HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY

LIPTON'S TEA

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

THE BRITISH LAND SCHEME

Chancellor Would Retain People on Land and Enhance Agricultural Production

A despatch from Swindon, England, says: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, on Wednesday afternoon dotted the "i's" and crossed the "t's" of the speech in which he inaugurated the Government's land campaign at Bedford on October 11. He then said that it was his object to "free British land from landlordism and get the people back on it." The two purposes the Government had set itself, he said, were to attract and to retain the rural population on the land, and to devise means to develop both the quantity and the quality of the total agricultural production of the British Isles. Everything, he asserted, would be subordinated to the attainment of these two objects. As the first step, said the Chancellor, it was proposed to establish a Ministry of Lands, with control and supervision of all questions dealing with the users of land both in town and country, and the functions of the present Board of Agriculture would be transferred to the new Ministry. The Government, he said, intended to take the land out of Chancery.

Hereafter if a landlord found that "some silly settlement" hampered his schemes for improving his land he could apply to the Ministry of Lands, which would enable him to override the barrier. The new Ministry, he continued, would operate through commissioners, who would act in a judicial capacity, and have the same power to reduce rents on small farms as the Scottish courts now possess. Large farmers also would have the right to appeal to the commissioners for a reduction of rent if the action of the State caused a rise in the wages of the farm laborer. In such an event the landlord would have to come in as a contributor, and in times of great agricultural depression a temporary lessening of the rent would be obtainable.

The new Minister of Lands, according to the Chancellor, is to be given full power to acquire at a reasonable price all waste, derelict and neglected tracts of land and to plant them with forests, and to reclaim and drain the springs on such lands with a view to their cultivation to the full limit of their possibilities. The Ministry is to be not only empowered but instructed to act, and the resources of the State would be placed at its disposal for this purpose. If men want sport, said the Chancellor, it must be at their own expense, and the game laws would be revised in this direction.

The establishment of a fair minimum wage for laborers, with reasonable hours of work, decent housing and the prospect of the laborer obtaining a bit of land for himself, would all be within the scope of the powers of the Commissioners, who would have authority to fix the price of the land in the case of compulsory acquisition. The Government proposed, the Chancellor concluded, to remedy the grave deficiency of cottages in the country by building some themselves with State funds, and "we have got a nice little fund at hand—the insurance reserve fund."

The announcement of the land proposals by Chancellor Lloyd George was made by an absolute and unanimous decision reached at recent meetings of the Cabinet.

HUNTER'S STRANGE APPAREL

Lost His Clothing in Camp Fire and Wore a Barrel.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says: Attired only in a barrel packed with a small quantity of straw, Alfred Sara, a local clerk, was found Tuesday night wandering around in the rain twenty miles down the lake shore from here, and when found by a search party was delirious and in a serious condition. He went on a hunting trip and became separated from his friends. He wandered round in the bush two days, and then found a deserted camp, where he started a fire and removed all of his clothing, which he placed before the fire to dry. He went to sleep between mattresses, and when he awoke found the building burning and all his clothes destroyed, whereupon he had to find shelter in a barrel. He is expected to recover.

SHIP FOUND FAST IN ICE.

Had Not Been Seen or Heard From for Six Years.

A despatch from Seattle says: The steamer Centennial, which left Moorran, Japan, six years ago for San Francisco with a cargo of sulphur, and was never heard from, is reported fast in the ice off Saghalin Island, Okhotsk Sea, near Siberia. A Russian expedition, bound through the Okhotsk Sea, discovered the missing vessel with lifeboats gone, the name partly obliterated and her iron work corroded. There was no sign of a human being on the ship.

4%

This Company invites you to open a

Savings Account

with it on which it will pay you Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. a year. Compounded QUARTERLY.

The Union Trust Company, Limited

Temple Building, Toronto.

Total Assets over $13,000,000.

Prince Albert,

Second son of King George of England, who has joined the flagship "Collingwood," on which he will serve his apprenticeship in the King's navy. He will become a lieutenant at the age of 22. He is now 18.

THE LATE JAMES ROSS.

Left An Estate Said to Be Worth $15,000,000.

A despatch from Montreal says: Among the bequests made by the late James Ross, the president of the Dominion Coal Company, whose will was probated on Wednesday, is a gift of $10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Mary Grace Ross, "in addition to the other provision already made." Mr. Ross' only son, John Kenneth, is given a million dollars and an annuity of $75,000. The estate is said to be worth $15,000,000.

TELL-TALE LITERATURE.

Sports Pavilion at Bristol Destroyed by Suffragettes.

A despatch from London says: An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes on Thursday set fire to and destroyed the sports pavilion of Bristol University. They left the usual tell-tale suffrage literature scattered about the grounds.

Brantford will ask for plans for a new City Hall, to cost $150,000.

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, Oct. 28.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, $3.40 to $3.50, seaboard, and at $3.55 locally. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5 30; do., seconds, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 new Northern, 86c, on track, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 84 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 wheat at 81 to 82c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 33 to 34c, outside, and at 36c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats, 37 to 37 1-2c for No. 2, and at 36c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal at 83 to 85c, outside.

Barley—52 to 54c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American corn, 73c c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—No. 2, 60 to 62c, outside.

Buckwheat—52 to 53c.

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

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 27 to 29c for rolls, and 26 to 26 1-2 for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 35 to 37c per dozen; fresh, 32 to 33c, and storage, 28 to 29c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2c 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, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 12 to 14c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, fresh, No. 1, 21 to 23c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 75 to 80c per bag, on track, and New Brunswick, 85c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16 1-2 to 16 3-4 per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50; hams, medium to light, 20 1-2 to 21c; heavy, 19 to 20c; rolls, 15 to 16 1-2c; 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 is being bought by dealers at $13.50, who ask $14. to $14.50, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $12.50 to $13, and mixed at $11.75 to $12.

Baled straw—$7.50 to $8, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Oct. 28.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2, do., 77c; No. 3, do., 75c; No. 4, 70 1-4c; No. 1 rejected, seeds, 74c; No. 2, do., 72c; No. 1 red Winter, 80 1-2c; No. 2, do., 78 1-2c; No. 3, do., 76c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33c; No. 3, do., 31 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 31 1-2c; No. 2, do., 30 1-2c. Barley—No. 3, 42 1-2c; No. 4, 39c; rejected, 37c; feed, 37. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.13 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.11 1-2; No. 3, do., $1.01.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 79 to 80c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-2c; do., No. 3, 39c; extra No. 1 feed, 40c. Barley, Man. feed, 50c; malting, 68 to 70c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.05 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $22. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $27. Mouillie, $28 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $13 to $14. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 to 13 1-4c; finest easterns, 12 5-8 to 12 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27 1-4 to 27 1-2c; seconds, 26 3-4 to 27c. Eggs, fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 22 to 23c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 70 to 75c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 28.—Wheat—December, 82 3-8 to 82 1-2c; May, 87c; No. 1 hard, 85 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 83 to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 81 to 83c; No. 2 hard, Montana, 81 1-2 to 82c; No. 3 wheat, 79 to 81c. No. 3 yellow corn, 63 1-2 to 64c. No. 3 white oats, 35 3-4 to 36 1-4c. Flour—Firsts, patents, $4 to $4.25; second patents, $3.65 to $4 05; first clears, $2.80 to $3.60; second clears, $2.25 to $2.65. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, Oct. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83 1-4c; December, 83 1-4 to 83 3-8c; May, Northern, 82 3-4 to 83 1-4c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 83 1-4c; December, 83 1-4 to 83 3-4c; May, 87 3-8c. Close—Linseed, $1.35 1-2; October, $1.34 3-4; November, $1.35; December, $1.33 3-4 bid; May, $1.39 asked.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—A few of the best cattle sold at about 7 cents; medium 5 to 6 3-4, common 3 to 4 3-4; small bulls, 4 cents; stockers, 4 to 5. Cows, $35 to $70 each; calves, 3 to 6 1-2; sheep, 4 1-4; lambs, 6 1-2; hogs, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Choice export, $7.25 to $7.50; choice butchers, $6.70 to $7.20; good, medium, $5.75 to $6.50; common, $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3; fat cows, $4 50 to $5.50; common cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers bulls, $3.75 to $6.70. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $10; common, $4.75 to $5.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 950 to 1,050 pounds, $6 to $6.75; good quality, 600 to 800 pounds, $6 to $6.25; light Eastern, 400 to 650 pounds, $4.50 to $5.50; light bulls, $3.50 to $4. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.50 to $5 25; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.75, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$9.65 f.o.b. to drovers; $9 fed and watered; $9.25 off cars.

CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

Sad Affair at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

A despatch from North Battleford, Sask., says: Two colored children, aged sixteen and twenty-eight months, were suffocated by smoke in a shack off Railway Avenue, North Battleford, on Friday. The mother, Mrs. Mark Daniels, left the children in a perambulator apparently asleep while she went to the city. Shortly after smoke was noticed coming from the building. On the arrival of the fire brigade the perambulator containing the children was wheeled out and both were dead.

THE VOLTURNO DISASTER.

One Hundred and Forty-four People Perished.

A despatch from New York says: The total death roll in the Volturno disaster was fixed on Thursday night by the Uranium Steamship Company at one hundred and forty-four. Of these twelve were passengers. Capt. Griffiths of the steamship Star of Ireland, which sailed from Cardiff, reported to the Uranium Company that he had passed the Volturno last Thursday, still burning, about 52 west southwest of the place where she was abandoned.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

Tragedies of Disobedience.

One frequently reads distressing accounts of accidents to children, accidents which seem unnecessary and preventable. There was an item just the other day concerning a little four-year-old, who climbed up to a high cupboard, secured a bottle of of poison and drank it. We call such occurrences accidents, and no doubt many of them are. But many others, it is certain, are merely the natural result of a very general and regrettable cause. And this cause is the laxness of modern parental discipline.

The laziness of parents who will not take the time and trouble to enforce obedience from their children almost belongs in the class of criminal negligence. Strict discipline, not indulgence, is what makes for the real happiness of children; and also it is the best means of securing their safety. Dangerous objects cannot always be kept from their reach, but children can be taught not to meddle with the property of others, and they can be taught to obey absolutely. There is very little of this absolute obedience seen lately. One of the new plays of the fall deals with that very subject, the domination of modern children over their parents. Unfortunately it is a weak play, not adequate to the theme. But what a subject that is for a playwright of the day, full of tragic as well as comic possibilities.

A 200-foot Flagpole.

The erection of a flagpole in front of the Provincial Court House at Vancouver, B.C., has presented unusual features because of the desire to use a long, single stick, representative of the timber resources of the Province, and to so place it that its base would be secure from decay. A suitable timber was cut and delivered in the rough at the Court House in the fall of 1912. It was left for a year to season, when there would be no likelihood of its curving when drying. In September, 1913, it was moved on rollers to its final location. The flagpole is 208 feet long, 36 inches in diameter at the base and 10 inches at the top, and when ready for erection weighed about ten tons. Surmounting the pole is a four-foot globe and a twenty-foot weather vane in the shape of an arrow.

Extension of Suffrage in Europe.

Evidences abound of the steady onward march of democracy in Europe through the enlargement of the suffrage. Less than a century ago the suffrage camel first poked his nose into the government tent. To-day both his front feet are inside everywhere except in Russia and the Balkans.

Italy has just granted what is practically manhood suffrage, without property qualification. Even illiterates will be allowed to vote in the approaching elections. And now in Denmark the struggle that began in earnest forty years ago for a more liberal voting franchise bids fair to be victorious.

The Danes have been fighting for a reduction of the voting age limit to twenty-five years, for the extension of the suffrage to women on the same basis as that of males, for the removal of property qualifications for voting and for the popularization of the upper house of the Danish Parliament.

All these measures will go into effect provided they are indorsed by a majority of the electors in the forthcoming appeal to the country, and of that there is said not to be the slightest doubt. The oncoming wave of popular rule has washed the shores of Denmark and is likely to wet the feet of standpat Danes.

Racial Butt of Rudeness.

All races are caricatured upon the stage. The comic Englishman is quite as much food for laughter as the comic Jew or the comic German. None of it is a very high form of wit; and none of it is any form of art at all. A more refined taste on the part of the audiences would sweep the whole "slap-stick" business into the dust-heap. But when many people find themselves wounded by this sort of thing, then we cannot wait for the elevation of taste—we must act more directly and quickly. To permit the playhouse to be made a scene of discomfort for any considerable section of the community is not only poor business—it is a low grade of civilization.

Roads Will Be Numbered and Named.

In France a new system of road designation for the convenience of tourists has been adopted. Every road in the country will be given a name and a number and these designations will be painted upon direction posts at the road crossings and the 100-meter posts along the roads. The highways of France are classified as national roads, department roads, and so on. The roads in each case will be numbered. The direction post will state the class of highway and the number of the road. The tourist starting on a journey will need only a strip of figures, and he will be able to find his way anywhere.

Capitalized An Idea.

Thomas A. Sperry, the inventor of trading stamps, died recently, leaving an estate valued at $10,000,000. Young men who are discouraged because they lack capital to establish great enterprises should consider the case of Thomas Sperry and take heart. He capitalized an original idea and made it worth $10,000,000.

The world has places of honor and distinction for men who can think, who can lift their minds out of the endless circle of aimless thinking and give definite direction to their thoughts.

Thomas Sperry observed the custom of some merchants to give their customers what the French call "lagniappe" and the Spanish call "pelon." He conceived the idea of systematizing the practice and making it a magnet to draw trade. The trading stamp was the result and fortune smiled on him.

Progress is but the result of the application of new ideas to old ways of doing things. A man's mind is his best capital. It is a bank account that increases as it is drawn upon.

In this land of opportunity no man is poor who has an unclouded mind and the energy to work to translate his plans into deeds.

Britain's Navy is Growing.

It is reported unofficially that the new battleship Queen Mary made a record speed of 35.7 knots on her trials. It is impossible to realize exactly what this speed signifies without taking into consideration the huge size of the vessel. The vessel was built at Jarrow and is fitted with Parsons turbines. Her contract speed was 28 knots. She is armed with eight 13.5-inch guns, unless these have been changed to 14-inch as was suggested. In appearance she is much the same as the battle cruiser New Zealand, only she is 105 feet longer and has nine feet more beam. Her indicated horsepower is 75,000, as compared to the New Zealand's 46,894. But even the Queen Mary will have to play second fiddle to the Tiger, a battle cruiser of 28,000 tons to the Queen Mary's 27,000. The Tiger has 25,000 more indicated horsepower than the Queen Mary, and although her contract speed is only 28 knots, it will be interesting to watch her trials. Besides these two superb vessels, Great Britain will soon be putting into the first line the battleships Queen Elizabeth, Warspite and Valiant, each of 27,500 tons displacement. As a squadron these battleships and battle cruisers would be distinctly dangerous. Their speed alone would make them unpleasant customers to any fleet the least bit slower and their hitting power being so terrific, they possibly would be better to avoid than engage. The trouble is that it would be extremely difficult to avoid them.

FELL DOWN MINE SHAFT.

Every Bone In the Miner's Body Was Broken.

A despatch from Iron Mountain, Michigan, says: Gunard Johnston, a miner twenty-four years old, was instantly killed at the Chapin Mine on Wednesday, when he fell nine hundred feet down a shaft. Johnston struck on his head and every bone in his body was broken.

GILLETT'S LYE

The Standard Lye of Canada. Has many imitations but no equal

CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

100% PURE

GILLETT'S LYE

OUR EXPORTS ARE GROWING

Figures For September Show an Increase of About Eleven Million Dollars

A despatch from Ottawa says: A striking feature in the statement of the trade of Canada for the month of September, issued by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, is the decrease of imports and the increase of exports. Dutiable goods to the value of $37,997,000 and free goods to the amount of $16,342,000 were imported during September last. The imports for the corresponding month of 1912 were $38,548,000 dutiable goods, and $19,307,000 of free goods. Exports for last September were $37,048,000 of domestic goods and $4,071,000 of foreign goods, as against $25,814,000 domestic and $3,153,000 foreign for September, 1912. The total exports for the six months ending September 30th last were, all of domestic goods, $188,405,000, and foreign goods, $22,842,000, as against $162,427,000 of domestic and $15,972,000 foreign for the six months ending September 30th, 1912.

The exports of agricultural produce show a big increase, being $11,829,000 for September, 1913, compared with $5,575,000 for September, 1912. There are big increases in exports all along the line. Exports of minerals for September last were $6,402,000, and for the previous September, $5,278,000. Exports of manufactures also show an increase, being $5,041,000 for September, 1913, as against $3,587,000 for September, 1912.

Canadian trade was never in a more prosperous condition, as the total Canadian trade for September last was close upon one hundred millions, the actual figures being $95,665,000, compared with $87,606,000 for September, 1912. For the first six months of the present fiscal year ending Stptember 30th last, total Canadian trade was $551,978,000, compared with $506,265,000 for the corresponding six months of the fiscal year 1912.

NEW WELLAND CANAL.

Contractors For Section No. 3 Have Commenced Work.

A despatch from Thorold says: O'Brien, Dougheny, Quinlan & Robertson, the contractors for Section No. 3, the principal section on the new Welland ship canal, the cost of which is to be some ten million dollars, are opening offices in the brick building on Chappell Street formerly owned by the Calcott estate, but recently taken over by the Dominion Government on account of being on the canal right of way. Three steam shovels are now at work preparing the cut to which the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks will be removed, as the present line of railway is where the canal will be. The Grand Trunk station will be removed farther south in the town.

$4,000,000 GIFT.

New Yorker's Splendid Generosity to Cornell.

A despatch from Ithaca, N.Y., says: A gift of approximately $4,000,000 to Cornell University Medical College was announced on Thursday on behalf of the Board of Trustees. While no official statement was made, it is believed that the gift, the largest in the history of the University, was made by Oliver Payne of New York. The interest from the new gift will give the medical college an annual income of $200,000.

Headache Over the Eyes? Look For Nasal Catarrh

Catarrh Never Stops in One Place—It Spreads Rapidly—Often Ruins Health Completely.

In this changeable climate it is the little colds that drift into Catarrh. Unless the inflammation is checked it passes rapidly from the throat or nose to the bronchial tubes and then to the lungs. You can't make new lungs any more than you can make new fingers or toes, but you can cure Catarrh.

The surest cure consists of breathing in the healing balsamic essences of CATARRHOZONE, which is simply a medicated vapor so full of rich curative properties that every trace of Catarrh vanishes before it.

"The soothing piney vapor of Catarrhozone is the most powerful medicine I ever used," writes Mrs. Edmond J. Christine, of Saskatoon. "Every breath drawn through the Inhaler sends a grateful feeling through the air passages of the nose and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of frightful headaches over the eyes, relieved me of a stuffy feeling in the nose, and an irritable hacking cough that had been the bane of my life for a year. My general health is greatly improved, my appetite and digestion are considerably better than before. Catarrhozone has been the means of giving me such health as I always desired, but never possessed."

Even though catarrh has a firm hold on you, and affects your throat, nose or ears, you can thoroughly cure it with Catarrhozone. Large size, guaranteed, costs $1.00; smaller size 50c.; sample size, 25c. All storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

MONTREAL LOSING TRADE

Grain Men Blame the Steamship Companies, Which Asked Exhorbitant Prices

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal is losing her grain trade, and Buffalo and Portland are rapidly getting it. There is room in the Harbor Commissioners' elevators at present for two million bushels of grain, and not an ocean boat is loading in the port with grain. There is a reason for this, according to grain men, who say the steamship companies are to blame. Earlier in the season they say, the companies were asking exorbitant prices to carry the grain from this port to Europe, and consequently local shippers were forced to make terms with the steamship companies running out of American ports.

The situation at present is very serious. The Harbor Commissioners recognize this, and on Thursday evening they left, accompanied by Mr. M. P. Fennell, for Buffalo, to study conditions there and to learn why that city is getting a portion of Montreal's grain trade.

Your money back if Gin Pills do not cure.

Rheumatism

When the Kidneys fail to do their work of discharging the uric acid from the system, the result is rheumatism. Until the Kidneys resume this work in a natural health way, no cure is possible.

Gin Pills

cure rheumatism quickly and for all time because they are the most perfect Kidney Corrective ever discovered.

From all Druggists, 50 cts. per box, 6 for $2.50 or direct from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited. Toronto. 181