

HE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other entiemen of intelligence and character to be value of Warner's BAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best neural persons appears, have greatly surprised me. Many if these gentlemen I know, and reading hoir tastimony I was impelled to purchase some battles of Warner's SAFE Cure and snaipse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I meatinged the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I hould use this preparation. The truth is, he medical profession stands dased and belyless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr.

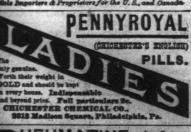
H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring hely to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.



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Welland.
Welland.
Welland, Ont. Sept. 3, 1883.

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lowis, their roosts and nests with a solution of the trength of one part Phénol Sodique to about fiftee a reength is also recommended. A solution of the same rength is also recommended diversions. trength is also recommended, given internally, for grapes and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS.
For all kinds of HUBITS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcer, Eruptions, Fronce, Quitter, Reh. Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Fool-Rof, and Fool and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc.

101 BALS BY DRUGGETS AND BERFAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

AGRICULTURAL.

A new pest of a most serious character ap-parently threatens with destruction the culti-

A NEW FARM PEST.

vation of the mangel wertzel in this province and throughout the continent. Reports of and throughout the continent. Reports of the threatened destruction of the entire mangel crop comes from York, Sosphoro, and Markham, where the pest has not been known until this year. It is a small white magget, about a quarter of an inch in length, of great about a quarter of an inch in length, of great until this year. It is a small white maggot about a quarter of an inch in length, of great numbers and activity, and most voracious appetite. It burrows into the mangel lear, and then works rapidly up between the outicles, eating away the pith in large areas. When it emerges it crawis rapidly an inch further on, and burrowing a second time repeats its devastation, so that a whole leaf is deswoyed and begins to wither in a day or two. Mr. Brodle, of Toronto, president of the Natural History Society, has been investigating the habits of the insect, which it entirely nay to him, though he thinks it the same as that reported to him last year from the county of Bruce. The maggot comes from Europe. It is the larva of the Pegonajia Hiccior, well known in European mangel fields, and a feeder also on the common dock which abounds in neglected pastures both there and on this continent. Under the microscope the maggot appears furushed with enormous jaws, deeply serrated, and held by muscles of extreme flexibility. With these muscles it hauls down into its maw the pith of the leaf, much as a man pulls down hay from a mow. After attaining maturity it drops to the ground, and after remaining in the pupa stage for seven or eight days emerges as a fly to repeat the same stages again. In our climate there must be two or three broods of magguta-every year. How to deal with the pest is difficult to imagine. As it is under cover of the two sides of the leaf, insectiones cannot be expected to have much effect in checking its ravages. The wholesels sessation of the culture of the mangel for a year or two would not rid us of the pest, as the dock, which is botanically closely allied to the mangel, abounds everywhere. The pest has come to stay. The only hope of keeping it within limits is finding a parasite or an insect which will prey upon it. No doubt such a check is known in Europe; and if not known here it should be imported from that continent.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club op-poses the use of breast collars on driving horses for the cason that it is injurious by drawing the shoulders of the animals to-gether, these of greventing a development and expansion of the breast, especially of colts.

It is all very well to break the colt and exercise him gently when two years old, but it will be a great mistake to put him at hard work until two years later. Fast road service is more injurious than farm work. While the muscles and bones are yet tender injuries are easily incurred which no after care will remove.

Stallions and other animals kept for pro-creative service are all the more vigorous and surer breeders for doing some work. If pro-perly handled bulls may be made to work enough to pay for their keep. This is often done in Europe, where a buil harnessed to a cart is frequently seen. The bull is stronger than an ox of equal size.

Warts are caused by some peculiar poison in the skin which produces outbreaks of fibrous skin tissue, more or less vascular, and supplied with blood and nerves. When these are removed in one place they are apt to appear in another. They are allied to the more serious tumours which are cancerous in their character. The only remedy seems to be to remove them as they appear until the offending matter is exhausted. To touch the surface with nitric acid on a small glass rod is one of the best methods. When the raw skin is reached after a while it is dressed with zinc ointment.

Sorghum for Live Stock Feeding.

Sorghum for Live Stock Feeding.

Prof. Wiley, in the Prairie Farmer, says:

"But sorghum is also one of the most valuable of forage crops. I doubt whether there is anything better adapted than sorghum for ensilage. Especially when dry summers are apt to prevail, will the sorghum plant be found invaluable. For forage purposes it should be sown broadcast, or in drills like wheat or cats. In this way one acre may be made to produce a quantity of fodder which is truly surprising. But in the case of fodder I do not speak from the practical experience which I rely so much upon in the matter of syrup, and therefore content myself with simply calling the attention of our farmers to the high claims of sorghum as a fodder-producing plant, and hope thereby that many may be induced to give it a fair trial. Upon the whole, I think farmers living north of the sugar belt may expect that sorghum will be to them a source of profit. Both as a syrup producer and a fodder maker I look to see it one of the most important crops of the Great North-West."

Working Brood Morea.

There is force in the suggestion that a good farmer can rear a horse more cheaply than can the professional breeder, as he can use the mares in his farm work. Undoubtedly there is some danger of injury to mares in foal, of to the foals from working the mares; but with careful management this danger is very slight. We heard a successful farmer say recently that a pair of grade draft mares owned by him annually paid the wages of the man who worked them, and that they lost only about ten days at foaling time. We practise making reasonable use of mares while in foal and while they are suckling their foals, and have seen no injury to either from the practise. Of course the hardest part of the work is not required for such mares. For work on the farm we decidedly prefer to have the foals kept separately from the mares while the latter are at work. While the foals are young it is better to allow them to suckle at least once during the forencom and afternoon; but when a few weeks old they will do well if allowed access to the mare at noon, care being taken that she should not be too hot when the foal is allowed to suck. Another advantage possessed by the farmer over the large breeder is that he can have full use of such mares as fail to get with foal, and there are few breeder is of ortunate as to have any of this class.—Breeders' Gaectte.

THE FARM.

THE FARM.

The common toad, though not attractive look at, is valuable as an insect destroye. We have seen them in a potato field eat the potato beetle with relish in its various stage. English gardeners pay boys a shilling each to all the toads they can gather and deliver.

While rye in good wheat sections is less productive than the latter grain if grow separately, it is a curious fact that a little ry mixed with wheat rapidly increased where the seed from the crop is sown in succession years after year. A single rye need sometime atools out to produce twenty or more stalks.

One advantage of putting darn in with the drill is that it is nanally planted closely enough to allow for some destruction by warms or otherwise. If the out worm attents a half it is quite likely to take many

spear. If the stalks in the drill are left fifteen to eighteen shobes apart, there is better chance for a crop than if they are closer. If it does not look so now, wait a few weeks and see.

Common Senes Farming.

Take the man who farms for the purpose of growing his family supplies, without having them to buy. He raises nearly everything that his family consumes. Having a variety of small crops, his risk of total fallure is simost nothing. He labours for himself and not for the other follow. Panies do not effect him, for his crops are not under mortage and he has no debts. His food, and much of his raiment, is as sure as the return of the seasons. He farms for a living, and he makes it, that is, if common sense and ordinary industry are invoked.

Recp the Weeds Doors.

Set the oultivator to work sariy. Do not

Set the cultivator to work early. Do not wait for the corn and the potatoes to get large and strong, but as soon as the rows can be seen, the cultivator should be set at work. Delay at this time gives the weeds time to get a strong stand and a deep rooting, when it will be much more difficult to dearny phen. The time to hoe is just before the weeds make an appearance. This applies to the mediand garden alike. Then there are no weeds to trouble, and all that is called for is to simply stir the surface of the ground. This is an easy and simple operation compared with the tearing and destroying a instead growth of deep-rooted weeds. The modern practice of substituting the horse and implement for the former handwork is based on this early attention to the fields. If the fields were deeply stirred and properly fixed before the planting, no deep working is called for in the hoeing. A stirring of the surface only, done early and often, is all that is called for. No neglect or delays are admissible at this time. The farmer must be prompt and active if he would keep shead of his work and ahead of the weeds. This will be found much the cheaper course in the end. Less work is required, the land will be cleaner, and crops will be heavier.

Is a new variety, yielding seventy to eighty bushels per acre, and weighing thirty-five to thirty-eight pounds per bushel. It is two weeks earlier than other cats, ripening, if sown early, just after wheat harvest, or as serly as two-rowed barley. This makes it a good erop to precede wheat, as it allows longer time to plough the ground and prepare a mellow seed bed two or three mohes deep, with the soil packed firmly beneath. One defect of the Australian set is that its stalk is sometimes too weak for the heavy head. It is frequently sown with other varieties.—

American Cuttivatore

The last refuge of weeds on a farm is around fences. The persunnals, like quack grass and Canada thistle, hold their own here because their roots extend beyond the reach of the plough. Some pests like redroot and charlock are more pientiful around fences, because when hand gathering is practised the weeds are thrown in fence corners, where a part of them ripen their seeds. The best way to dear a fence row of weeds, is, if possible, to take away the fence, cultivate in some hood crop and reseed with grass.

The practice of ploughing under green crops for manure is coming into fashion again, with the difference that now the crops are not as formerly ploughed in to grow wheat. That ceased to pay with Western competition causing low prices for their grain. But some grain crops ploughed under for potatoes or other hood crops enrich the soil more than it can be by an equal expenditure of labour or money. The green manure is more evenly distributed ever the field than an equal bulk could be in any other way.

corp is frequently seen. The built is stronger than an ox of equal size.

Sows about to farrow should be allowed some exercise and be fed mainly with green food. This will make parturition easier, increase the tendency to give milk and prevents the feverish condition which frenzies so that they often destroy their pigs. A sow that has once done this is not apt atterwards to make a good mother, and ahould be fattened as quickly as possible.

A horse whose eye is inflamed from any cause should be protected from the light and continuously. If there is any disposition to alow growth apply weak liquid manura, or occasionally rake in unleading ables.

Now is the time to go directed the apple by tonic applications, as cold solution of sitting green gauze should be fitted over the eyes to arrest the dust.

Warts are caused by come peculiar poison

THE DAIRY Much is said about cows for general purposes, meaning usually their adaptability for making into beef after they are too old for the dairy. But a cow that is good for butter, cheese, or milk should never be killed until so old that her value for beef will be very small, however well-built she may be. Practically, the only use for which we need consider a cow's value is for the dairy.

A correspondent of the Mirror and Farmer

sider a cow's value is for the dairy.

A correspondent of the Mirror and Farmer applies the "hot water cure" to hard milking cows in this way :- "Before milking, put two or three handfuls of water upon each test as hot as the hand will bear. After giving the tests a thorough soaking, who lightly with a dry cloth or strip with the hand until there is no danger of the water dripping into the pail; then milk at once." By this means a hard milker can be milked in half the usual time.

the usual time.

At the recent sales of Jersey cattle in New York some fancy prices were paid, among them being \$3,050 for Primess of East View, and \$2,000 each for Como Lace and Fillpail 2nd. At the Cooper sale \$1 cows were soid for \$45,085, an average of \$560 per head. At Kellogg's sale, which extended over three days, 188, cows were disposed of the average per ideal being \$235, the total are just also and head \$255, the total are just also and head \$255.

ning \$53,415. The average price paid for

Mr. S. H. Thomas, of Clark county, Ohio, informs us that he has successfully fought the plum carculio for two seasons by the use of tar smoke. He takes an ashpan, pats in a layer of chips, smears these with pine tar, then adds sucher layer of chips with more tar, and so on till the pan is sufficiently full to keep borning. This he sets on fire, and places it so that the smoke will thoroughly fill the top of the plum tree, choosing the early morning or late evening, when the air is still, and applying the smoke just at the time the petals are falling from the plum blessons. He has found a single application made at this time to be sufficient to secure a full crop of plums, the scent of the smoke apparently adhering to the young fruit for some time after the application.

Salting in the Church

Mr. A. S. Kingsley, a dairyman of this city, gives us his method of making prime butter:

"I took cream that was three days old, and, nearly sweet. I kept it in a room at 55 degrees; the chuning requiring about an hour, and when the better had all come, but not gathered, two gallons of skim milk, at a temperature of about 50, was thrown in the churn, when only a few minutes were required to gather it. There were 16 gallons of cream at the start, and there was about that amount of water at a temperature of 52 degrees thrown into the aburn after the buttermilk was drawn off. The churn is a revolving box. The churn was then turned rapidly for a moment, and then the water drawn off, and about two gallons of strong brine was put in with the salt and the churn turned slowly for about five minutes, when the brine was thrown off and the butter packed in the pail."—Indiana Farmer.

Care of Cows in Calf.

Where facilities for separation are at hand, it is doubtless asfest to keep the in-call coys, apart from the rest; but, of course, this is not always possible. Separation, however, should not be supposed to insure shouldly the safety of a herd, so as to make inspection unnecessary. In all circumstances, the more carefully a herd is "watched and tended," the smaller are the chances of less from neglected accident or undetected illness.

Even if the non-breeders—that is to say, the cows and heifers intended for breeding, not at the time pregnant—are kept apart from the present breeders, they should be watched, and if not running out with the bull, removed from among their female companions during periods of excitement. Many a sprain, many a strain, and much lose of flesh, from disturbance, and from time taken off grazing, might be avoided by watchfulness.

Among the heavy breeding cows, and those not far gone in calf, constant supervision is an important necessity. To catch the first sign of calf-casting and immediately separate from their fellows those about to cast, is often the only way of preventing the evil from extending to the whole of the breeding female portion of the heart, while the notice and removal of anything likely to cause casting, the immediate application of remedies in the case of minor accidents, attention to slight lameness, and numberless other little details of daily care, go to make the difference, very often, between successful and unsuccessful stock breeding.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS.

water, and the trunks washed with it the borrer will be repelled, but if the egg has been inserted beneath the bart was the others will be repelled, but if the egg has been inserted beneath the bart in contward application will destroy is.

A correspondent of the Brut Recorder ears he has boiled leaves and stems of tomate plants until the junce is all extracted, and had she liquor of mellever and had she hiquor of mellever and had she hiquor of mellever, and many other enumes of vegetables. It does not righter the growth of plants, and have been been dependent of the state of the sta

THE OLD STORY.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin, the date of whose feat is placed on July 26, 1285, was promised a reward if he would drive the rats and mice out of Hamelin (Westphalia). This he did, for he gathered them together by the sweet sounds of his pipe, and then drowned them in the river. As the people refused to pay him, he next lead all the children of the place to Kappelberg hill, which mysteriously opened before him. They all entered, and have never been seen since. Robert Browning has a spirited poem on the subject, in which he gives vitality to the old German legend:

To blew the pipe his lips he wrinkled. And green and thus his harp eyes twinkled. And ere three notes his pipe had uttered. Out of the house the rate came tumbling—Great rate, small rate, lean rate, brawny rate, Brown rate, black rate, grey rate, hawny rate, And step by step they followed him dancing. Till they came to the river Wiser.

Sutherland's Rheumatine is a sure cure for Sciaties, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, and all Kidney Complaints.

Geo. Smith, of New York, treasurer of the Sylvester Grove Lodge, Freemasons, was accused of embezzlement in Jefferson Market Police Court recontly. The junior warden of the lodge made an efficient, stating that Smith received from his predecessor in office two Tennessee coapon bonds of \$1,000 each, and worth \$1,500, and one Ball and Asylum bond worth \$1,000, and from the secretary \$2,360, all of which he did appropriate to his company of the Smith was purcled until July 12.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

A Bold seneme to Acquire Further Territories, The Petrandura, July 1.—The Nonostianges the Government to distribute an army throughout the Trans-Casmian territories, so as to exercise a pressure on Kashgar, Murghat, Hervind, and Afghanistan.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Sir Lepel Griffin, writing to the London Times on Russia's Eastern policy, says:—

The forward movement of Russia on the Persian and Afghan frontier has brought her into a position when her next step must bring her into collision with England; and the power which: hea rededs before the other must, from that day, take the second place in Europe and Asia. I do not believe that Englishmen will endure that this position of inferiority shall be taken by England. The annexation of Mery; and the advance of the Russian frontier, to Sarakhs, which have lately attracted so much attention, are only deserving of actics as pointing to the next stap which Russia will assuredly take unless she be distinctly given to understand that England will treat at as a declaration of war. This is, the occumation of the fortress and oity of Herat, and the annexation of the rich and populous districts that surround it. The excitament caused by the news of

THE ANNEXATION OF MERV

Is dying away, and in a month this diplomatic incident will be forgetten. It was, indeed, revived by the announcement that Russia had occupangle Sarakhs—an important position on the immediate border of Afghanistan, and threatening Herat; but the public were quite willing to accept an explanation to the effect that? If was not the Persian fortress which had been accupated, but a hamlet of the river, the correction being trivial, as the fortress is of ne value from a military point of view, while Russia could occupy it to morrow, should she so desire, and has, probably an agreement with Persia to these the assurances of Russian diplomacy is often a gracious and convenient one, and desarro, harm if the pretended belief be not convented into action. For the

Into action. For the RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE IS SEVEN HONEST; and only those who have misunderstood the Russian system are indignant when, with light heart, Russia swallows her most solemn promises. For her diplomacy is not the diplomacy of Western Europe I the Oriental, as are her Government and her people, I remember, in Mescow, some years ago, saking a prosperous English settler the secret of his unusual success. He replied, "It is that I never attempt to intrigue. I always speak the truth, which never fails to deceive the Russiane, as they cannot imagine a man telling them truly what he intende to do. They consequently do not oppose what I have told them I shall do, believing I am shout to do something else." As in trade, so in diplomacy.

DUPLICITY IS THE BULE, and exceptions are almost unknown. Russin will doubtless assure us that she has no intention, at any future time, of occapying Herat; but no one who is wise will believe her. A prominent diplomatist, intimately acquainted with Russia, writes to me that Herat is already lost, and many authorities in London take the same view. But this is a mistake, and there is no reason why Herat should ever be lost to Afghanatan and England if the British public will realize the position and interest themselves in a question which is of vital importance to them and their children.

HERAT IS A VERY DIFFERENT QUESTION gallantry of Englishmen, and we have de-clared war and fought a campaign in order to secure it under our control. What we have done once we should have to do again; and we are far more imperatively called upon to defend Herat sow than in 1837 or in 1856, for the reason that its loss would now be far more serious to us; sub-reputation through-out the Bast would be far more vitally touched; and we are under new and distinct engagements to defend to engagements which can only be ignored with dishonour.

A BOGUS LORD. His Scandalous Conduct of Manhatta Heach,

From Our Own Correspondent. From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, June 22.—Society is deeply stirred at present over the identity of a blonde young gentlemans who recently adorned the register of the Manhattan beach hetel with the inscription of "Lord Aberoromble and wife "A number of circumstances combined to render his abode there unpleasant. In the first place rumour says that while there was only one "lord" in the case, there were two ladies, one of whom took the lord to task while he was publicly dining with the other, and CREATED A SCANDALOUS SCENE

with the other, and

ORESTED A SCANDALOUS SCENE

and as search of the "Peerage" failed to disclose this particular Abercrombie, persons who had been gazing on the fair face of his Lordship were taken aback at this discovery, and "my ind" left Coney Island Beach by the polite request of the proprietor. "I can be found at Hoffman house," he said, as he want away in high dudgeon. At that hostelfy the clerk said Abercrombie, it appears, is a Mr. Waiter A Mayhew, who arrived here a year ago, and who is, as he testified in the Police Court in December, where he was arraigned for larceny from a roommate, the son of a Mr. Mayhew, a London architect. When he came here he was very poor, and lived meanly. He managed to exist on borrowed money, received in instalments of \$5 each from Chas. K. Fagan, a wealthy builder on Waverly Place. A bout any weeks ago he handed Mr. Fagan a cheque for \$700, and to be a portion of a long-expected remittance from England. His landlady says he
LIVED P BINCHPALLY ON BOTTLED BREE and crackers, which he carried in brown paper parcels to his rooms. It appears he received a \$5,000 draft-from England, and immediately replaced his shabby clothes with fashionable garments and assumed the title of Lord Abercrombie. He reported that he had received his father's title, while an elder brother requived the catale. He immediately began, making a lady called Pauline handsome presents, including \$800 diamond ear-rings, and placed her in fashionable quarters in Sixtieth street, where they quarrelled without censing. Pauline alleges that money made him fickle, hence Miss Georgie Millen, hence the row at Manhattan Beach. Last sight the whilom lord could not be found, and it convenient to change his base of operations.

A Youth of 16 Weds a Glef of 12.

A Youth of 16 Weds e-Girl of 12.

A despatch from Wheeling, West Virginia, says:—"Monongahela county, known as the Athess of West Virginia, is agitated over a novel clopsment. The families of Wm. Jones and Mrs. James McCormick, a widow, are residents on adjoining farms. The former had a son aged sixteen and the latter a daughter aged twelve. Jones is wealthy and Mrs. McCormick is poor. Young Jones conceived a violent passion for Miss McCormick, which was encouraged by her mother, and arrangements were made for aloping to the nearest town beyond the border of the State into Pennsylvania. The girl first disappeared, and the mother gave frout that she was lost. The neighbourhood turned out to search for and the mother days it out that the was lost. The neighbourhood turned out to search for her. The boy secured a horse from his father an the presence of joining in the search. He sellowed the girl to a pre-arranged hiding-

ace, and went to Penusylvania, where they JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

place, and went to Pennsylvania, where they were married.

"They came home the next day with the marriage certificate. The father cut a switch and gave the boy a thrashing. He then seat him away to a military; school at St. Albama. The girl's mother instituted a suit against Jones in behalf of her daughter for damages, laying the suit at \$5,000, and alleging the allenating of the husband's affection. A license is not required in Pennsylvania for marriage. Jones claims that it is a scheme to mulet him. The girl is pretty, but illiterate. The boy is intelligent and popular."

THE REDERAL BANK.

Unanimous Approval of Mr. Yarker's Appointment.

Xes; I know. Attempt to Force Bhy and sto

MONTREAL, June 30,—The Smancial horizon was without a cloud here to-day, everything going on smoothly and quietly. The official annuncement received from Toronte, that Mr. George W. Yarker, late manager of the Bank of Montreal there, had been appointed and had accepted the position washed by Mr. Strathy, gave great as utilization, especially is banking circles, all acquainted with the new general manager's experience declaring that he is in every sense the right man in the right place.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

It appears that Mr. Ingram acted etrangely here yesterday (Sunday) at the office of the branch of the Federal Bank on Notre Dame street. Mr. Strathy, the accountant of the bank, who was in full cherge of the premises that Mr. Ingram came to the door and tried with his key to gain an entrance. Finding it was impossible he went away and brought is locksmith to pry the door open. Mr. Strathy having been apprised by the president through a telegraph despatch that Mr. Ingram's appointment as general manager had been receined, and that he had severed his commercion with the bank. Mr. Strathy was directed foremain in charge, and to let no one in until the advisal of Mr. A. E. Plummer, who was appointed manager pre tem. Acting on these instructions. Mr. Strathy refused the former manager admitted to the increase of the locksmith to preceed and force the locksmith to precede and force the locksmith and locksmith and locks

this authority to the men of the law.

MR. INGRAM DEMANDED A VALUE

which he said contained important papers he wanted to take with him to Toronto by the night train, but Mr. Strathy firmly declined to allow anything on the premises to be taken away, and showing his telegraphic instructions to Mr. Ingram, who read them, the latter Snally seemed satisfied and retired. The inusual presence of police and the officials at the door on a Sanday attracted a growd of people, who seemed interested, in what passed between Mr. Ingram and the accountant. It is exaced by some of those who were present that the young accountant acted with remarkable presence of mind and good scuse in the definate and trying ordeal he went through with this former chief, who was so very lately in command. Some Willowings, perhaps, should be made for Mr. Ingram under the circumstances, but a man in his station, and of his

The state of the s

The Care Sollioguy

"If they would keep a bird in cage, They should not leave it undene; For that's the tale in every good From Panama to London.

Their ducks and chicks they pet and feed;
And yet I've often noted.
They cat the very birds, indeed,
To which they're most devoted.

Then wherefore look so cross and sour?
Why make this and commotion?
Why should not I a bird devour
For which I've no devotion?

THE WHITESTONE TOWER.

In the Whitestone Tower.

In on Where do you suppose Harry Linley was an ending his autumn vacation?

Not at long branch—not at Old Orchard Beach—not in the White Mountains, nor on the highest peak of the Catskills. None of these places was his selection. But he was in the very ten of Whitestone Tower.

Whitestone Tower was the common name of a tall lighthouse that stood on the very point of a ragged mass of rocks, half-covered at low tide with a seething, boiling mass of faum, and seeming when the tide was high, to stand in the mitst of the ocean. His Under Steere kept the lighthouse—and it had always been Harry's fondest ambition to share that lonely vigil with him in the glass-bounded room where the sea birds seemed to whirl and circle round the tower crest, and the light shore out at night like a lonely red

than a coffin and cook your own breakfast and finner."

"I wouldn't like any better fan," cried Harry. "I often used to make omelettes and fry fish when I went camping out in the Adirondacks. And you can make besutiful chocoaste with the prepared caus and a little boiled milk."

"Well," said Uncle Steare, good-naturedly "well try it, if you really think you'd like to be shut up in a lighthouse."

Harry was overjoyed at the idea. Boys always long for anything that partakes of the mature of novelty, and, next to a cave in the mountain. Harry thought he should prefer an airy syrie in the very top of a tower a hundred feet high. He almost regretted that he did not live in the days of battles, when he could gurison his tower with planty of ammunition, and he and Uncle Steere could guard the bay alike from pirates and men of war.

Blood Shed in the Jew Quarters of Alclers.

London, June 30.—Serious anti-Semitic
riots occurred in Algiers yesterday. A
report was circulated that a Christian child
had been kidnapped and was to be put to
deatu as part of a religious ceremony. There
was much blood shed. The Jews quarters
were piliaged, but order was eventually restored by the troops.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE STORY.

One of the most frequent of the calumnies
employed against the Jews m generations
past was the obarge of stanling Christian
childsen, whom on Good Friday, or on Easter
day, they torremented and crucifled in the same
every time Correct was the composition of Englishmen, and we have declared was the obarge of stanling Christian
childsen, whom on Good Friday, or on Easter
day, they torremented and crucifled in the same
every time Christian childs and the officials at the deep on associate the first two of three days he enjoyed himself supremely. It was such fun to
on Sanday attracted a crowd of people, who
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carried him steadily out in the opposite direction, and there were the oars safely laid in their rack, against the foot of the tower.

Here was a pletty fix for a boy to be in lespecially a boy who had so coveted using the nero of an adventure!

But, in the quidst of the panic, Harry contrived to preserve his presence of mind.

"I can't drift long," he thought. "The tide will turn, presently, and bring me back to the rocks, if only I can sit still!"

But as he rocked slowly out, out, toward the horizon, where had he so often watched the streaming smoke bennons of the ocean steamers, a sudden har darted into his brain. The light!

There was Uncle Steere, gossiping away with Captain Nemy Grover, on land—there was he, floating out to the end of the world, for all he knew—and there was the great lamp, with its monster reflectors, untended and slone! Yes, and there was the ragged edges of rock, the treacherous swirl of the currents, all the traps laid by the wicked coast to insnare ships and their doomed crews—and who would be responsible for the death and disaster which would follow in the wake of the unlighted lamp?

Poor Harry! He fest sake and faint. It was as if a hand of ice were grasping his heart! Ob, if he had only kept his word to Uncle Steere!

Gradually the sun sunk, abali of fire, behind the horizon—gradually the purple twilight soread over the sea—and here and there a yellow star hung out its tiny pendant of flame, and, all of a sudden, the lamp flamed out in the tower!

All alone though he was, Harry Linely gave a cry of of iny.

whitestone Tower was the common name of a sali lighthouse that stoed on the very point of a ragred mass of rocks, half-covered at low tide with a seething, boiling mass of form, and seeming when the tide was high, to stand in the midst of the ocean. His Unite Steere keptible lighthouse—and it had always been Harry a fundest ambition to share that lonely vigil with him in the glass-bounded room where the sea birds seemed to white land circle round the tower crest, and the light shome out at night like a lonely red star.

"You'll find it awful lonesome," his Uncle Steere had said.

"Oh, I should bring along my books and my desk and my drawing materials and my chess board. And of course we could get to shore occasionally."

"Once a week we go in for supplies." asid Uncle Steere. "Not oftener, as a general rule."

"But there's a boat belonging to the light house, in't there," questioned Harry.

"Yes, but the rocks are sharp and treacherous," Uncle Steere, and found not a living soul in the tower! Of course my first business was to light the lamp and them I had leisure to make un my mind that Walliestone Towes, what ways he capsaded on. We don't expect to go bosting our pleasure much at Whitestone Towes, and you'll have to eleep on a tittle iron, budstant not much bigger than a coffin and cook your own breakfast and dinner."

"I wouldn't like any better fan," cried Harry. "I often used to make omelettes and

And Harry laid these words to heart! FALL FAIRS.

(Secretaries of agricultural societies will oblige by forwarding the dates and places where their respective fall fairs will be held.] CANADIAN.

Great Industrial Fair, Toronto, Sept. 10-20.
Agricultural and Arts Association, Ottawa, Sept. 22-27.
Western Fair, Londom, Sept. 22-27.
Berlin Horticultural, Berlin, Sept. 10-11.
Midland Central, Kingston, Sept. 30, Oct. 3.
Central, Hamilton, Sept. 30-Cotober 3.
Southern Counties, St. Thomas, Sept. 30, Oct. 3.
Central, Hamilton, Sept. 30-Cotober 3.
Montreal, Montreal, Aug. 29, Sept. 6.
Lindsay Central, Lindsay, Oct. 1-3.
Peninsular, Chatham, Oct. 7-3.
Peninsular, Chatham, Oct. 7-3.
Brantford Southern, Brantford, Oct. 8-10.
North-Western, Wingham, Oct. 7-8.
West Simcoe, Barrie, Oct. 7-8.
West Simcoe, Barrie, Oct. 7-8.
North Grey, Owen Sound, Oct. 2-3.
North Brant, Paris, Oct. 7-8.
South Oxford Union, Otterville, Oct. 3-4.
Dereham, Tilsonburg, Sept. 2-3-3.
United State, Indianapolis, Sept. 29, Oct. 4.
Illinois State, Indianapolis, Sept. 29, Oct. 4.
Illinois State, Indianapolis, Sept. 29, Oct. 4.
Illinois State, Lore Moines, Aug. 29, Sept. 5.
Kansas State, Topeka, Sept. 8-13.
Kansas State, Topeka, Sept. 8-13.
Michigan State, Kalamapon, Sept. 15-19.
Milwaukae Industrial, Milwaukee, Sept. 12-06.
Oct. 15.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Oct. 6-11.
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, Sept. 8-13.
Western Michigan, Grand Rapids, Sept. 22-36.
Pennsylvania State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 8-20.