EQUITY SALE

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), corner of Prince William and Princess Streets, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the sixth day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of November A. D. 1908, in a certain cause therein depending, wherein Alexander P. Barnhill is Plaintiff and George G. Robertson and John Kane are Defenadants and by Amendment wherein Alexander P. Barnhill is Plaintiff and George G. Robertson, John Kane and Robert Donnelly are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, and in the said decretal order in this cause, as follows, that is to say—

"All and singular that certain lot piece "or parcel of land lying in the Parish of "Lancaster in the said County of Saint John "on the eastern side of the Musquash River "conveyed by Benjamin Fowler to one Hugh "Davidson by deed dated the 6th day of "April A. D. 1860 and therein described as "beginning at a stake standing in the south-"eastern side of Menzie's Mill Creek by the "edge of the highland and marsh running thence south seventy degrees east over a "large rock seven rods to the mill road "thence along the northwest side of the said "road to the bridge over Menzie's Mill "stream thence across the said stream thence "along the northwest edge of the said mill "stream down Stream to the mill pond "thence along the edge of the said pond to "the dam and thence along the edge of the "stream and creek about twelve rods thence "across the said creek to the place of be-"ginning together with the said mill also "the privilege of the said mill creek and the "banks thereof as far as the neap tide flows "also the mill stream to the dam together "with the banks thereof also the pond above "the dam up stream to the upper dam also the said upper dam and the said upper pond "to the south western side line of a lot "granted to Patrick White together with the "banks of the said pond as far as the water "may rise back of the present dam up to the "aforesaid side line also the privilege of "browing logs on a rod of land on the north-"western side of the lower pond."

"Also" A certain parcel of land in the said "Parish of Musquash and in the deed there-"of from George Gamble and wife to the "said Robert Donnelly described as follows: "Beginning at a stake standing on the north-"ern bank of the Musquash river on a line "run by Deputy O'Connor in the year 1835 "running thence along said line north two "and a half degrees east across the marsh "to a marked spruce tree thence the same "course over the hill to the westward of a "large rock to the northeastern corner of "the house formerly occupied by the late "William McAulay thence westerly along the "old garden fence so called to a stake stand-"ing four rods from the eastern bank of "Sussex Creek thence along the eastern side "of said creek down stream following the "different courses thereof at four rods dis-"tance from the eastern bank thereof to the "bank of the Musquash River aforesaid "thence along the bank of the said river "down stream to the place of beginning con-"taining twelve acres more or less the same "being all that certain tract and parcel of "land conveyed by deed by the late Archi-"bald Menzie to said William McAulay and "bearing date December 12th. 1853. and be-"queathed by said William McAuley to his "son Robert McAuley and by said Robert "McAuley conveyed to said Robert Donnelly "by deed dated March 20th. 1871." Also "All "that certain piece and parcel of land situ-"ate lying and being in the Parish of Lan-"caster aforesaid bounded as follows begin-"ning at a marked hacmetac bush on the "southern side of the road leading from the "Saint Andrews road near Sawyers to the "mills presently in the occupancy of the "said James and John Donnelly thence from "the said bush south three degrees west "seventy chains of four poles each or to the "low water line of the river Musquash "thence following the shore in a southerly "direction to the western line of land held "by William O'Neil thence northerly on "O'Neil's fence to the edge of the up land "adjoining the dyked marsh thence easterly "on the northern side of O'Neil's possession "five chains or to the western line of lands "granted by the Crown to Patrick White "thence on the western line of land grant-"ed White in a northeasterly direction fifty "chains or to Menzie's brook (so called) at "the southern bound of land purchased from "Archibald Menzies by John Cairns thence "following the brook southwardly about six-"teen chains or to the eastern line of an-"other parcel of land purchased by said "Cairns from said Menzies thence north "three degrees east eleven chains or to land "owned by said Cairns thence following the "southern line of Cairns' land in a westerly "and southerly direction to the eastern line "of lands owned and occupied by Isreel "Sherwood thence southerly on Sherwood's "east line fifteen chains or to the mill priv-"ilege thence on the line of the mill reserve "northerly and easterly to the bridge cross-"ing Menzies brook and thence westerly on "the mill road to the place of beginning "containing forty acres more or less the said "lands being described as above in the deed "thereof from Robert Stephen and Helen T. "Stephen his wife to James Donnelly and "John Donnelly dated the second "day of June A. D. 1874 and re-"corded in the office of the Registrar of "Deeds in and for the City and County of "Saint John in Book M No 6 of Records "folio 257 and 258" Also "A certain lot of "land situate in the Parish of Lancaster in "the City and County of Saint John being "all that part of a certain lot of land grant-"ed by the Crown to one Patrick White "which lies on the northern side of the "great road from Saint John to Saint An-"drews two hundred acres more or less and "also that part of Sussex Brook together "with the flowage thereof which runs through that part of said lot which lies on "the southern side of said great Road" Also "All that certain piece and parcel of "land situate lying and being in the Parish "of Musquash in the City and County of "Saint John situate on the eastern side of "the Musquash River and bounded as fol-"lows, to wit, beginning at the northeast "corner of the house owned at present by "the Donnellys running thence west along "the old garden fence so called to within "four rods of the mill creek thence south-"westerly four rods in from the bank of the "said creek down stream to the point of high "water thence easterly along the said river "thence northerly four rods from the dyke "owned by the said Helen T. Stephen ac-"cording to lease of William O'Neil bound-"ed on the eastern side by said Donnellys' "bounded northerly by the road leading to "Sussex mill containing seven acres more "or less the said lot of land being described "as above in the deed thereof from Helen "T. Stephen to James Donnelly bearing date "the tenth day of November A. D. 1884" Also "All those two several lots pieces and "parcels of land situate in the Parish of "Lancaster in the County of Saint John "heretofore granted by the Crown to John "Hamilton Gray by grant bearing date the "twentieth day of March A. D. 1847 being "lots numbered thirty two and thirty three "in the said grant the whole of the lands "granted in the said grant being described "as follows: namely Beginning at a spruce "tree standing on the southerly bank or "shore of Menzie's Lake at the northerly "angle of lot number thirty four block "thirty thence running by the magnet south "fifty six chains to a stake thence west "sixty one chains to a stake thence north "fifty chains thence east forty six chains "and thence following the several courses of "the aforesaid bank or shore in an easterly "direction to the place of beginning con-"taining three hundred acres more or less "distinguished as lots numbers thirty one, "thirty two and thirty three," Also "All "that certain lot piece or parcel of land "situate lying and being in the said Parish "of Musquash in the City and County of "Saint John fronting on Queens Road, so "called, and containing fifty nine acres more "or less and being the lot granted to one "Archibald Menzies by the Crown by grant "bearing date the eighteenth day of Aug-"ust in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and forty five and known "and distinguished as No. 24; All other "lands owned by the said Mortgagors and "each of them situate at or near Menzies "Lake or at or near the stream flowing "therefrom, and all their and each of their "interest in all such lands and in and to the "Donnelly Mill, milling and water rights "at or near said Lake and Stream."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or the undersigned Referee in Equity.

Dated at Saint John this 30th day of August A. D. 1909.

E. H. McALPINE,
Referee in Equity.

W. A. EWING,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer. 1680-11-6.

Hugh H. McLean, K. C. M. P.
Norman L. McGloan

INSURANCE

of every description.

TICKETS

to any part of the world.

LOWEST RATES.

McLEAN & McGLOAN,

97 Prince William Street.
(Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph Office)
'Phone 105.

Some of the new veils sent over from Paris have very large dots.

The scarab is a leader among decorations for pins and dainty buckles.

BAD KIDNEYS OR BLADDER MISERY

Lame Back and All Distress From Out-of-order Kidneys Simply Vanish

Out-of-order kidneys act fine and backache or bladder misery is relieved after a few doses of Pape's Diuretic.

Pains in the back, side or loins, rheumatic twinges, debilitating headache, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness, inflamed or swollen eyelids, wornout feeling and many other symptoms of clogged, inactive kidneys simply vanish.

Frequent painful and uncontrollable urination due to a weak or irritable bladder is promptly overcome.

The moment you suspect any kidney, bladder or urinary disorder, or feel rheumatism coming, begin by taking this Harmless remedy, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine, at any price, made anywhere else in the world, which will effect so thorough and prompt a cure, as a fifty-cent treatment of Pape's Diuretic, which any druggist can supply.

This unusual preparation goes direct to the out-of-order kidneys, bladder and urinary system, cleaning, healing and strengthening these organs and glands, and completes the cure before you realize it.

A few days' treatment with Pape's Diuretic means clean, active, healthy kidneys, bladder and urinary organs—and you feel fine.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker or any mercantile agency will tell you that Pape, Thompson & Pape, of Cincinnati, is a large and responsible medicine concern, thoroughly worthy of your confidence.

Accept only Pape's Diuretic — fifty-cent treatment—from any drug store—anywhere in the world.

EQUITY SALE

THERE will be sold at public auction at Chubb's corner (so called) in the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick on Saturday the sixth day of November A. D. 1909 at twelve o'clock noon pursuant to the directions of a certain Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the thirteenth day of July A. D. 1909 in a certain cause therein pending wherein William E. Earle is plaintiff and Richard Harrison, Alexander Macaulay, Beverly R. Macaulay and David J. Brown and Richard Harrison appointed under section 89 of chapter 4 53rd Victoria "An Act respecting practise and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" to represent the estate of Matthew Harrison deceased are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned referee in equity, all the right title and interest of the defendants in and to a certain indenture of lease dated the first day of May A. D. 1898 and made between Thomas Gilbert (the lessor) of the one part and Matthew Harrison (the lessee) of the other part and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein and in the plaintiff's bill described as "A certain part or portion of that certain lot of land lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid fronting on Saint David Street and known in the said City by the number 237 two hundred and thirty seven the said part or portion of said lot thereby demised and leased having a front of twenty seven feet eight inches on Saint David Street aforesaid and extending back to the rear of the said lot continuing the same breadth one hundred and twenty five feet more or less the same being that part of the said lot twenty five feet eight inches by one hundred and twenty five feet immediately adjoining the lot of land fronting on Saint David Street in the said City and known by the number 236 two hundred and thirty six together with the right of way in a certain alley-way of six feet." and also in and to a certain other indenture of lease dated the twenty seventh day of April A. D. 1898 and made between James Gilbert (the lessor) of the one part and the defendant Richard Harrison (the lessee) of the other part and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein and in the plaintiff's bill described as "A certain part or portion of that certain lot of land lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid fronting on Saint David Street and known in the said City by the number 237 two hundred and thirty seven the said part or portion of said lot thereby demised having a front on Saint David Street aforesaid of eighteen feet four inches and extending back to the rear of the said lot continuing the same breadth one hundred and twenty five feet immediately adjoining the lot of land fronting on Saint David Street and Union Street in the said City, and known therein by the number two hundred and thirty eight (238) together with the right of way in a certain alley-way six feet in width open and in use and part of said lot number 237 two hundred and thirty-seven and adjoining the portions of the said lot demised by the said indenture of lease" the same to be sold in two separate parcels as above described.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor, St. John, N. B.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of August A. D. 1909.

CHARLES F. SANFORD,
Referee in Equity.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer. 1647-11-7

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men---Free

Send Name and Address To-day—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and vitality, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4178 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

—FOR—

Thanksgiving Day

October 25th, 1909

Will Sell Round Trip Tickets at

First Class One Way Fare

Going Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25,
Returning Until Oct. 27

To stations on the line and to Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Buffalo, and points east in Canada

FOOTBALL FROM THE INSIDE

With the opening of the collegiate and scholastic year all over the country the football hero comes into his own again. Ere the leaves have begun to turn he is out on the gridiron striving mightily to get into condition for the gruelling he knows he will receive later in the season, when his team is battling mercilessly with an opponent and every ounce of strength is required to advance the ball even a yard.

The average spectator at a football game sees nothing but the struggle, the glamor and the final victory of one of the "elevens"—and that through a haze of excitement and partisanship. He knows nothing of the other side of football. He knows only that there are two rival teams and that one is better and, therefore, it wins. Concerning the inside reasons why the victor won he is blissfully ignorant. Least of all has he any knowledge of the vast amount of labor involved in forming a college team and whipping it into shape and a victorious eleven.

The beginning of the football season is an anxious time each year in the colleges. What kind of a team will they have? Is the new material good enough to compensate for the loss of the old by graduation? Will they be able to put out a winner?

There are three sources from which to choose the players—the men who played on the team the previous year, freshmen with high school or preparatory school experience and freshmen who have had no experience at all, but are willing to "try for the team."

The first mentioned are practically known. The coaches are familiar with their ability and their shortcomings but, as a result of their summer vacation, they are not in "condition" and must demonstrate their right to play their old positions again.

The candidates for the team, who have had experience in preparatory schools, are also known quantities to a certain extent. Their work on the gridiron in past seasons has been carefully watched, and when they appear on the varsity field for the first time the coaches have already gauged their ability and classed them accordingly. But they are not allowed to think for a moment even that they have been watched. This is especially true if a player happens to have been a star in his minor firmament. In such a case he is treated with more than ordinary indifference.

For several days he is apt to be abused and humiliated at every turn. Good work on his part receives no more enthusiastic praise than an unwilling grunt that seems to imply he might have done better. But let him make a blunder. Right then and there he is given a thorough "calling down." It may even be implied, in the course of the coach's remarks that the player in question was cut out for pinochle or "Pussy-wants-a-corner" rather than for football. Two days of this sort of treatment is apt to cause a shrinkage in the largest of "swelled" heads.

With the man who has had no experience, however, an entirely different course is pursued. Primarily he is noticed because of his size, strength and probable agility. Most coaches claim that a "born football man" can be spotted in a minute by his appearance. He is urged to "come out for the team." The captain himself, and perhaps the coach, drops in to see him and talk it over and instill in him a bit of "school spirit." Finally persuaded, he is fitted out with a uniform and makes his appearance on the field.

The rules of the game are explained to him simply, omitting many of the finer points. For days and days the coaches drill him in the mere rudiments of the game. If he learns quickly and shows an aptitude for the game, he is advanced in proportion to his knowledge and may even eventually be given a place on the team. Should he be slow, he is kept at work and encouraged to do his best. Every good play he makes is praised and his drooping spirits are bolstered up at every turn. While he may not attain a place on the "scrubs" even this year, the coaches argue he has three more years in college, and there is always the possibility of his developing into a varsity star. Even if this does not happen until his last year the coaches consider their labor in training him a thousand fold repaid. If he does no better than play on the "scrubs"—the second team—during the whole of his college career, the game is well worth the candle, for players on the lowly "scrubs" must possess some merit or the versity team gains but little in practising against them.

The coach is really the power behind the throne in intercollegiate athletics, though few persons realize the importance and the amount of work which devolves upon him. He must first instill the principles and fine points of the game in the men, and teach them the score or more strategic plays used by the team in past years and the new ones he himself evolves. He must choose the 11 men whom he thinks best fitted to defend the honor of the college on the gridiron. If they win, he is lauded to the skies, if they lose, his shoulders must bear the bulk of the criticism. He must also choose the "scrub" eleven each day and hurl them against the "varsity" at its weakest points, in order to strengthen the latter by "showing them up." His work is hard work, and upon his handling of the men themselves depends much of his success. A good coach commands a fancy salary, but he holds his job only so long as he produces a winning team.

The first day's practice proper begins with the opening of the college or university. Every new man is urged to come out and try for the team, by word of mouth and notices put up on the college bulletin board. That afternoon, in all probability, the candidates assemble in the college gymnasium, where the coach and captain make speeches in which they relate the past glories of the teams that have represented the old college on the football field and urge the new men to emulate them. After firing them with college spirit they are told that uniforms await them in the locker rooms. A wild rush follows to fit themselves out from the conglomeration of discarded uniforms of other years.

As each man dons his "clothes" he rushes out to the field, where the coach with his assistants are waiting. The coach takes a football, stands off a few yards from the green candidate, rolls it along the ground toward him and tells him to "fall on it." Nine times out of ten the green man flops down on the ball—only to discover to his chagrin that it has bounded away from him. He is shown how to fall on it—and hold it—a by no means easy feat. It is rolled toward him, away from him, at every conceivable angle, and then ahead of him, so that he must run after it before falling upon it. During the entire process he is given one oft-repeated admonition: "Keep your eye on the ball!" The entire afternoon, and a portion of every other afternoon the entire season, is devoted to this essential feature of training.

This fundamental point must be mastered. A man who retrieves a ball fumbled by the other side often turns defeat into victory for his own team. The coaches explain this to the candidates and insist that they read, mark learn and inwardly digest it. At the close of the first day's practice everybody jogs around the running track, which generally incloses the gridiron, and gets "heated" for the cold shower that follows.

The second day's work seems a trifle more like the real article. The falling-on-the-ball stunt is resumed, and those who were awkward about it the day before are kept at it. The ball is tossed, or "passed" in the air from one man to the next in order that they may learn how to catch, or "handle," it cleanly. Then the candidates for the "back field," or "end," position are coached, especially in catching "punts," balls kicked by other men further down the field. They are taught to "start" quickly from a stooping, stationary posture in order to develop their speed and agility. The best "backs," "quarterbacks" and "ends" are the fastest, and they must be able to start from any position at full speed.

The men trying for the positions in the line—guard, centre and tackle—are lined up against each other and shown how to charge against an opponent and how to repel his charge. he men are worked in squads each opposed to the other, and the coaches watch anxiously for the display of unexpected aptitude in this respect on the part of any one. The centre man in one of the opposing lines "snaps back" the ball which he holds on the ground between his legs. Every man in both lines immediately charges his opponent. All then are urged to keep their eyes on the ball and charge the precise second it is snapped back.

The struggle last but a minute, each man doing his level best to dislodge or "break through" his opponents by pushing or butting him out of the way; he cannot seize him and hold him, but can use his shoulders, elbows and arms—except the hands. The coaches instruct the candidates how to accomplish this without holding and criticise them for bad work. The essentials impressed upon the men are speed and low charging, while a fellow who hesitates about hurling himself against his opponent when the ball is snapped is warned to get rid of his "yellow streak" or get off the field.

The candidates who have survived the charging period are next introduced to the "dummy" or tackling machine. This consists of a stuffed football suit made in the semblance of a man, minus head and feet, of course. It is suspended between two staunch uprights, deeply set in the ground, and hangs the height of a man from a trolley between uprights. It can be drawn rapidly or slowly to represent a man running.

An experienced player stands back a half dozen yards from the dummy, runs to it at full speed, throws himself at it head-first and "tackles" it as in the game when an opponent is running with the ball. If in his tackle he hits the dummy hard enough, and holds on, a spring release unhooks the dummy from the trolley and down to earth it comes with a crash. If, as described, the player throws the dummy, well and good. If not, the coaches tell him just what a weakling he is and send him back for another try.

Tackling a dummy is no parlor trick, as it is heavy, the earth is hard and the momentum of the player himself is great. If the enthusiasm of the candidates lags a jersey and "letter" in the colors of the college's most bitter rival are sometimes fitted on the dummy and the players told to show what they would do to it should it be a real rival instead of a dummy.

A week of this sort of training has gotten the men into fairly good condition and allowed the coaches to make a tentative selection of players for the "scrimmage" practice between the first and second squads. From each a team is picked each afternoon and a regular football game is begun. Every man of any promise is given a chance to get in the game on one squad team or the other. The "lineup" is changed constantly, men being tried in several different positions before being weeded out as not worth developing further. In a comparatively short while the coaches have two teams of picked men with substitutes for every position on both of them.

By this time the tranining table is in full swing. The candidates eat their meals together, where their diet is carefully watched by the coaches and trainers. They may have as much wholesome food, calculated to build brawn and increase their weight, as they want, but desserts, sweets, pastries, etc., are barred.

Soon the day for the first game of the season rolls around. The manager of the team, elected by the players the previous season, has arranged his schedule with other colleges so that his team plays the weaker opponents first, gradually working up as the season progresses until the most hated rival is played at the end of the schedule when the team is logically in its best form.

As the first game is generally an assured victory, the coaches are enabled to to shift their players around, trying several men in each position, and thus get a line on the work of each under fire. The strength and weakness of the team as a working unit is determined and steps are taken to remedy the defects in practice the following week. If the team fumbles the ball repeatedly it is certain the next few days' practice will be devoted to passing and falling on the ball. If a certain position is shown to be weak in the game the coaches in the ensuing practice direct especial attention to the player or players who occupied that position.

At sometime during the season a falling off in the condition and ability of the players is noticeable. This is called a "slump" and is due to the natural reaction from a period of unaccustomed rigorous training. Such a state of affairs is the bane of existence of every coach in the business. It is a critical time—and fortunate is the team that experiences its "slump" early in the season.

At last the great day—the day of the contest with the star rival—is at hand. The players are sent to bed early and instructed to forget all about the game until tomorrow. They go to bed, but forgetting and not worrying and wondering who will win is another matter. Only the most experienced players are free from nervousness—and even they are by no means immune.

The trainer has personally examined every man and done everything in his power to put him in fit condition. The coaches have finished their work, except for the field instructions in the game itself, of course. It is up to the men. If they win, they are heroes; if they lose, no one feels the sting of defeat more keenly than they.

At noon a light lunch only is eaten. Everyone is on the qui vive. The picked men are going over in their minds the last instructions of the coaches, point by point, and wondering if they will be equal to their tasks. The substitutes are hoping and praying they will have a chance to get in the game.

Just before the game, in the dressing-rooms, when the men have donned their habiliments of battle, the coach makes a final speech appealing to their college patriotism and reviews his most important instructions; the quarterback runs over a number of signals with the backs, and the manager and trainer are flying hither and yon attending to the last details.

Finally, at a signal, they file out on the field, pass the ball around, while the captains toss for goal and possession of the ball. Then they line up, the whistle sounds and the great game is on.

Then follows the execution or failure to execute the many esoteric points the spectators do not see. A season's work is being tested. The gains and losses, the mistakes and successes, all exert two influences—encouragement for the fortunate players, despair for the losers. Up and down the field the battle wages, the coaches ever on the alert to substitute new players and proffer advice and instruction in the intermission between the halves. In the end the best team wins and the football season is brought to a close with joy for one and sorrow for the other.

There are several changes in the rules this season that are well worth repeating. A goal from the field now counts three instead of four, as last year. The forward pass remains unchanged, the only alteration being that the rules now make it clear that there is a zone, lying behind the scrimmage line, in which an end may stand and by assuming this position be not eligible in any event to receive a forword pass. This position is more than one foot back of the line of scrimmage but less than a yard.

One of the most important changes is that a side having a "kick-out" may have the option of taking the kick or having the ball down for a scrimmage on its 25-yard line. In this way a team that has been forced to make a touchback has a chance of pulling out of its predicament. Formerly they were forced to kick the ball out to their opponents. The referee must not blow his whistle this year to indicate a foul, as any blast of the whistle indicates that the ball is dead. The referee must also stand behind the line of offense.

Hay's Hair Health

GRAY HAIR HANDICAPS YOU IN BUSINESS AND OTHER THINGS. GET RID OF IT, RIGHT AWAY.

Gray hair is an unnatural disfigurement, it is your duty to yourself and your friends to get rid of it as soon as possible. It is a serious injury to you in your social and business life.

Get rid of it, by all means, but don't try to do so by the use of dyes, whose effect is but temporary and unsatisfactory and which may permanently injure your hair.

Use Hay's Hair Health and look young. It isn't a dye—it won't injure your hair and nobody will know you are using it. It quickly and unfailingly restores the natural color and beauty of the hair—brings back its youth, luster, softness and brilliant luxuriance.

$1 and 50c. Bottles, at Druggists.

Send 2c. for books "The Care of the Skin," "The Care of the Hair."

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J. U. S. A.

E. CLINTON BROWN, COR. UNION AND WATERLOO STREETS.

H.P. SAUCE

the new sauce from England

Appetite Slack?

Try H. P. Sauce!

That will make you eat—make you *enjoy* your food too—and digest it.

There are plenty of other sauces—but only *one* H.P.

Costs you no more than inferior kinds.

New Edison Records *for* NOVEMBER

On Sale Oct. 23

NEW music, the best, brightest, most popular and most entertaining, is offered on the new Edison Records, both the two-minute and the four-minute size.

Here is popular, sacred, dance and classical music for your choosing, all of which can be heard at your nearest Edison dealer's, and afterwards heard in your own home as you select it.

Amberol

285	Stars and Stripes Forever March	Sousa's Band
286	Just Plain Folks	Ada Jones and Chorus
287	Selections from "Little Nemo"	Victor Herbert and his Orchestra
288	How She Gets Away With It is More Than I Can See	Grace Cameron
289	Flannigan and Harrigan	Porter and Meeker
290	Gypsy Airs (Sarasate, Op. 20)	Albert Spalding
291	Grandma's Mustard Plaster	Murry K. Hill
292	Waiting and Watching for Me	Anthony and Harrison
293	Eglantine Caprice	United States Marine Band
294	Pansies Mean Thoughts, Dear, and Thoughts Mean You	Manuel Romain.
295	A Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	Gus Reed
296	Lasca	Edgar L. Davenport
297	Just Before the Battle, Mother	Will Oakland and Chorus
298	He Leadeth Me	Edison Mixed Quartette
299	Wedding—Dance Waltz	American Symphony Orchestra
300	The Song I Heard One Sunday Morn	James F. Harrison and Mixed Chorus
301	Run, Brudder Possum, Run!	Collins and Harlan
302	Carnival of Venice	Ollivotti Troubadours
303	My Old Kentucky Home	Knickerbocker Male Quartette
304	A Georgia Barn Dance	New York Military Band

Standard

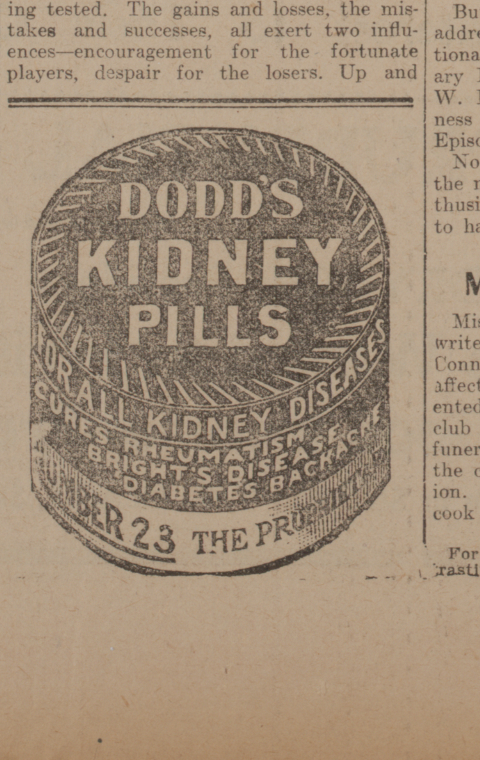
10237	Powhatan's Daughter March	Sousa's Band
10238	Pennyland	Manuel Romain
10239	She's an Awful Nice Gal	Edward Meeker
10240	La Zingana	American Symphony Orchestra
10241	I Want Somebody to Play With	Byron G. Harlan
10242	There'll Come a Day	Stanley and Gillette
10243	Sadie Salome	Edward M. Favor
10244	Oakley Quickstep	Olly Oakley
10245	We've Been Chums for Fifty Years	Will Oakland
10246	Whiter Than Snow	Anthony & Harrison
10247	Arrah, Come in Out of the Rain	Barney McShane, Ada Jones
10248	The Coquette	United States Marine Band
10249	Oh! Doctor	Grace Cameron
10250	Baboon Bungalow	Collins and Harlan
10251	It's Hard to Kiss Your Sweetheart When the Last Kiss Means Good-Bye	Arthur C. Clough
10252	Ripples—A Serenade	American Symphony Orchestra
10253	Uncle Josh at the Opera	Cal Stewart
10254	Zep Green's Airship	Ada Jones and Len Spencer
10255	Dublin Daisies	Peerless Quartette
10256	Daughters of America March	New York Military Band

Edison Phonographs	$16.50 to $162.50
Standard Records	40c
Amberol Records (twice as long)	65c
Grand Opera Records	85c

We desire good live dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write us at once.

Get complete catalogs of Edison Phonographs of your dealer or write us

National Phonograph Company, 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



BUSINESS MEN GIVE $5,000 FOR MISSIONS

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22—Inspired by the addresses at the convention of the national campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in this city, John K. and W. B. Walker, jr., two prominent business men, have given $5,000 to St. John's Episcopal College, Shanghai, China.

No public announcement was made, but the news spread rapidly, causing great enthusiasm. Other large gifts are reported to have been made.

MISS PARLOA'S DEATH

Miss Maria Parloa, long known as a writer for women, died recently at Bethel, Conn., and very kind was the tribute of affection paid to the memory of the talented woman by her townspeople. The club to which she belonged attended the funeral, each member laying one rose upon the coffin, thus burying it in the profusion. She was one of the first writers of cook books.

For fall wear many double veils of contrasting colors are being offered.

ODD WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT

A wedding announcement was printed on the white sail of a toy sailboat floating in a large bowl of water. On it were the words: "Bob and Etta will sail into matrimonial seas Nov. 17, 1909." Of course all present knew who Bob and Etta were, so congratulations followed. The bowl was partially hidden with smilax and pink flowers.

DARK SKINS RESIST HEAT

Staff Surgeon Oswald Rees, of the British navy, says negro's color gives him an advantage over the white man in the stokehold as well as in the sun. "In the sun," that authority explains, "dark skins resist heat better; in the stokehold it radiates heat better." Dr. Rees says the little thin man loses heat much more rapidly and, therefore, is a much better stoker than is the larger and more fleshy man.

NO REST FOR TERRIBLE ITCH

Till oil of Wintergreen Compound Made His Skin as Pure as Ever

Mr. James Lulloch, of Iron Bridge, Ont., considers the D. D. D. Prescription of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., a wonderful cure for skin troubles. He has good reason to think so, too, according to his letter of Mar. 27, 1909.

"I have suffered for years," he says, "with eczema, and now through using two bottles of your wonderful cure, my skin is as pure as it ever was.

My face was so bad I could not see. I could not sleep. I could not rest at all for the terrible itch.

Thanks to your wonderful medicine I am cured."

As eczema is a germ disease, and as the germs are right in the skin, blood medicines will not cure it. The only effective way is to treat the itch where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription penetrates the pores of the skin, kills the germs which cause the eczema, gives instant relief from the awful itch and permanently cures.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory Department ST, 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.