

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. A good stomach and a merry soul are inseparable—lacking which, try Abbey's Salt. 25c and 60c bottle. Sold everywhere.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Intercolonial Railway. BADDECK BRANCH LINE. SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNDER-SIGNED AND ENDORSED BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FIVE O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1911. For full particulars of a branch line of the Intercolonial Railway from Alma to the town of Baddeck, a distance of 22.7 miles.

Plans, profiles, specifications and forms of contract to be entered into may be seen and full information obtained on and after 10th inst. at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B. Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10,000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, September 29th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNDER-SIGNED AND ENDORSED BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FIVE O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911, for the construction of a retaining wall at the Town of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario.

Plans, specifications and forms of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of the Chief Engineer, District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, Eastern Division, and an application to the Postmaster at Owen Sound, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation, and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the sum of \$10,000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tenderer be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHES, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 29th, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS. Intercolonial Railway. MONCTON YARD AND CUT-OFF. SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNDER-SIGNED AND ENDORSED BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1911.

Plans, profiles, specifications and forms of contract to be entered into may be seen on and after the 4th of September at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10,000.00, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, September 29th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Wolves that come to our doors are never disarmed—so they cannot be blessed.

The "Ruined" Industry, A Sample Deception and The Refutation Thereof.

Toronto Star. The secret is out. The News and its party are in favor of dearer cooking utensils, as well as against cheaper food for the consumer. The News gives the secret away in one of the most humorous articles which has graced its columns in many a long day, an article all too evidently prompted by a desire to make it appear that the Fielding agreement involves serious restrictions in duties on manufactured goods. There are, of course, only a few manufactured articles included in the agreement, and these do not seriously affect Canadian industries.

But, aside from that aspect of the question, the article itself is of interest. Indeed, it is unique of its kind. It has reference to a certain industry established at Morrisburg by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, and taken over in 1909 by the Canadian Sheet Steel Corporation, and for this, and others of the kind, the News fears ruin. The fact that there are no others of the kind is a minor detail which it overlooks. And it does not say anything about Sifton. Now, bearing in mind that there is only one sheet steel industry in the dominion, read this until from the News:

There is no escaping the truth that at inevitably Canadian manufacturers of black and galvanized sheets, as they are called in the trade, and of tin plates, will suffer tremendously if reciprocity is carried at the next federal elections.

Max and alack! The News cites "a real case in point"—the Morrisburg factory; never a word about its being the only one of its kind. And it says: "This firm, when the protective tariff was operative, began the manufacture of black sheets. When the tariff was taken off the Canadian company was forced to discontinue manufacturing through inability successfully to compete with the United States companies. The Morrisburg firm then turned to manufacturing tin plates; and when under reciprocity the tariff will be taken off this commodity, the Canadian company will become helpless."

But, bless the News' dear soul, the reciprocity agreement does not take the duty off tin plates, for the very good reason that they are already free, and have been for years back. The clause in the tariff is as follows:

British, Inter. General. 342-Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates, or sheets; tin strip waste, and tin foil. Free Free Free. It is true that there was no duty put on tin plate, but Mr. Fielding refused. It was understood at that time that the Morrisburg company wanted a 12½ per cent. protection.

There are, however, two clauses in the Fielding agreement which deal with products of the Morrisburg factory. They are as follows: Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, No. 14 gauge or thinner, not galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, 5 per cent. Free.

These are the only foundations which the News might have taken for any statements as to the Morrisburg plant. But read what it alleges, under the heading, "U. S. Steel Trust Given 30 Per Cent. Present Under Reciprocity."

"The Laurier government ministers assert that they have taken off only 2½ per cent., or at the most 5 per cent., from certain articles. This is totally untrue. They have taken off 30 per cent. from the tariff on manufactured plates (plates?), and the whole of the tariff from the United States on steel sheets."

How can the Laurier government have taken off 30 per cent. from the tariff on manufactured plates? when the maximum tariff against these had been only five per cent.? And wherein have they exceeded a reduction of five per cent. on steel sheets, when the maximum tariff against these is also five per cent.? Perhaps the News will come forward with an explanation.

The Truth About the Morrisburg Plant. In 1909, when the Morrisburg people were understood to be making an effort to secure 12½ per cent. protection on tin plate, 10 per cent. on galvanized iron, and 5 per cent. on steel sheets from Britain as well as from the states, the Star undertook an investigation of the plant. It found out that the company had been "encouraged" to the following extent:

- 1. A bonus from Morrisburg.
2. An additional bonus from Morrisburg in the form of electrical power.
3. A protection of 5 per cent. on steel and iron sheets.
4. 1.50 per cent. rebate on the duty on coal.
5. 1.50 per cent. rebate on the duty on raw material.
6. 9.99 per cent. rebate on the duty on machinery.

The Star at that time came to the conclusion that if an industry could not make good under such conditions, it was not entitled to further tariff consideration, especially as it was the only one in Canada. To pit the one against the many, as they are called, is supporting the government's stand. They agreed that the tin plate duty which the News thinks the company had a right to expect, would mean increased cost of living in the form of dearer household utensils. Among the manufacturers consulted was a Toronto man, who believed that the tariff commission had gone into the whole question of tin plate, and the result was that Mr. Fielding had declined to put a duty on it. He turned to Hansard, quoted Mr. Fielding's declaration that the whole of Canada must not be taxed to support a single factory, and concluded by saying that since that speech was made conditions had not changed. "If such a course were adopted," he said, "it would naturally result in a revision of all such items."

And this opponent of the request of the Morrisburg factory for tariff consideration was A. E. Kemp, to-day the conservative candidate in East Toronto, and a large manufacturer of tinware. What has the News to say about it?

A Western City of Progress. Moose Jaw Is Experiencing Wonderful Developments—Never Has There Been So Many Civic Improvements.

Moose Jaw is experiencing the most active trade season the city has ever had, which is saying much. There has been considerable movement in real estate, a Winnipeg syndicate having dollars in erecting residential and business buildings. Richard Loney, of the firm of Manley, Loney & Co., of Moose Jaw, and president of the board of trade, whilst in Winnipeg, recently stated that the assessment of the city this year was over twenty-seven million compared with thirteen million last year. He went on to state that building operations have been very active during the season. The Moose Jaw Times Publishing Co. are erecting a building costing \$225,000, which will be the largest office building in the province of Saskatchewan. Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares are erecting a plant also, to cost \$250,000, and the new post office will cost \$300,000. The Moose Jaw Times, recently drew attention to the wonderful development that was taking place in the northern part of

Moose Jaw in the vicinity of Richmond Park, and stated that W. E. White had taken a contract for grading all streets in Richmond Park. The streets are to have a twenty-foot grading, which is to be commenced at once. This is certainly Moose Jaw's proudest year. Never has there been so many civic improvements as there have been this year and never so much building progress. The city of Moose Jaw has now works under way costing a million dollars. In addition to these the street railway improvements are costing \$1,250,000. The building permits for the first eight months of this year total \$1,924,000, or three times as much as the permits totalled for the same period last year. Moose Jaw will be a railroad centre for the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, as well as a divisional point for the Canadian Pacific system, with its branch lines, and both the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railway are erecting modern station buildings in the northern part of

There is nearly always some rule at hand that will enable you to prove anything you want to. Woman is apt to be the strongest vessel in the courtship class. A woman will gladly compromise if her husband is willing to make all the concessions. Hard cash is so called because it is hard to get along without it.

PRODUCE AND PRICES.

Quotations Given From the Kingston Market. Kingston, Sept. 16.—The following prices are reported on the market: Carrots, 40c. to 50c. doz. bunches; turnips, 50c. to 60c. per bag; new potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel; beans, 5c. q.; new cabbage, 60c. doz.; new celery, 7c. per head; tomatoes, 75c. to \$1 bush.; green corn, 8c. to 10c. doz.; onions, \$1 a bush.; radishes, 5c. bunch; lettuce, 5c. bunch; apples, 20c. to 25c. peck.

J. A. MacFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows: Oats, 43c.; local wheat, \$1; buckwheat, 75c.; seed rye, \$1; peas, 80c. to \$1; yellow feed corn, 70c.; bakers' flour, \$2.50 to \$2.75; farmers', \$2.55; Hungarian patent, \$2.50; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4.50 per bbl.; cornmeal, \$1.80 to \$2; bran, \$2.30 ton; shorts, \$2.50 ton; baled straw, \$7; loams, \$2; hay, loose, \$9 to \$11.

Meat—Beef (local), carcass, 74c. to \$1.00; prime western beef, \$1.10 per cwt.; by carcass, cut, 10c. to 15c.; live hogs, 5c. lb.; dressed hogs, 10c.; pork, 10c. to 11c.; by quarter; mutton, 10c.; spring lamb, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; veal, 5c. to 10c. per lb.; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 pair; turkeys, 18c. to 20c. lb.; fowl, 90c. to \$1 a pair; spring chickens, 75c. to 90c. pair; broilers, 25c. to 30c. per pair; rolls, 24c. to 25c. lb.; eggs, 30c. to 25c. doz. Dominion Fish company reports prices as follows: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pile, 10c. lb.; haddock, 30c. lb.; kippered string, 12c. lb.; salt codfish, 40c. lb.; haddock, 30c. lb.; fresh codfish, 6c. lb.; bullheads, 12c. lb.; mackerel, 5c. lb.; sea bass, 12c. lb.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: Hides, trimmed, 40c. lb.; horsehides, \$3 to \$3.25; calfskins, veals, 14c. lb.; dogskins, 50c. to \$1; sheepskins, 50c. to \$2c. tallow, in cakes, 6c. lb.; beeswax, 25c. lb.; gums, 55c. lb.; wool, washed, 30c. lb.; unwashed, 13c. lb. Raw furs: Red fox, No. 1, large, \$6; No. 1, medium, \$4; raccoon, No. 1, large, \$2 to \$3; No. 1, medium, \$1 to \$2; mink, No. 1, large, \$6 to \$7; No. 1, medium, \$3 to \$6; spring rats, No. 1, large, 35c.; No. 2, medium, 25c.; kits and culis, at value; springy rubbed skins at value.

George Mills & Co. quote the following prices for raw furs: Spring muskrats, large, 30c. to 40c.; medium, 30c. to 35c.; mink, large, \$4 to \$6; medium, \$3 to \$4.50; small, \$2 to \$4; raccoon, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.50; small, 75c.; red fox, as to size, \$4 to \$6; skunk, as to size and length of stripe, 60c. to \$2; weasel, 20c. to 60c.

PHOTOGRAPHY PROFITABLE. Big Money Paid for Negatives Secured at Little Cost. Some photography negatives have netted as much as a thousand or even two thousand dollars each, says Munsey's Magazine. "These were backed, of course, by the enterprise and selling facilities of the photographic companies. One Easter Sunday, in New York, a certain photography photographer discovered a patent in front of fashionable St. Bartholomew's to get views of various notabilities as they entered and left the church. The particular prize sought for was a photograph of the Vanderbilts; but while other people were easily recognized and freely snapped, it seemed impossible even to identify the Vanderbilt carriage.

At last, long after the service had ended, only three carriages remained before the church—very modest ones, all of them; and several discouraged photographers picked up their cameras and walked away. One of them, looking back, saw the sole remaining man rapidly snapping views of an elderly lady and a girl, both quietly garbed, who were hastening from the church to one of the carriages.

"Who are they?" he shouted back, as the carriage rolled away. "I don't know," said the photographer, "but I got a 'hunch.'"

"His 'hunch' proved correct. The girl was Gladys Vanderbilt, and when only a few weeks later, her engagement to Count Szechenyi was announced, this chance photograph, the only one available, was sold to leading dailies and illustrated weeklies the world over. It was worth more than a thousand dollars. The photographer, at the time of the Jamaica earthquake an American firm of photographers went to extraordinary expense to have a steamer change its course and land one of their men, who happened to be aboard, at the scene of the great fatality. But even so the representative arrived too late to get the best views. An American magazine writer, of an enterprising and commercial turn of mind, who also chanced to be on the spot, had gone aboard the tinued city and purchased a comparable negative that showed the effects of the earthquake. These he afterwards sold for several thousand dollars.

A Savage Weapon. Youth's Companion. "Not infrequently women of wit direct their shafts against the clubs so beloved and frequented by mankind. In Ralph Nevill's story of "London Clubs" and their origins and uses are some examples of wit aimed in the opposite direction.

The original conception of a London club was a retreat to which West End men might betake themselves, certain that the troubles and worries of the outside world would not follow them into a building which they regarded as a temple of dignified seclusion and repose.

Perhaps the best description of a club, as it existed in former days, was that given by a witty bishop, who defined it as a place "where women ceased from troubling and the weary went at rest."

Another amusing definition was once given by George Augustus Sala. "A club," said Sala, "is a weapon used by savages to keep the white woman at a distance."

In the course of time a woman may forget why she hates a man, but she will continue to hate him just the same.

Truth may win in the long run, but a lie is more of a sprinter.

The hour of adversity seems to contain more than sixty minutes.



PAQUET FURS From the Trapper Direct to YOU Through Canada's Largest Fur Factory

HEAD and shoulders above all competitors, the Great Paquet Fur Factory stands alone in AMERICA where every process from the preparation of the raw skins to the finished product, is in operation under the one roof. Buying as we do, in immense quantities, direct from the trappers in the various countries where fur-bearing animals abound, we are in a position to save you the excessive duties on dressed furs coming into this country.

THIS FUR CATALOGUE Contains 30 pages of illustrations and prices of PAQUET FURS. It will be sent FREE on request. You need a copy now. TO-DAY simply drop us a post-card before you forget.

EXAMINE THEM FREE. See these Furs with your own eyes. Estimate the quality. Note the luxuriant depth and richness of the Fur. Don't send one cent in advance. We'll send them PREPAID for Free Examination. Return them at our expense if you don't say they are the best value you ever saw.

PIG TIN. Large Stocks. PIG LEAD. Prompt Deliveries. The Canada Metal Co., Ltd., Fraser Avenue, Toronto.

SEPTEMBER SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC. The fireless season begins. The time to put your home in order. Make your selection while stock is large.

PARTRIDGE & SONS. GATES, FENCING, ETC. Manufactured by PARTRIDGE & SONS. Creasant Wire and Iron Works, Also Electric Fencing.

For Pickling. Pure Vinegar, all kinds of whole and Ground Spices.

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Robert J. Reid. Extension Tables \$5.00, \$8.50 Etc. Pedestal Tables, Golden Oak, \$12 up. Dinners, Buffets, Sideboards and Cabinets, all latest designs and finishes.

The American Cafe 183 Wellington St. The Up-to-date Restaurant and Eating House. Separate apartments. Well furnished and lighted. Try our Full Course Dinner 25c. THOMAS GUY, Prop.