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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Hang. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Monday, Sept. 6, 1897.

Today's Celebration.

Today is observed as a holiday over a greater portion of the North American continent than any other holiday of the year, except Christmas, New Year's Day and Good Friday. In this respect the Labor Unions have secured a greater unanimity than any other agency calling for co-operation.

Not only is today observed as a legal holiday in every Province of the Dominion of Canada, but it is similarly celebrated in the States of Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington. Pennsylvania celebrated Labor Day on Saturday, and California will not celebrate till the first Monday in October.

Those who have a potato crop unaffected with rot will this year find a good market for their product. We regret to hear from many parts of Ontario that signs of rot are apparent, and that in some cases farmers are not digging their potatoes, so infected are they. In other cases, the tubers are dug and marketed at once, because they have no keeping qualities. The blight is similar to that which destroyed the crop a number of years since.

Klondike Pioneer's Timely Counsel.

Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, the headquarters of mining on the Klondike, is now on a visit to his old home in the Eastern States. To a correspondent of McClure's Magazine, he gave a graphic account of the new gold fields, work on which, he says, has only begun, as after the placer developments are ended, there are still the supposed rich quartz mines in the mountains beyond. The country is rich, Mr. Ladue affirms. But there are a great many hardships, and to succeed a man must have most of the virtues that are needed in other places not so far away, and some others besides. This winter Mr. Ladue expects to hear that there is starvation on the Klondike on account of the numbers who have rushed in without sufficient supplies, for he affirms that the stores there have not enough to go round, while the men who laid in provisions have only enough for themselves. They will divide up, as miners always do, but that will simply spread the trouble and make things worse.

The advice of this pioneer as to the best time to go to the new territory ought to be followed by those of our readers who contemplate trying their luck in the great lottery presented. Next spring, Mr. Ladue affirms, from the 15th of March on, is the time to go. A very pertinent reason for not going to Klondike on the eve of winter, according to Mr. Ladue, is the fact that prospecting can only be carried on in the summer months, and as all the spots where gold is known for a certainty to exist in paying quantities are now taken up, the new comer can do nothing except work for others, or lie idle till spring.

Though Mr. Ladue is a foreigner, he pays a high compliment to Canada. He says he likes the Canadian officers, the Canadian laws and the Canadian people themselves. To the efficiency of the administration of justice in the camp, even in its rude pioneer days, Mr. Ladue bears testimony. He tells intending pilgrims to the gold fields that they do not need to take firearms of any brand to the Klondike. There are plenty of fish, but no game to shoot, and justice is obtained by all without resort to murderous weapons of any kind. This is generous praise. The Klondike must live up to its good name. That it will do if the counsel of Major Walsh, the new administrator, is heeded. There will be fair play for all and no favor under his supervision.

Teachers' Certificates and Pay

It has been reported that there is some prospect of the doing away with third class teachers' certificates. Worse things might happen. At present, a very large proportion of the teachers do not regard their calling as a permanency, and they equip themselves accordingly. If, however, we now have third class teachers, we have third class salaries as well. Too many trustees starve their schools and injure their children by under-paying their teachers. They do not fix a fair salary and endeavor to get the best teacher for the money offered. But they put up the situation to a species of Dutch auction, beating down the pay to the lowest possible rate, and giving the charge of the education of their children to the cheapest person offering, without regard to his special qualifications for the task. That the standing of our schools is comparatively high when contrasted with those of other countries is under the circumstances, a marvel.

Adulterated Flour Not Wanted.

The Canadian millers are right when they ask that action shall be taken to prevent adulterated flour being shipped into Canada. It is alleged that much flour manufactured for export by the United States is adulterated, containing from one-tenth to one-fourth of corn flour.

Canada has plenty of good flour, manufactured from the choicest of wheat, and it no more desires to be credited with United States adulterated flour than it wishes to have anything to do with the "filled" cheese and oleomargarine "butter" marketed by its neighbors.

Yesterday was an ideal Sunday. May today be an ideal holiday.

Public Tidiness.

In a recently published article in a current serial Mr. Julian Ralph discourses upon the cleanliness everywhere witnessed in British cities and towns, and tells how he was suddenly and somewhat rudely checked by some one who saw him about to throw a crumpled bag on to the street. He tells how phenomenally orderly and neat the roads and streets and countrysides are everywhere, and asks:

"Would you believe it, the fields, the heaths, the meadows, and even the woods are just as prim? No waste paper flying about the road, or ash-barrels overflowing in the gutters, or superfluous boots or retired vegetable tins to give solemn warning of the habit everything has of coming to an end. And in the farm lands no muss of old boards or heaps or invalid implements or rubbish anywhere. No tipsy fences or litter of boughs and branches in the woods, and, in the houses, no shirts doing duty as window panes. Instead of these things, which give variety and a careless air to nearly every land I've been in, the English country offers the monotony of a neatness so thorough that only Holland is fit to hold a candle to it. What puzzled me is when and how the work of tidying up is done. I spied on a village in Warwickshire for a whole day, trying to catch somebody cleaning things up about the place, but I did not succeed. So then I got myself called at daybreak, saying to myself, 'The secret is that everybody turns out before any strangers come along, and they wash and scrub, and trim and sweep, and hustle back to bed.' I was fooled again. No one appeared. I went back to my room at the tavern, and said to the other part of my 'we,' that I believed the truth was that the people must get out at night with lanterns to sweep and rake the roads, and pick up the old shoes and vegetable tins. "Oh," said she, 'the whole secret is that there isn't anything to tidy up. The place was left tidy by the Romans, and the English have kept it so. They keep everything, why shouldn't they keep tidy?'"

This is an instructive experience. It ought to be laid to heart by everyone. Lovers of the beautiful should scorn to be untidy.

All the labor that the average Londoner is called upon to perform today is the labor of aiding to add to the enjoyment of his fellow-citizens.

Subsidies.

In his interesting series of papers in regard to public taxation now appearing in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, Prof. D. A. Wells points out that a word in very common use in English history, especially when reference is made to fiscal topics, is that of subsidy; but its former and present signification are very different. Under the earlier English kings, when the inadequacy of the hereditary or peculiar revenues of the crown to defray its expenditures compelled the monarch to ask pecuniary aid of his subjects, the grants that were made were known as "tenths," "fifteenths," or the like, according as the exaction of such percentages of certain properties were authorized, and also as "subsidies" and "benevolences." The peculiarity of all such grants was that they were always special and extraordinary, and had no place in any regular system of taxation. Thus, of the reign of Henry VIII. it is recorded that parliament granted subsidies occasionally, but the king, having found a readier way of obtaining money, did not need them—the readier way having been the confiscation of all the property of the religious houses, which included more than half of all the land of the kingdom; and of Elizabeth, that during the 45 years of her reign parliament granted twenty subsidies and thirty-nine fifteenths, the balance of needed supplies being obtained from crown lands—as the Duchy of Lancaster—and other hereditary revenues. Under the Commonwealth regular taxes on lands and other forms of property were for the first time instituted in England, and these proved so productive that the old methods of percentage, subsidies and benevolences were discontinued, and with their nomenclature disappeared from English fiscal history.

The ways of the smuggler are peculiar. A woman who stepped from an ocean liner in New York the other day resorted to a most extraordinary device to cheat the revenue. Her baggage was all right, but upon her cute little head was a hat, and this hat was trimmed with souvenir spoons. It took some little staring to discover them, but there they were, dozens of them, partly concealed behind the wings and ribbon loops with which the hat bristled. But the customs men never noticed the spoon-trimmed hat at all, and as the women who were "on" didn't give them the tip, the wearer escaped. The personal baggage clause of the Dingley joker is bound to develop the crooked section of the human brain.

Caviare.

The Boston Herald says:

Although there are but very few people in this country who eat caviare, it is a fact worthy of notice that half the caviare so plentifully used in the restaurants in Berlin comes from the United States, partly from the Delaware and partly from the Columbia river. If retaliatory measures in the tariff line are not adopted in Germany, it is not unlikely that in a few years more we shall drive our chief competitor, Russia, out of the German market, particularly as the price at which American caviare is sold is very much less than that coming from Russia, which sells at from $2 to $3 a pound. One singular fact in connection with American caviare made for the German market is that it is salted with German salt, which is sent to the United States for that purpose, as it is claimed—though we imagine without any real ground for the assertion—that for the purpose intended German salt possesses superior preservative properties as compared with our own. So strong is this opinion that German salt is sent even as far as the caviare factories on the banks of the Columbia river in Oregon.

Caviare is also manufactured from sturgeon caught in the Lake of the Woods, in the Province of Ontario. It is apparently a valuable commodity. Why should not Canada ship an increased quantity of it abroad? It is not much sought after in this country. The taste for it has to be acquired by perseverance.

In the inquiry department of the Hypnotic Magazine, Dr. S. Herbert Britton, Adelaide, O., indorses the strange theory put forward several months ago by the editor as to the value of education given during normal sleep. That theory is briefly that the mind of the sleeper never sleeps, and Dr. Britton quotes a cure of a bad habit in his little daughter, aged 3½ years, and which had defied both punishment and medicines. The cure was effected by speaking to the child during her slumber. The Psychic Publishing Company, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

THE SHOW.
Detroit Journal.

She belonged to a bicycle corps,
And had costumes no fewer than forps;
When a rival essayed
To outdo this fair maid,
The latter exclaimed: "I'll just shorps!"

GAINING SENSE.

Chapter 523, of the New York State laws of 1897, repeals the ungenerous laws which in the past prevented aliens from acquiring, holding and conveying lands in the state, and extends to all citizens of countries which give such privileges to United States citizens the same powers in the State of New York. That is legislation in the right direction.

THE INDIAN WARRIORS.
[Toronto Star.]

Mad Mullah will have to be dead Mullah before peace is restored in India. It is evident that Mullah is after blood, but it is equally certain that Blood is after Mullah, and morally certain of getting him, too.

CERTAIN ON ONE POINT.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

"No," said the youngish man, "I do not know whether values have shrunk in the last three decades or not, because I was too young 30 years ago to notice. But I do know that circus elephants are not half so big and imposing as they were then."

THEY WERE FALSE PROPHETS.

The hum of revived industry is heard all over the Dominion.—London Advertiser.

There must be some mistake about this, for did not the Tory papers predict "blue ruin" for Canadian industries if the Liberals got into power, and laid their unholy hands on the national policy fetich.—Halifax, N. S., Chronicle.

HER SUGGESTION.
[Denver Post.]

I told her I could never speak the
words I fain would speak;
That every time I tried it on my cour-
age sprung a leak;
That when I gazed into her orbs, blue
as the skies above,
My coward lips refused to voice the
story of my love.
She gazed at me with sympathy in her
expressive eyes,
And once or twice her bosom heaved
with quite emphatic sighs;
Then with a nice, becoming blush, and
in a tender tone,
She said: "Perhaps you'd better call
me up by telephone."

THE OYSTER.
[Philadelphia Record.]

The sentiment which annually greets the return of the oyster from its summer vacation may not be of an aesthetic sort, but certainly it is as remote as possible from mercenary considerations of commerce. And yet the oyster not only stands for a great delicacy but for a great industry that will in time be vastly greater. It is shown by government statistics, for instance, that of the 35,000,000 bushels of oysters consumed throughout the world each year, 30,000,000 bushels are supplied by the United States, and that the oyster fishery excels any other fishery in importance. Add to this that the industry is especially important in the States of New Jersey and Maryland—the latter alone producing one-third of the world's crop—and it will be seen that there are special reasons why Philadelphia should be cordial to the oyster, and should greet its advent with a degree of effusiveness not extended to any other thing in the edible list with the possible exception of the thanksgiving turkey.

That Piggery.

A True Statement Regarding the Famous Place.

Opposition Orators Miscalculate a Few Hundred Per Cent – The Misrepresentation Exposed.

Markham, Ont., Sept. 4.—At a mass meeting of electors here yesterday, Hon. E. J. Davis, provincial secretary, criticised the addresses made by Mr. Whitney, the opposition leader, and his friends, on the recent tour. These gentlemen had been making statements which were at variance with truth, and these misrepresentations must be made either designedly or because of lack of knowledge, both of which were inexcusable in a public man. Mr. St. John, for instance, had been making statements about the piggery, situated outside Toronto, statements which if true would convict the government of gross mismanagement, or worse, but which, it untrue, should not be uttered by any honorable man. Mr. St. John had made the statement that $35,000 had been expended upon the piggery. When the speaker had challenged these figures, Mr. St. John had asked for information on the point, and it had that day been sent him in the form of a report from Inspector Noxon. As was now generally known, the piggery was established in 1894, in order that the refuse from the various large institutions under the government's care might be disposed of, and even, it was hoped, disposed of at a profit. The piggery cost $1,529. An acre of land cost $1,000. The caretaker's dwelling cost $1,200, and the sewerage and water supply $500, a total of $4,227. Mr. St. John said he had visited the place, and found only one hog there. He should have known that hog cholera had been introduced into the drove, that the animals were slaughtered, the place burned down, as a preventive measure and rebuilt with concrete paving at a further total cost of $2,793. This made a total capital expenditure of $7,020.

Nearly the whole expenditure in 1896, the letter says, was for restoring a portion of the building and pens which had been burned after the cholera, by order of the provincial veterinary surgeon, Prof. Smith, in order to get rid of the disease. It also includes in part the substitution of concrete for wooden flooring with which the building was originally constructed. In carrying out this work 800 square yards of concrete floor was put down and finished with a two-inch layer of Portland cement.

The cholera was brought to the piggery with pigs bought in the Toronto market. While the piggery was in operation it was a model of cleanliness, and was so reported from time to time by the municipal health officer. The water supply was not adequate to the increased number of pigs that were being kept, and some expenditure was deemed advisable before resuming operations to improve it.

The payments for purchase of pigs, for feed and for salaries were in 1894 $794 98; in 1895, $4,100 52; in 1896, $1,681 98; a total of $6,577 48. As against this there were receipts from pigs sold in 1895, $4,596 78, and 1896, $2,008 33; total, $6,605 11. Besides there were at the time of the outbreak 261 pigs in stock, representing $2,000, which had to be destroyed.

The cholera broke out in July, 1896, and after about only nine months of the year had passed, and charging the business with the full year's salary of caretaker, it shows an earning capacity of nearly $1,800 for only this portion of the year, or equal to $2,250 for the whole year. The greatest profit in operating a piggery is to be obtained by breeding the pigs, and this we had only begun to do, so that it is a reasonable expectation that when the piggery is in full operation the income from it, over and above all expenses, will not be less than $3,000 per year.

This is the completest answer to Mr. St. John's vague charges, and was received with evidences of satisfaction by the audience.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Is Your Heart Strong?

Or have you palpitation, throbbing or irregular beating, dizziness, short breath, smothering or choking sensation, pain in the breast or heart. If so, your heart is affected and will in turn affect your nerves, causing nervousness, sleeplessness, morbid anxious feeling, debility.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for $2.50. At all druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the cause of the PAIN is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the READY RELIEF is so admirably adapted for the CURE OF PAIN and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FAMILY KEEP A SUPPLY OF

Radway's Ready Relief

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or correct the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weaknesses in the back, spine or kidney, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousnessness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, etc.

Sick Headache,
Female Complaints,
Biliousness,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,
Constipation and
All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada, for "Book of Advice."

In order to have a stylish looking dress, the skirt must be bound with either the

"Tube"
or the
"Lip"

Bias Dress Bindings

They wear a long time.
Worth's latest French Pattern is given FREE with every purchase.

Pure Lard.
Long Clear Bacon,
Smoked and Fresh Meats.
Bologna and Sausage.

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DAIRYMEN
And their Wives,

Drop us a post card, and get free our booklet on

"INDURATED FIBREWARE."

It costs nothing, tells all about Indurated Fibre Pails, Milk Pans, Dishes and Butter Tubs, and will put money in your pockets.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
LIMITED
HULL, CANADA.

Window Of Warmth.

That west window of ours is filled with samples of the finest blanket stock in this city. If you wish to prepare for your fair visitors, you'll find our housekeeper's sale of Blankets and Table Linen a great help.

Splendid Cotton Blankets, in both gray and white, 58x76 inches..... 68c

Good Wool Blankets, large size, 68x86 inches; the $3 kind, for..... $2.50

Elegant All-Wool, Non-Shrinkable, Superfine Canadian Blankets, warranted to withstand the terrors of the washtub better than most high-priced blankets, 62x82 inches, for $3. Smaller ones for less, bigger ones for more money..... $3.00

J. H. Chapman & Co.

Those Two Tables Of Dress Goods

They need no words to praise them; they require no newspaper space to advertise them; hundreds of women have chosen from them the cheapest dress they ever did or ever will put on their backs. They're piled with summer goods, and all summer goods must change hands before the end of this week, if we don't get a copper for them.

The first table is laden with elegant Cheviots, Crepons and Debeiges. Some are worth 50c, some less. Now..... 15c

Every other piece of Summer Dress Goods is placed on the 25c table. The variety is almost endless. Most of the goods are worth 75c..... 25c

J. H. Chapman & Co.

Your Fall Felt.

In our Millinery Department all the new shapes in Fall Felt Hats are to be found. The stock is all new, the assortment complete and the prices just as low as Chapman's Millinery prices always are.

One of the most popular shapes this season will be the Murska. See it..... $1.00

The Columbia Hat will be much worn this season by the New York belles. We have it $1.25

The most popular sailor will be the one known as the Jubilee. It is a little higher priced than others, but better and more stylish..... $1.50

J. H. Chapman & Co.