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in the 3rd con, Township of sleared, balance well timbers ty loam; good bearing srcham well take a small payment on time to suit purchasen state. Land Agent, Aylang, Land Agent, Aylang,

A BARGAIN-100 acres of A BARGAIN-100 acres of oam land, being the southes outh-ess quarter of Sec.
west quarter of the southection one- and the northection one- and the northequarter of south-west quarne. in Township Is, Northin Township Is, Northcavin; medicing and offered cheap and on good
offered cheap.

wy and one half frame house, on the corner of Queen may very desirable location, as walk from Post Office, make, or will give all the time alf the purchase money. For a poly to C. O. LEAR, Beau will house Block, Aylmar, Os.

OR FXCHANGE-160 acres, of lots 1, 2 and 3 in the first 255 acres cleared, 25 acres of lings consist of 5 large bank w; 1 medium grain barn, agerranary on stone wall, ey frame h u.e. with cellar, portion of the fam is first unp.ese; the soil is sandy in a good state of cultivation; I faum in a good clea ity as ply to C. O. L. san, Reaj own House Block, Aylmer,

EXCHANGE — 50 acres of sem, being a part of lot 29 ssion of the Township of three miles of Sparta, good m, is offered cheap or will sty in the Town of Aslmer Apply to C. O. LEARN, ker, Brown House Block,

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pice land in the Township of 190 acres cleared, situated t. Thomas on Talbot stress the famaus stock farm of ormerly known as the John is a great bargain offered is rms of payment. Applyte ul Estate Broker, Aylmes

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0 acres, being part of lot icession of Dereham, 80 farm. None but first pply. For particulars, Brown House Block.

SALE

of Lots 26 and 27, in the hip or Malahide, good of orchard, convenient soffered cheap and on . Apply to C. A. Learn, rown House Block Ayl-

cres, being part of lot 17, sicn of Bayham, good al, clay loam and isand, thin two miles of the e. The owner is anxious ap, and on easy*terms, business. Apply to C. 9 Broker, Brown House

Notes and Comments. Viewing it in retrospect, no other century can be compared with the one just closed in the steady advance made along the lines of human progress. In modes of communication, of locomotion, and in the appliances for comfortable living, which stand so largely for what we call civilization, the advance may be said to sum up that of all the ages. The growth of population of the civilized world, that is, of European nations and their kindred, has been enormous. A century ago this population did not exceed 170,000,000. Now it is 500,000,-000. As, with the exception of India, the mon-European races have remained stationary, the result has been to so shift the balance of power to the ernments by the people. Among oth civilized nations as to make them practically irresistible. Should the of manhood suffrage and open comforces which have brought about petition in trade to free mankind this increase persist for another century, the civilized population will be

No less wonderful has been the economic developments of the century. The wealth of the civilized world bundred years ago probably did not exceed \$25,000,000,000. Now it must be reckoned by tens of thousands of millions, and is far more generally distributed. The discoveries and inventions-the railway, the steamship and the telegraph—which have con-tributed most to this development, were a century ago unknown. The methods of travel in 1800 were substantially those in vogue in the Middle Ages, and carried one at fastest twelve miles an hour. The clipper ship in the first third of the century, the greatest advance of mankind up to that time in locomotion by water miled eight or ten miles an hour. Communication was by messenger or letter at a speed not exceeding eight miles, an hour. Now we deem travel by rail slow at forty miles an associates and political and diplomatic friends, Italian to his lady acbour. The modern merchant ship eteams from twenty to twenty-four mots in the same time, and the telegraph flashes our messages across continents in a few moments. The world has, in fact, been reduced in eize one-half, and geographical isolation become a mere expression.

Scarcely less wonderful nave been dustry and military science were unthought of Colonial development the globe's surface. had not yet begun, and the resources of many of what are now the most advanced of the great colonies and dependencies were yet unknown. The speke English. More persons used America were under control of trading companies. Now steam and tain and of the new commonwealth conditions of development, and what were the undeveloped and waste the twentieth century the English is places of the earth have expanded into great self-governing communities, adding their quota to the world's more than employ any of the other energy and prosperity. A century languages of Europe. Russian comes ago the masses in even the most after English, and, in this order, Gercivilized states were ignorant and man, Spanish, French and Italian foldiscontented, and suffered under low. Omitting Russian from the calgrievous economic burdens, the up- culation, no two of the other lanper classes scarcely feeling any sense of obligation for their material as wide a vogue as the speech of Great among the necessary impedimenta of and moral uplift. Human slavery Britain and the United States. At the existed, minor offenses were punished by capital penalties, and prisons hard fight to get a standing among were habitations of cruelty. Now government being steadily enlarg- and Charles, and the land fighters of in its cleanliness. ed by the unceasing attention paid to two continents of the days of the

Under a quickened sense of public everywhere influenced taxation and a large portion of the Eastern. legislation. Pity has so largely increased that men are busied with the alleviation of distress, and in righting of wrongs and oppression, especially of childhood and of the poor arouses a degree of rage which at times interferes with the execution With the growth of wealth, of natural knowledge and the progress of scientific discovery, life for masses has become easier and safer. Improved systems of hygiene have given mankind a new access of health, and so greatly diminished the loss of power which, a century ago, retarded its progress. Before the advance in sanitation and in medical science, the great scourges of the race, typhus and cholera, have lost much of their virulence and force, and there is a promise that the time may come when men will live out their allotted span in health. The vices and immoralities prevalent in previous centuries, and which tend- By George! After the way she laid ed to enfeeble the race, have fallen bim out I never expected it. LHo into disrepute, and the churches have did he pacify her?
been indefatigable in their efforts to He told her that he'd rather quarextend the moral conquests achieved rel with her than kiss any other girl. drawn over shoe trees. and to make them permanent. Mar-vellous as has been the material pro-

But with all the successes of the last hundred years, there have been life has been even more marked.

So I'm jes' gittin' disgusted. I bin prayin' all this time to make little brother Jack a good boy and he's just as bad and selfish as ever.

Oatmeal taken both as a food and a cosmetic is most excellent for whitening and softening the skin.

Salt and water are good for the alleviation of pimples. Put two tablesmoke hams instead.

not a few disappointments. Greatest that with the progress of democracy and the development of manufactures and commerce, wars would cease upon the earth. This belief was, about the middle of the century, general among the educated. Militarism and industry were regarded as so essentially incompatible that the furth er development of the latter must necessarily bring in the era of peace. The tendency of democracy was strongly in the same direction, the burdens of war falling most heavily upon the masses. Yet no decade of the last half century has been free from war. The expansion or commerce has imposed no check upon it and as for democracy, wars have in every case been forced upon the gover disillusions have been the failure from social and industrial ills, and of mere secular education to uplift the 500 000 000, or more, and the Yellow race in the truest sense, and of self Peril have vanished by mere force of government to insure respect for law. Whether the Twentieth Century will see the realization of many of the unfulfilled ideals of the Nineteenth cannot now be known, though it seems not improbable that in all that goes to make up material civi-

lization it will surpass that now end-

ing.

The decree issued by William II. giving to the English language the precedence long held by the French in certain German schools deserve attention. In consequence, says the German Emperor, of the "importance attaching to the English language special attention shall be given to this branch hereafter in the gymnasia, and it shall displace French as an obligatory study in the three upper classes. French being made optional." This decree would have surprised Charles V. if he had heard Charles said he talked German to his horses, French to his business associates and political and diplomaquaintances, and Spanish to God England was no part of the domain of the great German Emperor and Spanish King of three and two-thirds centuries ago. England was an old nation even in that age, though, but she had only a few millions of inhabiher career of colonization which, as the changes in other directions. In ing drum-beat follow the sun and in Webster's phrase, made her mornkeep company with the hours in enwhich have revolutionized art and incircling the earth, and her language was spoken in only one small spot on

Even at the beginning of the past century only about 20,000,000 people andian Empire and half of North Spanish, French, German or Italian than spoke the language of Great Brihave revolutionized the which had just arisen on this of development, and what more than use the Russian, or far guages of Europe in combination have outset the English language had a time, indeed, a century and a third duty, many and varied reforms have ago, it seemed that France and not ing to make them. been enforced by law or popular England would give the language and

VEILS AND RED NOSES.

A German physician formulates an

TRIUMPHANT FLATTERY.

Mamma-Now say your prayers. Tommy-No; I don't believe it does

he Home

AUDREY.

Audrey knoweth naught of books Naught to captivate the wise; But the soul of goodness looks Through the quiet of her eyes.

She can bake and she can knit, Cunningly she wields the All her pleasure is to sit In a neatly order'd room.

Touchstone, shaping a career, 'Such a clever man, my dear, Tied to—just a 'country mouse

"Married ere he dreamed of us, Ere he knew what gifts he had— Strange that Fate should yoke him

And very, very, very sad!"

Touchstone, let him mark it well,-When the social round is trod, Bored by dame and demoiselle— Goes home softly, praising God. —T. H. W. Crosland.

METHODS WITH MEAT.

Ham and Tongue;-When getting low, and you wish still to make a presentable dish, slice thinly, then roll to look neat, and lay on a dish alternately with thick slices of hardboiled egg and a morsel of parsley between each roll.

Veal Loaf.-Mix one and a half pounds of minced veal and half a pound of salt pork, also minced. Mix this with two large cups of stale bread crumbs, and season with pep per and salt. Last, stir in two beaten eggs and mould into a loaf, Put into a pan and bake in the oven, bast-ing it often with melted butter and hot water and dipping the liquid up

over it. Serve cold. Calf's Foot Jelly.-Calf's foot jelly is a good luncheon or supper dish.

Take well-cleaned calf's feet, put one quart of water to four calf's feet and boil until reduced to one quart; then strain, and when cold take off the top. In taking out the jelly avoid the settlings. To the quart of two lemons, and clarify this with the whites of two eggs; boil all tothrough a cloth.

THE HANDS.

The hardest, roughest hands may b two with the proper care. Rain water is considered best for washing them, but a little borax added to hard water will counteract its effects and make it just as good. If you will make a strong solution of borax and water and keep it in a bottle on a shelf ford. near the washstand, you will find it hands more readily than cold, but eyes and buttons. they should be rinsed afterward in cold water. Wash them gently until tightly sewed on. thoroughly clean, using a good brush to clean the nails. There is no sure mark of a dainty woman than well- them to the rag-bag. kept nails, and their care should be considered as important as washing them carefully to keep them in the down. proper shape, and smooth the edges with powdered pumice-stone.

THE DRESSING TABLE.

A clothes brush should have a place

one would make sure that one's back hair is as it should be; and a pretty

Pin the collar turn-over into your the great tongues of Europe. The hair is as it should be; and a pretty

Georges, all combined to secure for ment to be tolerated there, and arti-

This is not difficult if a chamois be opinion. Sympathy with poverty has the law to the Western world, and to kept near at hand, and used gaily to wipe everything, so that it is kept quite dry

CARE OF THE WARDROBE.

indictment of the veil as a cause of When putting away the summer acne rosacea affecting the nose, and wardrobe all ribbons should be removhe relates a number of instances in ed, cleaned and rolled around a piece excellent health, developed this dis- ming should be removed, from hats, sisting of gold and silver guns. There against the veil, impregnated with as next season, contrasted with the weigh 4001b. and, except for the steel pursuits. The remedy is obviously to en away or burned. It is a foolish meet the Prince of Wales, he took the abandon the use of the veil or to waste of space to save faded, torn gold guns with him to salute the wear it loose, anointing the nose with and battered garments. While caring Prince, and that was the only occalanoline or other suitable labricant. for the rest of the wardrobe, the shoes sion, on which they have been allowed should not be overlooked. If there are to leave the State of Baroda. So Dick and Daisy have made upf any that are run down at the heels or show heels worn badly at one side have a new lift put on. Keep the shoes polished and when not on the feet stuffed with tissue paper or

WORTH KNOWING.

Oatmeal taken both as a food and

spoonsful of salt into half a pint of water, and bathe the face in this. Bran water is much esteemed as wash for softening and whitening the skin. It is prepared as demand arises

by putting a handful of bran in a bit of cheesecloth and tying the cloth in a bag. The bag is then squeezed in water a number of times and the li-

quid is ready for use.

When the feet have become tired from long standing, a bath of salt

wears a shoe one-half the size of her glove, thus, if her hand calls for a number six glove, she must wear a No 3 shoe.

AN ATTRACTIVE FIGURE.

ly wearing badly fitting bodices and not giving sufficient attention to the cut of the underwear and the shape

PERFIIMES

Perfumes are once more creeping in to public favor. They must be delicate, though, and only enough must be used to send forth the slightest suggestion of perfume. The very latest are the perfume tablets, which can find a place in the glove, the pocket-book, or can even be concealed in the dress. Violet is the proper odor.

FOR SAGGING SKIRTS.

There is a deal of discomfort occa sioned by the drooping of golf skirts, put half a pound of sugar, the juice on the sides after they have been worn a short time. To remedy them means removing the entire facing gether a few moments and strain it from the hem of the skirt. This trouble may be avoided by cutting the skirt several days before making it, and hanging up two breadths against a door or wall, so that the natural

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Buy the best materials you can af-

Air and brush each garment after more convenient than using it in pow-dered form. Warm water cleanses the Never use pins in lieu of hooks and

> Keep hooks and eyes and buttons Rip hooks and eyes and buttons off worn-out waists

Buttonhole-stitch ripped glove seams Keep your shoe heels straight by the face or combing the hair. Pare having "lifts" removed as they wear

> Keep your shoe buttons sewed fast and your shoe buttoned entirely, to keep them from "running down at the heels."

To improve your figure, carriage and A hand-glass, too, is a necessity, if their own and your shape better than

the great civilized states, save one, sea warriors of Elizabeth's and of kind is made with a folding-handle to waist—it can be more quickly and easthan if it were sewed in.

the language a foothold. At one cles of glass and silver should be kept the seams are straight, and they will see 60 cents a gallon and musty tea time. indeed, a century and a third as bright as it is possible for polishkeep in shape.

> shorter than your dress skirt. Hem your sewing silk veil before the first wearing.

"Skin" off your kid gloves, air them, then turn them and stretch them.

GOLD AND SILVER GUNS.

which young women, otherwise in of gardboard or a bottle. The trim- Prince, has a battery of artillery con- regards clothing the "livyere" and his tressing condition, consequent upon the ribbon pressed and cleaned and are four guns, two of gold and two of haps less than any other civilized the habit of riding, cycling, etc., in if it has not faded, put away carefully silver. The gold guns were made in beings, and that, too, in the face o yeils. His view is that the lesion is with the dress ribbons. Flowers that 1874 by an artisan of Lakha, who a thermometer that for eight month caused by the friction of the skin are not fresh should be thrown away, worked on them for five years. They in the year never rises above zero. moisture from the breath, the effect fresh, new blossoms of the millinery lining, are of solid gold. They are with which it is necessary to attach than now. Everything that cannot do wood, overlaid with silver. In 1876, imagined an inferno of ice the circum the veil when indulging in athletic service another season should be giv- when the Gaekwar went to Bombay to

> A MONEY MAKER ONCE. Hungry Henry-Yes, kind lady, 1 used to make lots of money before the money powers crushed my trade. Lady-Oh, them octopuses What did you work at ? Hungry Henry-I was a counterfeit.

A thrifty farmer's wife made her

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Thrilling Picture of Ever-Present Misery—
Almost Naked Children and Mnngry
Dogs-Dirt, Misery, Poverty Seen on
Every Hand-The Deep Sea Mission is
a Great Help.

The conditions of the "livyeres," or
permanent residents on the Lebester of the Court of the

permanent residents on the Labrador coast, is every year a cause of anxiety who works along the shore in his recoast, is every year a cause of anxiety to the Andful of common salt into four quarts of hot water, and place the feet in this, as hot as it can be borne. Do not keep the feet in the water after it has cooled off, but take them out and rub hard with a rough towel.

The ideally proportioned woman wears a shoe one-half the size of her every year a steamer has to be sent along the coast, its hold filled with stores, from which the most needy are supplied, and it is a task calling for the most careful attention and judgment thoroughly to investigate these

square miles, an area equal to the sledges, but their only journeys are in British Isles, while its population consists of but 5,000 souls, of whom about the form of rabbits, bears and birds. of the corsets. This season all bod- 3,500 are white and 1,500 Esquimaux. There is little or no dishonesty ices and coats are tight fitting, added Labrador forms part of the main- among them, because they land for Canada, its southern limit the to steal, and they all become reclosely around the hips; therefore the undergarments must be made with as few seams or creases as possible, as they show through the material of which the skirt is made, and make the handsomest gown look unsightly.

land for Canada, its southern limit the to steal, and they all become reclosely for Canada, its southern limit the to steal, and they all become reclosely functions the same plan of misery become reclosely for the same plan of misery become reclosely from the following the Strait. But as it is frequented only is divided among his most needy by the Newfoundland people it has neighbors. The pitiless severity of winter bears most harshly upon the to which skirts are made to cling land for Canada, its southern limit tle to steal, and they all become recolony for nearly ninety years. The land seems accurst; it is bare of greenery and living things; a desolate, black wilderness of forbidding rocks and stunted forest growth, as if it had been thrown up in some near a condition of things in this respect was very much had been thrown up in some past age things in this respect was very much by a volcanic eruption and the pre-mature cooling caused innumerable cracks in the crust; the coast is seamto locate

A LITTLE SETTLEMENT.

sweeps along the shore, destroying fit. in its path. But this doubles the danger of navigating the region.

There are over one hundred fixed settlements from Battle to Nain, The hardest, roughest names may be a country five to twenty-five families. The peofive to twenty-five families. The people are termed "liveres" (liveheres) to distinguish them from the mass of the Newfoundland fishermen, who only frequent the coast during the sum- the base of which stretched a great mer fishing season and are termed marsh the prolific source of tropical "floaters." It is doubtful if the fevers. A great change has been world has the counterpart of this wrought in the appearance and condiannual fishery migration. In June tions of Boma. A number of long each year the inhabitants of the eastern coast of Newfoundland to the This height has been dug down and number of 25,000 people - men, women levelled so that it is no longer difand children-start for Labrador to ficult to reach it from the bank of engage in the codfishery. They load the river. The marshes have been their schooners with their household drained, beautiful little parks now before consigning goods, provisions and salt for fish cur- flourish and the Bomai of to-day is ing, and make their way to the har- smiling, flourishing town. Piers exbors where they intend to fish, and tend out into the river and vessels there they remain until September or from Europe tie up at these from struc-October, when they return to their tures and discharge their cargoes dihomes

During this period the "livyere" enjoys comparative comfort, for he can main street of Roma. rely with certainty on enough food to keep body and soul together. It is way is that it makes no charge to any when the "floaters" start for home one who desires to ride on it. appearance, buy shoes, gloves and cor-that his misery begins. He is al-tire populace of Boma may travel be-sets large enough—they will keep both ways a fisherman, but of the poorest tween the town and the river withorder. He takes service with some out paying a cent. Passenger trains well-to-do "floater," who provides him however, run only four times a day with a fishing outfit, boat, hooks and The man on the street corner who de lines, and his catch he exchanges for sires to hail a train must sometimes are governed by popular opinion, the Cromwell's days, the colonizers of the stand on the table. Everything on the stand on the table. Everything on the lily removed to be washed, and both it food and raiment at prices that almost find it a rather long time to wait. the capacity of the people for selfhe receives only about \$2 a quintal infrequent the of 112 pounds, Put your kid gloves on slowly and of 112 pounds, while for third-rate carefully the first time—seeing that Wear your petticoat two inches staple articles of diet, together with steamers to the shops of Royal avenue cod, herring and shell fish

MEAT IN ANY FORM. butter, milk, cheese, and such like he never sees from the cradle to the grave. Nor does he know what money means; he never handles a coin and all his transactions are conducted by the principle of barter, a quintal of fish The Gaekwar of Baroda, an Indian forming the standard of value. As in the still uncompleted work of le family contrive to get along with pera thermometer that for eight months

The further north one goes the more appalling becomes the condition of the being exaggerated by the tightness garden, they will look worse for wear mounted on gun-carriages of carved coast-folk, and if Dante could have red tones in her hair and present an stances here existing would have afforded him all the requisite material dulge to her heart's content in all the for a thrilling picture of ever-present misery. Pitched among the rocks in little harbors were the rude homes of the "livyeres." In many places the fronts of the structures were upheld by posts, while the rear rested on : convenient ledge, and ingress and egress were by means of ladders Timbers securely stepped in heaps of great rocks were tightly wedged against the houses to prevent their be ing overthrown by the gales, while anon the roofs would be lashed down with heavy ropes, which were to prevent some boisterous gust from uplifting the thatch. Troops of almost lifting the thatch. Troops of almost naked children gambolled about and to be accurate, even amid suffering. husband throw away his pipe and naked children gambolled about and

LIFE IN BLEAK LABRADOR landed for a closer inspection of the DIFE IN BLEAK LABRADUR place, and hordes of hungry dogs enf-fed at his heels, ready to sample his calves at the slightest provocation. Dirt, filth, misery, poverty—these were stamped across the face of every settle-

looking figure is not so in reality, but is simply the result of continuous. bor. During this period the livyed Labrador is a peninsula of 120,000 travel about by means of dogs

ed with hundreds of harbors, and studded with islands by the thousands.
These latter have been chosen, wherever suitable, as defences behind which to least. was formed on this bleak coast. This mission was originally established to the shelter thus afforded being of inestimable value when the wintry gales blow and the relentless sce-pack

CHEAP CAR RIDES.

for Nothing in the Congo Free State.

Boma is the capital of the Congo mouth of the river. Fifteen years ago Boma was nothing but a rocky hill at streets have been built over the hill rectly into the little cars that are pulled by steam engines along the

The peculiarity of this steam tram-

about all the time; for Boma is a verbusy place and Royal avenue through which the tramway runs is lined with stores. The ears carry goods from the or palm oil and other native products down to the wharves. At times, however, when several days have elapsed after the arrival of a steamer; there may be no freightage business, but the tramway is as busy as ever, for then big loads of dirt are hauled from elling the town.

COLORS FOR AUBURN HAIR.

The girl whose hair is of any shade that justifies its being termed red should not, it is said, wear pink, red, or bright yellow under any circumstances, as these colors accentuate the unbecoming contrast. On hand, the auburn haired girl can ingolden brown shades that bring out the ruddy gold tints. She may also wear light and dark shades of blue and green, dark purple, gray, white, and a bluish cast of lave der.

ORIGIN OF BRIDE'S VEIL.

The bride's veil had its origin in the old custom of performing the cere-mony under a square piece of clothe held at each corner by tall men over the bride and bridegroom during the

marriage service. LARGER, NOT SMALLER.

Ah, said the sympathetic man, 1

gress of the century, that of religions