

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Rev. Sam Small is going to Nova Scotia on a lecturing tour.

Premier Blair and his whole ticket were selected for York county, N. B., last week.

Birchall's trial cost Oxford county \$2,500. The counsel were paid by the Government, making the total cost \$8,000.

Two hundred cases of eggs for the British market have been shipped by the two Allan steamers in Montreal this week.

A deputation of Winnipeg ladies are urging the City Council to pass a by-law prohibiting cigarette smoking on the streets.

During the week ending Wednesday there were 20,000 barrels of Canadian apples shipped from Montreal to the English markets.

The Canadian Pacific railway officials estimate that the company will carry twelve million bushels of wheat out of Manitoba this year.

It is stated in Winnipeg that Mr. Hugh Sutherland has entirely failed to float the Hudson Bay railway scheme on the English market.

St. John, N. B., will buy the Carleton branch railway from the Dominion Government for \$50,000 and hand it over to the Canadian Pacific.

A young man named Fox, aged 19, has been sentenced at Rimouski, Que., to twelve years in penitentiary for criminally assaulting a woman 82 years old.

The citizens of Calgary have called a convention to discuss the formation of a separate territory out of Alberta and the western portion of Assiniboia.

According to statistics published in *Le Canada*, of Ottawa, there are 2,352 priests, 1,914 churches, and a Roman Catholic population of 2,048,800 in the Dominion.

The project to tunnel the river from Windsor to Detroit is still under consideration. The cost for a double track tunnel is estimated at \$5,000,000. The length would be 6,500 feet.

T. Sherbano, of Purple Valley, Ont., while sitting in a chair at a political meeting telling his friends how well he felt, gave a gasp and fell over dead. He was 45 years old and highly respected.

The Comte de Paris were given a very cordial reception at Montreal on Saturday, terminating in a banquet at the Windsor hotel in the evening. The Comte left for Quebec on Sunday afternoon. They made no stay in Toronto.

The General Transatlantic French line, now running steamers between Havre and New York, has submitted a tender to the Canadian Government to run weekly fast steamers between Havre and Quebec, stopping at either Plymouth or Southampton.

Word has been received in Ottawa that Messrs. J. B. McKay & Co., of Toronto, have made arrangements to ship several large consignments of barley grown in the vicinity of Toronto to Albany during the next few weeks for the American brewers.

The shirt and trousers belonging to Larocque, the man suspected of murdering two little girls at Cumberland Ont., and which the authorities wanted so badly, have been found at Mrs. Baptiste Larocque's, although that lady swore she knew nothing of them.

Mrs. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, who returned to Montreal last week from an extended visit to the Pacific coast, praises very highly the resources of the North-West, and was agreeably surprised to find on what good terms the Catholics and Protestants live together.

With a view to suppressing the enormous whiskey smuggling business in Quebec, Cardinal Taschereau has issued a letter to his flock on the evils of the liquor traffic, strongly condemning the smugglers, who are to be henceforth deprived of the benefit of the sacraments of the Church.

Birchall has written two or three letters to a college mate who is at present in Montreal. In them he firmly asserts his innocence, but has little hope of it being established unless something in the shadowy future occurs to bring the truth to light. He promises to be game to the end.

Leda Lamontagne, who was extradited from the United States on a charge of arson, and who was sentenced at Sherbrooke, Que., to a year's imprisonment for contempt of court, is applying through her counsel for liberation, on the ground that the Canadian court had no jurisdiction over her as a witness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament will re-assemble on November 25.

The O'Shea divorce case is to be tried about the middle of November.

Sir Charles Pearson has been appointed solicitor-general of Scotland.

There was a light fall of snow throughout England on Saturday.

Petroleum is said to have been discovered in County Down, Ireland.

The University of Cambridge has conferred a degree upon Henry M. Stanley.

The British Admiralty has decided to construct a Government dockyard at Belfast.

Another woman has been murdered in London and the body mutilated. The Jack the Ripper scare is thus revived.

Sealskins are selling in London 100 per cent. higher than last year, and the retail price is likely to go up in the same proportion.

Mr. Gladstone, referring to the Scotch crofters, said that emigration was one of the worst remedies that could be provided for a distressed people.

Sir Julian Pauncefote says he intends to renew his proposal of arbitration to settle the Behring Sea dispute, and he is hopeful of the plan being accepted.

The London *Times* says if the United States should offer Canada reciprocity England would not blame her if she succumbed to the temptation.

The Tipperary sureties of Dillon and O'Brien have sent a telegram to the latter, wishing them godspeed, and saying they are proud to bear the responsibility for their exploit.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in a long letter to Archbishop Croke, advocates the acceptance of Secretary Balfour's Land Purchase bill on its merits, although it emanated from a detested Government.

Chief Secretary Balfour is making a tour through the west of Ireland, where distress is said to prevail in consequence of the failure of the potato crops, and intends to take such remedial measures as may be found necessary.

Rev. Father Humphreys, one of the defendants in the Tipperary trials, has been found guilty of committing an assault upon a policeman's wife, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, or to be committed to gaol for six months.

UNITED STATES.

Wm. Nich and his daughter were caught in a blizzard in Dakota on Monday and the daughter was frozen to death.

It is understood that the Newfoundland Government is negotiating for reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

It is reported that Cardinal Simeoni, by order of the pope, has forbidden the bishops of the American hierarchy to give any official or overt approval to the Irish Nationalist campaign of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in America.

Charles Riebling, a clerk in the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, stabbed himself eight times with a carving knife on Friday night. He had quarrelled with his wife, who, with their three daughters, witnessed the stabbing. The man is dead.

The increased demand for nickel for the armour-plate tests of the United States Government has led to the formation of a company to develop nickel mines said to exist in Virginia. The bulk of the supply at present is furnished in Canada.

A large number of the merchants of New York, believing that the McKinley Tariff Act is unconstitutional, are taking steps to test it in the law courts. So confident are many that it can be upset that they are sending large orders to Europe for goods.

The Fenian Brotherhood, which closed its bi-annual convention at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday night, has decided to abolish the oath of secrecy. It will also encourage the organization of military and naval volunteers, to assist the United States Government in the event of war.

IN GENERAL.

Judgment has been reserved in the Manitoba school law case.

Snow has fallen in considerable quantities in the mountains in Tennessee, much earlier than usual.

A bill is to be introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for tariff discrimination in favor of colonial products.

William O'Brien said in Paris that he and Mr. Dillon would be guided by circumstances in regard to visiting Canada.

The English have commenced hostilities against the Sultan of Viti, who refuses to obey the orders of the English and German Consuls.

Berlin capitalists have promised to subscribe 15,000,000 marks to aid Baron Wissmann's project to construct a railway in Africa.

The Mexican government has placed an import duty of \$500 a car on cattle from the United States in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

Another mutiny of Siberian convicts has taken place on board a steamer bound for the mines, and a number of prisoners escaped after linding the guards. Two, however, were shot and five recaptured.

Stanley and Bartlett.

A cloud bigger than a man's hand has appeared upon the horizon of Mr. Stanley's popularity and fame. For some time whispers have been heard that the renowned explorer was not entirely free from blame for the death of Major Bartlett, the officer who was murdered at Yambuya, whither he had sent to relieve Emin Pasha. This suspicion is confirmed by extracts from the dead man's diaries and letters which have just been published by his brother. In the opening paragraph of the book Mr. Bartlett charges Mr. Stanley with malignity, ingratitude, misrepresentation and desertion. It will be remembered that Mr. Stanley in his book finds fault with the unfortunate officer because he did not follow after the advance column as directed. Mr. Bartlett asserts that his brother's diaries and letters, as well as the testimony of the surviving officers, show that Stanley made it utterly impossible to carry out his orders, as he took all the strong, able men and those of good character with him, leaving to the rear guard the sick, feeble, and incorrigible. It will be seen that in one sense Mr. Stanley has the advantage in this controversy, a dead man not being able to answer back, while in another sense he is at a decided disadvantage, inasmuch as he has to contend against the sentiment contained in the old adage, "Of the dead and absent speak only good." Justice to himself, however, and to the dead officer demands that he shall make a full and candid reply.

Dogs as Sentinels.

Dogs as auxiliaries of the sentinel are coming to the fore, says a Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph*. It appears that a kind has been discovered in Tonquin which has been converted into a vigilant and ferocious sentinel. It is tall and powerfully built. The way it is trained may be expected to elicit the protests of that *Animals' Guardian* of which we announced the other day the forthcoming issue. When those dogs are wanted for military service they are tied up and natives are engaged to beat and otherwise ill-use them. The French soldier's duty, on the other hand, is to feed and pet them. If then at night they are fastened to a sentry box they naturally give the alarm directly an Annamite or Tonquin native approaches. They can distinguish the native from the European by the scent, though either should be concealed. About this method of training there seems to be a good deal of unnecessary and cruel ingenuity. Our English dog fanciers would probably be willing to undertake the training of sentinel dogs on terms much easier for the dogs themselves.

Lena Louth, mother of the murderer hanged recently in Ohio, has written a letter to the Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, in which she says:—"I say to you—I, the mother of the murdered boy—cursed be you all? May his shadow pursue you by day and by night, and in the hour of your death may you suffer the pangs I now suffer? He was a murderer without his will. You murdered him with premeditation, and, therefore, once more, may all be damned that lent their hands to it—you murderer!"

THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.

Inside History of the Action that Ennobled the Light Brigade.

The famous charge of the Light Brigade took place at Balacava during the Crimean war on October 25, 1854, and was participated in by the 13th Light Dragoons, the 17th Lancers and the 11th Hussars, forming the first line under the Earl of Cardigan, and the 4th Light Dragoons and the 8th Hussars forming the second line, under Lord Paget. These fine skeleton regiments were drawn up on gently rising ground facing the valley. They could plainly see the enemy's guns in front, with their forces behind and also the Russians in possession of the abandoned Turkish redoubts on their right. Shortly before the charge, a French cavalry regiment—the Chasseurs D'Afrique, about 200 strong—came over the heights from Sebastopol, and took up a position about 300 yards to the left of the Light Brigade. Suddenly there was an exclamation,

"Look! the French are going to charge."

"Gallantly," says Captain Morley, "they charged the guns on our left, and lost over fifty men."

Then came the order for the Light Brigade to advance, and the famous charge began. "We had not gone 100 yards," says the captain, "before we broke into a trot; the Earl of Cardigan 40 yards in front of the 17th Lancers, Captain Nolan to his left rear, in front of the 2nd squadron of the Lancers. While at a trot Captain Nolan appeared to realize that the advance was directed down the valley, and he commenced shouting and waving his sword toward the right. In obedience to his direction, my troop leader, Captain Winter, gave the order, '2nd squadron, three right.' We obeyed it, and the consequence was the right troop of the 2nd squadron came in rear of the left troop of the 1st squadron. During this movement Nolan was killed. We then went three left, when a shell burst in our midst, and killed and dismounted a dozen or more men when some one shouted out, 'Nothing but speed will save us!' Thenceforward continued one of the most furious, deadly, headlong, and destructive charges on record, blunderingly ordered, but bravely carried out to the bitter end. Captain Webb, our squadron commander, had not advanced far before he fell, mortally wounded. Captain Winter, our right troop leader, was killed, and Sir William Gordon, our left troop leader, was severely wounded in the head. These being all the leaders of the 2nd squadron, we were now without a leader, and amidst smoke and dust, the roar of cannon, bursting shells, horses and men falling in front, right, and left, and troopers riding over them, on we went, thinned at every stride, toward the red-mouthed guns, dealing death and destruction at every discharge. Sergeant Talbot of the 17th Lancers, rode fully 50 yards with his head cut off, his horse keeping in the ranks. On we went, still tiding a deadly race for the guns. At last we got to them, and then we commenced slashing down the guns with our swords or piercing them with our lances. Some of the Russian gunners commenced to timber up the guns and endeavored to escape to the rear. The first officer I saw was the Earl of Cardigan, who, I believe, the first man to strike the guns, for it must be said that he was as brave as he was tyrannical; he was shouting out, 'Where are you all going? and, I think, he then shouted out to us 'rally.' In the melee I saw an officer whom, in the confusion, I thought to be one of the 17th, and I rode toward him. It was Lieutenant Jarvis, 13th Light Dragoons. I told him Cardigan was over there, pointing; but he said, 'Never mind; let us capture that gun' pointing to one which was rapidly going away to the right rear. We rode up to it and he shot down one of the horses with his revolver, while I cut down the gunners and captured the prize. A lot of our troopers now dashed up; some dismounted, unharnessed the dead horse and mounted on the artillery horses attached to the gun. John Smith, third troop, 17th Lancers, was mounted on one of the horses. Away we rode with our prize. Then about 50 Cossacks dashed on us, and we had to abandon the gun and retreat. Of these Cossacks four or five advanced on me and compelled me to change my course. Then a Russian officer rode at me. We had a set-to; he cut my sword in half through and gave me a nasty bruise on the side of the head. I should have been killed by the stroke, but for my dress cap as it was I was almost knocked senseless off my horse by the force of the blow.

"We numbered in all some thirty or forty men. We were then between the column of Hussars and the Russian Lancers, and both advancing upon us, our men, meanwhile, galloping in every direction. I went back some little distance towards a group of our men, and rallying them I told them these lancers were Russians and that our only chance was to charge through them. Those who had lances (some seven or eight) I placed in the front, and we charged their centre, and luckily, most of us got through though I received another wound in the right hand. Continuing our pace, we then had to pass infantry; then through the guns again, though which we had charged, as they were again in possession of and remanded by the enemy, and in full operation. We charged through them somehow and then we became scattered, each man trusting to his horse and fate. When this remnant of us got back from under fire we saw what was left of each regiment paraded, and my regiment, which numbered 145 going into action, they told me numbered 45, and what came back with me numbered 45. We were the last squad of the brigade that charged through the Russian Lancers and back through the guns.

"A sorrowful sight it was, that meeting of the few torn, worn, and wounded men, and the panting, foam-covered horses, with drooping heads, as they formed in skeleton line, so very, very few, and only 15 short minutes after Cardigan had tightened his sword-belt and gave the order 'Forward!' to six hundred and seven brave men, the pride of English cavalry, only 198 of whom returned.

"Few of these remaining came out unscathed. Nearly all were more or less wounded; their clothing all smeared with their own or their comrades' blood, and all with marks where ball or lance or sword had ploughed their way.

"Truly, as the French general remarked of the charge, 'It was brilliant, wonderful; but it was not war.'"

Capt. Morley severely criticises Lord George Paget's description of the charge, but admits that he was a brave officer. He says that Paget was smoking a cigar when the charge was ordered and during the famous ride never took it out of his mouth. The writer contrasts this with the case of

Sergt. Williams, of the 8th Hussars, who was smoking a pipe at the time and, like his commanding officer, neglected to remove it. Col. Shewell observed him and Morley thus describes the result:

"All his arms were taken from him and he was ordered to ride in rear of his troop. This unfortunate, unarmed man was cut to pieces in the charge. He was seen by his comrades to put up his arm to defend his head. Really, poor Williams was murdered for smoking a pipe and being a disgrace to the 8th Hussars. Was the difference between the cigar and the pipe or the lord and the sergeant?"

Of Lord Cardigan who commanded in the charge Capt. Morley can say nothing good except that he was brave. He was court-martialled at one time and put upon half-pay for insulting an officer. He was a libertine who ruined the happiness of two officers' families, and in a duel which followed with one of them severely wounded him.

As for Lord Lucan, the commander-in-chief, he was totally unfitted, both by knowledge and nature, Captain Morley says, for the post.

In conclusion he remarks:—"The whole cause of this unfortunate charge, which resulted in the loss, almost the annihilation, of the English Light Brigade, though it covered the cavalry arm of service with immortal glory, was a personal one, and, in a nutshell, was this: Lucan was a proud, quarrelsome old blackhead, who hated everybody, especially his noble brother-in-law, Cardigan, and was quite as cordially hated in return. Cardigan was a brave but tyrannical bully, whom no one loved and everyone feared. Thus, when that gallant gentleman, Captain Nolan, rode up with the order, the noble ears were both quarrelling; each despising the other, very few words passed, and Cardigan started for the guns, without understanding which guns, too consequential to ask, and Nolan's death, just as he was endeavouring to give proper directions to the charge, was fatal; and so the blundering, bloody attack was made, because Lucan was a fool and Cardigan a bully, and they had not spoken friendly to one another for years. This was the real cause of the charge.

"Two so-called noble ears, embittered by private quarrels, thus caused the death of hundreds of really noble men, too brave to flinch; and thus 'The Charge of the 600' becomes the wonder of the world."

There is one other genuine survivor besides himself of this famous charge in America, according to Captain Morley, and but very few in England, although claimants are plentiful.

A Touching Letter by General Booth.

General Booth, in a touching letter to the Army, which appears in the *War Cry*, says:—

"Anticipated, the uppermost thought in my mind, known to be inevitable for two long years and eight months, dreaded as one of the darkest human shadows, that could fall upon my poor life, death has come and taken away my darling wife, the beloved partner of my soul. We sat for hours hand in hand talking over this sad parting, and every detail in connection with it in those wonderful Christmas days. And did we not embrace each other then and say, 'Farewell,' in the most deliberate manner? As well as she was able she joined us in singing the old song,—

"I will love Thee in life, I will love Thee in death,
And praise Thee as long as Thou lendest me breath,
And say when the death-dew lies cold on my brow,
If ever I loved Thee, my Jesus, 'tis now."

And then she kissed me and slipped away. I had been compelled of late days to pray, in view of her long-drawn agony, that the Saviour would, in pity, open the gates, put out His arms, and take her in. This is what actually happened. And now, what shall we say about the loss we have suffered? But I must not allow myself to write of the loveliness of her character now, or I shall never stay my hand. I only intended to say that in her wide world loses a disinterested, large-hearted friend. The Army will mourn her loss, and has reason for it; but she will live on, and on, and on, in the hearts and lives of thousands and thousands of her daughters. Never before, perhaps, save in the case of one, and that one the most "blessed among women," the mother of our Lord, has there lived a saint who has had the privilege during her lifetime of seeing so many of her own sex, encouraged and emboldened by her example, working out her principles and walking in her steps. Ever since our first meeting, now nearly forty years ago, we have been inseparable in spirit—in fact, in all the main thoughts, feelings, and purposes of our lives. On no single question of any importance have we ever acted independently of each other's views. To me, with all her imperfections, she has been made of God never-failing sympathy, reliable wisdom, and unvarnished truth—in short, all that is noble and good, and consequently a tower of strength, a mine of wealth, and an everflowing fountain of comfort and joy. Oh, what a loss is mine! Words are utterly unable to express it. It cannot be measured. She has had her first Sabbath in Heaven. What shall we do? For myself, I can only say that I go forward to fill up the measure of service required from me. She has gone from my side. She promised me again and again that she would come to me if she were allowed, and what she could do to further the dearest purposes of my soul for the helping of the world should be done. I am sure she will fulfil her pledges. She never failed me on earth. She will not fail me as she has opportunity in the skies. And though I see her not again till I meet her in the Morning, I know her mind, and as in the past, so in the future, her judgment will be a guide, and the consciousness of fulfilling her wishes one of the chief joys of my life.

It may be presumed that the improved condition of the English working-man, who during the last few years has had more regular employment and better pay, will account at least to some extent, for the falling off of emigration from the British Isles. According to the statistics furnished the British Board of Trade by Mr. Giffen the number of emigrants to all parts of the world during the first nine months of 1890 was 176,056, as against 208,315 in the corresponding period in 1889. Of these 10,041 came to British North America, as against 25,739 in the nine months last year.

Housekeeper—Nora, you must always sweep behind the doors. New Servant—Yes'm, I always does. It's the easiest way of getting the durrit out of sight.

Baneful Effects of Coffee.

A new line of temperance work is apparently opening up for the social reformer. According to Dr. Mendel, of Berlin, Prussia, who has lately been investigating the subject of the excessive use of coffee is attended with results only less injurious than those which follow the use of opium or alcohol. Summing up the results of his observations he mentions as the leading symptoms of what he calls "coffee inebriation," profound depression of spirits and frequent headaches, insomnia, weak and trembling muscles, an increasing aversion to labor and any steady work, rapid and irregular action of the heart with palpitations and a heavy feeling in the precordial region, dyspepsia of an extreme nervous type, sallow countenance, cold feet and hands, and singular susceptibility to inflammation especially of erysipalaceous character. To intensify this picture, which is gloomy enough in all conscience, it is pointed out that the tendency is for coffee inebriates to turn to opium or alcohol for relief. It is well known to physicians that many opium and alcohol cases have an early history of excessive use of coffee, and are always more degenerate and more difficult to treat. From all which the lesson is plain that no matter how good and harmless anything may be when used in moderation, excess is sure to be followed with injurious physical results.

LADIES' JOURNAL Bible Competition!

NO. 26.

The Old Reliable again to the fore. A splendid list of Rewards.

Don't Delay.

Competition Number Twenty Six opens now the solicitation of thousands of the old friends and competitors in former contests.

The Editor of THE LADIES' JOURNAL has nearly forty thousand testimonials as to the fairness with which these Bible Competitions have been conducted.

This competition is to be short and decisive. It will remain open only till the 15th day of December inclusive.

The questions are as follows:—Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1 Hm. 2 Robs. 3 GARMENT.

To the first person sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the Piano. To the next person, the \$100.00 in cash, and so on till all these rewards are given away.

FIRST REWARDS.

First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian Firm.....	\$500
Second one, One Hundred Dollars in cash.....	100
Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Teachers' Bible, \$3.....	45
Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement.....	420
Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plated Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet.....	65
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$40.....	200
Next one, Twenty Dollars in cash.....	20
Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces.....	250
Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service of 68 pieces.....	250
Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Elliot's works, bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15.....	75
Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Open Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30.....	210

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given fifty dollars in cash. To the sender of the next correct answer following the middle will be given one of the ten dollar amounts, and so on till all the middle rewards are distributed.

First, Fifty dollars in cash.....	50
Next five, each \$10 in cash.....	50
Next three, each a fine Family Sewing Machine, \$50.....	150
Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50.....	250
Next ten, each a Fine Triple Silver Plated Tea Set, (4 pieces) \$50.....	400
Next twenty-one, each a set of Dickens' Works, Beautifully bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20.....	420
Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop & Stonier, Harnley, England.....	250
Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service, of 68 pieces, specially imported, \$40.....	200
Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Elliot's works bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15.....	75
Next eighteen, each a handsome Silver Plated Sugar Bowl, \$5.....	90
Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50.....	250
Next fifty-five, each a handsome long Silver Plated Button Hook.....	55

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

For those who are too late for any of the above rewards the following special list is offered, as far as they will go. To the sender of the last correct answer received at LADIES' JOURNAL office postmarked 15th December or earlier, will be given number one of these consolation prizes, to the next to the last, number two, and so on till these rewards are all given away.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash.....	\$100
Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15.....	225
Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement.....	420
Next nineteen, each a Set of a Dozen Tea Knives, heavily plated, \$10.....	190
Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch \$50.....	250
Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Gem Ring, \$7.....	105
Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair \$2.....	82
Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20.....	580
Next twenty-one, each a Fine Quadruple Plated Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new design.....	6
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$40.....	200
Next twenty-five, a Teachers' Fine Well Bound Bible, with concordance.....	100

Each person competing must send One Dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL. The LADIES' JOURNAL has been greatly enlarged and improved and is in every way equal at this price to any of the publications issued for ladies on this continent. You, therefore, pay nothing at all for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

The prizes will be distributed in time for Christmas Presents to friends, if you wish to use them in that way.

The distribution will be in the hands of disinterested parties and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES' JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor LADIES' JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada.