Condon Adbertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.] LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO. Advertising and subscription rates furnished

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

London, Monday, Sept. 30.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications Intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Ad-Wertiser, London, Ont.

Principal Grant.

During the last week the Principal of Queen's University has been lying in the hospital at Kingston very ill; of Kingston and throughout the country sympathy has gone out towards the sick man bravely battling with a complicated disease. A few months ago the Principal lost the noble woman who had so long been his companion and help, and now he is himself brought very low. The circumstances of his present illness are both interesting and pathetic. He had just been to the Old Land for the sake of health and for reasons of college the addresses should be so well prebusiness, and as he was returning pared as to do away with notes and caught a severe call. He attended essay papers. This means that the to pressing business when he arrived, speakers should be authoritative, each but was not able to obey the summons in his own particular line. The meetto Ottawa to receive the honor of C. ings should not be wholly academic, M. G., but had to hurry home, and neither should the academic feature was at once stricken down by the be omitted. The college and the farm mentioned, if such honors are to be actual practice, and the agricultural given in this land, Dr. Grant was one professor, with the results of his Principal does not think that his work is done; he faces his personal trouble with the courage and hope that he has displayed on so many fields. The loss of a strong noble man is always a matter for profound regret, but for Queen's University it looks as if the removal of the Principal at the present time would be a specially heavy loss. A forward movement has just been initiated, buildings to cost about a quarter of a million dollars are just beginning to rise in the grounds of the university, and everything conspires to make it an epoch in the life of an important institution. The work that Principal Grant has done will long remain, whatever happens; but we trust that he may yet be spared to complete in larger fashion a notable

The Difficulties of a Royal Tour.

the late revered Queen that the heir to the throne should make a tour of the Empire. In connection with the visit to Australia, there were, of course, special circumstances, growing out of the new Commonwealth, but the calls at other places have a lively interest in view of the imperialistic feeling that has been kindled by the jubilee, the war, and other events moving in the royal party will no doubt be received with enthusiasm, but it is not possible for them to go everywhere, or to stay long where they do go. A tour of the British Empire, although it can now be accomplished with so much more speed and comfort, is still a big thing. It requires much time and patience and energy. Those who have undertaken it will no doubt be glad when the Ophir sails safely into Portsmouth, and the whole business is successfully accomplished. The royal pair will have discharged a great duty, and will also no doubt have learned many things, and passed through many pleasant experiences. But after all, it is not possible for such an affair to be carried through without some disappointment and annovance. Those who manage it may make many blunders, but then it is probable that many of us in the same situation would make blunders. It is just as well to remember that our visitors tact, patience and courtesy, and a little of the same quality is required from us. It may be worth while to exercise a little self-restraint, so that the grace of the royal visit may not be tarnished.

Guernseys to the Front.

The Guernseys still maintain their lead in the Pan-American Model Dairy. and it is generally conceded that they will win the butter-fat test, unless some accident befalls them. For the week ending Sept. 10 the standing of the herds was as follows:

Jerseys 7 2
Holsteins 7 1
Ayrshires 6 3
Red Polis 6 1
Brown Swiss 6 1
Shorthorns 5 8
French-Canadian 5 8
Polled Jerseys 5 3
Polled Jerseys
The fellowing is the standing for the week ending Sept. 17:

mora carana B pope, att.	
Guernseys	time of the American Revolution. Our
Jerseys 7 36	friend tells us that he hunted up the
Holsteins 7 14	1
Avrshires 6 48	American Government Commissioner,
Red Polls 6 37	and represented to him that the Gov-
Shorthorns 5 98	arnment at Washington might to nos-
Brown Swiss 5 79	sess those documents. The commis-
French-Canadian 5 78	sess those documents. The commis-
Polled Jerseys 5 12	sioner did not seem to know of their
Durch Delend	existence But six menths after
Dutca Bested 3 88	existence. But, six months after-

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institute, which had its beginning only a few years ago, has come to be a very important part of farm life. The institute affords the farmer the privilege of contact, first-hand, with the atmosphere that pervades our agricultural coflege halls. The influence of the institute will still increase as new and varying problems arise.

One of the chief problems in connection with the meetings is the maintenance of interest. When once an interest has been enlisted on the part of the farmer, he must benefit by the knowledge disseminated. More system should be sought in the presentation of subjects. Fragmentary talks on different subjects should be abandonnent value. An attempt should be made as far as possible to treat the various subjects in the order in which they belong, and as exhaustively and comprehensively as time and circumstances will permit. The institutes must be kept in as close relations as possible to other educational agencies of the Province. By keeping in close touch with the work of the agricultural college, both the college and the farmer will be benefited, for the efficiency of the college will be increased and the agriculturist must reap an advantage.

Then comes the question of conducting the institutes. To begin with, sease which defies the should meet on common grounds. The men. As to the honor farmer, with his knowledge, born of most worthy to receive it, as scientific research, should co-operate. held a prominent place in pub- The presence of the practical farmer e so long, and has in many ways | will attract the farming community ed to build up the best life of the and add life to the meetings. We entry; and further, he was what is are only as yet on the threshold of alled an Imperialist, when that cry the institute season, but every effort was not as popular as it is now. The should be made in advance by farmers and others interested to be present and take part in the discussions.

The Galicians.

La Patrie quotes from L'Echo de Manitoba the statement that the Galicians have started a library and reading-room in the town of Edmonton, where, besides books in their own language, there will be newspapers, etc. in the English tongue. From this our contemporary draws the legitimate conclusion that the newcomers are not as black as they are painted; and points out that while they are displaying this educational activity, there are new colonies in Quebec that have no schools. and that the great city of Montreal will be glad to get a large sum for the establishment of a free library from Mr. Carnegie. The practical suggestion then comes that publishers would do well to send to Edmonton copies of French journals and books, thus showing a neighborly and patriotic spirit, and helping to spread the knowledge of French. This is the right spirit. We are not now concerned to discuss the immigration policy in general, but certainly this is the tone that one should adopt towards those who have come to us from strange lands. We find some taking a pessimistic view. They talk much of 'heredity." and think that nothing can be made of this new materal. They forget the wonderful power of adaptation possessed by human nature. Our theories may be all right, but life laughs at our theories if we hold them in an abstract, one-sided way. These people will no doubt retain for a long time the influences of their race and country, but in a new, freer atmosphere they will respond to new influences. and quickly have the old life modified by the new. If we shut ourselves from these people and isolate them, we help to produce the very conditions which we profess to fear and dread; but if a large, liberal, friendly spirit prevails those who are now foreign and crude will become patriotic Canadians.

Bureau of National History.

A Royal Commission on historical manuscripts in Scotland and Ireland are called upon to exercise very much is in existence in the mother land, and a few days ago made an interim report. It is said that important documents will shortly be made public.

> We think there should be something in the nature of a provincial office for the preservation of such documents among ourselves. Every year passing adds to the difficulty of finding and preserving such. Old United Empire Loyalist families, many of them, have old papers of value as historical documents, for which nobody has made inquiries.

A friend tells us that being in Philadelphia in 1876, at the "Centennial Exhibition," he saw, under a glass case, the original Field Notes of Mason and Dixon, when they ran the disputed line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, more than 150 years ago. These had been bundled up, with lots of other old "rubbish," and brought to Nova Scotia by some United Empire Loyalist, about the time of the American Revolution. Our friend tells us that he hunted up the American Government Commissioner, and represented to him that the Government at Washington ought to possess those documents. The commissioner did not seem to know of their

that Secretary of State Fish had pur- tist, has devised an undergarment chased the documents for the Govern-

ment at \$500. A set of books opened in one of the Government offices in Toronto, with a

Dr. Szcezepanik, an Austrian scienwhich, he claims, is bullet-proof. The material of which it is made is white, silk-like, and of a thickness of ordinary heavy cloth. It contains no metallic charge of a dollar for inserting names substance, and is pliable to the touch. and births of a family, and a larger The protective qualities consist in the fee for larger and longer family re- fact that the fabric is so woven as to cords, etc., would be the means of pre- dissipate the force of the bullet or serving an immense amount of his- dagger, as the case may be. The intorical data that is now in danger of vention will doubtless be welcomed by being permanently lost; and under monarchs and other public men, over careful conditions, it could be made whose heads of late the dagger of

HISTORIC SPOTS

ed for something of a more perma- In Old London Wiped Out in the March of Civic Improvement --- Lincoln's Inn Fields Sacrificed ---Was Made Famous by Dickens.

> few months the great scheme of improvement in the Strand, London, has moved with giant strides. Yet much remains to be done, and the work upon the great avenue which is to connect Holborne with its southern neighbor may be said to be still in the chrysalis stage. Time, however, passes quickly, and many of the still existing ties with the days that are gone will soon have vanished. Teeming with historic associations as is whole district affected by the scheme, no one corner is so rich in memories as Lincoln's Inn Fields, which is shortly to sacrifice some of its most prominent and interesting features upon the altar of "progress." In the reign of James I. a commission granted to Lord Chancellor Bacon, the earls of Worcester, Pembroke and Arundel and others authorized the improvement of the district.

> In those days the fields were, indeed. nothing but a trackless waste, and they formed a happy hunting ground for gentry whose vocation it was to relieve the unwary of as much of his

portable estate as possible. DANGER IN THE FIELDS.

Inigo Jones, as commanded by royal warrant, drew out a ground plan for the improvement of the fields. It has often been stated that he reduced them to the exact proportions of the great pyramid of Egypt, but this is contrary to fact, for, as modern writers have pointed out, the square only contains twelve acres, while the pyramid occupies thirteen and one-half acres. The square finished, Inigo turned his attention to the buildings which were to surround it, but, unfortunately, he only lived to carry out the west side. or, as it was at first called, the Arch row. The laying out of the fields into walks does not seem to have had the immediate result of reducing the number of vagabonds who haunted them, ceiving a petition setting forth that diverse persons have prepared very great store of bricks for erecting buildings on the said square," the ord protector ordered that there should be a stay of all further buildings on the threatened ground. For many years the square continued to be unsafe for solitary passengers, the 'mumpers" and plunderers pushing

their trade with alarming persistency. CRIMES IN OLDEN DAYS. It was through Lincoln's Inn Fields that the notorious thief, Thomas Sadler, after robbing Lord Chancellor Finch of his mace and purse, went in mock state procession. One of his confederates marched before him with the bag of money. Sadler paid the penalty of his crime at Tyburn. Many notable executions took place within the fields, among these we may menand his thirteen associates, and the virtuous William Lord Russell. Here, too, was enacted a memorable scene in the Gordon riots drama. The object of the rioters' fury was the little chapel adjoining the archway, which formed the entrance to Duke street said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and the house which it supports certainly bears many traces of the great master's hand. It is now reported that the arch's days are

The chapel was built in 1648 as the private chapel of the Sardinian minister, whose house was next to the When the edict went forth forbidding Roman Catholics to hear masses or to have churches in which to celebrate the rites of their religion, they flocked in great numbers to the and this led to the Gordon rioters venting their wrath upon the chapel in Duke street. Both the ambassador's house and chapel were partially is now known as the Church of SS.

the Clare Market district. EPOCH IN DICKENS' LIFE.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the great men and women who from time to time have lived in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The famous Duchess of Marlborough, Cord Chancellor Cowper, Lord Chancellor Harcourt. William Pitt and the Earl of Lindsay are but a few. For Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, who was general of James I.'s army, Inigo Jones designed the fine Ionic house in the center of Arch row. This may still be seen, altered but little from its original appearance; it is now known as No. 59 and 60. The house which adjoins it on the southern side is particularly dear to the heart of every lover of Dickens, for it was the scene of a memorable event in the novelist's life, and it also figures prominently in "Bleak House."

When the square was finally de-serted by its noble residents the big houses were divided into two and let out as lawyers' chambers. To No. 58, some 60 years ago, came John Forster-"my dear and trusty friend," as Dickens called him in his will-and to many other literary celebrities of his day. On one memorable occasion. when Dickens had just completed his "Chimes," he gave in these rooms the reading which led to his appearance

as a public lecturer. The room, too, has been immortalized by Dickens himself. It was chosen as the scene of the murder of Mr. men. The street paving contracts at Tulkinghorn, Sir Leicester Dedlock's Westminster have created a sharp lawyer in "Bleak House," and the controversy rather than a public

London, Sept. 30 .- Within the last | "pertinacious Roman" who pointed mysteriously at the body of the mur-dered solicitor actually had existence on Mr. Forster's ceiling.

Controversy over the recent disasters to the torpedo boats Cobra and Viper promises to become endless. The theory of sunken rocks or of collision with a submerged derelict is hardly considered now more seriously than the suggestion that collision with a whaler was responsible for the collapse of the turbine steamers in deep

The only feasible suggestion, and one which the admiralty authorities themselves incline to accept in that the construction of these rapidly traveling boats was faulty. In order to obtain this breakneck speed of 40 miles an hour the vessels' plates were made scarcely thicker than an egg shell, while the machinery was abnormally heavy. The result has been that when the boats were caught prow and stern on the crest of two waves they broke amidships of their own weight. BUILDING BOATS TO DESTROY.

In connection with the admiralty, things are anything but roseate in Whitehall these days. The five new submarines in building are causing no end of differences of opinion between the old sea lords and the reform element, which lately began to make its voice heard.

The construction of these boats was delayed as long as possible. Even at the last it was conceded only as an experiment. The object of this experiment would seem incredible if mentioned in connection with any depart ment except the British admiralty Instead of trying to discover of what use submarines are likely to be in naval warfare, my lords make it no secret that their sole intent is to build these few boats in order to learn how they may be most easily destroyed.

WANTED-A SUICIDE CREW. How they are going to find this out is a puzzle, indeed. Volunteers for a trip under water, the success of which and a new terror in the shape of the is to be gauged according to the speed enterprising builder appears to have been imported. In Cromwell's time the building epidemic so seriously It is barely possible to conceive the enrollment of a suicide crew even to oblige the lords of the admiralty. On the other hand, if the boats are not destroyed, or are destroyed merely as forts are taken in sham fights, the experiment will hardly be worth the cost. The situation is more ridiculous than anything even Gilbert imagined possible when "H. M. S. Pinafore" was launched, but a sense of humor is not the prevailing feature at Whitehall.

BANISHMENT OF BOERS. Lawyers are bewildered by ques tions arising from the sequel to the technical end of the war, which was declared by Lord Roberts to be virtually over a year ago. The date hav-ing been settled by proclamation, it was necessary to make an example of the emblem of power over his shoul-der and a second followed him with been formally exiled from South Africa by the military court and forbidden ever to return to the British dominions there. The lawyers are asktion by way of contrast, Babington ing whether any military tribunal has the power to preclaim perpetual banishment from self-governing dependencies of the crown, whether cree of this kind will remain valid after the substitution of civil for martial law. This penalty is imposed by military court without release of the (now Sardina street). The arch is prisoners from the ordinary fate of confinement under guard at St. Helena, Ceylon or Bermuda, until the close of the war, when they will pass under the ban of perpetual exile. is considered doubtful whether the decree of banishment can be enforced, except with legislative sanction or with adequate political authority. RIGHT OF EXILES.

The military argument is that guerilla leaders remaining ebstinately in the field will be certain to make trouble after the close of hostilities when the military prisons are opened, and chapels of the foreign ambassadors, the Boer prisoners are released, and consequently it is a wise safeguard to shut them out of South Africa altogether. These political exiles, how-ever, will have the right to an asylum burned, but were rebuilt after the in any foreign country, and they can-suppression of the riots. The chapel not be taken from German or other ships, they cannot be kept out of Por-Anslem and Cecella, and is frequent- tuguese territory, and while once there ed by the poor Roman Catholics of they will be able to recruit bands of raiders for a renewal of the war Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the ministry can be credited with much sagacity in having recourse to a proclamation as a means of ending the war, and in following it with decrees banishment by a drumhead court-mar-

The country, however, seems content with what is going on. There is outspoken criticism of the appointments of commanders in three army corps; the charge that Gen. Buller ordered after Colenso the evacuation of Ladysmith under discreditable conditions is renewed by the Spectator, and the ministers are reproached for not allowing Lord Kitchener a free hand, and for neglecting to reinforce him with rough riders fit for the work of hunting down guerillas; but these murmurs of dissent make little im-

CHIEF TOPICS OF TALK. The King's arrival at Balmoral, the election of a new lord mayor of London, the reappearance of Mr. Asquith among the Liberals in Fifeshire and the laying of the foundation stone of cloisters at Charterhouse Memorial Forster's rooms came Dickens and school, Godalming, to old Carthusians who have fallen in South Africa, are the chief events of the day, Gen. Baden-Powell being the master of cere-monies at the last function.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has introduced new licensing proposals at Birmingham, which are exciting serious discussion among rational temperance



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We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the many thousand who accepted our invitation (through our newspaper ads), and attended the reception and band concert given Thursday evening in our store.

We learn from this response that our daily ads are read by many thousand citizens of London, and our selling news in future will be of even greater importance to the buyers of this vicinity than was this event.

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and regret that hundreds were unable to reach the Millinery Parlors. We cordially invite you to come again. Visit our showroom while the display is at its best



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For misses and children we are offering some very up-to-date Coats. Not so expensive as to seem a hardship to the one who pays the bills, and suitable for those who want to dress well. You'll like the styles and prices. We'll be glad to have you call and see them.

\$5 00 COAT.

Ladies' English Box Jackets, well lined, in black castor, and all shades, fancy lapel, 26 inches long......\$5 00 ULSTERS, \$11 00.

\$12 50 ENGLISH COAT.

Ladies' English Box Coats, with silk lining, fly front,

a very new and popular style\$12 50 \$10 50 AUTOMOBILE.

Ladies Automobile Coats, black and fawn, silk lined, up-to-

Rainy Day or Walking Skirts.

Ladies' Rainy Day or Wal ing Skirts, in all new and fashionable fall shades; black, blue, brown ar I gray; prices, \$3 75, \$4 50 and \$5.

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LADIES' FURS-Not how cheap, but how good, is our motto. The best for the money. With great care our Furs are selected, and made by the best experts in the

FUR RUFFS. Beautiful Sable Muffs, selected skins, for. \$6, \$9 and \$12 50

FUR GAUNTLETS.

adies' Ulsters, Oxford gray and fawns, a very new and fashionable style. Prices......\$11 00, \$13 50 and \$16 00

A large assortment of Gauntlets, in Gray Lamb, Persian Lamb and Astrachan. Special orders taken for all kinds Fur Coats and Jackets.

usiness. We invite you to inspect our stock before buying. FUR CAPERINES. Sable Caperines....\$30
Gray Lamb Caperines....\$15
Sable & Electric Seal Caperines,\$30 to \$62

FUR JACKETS.

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets

210, The nimbout 100 208, 210, 2101, 2102 Co Dundas Street. Dundas Street.

scandal. The agent-general of Western Australia, whose Jarrah and Karblocks has been generally used in the streets of London, has made paving contract to the American Run Gum Company, and thorough investigation by the Westminster City

Council will follow. COURT GOSSIP. Apropos of the King's visit to Scotland, the announcement that his majesty will hold court at Holyrood after the coronation festivities next June means a good deal to Edinburgh. For, while the late Queen on several occasions visited the ancient palace, she never took up he residence there, nor have any royal functions been held within its walls since the visit George IV. to Scotland in 1822. King Edward is no stranger to Holyrood. He stayed there for a few doys toward the end of 1859, when he was a student in Edinburgh University. was on that occasion when his tutor conferred with Dr. Leonard Schmitb, rector of the Royal High School, and Dr. Lyon Playfair as to the course of his royal highness' studies. Save for the royal visit in 1871 and the annual functions of the lord high commissioner, the palace has since been uninhabited. It is still, however, kept in good repair. A few months ago the royal apartments were in the hands of decorators and upholsterers For some years several noble Scotch families, including that of the Duke of Argyll and that of the Earl Breadalbane, have had the right to inhabit the palace, but the apartments allotted to them have been restored to the royal use, so that King Edward and his court will not be unduly hampered for room. Queen Alexandra has only once been at Holyrood. That was shortly after her marriage. Alterations and improvements in the internal arrangements of Buckingham Palace have developed con-

siderably since the original plans were WATCH IN HIS THROAT. A man named Lafargue stole watch in Paris, and to escape detection he swallowed it. When he was taken before the police commisary he was searched, and his accusers were discomfited at the failure of the authorities to find the stolen property. As Lafargue was about to be released he fell down, gasping for breath, and pointed to his throat. A doctor extricated the watch, and Lafargue went to prison much relieved.

FOUNTAINS BREED DISEASE. The public fountains of Paris are in dreadful condition. The water lies for weeks and gets stagnant. It is the same all over the city. The coating of slime, it is asserted, harbors microbes and mosquitoes. Experts propose that the water in the fountains be boiled. There is talk of de-stroying all the Paris fountains.

If you are losing appetite, lying awake nights, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it's just the tonic you need. The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup. has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the werld, Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

THE HARVEST MOON

vigorous onslaught upon the award of Beautiful Phenomenon That May Now Be Observed in the Heavens.

> Near the autumnal equinox the moon, at "full," rises shortly after sunset for several evenings in succession, giving rise to a series of brilliant moonlight nights, and, being above the horizon until late in the morning, presents a charming appearance, besides prolonging the light so beneficial to the husbandman at this season. The full moon that occurs nearest to Sept. 22 has long been known as the "harvest moon" in England, and its yearly return is always celebrated as a festival among the peasantry. The beautiful appearance of the harvest

moon has from time immemorial attracted the attention of the poets, and of it Henry Kirke, who died at 21, wrote:

'Moon of harvest, herald mild Of plenty, rustic labor's child Hail! O hail! I greet thy bea As soft it trembles o'er the stream And gilds the straw-thatch'd hamlet wide. Where innocence and peace reside;
'Tis thou that glad'st with joy the rustic

throng, Promptest the tripping dance, th' exhil-

The circumstances mentioned have given the harvest moon an importance in the estimation of farmers, but it is not the less remarkable for its splendid beauty, as no other moon during the year can compare with it in brilliancy and magni-ficence. At rising it has a character peculiarly its own, and the more one ccustomed to expect and observe it, the accustomed to expect and observe it, the more it strikes one with astonishment. The warmth and dryness of the earth, the clearness and balmy serenity of the atmosphere, the sounds of voices borne from distant fields, the freshness which comes from the evening, combine to make a twilight walk delightful; and scarcely has the sun departed in the west, when the moon in the east rises and sails up into the still and transparent sky in the into the still and transparent sky in the full magnificence of a world. It appears not as a flat disk on the face of the sky, but suspended in the crystal air in all its greatness and rotundity; we perceive the distance beyond it as sensibly as that before it; and its apparent size is surprising as it rises above the horizon.

The moon travels toward the east and The moon travels toward the east, and therefore comes to the meridian about 51 minutes later each succeeding night, and if the interval between her rising and her arriving to the south were always the same, she would rise 51 minutes later each evening, on the average. As the solar day lengthens fastest at spring. when the sun crosses the equator from south to north, so the time the moon is above the horizon lengthens most day by day when the moon is crossing quator from south to north, as she does moon in September, the singular spectacle of the moon rising not far from 6 o'clock in the evening, and the operations of harvesting in England can thus be con-

tinued throughout the entire night. A moon nearly full, afterwards quite full, and then for a day or two still nearly full, rising night after night at nearly the same hour, remaining also longer above the horizon each night, obviously serves for the time being in the most convenient way possible. The full moen that occurs in October, which exhibits the curious phenomena we have described, is sometimes called the "hunter's moon," and is about equally beautiful and attractive in its appearance.

The harvest moon is not generally understood, but the true cause, long known

to astronomers, can be easily explained. The ecliptic or the sun's apparent path, is variously inclined to the horizon at different seasons. The celestial equator is always at the same angle with the

time. If the moon moved in the celestial equator she would rise and set directly in the east and west points of the horizon respectively, and she would rise later each night by a nearly constant interval. But the moon moves in a path constantly the limit of the celebrate and apple of inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about 5 degrees, and as the ecliptic is inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of 23½ degrees, the moon in all parts of her orbit does not rise at equal intervals on each succeeding night. When the constellation Pisces is in the eastern horizon the ecliptic rises with the least the constellation Pisces is in the eastern horizon the ecliptic rises with the least

Now, in September, at the autumnal

equinox, the sun being in the constella-tion Virgo, the moon at her "full," when opposite to the sun, is in Pisces and rises th sunset. On the following night, though he moon has advanced in her orbit about l3 degrees, she will be but little below her position at the same time on the pre-ceding night. She rises, therefore, only a little later, and for several evenings appears in the east at nearly the same hour after sunset, claiming our admiration as the "harvest moon." In March the con-ditions are reversed, and the moon at her "full" rises on successive evenings later than at any time of the year. In our latitude the difference between the hours at which the full moon rises on successive evenings in September amounts, on the average, to rather more han 20 minutes, or about half an hour less than the mean interval, while in March the average difference is about in hour and 20 minutes, the least possible variation in the time of her rising being or ninutes, and the greatest 1 hour and 30 minutes. The phenomenon of the "harvest moon" is much more striking in Northern Europe and in Canada than in the United States; and in very high latitudes the moon, when it has its greatest possible declination, becomes circumpolar for a certain time each mouth.

remains visible without setting at all (like the "midnight sun") for a greater or less number of days, according to the latitude of the observer.

The moon reached her "full" on the evening of Sept. 27, at 11:36 o'clock, central standard time, and if all those interested will take pains to look into the east just at sunset, it will be noticed that the full round or hof the moon energy the full round orb of the moon appears above the horizon almost as soon as the sun sinks in the west; and for several evenings in succession the moon rise shortly after sunset with only a variation in time. The husbandmen of old believed that the so-called "harvest moon" was a divine interposition to promoon" was a divine interposition to promoon" was a divine interposition to promoon and thus sid them; but long the day and thus sid them; but science has shown that the phenomenon is simply the result of natural law. The name so devoutly given is, however, still lawingly charles and an is, however, still ovingly cherished, and as long as solar system preserves its present rela-tions, the return of the "harvest moon" will each year commemorate the simple

polar for a certain time each month, and

faith of the first observers of this crowning beauty of our September nights. A FATAL FALL.

Toronto, Sept. 28 .- John Britnell, 280 Yonge street, a painter, while at work on one of the arches in the interior of Union station train shed this morning. was fatally injured. A rope attached to a ladder swung in midair became entangled in a passing engine, and Britmell was jerked from his seat on the ladder. He fell 25 fet to the pavement

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charges only when received. Write to horizon, and hence equal portions come Dr. Kline. Limited, \$31 Arch streamove the horizon in equal periods of Philadelphia, Pa.