

GUELPH GETS THE CENTRAL.

Five Farms Bought For Central Prison Site.

Will be Built by Prisoners—Take Two Years.

J. M. Lyle the Architect—To Accommodate 500.

Toronto Despatch—Early in January a number of men from the Central Prison will start to work about two and a half miles from the city of Guelph on the spot that has been chosen by the Government as the site of the new Provincial reformatory. The six hundred and three acres of land which the Government has secured are situated to the east of the city and nearly adjoining one portion of the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. The decision to build the new reformatory near Guelph was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet last week, but owing to the fact that options on the land wanted had not been closed, no announcement of the Government's action was made until yesterday. The last options were closed during the afternoon.

The Guelph site was chosen only after months of investigation, during which one hundred different places were considered. This work was placed in charge of Mr. C. R. W. Postlethwaite, inspector of asylums and prisons, and under his directions about fifty prospective sites were visited and reported upon. The places inspected were all over the Province, from Kingston and Belleville in the east, Lindsay in the north and Stratford in the west. The reports were made on five important points—the soil, building material, water, building site and railway accommodation. They were classed as fair, good and excellent, and it is worthy of note that the report on the site selected carries the "excellent" classification in nearly every particular.

A branch of the Speed River runs right through the property, as does the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Grand Trunk runs along its northern boundary, and a spur line will be run into the new prison. Added to all these advantages is the fact that the new prison will be within a few miles of the centre of criminal population, an advantage that will mean much in the reduction of railway expenses for taking prisoners to the institution.

The new reformatory will be built by prisoners from the Central Prison. In it will be embodied all that is best in prison construction on the continent. Since the last session of the Legislature a committee composed of the Hon. Mr. Hanna, five members of the House and Mr. Postlethwaite, has been studying the largest reformatories in the United States, and the plans of Ontario's new institution are the result of the information gathered on the trip.

The plans for the building, which have yet to be finally approved, were prepared by Mr. J. M. Lyle, of Toronto. The main enclosure will be 1,172 feet by 666 feet, and the site will contain from twelve to fifteen acres. The reformatory will face south, and the cell wings, four in number and two storeys high, will be at the southern end of the enclosure. The trade shops are at the north.

A new feature will be the separate buildings for tubercular prisoners and for the criminal insane. They will be situated to the east and west of the parade ground.

There will be room in the new reformatory for between 450 and 500 men, and the plans are such that additions may be made at any future date. It is the intention of the Government to work the farming land and quarries with the more trustworthy prisoners, and legislation will probably be enacted to allow the authorities to shorten the sentences of men who prove themselves satisfactory and trustworthy. The payment of men for work done at the reformatory is another scheme on which the Hon. Mr. Hanna is working.

The reformatory will probably not be finished in much less than two years. The work, however, will be started as soon as possible. The first gang of men, selected from the more trustworthy prisoners, will be sent up during the month of January, and they will erect temporary quarters for those to follow. About twenty or thirty men will be kept at work during the winter, preparing stone and teaming sand, in order to have everything in readiness to start building operations in the spring. The number of men at work on the building will not be large at first, as the Central Prison has several labor contracts which do not expire until the fall.

A VISIT TO THE SITE.

Guelph Despatch—The site is immediately without the city limits, in close proximity to the Ontario Agricultural College, and comprises five properties, with an aggregate area of 903 acres. The price paid for the parcel by the Government will be some \$42,250, approximately \$70 per acre.

The properties purchased are: The Walsh farm, 130 acres, with an inextinguishable deposit of rock and white and grey limestone, fronting on the C. P. R. The balance of the farm is good agricultural land.

The Farr farm, 83 acres; good pasture and agricultural land, suitable for dairying.

The Matthews farm, 210 acres, with large deposit of rock and domestic limestone, on the C. P. R. Also a large acreage of farm land and a site for buildings.

The Meyers farm, 50 acres, with big gravel and sand deposit, contiguous to the G. T. R. Also fine farm land and a site for buildings.

The Fleming farm, 130 acres, two-thirds fine farm land, with deposit of blue clay suitable for manufacturing bricks.

Two other adjacent properties are under consideration, but the price so far asked is greater than the Government is ready to pay.

At the last session, the Legislature passed an initial appropriation of \$50,000 towards the new reformatory.

MURDER OF YOUNG DYSON.

Coroner's Jury Find William Morin Responsible.

Operator Had Cornish Down, and Morin Struck to Defend Him.

Conductor Was an Eye Witness to the Operator's Death.

North Bay Despatch—An inquest was held to-night before Coroner McMurphy touching the death of William J. Dyson, night operator at Redwater station, killed by a club in the hands of William Morin, on Tuesday evening. The verdict of the jury was that the death of Dyson was caused by blows on the head by a club in the hands of William Morin, and that Cornish should be held as an accessory before the fact. Morin and Cornish, the sectionmen, who will be arraigned to-morrow, charged with the crime of murder, were present at the inquest, but on the advice of counsel refused to give evidence.

Crown Attorney A. G. Browning examined the witnesses, and G. A. McLaughlin appeared on behalf of the prisoners. Dr. Banton gave medical evidence showing that death was due to hemorrhage and congestion of the brain, caused by the skull being fractured from heavy blows from a blunt instrument. The skull was badly fractured, the bones being broken in small pieces. The club used was put in as evidence, and was fully three feet long, with a large knob on the end and was encrusted with blood.

James Power, pumpman for the T. & N. O. Railway at Redwater, swore that Morin came to him and said that he had been a scamp, and he had struck Dyson with a stick. Witness went to the station with Morin, and did what he could for Dyson, who was lying on the floor, with his face covered with blood. Dyson was alive but unconscious, and died in half an hour. Morin had been employed at Redwater since February last, and had always behaved himself before the tragedy. Dyson was not of a quarrelsome disposition.

William Nixon, T. & N. O. Railway conductor, was an eye-witness of the affair, and was in the office of the station when Morin and Cornish came in. A dispute arose over the unloading of a car of coal, and Dyson ordered the sectionmen out of the station, but they refused to go. Dyson then picked up a club and advanced toward Cornish, but dropped the club and clinched, throwing Cornish to the floor. Morin picked up the club and ordered Dyson to let Cornish up, following the command a moment later with a heavy blow on the head, which caused Dyson to straighten up and put his face to the floor. Morin then glanced around at the witness and turned quickly, striking Dyson two more vicious blows, which caused the operator to fall over on his back. Conductor Nixon then left the station to call the train crew, and Morin and Cornish followed.

When the sectionmen followed, they went to their shack near the track. The altercation seemed to have been over on a previous trouble with the witness did not understand. The witness saw that Dyson was beyond help, and left for Dyer, where news of his occurrence was phoned to headquarters. Provincial Constable LeFebvre went to Redwater and arrested Morin and Cornish without difficulty, although Morin tried to flag the Constable special before his arrest, stating that he wished to go to North Bay and give himself up. Morin comes from Ottawa, and gives his age as nineteen. Cornish is an Englishman, only a short time in the country, and has been employed at Redwater about one month. He has a wife in Toronto.

FOR MA'AM.
Illness of Servant Girl Doesn't Stop Wages.
Toronto despatch: Judge Mosson will hereafter be declared the emancipator of the servant girl.

This morning he decided in court that when a domestic is too ill to work, but her wages go on just the same.

The case before him was brought by Mabel Callaghan against Mrs. Charles Stone. She sued for \$12 wages due her, which Mrs. Stone refused to pay because she left before the end of the month.

"No domestic is bound to stay when she is too ill to work, and she has stated that she was in that condition. The law is clear on the point," said his Honor. "The girl has stated that the reason she left is because she was too ill to work."

DARING RESCUE.

Painter Swings Comrade to Roof From Precarious Position.

New York, Dec. 27.—Yesterday afternoon Christian Jarling and Joseph Brown, painters, fell from a scaffold at Broome and Green streets. Brown fell four storeys to the pavement and was crushed fatally. Jarling caught the edge of a wire sign and hung in the air, far above the street.

Oscar Johnson, another painter, crawled over the edge of the building. While John Kirk lay on the roof edge clinging to his legs, Johnson swung head down and grasped Jarling's wrists and swung him up by main force. Both were hauled in safety to the roof, while the crowd cheered.

A battalion of firemen arrived with ladders just too late to be of assistance.

News in Brief

Rev. Father Kieley, of Peterboro, is dead.

Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., is ill with typhoid fever at Port Said.

All the members of the new Portuguese Ministry are Progressists.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees has amalgamated with the Canadian Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Joseph Legare, Quebec, aged 23 years, has given birth to her seventh child after eight years of married life.

Judge Winchester, of Toronto, has discovered a serious flaw in the Act of the Legislature relative to the union of school districts.

The Railway Commission has decided to allow the telegraph companies to put their new short code regulation into force on July 1.

The Alberta Government has decided to vigorously support the extension of the facilities for handling the grain trade via the Pacific route.

C. W. Hammond was committed for trial at Hull for assaulting Mrs. Wright, his employer's wife, and uttering bogus cheques on the Bank of Montreal.

The Canadian Pacific Railway about March 1 will start active work pulling down the St. Lawrence Hall, the most famous old hostelry in Montreal, for the erection of a new office building.

The heaviest couple, man and wife, in the Lindsay district are Mr. and Mrs. Dan McIntyre, of Lorneville. They won a prize of \$5 from an entry list of six. Their aggregate weight was 473 pounds.

John A. Smith, of Toronto, was acquitted of the charge of smuggling jewelry at Detroit. It was shown that the jewelry was his own personal property, and he tried to sell a ring to raise money.

Fifteen years' imprisonment was the sentence imposed in the Supreme Court at Hackensack, N. J., upon Wm. E. Westervelt, the well-to-do contractor at Tea Neck, who shot and killed his wife, Irene, on June 16 last. Westervelt pleaded guilty.

Jas. Swain, the half-breed, who for twenty-seven years was in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's transport from York Factory, died on Wednesday on an island in Black Sturgeon Lake, about nine miles south of Kenora. He was 70 years of age.

Geo. C. Cheuvront, a prominent resident of Fresno, Cal., yesterday killed his wife with a hatchet and then perhaps fatally injured his children, a boy of 14 and a girl of 10. Cheuvront then rushed to the Southern Pacific tracks, threw himself under a passing train and was killed.

In a vain attempt to save the life of H. H. Knapp, engineer, whose engine had overturned and pinned him beneath the wreckage, Dr. W. H. Sawyer, of Detroit, cut off the man's legs with a jack-knife yesterday morning. Knapp died almost immediately after being taken out.

Owen E. Morrison and Allan Gibson were found not guilty in the criminal sessions, Toronto, yesterday afternoon of the charge of conspiring to defraud the E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, by agreeing to disclose certain secret information relating to the business. Judge Denton discharged both men.

The Winnipeg police now profess to believe that Emmett, who was mixed up in the mysterious shooting of himself and sweetheart there last week, is insane. He was arrested upon release from the hospital, and is now being examined by medical men to ascertain his mental condition.

Seven New York girl shirtwaist strikers, who have served terms of five days each on Blackwell's Island for disorderly conduct during the strike, were decorated with bronze medals last night in the presence of 3,000 enthusiastic followers at an east side hall. The medals were given by the Women's Trades Union League.

Louise Bray, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. Chas. Bray, Ottawa, was almost instantly killed at the Wellington and John streets crossing at Steelton, Ont., at 4.30 on Wednesday afternoon. The child was sleighing and her sleigh became caught in the track. Returning to get it, she was struck by a freight car.

It is reported in Philadelphia that George D. Widener, the Philadelphia capitalist, purchased in New York a string of pearls valued at \$750,000 as a Christmas gift for Mrs. Widener. The work of gathering the pearls, it is said, has taken many months. Mrs. Widener now owns a rope of pearls valued at \$250,000. The \$750,000 necklace will make her the possessor of \$1,000,000 worth of pearls.

One of the largest gasoline engine firms in Minnesota, the Stickney Engine Company, of St. Paul, will establish a branch factory at Niagara Falls if the by-law which will be submitted to the ratepayers on Jan. 12 is passed. The company proposes to erect a large factory to supply the Canadian trade, and wants to borrow from the city \$37,500 at 6 per cent, half the estimated cost of the buildings and site.

Contracts for all the ties and timbers for bridges and culverts required by the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway have been let, with the condition that the supplies be ready by the spring.

The contracts call for 340,000 ties, 140,000 posts, 300,000 feet of bridge timbers and 150,000 feet for culverts. This will give employment to 400 men till the spring.

PROTECTION, CONSCRIPTION.

Two Things Britain Will Not Copy From Germany.

Lloyd-George Got Great Reception at Llanelli, Wales.

Lords Now Proposing to Reform the House of Lords.

London, Dec. 27.—With Lloyd-George, John Burns, Sir Edward Grey, and other Cabinet Ministers on the stump, the Ministerialists again had a big pull to-night, at any rate in newspaper space. John Burns was in excellent form. Addressing his constituents, he described Robert Blatchford, who has been writing a series of articles in The Daily Mail on the German peril, as a war-mongering Socialist, a mischief-maker, a wanton firebrand, whom the Tory papers are using to bring about a colossal calamity. Talk about the inefficiency of the navy was not. Britain would, however, take two lessons from Germany. She would avoid conscription and protection (cheers). Between 30,000 and 60,000 Berlin workmen were unemployed in 1908. Why were 4,000 bureaux for registering unemployed in Germany if there were "two jobs for every man" in that country? (Laughter.) Mr. Burns then detailed the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment.

Lloyd-George was given a reception which can only be described as rapturous in the centre of the tin-plate industry at Llanelli, Wales, apparently, will return another solid phalanx of Radicals in January. Retaining said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not the policy for the principality, and the flourishing state of the tin-plate trade showed that it was not wanted.

Sir Edward Grey declared that a reformed second Chamber was a necessity.

The Free Trade Union will dispatch 800 speakers in an organized campaign next Monday.

SITUATION DISQUIETING.

London, Dec. 27.—The lesser lights on the Conservative side are putting up a good fight, but Mr. Balfour's health is being anxiously watched. Bonar Law, at Jarrow, combated the statement that tariff reform would ruin the shipbuilding industry. That industry had made marvellous strides in Germany under the German fiscal system. Tariff reformers did not want to stop imports, but to change their character, to have more raw materials and less manufactured articles.

George Wyndham, at Dover, declared that Lloyd-George meant to tax the landlords until they would be compelled to drive an unfair bargain with the prospective tenant or the Town Council. The old-age pensions would not have to come out of the present Government's budget, but out of the simple expedient of not paying for the navy and trusting to next year.

Neville Chamberlain, at Birmingham, said what was wanted was more business and more employment. Neither the fears of the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the grievances of Winston Churchill against his relatives in the House of Lords would divert them from that issue.

The Daily Graphic (Conservative) makes the following noteworthy admission: "With the best cause in the world, the Unionists are lacking in men who appeal to the imagination of the electorate. There is also an uneasy feeling abroad that the methods of the Unionist associations are not so effective as they should be."

The Graphic hopes the Unionist Whips will find a remedy for the disquieting situation during the Christmas lull.

DATE OF DISSOLUTION UNCERTAIN.

The date of dissolution has not yet been officially announced. It is not certain that it will be the 8th of January, the day originally selected, the Government being urged to defer dissolution until Jan. 10th, so that the first election will take place on Jan. 15th. Liberal candidates are of the opinion that if the first elections took place on Saturday, Jan. 10th, it would be of great benefit to the cause.

Keir Hardie says that the Labor party expected the decision of the House of Lords that trade union levees on the payment of members of Parliament was illegal. Mr. Hardie has grave doubts of the Labor party's position, if they pursue the candidatures which they had arranged. There is no doubt the decision of the Lords will lead to the abandonment of several Labor candidates.

HOLIDAYING NOW.

London, Dec. 27.—(Globe cable)—A general truce has been declared in the war of the Budget, as the people are too busy preparing for the Christmas celebrations, and the interest in the fight has for the moment given way to the holiday spirit. The truce will last until Tuesday, when the fight will be renewed with eagerness and vigor.

In the meantime the tariff reform campaign is rapidly taking a subordinate place to the conflict over the many proposals for the reform of the House of Lords. As I have stated in previous despatches, the leading Lords themselves are urging reform as the Unionist alternative to the abolition of the veto.

Lord Curzon is among the latest of the prominent members of the Upper House to advance a proposal. He announces himself as in favor of the reduction of the membership of the House of Lords to 400. He would discriminate in this real "upper four hundred" by denying the hereditary Peers the right to sit in the House, unless they had first rendered service to the country in the army, the navy, the civil service, or the House of Commons. He adds that he would not object even to the introduction of the elective idea in connection with the House of Lords.

Many other Peers this morning subscribe to proposals for reform, mostly along elective lines. The Liberal view is best represented by a novel Christmas

Over Fifty Years of Remarkable Growth

The Romantic Story of a Canadian Enterprise Which Now Encircles the Globe.

Long before the Canadian Pacific Railway stretched its line of steel across the continent—while the Indian and the buffalo disputed the possession of the Prairie Provinces—while steamboats were still a novelty, and electricity almost unknown—there was established in a very modest way, in a little town on the St. Lawrence, an enterprise which has since girdled the earth.

It was not heralded in the public press or cried from the house-tops, for it was not the manner of those times to take full pages in the newspapers or stretch great signs across the landscape. Yet the product of this enterprise was known and appreciated by almost everybody in the Canada of fifty years ago. Our grandfathers looked upon the founder of this enterprise as a public benefactor, and always gave a place in their homes to the fruits of his judgment and perspicacity.

The story of this discovery is the story of a most unusual search for knowledge, and its equally unusual reward.

Nearly one hundred years ago Josiah Morse graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the United States. He had heard a great deal about a remedy devised by some wandering Indian tribes, which they were said to be using with remarkable success in curing most of their common ailments. Though somewhat skeptical about it, he decided, before taking up a regular practice, to visit the Indians and investigate, probably in the hope of adventure as well as of getting some valuable information.

He found a race of Indians very different from their degenerate descendants, who now hang around white settlements. Lithe and active, with keen and intelligent, if uneducated, minds, they lived close to Nature, and drew from her strength and wisdom. Dr. Morse soon discovered that the reports of their remedy had not been exaggerated—but he did not so quickly discover the secret of its ingredients or of the method of compounding them. It took him many moons to gain the complete confidence of the Indians and to overcome their inbred reticence and love of secrecy. But finally, after he had lived among them for two or three years as an Indian, they revealed the whole secret to him.

Returning to civilization, Dr. Morse took an regular practice, using, wherever it applied, this Indian specific, which he prepared himself from roots and herbs. At first he used it in liquid form, but afterward, for convenience, he reduced it to pills, which soon became known well and favorably throughout that part of the country as "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

When he retired from practice Dr. Morse sold the secret to Comstock Brothers, of New York city, and in 1857 W. H. Comstock, the present proprietor, became sole owner of the formula.

He established laboratories in Brockville, Ont., and in Morristown, N. Y., to supply Canada and the United States. He prepared the pills himself and then, with a horse and wagon, he covered the Canada of that time, from Montreal to Sarnia, and the Maritime Provinces as well, placing the pills in practically every cross-roads store.

The half century that has elapsed since has witnessed an enormous growth in the enterprise thus modestly launched. To-day Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are on sale not only throughout Canada and the United States, but the world over. From the laboratories at Brockville, Canada; Morristown, U. S. A.; Sydney, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand, and from the branch in England, they go to seaports throughout the world. From seaport and railway station, the burros in Mexico and South America, the llamas in Peru, Ecuador, Thibet, and Northern China, the camels in Asia, Egypt and Western Australia, the bullock wagons in South Africa, and the sampans on the rivers of China, carry them to the uttermost parts of the earth.

To guard the absolute purity of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, every ingredient is prepared in the Comstock laboratories. The different roots and herbs are brought there in the crude state, ground, prepared and compounded under the personal supervision of the Comstock chemists. Nothing is prepared outside by the wrappers and boxes, so that there can be no question of the purity of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. This cannot be said of half a dozen proprietary remedies in America.

The Pure Food Laws of Canada, Australia and the United States, wisely adopted for the protection of the public, did not necessitate a single change in any ingredient or in the formula of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. As a matter of fact, though thorough tests have been made every few years by chemists and physicians, to see if the formula could be improved, it stands to-day exactly the same as when Dr. Morse brought it from the Indian encampments nearly a century ago. The price, originally two York shillings (25c.), is still the same, for though the cost of the crude drugs has advanced a great deal, improvements in laboratory methods have cut down the expense of making sufficiently to compensate for this.

To-day W. H. Comstock, the man who introduced Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in young Canada fifty years ago, alert and active, though well past the allotted "three score and ten," sits at his desk at the head office at Brockville, keeps his fingers on the pulse of his world-wide organization, and has as keen a personal interest in the testimonials received from the ends of the earth as when, in the old days, he got an occasional letter from some one who had been helped by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

card now in wide circulation. It bears a dual coronet, and reads:

CANT GET HER WHIP BACK.

Bristol, Dec. 27.—Theresa Garnett, the suffragette who assaulted Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, with a dog whip at the railway station here some weeks ago, and who served a prison sentence for her action, applied to a magistrate here this morning for the return of the whip which she slashed the Cabinet Minister. The magistrate refused the application and ordered that the whip, which is now in Mr. Churchill's possession, be destroyed.

COOK DATA

Said the Originals Did Not Reach Copenhagen.

New York, Dec. 27.—The report of the special committee which investigated Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claim of having reached the summit of Mount McKinley will be delivered to the board of governors of the Explorers' Club to-morrow. While the investigators will not now divulge the text of the report, they do not deny that it discredits Dr. Cook's claim, and such a verdict has been generally anticipated.

While Walter Lonsdale, Cook's secretary, delivered only the carbon copies of the explorers' report at Copenhagen, it is now reported here that Mrs. Cook went abroad with the originals, and was to have delivered them to Lonsdale in London, but that they missed each other, and only the duplicate copies reached Copenhagen.

LOOKING FOR COOK.

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cable despatch to the World this morning says that Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the northwest passage, who has planned a four years' voyage in Fritjof Nansen's Arctic steamer Fram to prove that a current runs from the Behring Straits over the North Pole, has begun a systematic search for Dr. Cook.

The mysterious disappearance of Cook at a time when he expected to keep in close touch with the University of Copenhagen, which was testing his claim, was the first cause of the doubt of his story, which now the university regards as false.

The despatch says the captain, who was one of Dr. Cook's most ardent supporters, does not expect to start on his Arctic voyage until next July, and will devote the intervening months, if necessary, to finding Cook.

LIKE A PLAY.

Young Man Pulls Young Woman From Tracks Just in Time.

Dunkirk despatch: While trying to cross the Lake Shore tracks on East Third street, between Washington avenue and Central avenue, this afternoon, a young woman fell across the track upon which a Lake Shore work train was approaching.

The woman was stunned by the fall. A young man sprang from the forward car, a flat car, and dragged her from the track an instant before the train reached the spot.

So close was the call that the man was struck a glancing blow, knocked down. Neither he nor young woman was injured. Both refused to give their names.

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GOOD NEWS

Our advice is to ship at once because we have many orders to fill, and are ready for your shipments, for which we can pay you the highest prices. We do not know how long the demand will keep up.

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Su

"Yes," assented Norine, "I am very much able to come to-morrow, for to-morrow day, and all the neighbors to the cottage to see. For that reason, I am going to get away."

"Even for a few minutes, holding the little handbag, the slender, girl-like Norine shook her head. "It is best not to go, and then be obliged to say, thinking to be what a hardship it is to let a whole day pass."

"Then I shall surely after, Norine?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied, "Clifford Carlisle said, and touched the known a lover's kiss, like burned Norine's had left him."

"Cold," she murmured, "any one think it cold, and every nerve in me throbbing as though velvet were suddenly strong wine."

Meanwhile Clifford was rapidly in the direction of his home.

"Thirty thousand tattered. Now who will devils does not help him?"

Miss Austin was her cousin as he entered.

"Mrs. Harrison was you," she remarked, "send up to your room, you were there."

He did not look at the intelligence.

Clifford Carlisle had that roof a week ago, himself long since that he had ever done was, and in this querulous could not endure it, with the Harrison mind.

CHAPTER II

"Have you any reason wants of me?" throwing off his hat, he said, "That is what in the day it seems to me."

Miss Austin laughed, musical laugh.

"I should not wonder, show you her new baby arrived a few hours since, tell you a little tiny old lady is intensely in playing backgammon, from now until now, even forgetting that it is as meal time for herself."

Carlisle groaned.

"I see my finish is find out that I understand which, by the way, I am off," he declared, adding, "you not come to my room, my dear Miss Austin, gone to my room with me. Indeed, that is truth, you know, for of spending half an hour of stupid of games rendered it. Induce her to do otherwise."

"If I play on the game will cause her to drop, and that would deprive the entire evening, actually."

"Never mind me, do in the matter, I beg, assured quickly. 'Tis better than medicine. Play your guitar by a one evening, at least, I assure you."

Miss Austin blushed. He had not said it, but she understood that he hoped old Mr. Fall asleep that they were falling to themselves.

It is strange that a falling from a man's lips is desperately in love, build her hopes.

"I will try to have murmured Florine, and with feverish triumph. She told herself that far distant when he was."

Already she could see the wife of this her young man, the heir of wealth.

In Clifford Carlisle match—the one man o