## The Scrap Bag

Geraldine Bonner has an entertaining article on "The Age of the Heroine," who she says, has advanced only slightly to meet the change in taste of the moving centuries. She was in the beginning of her teens in Shakespeare's day, and up to within the last few years she had only advanced to the end of her teens.

The English-speaking world has always demanded the juvenile heroine. In their novels, the British matron in her drawing room and her husband at his club have insisted upon the love adventures, the plots and counter-plots, centering round a girl of 17, who shall have the polished ease, the mental breadth, the knowledge of human nature of a woman of the world of 30. Art was nothing to the British matron and her spouse. Their forefathers had accepted Juliets of 14 years as the proper age for the heroine of fiction, and though, as time passed and 14 became indissolubly associated with bread and butter, pinafores and back-combs, the limit had to be raised to 16 and 18 and 20; still the novel reader was reluctant, and let the years accumulate grudging-

All Sir Walter's great heroines were women of 30 years, though Sir Walter, with a plaintive submission to the barbarous dominance of his public, meekly subscribed them 17. Does not Rebecca, the Jewess, remain in the mind as a beautiful, sad-eyed, mature woman, with none of the hesitancies, the inexperience, the shy crudeness of girlhood about her? Even the cow-like, mild-eyed Rowena is no chicken. Could Di Vernon have been the self-reliant, splendid, conquering creature she was, and have the timidity, the uncertainty, the fresh ingenuousness of budding 10?

Thackeray, like his master, Fielding, was too great an artist to conform to the popular error. His two young women heroines, Ethel and Beatrix, he touches on lightly in the years of their early bloom. Both are women past 25 when the storm and stress of their lives begin, and the true bent of both characters is shown. On that fateful morning at Castlewood, when Esmond and Frank break their swords before the eyes of their prince, the woman who causes that demonstration of fierce and silent hostility and renunciation, in the crude light of the morning, looks haggard and old. Dickens was not a great success in the drawing of heroines. There are only a few young girls in his books-Bella Wilfer, Dora, Dolly Varden. His ideal, the Agnes kind of ing young, in the sense of the boarding school girl.

But it is especially in the hands of the women novelists of that great outblooming of romantic talent, that the heroines were depicted as fearfully and wonderfully developed and advanced at the age when most girls are absorbed in their first long train and their first real admirer. George Eliot. a realist and an artist in most matters, fell in with the common error. Derothea is not yet 20, according to her author, when she displays the firmly molded character, the mental breadth, the wide, pendtrating insight of a woman who at 30 might have been set down as highly advanced and well able to take care of herself. She is only equaled by the thoroughly up-todate Gwendolen. The latter is described as being 21, yet her carefully calculated actions, her brilliant speeches. her intricate mental processes, her mature point of view, her admirable selfconfidence and cool daring would not be amiss in a woman of the world of 35. These two-George Eliot's great achievements-are impossible crea-

No man, nowever bad, is wholly dishonest. We know a great many who would not run into debt for nearly so many things as they do, if they only had money to pay for some of them. -Lowell Citizen.

"I hear Parker has written a novel."

"Successful?"

"Very. Whole edition sold in two aours."

"Indeed! That's fine."

"Oh, no. His father-in-law bought it in for his daughter's sake."

The spy mania seems to have reached England. Three schoolboys and their French teacher, and some French excursionists, were arrested at Plymouth for having photographed the

"It's but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

"How so?" "Here's a man offers \$1,000 for a bird dog. That's sublime. Here's the owner who won't take it. That's ridiculous."

> DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE. KEEPERS

Love that kindled. Like love that kindled, long ago,

Still brightens with its steadier

The heart's serene September. BREAKFAST-Shredded Cream. Lent Omelet. Dutchess Potatoes. Graham Muffins. Pears and Peaches. Sugar Cakes. Cof-

fee. DINNER-Mock Bisque Broiled Chicken. Creamed Pota-Mashed 'Turnips. Peach Sweet Pickle. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Rolls. Cup Custard. Lady

SUPPER-Bread and Butter. Stewed Fruit, Cake, Tea.

BROILED CHICKEN. Split a half-grown spring chicken down the back, twist the tip of the : wings over the second joint, wipe dry; spread out and break the breastbone with the rolling pin. Put on greased gridiron over a clear fire, rub with clarified butter. Turn of-: done, sprinkle with salt and pepper. i...... rosebuds are also pretty.

Would that I were a poet, or, rather, a poetess. I would sing a song of the hat, the hat of the fall, with its rich autumnal shades, with its feathers and ribbons galore. Nor would flowers be neglected, for the woman of to-day loves to adorn her hat with a luxuriant growth of blossoms that glow with the rich coloring of

the most perfect time of the year. All white hats have deepened into yellow; all black hats are laid aside for a sadder season.

Large straight trimined hats are edged prettily with crush roses in the heavier shades, while some have a facing of straw in contrasting colors. Rough straws are an accepted fact, nor are fine ones to be compared with them in point of beauty.



IN SHADES OF GREEN.

trimming for the coming fall and winter and one may easily devote a half dozen

yards to one hat. The young lady pictured has not trimmed the front of her hat in any way, while a mass of loops rise from a knot in the back. The ribbon used has a Dresden design on green ground. The hat itself is green, and at one side a couple of green estrich tips jauntily rear their heads npward, and are held in place by a chou of ribbon. The entire effect is most fascinating, and the color suggests a quiet nook by some babbling brook.

CHANGING STYLES.

Fashionable Hints for the Month of Sep-

With the advent of September comes a whispered hum of new and changing styles. There is a faint breath of fall in the air, and milady eyes her summer finery askance, visits her dressmaker and begins gradually to plan for the autumn

campaign. If she is rich she orders lavishly-too because there are such vast quantities of material already in her wardrobe in madeed into modish gowns for the coming as to what the popular feelings may season. If she is poor, she thinks, plans, own frequently clever designs. Such designs are based on the reigning modes of the day, with such modifications as may occur to the tasteful earer. In great measure, too, these plans must conform to the wearer's means, and often to the cloth already in her possession, from which she is obliged to fashion her gowns, instead of purchasing new materials. There is a vast army of stylishly dressed women whose gowns are made over from season to season without exciting the slightest suspicion of so economical a proceeding. When a woman is what is popularly known as "handy," she can accomplish a good deal with a last year's gown, a bit of new trimming, and a practical dressmaker at hand to execute

This applies, or course, where the gown is not too much worn, as it ought not to be after the close of the first season. She who wears out a gown in a single season does not get the worth of her purchase by any means. A last year's gown turned, cleaned and furnished is a triumph for any woman, because it is an economy and a thing of beauty and fashion at

the same time. I believe in made-over gowns. I think they stand for prudence, wisdom, thrift, economy. I believe in the woman who wears them, because she is clever enough to devise them fashionably, and independent enough to wear them with an air that would grace a queen.

I know a few women-I wish I might say many-who are well-to-do, but whose made-over gowns stand for certain nameless philanthropies which might never be accomplished without that measure of praiseworthy economy in the matter of gowns. A gown that is not yet soiled and frayed is like an old friend or an old bit of lace. There are so many charming possibilities connected with it. And then if you have worn and liked it, it has an individuality that an absolutely new gown cannot have. It has become part of you, as it were. If you were careful in planning it originally; if you knew that it suited you in color, construction, trimming, and general outline and if you will be just as careful when it is made over, you will part from your old gown, finally, with genuine regret.

A wool gown that has been worn but one season is usually such a very good gown that no wise woman can think of thrusting it aside so early in its career. September, or late August, is a time for furbishing, just as February and March are appropriate seasons for the same kind of work. When the last end of the season comes, one's gowns, no matter how drawn into controversy. Lord Herwell cared for, need freshening. This applies both to the top and bottom of the gown. New vests, plastrons, collars, revers, bindings, stiffenings, and what not may be substituted.

Many of the striking new September bedices are covered all over with net. The newest dinner gowns with demisleeves have adjustable lace yokes or tuckers, which, surmounted by a stock, fulfil all the requirements of propriety for dinner gowns and are equally appropriate for evening wear, with the yokes removed. The bodices of such gowns are known as guimpe bodices; the latter are cut out at the top like children's bodices. The

idea is novel and useful. The introduction of a decided new color is desirable in making over an old gown. The panel styles, now so popular, are well adapted to such use, and their proper introduction gives an entirely new aspect to the gown.

Hon. David Mills Again Propounds His Theories to the Woodstock Preacher.

The Member for Bothwell Warmly Resents the Epithets Applied to Him and Other Liberal Leaders,

And Maintains That They Are Wholly Unwarranted

To the Editor of the 'Advertiser": I noticed in the "Advertiser" of yesterday another letter from Rev. Dr. McKay, full of sound and fury, but did not set out to discuss with Dr. prohibition or any other public question. Dr. McKay, at a Patron-Prohibition convention, made wholly unfounded charges against myself and Dr. McKay now says he has nothing from him. to do with my motives, but only with what I said and did. He has done little else than discuss my motives from the outset, and he continues to do so in the letter which appeared yesterday. When he has charged me with pharisaical cant, with hypocrisy, with falsehood, with a misstatement of facts, as a reason for my vote in Parliament, with making a statement and knowing it to be false, it must be a matter of astonishment to your readers to find Dr. McKay denying that he has been discussing my motives.

The doctor asks what I take the temperance men to be. I take the vast majority of them to be what he is not, fair-minded men, capable of considering the situation, and judging fairly with regard to it. Dr. McKay says 82,000 in this Province have the presumption to differ from me. I do not believe it. The vast majority of them will not be found to agree with him. He is not authorized to speak for them. They have never made him their spokesman heretofore, and when his conduct on the temperance question becomes well known they will certainly not do so hereafter.

Dr. McKay is shocked that I should follow Mr. Burke in the advocacy of high expediency. The public will see that my doctrine of expediency is not the doctrine which guided his conduct in the matters upon which I interrogated him. Of course, those who deny the doctrines of inspiration may also deny the doctrine of expediency. doctor knows that our Lord condemn-ed in his day the practice of divorce under the law of Moses. The law of Moses claims to have been given by inspiration, and yet it authorized and regulated divorce. From Dr. McKay's point of view, that law was a fraud, because the rule of right should be lavishly, perhaps, if the truth were told, made law wholly independent of the the population, who are. is right, those having jurisdiction are up gowns that have rarely seen the light bound to enact a prohibitory liquor of day, which ought really to be convert- law quite independent of the question season. If she is poor, she thinks, plans, be in regard to it. That is not my contrives and assists in executing her opinion. Dr. McKay denies that he condemned all the Liberals who sit in Parliament for their want of loyalty to the temperance cause, even including Mr. Flint. He was so reported. I believe the report to be an accurate report. It is in keeping with the sentiments with which he set out in this controversy.

The doctor says that he did not represent me as being present at the prohibition caucus. He was so reported. He made no attempt to correct that report until I denied the accuracy of the statement, and he was cornered. Several parties, who were present at the meeting, say that he did. Dr. Ross. of Embro, has in a letter to the press contradicted Dr. Mc-Kay on this point. Dr. McKay charges me with a coarse and vulgar impeachment of his motives. Dr. McKay will find that he cannot satisfy the public in respect to his position on the prohibition question in this way, nor will what he says in respect to his motives be accepted as sufficient reason for refusing to discuss the facts. Dr. Me-Kay, in speaking of myself and others. says we are "sycophants, tricksters and knaves, who know no higher rule of life than expediency; and their chief characteristics are imbecility and immorality." Those who know me will be able to say how far Dr. McKay has become a calumniator. And I leave them to form their own opinion of the character of the man, from charges that he makes and the language in

which he indulges. The doctor shall not escape exposure by having recourse to abuse. The doctor again denies that the jurisdiction of the Dominion was involved in the case to which I referred in Parliament, and he refers to the propositions submitted to the court as an evidence of his truth and my falsehood. I referred him to the judgments, and I again repeat the words of Mr. Justice Burton that "whenever you find in section 92 municipal institutions interpreted as we are interpreting them, the right of the Dominion to legislate upon the subject is displaced." These words have been brought under Dr. McKay's attention before. They were words spoken upon the very propositions to which he refers. Why is he trying deliberately to mislead his read-Why does he wish to have them believe what he knows is not true? The reason is obvious. He bore false testimony against me, and he seeks to conceal the fact that it is false by further declarations, which are equally untrue. I have before me the Times Law Report of Aug. 6 the argument in this matter before the Judicial Committee. The whole day was taken up on behalf of the Dominion: that would have had no interest in the question Federal jurisdiction had not been schell said during the argument: There was legislation in the matter of the liquor traffic in the various Provinces prior to Federation, and if the Legislature had intended to exempt it from the consideration of the Provinces for the future, it might have been that they would have included it in the subects enumerated as those which the cominion alone could deal with and the Provinces forbidden to touch." And Sir Richard Couch said that "Mr. Blake's argument took away the meaning of the word exclusive in the act, and the object of inserting it in the description of the respective powers of Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures." Your readers will see how the facts of what is actually transpiring contradicts the contention of Dr. McKay. What I said before I repeat, that if he can make an untrue statement pass current, and serve his purpose, he does not hesitate to make it. I informed your readers in my letter which immediately preceded this that Dr. McKay was not so ardent a prohib-

himself up as a censor of public men, and as my personal assailant, I have a

perfect right to put. 1. Did you not, when the Canada Temperance Act was upon its trial in the town of Woodstock, vote for Mr. Mc-Leod, an opponent of prohibition, against Mr. Crawford, an active and consistent supporter of that measure? Will you deny that you did so?

2. Did you not endeavor to secure an appointment for yourself on the Dominion commission to inquire into the subject of prohibition, and which you knew was set on foot to dedid any such measure; and you not offer your support to a Conservative, who had before opposed Mr. Mcwat, if he succeeded in securing for you the appointment?

The doctor has practically admitted that he has refused to lecture upon this subject, which he has so much at heart, unless he were paid very hand-Somely for it; so I need not press my

third question again.

Dr. McKay says I disclaim responsibility to the people for my conduct in Parliament. This is as void of foundations of the contract which dation as all the other charges which Dr. McKay has made. He is not the people, nor have they commissioned containing a plentiful lack of argu-ment and an abundance of abuse. I behalf. This duty, I am sure, they did not set out to discuss with Dr. will never intrust to Dr. McKay. I McKay either my future action on have now said all I purpose saying in regard to Dr. McKay's charges, and When I discuss the question of prohibition hereafter, as I have not heretofore, on a fitting occasion, I shall managainst others of the Liberal party, age to do so without any solicitation London, Sept. 7, 1895.

> Ducks' eggs are shipped pretty ripe from Swatow in China to Bangkok and Singapore, They are put in shallow baskets in layers of two or three deep wrapped up in soft paper, and the climate is so hot that they are all hatched before they reach their destination.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfeet remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drows ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Phi. Small Dose



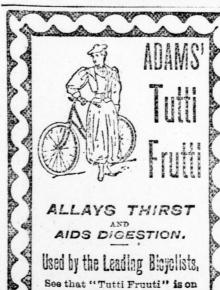
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nerva ousness, Debliky, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the Presults of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed)

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, R.Y.





HORSESHOEING-ROBERT

Refuse imitations.

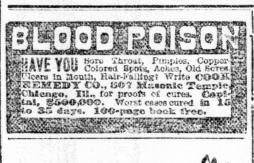
No use thinking about which is the best soap but decide at once by buying

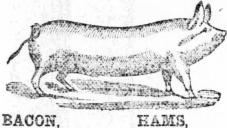
in twin bars-the purest, cheap est laundry soap in Canada Try a bar.

TORONTO.

New Fall Suitings to Order. SCOTCH TWEED SUITS \$15 SCOTCH TWEED SUITS \$16.

PETHICK & McDONALD, Signature of First door north of City Hall.





BACON, TENDERLOINS, KIDNEYS, SWEETBONES,

mo vumumum i uoning ov. Store, Richmond St.

HEARTS.

OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA. W. G. F. DUNN & CO

New Undertaking Establishment 284 Dundas St. - Spencer Block Telephone-1.150 .

WESLEY HARRISON, Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N. R.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

A RTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years' experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

Navigation and Railways.

Beaver Line Steamers MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL Steamer. Montreal.

Sat., Aug. 17. Lake Winnipeg. Wed., Aug. 28.
Sat., Aug. 24. Lake Ontario. Wed., Sept. 11 Sat., Sept. 7.... Lake Huron..... Wed., Sept. 25 Rates of Passage. FIRST CABIN-\$40 to \$60. Round trin tickets, \$30 to \$110, according to the steamer and location of borth. SECOND CABIN-10 or from Liverpool, \$30; round trip \$55. Steer-

AGENTS-E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas; Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets. and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

age at lowest fares. Freight carried at lowest

## Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool. GERMANIC Aug 28 \*TEUTONIC Sept. 14 BRITANNIC Sept. 11 \*MAJESTIC Sept. 18

\*MAJESTIC... Sept. 18
GEMMANIC... Sept. 25
\*Superior second cabin accommodation on
these steamers.
From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, 200 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$10 and \$45; round trip, \$70 to \$85, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$60 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway,

New York. EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON. Clock corner Richmond and Dundas streets

L. E. & D. R. R. Semi-Weekly Excursions To Port Stanley, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fare for Round Trip 30c.

Trains leave London 10:05 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:15 p.m.; returning leave Port Stanley 4:05, 7:25 and 10:10 p.m. Gleveland & Pt. Stanley Line Steamers

Navigation and Railways. AMERICAN LINE.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS \$18.

New York—Southampton (London—Paris).
Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing
every Wednesday at 11 a.m.
First cabin \$60 and upwards; second cabin
\$35 to \$50.

New York Sept. 11 | St. Louis Sept. 25
Berlin Sat, Sept. 14 | New York Oct. 2
Paris Sept. 18 | Paris Oct. 9

### RED STAR LINE.

New York to Antwerp. Sailing every Wednesday at noon. First cabin \$50 and upwards; second cabin 334 Friesland ... Sept. 11 | Westernland Sept. 25 Southwark ... Sept. 18 | Noordland ... Oct. 2 International Navigation Company. Pier-14, North River. Office-6 Bowling Green, N. Y. Agents-Thos. R. Parker, south-west corner Ricamond and Dundas streets; E. De la Heoke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets; F. B. Clark, 416 Richmond St., London

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool calling at Moville.

From Montreal From Quebec \*Laurentlan Sept. 28 Sept. 28
Parisian Oct. 5

RATI'S OF PASAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$50 and upwards single. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$30; return \$55. Steerage at lowest rates.

lowest rates.
\*The Laurentian carries first-class passengers only from this side. The Laurentian and Mongolian call at Quebec on the Saturday, 3

p.m., and proceed at once to Liverpool direct not calling at Rimouski or Moville. STATE LINE SERVICE.

New York to Glasgow. State of California.....Sept. 28 State of Nebraska......Oct. 12

Cabin passage, \$10 and upward; return, \$80 and upward. Second cabin, \$25. Steerage at lowest rates.
For tickets and every information apply to AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas strepts, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street,

Cheap Excursions VIA

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

--TO Louisville, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn.,

Chattanooga, Tenn. St. Thomas and return 45c

For all particulars call at city office, 395 Richmond street, phone 205, depot corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. JOHN PAUL, City Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Can. Pass. Agent.



# Exhibition.

From London. Single Fare Sept. 3rd to 13th, \$3 40. Special Excursion Sept. 9th and 11th.

\$2 50. All tickets good to return until Sept. 16th. T. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agents 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street. City office opens 7 a.m.



Ioronto Exhibition -FROM-

LONDON Single Fare | Special Excursions On Sept. 9 and 11 only. Sept. 3 to 13,

\$3 40 \$2 50 All tickets good for return until Sept. 16, 1895.

ten to prevent scorching. When halfdone, sprinkle with salt and pepper.
When thoroughly done put on a hot:
When thoroughly done put on a hot:
dish with melted butter.

MOWAT, horse-hoer and general blacksmith, 330 Talbot trimmed with bunches of white daisies.
When thoroughly done put on a hot:
dish with melted butter.

MOWAT, horse-hoer and general blacksmith, 330 Talbot trimmed with bunches of white daisies.

Those of pink mull with clusters of p