslie House, in Fifeshire, from which they have been excluded ever since the accession of the earl to the family honors in 1888, the fact that his aunt, on dying, in 1888, had left to her widower, Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, the enjoyment and use of the place for the remainder of his days. Leslie House has been in the possession of the Leslie family for many centuries. Originally it formed an immense quadrangle, but three sides were destroyed by fire in 1763, and it is the fourth wing that forms the present mansion, surpassing in size most of the country seats of the old Scottish nobility. It stands most picturesquely perched on the summit of a hill, with terraced gardens, sloping down to the River Leven.

Among the treasures and family relics preserved at Leslie House are a dagger used by Norman I., master of Scotland, in assassinating Cardinal Beaton, and the magnificent sword of state carried by the Duke of Rothes at the

coronation of Charles II. There is a picture of John, Earl of Rothes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a magnificent portrait of Rembrandt, by himself. In the village of Leslie, situated on the estate, is the old church mentioned in the ballad of "A Country Wedding," written by King James V. of Scotland, who describes it as "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and it was this same monarch who planted most of the grand old beeches, hundreds of years old, which are a feature of the estate.

Lord Rothes may be described as the grand bootjack to the crown of Scotland, having inherited the queer prerogative conferred upon one of his ancestors of pulling off the sovereign's boots on the return of his or her majesty to any state function or ceremony in Scotland. He is married to the daughter and heiress of the exceedingly wealthy Thomas Edwards, of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, and is very good-looking, a fact which many people are disposed to ascribe to the circumstances that, like the equally well-favored Marquis of Exeter, he has a strong strain of peasant blood in his veins, his great-grandfather having been an illiterate laborer, George Gwyther by name, employed in the gardens of the twelfth Earl of Rothes, whose daughter, Lady Henrietta Leslie, fell in love with him, and at the age of 16 contracted a secret marriage with him, which was not revealed until she succeeded to her father's estates and honors as a peeress of the realm in her own right.

Temple Newsum, where King Edward's sister, the Duchess of Argyll, has been staying, as the guest of Lord Halifax's nephew, Francis Wood, is one of the most interesting country seats in Yorkshire, and was in Sir Walter Scott's popular novel, "Ivanhoe," the preceptor of the Knights Templar, styled Templestowe. At the time of the reformation it was presented by Henry VIII. to Lord Darnley, regent of Scotland, and it was there that was born the Earl Darnley, who married Mary, Queen of Scots, and who after the murder of his royal wife's favorite, Rizzio, was to meet with so tragic a death.

Early in the reign of his own son, King James I., Temple Newsum was bought by a London merchant of the name of Ingram, whose son was created Lord Irvine by King Charles I. The last Lord Irvine, dying at the end of the eighteenth century, bequeathed Temple Newsum to his daughter, Lady Temple Newsum, who married Mary, Hertford, who played so notable a role in the court of King George IV. As her son was destined to inherit all the Hertford estates, she left Temple Newsum to her sister, Lady William Gordon, who in turn left it to a nephew, Mr. J. Meynell, who, in accordance with the terms of the will of her father, Lord Irvine, caused her son and heir to assume the name and arms of the Ingram family. This son married the daughter of the first Lord Halifax, and she bequeathed the property at her death two years ago to her nephew, Francis Wood.

The Temple Newsum estate carries with it the lordship of the manor of Leeds, and the owner is a ground landlord of a considerable portion of that great center of industry and trade in Yorkshire, the entire property being valued at over \$500,000 a year. The house was last rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The red brick, which is always such a feature of Tudor architecture, has become almost black with age and with the grime of the neighboring city of Leeds, imparting to the mansion a funereal yet extremely impressive appearance.

Lord Beaconsfield was enthusiastic about the place, and in his novel, "Sybil," describes it as "Marney Abbey," expatiating on the splendors of its long gallery, on the wonderful collection of paintings, and according particular attention to the curious motto of stone open work round the top of the house, which looks like some unaccountably fantastic adornment until one is near enough to spell out the words, which begin, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace," and then goes on to pray for "the Queen's majesty," and for the peace and prosperity of all who live in the house.

SULTAN'S ANIMAL CONCERTS.

In passing through the magnificent corridors of the Yildiz Palace the visitor beholds a curious and strange sight. It is here that the Sultan of Turkey spends much of his time, with his remarkable collection of song birds and pet animals, which are kept here for his entertainment. The great corridors are lined with perches to which are attached birds of brilliant plumage of various sorts, and pet animals which his majesty has assembled from different parts of the globe. The Sultan of Turkey has been known for many years as a great animal collector, and he now possesses a wonderful menagerie of valuable and rare birds and beasts.

Canaries, parrots and Angora cats are his special favorites, and he never misses an opportunity to purchase rare specimens to enrich his collection. A parrot is selected for its wonderful coloring or talking powers, while canaries are chosen for their quality of song production and length of time they sing without ceasing. One canary recently purchased in London for an almost fabulous price sang with a remarkably sweet voice without a stop for twenty minutes, timed by the Sultan's watch.

A corps of special agents are stationed in various parts of the country for the purpose of collecting rare birds and other animals. They visit all the noted animal shows and are instructed to obtain all such as possess qualities pleasing to his majesty. A shipment of British birds recently received by the Sultan included a valuable collection of canaries, bullfinches, ducks, chickens and prize doves.

UNIQUE GROUSE.

Massachusetts has in a covey down on Martha's Vineyard a colony of 30 or more painted grouse scientifically known as the *Synanthus carolinensis*. Marvellous as it may seem, these are said to be the only living representatives of this species in the entire world.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

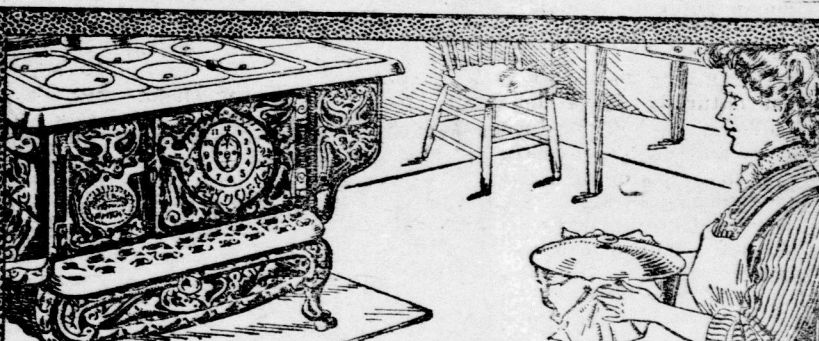


For Men For Boys

"Tiger Brand" Underwear

Such high-grade wool, so perfectly fashioned, "TIGER BRAND" doesn't pull or stretch out of shape. Same give and stretch after washing as before. Doesn't stiffen or shrink.

Keeps its Shape Unshrinkable



Pandora Range

OVEN THERMOMETER. NO "BAD LUCK" BAKING DAYS. Twenty degrees difference in the temperature of an oven is sufficient to make "Good Luck" or "Bad Luck" in baking many kinds of food. The heat in the oven of a range not fitted with a thermometer, or worse, fitted with a poor instrument, will easily vary twenty degrees—result is unpalatable, burned or half-baked food, a cross cook and a disappointed family at meal time.

Thermometer fitted in oven door of "Pandora" range has been a proven success for fifteen years, and every instrument is carefully adjusted, and tested by heat, before sending out—the first, best and only thermometer which is of any real value to those who do baking.

"Pandora" range is handsome, economical on fuel and a perfect baker. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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PERFECTION COCOA
MILK CHOCOLATE
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MAPLE BUDS, ETC.

Ask Your Grocer or Confectioner for Them.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

KEEPS OUT COLD. RESISTS DAMP. ABSORBS MOISTURE.

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The Best Sheathing for Houses, Stables, Barns, Churches, Silos.

Equally good for inside decoration or outside utility. Can be painted, tinted, oiled, varnished or whitewashed. For sale everywhere.

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YOUR BRAIN HOLDS THE NERVE STRINGS

AND IF DISEASE TAKES HOLD OF THE NERVES THE BRAIN LOSES CONTROL OF ALL THE FORCES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL COLLAPSE ARE AS CERTAIN AS SUNSET

South American Nervine

begins at the beginning to prevent and eradicate disease—it acts on the nerves that control the vital organs of the body, gives strength to the whole nervous system, fills the blood with that richness and purity that is so essential to health—because, remember this, that when these nerves become weakened and exhausted it means indigestion, torpid liver, stagnant kidneys, the heart flutters and becomes irregular and weak, the lungs fail to have the nourishment and weaken, and the climax, naturally enough, is debility—and the next stage may be consumption. All such dire consequences may be saved by the wonderful potency of South American Nervine.

South American Nervine is greatest blood purifier of modern medicine. South American Nervine is woman's best friend in every deed. You persist and it never fails.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE cures in from one to three days.
SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE for diabetes, Bright's disease and all bladder troubles.
SOLD BY C. McALLUM AND CAL LARD & McALLAN.



BLUE MOON AT GRAND NEXT WEEK BIG VAUDEVILLE AT BENNETT'S

Attractions Booked Which Will
Delight Londoners—The-
atrical Gossip.

THE GRAND.

Wednesday Night
Jas. T. Powers in "The Blue Moon"

BENNETT'S.

All Week, every afternoon and night
First-class Vaudeville

No attraction presented in London in many seasons has provoked so much comment as the Shubert's big production of the new London musical comedy, "The Blue Moon," which comes to the Grand Wednesday, Oct. 24. It has absorbed the interest of society and musical circles as well as the theatre-going public in general, as it has been generally known that "The Blue Moon" has been selected by the Shuberts to play all season in New York.

The Shuberts, who are well-known for their lavish productions, form a combination of managers celebrated in the theatrical world for their high standard, and in this latest acquisition they have fairly eclipsed themselves. Beautiful as the opera is from the ordinary standpoint, replete with entrancing melodies and sparkling comedy, it would succeed as a production, alone, for it is put on in the most lavish manner possible, surpassing anything heretofore seen in comic opera and quite equal in point of mise en scene to anything ever done in America.

Over four hundred costumes are worn in "The Blue Moon." The company includes more than one hundred people. The chorus numbering 60 voices, comprises young and pretty girls, who can

long bill, the people will endeavor to be in the theater not later than 8:20.

"A Night in English Vodevil," is an early attraction at Bennett's Theater. In this act twenty-one comedians present one of the most rousing, roaring burlesques on the road.

Illustrated songs will again be heard at Bennett's next week by a new singer.

J. K. Murray and Clara Lane, America's famous operatic stars, are an early booking at Bennett's. People of London will, in all probability, attend this popular playhouse in crowds the week that these stars are on the bill.

Thanksgiving Day, and the night will be long remembered by the management of Bennett's Theater. At the both performances hundreds were turned away. This was not because it was "Thanksgiving Day," but because the class of amusement that this house is offering has secured for the management the patronage of every theater-goer in the city of London.

The Toronto, O. Tribune, of a recent date, has the following to say of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" Company, of which Mr. Arthur Holman, of this city, is a member:

"The largest audience to assemble in Nolan's Theater is many a day enjoyed the doings, 'Quincy Adams Sawyer' and Mason's Corner Folks Saturday night. Nearly every seat in the house was occupied and that the people enjoyed the performance is but people expressing it lightly. James Thatcher in the role, played the well-bred city man to perfection, and his support was all that could be desired. There were 16 people in the company and all were artists, selected especially



Big Musical Comedy at the Grand Next Wednesday Night.

NEW YORK PLAYHOUSES CANNOT ACCOMMODATE ALL ATTRACTIONS

That Desire to Show to Metropolitan Audiences—Glimpse of the Week.

[Special Correspondence of the London Advertiser.]

New York, Oct. 20.—Although we have theatrical openings this week all over town, and all through the week, it is already apparent that there exists a glut of attractions over and above those that can possibly be accommodated in the metropolitan playhouses. This situation is brought about by the altogether uncommonly large number of successes along Broadway, the continued stay of which will prevent other companies from securing available time here for an extended period to come. The answer thus mutely, but effectively, conveyed to the frequently-voiced complaint that there are too many New York theaters is assuredly significant, and goes to show quite indisputably that while the number of new edifices erected for amusement purposes has been very large during recent years, the supply is still unequal to the demand. Even the members of the theatrical syndicate, who control most of our dramatic temples, find that they cannot get their own shows into New York as rapidly as they wish to do so, and are compelled to keep a number of their companies traveling about from place to place at a time when they would form welcome additions to the festive elements of the great city. The same thing has happened in a lesser measure last year, when, for illustration, Charles Frohman was compelled to keep so strong a star as William Gillette away from Manhattan Borough throughout the winter, or accept the only alternative of interrupting the run of some highly profitable play at one of the home theaters under his direction. The principal lesson to be derived from this state of things is that the amusement world has never been in such a flourishing condition as at present—which leads to the further and equally inevitable conclusion that the financial situation of the United States, in practical every branch, is of the most satisfactory character. Whether or no there is anything advantageous in a New York indorsement may still be an unsolved problem, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that the city has before important theatrical ventures are at this moment canceling their outside time with the purpose of awaiting an opportunity to submit their wares to metropolitan judgment.

The only strictly original production of Monday evening was "Cape Cod Folks," a stirring drama of New England life put forward upon the commodious stage of the Academy of Music under the direction of Liebler & Co. The entertainment made a most profound impression, the dramatic episodes moving the great audience to a vociferous frenzy, and the humorous passages, of which there were many, eliciting uncontrolled outbursts of mirth. The tensest moment of the play introduced an exceedingly realistic shipwreck scene, which, as one spectator remarked, was so very lifelike that it made him feel under the seat for a life preserver. "Cape Cod Folks" is unmistakably a very great success from every viewpoint.

On Monday night, too, Mr. Henry B. Irving and Miss Dorothea Baird gave their first interpretation here of "The Lyons Mail," at the New Amsterdam Theater, where they were earnestly applauded by a numerous audience of the highest type socially. The heavy melodrama had already been made familiar to this community by the late Sir Henry Irving and other actors of high merit, and in new hands it still retains the forceful and vivid qualities that originally made it a famous vehicle for "character" acting. Young Mr. Irving and his charming wife have firmly established themselves in the good will of New York, where it is likely that they will be frequent and surely welcome visitors in the future.

Of Mr. Gillette and his own admirable comedy drama, "Clarice," at the Garrick Theater, it is not necessary to speak at any considerable length. The play, as well as the impersonation of the star and the work of his subordinate, has already become a fixture in the high esteem of the general public outside New York, and a similarly favorable impression has now been recorded in this center. Mr. Gillette will unquestionably remain in possession of the Garrick Theater throughout the season, as was expected would be the case before he came to town.

Clay Clement, with his lifelike impersonation bearing the title "Sam Houston," is under observation at the Garden Theater. The artistic side of the venture is of the most worthy description, and the only question that arises concerns the interest which may or may not exist in the topic of the play. New York may not give an instantaneous and hearty exhibition of

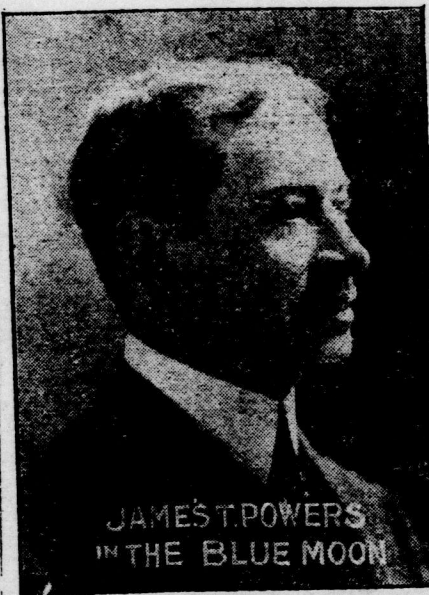
delight in the personality of the heroic Sam Houston, no matter how faithfully that sturdy pioneer may be reproduced, and for this reason there is doubt as to the long continuance of Mr. Clement's tenancy of the Garden.

For Wednesday and Thursday nights respectively we have a new mining camp play called "The Three of Us" at the Madison Square Theater, and a Wall Street comedy drama, entitled "The Measure of a Man," at Joe Weber's Theater. On Saturday night the little Berkeley playhouse in Forty-fourth street, over near Fifth avenue, will be placed in commission once more with a revival of "Mam'zelle Champagne," which was last summer's attraction up on the Madison Square roof at the time Harry Thaw shot Stanford White at that resort, as a significant if somewhat sinister accompaniment there is to be a curtain-raiser by Alfred de Lissac, depicting from the author's viewpoint one of the incidents leading up to the tragedy.

Facts on this topic are cropping up right and left. Among the writers of sensational melodrama Hal Reid was the one who "beat them to it" in this instance, with an explosive shocker called "The Millionaire's Revenge." This work of greater or less art has been attracting very large audiences, and the same theater district, under the direction of the same energetic managers who exploited the Biddle brothers in a stage sense a few years ago, Theodore Kramer, who used to have the habit of writing dramas overnight to meet any hair-raising subject that might be in the public eye, hasn't as yet been heard of in connection with the Thaw-White killing. Maybe Mr. Kramer is ill or lost in the shuffle.

N. C. Godwin, who is having a most successful run of some high-class plays in "The Genius" will next season appear in an extended repertoire of his established successes. He contemplates making some sixteen revivals in all, and changing the bill every night during his long engagements in the city. This plan was suggested to Mr. Godwin by the numerous requests that come to him to give special performances of his earlier plays during his present run at the Bijou. In response to these requests he will appear every Thursday for the present season in "When We Were Twenty-One," and, as a fact, that is the only one of his important theatrical ventures are at "The Gilded Fool" for one of the extra performances. It is easily apparent that Mr. Godwin has struck his old gait in popular estimation.

The first regular theatrical attraction to play in San Francisco since the earthquake disaster was the Bishop's Carriage, which has been booked for the western city for



JAMES T. POWERS
IN "THE BLUE MOON"

At the Grand Next Week.

Thanksgiving week, Liebler & Co. succeeded in inducing the local manager, who has been running a stock company in a temporary structure, to vacate for this particular occasion. There will naturally be a good deal of interest in this being made acquainted with the present temper of San Franciscans toward stage entertainments.

The company now rehearsing "The Rose of the Rancho" under David Belasco's direction don't leave the theater at all from the time they are called for the morning session until they are finally dismissed at nightfall. Not that Mr. Belasco works his actors and actresses all day long without intermission. But, instead of sending them out at the lunch hour, he has a collation served upon the stage from a nearby restaurant, at his own expense. In this manner the players are never out of the atmosphere of the new Belasco drama, and the fact will be likely to be in evidence in the effective consistency of the public performances.

The Belasco enterprises, by the by, continue to do wonderfully well here and elsewhere. Blanche Bates, in "The

Have YOU
Heard of

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The New Scalp
Prophylactic?

Newbro's Herpicide is the first Prophylactic for the hair and scalp. Its formula harmonizes with the theory (now a recognized fact), that dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair are of microbic origin. Herpicide defends the hair and scalp against disease and by destroying the scalp microbe or dandruff germ (a tiny vegetable growth), it eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and permits the hair to grow as nature intended. Almost marvelous results sometimes follow its use. Miss Clutter's letter and photograph certainly speak for themselves.

"I hereby inclose you one of my latest photographs, which will show you what Newbro's Herpicide has done for my hair. Since using your remedy my hair is much longer than it was, and it has that luster to it that one's hair always has when their scalp is in a healthy condition."
(Signed) MADELINE CLUTTER.
4350 Berkeley avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Herpicide is delightfully fragrant and refreshing. It is free from oil and makes the hair light and fluffy.

AT DRUG STORES.
Send 10c in stamps to the Herpicide Company, Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a sample.

C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents

Miss Madeline Clutter.

Girl of the Golden West," is filling the Belasco Theater at every performance, while over in Boston at the Majestic Theater it is utterly impossible to purchase a seat for any of David Warfield's representations of "The Music Master." As a fact, the Warfield houses have been sold out ever since the opening night, and there is not the smallest doubt that he might have gone on all winter without interruption if such a course had been deemed advisable by his manager.

Eleanor Robson has the most genuine kind of a hit at the Liberty Theater in the Zangwill play, "Nurse Marjorie." Her managers are now rather regretful of the fact of having announced that she would produce a large number of plays during her stay in this establishment.

At the Manhattan Theater they are announcing the sale of seats for Miss Grace George in "Clothes" for eight weeks in advance. This shows the true condition of affairs at the house in question far more clearly than pages of "boosting" could possibly show it.

Next week we have Sam Bernard in "The Rich Mr. Hoggendelmer" at Wallack's Theater, "The House of Mirth" at the Savoy, and Viola Allen in "Cymbeline" at the new Astor. After that changes of importance will be infrequent up to the holidays, at which point, as a usual thing, the second batch of productions are shown.

—LEANDER RICHARDSON.

TIME CHANGES MANY THINGS.

Advances Being Made Today Just as Actively as in the Past.

Quarter of a century ago there were many makers of custom-made shoes in the cities. Is there one known today—really known?

Machinery, supplemented by method, made better shoes, finished them better, and fashioned them right, so that all men could get the style they wanted, the size they wear, and the width that would fit.

A shoe in B width does not necessarily mean that its wearer must buy a suit of clothes of Semi-Ready physique type B. But the physique type system of tailoring, used only by the Semi-Ready tailor shops, assures the same variety in sizes of suits or overcoats as do the shoe sizes and widths. With this perfect system it is possible to make up, ready to be fitted on and finished in an hour, a suit of clothes from the best and most expensive cloths. It can never be dead stock. For every Semi-Ready type is a man.

McLean Bros. have the only Semi-Ready tailoring agency in London at 146 Dundas street.

Madame Albani has performed before royalty more frequently than any other actress or singer alive.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 60c.

When a woman laughs at your funny stories it is a pretty good sign that she thinks you are easily flattered.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.
In his efforts to do like father the small boy often causes the father to eat the fruit of a tardy repentance.

Hon. Peter M. Neal, Lynn, Massachusetts' famous war mayor, and one of her most distinguished and venerable citizens, has just commemorated his 84 birthday with a celebration. Among those present were John W. Hutchinson, "The Bard of High Rock," who entertained the company with several of his famous war songs.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchett*

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Maple Leaf Rubbers

IN ADDITION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF NEW GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS

We have a large number of second-hand pianos and organs that will be sold at prices lower than you ever thought possible.

One Gerhard Heintzman Upright Piano, 7½ octaves, walnut case. In splendid condition.....	\$200
One Palmer Upright Piano, 7½ octaves, walnut case. Only 2 years in use.....	175
One Beethoven Upright Piano, 7½ octaves, large size. Special value.....	150
One Crossin Square Piano, rosewood case front, round corners, 7½ octaves. A great bargain.....	50
One Stanley & Sons' Square Piano, 7½ octaves, rosewood case front, round corners, carved legs	45
One Miller Square Piano, 7 octaves, in good condition	40
One Callard & Callard Square Piano, 6½ octaves.....	20
One Dunham Square Piano, 6 octaves.....	20
One Stodart Square Piano, 6 octaves.....	15
One Doherty Organ, 6 octaves	40
One Bell & Co. Organ, 5 octaves	25
One Bell & Co. Organ, 5 octaves.....	20
One Dominion Organ, 5 octaves.....	15
One Andrus Organ, 5 octaves.....	7
One Peloubert, Pelton & Co. Organ, 5 octaves	3

We sell on easy terms and would ask you to drop in and have a look.

W. McPHILLIPS
189 Dundas St. LONDON, ONT.

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs, glandular tumors, lumps in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla effects permanent cures.

Within the narrow limits of London proper there are still so many churches that you might worship in a different one every Sunday of the year without putting foot into them all. Within the rural deanery of the East City there are today no fewer than ten churches, each of which ministers to a congregation of less than 200; the aggregate number of parishioners is 1,473, while the churches have accommodation for 2,750, thus providing two seats for almost every possible worshiper, including the infants in arms.

Chile was the first South American state to build railways, of which it now has nearly 3,000 miles.

SHIPS DISABLED BEFORE BATTLE

Nebogatoff Shows He Was at Disadvantage in Sea of Japan a t c.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—The preliminary investigation into the surrender of Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff of his squadron at the Battle of the Sea of Japan, is said to be decidedly favorable to the admiral.

The latter, in the official protocol prepared for his approaching trial by court martial, emphasizes the hopelessly disabled condition of his two principal ships, the lack of ammunition and the exhaustion of the crews at the time of the surrender.

The battleship Orel, instead of being almost unharmed, was so damaged May 27, 1905, that her commander asked Admiral Rojestvensky for permission to destroy her. She was on the point of sinking the next morning and only had two heavy guns in action. The battleship Nicholas I, of the same squadron, also was leaking. One of her twelve-inch guns was disabled and her boats were shot away.

An imperial order was published this morning commuting the sentences of the four officers of the torpedo-boat destroyer Bedovi, who, with Admiral Rojestvensky, were tried at Cronstadt, July 4, on the charge of surrendering to the enemy and were found guilty and condemned to death by shooting. On account of extenuating circumstances Emperor Nicholas was requested to commute the sentences to dismissal from the service and deprivation of certain rights, which he has now done. Rojestvensky was acquitted July 4.

RAMESSES WEDDING NOTE

Found in Egyptian Ruin After Four Thousand Years.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Rameses II. died 4,000 years ago, but some of the facts concerning his life are just becoming known. One of these is the story of his marriage, which has just been revealed by Professor James H. Breasted, of the University of Chicago, in his first preliminary report of the expeditions which he has been making among the temples and hieroglyphs along the Nile, published in the October issue of the American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature, issued yesterday.

He found the account of this event in the Sun Temple of Abu Simbel, which is one of the principal buildings erected by King Rameses. To tell the story it required an inscription of 41 lines, each about eight feet long, making a total line some 23 feet in length.

Professor Breasted finds it impossible to give the complete translation of his story in his article but reports the use of a word for "snow" is found here in snow-land, for the first time in human history.

At a cookery exhibit lately held in Paris, an interesting feature was the reproduction of a dinner offered to Napoleon I., exactly 100 years before, by Prince Talleyrand, his famous foreign minister. It was an elaborate, repeat dinner for 26 persons, and the original menu of 1806, prepared by Talleyrand's famous cook, Carême, was faithfully followed. The pots and pans used, and the table upon which the dishes were prepared, were actually the same as used at Talleyrand's house a century ago.

Motor car reliability trials were held in Scotland recently and the drivers are astounded at their reception along the route. In every town and village the women and children lined the roads and shouted enthusiastic welcomes. Sprays of lilac and other flowers were thrown into the cars as they passed and invitations to stop were given.

THOUSANDS ON HUGHES

Betting Favors New York Republican Candidate By 10 To 3.

New York, Oct. 19.—A syndicate including many of wealth has been formed to cover Hearst bets. Two well-known Democrats are in the project. "Charley" Mahoney, of the Hoffman House, has been instructed to make wagers up to \$250,000. Summarized, the slate on which Mahoney will take bets is about as follows:

Even money that Hearst will not get 70,000 plurality in the greater city. Odds of 6 to 5 that Hughes will carry King's County.

Even money that Hughes will carry King's County by 20,000. Even money that Hearst will not carry more than four counties in the entire state.

Odds of 3 to 1 and better that Hughes will be elected governor. One of the most prominent Republican politicians in the state bet \$5,000 against \$15,000 that Hughes would carry New York city. Wm. Barnes, jun., of Albany, is the stakeholder.

A wager was made of \$7,500 against a like sum that Hearst would not carry New York city. Walter Sweeney, of the bet, Sweeney, who is in close touch with many of the hotelkeepers throughout the city, said that he did not believe Hearst would carry a single aldermanic district in New York.

An interesting bet was made by W. Marco with C. B. Buchanan that Hughes will carry Greater New York. Marco laid \$1,000 to \$2,000. Usually the Democratic candidate in Greater New York is 4 or 5 to 1 favorite. This year the odds on Hearst are only 2 to 1.

Marco, the curb representative of W. Hermann Bros., laid in all \$15,000 to \$20,000 on Hughes.

Closing odds were quoted at 10 to 3 favoring Hughes.

WILL LAY BARE BANK'S AFFAIRS

Investigation Into Ontario Bank Should Prove Unusually Interesting.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—The principal interest in the Ontario Bank matters now centers around the examination of ex-General Manager McGill and President Cockburn, which was postponed for a week at the police court this morning.

The case for the crown was not long drawn out. It may consist only of the production by an official of the Dominion department of finance of monthly statements signed by the president, manager and accountant of the Ontario Bank, these statements having been forwarded to the department in the form prescribed by law. The production of the books of the bank will follow, and upon the comparison the crown counsel may rest its case.

Although it may be brief, the trial will be perhaps the most startling civil case which has been heard in a Canadian courtroom even in these days of the uncovering of strange financial transactions.

It may begin with the production of the statement of the Ontario Bank of November, 1901. That will be remembered as during the period of speculation fever which preceded the local financial troubles in 1902.

The prosecution will endeavor to prove that for that month the statement to the Government from the bank showed "current loans" to be \$200,000 in excess of the "current loans" entered in the bank's books.

In the bonds and securities ledger the added amount is said to have been set out as moneys paid to brokers for securities. In the monthly statement the amount is arbitrarily added to the current loans. As explained today, the method adopted to cover up the amounts paid to brokers was to take the statement of the current loans made by all the branches of the bank throughout Ontario and to add to them, without any explanation appearing, the exact amount of the investments which were to be concealed. The total was forwarded to the department of finance as a correct return of the current loans of the bank.

These statements were not made up by Mr. McGill, but were prepared in the bank, apparently at the instruction of the general manager. Regularly month by month they depicted a condition of affairs which access to certain books of the bank, upon which clerks of the bank appear to have been daily engaged, would have proven untrue.

How successfully the deception was carried on can be indicated by the condition of August last, when there was \$57, which amount was not out on loans, but which was in the hands of brokers. It was possible under the system for the bank to lose \$250,000 in one month, that of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., of New York, and the Government and the shareholders to know nothing about it.

Until Sept. 10 last the moneys sent to Cuyler, Morgan & Co. was in the current loan column, but about the time that President Cockburn was elected to come off Mont Blanc \$229,000 of it was written off as a loss, and charged against the reserve.

The speculation in New York stocks, which, according to the story told by the books, began in November, 1901, was evidently followed by heavier investments in the next month for the \$200,000 which was transferred from the bonds and securities column to the current loan column, increased by Dec. 31 to \$353,000.

These figures represented the price paid for securities, all of which were at that time probably in the possession of the bank. The current loan column is also claimed to have been used for other purposes.

It is said that the books will be evidence that \$150,000 was transferred in a lump in this way. The books also contain entries of amounts paid as premiums on life insurance policies held as collateral for advances.

At a cookery exhibit lately held in Paris, an interesting feature was the reproduction of a dinner offered to Napoleon I., exactly 100 years before, by Prince Talleyrand, his famous foreign minister. It was an elaborate, repeat dinner for 26 persons, and the original menu of 1806, prepared by Talleyrand's famous cook, Carême, was faithfully followed. The pots and pans used, and the table upon which the dishes were prepared, were actually the same as used at Talleyrand's house a century ago.

Motor car reliability trials were held in Scotland recently and the drivers are astounded at their reception along the route. In every town and village the women and children lined the roads and shouted enthusiastic welcomes. Sprays of lilac and other flowers were thrown into the cars as they passed and invitations to stop were given.

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WHERE THEY WILL VOTE

Municipalities Interested in the Local Option Campaign.

The number of municipalities in which local option campaigns are going on has been steadily increasing. The Pioneer, organ of the Dominion Alliance in Ontario, has prepared the following list of places where voting on a bylaw will take place next January. The vote in these places on the referendum is also given, the figures being "yes" and "no" respectively. Those marked with a star are towns or incorporated villages:

Adeleide, 218, 57; *Alisa Craig, 105, 13; Albion, 324, 114; *Aliston, 145, 25; Arran, 384, 31; Asphodel, 223, 77.

*Beeton, 71, 49; Bonanquet, 22, 35; *Bradford, 38, 34; *Brantford City, 1,059, 995; Burford, 62, 74.

Caledon, 582, 138; *Collingwood, 332, 344; Dorchester, 450, 123; Draper, 130, 23; Dumfries North, 282, 55.

*Eastnor, 211, 25; Easthope North, 157, 80; Embro, 70, 27; *Eramosa, 333, 97; Essa, 332, 75.

*Fullarton, 377, 79; Goodfield South, 27, 45; Grey, 510, 103; Guelph, 220, 112; Gwillimbury West, 294, 56; Gwillimbury East, 459, 75; Bismarck, 40, 27.

*Hensall, 102, 37; Hilton, —, —; Holland, 479, 86; Huntley, 178, 100; Huron, 509, 63; Innisfail, 521, 79.

*Jocelyn, —, —; *Kemptville, 111, 38; King, 532, 185; Leeds and Lansdowne, R., 234, 31; *Listowel, 274, 155; Lobo, 304, 66; London, 754, 277; Louth, 174, 161.

Manvers, 438, 42; *Meaford, 202, 55; *Midland, 339, 212; Mono, 42, 43; Morris, 538, 115; Nepean, 423, 204; Nissouri West, 464, 50; Norwich South, 255, 94.

*Pakenham, 147, 27; *Paris, 234, 186; *Proton, 437, 126; Portland, 300, 37; Richmond, 336, 55.

*St. Joseph, —, —; *Scarboro, 315, 170; Stanley, 312, 46; *Strathroy, 209, 102; Sunnidale, 269, 105.

*Teesemsh, 348, 82; *Theodora, 50, 10; Tilbury West, 246, 60; Tossoronto, 140, 64; *Tottenham, 55, 29; Tuckersmith, 315, 102; *Usborne, 332, 44.

Wallace, 431, 84; Walsingham South, 199, 55; *Waterford, 131, 30; *Weston, 140, 62; *Whitby East, 277, 53; Westminster, 553, 162; *Woodbridge, 73, 25.

Zorra West, 342, 68.

A HUNTING ACCIDENT

Young Courtwright Man Painfully Wounded in the Arm.

Courtwright, Oct. 19.—A Thanksgiving Day accident occurred near Courtwright today, when Gordon Creighton, Courtwright, was shot in the arm by a bullet fired by a young man named Courtwright. The young man was hunting a deer in the woods near Courtwright. The bullet entered the right arm of the young man and passed through the joint. The bullet was removed from the arm of the young man and the injury is not serious.

ALMA COLLEGE SILVER JUBILEE.

Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., celebrated in a series of most interesting exercises on the 18th, 14th and 15th inst. The opening of the college took place on Oct. 13, 1881. Many old students from distant places were present. Visitors, Alma Daughters, friends, students and faculty, all entered into the celebration with great enthusiasm.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 13, a reception was given by Alma Daughters, Representatives of the classes every year almost since 1881 were present. An interesting incident was the handing of a \$100 check to Principal Warner by Mrs. Crothers, president of the general executive of Alma Daughters, and the first installment on a fund started by the society to erect a jubilee memorial on the college campus.

On Sunday, the 14th, the quarter century sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., LL.D., general superintendent of the Methodist Church, president and founder of Alma College. The sermon was a notable deliverance worthy of the occasion, the large congregation of alumnus, students and visitors, and worthy of the venerable head of the great Methodist Church.

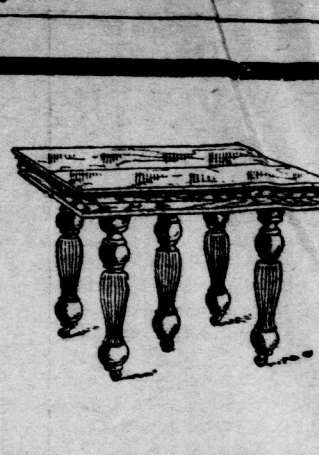
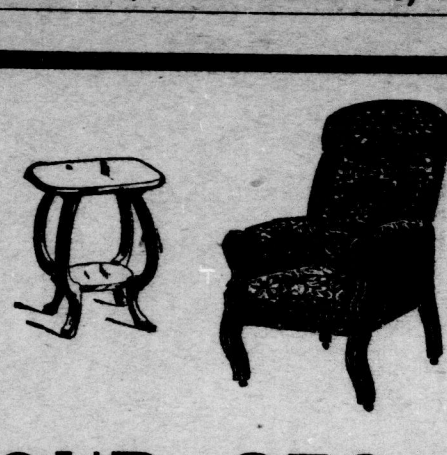
On Monday evening a jubilee banquet was held in McLachlan Hall. Two hundred and twenty-five guests were at the table. The decorations were beautiful, and included a nobly designed trophy, provided by Alma Daughters. The guests were received in the drawing-rooms, where the faculty, the college board and friends were presented to Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, and Mrs. Pyne, the guests of honor.

In the hall, Mr. J. H. Coyne, M.A., F.R.S.C., chairman of the college executives, presided. At the chairman's table were Hon. Dr. Pyne and Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. Coyne, Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Warner and Mrs. Warner, Rev. Dr. Rogers (president of London Conference), Mrs. Grey (lady principal), Mayor and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. J. R. Martin (chairman of the city school board) and Mrs. Martin, Principal Merchant (London Normal School) and Mrs. Merchant, Miss S. S. Sisk and Mrs. Sisk, Mr. P. Judge and Mrs. Judge, Mr. S. S. Sisk (principal of the city schools) and Mrs. Sisk, Rev. F. E. Lumley (principal of Sinclair College) and Mrs. Lumley, Mr. T. W. Crothers (Ontario Commissioner) and Mrs. Crothers, Archdeacon and Mrs. Hill, Rev. Dr. Gundy, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Mrs. Brock, and Mrs. Brock.

Addresses were made in response to toasts by Hon. Dr. Pyne, Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Principal Warner, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Judge Colter, Mrs. Crothers, Mrs. Brock, Principal Merchant, Chairman Martin, Mayor Lawrence and Dr. S. S. Sisk.

A very pretty incident in the banquet was the marching in of the students in a body singing the Alma Song. The London harpers also furnished music. The college board held the annual meeting on the 15th, and found an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs.

There is a large increase in the number of students in residence, and the auditors' report showed a good surplus of revenue over expenditure. Alma ce-



OUR SECOND BIRTHDAY

And One Thousand Reasons Why You'll Do Better at The Ontario Furniture Co.

Yes, though it's used as a figure of speech, it's still a fact. A reason in every piece of furniture, a reason in every price. We're proud of our unprecedented growth. That pride shall stand forth from every offering of the next week. Our honest gratitude to you we shall demonstrate, not in words but in dollars and cents.

Twenty-four months old, and one of the largest furniture houses in Canada. And do you need to hunt for the reason? Boiled down, isn't this remarkable record epitomized in the household phrase: "You'll Do Better at The Ontario Furniture Co."

Parlor Suites to Suit. Prices to Suit, Too.

All our Suites and odd pieces are reduced this week.

\$125.00 Parlor Suites at special price of	\$95.00
\$75.00 Parlor Suites at special price of	\$57.50
\$75.00 Parlor Suites at special price of	\$18.50
\$50.00 Parlor Suites at special price of	\$37.50

Most Desirable Dressers at Bargain Prices.

Mahogany and Oak Princess and French Dressers at \$57, \$48, \$42.50, \$39, \$37, \$29, \$24.50, \$19.50, and \$14.50

Mahogany and Oak Chiffoniers at \$60, \$48, \$38, \$33, \$27, \$22, \$18, \$16, and \$13.50

All our new fall furniture is now on the floors. It is the finest collection of furniture ever gathered together in London. All the newest styles, in Davenport, Hall Seats, Library Tables, Mission Furniture, China Cabinets, Leather Couches, and Leather Chairs, Fancy Tables and Brass Beds—in fact, almost everything you can ask to see, we have, and they are all on special sale this week.

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

228 and 230 Dundas Street.

ters its second quarter century under very promising circumstances.

LIST OF PROPERTIES SOLD.

The Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following properties off their list during the last two weeks:

No. 2789—Part of W. H. Blunden's 65-acre farm in the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton; sold.

No. 4572—Albert J. Symon's 83-acre farm in the township of Greenock, county of Bruce; sold.

No. 4728—Jonathan Taylor's 40-acre farm in the township of Zone, county of Kent; exchanged.

No. 3418—Samuel Clarke's 100-acre farm in the township of Dunwich, county of Elgin; sold.

No. 4822—William Barber's 100-acre farm in the township of London; sold.

No. 4292—Donald Thompson's 100-acre farm in the township of West Williams, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 4310—Andrew Campbell's 125-acre farm in the township of Sandwich, county of Essex; sold.

No. 3592—B. D. Plant's 25-acre farm in the township of Colchester, county of Essex; sold.

No. 3470—Thomas P. McCraith's 90-acre farm in the township of Vespra, county of Simcoe; sold.

No. 2958—Charles Rung's 50-acre farm in the township of Windham, county of Norfolk; sold.

No. 4741—William S. Grose's 75-acre farm in the township of Peel, county of Wellington; sold.

No. 4851—William C. McDonald's 100-acre farm in the township of N. Walsingham, county of Norfolk; sold.

No. 315—C. W. Baker's house and lot on Queen's avenue, city of London; sold.

No. 4562—Mrs. J. Cathro's 16 acres of land in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 59—William McGreener's 2 acres of land in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 4639—Alex. Livingstone's 130-acre farm in the township of Mara, county of Ontario; sold.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

APRON PATTERN FREE

THE HOME JOURNAL

STAMMERERS

Sense isn't nearly so noticeable as lack of sense.

PREVENT DISORDER—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Farnell's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

APPLES WANTED

At The

CANNINGFACTORY

Corner of Rectory and Simcoe Streets.

LONDON ONTARIO.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 2:35 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *5:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:35 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton and goes to Toronto and Montreal.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Glencoe, 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:25 p.m., 10:55 p.m.,

ndon.

LIFE OF A BURMESE BABY

EVERY EVENT OF IMPORTANCE IN
IT IS CELEBRATED.

Baby Subjected to Painful Tattooing
and to Having Their Ears
Bored.

Three important events follow rapidly upon the Burmese baby's birth: His parents' friends are invited to a theatrical performance, his horoscope is written, and he is named.

The Burmese are far and away the most tireless actors and spectators of acting in the world. There scarcely is a man in Burmah who has not at some time been an actor. Every event of personal or social importance is, if possible, celebrated by a play or zai poay. When a baby is born a zai poay is given. When he enters a kyoung there is a zai poay. When he comes out, another zai poay. When he is tattooed, again a zai poay. When a girl's ears are bored, a zai poay. Marriage, divorce, and death are incomplete, not in good form, and lacking in decent observance, unless marked by a zai poay. A race is celebrated by a play, so is the dedication of a pagoda.

The Burmese baby's cradle is fashioned out of an old basket, or woven of creeping canes, plant bamboo and coarse, tough, fibrous leaves. A bit of gay blanket, a soft heap of old but bright hued clothes answer as baby's elderdown. Ropes or strong vines suspend the cradle from the roof. It hangs from the center of the ceiling and swings so low that the elder children can sway it, or the grownups rock it without ceasing their usual work. Here baby takes his first sleep and many more.

QUAINT BURMESE NURSERY RHYMES.

Many a pretty lullaby is crooned to the small, dimpled, brown potentate as his energetic little mother bustles to and fro, preparing the evening meal of fruit, of pickled tea, of fish and curry. Here is one of the commonest Burmese cradle songs. Does it remind you of a nursery ditty that your mother used to sing?

"Sweet my babe, your father's coming,
Rest and hear the songs I'm humming,
He will come and gently tend you,
Rock your cot, and safe defend you."

When the Burmese baby is a fortnight old he is named. The astrologer, an important functionary among the Burmese, selects or divines an auspicious day. Invitations accompanied with packets of pickled tea are sent far and wide, and friends and relatives are bidden to a feast and zai poay. On the day of the naming, baby's head is washed for the first time, and his name is chosen and proclaimed. But the limits of the choice are determined by the day of the week upon which he was born. Burmese custom divides the letters of the alphabet among the days of the week, and a child born on Monday must receive a name initiated by one of the letters belonging to that day.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT DAYS OF WEEK.

"Ka, kha, ga, gha, nya, Taninia,
Sa, hsa, za, zha, nya, Ainga,
Ta, tha, da, dha, na, Sanay."

Is the beginning of a jingle which every Burmese child learns, as you learned "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November." A child born on Taninia (Monday) must have a name beginning with K, G, or N, and when he is old enough to go to the pagodas, the nature of the offering he carries, or rather its shape, is determined by the day of his birth.

Each day of the week is under the protection, or subject to the fury of some animal. The tiger rules Monday, and a Burman born on Monday will offer to Gautama a candle shaped like a tiger and fashioned of yellow or of scarlet wax. Tuesday belongs to the king of beasts. Wednesday is the tusked elephant's; Thursday is sacred to the rat, and Friday to the guinea pig. The dragon dominates Saturday, and Sunday is dedicated to a fabulous creature—half bird, half beast.

Early in life the little Burmese is tattooed; animals, charms, and conventional arrangements of dots are pricked one by one into the soft brown skin. Often a round spot is shaven quite on the top of the head, and something elaborate is perpetrated there in brilliant red pigment.

TATTOOINGS CAUSE INTENSE SUFFERING.

The last and formal or ceremonial tattooing usually is celebrated late in boyhood. The operation is painful, and often opium is used to dull the senses. But even so the after suffering is intense, and the stoicism of the Burmese boys is wonderful. A properly tattooed Burmese boy is allegorical from the belt to the knee.

About the time the boy becomes a living picture book his sister's ears are bored. This is the girl's "presentation"—her entrance into society and womanhood. She does not lengthen her dress, because her dress always has been long; but she now learns to arrange her hair more carefully, to powder her face, to move with a peculiar away motion, supposed to be like the tilting of a head heavy flower in the breeze, and to do great havoc among the hearts of the Burmese men. Now she must practice deportment, and no longer ramble here and there at her own sweet will, as free as the green and purple parrots she chases among the bamboo forests and the groves of flowers fringed by the sea. She is no longer a child, but a woman, and she must practice deportment, and no longer ramble here and there at her own sweet will, as free as the green and purple parrots she chases among the bamboo forests and the groves of flowers fringed by the sea.

They All Failed.

Many have tried to devise a corn cure equal to Putnam's, but after 50 years nothing has come upon the market that so readily and painlessly cures corns and warts. Don't experiment. Use the best—and that's Putnam's.

tendant musicians play briskly while a gold or silver needle swiftly is run through the tiny yellow ear; for unlike her brother, the girl is not intended to be a stoic.

BABIES SMOKE BIG BLACK CIGARS

Every Burmese child learns to dance, and smokes by instinct. The merest toddlers are devoted to their cigars. It is an hourly sight to see the rimples, rosy mouth of baby pressed determinedly about a "whacking black cheroot." Boys and girls learn the use of the fan and the significance of the umbrella. They feast on food hot with salt and capsaicum, and on Burmah's wonderful fruit plenty—a plenty crowded with pines and papayas, with citrons and custard apples, with green oranges and golden mangoes.

The boys are sent to the monasteries to school. The Burmese alphabet is so remarkable that a dull boy often is a year learning it. The lazy boys are punished by being obliged to parade up and down carrying the industrious boys on their backs. As in most oriental schools, the pupils study aloud. Every Burmese boy must spend some time as a novice to the pounkys, or priests, who live in the kyoungs or monasteries.

ODD SCHOOLS.

Burmese children are devoted to puppet shows and football. They are happy in living in a land of gorgeous panorama, of stimulating architecture, of natural plenty, and perpetual picture.

They are happier in dwelling in a land in which there is little wealth and no pinching poverty. They are happiest in being the children of a happily tempered race—a race whose first law of life is love.

The boys' schools is painted the most brilliant of earthly reds; it is lacquered to the supreme of earthly polish; it is wanton with bizarre gold topings. Birds nest here and there in its queer, fantastic roofs, and gay Bur-

mese flowers grow in its moldering niches and hang down its scarlet walls, looking among their tender leaves for all the world like blue and purple butterflies, enmeshed in a pale green net. A fat, yellow clad Buddhist priest sits in the kyoung doorway. He is smoking an enormous cheroot. Beside him stands Po Thin, wearing a gayly striped potose, a generously flowered jacket, and a pink silk gongoung or headkerchief. He is holding a big paper umbrella over the monk's head, for the sun is hot. On the doorway sits a big brass bowl, heaped with pickled tea, and rice, and nauseous looking yellow cakes. It is the monk's begging bowl. For half the day he has borne it up and down the village street, asking for nothing, but accepting any and every scrap of food bestowed upon him by the Burmese devout.

The kyoungs, or monasteries, are the schools of Burmah. Every Burmese boy, upon reaching his eighth birthday, is put into a kyoung, and remains there for some time, learning to read and write and waiting upon the pounkys, or priests. The boy pupil is a novice of the monastery, and to all intents and purposes a young priest. His novitiate is often brief.

The Burmese believe that a person's disposition is determined by, or accorded with the day of the week of his birth. The Monday born are jealous. The Tuesday born are honest. Those born on Wednesday are quick of anger and quick to forgive and grow calm. Thursday's children are mild. Saturday's are quarrelsome. And all born on Sunday are supposed to be miserly.

Polygamy is permissible in Burmah, but is, in fact, almost nonexistent. The position of women is ideal. Burmese marriages are usually love matches, and Burmese babies almost always come welcomed and desired into life. The relation of parent to child is upon a basis of utter simplicity.—Chicago Tribune.

FAMOUS PASSAGES FROM THE BEST PROSE AND ORATORY

Advantages of Uniting Gentleness of Manner With Firmness of Mind.

I mentioned to you, some time ago, a sentence which I would most earnestly wish you always to retain in your thoughts, and observe in your conduct; it is, suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. I do not know any one rule so unexceptionably useful and necessary in every part of life.

The suaviter in modo, alone, would degenerate and sink into a mean, timid, complaisance, and passiveness, if not supported and dignified by the fortiter in re; which would also run into impetuosity and brutality, if not tempered and softened by the suaviter in modo; however they are seldom united. The warm, choleric man, with strong animal spirits, despises the suaviter in modo, and thinks to carry all before him by the fortiter in re. He may, possibly; by great accident, now and then succeed, when he has only weak and timid people to deal with; but his general fate will be, to shock, offend, be hated and fall. On the other hand, the cunning, crafty man, thinks to gain all his ends by the suaviter in modo only; he becomes all things to all men; he and servilely adopts the present opinion of the popular person; he insinuates himself into the esteem of fools, but it soon detected and surely despised by everybody else. The wise man—who differs as much from the cunning, as from the choleric man—alone joins the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re.

If you are in authority, and have a right to command, your commands, delivered suaviter in modo, will be willingly, cheerfully, and—consequently—well obeyed; whereas, if given only fortiter, that is, brutally, they will be despised, or, at best, interpreted, from execration. For my own part, I bade my footman bring me a glass of wine, in a rough, insulting manner; I should expect, that, in obeying me, he would contrive to spill some of it upon me, and, I am sure, I should deserve it. A cool, steady resolution should show that where you have a right to command, you will be obeyed; but, at the same time, a gentleness in the manner of enforcing that obedience, should make it a cheerful one, and, often as much as possible, the mortifying consciousness of inferiority. If you are to ask a favor, or even to solicit your due, you must do it suaviter in modo, or you will give those, who have a mind to refuse you either, a pretense to do it, by reason and justice; but, on the other hand, you must, by a steady perseverance and decent tenaciousness, show the fortiter in re. In short, this precept is the only way I know in the world, of being loved, without being despised; and feared, without being hated. It is the only way to dignity of character, which every wise man must endeavor to establish.

If, therefore, you find, that you have a hastiness in your temper, which unguardedly breaks out into indiscreet sallies, or rough expressions, to either your superiors, your equals, or your inferiors; watch it narrowly, check it carefully, and call the suaviter in modo to your assistance; at the first impulse of passion, be silent, till you can be soft. Labor even to get the command of your countenance so well, that those emotions may not be read in it—a most unspeakable advantage! On the other hand, let no complaisance, no gentleness of temper, no weak desire of pleasing, on your part; no wheedling coaxing nor flattery on other people's; make you recede one jot from any point, that reason and prudence have bid you pursue; but, related to the former, watch it narrowly, check it carefully, and call the suaviter in modo to your assistance; at the first impulse of passion, be silent, till you can be soft. 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The White Horse Mine of the Luck and Luck of the Pioneer Boys



CHAPTER I.

Forty years ago there was living in the town of Paris, in Eastern Illinois, a family by the name of Chudleigh, consisting of father and mother and two boys, the latter being named Jose and Samuel. Jose, who was always called Joe, was fifteen years old when my story opens, and Samuel, who of course was called Sam, was two years younger.

Mr. Chudleigh was a middle-aged man, and had been in poor health for a long time. He owned the house he lived in, but as he had no trade or work at hand, he was obliged to take up and become a farmer.

One day there arrived in Paris a man who had traveled much in the far West. He had traveled the overland route to California twice, and he knew all about the climate and soil of Kansas, Colorado and the country beyond.

People had been rushing West for a good many years to find new homes, but there was room left for hundreds of thousands more. The stranger talked to a crowd of men at the village store, and among them was Mr. Chudleigh. He made many inquiries, and later, when he went home, he said to the family: "Well, wife and boys, I am going to sell the house and lot and go West, and take up land and become a farmer."

Of course the three were much surprised and had a great many questions to ask, but when matters had been thoroughly talked over all were satisfied that it was the best thing to be done.

Next day the stranger was invited to the house for dinner, and he took maps from his pocket and showed them the route they would have to take and told them much worth listening to. He told them what sort of a wagon they must have, what to take along, where to settle, what sort of people to make friends with and whom to avoid, and the talk lasted quite half a day. They must expect to encounter many hardships and dangers, but if they were on the watch they would pull through as safely as others had done.

The Chudleighs had quite settled it before the stranger left the town that they would go West. Three or four other families were also enthusiastic, but when the time came to set out they gave up the idea. A cow house and lot were sold for \$600, and with the money in hand Mr. Chudleigh began preparing for the move.

He first bought a span of heavy horses, and next followed the wagon. This vehicle was as heavy and strong as an iron wagon and had a canvas top. In those they were called "prairie schooners." The wagon was roomy enough to hold all the household goods and the family besides, though the plan was for all to make camp every night when the weather allowed. They had crossed the States of Illinois and Missouri and reached the Kansas line. Mr. Chudleigh would buy farming utensils and seeds.

Each of the boys had a rifle which he had paid for in work, and the father bought one for himself. A cow was tied behind the wagon to make the long journey with them, and one morning at sunrise the big wagon moved out of the village and a hundred people were up to cheer it and to shout good-by to those who had lived among them for so many years. Mr. Chudleigh struck due west on almost a straight line, and in following this route he passed through Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joe, Leavenworth and many other places which we now see mentioned in the papers almost daily, but which were then

hardly more than villages, and some of them were without railroad connection.

They had only one adventure worth recording until they reached the Kansas line. As they were making their way across Missouri they were joined one day by two hard-looking men on horseback. The men claimed to be trying to find certain lands they had bought, but Mr. Chudleigh had his opinion of them from the first. They asked where he came from, whether he was going, how much he sold his home for, and many other impertinent questions. They were with the wagon for two hours and then rode on ahead.

It was a lonely road, with the farm-houses far apart, and after the men had disappeared Joe turned to his father and said: "I don't believe those men are honest. They asked too many questions, and I believe we shall have trouble with them."

"I believe myself they are a bad lot," replied the father. "Neither



"SMALL PARTIES OF INDIANS BEGAN TO BE SEEN."

one of them had a rifle, but I have no doubt they had pistols in their belts. We must have our rifles ready to shoot in case they stop us anywhere."

Mrs. Chudleigh was very much alarmed, and though the boys were a little shaky the father could see that they meant to stand by him in case of attack. For the next ten miles after the men rode on ahead, the wagon passed only one house, and Mr. Chudleigh expected to see the men stop out of the woods at any moment. Nothing of the kind happened, however, and they finally reached a good spot to make camp and the horses were unhitched.

It was hoped that the strangers had gone on for good, but as supper was being prepared the two suddenly came into camp, and one of them asked if they could not purchase a meal. Sam and his father were busy gathering fuel for the night, but Joe sat with rifle in hand. He saw that the man who spoke had a pistol in his hand, though trying to conceal it, and he at once cried out to his father and brother. Then bringing up his rifle to cover the man with the pistol he said to him: "Drop that or I will put a bullet through you!"

Mr. Chudleigh and Sam had their guns ready a moment later, and the strangers were taken by surprise and rendered helpless. The pistols were taken from both, and they were then

driven out of camp and warned that if they were found hanging around they would be fired on.

CHAPTER II.

At the time of which I write the highways of the Western States were in poor condition. The start of the Chudleigh family had been made from Illinois about the middle of March. They not only had had roads to contend with, but the weather was bad much of the time. Now and then they made twenty miles a day, but far oftener only fifteen. At times, owing to rain they did not break camp at all. It was therefore almost six weeks before they reached the muddy Missouri River at St. Joseph and knew that not over half their long journey had been completed.

At St. Joseph the pioneers rested for a week. The wagon needed to be repaired, the horses rested, and Mr. Chudleigh had to make many purchases. He speedily learned, also, that he could no longer go on alone. Kansas was overrun by the Indians at that time, and the pioneers had to band together to protect themselves. It was not considered in the least safe for less than thirty families to make up a caravan to cross the plains. In fact, thirty families there would be from thirty-five to forty men and boys who could handle a rifle. Such caravans were considered strong enough to repulse any attack from the Indians, who were then armed mostly with bows and arrows. There were several caravans making up and the Chudleighs joined one composed of thirty families. The number of men capable of handling a rifle was forty. Both Joe and Sam were included in the list. A captain was elected by ballot. His name was

Sharpe, and he was a man who had led several caravans across the plains. He was to have supreme command, and any one disobeying his orders was to be punished. He told the people what to buy for the long trip across, and he saw to it before the start that every animal and vehicle was in proper shape to make the journey.

Some of the families in the Sharpe caravan had mules, and some oxen. These could not travel as fast as the horses, and it was agreed that the distance should not be over fifteen miles out of Leavenworth a halt was made and the leader called the men around him and said:

"We are now in the Indian country and a vigilant watch must be kept. The teams must travel two abreast, and I will then direct you how to fight. At night I shall keep as many as six sentinels around the camp, and any of them found asleep on his post will be shot. We have a fierce and cunning foe to deal with, and not for a single hour, day or night, can we safely relax our vigilance."

The caravan took the Arkansas River route, so as to have water constantly on hand. Other caravans bore away to the right or left, and after the fourth day out small parties of Indians began to be seen. They would circle around the caravan, as if to count its strength, and now and then some daring warrior would ride within rifle-shot and defy the pioneers to fire on him. Many of them would have done so but for the orders of the leader. He kept the wagons closed up and forbade the firing of a single shot. By and by, seeing that they could not throw the caravan into confusion, the Indians would become discouraged and disappear. What the white men had most to fear was trickery. The Indians never made an open attack on the white men unless they numbered ten to one, and even then hesitated. They knew something of the deadly rifle, and they would resort to trickery instead of open attack.

Sharpe understood the tactics of the red men very well. This was one of his reasons for keeping close to the river. It made the journey long, but the stream protected one of his flanks. Day by day the caravan pushed on, Indians always in sight, but not making an attack until the pioneers were halfway across the State. Then trouble came from within and without at the same time. One of the members of the caravan was named Tomlinson. He was a drinking and quarrelsome man, and like an attack from the start. He had a wife and four children, and he was constantly sneering at Sharpe and hinting at cowardice because the leader took so many precautions for the safety of all. Tomlinson declared that he alone could drive away twenty Indians, and he was over the way to men to his way of thinking. They had reached a good farming country and did not want to go further. Sharpe warned them that if they cut loose from the caravan that the In-

RAVEN-BOY AND HALIBUT PEOPLE.

BY H. IRVING KING.

Raven-boy was hopping along the beach, thinking what mischief he could do, when he saw a big spider-crab basking in the sun.

"Hello, comrade," he said, "why don't you know me? We used to play together as children."

"I really have forgotten you," replied Spider-crab, who was a very old creature, "but since you say we are old friends I am glad to see you again."

"Oh, yes," said Raven, "and this is the way we used to play." And he began thrusting one of his wings into Spider-crab's mouth and taking it out quickly.

"Oh, please stop that," said Spider-crab, "you annoy me. I am sure I never played in that rude manner."

"Yes you did! Yes you did!" cried Raven laughing, and again he thrust his wing into the mouth of

spiders down in two long lines, with their tails touching, along the path which led from the water up to the door of the chief's house. The birds hid themselves behind the halibut on either side of the path. Raven-boy stayed in the canoe. Pretty soon, when the sky was all streaked with the dawn, the door of the chief's house opened and Southeast-wind looked out.

"Ah," said he, as he regarded the sky, "it is just the day for me. I guess I will give them a blow." He went back into the house without noticing the halibut.

Far away, all along the Alaskan shore, the people looked at the sky and said: "It is going to blow strong from the southeast to-day." Some fishermen did not go out at all, and such as did were careful not to venture too far, for they were fearful of getting caught out in a



UP IT WENT, SPINNING AROUND AND AS IT ASCENDED HIGH IN THE AIR.

Spider-crab. This angered Spider-crab. This angered Spider-crab, and shutting his jaws together quickly he made off to the water, dragging Raven with him.

"Oh, stop! stop!" cried Raven. "Let us play together in some other way." But Spider-crab kept pulling him down the beach.

"Dear Spider-crab," begged Raven when he felt the salt water on him, "when we used to play together this way you always used to let me go when you looked at me with your eyes partly closed—as you are doing now." But Spider-crab kept on dragging him into the water and did not let him go until he had given Raven a good ducking. When Spider-crab released him Raven came spluttering and flapping up out of the water and flew to a tree-branch, where he sat drying himself in the sun.

"Altogether," said he to himself, "I don't think my joke on Spider-crab was much of a success." When his feathers were dried Raven-boy saw a canoe on the beach, which some fisherman had left there. He flew down to it and called for the birds to come and go sailing with him.

At the sound of his voice Blue-jay flew out of the forest and said: "Oh, you are too old," replied Raven. But as Blue-jay insisted Raven grabbed him by the top of his head and hauled him into the canoe, saying: "Come along, then." But he pulled Blue-jay into the canoe with such force that the top of his head is flat to this day.

Then out of the woods came trooping the other birds and tumbled into the canoe, and off they all went. They sailed and they sailed until finally they came to the Halibut people's town. The Halibut-people came down to the beach in crowds.

"Raven is going to war!" they all cried. "Oh, let us go, too," Raven

dians would surely have their scalps within a day, but it was useless to talk to them. They decided to go, and one morning at sunrise the four teams pulled out of camp. As it was threatening to rain the others did not move. The men, women and children with the four wagons numbered twenty souls altogether, but there were only four men to defend the twenty.

"You are giving your women and children up to be tomahawked and scalped," said Sharpe to Tomlinson as the wagons started off, but the latter replied with a oath that they asked no help of the others.

No Indians were to be seen that morning for the first time in five days. Sharpe did not reason from this, as many others did, that the Redskins had become discouraged and withdrawn to a distance. On the contrary, he said to the men and women who were rejoicing:

"I believe the Indians have gone into ambush for a trail ahead, and that two or three hundred of them have gathered together. I shall not break camp until I have sent scouts several miles ahead. Let every man see that his rifle is in working order, and let every woman be ready to help her husband in case we have a fight. As for those who have cut loose from us, not one will be alive when the sun goes down."

(To be Continued.)

THE CURLEW'S CAPTAIN

The flag on the signal station down at the wharf told the people of Gloucester that the fleet was in. The fifty or more craft that had been out on the Banks for weeks were following each other in, and the signal was made that the catch had been good. No flag flew at half-mast, and that meant the men of Gloucester had escaped the perils of the deep. It was a double rejoicing.

Among the girls who watched was Abigail Whitman. She was a fisherman's daughter, and she was waiting for Will Hoover, who had just taken out his own craft and was the youngest captain in the fleet. People said that Will Hoover would have one of the nicest wives in Gloucester, and that Abigail Whitman would have a fisherman-husband, who had worked his way to the top of the ladder and was in a fair way to become rich.

While she stood at the gate waiting for Will, along came Tom Howells, one of her old admirers. He chuckled as he saw her.

"Maybe it's Will you were expecting along instead of me?" he queried in a chaffing way.

"Oh, I can wait," replied the girl with a laugh.

"Then you may have to wait for three or four days. The Curlew didn't come in with the fleet."

"She didn't? Why, what has happened to her?"

"Well, some of the boys are calling it a case of scare. We were heaving up to start for home when it began to blow great guns. All of us except Captain Hoover and a few Blue Noses came right along just the same, but they ran for shelter. We had green water running over us most of the trip home, and I believe a few sails were carried away and a few yards sprung, but nobody minded that."

In Gloucester, when they speak of a man's courage it is altogether in connection with sailing. If he has "carried on" until his craft was sailing on her side and threatening every moment to turn turtle, he is spoken of as a man who has "sailed." If he has "hung on" to all sails while other crafts had to strip and driven her through and over it, other skippers tip their hats to him. If he has run to sea to fight it out with a howling gale when he could have lain snug in harbor his courage is no longer doubted. When Abigail heard that Captain Will had sought shelter from a capful of wind instead of leading the fleet home with his fast "Curlew," she turned red and then pale. She realized what it would mean to him, and she realized just as strongly what it would mean to her.

"What's the matter, Abby?" asked

she had boarded her and disabled two of his men; that a slat of the mainboom had cracked the stick and that it must be "fished." All these things had happened in a moment, as it were, and just as she was ready as it were for home. Had he put forward these excuses his fellow captains would have restored him. Abigail would have believed in him again, but she had cut him dead.

When the fleet went to sea again, the Curlew led all the other craft, but there was no rejoicing among those on board. They felt as a landsman would if he knew that he was under suspicion. Fifteen miles out and then the favoring wind whipped about and piped up into a fierce gale, and even the bravest and hardiest had to round to and lie head to the mountainous seas and the howling winds.

Ten-fifteen—twenty hours passed and the gale was still howling. The fleet was driving to leeward when it encountered a dimasted yacht out of Boston. Crew and passengers, there were thirty people aboard, five of them women. She was in the trough of the sea and perfectly helpless. There was not one chance in a thousand of a single soul being saved.

As the lighter craft drifted by her crew shook their heads and muttered words of pity. The yacht was a chip. The people aboard of mourned for.

her were already dead and being come up with her. The yacht's captain had lashed himself on deck, but there was so little hope that he did not even raise a hand to signal.

"I believe it can be done, and I'll do it!" exclaimed Captain Hoover to the clinging men around him on the swept decks after he had taken a long look at the helpless yacht.

The men shook their heads, but at the same time stood ready to obey orders. It was madness to make sail on the schooner in that gale. She must be put under control. Hardly more than a yard of cloth was exposed, and when her head paid off and she hung in the trough of the sea for a moment every man prayed.

She was boarded and swept from stem to stern, but she came through it. Then she ran to leeward of the helpless yacht. The men on the latter understood and waved their arms. Then he routed out the terror-stricken sailors from the deck house, and the sobbing men and women from the cabin and lashed them where he could. He was a man with four men's hearts in his bosom. When the Curlew had got her position she emptied overboard all the oil she had aboard. After a few minutes it smoothed a path between



THE SEA FLUNG EACH AND EVERYONE STRAIGHT DOWN UPON THE SCHOONER.

her mother as she entered the house looking very white-faced.

"Nothing."

"Didn't know but you'd seen a ghost out there. Where's Captain Willy?"

"He ran for shelter because there was a blow. He stayed behind with the Nova Scotians."

"Gee, do you mean it?" asked the mother as she faced her with hands on hips.

"So Tom Howells says, I—I—"

"Don't say nothing more. I know just how you feel. Wait 'till to-morrow."

The morning brought confirmation of the story. It was agreed on all sides that young Captain Hoover had shown the white feather. He had the craft to lead the fleet, but he had taken a look at the weather and run for shelter. He might continue to sail and fish and so be a captain, but his prestige was gone. He would even find hard work to ship a crew.

The Curlew came in three days after the fleet. She had no sooner reached the wharf than Captain Tom knew how it was. He had been cowed, and he knew it. No one had made none for himself. He now made none for himself. He forbade his crew to say a word in extenuation. Hoping against hope, he passed the Whitman cottage that evening. He saw Abigail sitting on the porch, and for a few seconds he looked squarely at him. Then she turned her head away. He had been in hopes that she would hear his side of the story before condemning. He could have told her that a dangling anchor had stove in the bows of the Curlew; that a huge

wreck and schooner. That path would not last fifteen minutes, but it would last long enough.

The Curlew's crew had scarcely provided themselves with ropes and taken their stations along the rail when the captain of the yacht began tossing the women aboard. There was not a shriek from any of them. Then he threatened and menaced the men and made them leap after.

The send of the sea flung each and every one straight down upon the schooner along that oily path, and hands were grasped and ropes were caught. Out of the thirty twenty-seven gained the schooner's decks and choked and gasped and sank down on their knees and thanked God and Captain Hoover. Not one of the passengers was lost.

The work of rescue was witnessed by the laggards of the fleet. Their crews cheered and cheered, but the sounds were swallowed up by the gale almost before they had left the lips of the men.

"Call Captain Hoover a coward!" exclaimed the oldest captain of the fleet when he reached the fishing wharves and told of the rescue. "Wells, I guess not, and I want to see the man who said he got cold feet over a cupful of wind. We have got to do some apologizing, fellow sinners."

And weeks later, when the Curlew led the fleet home, there was a boy on the wharf with a note for Captain Hoover. It read:

"Dear Will—I want to see you just as soon as you can get here. Abby." And "Dear Will" was there within an hour.

THE ACROBATIC BUG.



Mr. Bug, the acrobat, was feeling fine one day. He was upon a tight-rope when a widow came his way.

She looked at him with joy and pride

And said, "How I love you!" And Parson Beetle came just then And said, "Oh, wed him, do!"

The acrobatic Bug said "Yes!" But ere he could descend, An angry spider jumped on him And that was the sad end.

*A Sprig of Parsley is
Stuck into each Butter ball*

When the Room is Lighted
from the side.

Flowers Bank the
Candlesticks

Apple Cabinet Pudding.

"Rule-of-Three" Puffs.

A Peach Betty.

tomatoes a la Creole.

Titania's Toast.

For Man's Fruit Cake

the butter, add sugar
and amy. Add one-half

L. M. FORSYTH (Ge)

ompressed yeast and a
l of sugar. Stir well.

course). Stir well and
il foaming. Then it is

y, stiff enough so that

Where the salad is "dished" in the pantry, certain sorts are served upon a fairly low dish, rather than the more usual deep bowl, so that their ingredients—usually pretty and full of contrasting colors—show off well. Fruit is served in a variety of ways, sometimes tidily arranged, whether the smaller fruits are used in individual fashion or the salad itself is piled into a scooped pineapple. Usually, to be their most delicious, these fruits are thoroughly chilled just before serving.

Just now, the woods offer so much in the way of decoration for the asking, that the most picturesque arrangements are given no more costly setting than branches, adorne with gorgeous leaves,

A new flower holder is composed of a central vase, from which spring several smaller vases, joined to the central one by a series of stems. When all the vases are filled, the effect is as if a plant were blossoming there.

Witch things for Halloween parties—for any masquerade affairs, for that matter—are fascinating. A most effective witch may be made of a white clay pipe, mounted by the aid of string and wire, on a broomstick. The witch's hat, the traditional red and black costume of witches, made of crepe paper

*A Pretty Empire.
Shade Design*

[illegible]

potatoes, 5 cents; Irish potatoes and lettuce, 5 cents; bananas and cream, 10 cents. Total, 30 cents.

Monday—Breaded veal steak, 20 cents; string beans, 10 cents; potatoes, one egg—fried, 10 cents. Total, 40 cents.

Thursday—Hungarian stew, 15 cents; macaroni, 10 cents; apples, 10 cents; oranges and three bananas sliced, with sugar, 10 cents. Total, 45 cents.

Friday—Steak, two fried herrings, 8 cents; potatoes, 10 cents; carrots, 5 cents; baked apples, 10 cents. Total, 33 cents.

Saturday—Mutton chop, 20 cents; carrots, 5 cents; potatoes, 10 cents; apples, 10 cents. Total, 45 cents.

Here is an outline for week's meals. Total, \$4. Here is a list of articles which I buy in my weekly shopping.

Meat—Cuts: pork of apples, 20 cents; three pounds of rice, 15 cents; pork of potatoes, 10 cents; small sack of flour, 10 cents; butter, 10 cents; eggs, 10 cents; one pound of hard, 15 cents; cereal, 15 cents; Total of staples, \$2.10.

My list is respectfully submitted to the Exchange by

THE RUSS WOMAN (Chicago).

Without forestalling the shower of

ner" that that would be the best forever. When we have lived in the far West where one is obliged to use all kinds of water, and where one has had to wash in the same water over and over in no time, I got a galvanised boiler for \$10.00. I called it "The Kresno" after "Mrs. P." and "Mrs. B." After my second wash in it I found it was the best thing I ever had. The Kresno and taking-so, stirred into warm water, washed the scum off easily, and the boiler was so good that I never had to wash in cold water. I was so satisfied of this kind, no more sticky, scum, or rust, that I bought another one for my boiler.

"The Kresno" always lasted it as soon as I finished my wash, and before it got cold, so as to wash in it again. I never had to wash in cold water. The Kresno will also remove the sticky scum off the dishes. I never had to wash in cold water. I never scraped the boiler, as that would have cost me more. I had it painted nice and smooth.

"The Kresno" is not too long for you. I wanted to help those poor people who were mothers out of their trouble. Few things are so good as this. I hope you will try it. It may not be made a little better.

A scrap of proverbial philosophy that I have picked up upon every housewife's memory, if not upon every housewife's lips, is that "it is better to have a little of it than to have a lot of it" (Illinois).

do not soak the fabric by using too much water. Wring out the cloth in the clean water, and rinse off the suds, then wipe it dry with a towel.

I have sometimes used, instead of gasoline, kerosene, but I have never found it so effective. I have described above the way to use the kerosene like new.

This process will well reward the time and effort.

If the carpet has not been made too wet, it will soon dry if you just let it lie. Wring out the water, and wait the day.

Why, I must not be trodden upon while wet.

May I come again?

Mrs. T. P. (Harvey, Illinois).

You should know us, our needs, our wishes and our ways well enough to answer my question. We need just such as you to make the Exchange even more a power for free communication with practical housewives who are everywhere.

Will you please write to me, as I would say, and we have a way of singing out your kind and setting the tone to work.

Poor Man's Fruit Cake.
(An eggless cake.)
One-third cup of butter, one cup of yellow sugar, two cups of flour (which is all that is left of a sack of soft wheat) and two cups of raisins or other fruit, one cup of soda milk, one teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, and half teaspoonful of soda.
Cream the butter, add sugar, beat until creamy, add the fruit, then the flour (in which all the spices have been mixed), and lastly the soda.

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COLORS' KUIL.

I have a big old-south-western pioneer shirt waist trimmed with dark red sangleam. When it was washed the red ran into the white, making it pink. Pleasant to wear, and the white will take out the pink. I have tried to do it with

GLADIOLAS ERIE (North Dakota).

Washed in cold water, and then in warm water made of white soap. Rinse as rapidly as possible in the cold water, and dry in the shade in the brisk wind, but in the shade. This process will send the vibrant red back to its original color, and the white will be as fair to add that it is possible to do nothing will undo the mischief.

Marble and Hardwood

Bathroom Wal Paper

I have been said that a well-equipped bathroom is the hallmark of respectability, and that the bathroom is the center of a woman's walks go a long way toward making or marring that equipment.

Unbanned is the housekeeper who can afford to have her walls tiled from ceiling to ceiling! For the least of the tiled bathroom, wall up with tiling and paper wallpapering! For paper, or even paper wall the tiled paper is of paramount importance!

Some persons like tiled paper. Others like the pink and white tiled paper in the bathroom; but whatever your preferences along this line, make the color of the glaze in the tiled paper. The lack of waistcoat or tile it must stain the splash of water, give it a coat of white.

Avoid elaborate patterns. A white background is always the design. Long-temmied, long-leaved flowers, running lengthwise, are effective, especially if the color is a soft blue, or a pale yellow. Confine yourself to blues, greens or purples in the coloring of your designs, and you will have an effective and clear, and more suggestive of the water.

[illegible]