

THANKSGIVING

"Blossom Out" on Thanksgiving in a New Livingston's Suit or Overcoat

You'll head the procession of good clothes on that day, if you let us get you ready now. Thanksgiving is a day when we are given to thinking of the year's prosperity. The occasion carries with it the spirit of prosperity, and how much better you will enjoy it if you are in tune with the day and season. There is no better way to feel prosperous, to feel that the future holds more prosperity for you, and to look prosperous than to be prosperously dressed, and that means well dressed.



To Be Prosperously Dressed Buy Livingston's \$15.00 or \$18.00 Suits or Overcoats

LIVINGSTON'S
BROCK STREET
A Little Out of the Way, But It Will Pay You To Walk

Sale Suits and Rain Coats Saturday, 8.30 O'clock

A New York maker decided to exchange his worried look for ready cash. The price we paid for these splendid garments was a big hardship for the maker. There has never been such a good chance to buy a suit at the price before.

85 New Fall Suits

In all the new fall shades, silk and satin lined. Goods made to sell in the New York stores at \$20.00 and \$25.00, all sizes and colors.

Saturday \$12.50

97 New Fall Rain Coats

All the latest shades and styles, Raglan sleeve, set in sleeve, belted and plain backs. Goods sold regularly in New York stores at \$8.00 and \$10.00. We will replace any coat, if there is any complaint, within six months. This is the American guarantee that goes with this coat. All sizes in the lot.

Saturday \$4.98

SEE THEM IN THE WINDOW

R. WALDRON

JUDGMENT RESERVED

IN THE DAMAGE ACTION OF MRS. JULIA OSKEY.

Experts on the Stand — Defence Claimed Voltage Not High Enough to Kill — Plaintiff Claims Negligence.

(See also Page 9.) Additional expert evidence along electrical lines was given in the Oskey case, when it was resumed on Thursday morning.

L. W. Gill, professor of electrical engineering at Queen's University, was placed on the stand and for over two hours was questioned concerning different points at issue. A feature of his evidence was that of a test he made before the opening of the court at a tree near the tile works, where it had been claimed that wires had been touching the tree. He had risked a test at this point where both the high and low voltage wires run close together, and could barely receive a shock, showing that a man could not have been killed by a high voltage inside the tile works.

Prof. Gill said he had made an examination of the wires and transformers from the stone quarry on Montreal street to the works. He found the transformers in first class condition, showing that they would only carry the normal load. The line from the outer station into the tile company's plant was in good condition.

Mr. Whiting asked Prof. Gill as to what had, in his opinion, caused the death of Oskey. He said he believed his death had been caused by shock received from the ordinary alternating current.

Questioned by Mr. Godfrey, witness said that he did not regard 110 volts as dangerous for a normal man. He had himself several times received 110 volts.

Mr. Cunningham, Oskey died from shock received through the wire guard on the lamp. That means that the wire or guard was charged with electricity.

"Yes," said the witness. "If there had been a paper handle and paper guard on that lamp could he have received that shock?"

"No, he could not."

John Cornelius, undertaker, employed by S. S. Corbett, who prepared the body of Oskey for burial, stated that there were no marks on the body.

William C. Rogers, the city's electrician, was recalled, and Dr. G. W. Mylks, who was called to the tile works when the accident occurred, also gave evidence. He said that no post mortem had been conducted on the body, and for this reason it was not known whether deceased suffered from heart failure. It was his opinion that he died from shock.

Edward Phillips, another expert, of thirty years' experience, was called by Mr. Whiting. Asked for a probable cause of Oskey's death, he said that his death had been caused by electricity, if he had been from 110 volts. He had made a test of the line leading to the tile works, and stated that it was built of standard equipment and was in good condition.

In the case of Oskey, it was his opinion that he had died from heart failure. Ordinarily, a man would not die from receiving 110 volts. He had seen men knocked down with 110 volts.

John G. Jackson, another electrical engineer, gave it as his opinion that Askey had died from a shock received from the ordinary current. He believed Oskey suffered from heart failure.

Questioned by Mr. Cunningham, witness said he did not think deceased would have received a shock had the lamp been equipped with a proper handle.

Prof. Herbert Kalms was recalled. He differed with other witnesses, who stated that the wires were not close to the tree referred to. He said one wire was within an inch of the tree and would almost have touched it.

Oskey was not killed by a high voltage, it must be shown that the entire system was in first-class condition. Giving his opinion on the basis that Oskey was a normal man, he would say that deceased met death by receiving a high voltage shock.

Argument of Counsel. This closed the evidence, and Mr. Cunningham then addressed his lordship. He said that his case against the tile company was based on the workmen's compensation act and the factory act. The deceased, John Oskey, should have been given proper protection. The handle on the lamp used by Oskey lacked the proper appliances, and this was an evidence of negligence on the part of the tile company. The fact that Oskey might have suffered from a weak heart, would not exonerate the company.

As to the liability of the city, it could not be stated just where the negligence had occurred. All that could be said was that Oskey was killed by a high voltage.

Mr. Godfrey, for the tile company, said that on the evidence he would ask his lordship to find that Oskey had met death as a result of receiving more than 110 volts. It was admitted by all electrical men that under ordinary circumstances 110 volts would not kill a man. If he had been killed by 110 volts, then he must have been in ill-health, and there was no evidence of this kind. If it was found that Oskey had met death as a result of a high voltage, then the city of Kingston, supplying the power, was liable.

Mr. Whiting, for the city, stated that the evidence had established no negligence whatever, in the part of the city. The entire case of the plaintiff had been based on supposition. It was said that Oskey was a normal man, and that there was nothing constitutionally wrong with him. The plaintiff had no right to go on supposition.

It was up to the plaintiff to prove this to be the case, and it was not proven. Oskey may have looked well from an outward appearance, but at the same time he may have suffered from a weak heart. The transformer of the city was found to be in good condition and was not broken down. This had been proven. The system was examined and found to be in good condition. It would be an entirely new line with new poles and cross bars of standard type. Since this accident there had been no further complaints about the line, and surely if there was something defective, it would have shown itself in the nine months following this accident.

After hearing the argument, his lordship stated that he would reserve his decision and the court adjourned at one o'clock until two o'clock.

There is but one more case left on the docket, that of Sarah M. Johnson vs. Anna Field. The claim is to enforce the provisions of a deed; to have thereof declared and carried into execution.

FRENCH TOWN TAHITI

IN PAPEETE BOMBARDED BY GERMAN SHIPS.

Two Killed and \$2,000,000 Damage Done at Papeete — Business Houses Wrecked — Cruisers Failed to Capture Supplies in City.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—Two lives were lost, \$2,000,000 damage done, two vessels were sunk and two blocks of business houses and residences were destroyed by the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in their bombardment last month of the French colony of Papeete, Tahiti.

Refugees from the island told the story of their arrival here yesterday aboard the Union Steamship company's liner Moana, from Australia, which touched at Tahiti.

The dead were one native and a Japanese chauffeur, who was cut in two by a shell which brought his car into town from the hills for another load of refugees.

No landing was made and no supplies of stores were captured. The French set fire to a 40,000-ton coal pile to prevent the Germans replenishing their bunkers.

When the Moana left the natives had not yet returned from the hills. Modern shell fire was something new to them.

"The two Germans have in sight, flying no flag, about seven o'clock in the morning," ran the composite narrative of the Moana's passengers. "In the harbor were lying the French gunboat Zoles and the German merchant ship Waikiki, the prize Zoles, anticipating the possibility of a raid the French had stripped the Zoles and mounted her guns ashore.

"As soon as the strangers were recognized the fort opened fire. The Germans then hoisted their battle flags and began a hot reply. We estimated that in all more than 100 eight-inch shells fell in the town, besides a rain of small projectiles from the secondary batteries.

"Being defenseless the crew of the Zoles scuttled for shore at the first shot. Not long afterward the little gunboat began to sink, riddled with holes. Her prize, the Waikiki, flew no flag, and the Germans, ignorant of her nationality, and that her crew were prisoners on the island, sank her too.

"The bombardment lasted about two hours. Those houses surrounding the American consulate, over which the stars and stripes were flying conspicuously, were not damaged, but the water front and mercantile district were utterly wrecked.

"About ten o'clock the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau steamed off to the westward undamaged. The fire from the little French fort had been feeble and fallen short."

PHILADELPHIA WAITS FOR OPENING GAME WORLD-BASEBALL SERIES

On Friday Afternoon — Crowds Already Collecting For An All Night Wait At the Bleacher Gate.

By Hal Sheridan. Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—In the midst of scrambles for tickets and threats of the weather, Philadelphia came up with a jerk to-day to the realization that Connie Mack had put something over.

"Stuffy" Melnis, star first baseman of the Athletics, is injured. He has not played a game since September 27th, and is nursing a bruised right hand which was hit by a pitched ball. Melnis had his hand bandaged yesterday, but after five o'clock, when shadows were beginning to fall over Shebe Park, he was on the field with a boy to pitch to him, and was trimming up his batting lamp. He is to practice with the Athletics to-day, and though his team mates declare "Stuffy" will be as sound as a dollar for the opening game to-morrow, there is some anxiety over how that hand acts under pressure.

In the Braves' camp to-day there was nothing but absolute confidence in their ability to down the Athletics. Melnis or no Melnis. Stallings and his men say the Mackmen will stop several yards of lining out of the Yankees yesterday, peeling off twelve hits, for a total of eighteen bases and ten runs, but not a Brave flinched.

The boys that make the noise and disburse the cash for the series are already on the scene and the investment of Shebe Park will be complete by noon to-day. Edward Lynch, aged nineteen, appeared at the bleacher gate at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He brought a sump box with him and will be there when the gates open at Friday noon. Soon after Edward established himself a second young man arrived, and by midnight there were fifty men and boys on guard. The line was constantly growing to-day.

There was an overwhelming demand for reserved seats to-day, despite the fact that the sale closed yesterday while nearly 10,000 rabid fans were still standing in line. The only way late comers could get tickets was to hand over \$25 or so to some quiet gent in an hotel lobby. Such gents are called speculators, and they appear to be well supplied with what they want to sell, and the fans want to buy.

Weather Man Bliss was as non-committal as the war censor to-day in his communique as to the operation in clouds. It turned warmer and there was a slight leakage from the skies early to-day, but the forecaster was not prepared to say whether this leak would be plugged or would grow in proportions for to-morrow's big game.

TACTICAL TRAINING

OF SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT TO BE DONE

At Headquarters in England — Valcartier Is Too Cold and Wholly Unsuitable For Winter Mobilization.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The new French regiments, expected, to be five thousand strong, will be incorporated in the second contingent. The new British Columbia rough-riding corps, which is being raised by Col. Jim Macdonnell, and authorization for which has already been given, will also be included, as well as the machine gun battery being raised by Col. Smart, of Montreal, and other independent corps. It is likely that the new army division will contain a larger proportion of cavalry and less artillery than the first division.

The crack artillery regiments of Canada went in the first contingent. The artillery is an arm of the service which is highly technical, and for which it takes longer to train both officers and men. With a larger proportion of cavalry it is likely that the recruiting will be heavier in Western Canada. The Western Rough Riders and Frontiersmen, who were disappointed because they were not allowed to accompany the first contingent will now have their opportunity. It is likely that the Calgary mounted regiment of 500 men, offered by the city, will be included in the second contingent.

The point of embarkation at Halifax yet determined, but what is considered wholly probable is that in place of being concentrated at one camp the different units will be got together at the headquarters of the division and when ready moved directly to front divisions fully equipped there the point of embarkation at Halifax.

In the cold season, Valcartier is unsuitable. It has no buildings. At Patevava the camp is well equipped in that line, and at other centres there are grounds and buildings which might be utilized, Toronto Exhibition park being one of them.

The likelihood, however, is that the units will be concentrated divisionally and moved to Halifax only when ready to board ships. The tactical training would be carried out at the headquarters in England where the Canadian division now en route is to be handled.

CITY COUNCIL AMENDS THE PAVING CONTRACT OF THE KINGSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The special object of the City Council meeting on Wednesday evening was to amend the contract of the Kingston Construction company with regard to the pavement being laid on Princess street, between Clergy and Barrie streets. It was decided on motion of Ald. Graham, seconded by Ald. O'Connor, to amend the specifications by making the sub ballast six inches of concrete, instead of four, and to lay a cushion of fine stone under the tracks, just as was done on the other paved blocks of Princess street.

The Board of Works was instructed to report at next meeting of council why the contract with Foley and Gleason for the paving of the above-mentioned block was not carried out.

In attendance at the meeting were Alds. Graham, Gillespie, Hoag, Little, Kent, McCann, Newman, Nickle, O'Connor, Stroud, Sutherland and White, who just constituted a quorum. In the absence of the mayor, Ald. Kent presided.

"Full Steam Ahead." F. A. Sharpe, of the Russell Motor car company, West Toronto, was in the city to-day. Speaking of the conference he said it was one of the Canadian companies that had signalled "full steam ahead," keeping a full staff of employees. The managers feel from early inquiry and sales that this Canadian car will meet with fair and impartial consideration from the buyers. The company will be in the market for \$2,000,000 of raw materials, and will pay \$1,000,000 in wages again this year. Its material list shows that it bought from 1,013 Canadian companies during the past year.

Injured In Accident. J. Cousineau, of the Hotel Royal, and Allan Lemmon, of Lemmon & Sons' plumbing firm, while driving in a buggy on York street, met with an accident last Friday. Mr. Cousineau was dragged over twenty feet along the road before the horse got away from him, and he had two ribs broken, besides his limbs and body being badly bruised. He is progressing as rapidly as can be expected.

Blue Grapes for wine making: two baskets for 25c, at Carnovsky's.

BLACK VELVETEEN FOR HATS

Just placed in stock the better makes of English velvets and velveteens for millinery purposes.

- BLACK VELVETEEN at 50c
- BLACK VELVETEEN at 75c
- BLACK VELVETEEN at \$1.00
- These you will find exceptional values
- BLACK SILK VELVET at \$1.00
- BLACK SILK VELVET at \$1.25

Buckram for hats, black or white.

At \$1.50 The New "French Model" Corsets

The new corsets for fall have already had a fine reception. These come in several models, made from imported Coutil in medium and low bust, both embroidery and lace top and finished with 6 hose supporters.

\$1.50

Now Ready For Fall

- NEW KID GLOVES
- NEW VEILINGS
- NEW HOSIERY
- NEW NECKWEAR
- NEW DRESS MATERIALS
- NEW CLOAKINGS

John Laidlaw & Son

Evening Slippers

Now is the time to choose your evening slippers. We have a very choice assortment in patent, satins, suede and dull calf. All new lasts



P.S. Color your Satin Slippers to match your new gown with our new dye

The Lockett Shoe Store