OIL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

The Gaspe Fields Are Considered Admirable For the New Imperial Scheme.

A despatch from London says: In view of the increasing attention which is being directed to the adoption of oil as fuel in the British navy, it is interesting to know that oil lands in different parts of the Empire are being sedulously developed. The decision of the Government to secure supplies as far as possible within the Empire has given a new impetus to the search for large oil deposits in different parts of the dominions, and it would be fitting that the premier dominion, Canada, should be reckoned among the fuel-oil sources of supply.

In this connection Viscount Selby, who is chairman of the Eastern Canada Company, and who has just returned from the Canadian fields, supplies interesting details. In the course of a conversation Lord Selby remarked that he was very greatly impressed with what he saw and heard during the visit. The most favorably situated oil fields in Canada, from a geographical and strategical point of view, he states, are those of Gaspe, which extend from the seacoast on the Bay of Gaspe, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for several miles in a north-westerly direction.

It was in the Larocque district, in the North-West, that a considerable number of wells were put down and good supplies of oil of a high quality obtained. What is known as an anticlinal formation extends from this district in a south and easterly direction down to the coast. The opinions of experienced drilling men and geologists in that country are to the effect that oil will be found there in large quantities. Should this be the case, the importance of the field from the points of supply for the British navy and for marine and industrial purposes cannot be overestimated.

Mr. J. P. Jaffray,
Dominion Immigration Agent at Philadelphia.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Toronto is to have the finest freight terminals in the world.

John Griffin, of Toronto, plans to erect a $100,000 theatre in London.

Ex-Ald. A. R. Whyte, of the Hamilton Westinghouse staff, is dead.

Thos. Murphy, aged 71, baggage transfer agent, of Cornwall, was taken ill at his work and died.

A mission building in erection at Brantford collapsed on Thursday, one man, S. Deans, having his collar-bone broken.

Lyman W. Cox, a commercial traveller, and a prominent curler, died of blood-poisoning at Truro, N.S., on Friday.

Jos. E. Morrison, for twenty years professor of pharmacy, chemistry and botany at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, is dead.

Jas. Anderson had his right arm torn off when he tried to readjust a belt on a running machine at the Lambton Packing Co.'s factory at Petrolea, on Friday.

T. W. J. Pauley, of West London, was attacked by a cow and was saved from being killed when the animal hurled him over a five-foot fence into an adjoining lot.

Bruce Boyd, aged 14, of Guelph, who was visiting in Napanee, and with companions, for a lark stole a ride on a freight train to Belleville, fell in getting off to regain his hat and lost his right leg below the knee.

Mayor C. M. R. Graham, of London, announced that the vote on the Beck scheme for the rehabilitation of the London and Port Stanley Railway by electrification will be taken before October 15th.

Frank Miller and Frank Rouleau, Provincial liquor detectives, the latter only seventeen years of age, were sent to the Central Prison for six months at hard labor for accepting a bribe of $25 from Mrs. Margaret Brennan, a South Porcupine saloonkeeper.

Great Britain.

A huge bonded warehouse at Manchester was burned at a loss of $1,250,000. Flames shot a thousand feet in the air.

A runaway caused a panic among the thousands of people who attended the funeral in Dublin of the man killed in the riots.

The late Duke of Sutherland, who, during the last few years of his life became an extensive landholder in Canada, left an estate, according to his will, of more than one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

United States.

One result of the recent railway wrecks in New England may be the passage of legislation prohibiting the use of wooden coaches.

Mrs. Margaret A. Carter, a society woman of Elyria, Ohio, is in the county jail on a federal warrant, charging her with using the mails to fraudulently secure $3,000 from Miss Lillian Huntington, Elyria's wealthiest heiress.

General.

An eccentric American woman, who threw a bouquet at the Kaiser in Berlin, was temporarily arrested.

At the Zionist Congress in Vienna it was reported that the membership has increased by 129,000, and that the national fund for purchase of land in Palestine has an income of 1,376,553 marks.

JEROME ARRESTED.

Taken to Jail in Coaticook for Gambling.

A despatch from Coaticook, Quebec, says: William Travers Jerome was arrested here on Friday charged with gambling. The complaint was made by Milford Aldridge, a citizen of Coaticook who swore that he had seen Jerome playing poker in public on Thursday. Jerome was taken to jail where Thaw was confined when brought here two weeks ago. Thaw's lawyers disclaimed any knowledge of the arrest. The belief prevailed that it was due solely to ill-feeling among the town's people, who resented Jerome's presence. After Jerome was in jail almost an hour his friends found Magistrate McKee, who admitted Jerome to $500 bail. Attorney Verret, assisting the New York State authorities, said that the case doubtless would be adjourned to give Jerome opportunity to fulfil his mission to Canada should the immigration authorities deport Thaw. Jerome left the jail smiling. The special deputy attorney-general sent to Canada by New York State to regain possession of Thaw, was led through the streets with a hostile hooting, yelling, jeering mob of men and boys at his heels and was locked up in the same cell that Thaw occupied when he was first arrested on Canadian soil. The newspaper men who played with Jerome said the game was "penny ante" with a "ten-cent limit." One report said that Jerome lost fifty-four cents.

MAJOR McHARG IS CHAMPION.

Won the Individual Palma Match With an Army Rifle.

A despatch from Camp Perry, Ohio, says: By winning the individual Palma match with an army rifle, on Thursday, Major George Hart McHarg, of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver, Canada, becomes the individual champion of the world by having a total of 220 out of a possible 225 on the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ranges. Captain Neill Smith of the 24th Regiment, Chatham, Ont., was second with a score of 220, and Lieutenant George Mortimer of the Canadian Army Service Corps, Ottawa, Ont., was third with a score of 220. Places were awarded according to merit. The best scores on the long distance range counted for first place, the next best for second place, etc.

6,000 BARRELS PER DAY.

Mammoth Flour Mill to Be Erected at Calgary.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: A syndicate of local and Minneapolis capitalists will shortly commence the erection of what is claimed will be the largest flour mill in the British Empire. It will be built in four units, to cost $1,400,000 each, and when all the units are completed will have a capacity of 6,000 barrels of flour per day. Work on the first unit will be commenced immediately.

A VALUABLE PICTURE.

Poor Woman Sold It For Few Cents and Creates a Scene.

A despatch from Madrid, Spain, says: In an antiquary's shop window there was exhibited a painting on Wednesday and a sign reading: "Authentic picture by Goya, 7,000 pesetas" (1,365). A poor woman passing by observed the sign and at once created a disturbance which attracted a big crowd. She declared that the antiquary, who now wants to sell the picture at so great a price, on Tuesday bought it from her for 20 cents.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, $3.65 seaboard. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 98c; No. 3, 93 1-2c, Bay ports; new, No. 1 Northern, 96c, September delivery, and No. 2 at 94c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 wheat at 84c to 86c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 33 to 33 1-2c, outside, and at 36c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats, 39 1-2c for No. 2, and at 38 1-2c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal at 83 to 85c outside.

Barley—50 to 52c, outside; 65c Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 American corn, 78 1-2c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—60 to 65c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 a ton, in bags, Toronto freights. Shorts, $22, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Wholesale dealers' quotations to retailers are:—

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 26 to 27c for rolls and 24 to 25c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 26 to 28c per dozen; fresh, 22 to 24c; and seconds, 17 to 18c.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, large, and 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 to $2.35 per bushel; primes, $1.75 to $2.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 1-2 to 12c per lb, for No. 1 wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Hens, 16 to 17c per lb; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; ducks, 16 to 17c; geese, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 18 to 20c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80 to 85c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $20; do., mess, $24. Hams—Medium to light, 21 1-2c to 22c; heavy, 20 1-2c to 21c; rolls, 17c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 22c; backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tierces, 14c; tubs, 14 1-4c; pails, 14 1-2c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 hay, $13 to $14 on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $11 to $12; No. 3, $9 to $10.

Baled straw—$8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-2 to 41c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 39 1-2 to 40c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 to 40 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50 to 51c; malting, 62 to 64c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.10; straight rollers, bags, $2.30 to $2.40. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.75; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.25. Bran, $21. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $26. Mouillie, $27 to $29. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $13. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 13 to 13 3-8c; finest Easterns, 12 3-4 to 13c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24 3-4 to 25c; seconds, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2c. Eggs—Fresh, 32c; selected, 29c; No. 1 stock, 26c; No. 2 stock, 20c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 89 1-4c; No. 2 do., 86 3-4c; No. 3 do., 84 1-4c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 83c; No. 2 do., 81c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 35c; No. 3 C.W., 33 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 34c; No. 1 feed, 33 1-2c; No. 2 feed, 32c. Barley—No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 44 1-2c; rejected, 41c; feed, 41c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.33 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.21 1-2; No. 3 C.W., $1.17 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 9.—Wheat—September, 86 1-4c; December, 89 3-4c; May, 94 3-4c. No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 87 3-4 to 89 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 87 to 87 1-4c. No. 3 yellow corn, 72 to 72 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 40 3-4 to 41 1-4c. No. 2 rye, 61 to 63 1-2c. Flour, first patents, $4.50 to $4.75; second patents, $4.15 to $4.50; first clears, $3.20 to $3.50; second clears, $2.75 to $3.10. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 88 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 86 5-8 to 87 3-8c; September, 87 7-8c bid; December, 89 7-8c asked; May, 95 1-8c. Close—Linseed, $1.50 5-8; September, $1.49 1-8 asked; October, $1.50 3-4 bid; November, $1.50 7-8 asked; December, $1.46 1-2.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—The prices paid for bulls were from 3 1-4 to 3 3-4 cents per pound, for stockers and grass fed calves, 3 1-2 to 4 1-4; prime beeves, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; medium, 4 1-2 to 6; and common, 3 to 4 1-2; cows, $30 to $65 each; calves, 3 to 6 1-2; sheep about 4 cents; lambs about 6 1-4; hogs, 10 1-2.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.50 to $6.80; choice butchers, $6.25 to $6.50; good medium, $5.65 to $5.90; common, $4 to $5; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3.25; fat cows, $4.50 to $5.25; common cows, $3.50 to $4. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7.25; choice, $8.25 to $9; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $4.50 to $5; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 to 1,050 pounds, $5.25 to $5.60; rough eastern, 400 to 650 pounds, $2.50 to $4.25; light bulls, $2.75 to $3. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $6.25 to $6.75. Hogs, $9.65 f.o.b.; $10 fed and watered, and $10.25 off cars.

KING ALFONSO'S REQUEST.

Wants to Commute Death Sentence of an Assassin.

A despatch from Madrid says: King Alfonso has earnestly requested Premier Romanones to propose that the death sentence of Raphael Sancho Alegre, who tried to assassinate him last April, be commuted. The Government will comply with the request.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

Cheap Living, But No Rush.

The increasing cost of living is a world-wide phenomenon, but there are spots that have remained unaffected by it. A British traveller informs an eager world that the cheapest place to live in is north-western Syria, and especially Antioch. He lived there a whole winter on a pound a week, though he had a fine house and servants. A friend had told him that one could live there comfortably on $200 a year.

Verily, with eggs at 2 cents a dozen, fruits and vegetables for a ridiculously small sum a week, mutton at 7 cents, Antioch is an ideal place. Yet you need not, if you plan an immediate removal to Antioch or vicinity, fear a rush and jam. Antioch is all right, especially in winter, but there is no life there. We are not after cheap living, but after cheaper living right where we are, where we work and play and enjoy social and political and aesthetic advantages. There's no place like home, if we can afford to stay there and pay the bills.

Wonders of Future Journalism.

In a presidential address a London editor spoke glowingly of the future of the daily newspaper on its technical and commercial side. Papers will be distributed by pneumatic tubes; editions will appear hourly; lazy persons will not need to read even the headlines, for the gramophone will below the news to them in their offices or rooms; reporters will carry telephones with them and send items by the wireless system; and so on.

All this is quite possible. Yet there are many newspaper men who are not entusiastic over this striking picture. Something that is not in the picture is present in their minds. They like to think of the great newspaper as an educator and purveyor of news that cannot be bellowed at men and women. They like to think of the quiet enjoyment of reported debates, correspondence articles, reviews, editorials by men and women who love things of the intellect and of the spirit.

What of these readers? Technical marvels are not nearly so important to them as truth, accuracy, dignity, intelligence and responsibility in journalism. But how they would rejoice in a technical invention that automatically kept out of newspaperdom the yellow sensationalists and the fakers!

Trade of the Country.

In spite of the financial stringency Canada's trade is more than holding its own. The returns for the last four months of the current fiscal year show a substantial increase over the same time in the previous year. The total Canadian trade for the four months ending on July 31st, was $358,488,000, compared with $328,635,000 for the corresponding period in 1912. This makes an increase of nearly $30,000,000. There was an increase in the imports of about $16,500,000 and in the exports of about $10,000,000. This year's figures, if the same progress is anything like maintained, will add about $100,000,000 to the total trade of the country. But it will be necessary to wait for a couple of months before one can safely estimate upon the year's business. So far the results are better than anticipated.

Pure Food.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty so it is also the price of purity. If the people will insist on all occasions on avoiding what is doubtful and upon being served only with goods that have been proved again and again to be above suspicion, a change will soon be brought about. In this way adulteration will soon cease to pay and ceasing to pay will soon cease to be practised. The Government, through their inspectors and analyses, are doing what they can in this matter, but their efforts can be only partially successful unless public support is accorded in very full measure.

British Crown Colonies.

According to a report presented to the British House of Commons by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, the Crown Colonies are growing and prospering in a most satisfactory manner, and are everywhere sharing with the United Kingdom the present wave of material prosperity. The trade and commerce of these colonies are particularly encouraging. Exports are rapidly growing, new industries are developing, and wealth is increasing.

The growth of cotton in the Empire is one of the most notable indications of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the colonies. A few years ago Lancashire cotton mills were wholly dependent for their material on foreign countries; and the bulk of the supply came from the United States. There were regions within the Empire suitable for the growth of cotton, but they made no attempt to cultivate it, until a subsidy of $50,000 a year was granted to the British Cotton Growers' Association by the British Exchequer. That wrought a great change. In seven years the exports of raw cotton from the Crown Colonies have almost doubled, while the exports of cotton seed have increased in still larger proportion.

Africa takes front rank in this new industry. Cotton-raising has also taken a hold in Ceylon and the West Indies. Now the Empire may be said to be producing its own raw material for the mills in Lancashire.

In rubber production alone the exports from Ceylon and the Malay Straits have risen, between 1905-12, from six million pounds to fifty-one million pounds. Tea-growing is a new enterprise in Nyassaland. There is also a satisfactory export trade in bananas. The whaling in the South Atlantic also shows a progressive spirit in the colonies.

A Thrifty People.

The facility with which the Canadian immigrant finds prosperity is perhaps as much due to the habit of thrift he acquires as to the opportunities offered him in the way of employment, though naturally the two are closely related. Luxury, whether in the form of extravagant living or superfluous pleasures, is not yet sapping the vitality of the nation. The eagerness of working people to put a little by for a rainy day was recently demonstrated at Vancouver. A local newspaper offered a pocket savings bank and a first deposit of fifty cents to every person who cared to apply for the same, on the sole condition that they would open a savings account in a local bank. The bank in question offered interest at four per cent. per annum, compounded every three months, the money so deposited to be available for withdrawal by cheque at any time. Two thousand persons availed themselves of the offer in a single day. The total deposited in savings banks of all kinds in Canada is, roughly, $925,000,000 for a population of about 7,000,000, or nearly four times as much as is deposited in the Post-office Savings Bank in Britain, where the population is five times as great.

A Bad State of Affairs.

In the fourth annual report of the Commission of Conservation there is a brief account of a survey of the Trent Canal watershed above Peterboro made last summer by Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University. While this survey was for the purpose of making an inventory of the timber resources of the area in connection with a reforestation question, the conditions under which the scattered farms were tilled forced themselves on the notice of the surveying party.

In some of the back townships north of Peterboro the soil covering over the rocks is so thin that the pocket farms are practically incapable of sustaining a family. Some of the families trying to eke out an existence on them are, it is stated, rapidly becoming degenerate. In 1911 195 farms were for sale for taxes averaging a rate of 6 cents an acre. From 100 to 500 families, or from 500 to 1,000 persons, are living in a state of poverty and often depravity that would shock the people of this province were the full details to come to light.

Of the truth of what Dr. Fernow says, Police Court records of cases of a most degrading character from these squalid farms furnish eloquent testimony. Life in some of these remote farmhouses has sunk to a level not far removed from mere animalism, as ministers who have traversed the districts know. In the last ten years there has been a decrease in the population of about 15 per cent., which indicates a migration to better conditions, but financial helplessness and ignorance still induce scores of attempts to extract a living from soil never meant to yield it.

Plans for the recuperation of the area, most of which is suitable only for timber production, have been prepared following the survey. Perhaps when these are brought forward for consideration the humanitarian side of the question may give the problem an interest it would never possess as a matter of mere reforestation.

TO GUARD AGAINST ALUM IN BAKING POWDER SEE THAT ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL, AND THAT ALUM OR SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE IS NOT ONE OF THEM. THE WORDS "NO ALUM" WITHOUT THE INGREDIENTS IS NOT SUFFICIENT. MAGIC BAKING POWDER COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS. FOR ECONOMY, BUY THE ONE POUND TINS.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

GEORGE A. BARNES KILLED.

Neck Dislocated by Fall From Horizontal Bars.

A despatch from Toronto says: Mr. George A. Barnes, who came to Toronto less than a week ago from his home in Sherbrooke, Quebec, to assume the duties of physical director in the new Toronto Y.M.C.A., met death with tragic suddenness on Friday night. He was on the gymnasium with a class of pupils and was engaged in demonstrating certain exercises on the horizontal bars, when in some unaccountable manner he suddenly slipped and fell. For a moment nothing was thought of the mishap, but when the young athlete did not rise immediately those present saw that he had been seriously injured. With all possible rapidity he was rushed to Grace Hospital. It was found, however, that the fall had dislocated his neck, and within ten minutes of his arrival at the hospital death ensued.

SLIPPERY RAILS THE CAUSE.

John Campbell Was Badly Hurt in a Collision.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: John Campbell, of 33 Emery Street, London, a conductor on a London and Lake Erie Radial Railway car, was badly hurt on Wednesday when his car collided with a threshing outfit owned by Willis and Davis, a short distance south of Lambeth. Campbell was in charge of the car, relieving his regular motor, and had an unobstructed view of the crossing where the accident occurred. Slippery rails prevented the halting of the car, however, and he crashed into the thresher while travelling at a considerable speed.

RADIUM WAS STOLEN.

But the Thief Was Afraid of it and Sent it Back.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The tiny particle of radium, worth about $3,500, which was stolen from the offices of Dr. G. L. Deverteuil recently, was returned through the mail on Wednesday morning. It is thought that the thief, having read of the deadly effects of radium in inexperienced hands, became frightened and decided to return the metal.

FARMERS HAVEN'T TIME.

Statute Labor in Brantford Township Will be Commuted.

A despatch from Brantford says: The prospects are that there will be no more statute labor in the Township of Brantford. At the present time there are portions which have been commuted, but the remainder has been under statute labor. The work has not been satisfactory, and on Wednesday afternoon the councillors stated that the conditions were such that they would be forced to commute it and place the entire township roads and local improvement work also under a competent supervisor. The trouble was then that the farmers have been too busy to leave their farm work to attend to the roads, which are in bad condition. No definite action was taken, but later in the year it is likely that all statute labor in the township will be commuted.

HOT SPRINGS DEVASTATED.

Eastern Edge of the Business District Destroyed.

A despatch from Hot Springs, Arkansas, says: More than thirty blocks on the eastern edge of the business district of Hot Springs had been swept clear on Friday night by a fire which at 9 o'clock threatened to eat its way toward Central Avenue, the main business thoroughfare. A high wind was blowing, and the Hot Springs and Little Rock fire departments, the latter hurried to this city aboard special trains, had made but little headway in checking the flames. At 9 o'clock Sydney Dillon, Commissioner of Public Utilities, estimated the loss would reach at least $4,000,000.

HARRY K. THAW'S CASE.

New Move Means Ten Day's Delay in Proceedings.

A despatch from Coaticook, Quebec, says: Harry K. Thaw will be produced before the full King's Bench, appeal side, at Montreal, Que., on the morning of September 15. Meantime he may be detained here or at Sherbrooke, or taken to Montreal on a moment's notice, at the discretion of the immigration authorities. Two of his counsel, J. N. Greenshields and N. K. Laflamme, obtained a double writ—habeas corpus and prohibition—at Montreal on Friday, and whirled in a special train into Coaticook, where not long before the immigration authorities had ordered Thaw's deportation from the Dominion.

WELLAND CANAL CONTRACT

M. J. O'Brien and Hugh Doughney the Successful Tenderers for Section Three.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At a brief meeting of the Cabinet Council on Thursday afternoon the contract for Section 3 of the new Welland Canal was awarded to M. J. O'Brien and Hugh Doughney for approximately ten million dollars. There were ten tenders under consideration, including two British and two American firms. Work will be started at once by the successful tenderers, who will make Thorold their headquarters. The contract calls for the completion of the work by April, 1917. The contract for Section 2 of the canal will be let later. The contract for Section 1 was let some time ago. No action has yet been taken in regard to awarding the contract for the Dominion Government share of the Toronto harbor work.

More Tenders Soon.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Chief Engineer Weller stated that tenders for No. 2 Section of the Welland Ship Canal, extending from the fourth concession line in Grantham Township to near Thorold, the northerly boundary of No. 3 Section, would be called for within a week. Three weeks later No. 4 Section, south of Thorold, with heavy rock excavation, will be ready for the call.

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY
LIPTON'S TEA
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD