CONTINUITY OF EXISTENCE

Sir Oliver Lodge's Expressed Opinions Touching Question of Life After Death

A despatch from Birmingham, England, says: Speaking on the subject of "Continuity" on Wednesday night before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Oliver Lodge, president of the association, touched upon the question of life after death. Sir Oliver summarized his address and in his own words his argument was:

"A marked feature of the present scientific era is the discovery of and interest in various kinds of atomism, so that continuity seems in danger of being lost sight of. Another tendency is toward comprehensive negative generalizations from a limited point of view. Another is to take refuge in rather vague forms of statement and to shrink from closer examination of the puzzling and the obscure. Another is to deny the existence of anything which makes no appeal to organs of sense and no ready response to laboratory experiment.

"Against these tendencies the author contends. He urges a belief in ultimate continuity as essential to science; he regards scientific concentration as an inadequate basis for philosophical generalization; he believes that obscure phenomena may be expressed simply if properly faced, and he points out that the non-appearance of anything perfectly uniform and omnipresent is only what should be expected and is no argument against real substantial existence."

In conclusion, Sir Oliver touched upon the question of life after death. He declared his conviction that occurrences now regarded as occult "can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied," and that "already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter, by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death."

Sir Oliver further declared the "evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side," and that "we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence, and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm."

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. 16.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, $3.65 to $3.67, 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, 98 1-2c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 97 1-2c; No. 3, 93c, Bay ports; new, No. 1 Northern quoted at 95c, prompt delivery; No. 2 at 93c; and No. 3 Northern, 91c.

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, 40 1-2c for No. 2, and at 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—85 to 86c, outside.

Barley—52 to 58c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American corn, 80 1-2 to 81c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—60 to 65c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23 a ton, in bags, Toronto freights. Shorts, $24, 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.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for large, and 14 3-4 to 15c 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, $2.75 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, 75 to 80c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long, clear, 16c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $29; do., mess, $24. Hams—Medium to light, 21 1-2 to 22c; heavy, 20 1-2 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, $13.50 to $14.50, on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $12 to $12.55, No. 3, $10 to $10.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-4 to 41c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 39 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 to 40 1-2c. Barley, Man., feed, 50 to 51c; malting, 62 to 65c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour, Man. 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; bags, 90 lbs., $2.25. Bran, $22. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $27. Mouillie, $28 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $13. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 1-4 to 13 1-2c; finest easterns, 12 7-8 to 13 1-8. Butter, choicest creamery, 25 1-4 to 25 1-2c; seconds, 24 3-4 to 25c. Eggs, fresh, 32c; selected, 29c; No. 1 stock, 26c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 70 to 80c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; No. 3 Northern, 84c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 85 1-2c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 81 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 89c; No. 2 red Winter, 86c; No. 3 red Winter, 83 3-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 36c; No. 3 C.W., 34 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 35 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 34 1-2c; No. 2 feed, 32 1-2c. Barley, No. 3, 49c; No. 4, 46 1-2c; rejected, 45 1-2c; feed, 43 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.31; No. 2 C.W., $1.28; No. 3 C.W., $1.15 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 16.—Wheat—September, 85 5-8c; December, 88 5-8c; May, 95 5-8c. No. 1 hard, 89 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 87 5-8c to 89 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 85 5-8 to 87 1-8c. No. 2 rye, 61 to 62 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged. No. 3 yellow corn, 73c. No. 3 white oats, 40 1-2 to 40 3-4c.

Duluth, Sept. 16.—Linseed, cash, $1.50 3-4; September, $1.49 1-4 bid; October, $1.49 3-4; November, $1.50 3-4 bid; December, $1.47 3-4 bid. Wheat, No. 1 hard, 89 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 80 1-2 to 87c; September, 87 1-4c bid; December, 89c; May, 94 1-8c.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Prime beeves, 6 to 6 1-2c; others, 2 3-4c; small bulls 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c; stockers, 3 1-2 to 4 1-4c. Cows, $35 to $65; calves, 2 3-4 to 6 1-2c; sheep, 4 to 4 1-4c; lambs, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c; hogs, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Toronto, Sept. 16—Cattle—Choice export, $6.50 to $7; choice butchers, $6.25 to $6.75; good medium, $5.65 to $6; 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 $10; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 650 pounds, $2.50 to $4.25; light bulls, to 65 0pounds, $2.50 to $4.25; light bulls, $2.75 to $3. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.50 to $5; heavy, $3 to $3.50; buck, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $6.25 to $6.60. Hogs, $9.65 f.o.b. to drovers $10 fed and watered, and $10.25 off cars.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Will Accompany His Royal Highness to Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is stated here that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, will accompany H.R.H. the Governor-General to Canada on his return next month, after the marriage of his son, Prince Arthur, to the Duchess of Fife. Cheering reports have been received here of the health of her Royal Highness, but it is understood that she will not take an active part in the social life of the capital as formerly. Great care will have to be taken in guarding against any over-exertion on the part of the Duchess, whose continued good health depends upon rest and freedom from strain. It is understood that Princess Patricia will necessarily take a more prominent part in the social side of viceregal functions.

THE OUTPUT WAS $18,598,804

Big Increase In the Gold, But a Falling Off In the Amount of Silver Mined

Just as the production of silver in the province has commenced to show a decrease the gold mines have stepped into the breach and more than made up for the deficiency.

For the first six months of 1913 the production of gold jumped $1,935,949 compared with the corresponding period of last year, the chief producers being the Hollinger and Dome Mines of Porcupine. The Porcupine Camp contributed all but $150,000 of the output.

The production of silver decreased by $242,882. The returns to the Bureau of Mines show considerable progress toward the complete treatment of ores on the spot, the proportion of concentrates and bullion showing a big increase.

The Sudbury nickel and copper mines are still increasing their output, the value of the copper produced during the half year outdoing the corresponding half of 1912 by $96,176, while nickel increased $347,519.

The production of iron ore gained $108,264, and pig iron $1,109,202. The increase in the output of pig iron is one of the striking features of the mineral record of the province in the past decade. In 1902 the production amounted to but 112,687 tons. In 1907 it was up to 286,216 tons, and in 1912 to 589,583 tons. The half year record is 369,450 tons, indicating an output for the year of nearly three-quarters of a million tons.

The following statistics of production for the six months are given by the Bureau of Mines: Gold, $2,171,147; silver, $7,693,713; copper, $832,645; nickel, $2,514,414; iron ore, $141,324; pig iron, 5,051,840; cobalt ore, $7,374 cobalt and nickel oxides, $186,347

The only decrease in addition to silver was an unimportant one of $5,726 in cobalt in nickel oxides.

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.

A Canadian immigration office is to be opened in Copenhagen.

The Ontario Government has made important amendments to its bilingual school regulations.

An expedition fitted out by Sir William Mackenzie has started on an exploration trip to Hudson Bay.

Five hundred Toronto Chinamen have recorded their biographies with the immigration authorities.

John A. K. Drummond of Kingston, a farmer member of the Manitoba Legislature, was fatally mangled by a C.P.R. train.

A special Northwest Mounted Police patrol is being sent to investigate the murder of H. V. Radford of New York and George Street of Ottawa by Eskimos at Bathurst Inlet.

A farmer suffered a fractured arm and severe bruises in combat with two autoists in a dark pit by a road near Berlin, who had enticed a couple of young girls to ride.

David McMillan of Starkville lost his barns, the season's crops, a thrashing mill and a large woodshed by fire supposed to have been started by a spark from a thrashing engine.

Great Britain.

The Imperator, of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed for New York on Thursday, carries 5,000 passengers, which breaks all trans-Atlantic records.

United States.

Mayor W. J. Gaynor of New York died on the Baltic crossing the Atlantic.

There is a collection of 4,500 dolls in the National Museum, at Washington.

John B. Gleason, of counsel for Harry K. Thaw at the Pittsburger's first trial for the murder of Stanford White, has filed a suit in the United States District Court against Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw to recover $53,000 which, he alleges, is due him for services rendered in the defence of her son.

General.

Two men were killed in another accident to a German dirigible airship.

An "artificial meat" has been devised of grain by a Belgian chemist.

Of 10,000 townships in France having more than 1,000 inhabitants, about 6,000 are without any public lighting. Of the remainder there are 1,249 lighted by gas, 2,763 lighted by electricity and 172 by acetylene.

GROWING STRONGER.

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"At the age of 50 years I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a Western man. Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously, I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high-grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my years and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless, now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.**

"There's a reason" for Postum.

ONLY SETTLERS WANTED

There Are More Artisans and General Laborers Coming to Canada Than Can Be Absorbed

A despatch from Ottawa says: The policy of the Immigration Department for the next year will be to confine the efforts of its agents to encouraging the immigration only of those who propose to settle on the land in Canada. During the past year or so it has been found that more artisans and general laborers were coming to the Dominion than could be readily assimilated in the cities and industrial centres. In consequence there has been some congestion of labor with resulting unemployment troubles in a number of cities, and this condition is likely to be accentuated durng the coming winter. Unless immigrants of this class are coming to assured employment in Canada they will be encouraged to stay at home, during the next few months at least.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Chief of the Canadian Immigration staff in Great Britain, who has been in Ottawa for the past few days, leaves for England again this week. He announced on Wednesday that a Canadian Immigration Office will be opened in Copenhagen.

THE VIRTUE OF THE LEAD PACKET.

The last process tea undergoes at the gardens is firing, to exhaust all moisture, as moisture is fatal to quality. The tea is then much drier than the air. It is then quickly placed in the airtight lead packets, or lead-lined chests, which are soldered up and made airtight.

When chests of tea come into the possession of some dealers, they, unthinkingly, cut the lead open and leave the tea exposed to the moist air for weeks, while all the time it is fast decaying. Remember, tea, however preserved, decays with age, but it will lose more in a week exposed to the air than in six months in a lead packet.

That is why "SALADA" tea is sold only in sealed lead packets: its native purity and garden fresh-

HERO OF MOROCCO.

Kaid Sir Harry MacLean.

NATIVES MEET DEATH.

Two Islands in the South Pacific Disappear.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Falcon and Hope Islands of the Friendly or Tonga group in the South Pacific have disappeared from view. With them several hundred natives and a few white men also have disappeared. News to the effect was brought to San Francisco on Thursday by Capt. J. H. Trask, of the steamer Sonoma, which arrived from Sydney via Pago-Pago and Honolulu. Capt. Trask said: "One of the regular trading steamers between Sydney and the Tonga group reported the sinking of the islands. The vessel steamed to where Falcon Island should have been, but it was nowhere in sight. Just prior to this the instruments at the Sydney Naval Station showed that several violent earthquake shocks had taken place about 2,000 miles northeast of Sydney."

ANOTHER RIGID AIRSHIP.

New British Dirigible to Be Called the Britannia.

A despatch from London says: It is learned that experts attached to the Admiralty are investigating a privately built dirigible of 1,500 miles radius, called the Britannia. The ship is stated to have a lifting capacity of five tons. Two years ago, following the collapse of the Mayfly, the British naval airship of the rigid Zeppelin type, experts in torpedo boat construction were reported to have begun to build secretly at Barrow-in-Furness another rigid airship of similar, but improved, pattern.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

Wages and Prices.

The report of the British Board of Trade on rent and prices is of unusual interest and is commanding great attention. It sets forth two things clearly. One is, that the rise in prices, as has been recognized before this, is a world-wide phenomenon. The other is, that certainly in so far as Britain is concerned (and holding true, probably, for other countries) wages have not kept pace with prices. In Britain the increase in the cost of living since 1905 has been 10 per cent., while the increase in wages has only been from 2 to 5 per cent.

That is the simple explanation of the Labor unrest which has marked recent years on both sides of the Atlantic. In Syndicalism we are probably not witnessing (as its prophets would have us believe) a new philosophy and tactics of social reconstruction. Under a new name, and though somewhat novel methods, the old process of readjusting wages to prices is at work. But there is no real reason for supposing that the foundations of society are in greater peril to-day than in preceding periods of economic readjustment.

A Word for the Ex-Convict.

A plea for the ex-convict is made by Mrs Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth decries the view that "once a thief, always a thief." She cites numerous cases of ex-convicts who are now good citizens, enjoying the esteem of their fellow-men. She pleads for a chance for the man who once made a mistep but who now wants to reform.

The ex-convict nowadays is often burdened not only by his own sin but also by the too great zeal of prison reformers. The reformers keep on insisting that most prisons are schools for crime, and even an honest man when confined in them is sure to turn criminal. This destroys whatever confidence a broad minded employer might be willing to repose in the ex-convict. In their eagerness to help those in the prisons the reformers unwittingly blacken the character of every ex-convict.

Mrs Booth's plea for a chance for the ex-prisoner who wants to reform—a plea inspired not by mere sentimentality but by records and figures showing that a mistep once does not make a man a criminal for life—should do much toward disposing employers more favorably to the man with a jail record fighting for honest rehabilitation.

The Craze for Luxuries.

The craze for luxuries is one of the prevailing ills of the times. It is perfectly natural for men and women to want the good things of life, but it is mighty bad policy for them to attempt to get these things when they have not got the means. This fact is emphasized by a report from a certain city which says that many residents have sacrificed their homes in order to indulge in the luxury of motoring. The story of a man selling his home for the purpose of purchasing an automobile was formerly regarded as a good joke for the vaudeville artiste, but now it has become a tragic fact.

The report may be exaggerated, but there is no reason to doubt that thousands of persons go to the wall every year in a vain and foolish attempt to live beyond their means. The desire to imitate those who are richer than themselves is the rock on which many an otherwise happy home is wrecked. Luxury once tasted seems to get in the blood, and the only remedy is a determined effort to get back to the simple life.

Hudson Bay Company.

In the year 1670 Charles II. granted a charter to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as the "Governor and Company of Adventures of England Trading into the Hudson Bay." Their principal trade was in the furs of the animals of that immense and at that time untapped country. Shrewd dealers in furs were sent to the various posts which were established at different points and thus the principle of bartering and haggling was introduced into Canada. The aborigines of the north had to be sharp indeed to beat the keen-eyed Scots who were sent out to handle this end of the business of the company.

Unemployment Insurance.

The great British social insurance act was in part an act against destitution through unemployment. This part was purposely limited to a few skilled and well-paid trades; it was felt that unemployment insurance had to be carefully tried. The trades covered were building, engineering and vehicle construction.

The first annual report on this feature of the bill was published a few days ago. How has the scheme worked? Remarkably, according to all testimony. Employers and employees alike are pleased with it. There is now a balance of about $8,000,000 in the special fund. About 400,000 men received insurance money, out of a total number of 2,500,000 enrolled; but it is explained that the periods of idleness have been very short. Great Britain, in fact, has been enjoying extraordinary prosperity of late, and there has been little idleness and little pauperism.

This, of course, implies that the unemployment insurance feature has not been severely tested. What, it is asked, will happen if hard times come, with much persistent unemployment and heavy demand on the fund? One answer is that the longer prosperity lasts the larger will be the surplus available for relief during a lean period.

At any rate, the extension of unemployment insurance is generally favored, and more trades will be included before long. The administration of the fund has given very little trouble, there being courts and referees to pass on doubtful claims.

Good Manners.

Lord Rosebery recently addressed the boys of the Guilford Grammar School on the subject of manners and in the course of his most illuminating remarks uttered some pregnant truths. He laid particular stress on the fact that in the mere matter of success in life good manners may count for more than either ability or knowledge. Everybody values good manners in other people, and when it comes to the bestowal of favors, or to the gift of appointments, the inevitable tendency is to prefer the applicant whose manners are the best. If a man is courteous, free from self-consciousness, and instinctively produces the impression that he is what is called "straight," it is astonishing what a very vital asset he possesses.

Good manners indicate at once respect for oneself and consideration for others, and it is not easy to name any other two qualities which are more pleasant to meet with. They are the product of the right sort of education—the education which comes from example—and that which neglects them is worth little or nothing in reality, however wide and accurate it may appear to be. This is a truth which there is some danger of forgetting just now, and it is as well that Lord Rosebery should call attention to it. No man has better qualifications for preaching a lay sermon on such a subject and his words might well be printed as a pamphlet and circulated broadcast throughout our schools.

COST OF LIVING GOES UP

There Was Almost a 3-Point Increase In August Over the Same Month of Last Year

A despatch from Ottawa says: The cost of living index number took another jump upwards last month from 135.9, the figures for July, to 136.2. In August, 1912, figures were 133.3, so that there was nearly a three point increase in August of this year compared with the same month a year ago. "And," say the officials at the Labor Department, who compile the average cost of prices every month, "the prospects for any pronounced drop in the average cost of the commodities classified under the list of necessities of life are not very bright."

The cause for the advance in the average cost last month was principally due to the increase in price of potatoes, eggs, canned lobster, anthracite coal, grains, and fodder. Such things as beef, lamb, lake trout, whitefish, canned peas, and coffee dropped a few points. Meats are a little higher in price than they were a year ago, but grains and fodder are lower

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY

LIPTON'S TEA

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD