

# Point of View.

IF THE Observer's remarks this week have a slightly singed flavor they must be accounted for by a set of somewhat burnt fingers. There is danger lurking everywhere, even in an apparently innocent-looking taffy-pull. I might not have burned my fingers as I did, nor would my feet have got so wet.

Standing apart from the rest, and watching the fire-light from the heap of drift wood piled up on the beach, as it flashed in their faces, I suddenly awoke to a realization that the taffy was almost gone. I lost not a moment of precious time in covering the strip of sand that separated me from where it was cooking, and as my hand grasped whatever it could to the very bottom of the plate, I understood what makes it necessary that the fingers should be well buttered. As I stood in the lake half a minute after, with the water gently laving an "elegant, lasting, waterproof" dressing from off my tan shoes, I remembered the little marmalade jar, filled with butter, which had been stuck in the sand, and to which everybody seemed to be applying themselves, and it occurred to me to wonder if it is not possible sometimes to be too devoid of curiosity, and if a proper use of questions, as we go along, may not serve us best in the end.

For real, rollicking, exciting fun, the summer girl, here, would seem to have decided that nothing compares with canoeing.

The canoe itself is a fascinating, bewitching little craft, in its beauty and gracefulness, and appeals to woman's sensibilities as no other boat can.

Then, one is so independent in her little, open-decked canoe, although there is plenty to do, both for head and hands. She must act as crew, captain, pilot and ballast; must look out for squalls, boats, driftwood and waves.

It struck the Observer the other evening, at a family tea party, that the old familiar question, "How do you take your tea?" is being gradually but surely superseded by the one, "Do you take tea?" which is of another significance altogether.

A few years ago it was taken as a matter of course that if there was tea on the table you would require some, but now the careful hostess always has a supply of other beverages at hand, of which many a one is composed of hot water chiefly, and some equally innocent and refreshing addition. It is a sign of the times, and the babies of the next generation will not only be deprived of this favorite mothers' narcotic for infants, but will not know where to find it when they are grown up, if out of curiosity they should wish to imbibe a little of this wonderful beverage, which was so much to their grandmothers in days gone by. Tea, that most potent destroyer of digestive power, will then have gone to its proper place, along with snuff and everything else that's nasty, while a tea-caddy will be a quaint and curious object to put on a shelf along with other curiosities.

I read in an exchange the other day, apropos of the fascinations of golf, of a Scotchman, a retired minister of the kirk, who was deploring the tendency of the game to induce bad language. "In fact," he said, "I had to give it up for that reason." "Give up golf?" exclaimed his friend. "No," said his reverence, "the meistrity."

What a powerful incentive to the brain and hands of woman, "new" or old, is love, and in what strange lines of achievement it often leads her. In a well-known and not far distant city, the wife of the chief of its fire department has presented an invention so wonderful and life-saving, as to make her henceforth written as a public benefactor. With every alarm of fire she was filled with anxiety, for the fate of her husband, and the brave fellows who obeyed his commands,

## "Just the Thing."

Dr. L. W. Sapp, of Cleveland, advised me to use Mellin's Food for my little girl, Alice Rudd Bullard, and it seems to be just the thing for her.

Mrs. A. E. BULLARD, Willoughby, Ohio. Jan. 6, 1896.

Write to us and we will send you a sample of Mellin's Food free of charge.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

lest they be suffocated by the dense smoke of the burning building. The outcome of this is the wonderful cap made from asbestos cut in strips, and fitted the head closely, with mica inserted to give opportunity for unobstructed vision. A silk sponge fills the opening for the mouth, and is arranged in such a manner that it admits air freely, and still keeps out the smoke. Statistics show that five minutes is the limit of time in a smoking building without being overcome, while with this instantly and easily adjusted little cap, a person can remain, if necessary, in the stifling atmosphere for an hour. There are clever women in these days who by no means live in vain for the world's progress. In connection with fire, and its dangers, the summer outing in hotels and boarding houses is by no means exempt. As an ever-ready and bottled protection in an emergency, dissolve three pounds of common salt and one and a half pounds of sal ammoniac in a gallon of water. Pour in quart bottles and stand in closet, or washstand, convenient for instant use as a fire extinguisher.

All literary women who figure in English society are reported to dress with no regard for fashion, harmony or taste. Ouida dresses absurdly with futile striving after juvenility. Her hair she always wears in a curly crop, bound by bands of ribbon.

Mrs. Walford, it is said, chooses for her gowns heavy, rich materials that would be excellently adaptable as curtain stuffs. Heliotrope is her favorite color.

Miss Braddon, who is a domestic woman, likes velvet, solid colors and a superabundance of furbelows. The most charitable persons confess that Miss Braddon's gowns are uniformly unbecoming.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, when at home, always wears a black gown and a white cap. She inclines to rich stuffs, and wears much silk velvet and brocade.

Pale pink and pale blue are the colors oftener chosen by Marie Corelli. Being very small, she has her gowns made simply. She often appears in pure white.

OBSERVER.

### JUSTIFYING THE OCCUPATION.

Out of Cowardly Fellaheen Good Soldiers Have Been Made. London Spectator.

It was doubted whether even British energy could build up a native Egyptian army. The officers, it was said, might make good regiments of the blacks who passed their lives in fighting, but you cannot carve upon rotten wood, and the fellaheen, born in the mud of a tropical delta and enslaved for ages, had lost, if they ever possessed, the Arab courage, and could no more be drilled into fighting men than Bengalees or the Indians of Peru. Egyptian troops would be perfect regiments for parade, being the most obedient and orderly of mankind, but would be useless in the field.

Those who held this opinion were able to justify it, for they could quote the astounding cowardice of Gen. Hicks' army, in which whole regiments, moved, we fancy, as much by superstition as by fear, threw down their arms, fell on their faces before the British, and begged as fellow-Muslims for their lives. The British officers, however, worked on; they gained hope from the behavior of their men in some petty skirmishes, and at their young chief, Gen. Kitchener, trusted the fellaheen frankly in the field at Elrich.

The Egyptians, who had been well fed, well treated, and thoroughly disciplined, responded to the call. They not only did not fly, but they charged as well as the Sudanese, "who are born fighters," and the last doubt as to their efficiency in actual hand-to-hand fighting disappeared. Good treatment and steady discipline had in the course of years restored their confidence in themselves and in their officers, and they showed themselves the equals of men who for generations have despised them as "tame Arabs." That is a triumph for British organization, with its persistence, its lenity, and its almost automatic justice, and it is a triumph, too, for British honesty of purpose. It is not our interest to make good soldiers of the fellaheen, for the instant conclusion of the campaign will be that if the Egyptians can defend themselves the main argument for the British occupation of Egypt disappears.

It was not our business, however, to consider that danger, but to show that even in the creation of a native army British administration was, as a Governor-General of Java once described it, "the most vivifying despotism the world has ever seen," and that the work, which has taken fourteen years, was carried on patiently and steadily until the very nature of the conspiracies seemed changed, and the Arabs of the Delta charged victoriously upon the most renowned fighters of the Arabs of the Desert. The born children of Misr, where for 2,000 years no man has been free, disciplined and led by British officers, scattered the descendants of the Shepherd Kings in a charge.

That, and not the victory itself, is the thing for Englishmen to be proud of, for no one who reads of it, not the most satirical stroller of the Parisian boulevards, can afterward say, at least if he knows anything of history, that the British occupation has debased the Egyptians.

#### An Up-to-Date Defense.

"We propose to show, gentlemen of the jury," said counsel for the defense, "that it is impossible for the defendant to have committed this crime."

"In the first place we will prove that the defendant was nowhere near the scene of the crime at the time the crime was committed."

"Next, we will offer the indisputable testimony of persons who saw the defendant on the spot, and who did not see the defendant commit the crime."

"We will show that no poison was found in the body of the deceased."

"Not only that, but we will prove that it was put there by the prosecution in this case."

"We will furthermore show that the deceased committed suicide."

"And last, but not least, we will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the deceased is not dead."

"In view of all which corroborative facts, gentlemen of the jury, we respectfully ask for an acquittal."

## City and Other Workers.

Painters Want to Work Fewer Hours on Saturday.

Report That the Metal Polishers and Brassworkers Will Amalgamate.

No Change in the Molder's Scale of Prices—Labor Notes of General Interest.

The regular meeting Monday night of the Shoemakers' Union was largely attended, and an interesting discussion of the celebration of Labor Day was indulged in.

Through the efforts of Organizer Geo. W. Dowry, of Toronto, a typographical union has been formed in Belleville, Ont. Wm. Black, formerly a member of London Union, is one of the charter members.

Labor Day demonstration committee will meet Tuesday night. The souvenir programme is progressing satisfactorily, and no doubt will be eagerly sought after by the members of the city labor organizations.

The petition to the City Council for the appointment of a shop inspector has not yet been presented by the Trades and Labor Council, but will no doubt be brought forward at the next meeting of the aldermen.

At the last meeting of the Typographical Union two candidates were initiated and an application for membership received. Mr. John McLean, formerly of St. Louis, deposited his card, which was taken up by his residence in this city.

Mr. Richard Gray, of this city, who is in Syracuse attending the meeting of brassworkers and metal polishers, has been elected to the office of president of the Metal Polishers' Union, and is anxious to hear the outcome of the proposed amalgamation scheme. Although not official, it is reported that the brassworkers have consented to affiliate on the proposition recently published in this column.

The Painters and Decorators held their regular meeting Wednesday night. It is reported that some of the members are agitating for a Saturday half-holiday, but there is opposition to such a move. A number of painters are favorable to quitting work at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The bricklayers and plasterers only work till 4 o'clock on Saturdays.

#### GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

California has 13,000 miners. Brooklyn has 800 union tobacco workers.

The A. R. U. has gained a foothold in Boston. Cigarmakers issued three new charters last month.

A branch of the A. R. U. has been organized in Toronto.

London, England, has 10,000 building trades' unionists.

New York Central Labor Union is bankrupt.

Jerusalem has eight printing offices and no union.

The Metal Workers' League has 5,000 members in New York.

The strike of the scoopers in Buffalo has been won by the men.

Cleveland bench molders have struck for an advance of 25 cents a day.

Wheeling, W. Va., job printers have won their strike for a nine-hour day.

In Vienna laundry women work seventeen hours a day for \$2 50 a week and their men for \$3 50.

The American Federation of Labor issued forty-five charters in June to local unions.

Cincinnati has secured Eugene V. Debs and Samuel Gompers as speakers for Labor Day, Sept. 7.

Boston painters receive \$2 50, Washington, D. C., painters, \$2 80, and San Francisco painters \$3 for eight hours.

Cutters in clothing factories are viewing with disfavor the introduction of an electrical cloth cutting machine.

The merchants of Anderson have made up a donation of \$1,000 to be used in making Labor Day demonstration a success.

San Francisco hackmen won their strike for \$150 a day, but when their leaders were not reinstated the strike was renewed.

Spanish cigarmakers at Jacksonville, Fla., who refused to contribute to the Cuban cause were discharged to prevent a strike.

The convict-made pedestal for the Gen. Grant monument at San Francisco has finally been rejected for one made by union labor.

The National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Shipbuilders has wiped out the color line and will join the Federation of Labor.

After Jan. 1, 1897, convict labor will be limited in New York State to the manufacture of articles needed by the inmates of the various State institutions.

All the laborers in the employ of the city of Springfield, Mass., are to be uniformed after the style inaugurated by Col. Waring in New York some time ago.

The Building Trades Union, of St. Louis, Mo., has sent out circulars warning mechanics to keep away, as the city is overcrowded with idle workmen.

A tenant's league has been formed in Washington, D. C., with the specific object of withholding patronage from all dealers, agents and landlords who employ under paid labor.

Pennsylvania drug clerks, who have a large organization, will soon strike for shorter hours and increased pay. They now work twelve to eighteen hours and receive \$10 to \$13 a week.

The co-operative cigarmakers of Detroit deny the statement that their enterprise is a financial failure, and assert that it has secured a degree of prosperity that is entirely satisfactory.

The bicycle has called into existence a vast mass of new business, which gives employment to not less than 150,000 persons, and furnishes work and wages indirectly to a much larger number besides.

A Cincinnati business firm started a voting contest for the most popular union, the prize being \$500. Over 100,000 votes were cast, the printers securing 16,000 and winning. A. K. O. L. Assembly got 14,613 votes, and the painters came next with 10,384.

The wages of the members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America will remain the same as they are at present. The settlement of the scale was due to the conference between officials of the union and officials of the Stove Manufacturers National Defense Association.

About twenty firm of pants manufacturers in New Orleans that recently employed an aggregate of 5,000 hands,

have stated to an investigating committee of the Legislature that they were compelled to reduce their forces one-half by reason of the penitentiary competition in pants manufacturing.

An effort is on foot to secure four or five Mergenthaler typesetting machines for Typographical Union, No. 3, of Cincinnati, the object being to give all unemployed members who are not operators an opportunity to learn. The matter has been placed in the hands of a committee of the union with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The Labor Leader, of Glasgow, Scotland, says: Miss Jane Addams, who is at present on a visit to this country, is one of the most remarkable women in the United States. She is the head and moving spirit of Hull House, Chicago, a center of work and good influences, in the poorest part of the city. Miss Addams is held in high repute by educationalists, prison reformers and reformers generally.

#### LORD KELVIN.

Character of a Famous Scotchman, Whose Jubilee Has Just Been Celebrated.

The jubilee of Lord Kelvin's professorship in Glasgow University is being celebrated this month; and Rev. Donald Macleod avails himself of the occasion to contribute to Good Words an interesting sketch of "the great scientist of our time," as he calls his friend.

SECOND ONLY TO NEWTON. After recounting the series of discoveries and inventions which have been claimed for Lord Kelvin's place second only, the writer tells of one remarkable peculiarity:

While the higher mathematics and all the mysteries of logarithms and the calculus are as easy to him as the alphabet, he often appears puzzled when a sum is presented to him in ordinary numerals. A question of simple addition placed in this way on the board will sometimes lead to the query being put to the class or to an assistant, with a certain funny look of helplessness: "How much is that?"

NO MAN LESS SELF-CONSCIOUS. Macleod bears willing witness to the beautiful simplicity of this child-like sage. He says:

I never knew a man less self-conscious. He is absolutely without affectation or any thought of self-importance. He will converse with a nobody in a manner so respectful and attentive as to make that nobody imagine himself that he has been delightfully interesting and even informing to Lord Kelvin. This arises from the simplicity and sweetness of a great nature. There are, however, some things which do rouse that equable spirit into a white heat. In politics, for example, all the intensity of the great nature is brought into play during the home rule controversy against a measure which he deemed dangerous to the welfare of his country. Another subject never fails to rouse him. Let anyone talk as believing in spiritualistic manifestations, and at once the calm man flashes out in an indignant and contemptuous anger. He will have none of it!

HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGION. But no one is more reverent as regards all religious questions. He is neither agnostic nor materialist. His studies have led him into the widest fields of speculative research as to cosmogony and the destiny of the material universe. He has weighed everything, from atoms and molecules to sun, moon and stars; he has calculated the rate of loss of energy in the sun's heat, and has entered with zest on speculations as to the origin of life on this planet, and has seen in the dust of meteors suggestions as to the conceivable source of those seeds from which evolution has proceeded; he has dealt with geologic time and plutonic forces; but none of these fascinating and awful problems have ever shaken his faith in God. Like Newton and Faraday, he can rise with reverent heart into the realm of the spiritual as well as material glory which has been revealed, and has continued an humble Christian worshipper. With deep interest I once listened to him and his friend the Duke of Argyll conversing on these subjects and speaking of the contradictions whereby some scientists justify their disbelief in God.

AT THE DERBY. The Princess of Wales performed one of those sweet and womanly acts which endear her to the nation. Sir Henry Keppel, who is 87 years of age, was led towards the Princess to pay his respects to her. When the Princess saw him approaching, she ran forward to meet him, and as the dear old boy bent his head she leant forward and kissed him on the top of his shining bald head. Sir Henry was affected to tears by this dainty compliment from the Princess.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.

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Housekeeper.—And now, Bridget, is there anything more that you require before you become my cook? Bridget: num; there's wan thing I for— To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, together with plenty of wholesome food and outdoor exercise. What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

The ashes of coal from the mines of Transvaal Coal Trust and other companies in South Africa have been analyzed recently and found to contain nine pennyweights of gold to the ton.

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There are 20,000 hounds in Great Britain used for hunting purposes. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

## RHEUMATISM'S VICTIMS.

After Spasmodic Efforts for a Cure Usually Give Up.

There is One Medicine That Has Cured Thousands After Other Medicines Had Failed—A Released Sufferer Adds His Strong Indorsement of This Wonderful Remedy.

From the Trenton Courier. What an innocent sounding name has rheumatism, and yet how terrible a reality to the thousands who suffer with it. Doctors agree that rheumatism results from poison of acid deposits in the blood, but as to just how they can be reached and eradicated, it would seem that their knowledge fails. The usual treatment is a long series of medicines which may give temporary relief, but do not cure, and then the patient usually gives up, thinking that there is no medicine that will cure him. This is a mistake. Rheumatism is not a necessary evil, and because one is growing old it is not imperative that one should accept rheumatism as a natural accessory to advancing years.

There is a remedy for rheumatism, despite the general belief that it cannot be cured—a remedy that has cured thousands of the most severe cases. A noted instance of the truth of this assertion which has just come to the knowledge of the editor of the Courier, is the case of Robert Francis, Esq., formerly of Trenton, now retired from business in Rat Portage, Ont., and still residing there. He has been a victim of rheumatism for over three years. Last winter he visited his friends in Trenton, and was then contemplating a visit to the South in search of relief from his constant foe. He had to use a staff in walking, and went at a slow pace. This Christmas he was here again on a visit to his friends, smart and erect and without the stick or the sorrowful look of a year ago. His friends and acquaintances all accost him as a new man and congratulate him on his healthy, fresh and active appearance, in contrast with a year ago. He has cheerfully and gratefully given the following statement of his efforts after a cure. "My home is at Rat Portage, Ont., where for years I was engaged in business and where I still reside. For three years I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I tried several highly recommended remedies to no purpose, as I continued to grow worse, till it was difficult for me to walk. I was for thirteen weeks confined to my bed at home and in the Winnipeg hospital. I was then induced to try the Mount Clemens springs. I took six courses of baths of 21 baths each, without any seemingly beneficial result. I read of several cures in the Courier from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and friends who used them with benefit to themselves urged me to try them. I did so, and after a short time I felt an improvement in my condition. I have taken twelve boxes in all and my improvement has been continuous and satisfactory, so that I need the cane no longer, and I have increased my weight from 140 pounds to 175 by the use of Pink Pills. I am not entirely free from rheumatism, but I am a new man, 1,000 per cent better than I was a year ago, and I attribute my health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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## RECIPE

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Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle  
Fleming's Yeast.....half a cake  
Sugar.....two pounds  
Lukewarm water.....two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for 24 hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons. ywt

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