MR. FOSTER TALKS

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER DEFENDS HIS CONNECTION WITH SYNDICATE.

Denies That He and His Associates Were Looters or Prospective Robbers—Says Their Profits Were Not Ill-gotten, and That Everything Was Above Board.

Toronto despatch: The examination of Mr. Foster, before the Insurance Commission, was concluded and at his own request he was given an opportunity to make a brief statement, putting before the commission in a concise form his views of the position in which he stands to the various questions which have been the subject of investigation.

Mr. Matthew Wilson, K. C., was under examination upon the subject of his negotiations with Mr. Laidlaw, K. C., which resulted in the controlling interest in the Provincial Trust Company being acquired by the representatives of the I. O. F. The highest he paid for the stock was 65, and the balance remaining over after the purchase of the stock was completed was, Mr. Wilson said, refunded to Mr. Laidlaw. He will produce his checks this morning. Mr. Wilson's examination will be continued to-day, when he will also be questioned further regarding the transaction between his syndicate and Pope and Fowler by which the option held on 200,000 acres of C. P. R. lands was acquired and turned over to the Union Trust Company at advance of 50 cents per acre.

At some length Mr. Foster was examined in reference to certain purchases of land made by the Union Trust Company in 1903 from Mr. John Aird, Manager of the Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg, who was acting as trustee for the vendors.

Mr. Foster with the consent of the commission, at the conclusion of his testimony, made a statement regarding his connection with the syndicate which took over the option to Pope and Fowler, and subsequently sold it to the Great West Land Company: The syndicate—Messrs. McGillivray, Wilson and Foster—had no connection with the acquisition of lands in the Northwest by Pope and Fowler, and no interest therein. They purchased, as they had a perfect right to do, an option for 200,000 acres of land from Pope and Fowler, at the price they paid therefor of $4.50 per acre ($50,000 of the purchase price being paid in stock) was a very reasonable price, considering the quality and situation of the lands. The price paid for lands no better in quality and not so well situated as to railway transport at or about the same time was by the Eastern & Western Land Company $6 per acre, the Ontario & Saskatchewan Land Company $5.75 per acre and the Union Trust Company, $4.90 to $5.75 per acre.

Having acquired these lands they sold them, as they had a perfect right to do, to the Great West Land Company for $5 per acre, taking the small advance of fifty cents per acre, or about ten per cent. advance not in money, but in stock, which could not be turned into money until all the lands had been paid for, together with all expenses in interest, taxes, etc., and resold at a profit over and above all these obligations—that is, they postponed the profit to make their stock valuable, it could not be realized for six to eight years thereafter. If there were no such profit, they would receive nothing.

In all this transaction no money was borrowed personally by, nor did one dollar pass in any way into the pockets of Messrs. Foster, Wilson and McGillivray. Their stock did not come to them through, and was not provided for them by, any loans made to them, in any way, by either the Foresters or the Union Trust Company. The stock owned by them, and all stock paid out for the original purchase, or purchased by other stockholders, was placed behind the security given the Union Trust Company for its loan and was of no value until that mortgage was discharged, and the security released to the Great West Land Company.

The Union Trust Company had undoubted security for its loan, received 6 per cent. interest upon the same, and by the first arrangement got a substantial bonus of stock in addition. If a difference of opinion exists as to one of the conditions of the arrangement of November 28, 1905, that does not affect the original security in the least, and is a matter to be settled between the parties concerned.

He did not object to the ethical argument being pressed, provided that it be pressed equally on all the directors, for all were equally responsible. But he protested against a general dictum being applied to any particular case. Neither Messrs. Wilson, McGillivray nor himself were looters nor prospective robbers. Having built up a character in the pretty white fierce light of public life for the last fifty years, it would be foolish for him if after his history so far he were to go to the Union Trust Company or to the Foresters with any desire to loot their treasury. During the five years of service, as honest and effective as he ever gave to anything, not one penny of their money had gone into his pocket wrongfully, and not a dollar of advantage had come to him from any prospective or actual use of their money. If the Foresters were taught to think their funds had been looted by the syndicate they might take his assertion that there was not a word of truth in it. With regard to the question of duality of representation on directorates, Mr. Foster contended that this was quite common and that in some cases it was absolutely better that it should exist.

WOMAN RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

Texas Matron Making the Canvass on an Anti-Graft Platform.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 15.—Miss Laura B. Payne, of Fort Worth, has accepted the nomination for Congress on the Socialist ticket. She will make a vigorous campaign on the anti-graft platform.

Although no woman has ever yet held a seat in the House of Representatives there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent Miss Payne from entering that body if she can get enough votes.

There is no provision for woman suffrage in Texas.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV
OCTBER 28, 1906.

Jesus Annointed in Bethany.—Matt. 26: 6-16.

COMMENTARY.—1. Mary anints Jesus (vs. 6, 7). 6. In Bethany—Bethany means "House of Dates," or "House of Comfort." This was a village beautifully situated about two miles southeast of Jerusalem on the eastern slopes of the Mount of Olives. It was often visited by Christ, and it was here that he spent several nights of the memorable passion week. Simon the leper—This man had evidently been a leper and had probably been cured by Jesus. "This will account for his making a feast in honor of Christ." "According to a tradition Simon was the father of Lazarus; according to others he was the husband of Martna, or Martha was his widow." Lange. uJohn tells us that Martha served and that Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him. This shows that Lazarus' resurrection was no illusion.

7. A woman—John tells us that this woman was Mary. Alabaster box—The perfume was in an alabaster bottle, or flask, which was made with a long, narrow neck. Mark says "she brake the box," or the neck of the flask. The seal which kept the perfume from evaporating had never been removed; it was first opened at this time. Very precious ointment—By the ointment we are to understand rather a liquid perfume than what we commonly know as ointment.—Schaff. John says Mary took "a pound of ointment of spikenard." This was a Roman pound of twelve ounces and was worth 300 pence, or denarii, silver coins worth fifteen to seventeen cents each; hence the ointment was worth between forty-five and fifty dollars. This would be equivalent to about eight or ten times that amount at the present time. Spikenard is an aromatic plant, now found in the Himalayan region. This ointment was imported from Arabia and India. "Compare the attar of roses, made at Ghazipoor in Hindustan, and which requires 400,000 full-grown roses to produce one ounce, and which sells when pure, in the English warehouses, as high as $100 an ounce, or $1,200 for as much as Mary's pound of spikenard."—American Cyclopedia. Poured it on his head—John says she anointed the feet of Jesus. "There is manifestly neither contradiction nor divergence here between the exangelists. Mary poured the ointment over his head and then over his feet, John notices the anointing of the feet, not only of deepest veneration, but from its unusual character, while anointing of the head was not so uncommon. She who had so often sat at his feet, now anoints them, and alike for love, reverence and fellowship of his sufferings, will not wipe them but wiht her hair."—Edersheim. The anointing showed (1) her faith in Christ; (2) her love for Christ. The house was filled with the odor of the ointment, and to-day the church and the world are filled with heavenly fragrance whenever loving deeds are performed for Christ. Sat at meat—In taking their meals the Eastern people reclined on one side, the knees being bent and the feet turned outward behind.

II. Mary's act criticized (vs. 8, 9.) 8. When his disciples saw it—John tells us that Judas was the leader in criticizing Mary, and he urged his opposition until some of the disciples assented to his ideas. But he was a hypocrite and Jesus rebuked him, "So often a bad man, and working from selfish motives, by plausible arguments gets good men to unite with him in opposing things that are really good. The wolf puts on the sheep's clothing. Thus usually the opposition to good wears a mask of virtue; religion is oposed in the name of liberty, faith in the name of free thought; prohibition, in the name of temperance." To what purpose—There is no benefit in such a lavish expenditure. Mark says they murmured against the woman, and their words and manner were also a reflection on Christ himself, because he had permitted it to occur. "Whenever there is an act of splendid self-forgetfulness there is always a Judas to sneer and murmur at it." This waste—Judas complained that the ointment was wasted because the money was not put in the treasury where he could steal it. The other disciples were evidently sincere, "but had too narror or distorted a vision as to what were real values." "Note that the apostles do not hesitate to record even those actions which are discreditable to themselves. They hide nothing. And this is one mark of the divine authorship of the gospels. Men would naturally have concealed the faults of their saints and heroes 'for the good of the cause,' as the artist painted Alexander the Great's portrait with a finger over the scar on his face."

9. Given to the poor—"How often does charity serve as a cloak for covetousness. God is sometimes robbed of his right, under the pretense of devoting what is withheld to some charitable purpose, to which there was no intention ever to give it."—"This was the kind of demonstration reserved for princes or persons of great distinction; it was a luxury that even no emperor till Nero even indulged in." It is not surprising that the disciples, who were plain and poor, should think this an undue extravagance; but Jesus desired to impress upon them the fact that there is nothing too precious for him.

III. Jesus defends Mary (vs. 10-13). 10. Jesus perceiving it (R. V.)—Jesus understood their murmurings. Why trouble ye this woman—According to John's account, Jesus said, "Let her alone." "It was the language of sharp rebuke. Jesus was indignant at the hypocrisy of Judas and the dull perceptions of the others." It seems evident that Judas and the others had made their complaints to Mary, and that she was troubled by what they said. A good work—"It was a high act of a noble soul, expressing its noblest emotions." It is a "good work" to show our love and esteem for Christ.

11. Poor always with you—This act of Mary's will not interfere with your care for the poor. You can do good to them at any time. The more we do for Christ the more we shall do for the poor. It is not the want of money, but the want of love that allows the poor to suffer. The more we give for Christ on any line, the more love we shall have and the more we shall continue to give. "It is the successors of Mary, and not of Judas, who really care for the poor." Me .....not always—Christ's bodily presence was about to be removed from them. What they would do for him, must be done quickly.

12. On my body—On his head and on his feet. She did it to prepare me for burial (R. V.)—Whether Mary understood Christ's aproaching death, and intended it so, we cannot tell, but Jesus puts this construction upon it and confirms thereby what he had so frequently told them regarding it. She was embalming him in advance of time. Too often our words of esteem are not uttered until the time of the burial, while the discouraged soul has been obliged to plod on through life without so much as a "God bless you" from anyone. One writer says: "If my friends have alabaster boxes full of the perfume of sympathy and affection laid away, which they intend to break over my body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, that I may be cheered while I need them."

13. This gospel shall be preached—Another remarkable proof of the prescience of Christ. God has so disposed matters that this has continued as firm and regular as the ordinances of heaven.—Clarke. For a memorial of her—'A memorial is something designed to keep in remembrance a person, an event, or anything regarded as worthy of peculiar honor or record." This act of love performed by Mary to her Lord brings her before the entire Christian world. "The memorial of this woman was to be preserved, not by dedicating a church to her, or keeping an annual feast to her honor, or preserving a piece of her broken box as a sacred relic, but by mentioning her faith and piety in preaheing the gospel."—Henry. The way to anoint Christ today is to help others; those in prison and distress should have our earnest attention (Matt. xxy. 31-46.)

IV. Judas seeks to betray Jesus (vs. 14-16).

14. Judas Iscariot—Judas is rightly regarded as an infamous man, his conduct base and his motives vile; yet how many to-day bargain away their Lord for the honors and pleasures of this world! Unto the chief priests—This was a favorable time for the traitor to carry out his wicked designs. Much people had gathered, not only to see Jesus, but to see Lazarus, whom he had raised from the dead, and many were believing on Christ because of him.

15. What will ye give me—Money was his god; the love of filthy lucre was causing his ruin. Let us take warning. It is not the lack of money, but the love of money that is the "root of all evil." Thirty pieces of silver—Silver shekels. This was the price of a slave. See Exod. xxi. 32, also Zech. xi. 13. According to the Oxford Teacher's Bible Judas received the paltry sum of $16.96. But if the shekel was equal to four denarii, its value would be about sixty-four to sixty-eight cents, and the total amount would be about twenty dollars.

16. Sought opportunity—His hope was to deliver Christ into the hands of the officers privately. His act was premeditated and so much the more dastardly and mean.

I. Royal work. "She hath wrought a good work upon me" (v. 10.) Simon, Martha, Lazarus and Mary are symbols of different stages of Christian experience. Simon invited Jesus to his "house." (v. 6.) Martha "served," Lazarus "sat," Mary "anointed" (John xii. 1-3.) First we receive Christ into our hearts; then we serve him with holy fervor; then we learn to rest in his love and know that he rests in ours; then we lavish upon him the devotion of a heart overflowing with tenderness and gratitude. Christ's commendation of Mary's devotion was, "She hath wrought a good work." (v. 10.) From the winsome story we may learn what makes any "work" for God "a good work."

II. A rejected work. "His disciples .... had indignation" (v. 8.) The sure sign of a good work it to have Satan oppose it. To rouse a disciple to "indignation" at the work of God, is a special device of the arch enemy. Don't criticize. The thing you pass judgment on may be "a good work" wrought for God. "Let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart" (Zech. vii. 10.) "Love thinketh no evil" (I. Cor. xiii. 5.) "Speak evil of no man" (Tit. iii. 2.) Indignant criticism puts you down in the company with the man who betrayed his Lord, and with the devil, the accuser of the brethren (Rev. xii. 10.) A minister says: "I am always repeating this to myself to cure them, these words of our Lord, 'Judge not, that ye may be not judged' (Matt. vii. 1.) And then this from Bengel, the acute and crisp commentator, will you learn it and practise it with me? 'Sine scientia, amore, necessitate non judica.' 'Judge not without knowledge, love and necessity.' Burn your fault-finding pen, break your fault-finding ink bottle and get your fault-finding lips touched with a live coal from off the altar."

III. A rewarded work. "Jesus understood" (v. 10.) Nothing is more captivating in this simple story than the way Jesus received Mary's gift. "To receive graciously is to benefit the giver. There is a way of receiving a gift that hurts the heart. There is also a way of receiving a flower that makes a little child long for next summer to come in a great, sudden hurry, that it may gather all the flowers in the field for you. Jesus took the spikenard with the infinite grace which was one of the charmful qualities of his nature."

STATE SUPREME.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW SPANISH LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—The new Law of Associations, according to the Heraldo, will contain the following provisions:

No religious order shall be established without the authorization of Parliament.

The State shall accord support to any member of a religious order desiring to renounce the vows taken.

The Minister of Justice is empowered to withdraw the authorization of any religious order found to be inimical to morality or public tranquility.

The authorities are empowered to enter monasteries without an ecclesiastical sanction.

Religious orders shall not be allowed to hold property in excess of the objects for which they were instituted.

The law of 1887 concerning the registering of religious orders remains in force.

MEETING OF THE PREMIERS

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Requested That Fisheries and Travellers' Tax Be Considered—Position of Nova Scotia and the Other Maritime Provinces—Premier Whitney Stands Out for Special Grants to Provinces.

Ottawa despatch: The Provincial representatives to-night are hopeful that to-merrow the Federal Ministers will concede the greater part, if not all, of their demands for increased subsidies. The demands are three ,viz.: Specific amounts for the support of the Governments and Legislatures, a per capita rate of 80 cents per head of the population, as ascertained by the late census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and the rate of 60 cents for the population in excess of that number, and 20 cents per capita towards expenditure for the administration.

Premier Whitney's Position.

The resolution reserving to the Provinces the right to ask for greater amounts than the Quebec resolution call for is the result of the efforts of the Premiers of Ontario and British Columbia. It was a concession made to secure unanimity. Mr. Whitney's attitude was in substance: "I opposed the resolutions in the Ontario Legislature in 1903 as not being sufficiently favorable. How can I support these resolutions now?" So Mr. Whitney stands as an advocate of a larger draft upon the Federal exchequer than his Liberal colleagues in the conference. So insistent is the Ontario Premier upon the point that, according to the report, one of the other Premiers charged him with putting up a political game of bluff. The course of Mr. McBride, of British Columbia, is better appreciated. That Province in 1902 insisted that it stood in a different position from the other Provinces, having exceptional calls upon its financial resources and contributing larger amounts proportionately to the customs revenues. But it is extremely doubtful whether the reservation to any of the Provinces to make special subsidy claims means very much. In reality it appears to be a very simple device for letting exorbitant claimants down easily, and enabling them to evade a rather awkward situation.

Sir Wilfrid's Request.

According to arrangement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messrs. Fielding, Aylesworth and Lemieux met the Provincial Ministers this morning, when Hon. Lomer Gouin read the resolutions adopted and presented a copy to the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid, it is understood, before withdrawing with his colleagues, asked the conference to consider the question of the fisheries, and also the advisability of repealing the tax upon commercial travellers imposed by some of the Provinces. A reply to the request for increased subsidies was promised in the morning.

Most, if not all, of the Provinces interested in tidal fisheries recognize that the Dominion, with its fleet of cruisers and other means of efficient control, is the best authority to be in charge, and that divided jurisdiction is disadvantageous. Nova Scotia has practically surrendered control, but New Brunswick and Quebec stil continue to exercise their rights.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are in this peculiar position: Under the terms of the autonomy legislation the Dominion owns the fisheries. Thus, while the other Provinces get a revenue from fishing licenses, the three Provinces named are debarred from any participation. This is held to amount to a discrimination against the three prairie Provinces, and to constitute a claim for compensation.

OUTBREAK OF STUDENTS.

University Men Hardly Realize Their Position.

Toronto despatch: Thirty-five second year medical students went before the University Caput yesterday afternoon with something of fear and trembling, and as most of them filed from the inner chamber they were smiling, as if Monday's "hustle" was still a huge joke. These students were called before the caput to explain their part in the affray, which, however, does not include the afternoon fighting on College street. The session was conducted in the President's private office, into which the alleged offenders were called in groups varying numerically from two to sixteen. Speaking of the meeting afterwards, President Hutton would give little information beyond the fact that the students had been extremely frank with their explanations. He further stated that another meeting would be held this afternoon, but as yet no decision had been reached.

Guaranteed

Buy Stanfield's Underwear on a positive guarantee that it is absolutely unshrinkable.

If—by any chance—it should shrink, return it to your dealer and he will refund the money, or give you new garments.

Unshrinkable.

Tired, Nervous Mothers

Make Unhappy Homes—Their Condition Irritates Both Husband and Children—How Thousands of Mothers Have Been Saved From Nervous Prostration and Made Strong and Well.

Mrs Albert Mann — Mrs Chester Curry

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing children involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly.

The ills of women act like a firebrand upon the nerves, consequently nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues" sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the female organism.

Do you experience fits of depression with restlessness, alternating with extreme irritability? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one minute you laugh, and the next minute you feel like crying?

Do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you; all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound; pain in the abdominal region, and between the shoulders; bearing-down pains; nervous dyspepsia, and almost continually cross and snappy?

If so, your nerves are in a shattered condition, and you are threatened with nervous prostration.

Proof is monumental that nothing in the world is better for nervous prostration than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; thousands and thousands of women can testify to this fact.

Mrs. Chester Curry, Leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra, 42 Saratoga St., East Boston, Mass., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight years I was troubled with extreme nervousness and hysteria brought on by irregularities. I could neither enjoy life nor sleep nights. I was very irritable, nervous and despondent.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and proved to be the only remedy that helped me. I have daily improved in health until I am now strong and well and all nervousness has disappeared."

The following letter is from Mrs. Albert Mann, 154 Gore Vale Ave., Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered a long time with serious female trouble having intense pains in the back and abdomen and very sick headaches every month. I was tired and nervous all the time and life looked very dreary to me and I had no desire to live until I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to get some relief. My recovery was slow but it was sure and I have never regretted the money spent for the Compound as it brought back my good health."

Women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine that holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of female ills, and take no substitute.

Free Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write to her for advice. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with female troubles enables her to advise you wisely, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were larger than of late, with little change in prices. Wheat steady, 200 bushels of fall selling at 74 to 74½c. Barley firm, 800 bushels selling at 52 to 53c. Oats are unchangd, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 39 to 40c. Buckwheat sold at 55c per bushel for 100 bushels.

Hay quiet and firmer, with sales of 15 loads at $11 to $13 a ton. Straw is unchanged, one load selling at $13 a ton.

Dressed hogs were steady, light quoted at $9.60, and heavy at $9.15 to $9.25.

Wheat, white, bush.	$0 74	$0 74½
Do., red, bush.	0 72	0 00
Do., spring, bush.	0 00	0 00
Do., goose, bush.	0 53	0 53
Barley, bush.	0 65	0 00
Rye, bush.	0 75	0 00
Peas, bush.	1 00	13 00
Hay, per ton	13 00	0 00
Straw, ton		
Seeds—		
Alsike, fancy, bush.	6 20	6 50
Do., No 1, bush.	6 00	6 20
Do., No. 2, bush.	5 25	5 40
Red clover, new, bush.	6 80	7 00
Timothy, bush.	1 25	1 70
Dressed hogs	9 15	9 50
Eggs, dozen	9 23	0 26
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 27
Do., creamery	0 26	0 28
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 11	0 13
Turkeys, young, per lb.	0 21	0 25
Hens, lb.	0 09	0 11
Apples, per bbl.	1 25	2 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 75	0 85
Cabbage, per dozen	0 50	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 10	1 15
Beef, hindquartrs	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	5 00	6 00
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	6 50
Mutton, per cwt.	8 50	9 00
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt.	10 00	11 00

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city yards since last Friday as reported by the railways were 74 car loads, consisting of 900 cattle, 850 hogs, 2,000 sheep and lambs, 86 calves and 7 horses.

There are far too few good and far too many common to inferior cattle being offered.

Trade was good all round when the quality of the different classes of stock is considered.

Exporters—The only exporters mentioned on the market were two loads, bought by Jesse Dunn, weighing 1,400 lbs. each and costing $4.75 per cwt. Export bulls, $3.65 to $4.25 per cwt.

Butchers—The best butchers sold readily at at $4.25 to $4.55; few, however, brought the latter price. Loads of steers and mixed cattle, $3.75 to $4.10; cows, $1.25 to $3.60; canners $1.50 to $2.25 per cwt.

Milkers and springers— The market for milkers and springers of good quality was strong, several cows having been bought at high prices. Prices ranged all the way from $30 to $70 each.

Veal calves—The market was strong, all calves of choice quality being eagerly sought after at $6 to $7 per cwt., while common to medium sold at $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers—Best feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $3.70 to $4.; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $3.75; best feeders 750 to 900 lbs., $3 to $3.50; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., $2 to $3.15; common stockers, $2 to $2.50.

Sheep and lambs—Export sheep sold all the way from $4.25 to $4.65 for ewes and $3 to $3.50 for rams. Lambs sold from $5.50 to $4.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts light. Mr. Harris reports prices unchanged at $6.65 for selects and $6.40 for lights and fats.

Clover Seed Market.

The William Ronnie Co. reports clover and timothy as follows:

Markets for alsike continue to rule very quiet. Prices are lower for all qualities except strictly fancy lots, which command previous quotations. Red clover seed, free from weed seeds, is in better demand and shows improvement, but firm for fine samples.

Liverpool Apple Market.

Woodall and Co. cabled Eben James:—12,000 barrels selling. Market steady for good fruit; for others, very flat. Colverts—Firsts, 15 to 18s; second, 11 to 13s. Snows—Firsts, 15 to 21s; seconds, 8 to 14s 3d. Greenings—Firsts, 15 to 17s 3d; seconds, 10 to 14s 3d. Kings—Firsts, 18 to 21s; seconds, 16 to 18s.

Cheese Markets.

Picton.—Ten factories boarded 530 colored; highest bid 12 1-16c; no sales.

Woodstock.—Offerings on the Woodstock cheese board to-day were about 3,000 boxes; half colored. The market was quiet, but a few sales were made at 12⅞c to 12 13-16c.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10c to 11¾c per lb., refrigerator beef, 8¾c to 9¾c per lb.

Manitoba Wheat.

At the Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing quotations: Oct. 75c bid, Nov. 74½c bid, Dec. 71⅞c bid, May 76⅛ bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	Dec.
New York	84⅝	81⅝
Detroit	80½	76⅝
Toledo	81⅛	77⅛
St. Louis	77	72⅝
Minneapolis	77⅝	73½
Duluth	78⅝	74⅝

BRADSTREET'S LIST OF FAILURES IN CANADA.

Canadian failures for nine months, as reported to Bradstreet's, number 901, involving $6,803,125 of liabilities, a decrease of 11.6 per cent. in number and 35.2 per cent. in liabilities from a year ago. Failures, assets and liabilities in Canada nine months for a period of years past follow:

	No.	Assets.	Lia.
1906	901	$2,983,773	$6,803,125
1905	1,020	5,172,992	10,676,595
1904	832	3,228,256	7,686,688
1903	712	2,887,323	6,274,132
1902	851	2,759,989	6,200,413
1901	1,041	4,180,570	9,376,495
1900	1,002	3,017,784	7,441,597
1899	975	3,591,274	8,585,901
1898	1,031	3,271,772	7,592,510
1897	1,501	4,141,960	10,653,212

SUES HUSBAND FOR PIN MONEY.

Wife Springs Signed Agreement to Prove That He Owee Her $552.

Omaha, Oct. 15.—A novel suit was instituted in the district court here to-day by Mrs. Lason F. Jones against her husband. She asks $552, which she claims the husband promised but failed to pay her.

Mrs. Jones incorporates in her petition a copy of a written contract signed by herself and her husband, in which he agreed to pay her $10 a month for her personal use and in which she agreed not to demand from him more than that amount for her personal use.

Mrs. Jones alleges that under this agreement Mr. Jones should have paid her $600, whereas he has actually paid her only $48, and she asks judgment for the unpaid balance.

"PRIDE—LIFE FOR NOTHING."

A Very Pathetic Message of a Young Suicide.

New York, Oct. 15.—Rather than appear in court to-day to be tried on a charge of robbing the mails, Rulof F. Bragaw, formerly a clerk in the New York Post-office committed suicide at his home in Newark, N. J. He drank carbolic acid last night and his death was announced when his case was called in this city to-day. He left a note to his mother, reading: "Pride, pride, pride. Sold my life for nothing."

Rheumatism

is due to deposits of Uric Acid, which the kidneys have failed to filter out of the system.

To break up these deposits and carry them out of the blood, without unduly exciting the kidneys, has been a difficulty that has engaged scientists for a long time.

Dr. H. H. Mack's Rheumatism Compound

has finally solved this problem. And now the most obstinate forms of rheumatic trouble can be cured naturally, safely.

The thorough, scientific work of this compound has won the endorsement of the well-known rubber stamp manufacturer, C. W. Mack, Toronto (cousin of Dr. Mack). "I have yet to find one failure," he says, after carefully investigating the cases treated. So convinced is Mr. Mack, he has joined the doctor in placing it on the market.

Send for Dr. Mack's free booklet on Rheumatism. It is full of helpful information and will be sent post paid. Address: Dr. H. H. Mack, 60 Yonge street, Toronto. 2

TORONTO SUES STREET RAILWAY.

MABEE DISSOLVES INJUNCTION AGAINST TRETHEWAY.

A Toronto despatch says: The City of Toronto has entered a suit against the Toronto Railway Company for $13,200 penalty for alleged inadequate street car service between June and October of this year, the penalty being $100 a day.

Mr. Justice Mabee this morning dissolved an injunction obtained by C. J. McCuaig, of Montreal, against W. C. Tretheway, the millionaire mining man, who sold an interest in Cobalt for $600,000, and which McCuaig maintains the defendant promised to sell to him. This injunction was to prevent the defendant carrying out his sale agreement to parties who are unknown to the Court.

"Royal Crown" Witch-Hazel Toilet Soap

The name tells

Royal —quality
Crown —perfection in making
Witch-Hazel—soothing, healing, refreshing, beautifying
Soap —cleaning

A perfect complexion soap, a perfect toilet soap, 10c. a cake. 3 cakes 25c.

At Druggists Everywhere.

THE ENGILSH C. P. R. TERMINAL.

FISHGUARD CHOSEN FOR THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The plan being considered by the Canadian Pacific Railway to make Fishguard the English terminal of the Canadian fast Atlantic service, will be submitted to the Dominion Government by S. A. Pope, assistant to the General Manager of the Great Western Railway of England, who has just arrived in Montreal. Mr. Pope in an interview to-day stated that the Great Western would put on special train service between Fishguard and London, which will be a saving of time made by the steamer going to the former, but would make the time from Montreal to London far shorter than any used to-day. Large sums of money have already been spent on the labor at Fishguard, and it is said the C. P. R. is greatly in favor of the change.

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It carries a full guarantee as to its accuracy in time-keeping.

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