DR. GRENFELL WARMLY GREETED BY A LARGE ST. JOHN AUDIENCE

The Hero of the Labrador Fishermen's Mission Delivered an Excellent Address Dealing With His Northern Charges and His Work Among Them.

Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, M.D., Ch.G., whose work among the fishermen on the Labrador coast is so well known throughout the world that it has been referred to as the greatest example of individual self sacrifice of the age, arrived in St. John last evening and addressed a very large audience in Trinity church.

Though the meeting was arranged at very short notice the number of people anxious to see and hear this noble man of whom so much has been said, was so great, that the school room of the church would not accommodate them all, and adjournment was made to the main auditorium.

Senator Ellis presided and briefly introduced the speaker. Dr. Grenfell said he would not go into the early history of the work but would try to tell of some of the things that had been accomplished in bettering the condition of the people who lived on the rocky and rugged coast.

He wished to thank the many people in St. John who had contributed to the support of the work and said everyone should feel they had an interest in these people. There was a misconception, he claimed, as to the hardships a missionary had to endure. The missionary was no worse off than the people who stayed at home. He had his work to do and if everything was not as he was accustomed to at home, it was not necessarily a hardship. Personally he would not change his work for any other.

He had decided to spend some six months in a tour of Canada and the United States to solicit funds for carrying on his work. A missionary could not confine his work to religion entirely on such a coast as Labrador. He had started in as a young man seventeen years ago, coming from the old country where he had worked among the deep sea fishermen, to the coast of Labrador on a small schooner, the expenses of the trip being partly paid by the Colonial office. He had started in to give medical assistance but, seeing the needs of the people, had decided that there was other work to do also, and he had been there ever since.

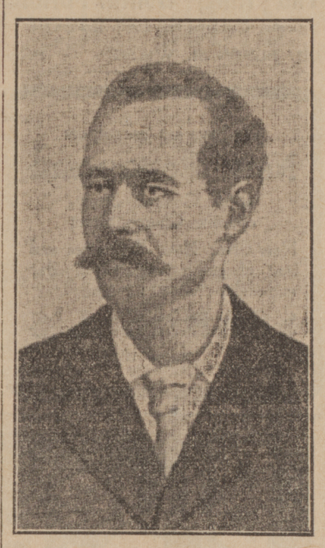
When he arrived the problem looked bad. The people were living on an almost universal truck system, bartering what they had for what they wanted. They were simple folk and many had no idea of business dealings at all and knew not the value of money or of making plans to provide for sustenance in the winter season when there was no fishing.

Some people suggested that the natives should be removed to some other part of the coast where conditions were better, but this plan was not feasible. The people of Labrador loved their native country the same as people of other places. The question to be solved was to devise methods for the people to live in the season of scarcity as in the season of plenty and he was optimistic enough to think it could be done.

Dr. Grenfell went on to tell of the improvements made in the manner of trading, of caring for the sick and of the spiritual ministrations. Labrador, he said, had a good climate. The principal disease with which they had to contend was tuberculosis and while he was preaching the gospel he tried to heal the sick at the same time. The people had been accustomed to treat sickness by charms and old fashioned remedies and there was some difficulty in overcoming their ideas in this respect.

Three hospitals had been built, however, in different sections and they were well equipped with surgeons and nurses and the sick were being well cared for. He cited several cases of cures made and told how the patients, by not following instructions had again become afflicted. Difficulty was experienced in persuading the people to cut away from environments that were unhealthy.

When he began his visits along the coast a schooner was utilized for a time but this was slow as well as perilous and the schooner had been replaced by a steel steamer. This craft was small, of light draft and was scarcely large enough for transporting all the sick cases that had to be handled, but it was the best they could do. The boat was usually in winter quarters by November 15, but there was an



DR. W. GRENFELL.

opportunity to make some money and the funds thus secured would be used for doubling the capacity of the hospital at St. Antony.

The doctor spoke of the establishment of co-operative stores and how trade conditions had been improved thereby. The first store of this kind was started in 1896 with a capital of $85. That store now paid a dividend of 30 per cent. on its capital and last year did a business amounting to $11,000. They owned the store and had built a new store, new houses and church and had assisted in starting a store in a neighboring village. There were eight of these stores in Labrador now.

Dr. Grenfell said he was strongly opposed to the liquor traffic. Rocks and storms and raging seas didn't compare with the dangers of alcohol. Labrador had prohibition.

In Newfoundland, where he had just been, he counted fifty-seven saloons within view of the vessels in the harbor of St. John's and had counted thirty-one men helplessly drunk in the vicinity of these places. He had told the people there that they should not be content to go to their church services while such conditions prevailed and he hopes to be able to raise sufficient funds to establish a Fishermen's Institute in St. John's. He was glad to know that a new Seamen's Institute was being established here.

In closing, Dr. Grenfell said it was no sacrifice for a missionary to go out and preach the gospel. They did not look at it that way. There were various ways of getting joy out of working for Christ. The missionary of today, he said, had to do everything and he wanted the people to understand that he loved his work and he hoped he had interested them in it.

Senator Ellis referred to the pleasure it had been to hear Dr. Grenfell tell of his work, and he believed the people would generously contribute to such a worthy object.

A collection was then taken and the meeting closed with the singing of the doxology.

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR QUEEN OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

(Mail and Empire, Nov. 3.)

Today the people of the United States choose a phantom king; but their real rulers do not risk their empire every four years. They are born to the thrones as are the royal sons of Europe, the sons of the Morgans, of the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Harrimans, et al. Their queen died at her home on Friday night; but in the case of Mrs. Astor there promises to be an inter-regnum. No princess of the blood is ready to seize the septre that falls from the dead hand. There is more apt to be a fierce, though smiling, struggle for the vacant crown. For many years past nobody questioned Mrs. Astor's premier position in American society, but the evolution of an aristocracy in the United States has not reached that point where precedence is a matter of course. In another generation or so that may come.

One fine thing about the Astor regime was that no one ever asked how rich she was. No one now demands to know how many millions she has left behind. That part is as much out of place as speculations on the personal estate of the late Queen Victoria. Mrs. Astor was a rich woman, of course, but there was more "to" her than her money. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of American women could have bought and sold her. Compared with Mrs. Hetty Green or Mrs. Russell Sage she was poor. But she was great, for although the struggle for social preeminence may be a contemptible one in many of its phases and in its grand aim, the competition is more relentless than in more noble spheres of emulation. No woman with a small brain and a little heart could do what Mrs. Astor did. For thirty years she reigned as the Queen of American society, and her death leaves as great a gap as could the death of any other man or woman on this continent.

Mrs. Astor came of old Knickerbocker stock. Unless she had had Indian blood in her veins her family connections on this continent could not have claimed a more respectable antiquity. She traces back to Jacob Janser Schermerborn, who settled in Manhattan Island in 1636. Her father was named Abraham, and one of her grandfathers was Henry White. Born in Brooklyn, she made her debut in New York society nearly sixty years ago. Shortly afterward she was married to William Astor, great-grandson of John Jacob, of that ilk, and at once became a social factor There can be no question that without her husband's wealth she could not have reached the front rank so soon; but his little $60,000,000 in the days when he inherited it, was as good as almost any number of millions you care to name today.

But there were other Astors with just as much money and with equal social aspirations. There was Mrs. John Jacob Astor, her sister-in-law, for example. There were also the Vanderbilt dames, and at one time and another Mrs. Astor had to struggle for mastery with Mrs. Maturin Livingstone, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, mother of Stuyvesant and Hamilton Fish, the venerable Mrs. John Jay and Mrs. August Belmont, mother of August, Perry and the late O. H. P. Belmont. Of the family quarrels that sprang from the successful struggles of Mrs. Astor much might be said in such a paper as Town Topics Of late, however, these rumors have died down, and Mrs. Astor's home was really half of a magnificent double establishment, which was also occupied by her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, and his wife and children.

The tangible spoils of social leadership in the United States are the foreign lions and no one ever caged so many as Mrs. Astor. It is boasted on her behalf that no stranger of mark has visited New York in the past thirty years without being entertained by Mrs. Astor. The late Emperor and Empress of Brazil were once her guests, and scoins of nearly every Royal and Imperial house in Europe have visited her. The number of dinners, dances and other functions that she gave every year was prodigious, and annually she gave the great and only "Mrs. Astor's Ball," at which generations of well known society women have made their debut. To get a pass for this event was to have social credentials of the highest order. It is said and believed that women of great wealth and ambition have plotted for years in a vain attempt to secure admission to one of these balls.

In an interview published a few days ago Mrs. Astor remarked, "I am not so vain as to think New York society cannot get along without me." No one, however, knew better than herself that there was only one Mrs Astor. It is said that she even had her calling card—"Mrs. Astor"—copyrighted. When she drove along Fifth Avenue she bowed to everyone on the street, after the fashion of royalty. It made no difference whether she knew those she passed. They all knew her.



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For free sample write J. S. CREED, Agent, Halifax.
The Shine That Shines Brightest

NORTHSHOREMAN KILLED IN THE WOODS

Ernest Johnson of Carleton, Restigouche County Was Crushed by a Falling Tree—Pretty Wedding at Campbellton.

Campbellton, N. B., Nov. 4.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the church of Our Lady of the Snows this morning when Winifred Chamberlain and John Knight were united in marriage by Rev. Father Wallace. The bride, who was unattended, wore a suit of blue with hat to match. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home at which only immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. The happy young couple left shortly afterwards for a wedding trip to Prince Edward Island.

The bride's going away gown was of brown ladies cloth. Many useful valuable gifts were received. The bride and groom are very popular in Campbellton. The groom was formerly chief engineer on the steamer Lady Eileen.

Word was received here today of a fatal accident which occurred on south east Upsalquitch Tuesday in which a young man, Ernest Johnson, of Carleton, was seriously injured and died shortly after being taken to camp.

Deceased was the son of John Johnson and was employed by the Dalhousie Lumber Company and was at work as usual on Tuesday. In some manner a large tree fell crushing him to the ground. Fellow workmen took him to camp and everything possible was done for the unfortunate man but to no avail. His body was taken to his home in Carleton.

The police were notified today of a theft of money. It appears that Thomas Webb and John Underhill, who have been working on the International railway for some time, were paid off Tuesday evening by Thomas Malcolm. They came to Campbellton, where both imbibed freely. They went to a boarding house and during the night Webb missed $14. Another boarder named Charles Debover was in the house also. The police arrested Webb and Underhill for drunkenness and they reported the robbery. Soon after, Debover was arrested, but no money was found.

OTTAWA FREE PRESS STANDS TO ITS GUNS

Says it did its Duty in Publishing Insurance Commission's Report on Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Free Press having been served with formal notice of action for libel by Hon. Geo. E. Foster for statements in connection with his administration with the affairs of the Union Trust Company, today submitted that its interpretation of the evidence before the Insurance commission was fair and reasonable and supported by the findings of that body. Considering that a vast number of people throughout the Dominion were directly and vitally interested in the safety and productive management of the funds of the Foresters, the newspaper says "It believes it performed its duty when it gave publication to its deductions from the records referred to. Mr. Foster does not entirely agree with these deductions and it is hardly to be expected that he would."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SNOW AT CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., Nov. 4 (Special).—Campbellton had the first touch of winter weather today. Early this morning snow began falling and by 9 o'clock four inches had fallen, making fairly good sleighing.

THREE HUNDRED SECONDS LATER

Or Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin All Indigestion and Stomach Misery Vanishes.

Miserable is the man or woman who suffers from dread indigestion or Dyspepsia. There are few diseases which create such misery, long drawn-out suffering, as Indigestion. It pursues them before meals, after meals and btween meals; they take it to bed with them. It is with them wherever they go, though Indigestion is the simplest disease of all to cure.

Tell such afflicted ones, dear reader, of Pape's Diapepsin; urge the sufferer to go to any Pharmacy here and give 50 cents for a case. Such a sufferer would ever bless you, because five minutes after taking there would be no more Indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the Stomach, or Heartburn, or fullness and discomfort, no Belching of Gas of Eructations of Sour food, Debilitating Headache, Nausea, Water Brash and other symptoms of a sour, disordered stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat without the aid of the Stomach.

Diapepsin is a wonderful Stomach purifier and splendid to keep the intestines clean and fresh; then your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Diapepsin will rest the stomach and increase the gastric juices; this is what is mostly needed—more and better digestive juices—and no Gas—then Indigestion and all stomach trouble will go.

Each 50-cent case contains sufficient to usually thoroughly cure the most chronic dyspeptic.

SPARK DROPPED INTO HIS GUN

A Melrose, Mass. Hunter Killed in This way While Lighting His Pipe.

Melrose, Mass., Nov. 4.—Edward Hyatt, of Echo street, Malden, was accidentally killed while hunting in the woods of the Mount Hood reservation in the eastern part of the city this afternoon. Hyatte was accompanied by his brother, Walter, and a man named Babcock. They saw him stop and light his pipe while he leaned his gun against his body as he stood.

The next instant there was an explosion and Hyatt fell dead with a bullet through his heart.

Medical Examiner R. D. Perley, of Melrose, decided that the shooting was entirely accidental and that sparks from Hyatt's pipe fell into the muzzle of the gun, exploding the charge. Hyatt was 35 years old and leaves a widow.

WEDDINGS

Olsen-Murphy

Edgar V. Olsen, at one time a resident of this city, was married on October 25 to Miss Anna E. Murphy, of New York, in St. Francis Xavier church.

Gillespie-Downing

At an early hour this morning at the residence of Mrs. Hoar, 48 Hazen street, Rev. A. B. Cohoe united in marriage James Hatfield Gillespie, of Sussex, to Miss Julia May Downing, eldest daughter of Archibald Downing, of Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie will leave for Albert this morning.

HE IS A CARLETON MAN

It turns out that William Cunningham, who has been placed in the position from which Fred. J. Lewis was dismissed, as engineer in the ferry service, and to whom objection is said to have been made by an alderman on the ground that he was brought from P. E. Island "to take the bread out of the mouth of a good citizen," is a St. John man who has spent the greater part of his life in this city.

A Carleton resident, speaking of the matter last evening, said that Mr. Cunningham and he were boys together in Carleton, his people have always been and are now residents of the west end. In simple justice he feels this should be stated.

Temple Fair.

HOW FOREIGNERS TRY TO GET THE BENEFIT OF OUR PREFERENCE

Montreal, Nov. 4.—A special London cable says: The long standing scandal of preference frauds is being brought before parliament by Mitchell Thomson Fountain. The principal of the commercial department of the government board of trade recently declared in evidence before the departmental committee, that certain foreign goods were largely repacked here and declared as British, on export, thus fraudulently securing a preference on entering the colonies.

The British official attitude, presumably, is that the fraud is on the Canadian and not on the British exchequer and with this Canada must deal. There is little doubt, however, that strong Canadian representations to Mr. Churchill will lead to the enforcement of the existing law against wrong export declarations.



HOW A PRACTICAL JOKE WORKED FOR A GOOD END

GRENFELL HEARD SAD NEWS HERE

Noted Labrador Missionary Learns of the Drowning of the Captain of His Schooner—Pays Tribute to Him.

Sad news greeted Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, on his arrival here last evening. He learned that the captain of his schooner, the Lorna Doone, which brought him to Newfoundland from Labrador had been washed overboard on Sunday afternoon and drowned.

In the course of his address in Trinity church last evening Dr. Grenfell referred to the sad affair and said it was the first fatality since he took up his work on the coast. There had been many hair-breadth escapes, but this was the first fatality.

Dr. Grenfell paid a high tribute to Captain Roberts as a man and a seaman. The story of the tragedy is told in the following despatch from Halifax:—

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 4.—The ninety-ton schooner, "Lorna Doone," owned by the famed Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador, arrived at North Sydney this morning after a rough voyage and thrilling experiences, having lost her captain during Sunday's storm. The Lorna Doone is loaded with general supplies for the Grenfell mission station at St. Antony.

The little schooner left Boston Saturday morning with a fair sailing breeze, which soon developed strength, continuing from Saturday till Monday night without abating. At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when about fifty miles off Cape Mouton (N. S.), Capt. J. W. Roberts was standing near the companion talking with the man at the wheel. The schooner was running before a gale under double reefed foresail, when she was boarded by a sea which swept her from stem to stern, carrying Captain Roberts to a watery grave.

The helmsman seeing the captain washed overboard, jammed down the helm and at the risk of carrying out his spars and losing all hands, brought the little schooner to, with a run, deluging her from end to end.

Only a glimpse was caught of the unfortunate captain as he was washed astern on the crest of a huge wave. At the time of the accident the Lorna Doone's log showed a speed of ten knots an hour, and the captain was left far behind before the vessel was brought to the wind. Not being able to catch a further glimpse of Captain Roberts and realizing the impossibility of launching a boat in such a sea, and further realizing the danger of swamping his ship at any minute, Mate Wells again bent her before the gale and continued to run throughout the day and night, and on the following day, when the wind somewhat abated.

Having entirely lost his bearings and being well to sea, Mr. Wells had a hard experience, never having navigated before, but managed to bring the schooner to safe anchorage at North Sydney this morning.

Off Beaver Island Monday night the mate saw a steamer from which he secured a position which enabled him to make Sydney.

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE ST LAWRENCE

Many Steamships are Delayed in Reaching Port—Ionian Unable to Land Pilot Carried Him to Glasgow.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Rough weather below Quebec has been so prevalent lately that not only have ocean liners been delayed in reaching port, but in one instance at least, the river pilot was carried to sea. This happened to the Ionian, which left Montreal Saturday and when Father Point was reached the weather was so rough the pilot could not land. The Ionian proceeded, hoping to transfer the pilot to an incoming ship, but this has apparently been impossible and the pilot is now well on his way to Glasgow.

FORMER FREDERICTON WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN

Many friends here will learn with regret of the sudden and tragic death of Mrs. Charles Brady, formerly of this city, not far from her home at Cambridge, Mass. She was run over by a train not far from Boston and killed, death being almost instantaneous.

The late Mrs. Brady, who was formerly Mrs. Carr of this city, removed to Boston from here about six years ago and had lately been living in Cambridge. The funeral took place yesterday from the deceased's Cambridge home.

The late Mrs. Brady, who was about 55 years of age, is survived by two sons, John and James Carr, of Cambridge, and three daughters, Mrs. George Rayne, Miss Lizzie Carr and Miss Gertrude Brady, who reside in Cambridge. Mrs. Joseph Winslow, of St. John and Mrs. George Hurley, of Hanwell, are sisters of the deceased. Mrs. W. A. Walsh, of this city, is a niece.

Temple Fair.

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO LOSES VERY HEAVILY BY A FIRE

Four Business Blocks Were Entirely Destroyed in Fire Which Raged for Eight Hours—Two Banks, Two Hotels, Mills and Factories and Many Residences Burned.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The most disastrous fire ever experienced in Pembroke occurred early this morning. It started in the vicinity of the National Manufacturing Company's factory. There was a gale from the north-west blowing at the time, which made it impossible for the firemen to arrest the rapid progress of the flames, until many of the leading business places of the town were consumed by the fire fiend.

The loss at the lowest estimate will reach half a million dollars. Four of the leading business blocks, the Freeman block, Dickson block, Foster block and Cunningham block, were destroyed, while the Munro block escaped by a miracle. These blocks had more than forty tenants.

The Pembroke Milling Company's flour mills, also the Pembroke Woolen Mills, were wiped out.

Two hotels, the Leeland and the Owens, were burned, while the Copeland House, the leading hotel of the town, was saved only by heroic efforts of the fire fighters. The barber shop and residence adjoining this hotel were burned.

Alex. Millar's large wholesale and retail flour and feed supply store, was also a prey to the flames, likewise the extensive factory of the National Manufacturing Company, in which the fire is believed to have started.

Two banks, the Quebec and Royal, were wiped out. The Ottawa Bank had a narrow escape. MacKie & Ryan's hardware store is also in ashes.

The residences of Thos. Delahey and Harry Irwin were likewise burned.

The fire which started about 4 a. m., burned fiercely for eight hours and was under control at 12.30.

It looked at one time as if the whole of Main street was doomed, but the heroic exertions of the firemen prevented the further spread of the flames.

The Renfew fire brigade arrived by special train to lend a helping hand.

WILL FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE WITH AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL

Boston School Board Takes This Action to Arrest Dread Disease Among Pupils—2,000 Boston School Children are Already Infected With Consumption.

(Boston Journal.)

To check the increase of tuberculosis in the Boston public schools and to remove the danger of infection, the school committee last night in executive session voted to start as soon as possible an out-door school for children threatened with the dread disease.

It was unanimously voted to request a committee of five expert physicians to immediately examine the pupils in the public schools and report the number of tuberculosis cases; and to request the use of the Refectory in Franklin Park from the park commissioners, so that it might be remodeled at the earliest possible time for use as an out-door school.

This action followed the plea of Dr. James J. Minot, chairman of the out-door class of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis and trustee of the out-patient department of the consumptives' hospital, who told the school committee he believed there were at least 2000 pupils in the Boston schools in various elementary stages of tuberculosis.

Although physicians have in past years examined the schols for ventilation and lighting and the school children for the effects of the curriculum on their constitutions, there has never been an expert examination of their physical ailments The nearest approach to this has been a diagnosis of the children in some of the schools by nurses, who have reported the conditions of the pupils. The tabulation of the nurses shows that in the schools thus examined there are 236 cases of tuberculosis, and hundreds of cases of enemia and other ailments which contribute to the culture of consumption.

When Dr. Minot explained the ravage of the white plague, Chairman Storrow lost no time in forcing the issue of an out-door school. He replied to the request of Dr. Minot for an open air school building by telling him he could have the old Winthrop school building within three days if he wished it. Dr. Minot said he could wait until a better building and location could be obtained.

He said he had made a request to the park department for the partially abandoned refectory at Franklin Park, but the park commissioners turned him down, as he was a private citizen requesting the privilege of a public property for a personal use in the name of a private corporation. The School Board, it is believed, will have no trouble in getting the grant of the building and land for the beneficiary and humane work for which they seek to use it.

The new school will be under the full control of the Boston School Department and its appropriations will go through the regular school channels. The exercise of the pupils, their food and health regulations, however, will be under the complete jurisdiction of the physicians who will have this branch of the work in charge. To lessen the expense to the city Dr. Minot said the society he represents will take under their own charge the problem of feeding the pupils, if the committee so desires.

The Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis is already conducting an experiment class of consumptive patients taken from the public schools, in conjunction with the School Board, who have supplied one of the regular school teachers to teach the pupils. This class is housed in a tent on Parker Hill, and Dr. Minot said that during the short time it has been running eight of the students have been cured and are able to return to their grades as soon as they make up the studies in which they are behind. The class will have to be dismissed shortly unless they get other accommodations, as the land which was loaned the association is to be graded at once for the erection of the Robert Brigham Hospital for chronic diseases.

More important business was crowded into last night's meeting than the board has faced for a long time. A report by superintendent Brooks showed that there are 99,041 pupils today in the Boston schools, and that there are still 536 waiting for accommodations. Of these 81,858 are in regular schools, 1,412 in other school rooms owned by the city, 3,900 in portable schools and 1,260 in rented quarters. In East Boston an old church vestry has been rented and forty-seven seats have been installed. The increase of pupils over last year is 2,727.

An order was passed increasing the tuition of non-resident pupils in the evening industrial schools to $30 for the school year 1908-1909. A report by business agent W. T. Keough showed that the average monthly increase of the salaries of instructors of the first nine months of this year over the same period of last year was $6,965.50, and that the increase for the month of October over last year was $11,951.33.

AUTOMOBILE PLUNGES OVER AN EMBANKMENT

One Dead, Two may Die and Four Others Hurt in Accident Near Albany—One of Injured is General Manager of Keith Circuit.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Seven persons in a big automobile en route from New York to Albany were hurled over a sixteen-foot embankment near Coeyman's, Albany county, last night. All were injured and Mrs. Mabel Oakford, one of the party, died later at the Albany Hospital in this city. Owing to an accident to the steering gear, the chauffeur was unable to make a sharp turn at the approach of a bridge over a creek.

The machine was owned by Edward E. Albee, of New York City, general manager of Keith & Proctor vaudeville circuit. The occupants of the car were Mr. Albee and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, of New York; Mrs. Mabel Oakford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Gerson and the chauffeur, Joseph Stafford, of New York.

It was said at the hospital today that Mr. Albee and Mrs. Gerson suffered serious injuries and may not live. Mrs. Mitchell was also badly injured. The others are expected to recover.

It isn't so difficult to strengthen a weak Stomach if one goes at it correctly. And this is true of the Heart and Kidneys. The old fashioned way of dosing the Stomach or stimulating the Heart or Kidneys is surely wrong! Dr. Shoop first pointed out this error. "Go to the weak or ailing nerves of these organs" said he. Each inside organ has its controlling or "inside nerve." When these nerves fail those organs must surely falter. This vital truth is leading druggists everywhere to dispense and recommend Dr. Shoop's Restorative. A few days test will surely tell! Sold by all Druggists.

TRADE IS PARALYZED BY LOCKOUT AT MANCHESTER

Manchester, Nov. 4.—Representatives of the locked-out cotton operatives and the employers were in conference yesterday in an effort to reach an understanding, but the meeting came to an end without arriving at a settlement. The employers refused to make any concessions.

The lockout in the cotton mills of Manchester began six weeks ago yesterday, and its effects are being felt all over Great Britain. When the lockout began only 130,000 operatives were involved, and it was hoped that an early settlement would be reached and that there would be no stoppage of the entire industry. This hope has been disappointed. As the stock of yarn became depleted no fresh stocks became available, and now practically the whole of the weaving trade as well as the spinning is at a standstill. More than 400,000 operatives are idle now, and it is asserted that up to date over $15,000,000 has been lost in wages. This amount may be divided as follows:

Operatives locked out	$5,400,000
Weavers and others left workless by the dispute	$9,600,000

But the loss to the operatives themselves by no means accounts for all the cost of the dispute. Collieries all over the country have either stopped or are working short time, owing to the falling off in the demand for coal for the hundreds of mills that are idle. It is estimated that at least $1,500,000 a week has been lost to the coal trade. Another $100,000 a week has been lost by the principal railway company of the county, while the loss to tradespeople in every large town in the county is simply incalculable. So far as can be ascertained, however, the known loss by the dispute may be summarized as follows:

Operatives' loss in wages	$15,000,000
Lock-out pay	1,650,000
Coal trade loss	9,000,000
Railway loss	600,000
Total	$26,250,000

Does not Color the Hair
Destroys Dandruff
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR