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"Then I left off ordinary salves and used herbal Zam-Buk. This soothed, cleansed and healed the sore so well, that in a few days Hazel was able to wear her shoe and again attend school. This experience taught me the wisdom of keepi Zam-Buk always handy."

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A pleased customer in your best ad. Ask any person that is burning our WELSHCOAL. They will all say it is the best, clearest coal they ever burned. Try one ton and you will want more. \$14.50 per ton.

W. A. Mitchell & Co. Income tax reduction proposals of U. S. Secretary of the Treasury are to be fought by the Democratic party through a substitute tax bill.

SIR JOHN C. SCHULTZ INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE RIEL REBELLION.

Escape From Fort Garry Prison and Winter Journey Through Hundreds of Miles of Wilderness to Reach Ontario—Honors Conferred on the Worthy Patriot.

Early in 1869 the bargain was completed between the Government of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company by which it was agreed that upon the payment of \$300,000 to the company the latter would surrender to Canada its rights in the vast region known as Rupert's Land.

As Macdougall advanced he found the road barricaded; he was forbidden to proceed, and a few days later he was driven from the territory, by the half-breeds who were carrying out orders given by another half-breed at Fort Garry known as Louis Riel.

As winter came on the rebels looked about for more comfortable quarters than an encampment on the prairie, and on November 2, they rode down to Fort Garry, and in spite of the protests of the officials took possession of the fort with all its stores and abundant supplies of many kinds.

Col. Dennison, who had been sent out to superintend surveys, raised a small force to resist the rebels. A party of about forty assembled at the house of Dr. Schultz, in the village near Fort Garry, for the purpose of protecting some government supplies stored there.

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With the aid of the gimlet the line of buffalo hide was made fast to the wall, and removing the window of his room, he threw out the line, and then with great difficulty managed to squeeze his huge body through the opening. But his ponderous weight was too much for the line. It broke and Dr. Schultz fell to the frozen earth, a distance of twenty feet, severely injuring his hip.

This was January 23, the snow lay deep on the prairie, the night was starless and dark and the piercing wind whirled the powdery snow in the refugee's face. He lost his bearings in his hurry to leave the vicinity of the fort, and did not learn where he was until he found himself approaching St. Boniface, where he knew he need not look for friends.

From this trading place Dr. Schultz and his companions set out on snowshoes for Eastern Canada. After tremendous difficulty and a phenomenal winter journey of hundreds of miles through snow and ice and wilderness, he reached Canada, and crossed through Windsor, London, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.

At all these points and many others his reception was most stirring, for the people had learned by then of the indignities their countrymen had suffered as prisoners of the insurgents. Indignation meetings were held, and at one at Toronto, on April 8, 1870, when Dr. Schultz, Charles Mair, Dr. Lynch, and Mr. Setted were present—all refugees from Riel's violence—the Government was called upon to take action.

HIS AUNT THE SPUR.

Relative in Ontario Eged on the New Minister.

When Hon. E. J. McMurray, the new solicitor-general of Canada, was being sworn in at Winnipeg recently, he held in his hand a telegram which read as follows: "Do justice, love mercy and walk humbly. Keep your head level, and your feet on the straight path."

It was from his Aunt Susan down in Ontario, a maiden lady who had an interest in him when he was a tall, raw-boned youth. As his friends gathered around him with their congratulations, the new solicitor-general proudly exhibited the telegram, and pledged himself to act on her advice.

In his youth he worked as a hired man for a Scotch farmer, who kept him going from four in the morning until ten at night; but even as a farm laborer Ed. McMurray had a resolve to complete his public school course, and eventually become a lawyer. And it was the young man who induced him finally to go to high school at St. Mary's, Ontario.

Through with high school, he was unable to take a course at Osgoode Hall, "Mac" went west. Settling in Saskatchewan, he broke in bronchos, stooked, milked cows, anything for a living. Acquiring a little money, he went to Normal School at Regina, qualified as a teacher, and spent several years teaching in foreign settlements, the way he made sufficient money to go to Winnipeg and study law.

Eventually he was called to the bar. He has been a successful lawyer. He specialized in criminal law. Of twenty-six alleged murderers defended by him, not one went to the gallows. But the case which brought him most fame was the defense of the Winnipeg strike leaders.

Mr. McMurray was the first federal minister to visit the north-west in Winnipeg. It was found less expensive to send an officer from Ottawa than to have the new solicitor-general go east.—Toronto Star Weekly.

How Mackenzie Escaped.

A racy incident in connection with the escape of William Lyon Mackenzie from Toronto to the frontier after his defeat in 1837 was related recently by Mrs. Colin H. Campbell of Winnipeg, wife of the former Attorney-General of Manitoba, and a daughter of a pioneer of Halton county. The story came in the course of an address to the members of the Council of Trafalgar township when portraits of some of the early heroes of the township were presented at a ceremony at Trafalgar.

Mrs. Campbell, in speaking of the Philip Triller homestead, near Trafalgar, said she remembered it as a large colonial frame house, painted yellow. "It has historical interest," she said, "in that in 1837 when there was a ransom for the 'rebel' leader, William Lyon Mackenzie, he was safely housed for three days and nights under this hospitable and friendly roof. When the officers of the Government were searching for Mackenzie they were so charmingly entertained by the seven beautiful daughters of the household that the great Mackenzie sided by Mr. Triller, made his escape, not before, however, he was directed whether to go and was provided with rations as he made his way to George Ghent's, at Freemaan, and Gilbert Davis, near Burlington station, from which place he made his escape, disguised as a woman, in Miss Rachael Davis' gown and bonnet. She afterward became the wife of Reeve John Buck.—Toronto Globe.

Insurance May Reach \$75,000,000.

When by December all soldiers' insurance policies are in the hands of the applicants, it is estimated that the insurance will aggregate \$75,000,000, for a total of 35,500 policies. In the last four weeks, ending September 1, during which the applications were accepted, there were 12,500 demands for policies, aggregating \$22,000,000 worth of insurance. The demands were largely for policies of \$1,000 and of \$2,000.

Little Known Island.

Very few people have ever heard of the little French island of Saint Pierre de Miquelon. It is almost lost in fog and iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, and yet it has a most interesting history. It is a French possession and the first authentic visit of a Frenchman to Newfoundland was that of Jehan Denys in 1603; and in 1636, Jacques Cartier records that he had halted several ships from France and England "at the islands of Saint Pierre de Miquelon." In this first half of the sixteenth century, Normans, Bretons and Basques competed in daring expeditions for France's fishery. From January to March, 1544, at least two ships a day left Harve, Rouen, Honfleur or Dieppe for Newfoundland and Saint Pierre de Miquelon. In the autumn everyone returned to his port of embarkation, where he passed the winter, and Saint Pierre was only a fishing station.

Wedgewood Ware.

Wedgewood ware derives its name from Josiah Wedgewood, of Staffordshire, England, who produced a fine specimen of pottery and porcelain in 1762.

It is neither by bodily strength, nor swiftness, nor activity, that the most important affairs are carried on, but by judgment, counsel and authority. A special despatch from Ottawa to the Toronto Globe says: "No bargaining with the Progressives is Premier King's attitude."

PROHIBITION FEDERATION.

Chancellor Whiddon of McMaster, Toronto, is the First President.

As the outcome of a meeting held in the Central Y.M.C.A. Hall, Toronto, all the prohibitionist forces of Canada were united in one great federation. Delegates were present from fifteen organizations. They came from as far as Nova Scotia in the east and British Columbia in the west. The federation group will have a Chancery Whiddon of McMaster University as elected as the first president of the Federation. It was felt that the chancellor's experience in the Western Provinces, together with his knowledge of Parliamentary life acquired in the War Parliament would be important assets in the Federation's councils.

The Federation will include: (a) Nation-wide church organizations opposed to liquor; (b) Nation-wide organizations opposed to liquor; (c) such provincial organizations as shall be recognized by the Federation as representing the united political force of the province. The two former will be represented by five delegates each, while the latter will also elect two delegates. The churches will also elect one additional delegate for every fifty thousand members over the first fifty thousand.

The Federation will aim at the securing of prohibition, both in the Provincial and in the Federal sphere. Considerable attention was given also to the political outlook in each province. On every subject the strongest expressions of confidence in the existing Ontario Government were made. There was general recognition that under the Hon. W. F. Nickle the law is being enforced as vigorously as under the previous regime.

The Red River of the North.

The Red River, or the Red River of the North (as it is called to distinguish it from the Red River of Louisiana), has a length of about 700 miles. Rising in the lake region of the west-central part of Minnesota, not far from where the Mississippi has its source, the Red River flows in a northerly direction, North Dakota and Minnesota. Entering the Province of Manitoba, it continues northward, and empties into Lake Winnipeg. The Valley of the Red River is one of the greatest wheat-growing regions in the world because of the fertile soil which was deposited long ago both by ice-sheets of the glacial period and by a large prehistoric lake known as Lake Agassiz. In many places along its course this river (as well as its tributaries) has cut channels from 20 to 50 feet deep through the rich clayey soil. Water power has been developed to a considerable extent on its tributaries. From Breckenridge, Minn., to the international boundary line—a distance of a little over 395 miles—the channel of the Red River has been improved by the United States Government; and the river sometimes rises high enough to allow small steamers to go up the south-west branch as far as Lake Traverse, and from there to go down the Minnesota River to the Mississippi.

Sale of Annuities Makes New Record.

Canadian Government annuities to the value of \$75,000 were sold during the first week of November by the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labor. This is the largest amount so far taken out in one week. Annuities providing for a pension payable to two parties, either man and wife, brother and sister, or others, during their combined lives, are proving popular. Annuities for immediate payment of monthly or quarterly pensions, as well as those providing for the pension to come into effect when the annuitant reaches 60 or 65 years, are also being secured in larger numbers.

Under the Federal Income Tax Act the annuities are free from income tax. The Annuities Branch thinks that this is largely due to their increasing popularity, as well as to the fact that Canadians abroad are coming to realize that the annuities are purchasable by Canadians who have left the country, but who have not renounced their allegiance, in view of their definite intention to return to Canada to live at some future time.

P.E.I. Record.

At Bunbury Farm, owned by J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P.E.I., a 2-year-old Holstein heifer is making a notable record for P.E.I. in the Province. Upon R. O. F. tests she has produced 16,946 lbs. of milk and 739 lbs. of butter in 10 months and is expected to make approximately 20,000 lbs. of milk and 900 lbs. of butter at the completion of her yearly test. This heifer is out of a daughter of Prince Colanthes Aberkerk, sire of Lady Roberts Colanthes. A cow with a record of 1,461 lbs. of milk in 385 days. The Bunbury herd is fully accredited and by systematic testing and selection an unusually fine lot of cows has been developed.

Things Have Changed.

Mrs. Brown—Things cost a lot more now than they did before the war. Mrs. Jones—Merely, yes. A short cry used to get me a new gown then, now I have to go into hysterics.

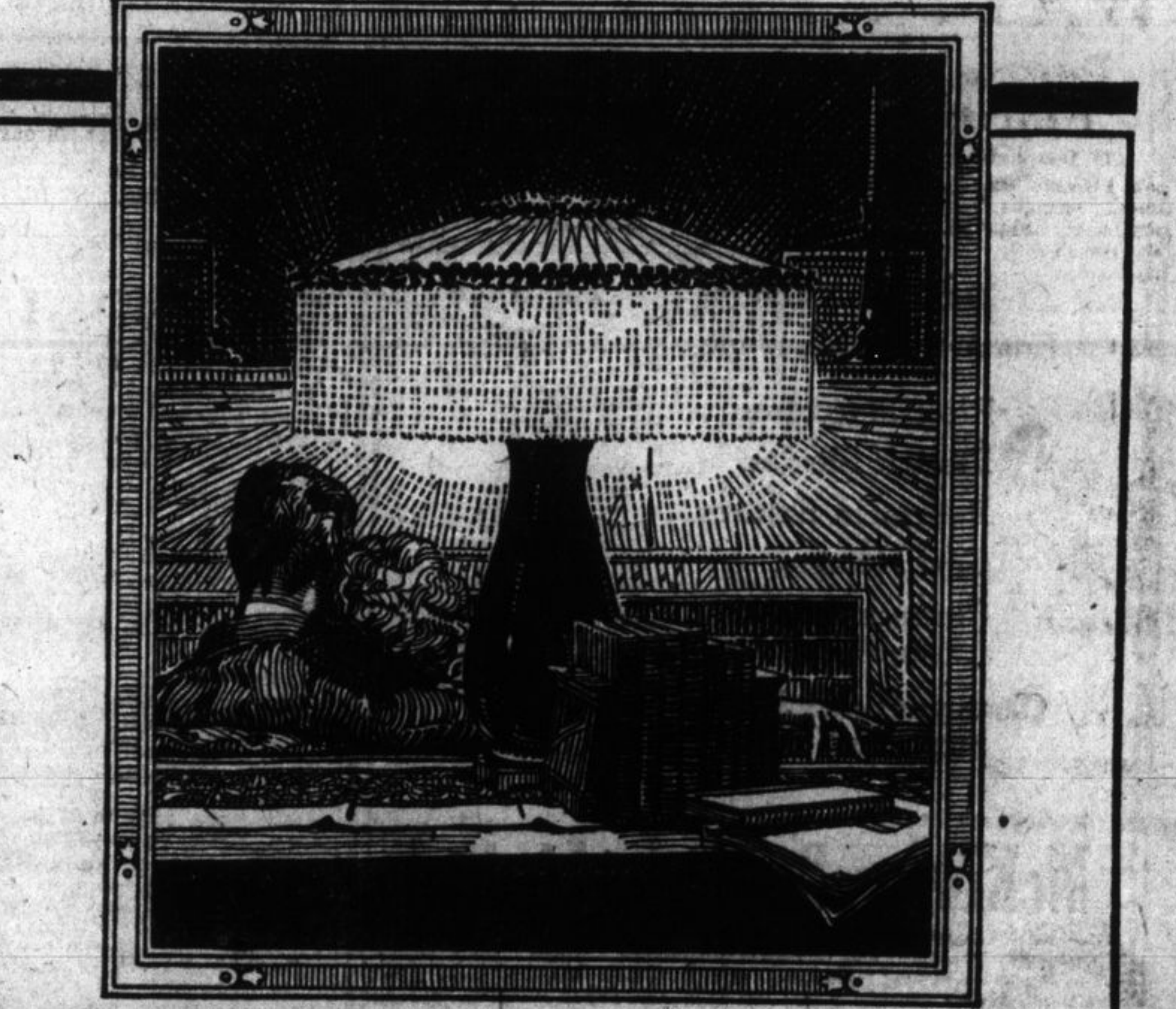
After a self-made man has finished his job, he should make a few friends to be used in case of emergency. The suburban cuss who would rather lose a friend than lose an argument manages to lose both. A tea cent, cut in the price of sugar is announced in Montreal.

SMOKE SENATOR CUT PLUG. Deliciously Fragrant. 15¢ packages. Valuable Coupons in Each Package and Tin. 1/2 lb. tins. Illustration of a man smoking a pipe.

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"All's Right" — Says the Light. Finished is the little house; the furniture is all in place. And side by side they sit together looking forward into the years. "Everything all right?" he asks. "All right," says she. There is no echo, but on the table behind them the friendly lamp gleams its cheerful "All's right." In every happy hour of life, good light plays its part. Since it is so important, why not be sure that you have the best—plenty of Edison Mazda Lamps properly placed. Look for the Dealer's window; the Edison Mazda Agent is trained in transforming homes with the magic of good light. "Made in Canada".

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