Tused in a United States conference. At the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature this spring a woman's suffrage bill came within a vote or two of becoming law.

THE GRACEFUL GIRLS OF SIAM.

LONGFELLOW'S DAUGHTER.

with her father's life and work; the famous chair made from the "spreading chestnuttree" and given by the school children at Cambridge; the beautiful pen, a gift from Helen Hunt, made from the pillar to which Bonivard was chained in the castle at Chillon—all these and many others are freely exhibited. Tea is served either on

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

In 1845 school suffrage was granted women in Kentucky, and in 1861 Kanss In 1869 full suffrage was granted to t

women of Wyoming, and municipal sufrage to the single women and widows of Eng-land. In 1875 school sufrage was granted

es are the best. or shapes. Spec den parties. y Cakes and C ariety. Fresh c

DUNDAS orner Park Aven

RRIAGE LICE RIAGE LICENSES IS

RIAGE LICENSES I LAS. F. COLWELL'S P. 89 Dundas street, and

NSES ISSUED BY THO RIAGE LICENSES M AINED at Shuff s drug 5, northeast corner streets, London No

nfermented Grape r table and sacrat use, 25c per b so Hires' Root me Fruit Juice, L rup. All at SHL ast End Drug Store

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& Brig KERS Bread, and Fans

reet, South

DICE CUT F E YOUR ORDER LLOW as Street. Telep

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BOY NDAS STRE

A UNIQUE HONOR.

Bombay, India, has the unique honor of having the first Indian lady lawyer in the person of Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, who has taken her law course in London and Oxford.

proved, according to the laws of the State, that the petticoats, shawls, bonnets and the like all belonged to the husband. Owing to this legal fact her suit was thrown out of court. The knowledge that Massachusetts women were all going about in their husband's elothes caused the wildest excitement. Town meetings were held, and after three years of agitation and legislation woman was given the ownership of her wearing apparel. It should have been a State heliday, the day in which Massachusetts women first went out in their own clothes. What brought this to mind, though you may not see a very close connection, was reading about a humble potato merchant in the suburbs of Paris who has been given permission by the prefecture of police to wear female garments at his labors. Just as we were deriding the skirt for workers, too!—[Sara Spy, in Boston Traveler.] WOMEN IN THE CONFERENCE.
For the first time in the history of American Methodism, so far as known, a women has been admitted to membership in conference. The Nova Scotia Conference, in session at Canso, has decided that Mary Dauphinie has a legal right to sit on a perfect equality with the male members in that body, and she will take her seat. Three years ago the application of Frances E. Willard for similar membership was refused in a United States conference. At the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature

## SOCIAL PROGRESS.

TAVERNS 700 YEARS AGO.

A FEMALE COWBOY.

Gertrude Petan, of Bull Creek, Dakota, is a genuine female cowboy. She is only eighteen years old, but she takes care of all the cattle on her father's ranch, This sometimes takes her 30 or 40 miles from home. When the cattle become mired in the must she must rescue them from their perilous position. This she does in true cowboy fashion by fastening a lariat to the horns of the animal, while she keeps the other end tied to her saddle. She and the pony together then pull the poor beast out. She wears a wide-brimmed felt hat, long gauntlet gloves, is provided with branding irons, and rides the wildest broncho. deadly and destroying now as they were in ancient days:

"A tavern is the fountain of sin, the school of the devil; it works wonder-sitting the place. It is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to work miracles, that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear; but the devil doth quite contrary to all this—in a tavern he goeth uprightly, but when he cometh forth he cannot go at all, and he has lost his sight, his hearing and his speech. The lectures that are read in this school of the devil, are gluttonies, oaths, perjuries, lyings and blasphemies, and divers and other villianies; for in a tavern are quarrels, slanders, contentions, murders." THE GRACEFUL GIRLS OF SIAM.

The Siamese girls are the most graceful women in the world. Their joints are very supple, and a part of their education is made up of bending their joints back and forth to make them so. They are all short haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the paim trees of their own beautiful land. As they grow older they become wrinkled and ugly, and the most of them ruin their teeth by chewing the betel. Only the fewest of them are educated, and I don't think that they would be happy in our high French-heel shoes, and they would die if bound in by our corsets and crinoline,—[From Frank Carpenter's Letter. slanders, contentions, murders.

THE NEXT STEP.

haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the paim trees of their own heautiful land. As they grow older they become wrinkled and ugly, and the most of them ruin their teeth by chewing the betel. Only the fewest of them are educated, and I don't think that they would be happy in our high French-heaving the sheep, and they would die if bound in by our corsets and crinoline,—[From Frank Carpenter's Letter.

WHY NOT?

It has long been man's pet quip at womankind that the we do not read the papers, that we have no opinions; therefore, that the we have no poinions; therefore, and thuting for men who know little enough to be jurors, imen unbiassed by newspapers, men with no ideas; now, if women could but serve in the like capacity the supposed vacuum in the feminine brain conlid be turned to excellent account, and at \$2 per day too. Maybe we couldn't tell why wearing a red tie the prisoner is more hopeful than in a blue one. No, it takes a man to tell guilt from innocence by such signs. But if we know so little, we foolish women, why not make jurors of us?—[Sara Spy in Boston Traveler.

LONGFELLOW'S DAUGHTER.

The NEXT STEP.

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist), cincinnati, recognizing the fact that there is a vast army of men who are not ready to vote for the abolistine of the abolition of the saloon, as us, therefore, that the next step in temperance is in the direction of the abolishment of the saloon as such fire abolishment of the saloon as such for the abolishment of the saloon as abolishment of the saloon as abolishment of the saloon as such for the abolishment of the saloon and the papers, that we have no opinions; therefore the abolishment of the saloon as abolishment of the saloon and the papers, that we have no opinions; the tell who was a sum of the abolishment of the saloon as abolishment of the saloon as abolishment of the saloon and the papers, that the we have no use for the balloun and the waste of the abolishment of the saloon and the papers, that the weak of the abol

THE RIGHT ARM OF MONOPOLY.

The liquor power to-day is the strong right arm of the money power. It is its chief instrument of corruption. It is the controlling influence in elections in both the Democratic and Republican parties, and seeks likewise to become the controlling influence in the People's Party. As we have repeatedly stated, its devotees have no politics but interest. They are in all parties for the purpose of control; and unless the People's Party shall take emphatic ground against the traffic and drive them out of the party altogether, they will control it as they now do the others. This fact caunot be too frequently stated. It should be kept constantly before the people. It is absolutely useless to wage a warfare against monopoly and not include the liquor power in the list of our enemies. We might, for the time being, lay aside every purely moral consideration connected with the subject, and there is still the strongest possible reason why we should antagonize the mannetative and sales of liquors for individual THE RIGHT ARM OF MONOPOLY. LONGFELLOW'S DAUGHTER.
Miss Alice Longfellow celebrates June
17 each year in a way which reminds one
of her father's gracious hospitality to
strangers during his lifetime. She provides
a special car for a party of working-girls
from Boston, different ones being invited
each season, and entertains them for the
afternoon at the old historic mansion in
Cambridge. The art treasures of the home:
the objects of literary interest associated
with her father's life and work; the famous
chair made from the "spreading chestnut. Chillon—all these and many others are freely exhibited. Tea is served either on the lawn or in the fine old wainscoted parlor, with its cushioned window-seats and crimson draperies, and a drive to Mount Auburn, where Longfellow is buried, crowns the day's pleasure. reason why we should antagonize the manu facture and sale of liquors for individua profit. - [The Advocate, Topeka, Kan., Pec

SUCCESS FUL STUDENTS.

The women students at Cambridge University, England, have good reason to exult in their successes this year. No fewer than ten passed the mathematical tripos, and two are wranglers—Miss Johnson and Miss Stoney, both of Newnham. Miss Johnson has taken higher honors than any lady except Miss Faweet, who was the senior wrangler in 1890. Newnham and Girton had each one student in the first class division in the modern language tripos. Both of these, Miss Steele Smith, of Nownham, and Miss Bentinek Smith, of Girton ham, and Miss Steele Smith, of Nownham, and seed of distinction in German, and were also two first class in the bistory lists from Newnham—Miss Edit Platt and Miss Norah Lilian Fry—and among the second class was Miss B. Douglas, a young American student, who intends to remain in England and start a school in Bournemouth in the autumn with Miss Elliott and Miss Lyster, who also have been students at Newnham.—[New York Times.]

\*\*PROCEETS OF WORMAN SUFFERED.\*\*

From Revolution in German, and were also two first class in the intendity of the Canadian commissioners to our State for the purpose of the following letter is taken from the sanger (Maine) Whig and Courier of last week:

The recent visit of the Canadian commissioners to our State for the purpose of the following letter is taken from the sensor (Maine) Whig and Courier of last week:

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The recent visit of the Canadian commissioners to our State for the purpose of the following letter is taken from the sensor (Maine) Whig and Courier of last week:

The recent visit of the Canadian commissi of the States the amount can be proximately arrived at by multiplying its population by the above average. By such a process Maine would be credited with the payment of \$1,275,895 98, which would be her average if she were as generous as other States. By correspondence with the collector for this district it is ascertained that instead of the sum thus payable, the entire sum actually paid by Maine was only \$25,430, being a little less than 4 cents to an inhabitant, instead of \$1.93. Unfortunately the report of the last year does not give us the amount received from the separate States, neither does that of 1891, but a previous report did favor us with the par-PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. women of Wyolinis, and widows of England. In 1875 school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876, by Colorado; in 1878, by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879, by Massachusetts; in 1880, by New York and Vormont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1883 achool suffrage was granted by Nebraska; in 1885, by Wisconsin, and in 1886 by Washington. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kanasa, arid school suffrage was granted in Ransas, arid school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 New York gave women the right to vote for county commissioners of schools, in addition to the vote for school trustees, which they had had since 1880. In 1893 Michigan gave municipal suffrage to all women who can read and write. During the last twenty years municipal suffrage has also been given to women (single women and widows) throughout most of the British Provinces in North America and Australia, but I am unable to give the exact dates.—[San Francisco Call. previous report did favor us with the particulars. Taking the last previous census for our guide, the average amount paid that year in the whole country was \$1.76 for each inhabitant, which would draw on Maine for \$1,142,127.36, whoreas she paid only \$28,836, or about 4 cents per inhabitant. Massachusetts actually paid \$1,872,232, or about 26 times higher than Maine, or about \$1.05 per inhabitant. New York, \$1.78, Pennsylvaina, \$1.15, New Hampshire, \$1.03; New Jersey, \$1.30; Ohio, \$3.44; Illinois, \$7.31, and so of other States. evious report did favor us with the par

It is hoped that our Canadian commis-sioners will see and give heed to these facts in making their report, however unwillin they were to hear them when offered whi in Bangor.

A. W. P.

IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

Every now and then some woman is arrested for parading about in men's clothes.—yet it is not such a number of years since coording to law, all the women in Massachusetts were wearing their husband's clothes. They didn't know it, but this how it was, or how it came to their knowledge: A married woman, traveling from New York to Boston, lost her trunks and they were never recovered; the woman brought suit, but the railway company

1. "After these things Paul departed from Athens and came to Corinth." His testimony was not in vain at Athens, for some clave unto him and believed. See previous verse. He did not expect that all the seed would fall on good soil; neither are we so taught. But he did know that God's word would accomplish His pleasure and not return void, and that his labor was not in vain in the Lord (Isa. lv, 11; I Cor. xv, 58). His aim was "by all means to save some" (I Cor. ix, 22), and this he accomplished. The church of Christ is made up of an elect number out of all nations, given unto Him out of this world (Rev. v, 9; Eph. 1, 4; John xvii, 6), and to this end we, like Paul, should seek to get the gospel everywhere.

TAVERNS 700 YEARS AGO.

The following description of a drinking tavern, or greggery, is in the seventh part of the confession of the Waldenses and Albigonses, composed at least, as far back is as the year 1120, or nearly 800 years ago. It will be seen that strong drink holds its own, and that the fruits thereof are as deally and destroying now as they were in ancient days:

"A tavern is the fountain of sin, the school of the devil; it works wonders fitting the place. It is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to works with place, that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear; but the devil doth quite contrary to all this—in a tavern he goeth uprightly, but when he cometh forth he cannot go at all, and he has looth his he sight, his hearing and his speech. The

the blessing shall also come, and "the days of their mourning shall be ended," 'for Hit that scattered Israel will gather him," and the time is even now at hand (Isa. Ix, 20, 21 Jer. xxxi, 10; Ezek. xxxvi, 21, 22).

3. "And because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." While Paul believed and taught that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel (I Cor. ix, 14), he also took pleasure in working at his trade that he might min ister to his own necessities and give the gospel freely (Acts xx, 34; I Cor. iv, 11, 12; I Thess, ii, 9; II Thess, iii, 8). It is a great advantage under some circumstances to be able to do this now and thus stop the mouths of those who say of the preacher. "It is his business; he makes a good thing out of it." I am glad that I had three years' experience of ministering to my necessities by working seven hours a day, that I might freely give all the rest of my time to distinctively religious work.

4. "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." He doubtless did as at Thes salonica and reasoned out of the Scriptures opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus is the Christ (chapter xvii, 2, 3). From his conversion his one story was that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God (chapter ix, 20-23).

5. "And when Silas and Timotheus wencome, from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit and testified to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ the son of God (chapter ix, 30-23).

5. "And when fire in his heart that he was "constrained to speak (Jer. xx, 8, 9).

6. "And when they opposed themselve and biasphemed he shook his raiment and said unto them, Your blood be upor your own heads; I am clean; from hence forth I will go unto the Gentile." It was his custom everywhere to preach the gos pel to the Jew first (Rom. i, 18) and then the locality.

his custom everywhere to preach th pel to the Jew first (Rom. i, 16) and th and refuses to take need, his blood is of himself (Ezek, xxxiii, 4, 5). Those who tobey not the gospel shall be punished with everlasting destruction (II Thess. i, 8, 9). As to shaking one's raiment see Neh. v, 13. 7. "And he departed thence and entered into a certain man's house named Justus one that worshiped God, whose house joined hard to the synagogue." When one doop is

times, as in this case, next of closed against us. When the h house or city is closed against us or our nessage we have only to move on in His name (Rev. iii, 8; Math. x, 14). It is not us

name (Rev. iii, 8; Math. x, 14). It is not us that they ill treat, but Him whose message we bear (Luke x, 16).

8. "And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with at his house, and many of the Corinthiam hearing believed and were baptized." The chief ruler cannot always control the other rulers, whether he be president of a nation, mayor of a city or only ruler of a synagogue, but the time will come whet there will be a Chief Ruler to whom all others shall yield a perfect obedience. His there will be a Chief Ruler to whom all others shall yield a perfect obedience. He will be this same Jesus whom Paul preached, but He will then be King of Kings and Lord of Lords. All kings shall fall down before Him; all nations shall serve Him (Rev. xix, 16; Ps. lxxii, 11). It was a splendid victory for the Lord and His serve ant to have the chief ruler and his household receive the despised Nazarene as is rael's Messiah. Many must have been helped by his example to do likewise. Here again, as at Athens, Paul is privileged to save some and help complete the church.

9. "Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak

night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace." He was probably being tempted like Jeremiah, to whom we have already referred. He says in I Cor. ii. and bold not thy peace." He was probably being tempted like Jeremish, to whom we have already referred. He says in I Cor. ii, 8, that he was with them in meekness, and in fear, and in much trembling. His Master had observed this, and hence this vision and great comfort. Compare Josh. i, 9; Jer. i, 17. What exceeding great comfort there is in these "fear nots" of our Lord from Gen. xv, 1 to Rev. i, 17, but we get no benefit unless we appropriate them to ourselves. If we are the Lord's and in His service, we may take His promises right to our hearts. 10. "For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hunt thee, for I have much people in this city." One of the largest promises in the Bible, if not the very largest, is the "I am with you" of Jehovah. See how he gave it to Moses, Joshua, Gideon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Haggai and the apostles (Ex. iii, 12; Josh. i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Isa. xli, 10; Jer. i, 8, 19; Hag. i, 13; ii, 4; Math. xxviii, 20).

11. "And he continued there a year and six months teaching the word of God emong them." He did not teach science by philosophy, nor did he lecture upon the great men of the day. He did not try to prove that the books of Moses and the Psalms had many authors, and that there must have been two Isaiahs, but believing all things written in the law and in the Prophets (Acts xxvii, 44) he taught the Scriptures. He preached the kingdom of God and taught the things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things than those which concern the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii, 31), saying none other things

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once

CHEAP FRAME HOUSE.

A Neat Cottage That Is Convenient and Commodious—Cost, 81,050.

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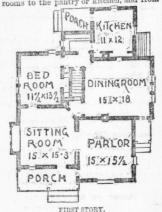
In the neat little cottage shown by the In the neat little cottage snown by the accompanying perspective view and floor plans, built in a purely western style of architecture, we have a good solution of the common question in this newer portion of our country, of the maximum of house and accommodation for the minimum of money. The man who builds a cheap cottage generally wants convenience of arrangement. erally wants convenience of arrangement and accessibility as much as he who builds more pretentiously. In order to have these something must be sacrificed, generally something in the size and the quality of ma terials used in the construction.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

In the house here shown we have attained a convenient and fairly roomy arrangement of nine principal rooms. The house is designed to face the east, thus placing the sitting room and bedroom on the most desirable side of the house. The sitting or living room is of fair size and entered from the front porch direct. The projecting window in this room is furnished with three drawers under the shelf. The parlor, also entered direct from the porch, is connected with the sitting room by sliding doors 5 feet wide. The lower sash of the large 2-ashed window in this room is fitted with plate glass 48 by 44. The dining room is accessible from the sitting room or from the outside from the side porch.

The first floor bedroom, a requisite with almost every one in the west, is conveniently located, is of fair size and farnished with closet room. The kitchen is small, but is intended simply for cooking. The lobby, opening from the bedroom and dining room, is an especially desirable convenience, furnishing as it does passage from these rooms to the pantry or kitchen, and from PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



which stairs lead down to the cellar. In the present instance the cellar is only under the dining room, though if this be insufficient, or if one be desirous of heating by furnace, the space under the whole house could be excavated, or if expense saving is the leading question one might excavate under the kitchen and bedroom, under the leading the best location for the latter being the best location for

the furnace.

On the second floor we have four chambers of fair size. In the present case no provision has been made for the bathroom, but if this be desired the small chamber over the lower bedroom might be divided, over the lower begroom might be divided, furnishing in one part a dressing room and fitting the other portion as bathroom at an expense of from \$50 to \$100.

The construction of the house is good, using for the first ties of timber a law allowed.

the systemand are in fact and deed the sovereigh Remedies of the World.

List of Frinchian Ros.

1—For Princhian Ros.

1—For Princhian Ros.

1—For Princhian Ros.

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25—Worths, Worm Fever, Worm Colle... 25

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26—Ros.

27—Editing Colde, Bronchitis... 25

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25—Neuralirin, Toothache, Facesche... 25

25—Ros.

25—Headlaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25

25—Whites, Too Frofus Periods... 25

25—Whites, Too Frofus Periods... 25

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29—Whooping Cough... 25

29—Whooping Cough... 25

29—Kidney Diseases... 25

25—Kidney Diseases... 25

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27—Kidney Diseases... 25

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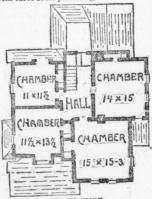
28—Ros.

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20—Ros. using for the first tier of timbers 6 by 8 sills with 2 by 8 joists; second tier joists, 2 by 10; with 2 by 8 joists; second are possible with three coats plastering.



SECOND STORY.

The outside of the house is painted three coats. The inside is finished natural on the first floor and painted three coats on the second floor. The house is contracted at Carthage, Ills., as described for \$1,650 complete, with a possible addition of about \$178. plete, with a possible addition of about \$175 for furnace heating. E. A. PAYNE.

English Architecture. English Architecture.

The designers of the best examples of domestic architecture in this country undoubtedly were inspired by the works of our English cousins, notably may be mentioned the three periods of old colonial architecture, which shows in its details a decided classic feeling. Later there appeared another style, with open timber roof, half timbered and plaster work on the exterior, which leans toward Gothic work—although not strictly classified as such—and it is generally known as the English and it is generally known as the English cottage style, which, when properly adapted to the necessities of our climate, has ed to the necessities of our climate, has much to recommend it. It is true that it lacks the delicacy and refinement of classic architecture, but always to erect buildings in one particular style would become monotonous. And this English cottage architecture by its very contrast is pleasing and effective. Its high pitched roofs, bold projections, open timber roofs, half timbered and plaster work and coarse details are and plaster work and coarse details are characteristic features which afford almost unlimited opportunities for variety in design.

Artist and Engineer. The true architect must be both an artist and an engineer, as the thorough physician must be a surgeon and a chemist as well.—Architectural and Building.

Itch on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

## McGill University, HE LOVED MONTREAL. good bread , bie , and pastry, but his

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To cook, but was

tired and sick of the

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Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Carad by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains

aid. You feel improved the first day, teel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, eftergy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and attengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from the worwerly early errors, ill health, regain

your vigor! Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist, here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent scaled, free. Over 2,000 references.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the private practice and for over thirty years by the

the systemand are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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Oft in the stilly night, When Cholera Morbus found me, "Pain Killer" fixed me right, Nor wakened those around me.

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for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache. To get rid of

any such pains before they become aches,

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LICORICE

folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, r your vigor! Don't despair, even if in th

SESSION 1893-4. The Calenda for the Session 1893-4 contains informsion respecting conditions of entrance, couns of study, degrees, etc., in the Several Features and Departments of the University as follows:

FACULTY of LAW. (Opening Sept. 4th.)
FACULTY of MEDICINE. (Oct. 2nd.) FACULTY of MEDICINE. (Oct. 2nd.)
FACULTY of ARTS, or ACADEMICAL
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