

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

WHISKARD'S

Enlargement, improvement and additional Store added to our large increasing business.

230 & 232 Dundas St.

No compulsion, only we must make more room for our customers. We do it cheerfully, knowing that it means more comfort for our numerous patrons.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for the liberal patronage they have given us for the last 25 years, and would say right here that if good and reasonable goods at the very lowest prices mean a saving for our customers, you will find them at Whiskard's every day of the week.

Our repeat order for Ladies' American Print Wrappers are in again.

\$1 and \$1 25 each

Our repeat order for Ladies' Blouse Waists are in. Price

25c, 35c, 45c each

Ladies' White Lawn Blouse Waists.

25c Each.

We are showing a fine line of Ceylon Cloth, with colored silk stripe, for ladies' summer dresses, worth 35c, Whiskard's price

15c Yard.

Bargains Every Day

—AT—

Whiskard's

230 and 232 Dundas St.

SHOWER BATHS FOR THE HORSES.

No Wonder They Like It in the Weather We Are Having.

No observer of city scenes can have failed to have noted the kindness which drivers show to their horses in this weather. The introduction of cable cars has led to the weeding out of the old and sickly horses of the street car lines, and the superintendents of the big stables have learned that it is better to have frequent relays for their horses and keep their stock in good condition rather than save the wages of a few extra men at the expense of the horses.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing to a visitor to New York is the unblinking stoicism with which the street car horses accept a stream of water between the eyes from a hose in the hands of one of the helpers. The horses are arranged along the street with their heads toward the gutter, and one of the hands in charge stands off a distance of ten or fifteen feet and plays a hose on them during the heated hours of the day. First their steaming backs are cooled off and then the stream is played on the horses' heads between the eyes. The splashing and splash of the water can be heard half a block away, and as the stream is shifted from one horse to another along the line the horses at the far end may be seen looking meditatively and curiously down at the ones who are getting the shower bath and awaiting their turn with as much of an expression of enjoyment as any car horses can possibly display. —[New York Sun.]

MRS. LANGLEY'S CASE.

Dispatches to American Papers from London Cause a Furore Among the Good People of Lansing, Mich.

LANSING, Mich., July 23.—A dispatch to a local paper from London, Ont., concerning a former resident of this city, has created a furore among our people. Mrs. Wm. Langley, of 21 Euclid avenue, South London, was, during the latter years of her residence here, constantly subject to fits, which the doctors of this city and Detroit failed to cure. The dispatch received here says that Mrs. Langley is now completely cured. Two months ago she began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the first she improved and now is perfectly well. The natural infirmity that her fits were caused by diseased kidneys, for which there is no remedy equal to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Up in a Balloon, Did You Say?

Ever had the blues? Ever have that undesirable want to go up-in-a-balloon sort of feeling, when everything you touch seems to go back on you? If you have, or if that you're going to have it, get some Empire's famous tea or coffee at once, and they will cure you. Lots of new presents arriving, free with every pound; or save your checks and secure a dinner, tea or toilet set, lamps, handsome art goods, etc. Double value in sugar here. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from King's Mills.

You can't go wrong when you buy from us, because we have just one way of doing business, and that is to give a dollar in good quality for a dollar of everybody's money. Try us. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

He (passionately)—You are my life She (practically)—Have you got it insured?

Wide Awake people always use Wide Awake soap.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Notable Marriage of Benjamin Short, of Parkhill.

To Miss Johnson at Hensall—Fighting Smallpox in Kent—Brave Sisters of Charity—A Large Estate.

ESSEX.

The Traveling Dairy will make another trip through Essex county during the month of August. W. D. Balfour, M.P.P., is now in communication with Principal Mills, of the Agricultural College, in regard to the arrangements.

John Buswell, a divinity student at the Toronto University, from Windsor, took first prize in Hebrew and obtained a scholarship in the examination just closed.

John Horn, proprietor of the Fort View Hotel, Windsor, had lively times with a burglar who attempted to force an entrance to the hotel at about 1 o'clock Thursday morning. From a window Mr. Horn detected the intruder in the act of entering, and on being ordered away from a revolver. This was the signal for Mr. Horn, and three shots were fired in quick succession after the retreating burglar. Blood stains on the ground were evidence that the man had been wounded.

KENT.

A coroner's jury finds that the late Mrs. Geo. of Chatham, came to her death by the rupture of a blood vessel.

M. Campbell has been elected reeve of Howard by acclamation, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cornelius Darling.

The Chatham township health board has taken vigorous steps to check the smallpox outbreak. Two sisters from the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital have nobly volunteered their services as nurses and will enter the infirmary.

A pest tent has been erected in Chatham in preparation for smallpox patients.

Snack thieves stole several bags of oats from T. J. Pardo, M.P.P., the other night, breaking into his storehouse.

The late John Ferguson, of Thamesville, died without a will and leaves the largest estate ever admitted to probate in Kent county, the approximate value being \$108,000. One-third of the estate will go to the widow, and the balance will be equally divided among the members of the family. The Ontario treasury will receive 25 per cent on the entire estate, or \$4,350.

It is rumored Postmaster Barlow, of Chatham, will be asked to resign, the alleged reason being that he is engaged in the private banking business and that his interests there conflict with his interest in the postoffice savings department.

LAMBTON.

E. Fleming and S. Wiles threaten an action for damages against the township of Bosanquet on account of a break down at the approach of the Canada Company's bridge.

MIDDLESEX.

H. Harrison has returned to Stratford from Fiesherston.

The Moss and Elfrid Agricultural Association's annual fall fair will be held at Glenora on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3.

The residence of Mr. D. Macmillan at Hyde Park was entered by thieves a few nights since, but nothing of value was taken.

Benjamin Short, of Parkhill, and Miss Jennie Johnson were married at Willow Hall, Hensall, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, Thursday. The bridegroom was the hero of the recent trial for arson; the bride was one of the witnesses for the defense, while the officiating minister, Rev. G. H. Thomson, and the groomsmen, Mr. Brower, had given evidence at the trial. Miss Mary Johnson attended her sister's guests attended from Clinton, Stouffville, Bayfield, Exeter, Zurich, Lucan, Theodora and other places. The carriages in which they arrived were packed as closely as possible and crowded with four-crews. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Short left for a trip up the lakes via Goderich. The presents are described as something wonderful. In the collection were cook stoves, a sideboard, furniture for dining room, bedroom and parlor, dishes, beautiful jewelry, and so on.

Aug. 15 will be Stratford's civic holiday. James Ewins, con. 6, North Dorchester, fell through a loft in the barn and fractured the large bone of his leg near the ankle the other day.

NORFOLK.

The Board of Education has received 28 applications from lady teachers to teach mathematics in the Simcoe High School. Miss Zella Hare is the one finally selected. She comes from Iroquois Falls, Ont.

OXFORD.

A Tilsonburg correspondent says: "A farmer from the south was in with a load of wheat yesterday, for which he received 30 cents a bushel. He had seven acres of wheat which he reaped 50 bushels, which at 50 cents a bushel, made \$25, or \$4 per acre for wheat. Rather a gloomy outlook for some of them."

White L. Kony, near Princeton, was driving an unruly monster bull to have the animal dehorned he turned on the driver and for some minutes tossed him in the air at the animal's will, and but for the timely assistance of Dr. Parkin, of Paris, who was there to do the dehorning, with good pick mounted the infuriated brute, in a few minutes had him lashed to a tree and his horns off, thereby saving Kennedy's life, who is not seriously injured.

Woodstock Board of Trade is negotiating for the establishment of a beef and pork packing business there.

WENTWORTH.

Joseph Snasdell, ex-reeve of West Flamboro, died on Wednesday evening. He was formerly clerk of the township and was elected reeve in 1888, retiring in 1890.

WATERLOO.

Williams, Green & Rome Company, of Berlin, have assigned. The present temporary trouble has been caused by default on the part of one of the stockholders. The direct liabilities are about \$90,000, and the assets largely in excess of this sum.

A Cure for Chronic Cases.

The old calomel treatment for chronic troubles of the digestive system should never be resorted to. Eesley's Liver Lozenges contain no mercury or calomel or other mineral poisons, but are a harmless vegetable compound. A regular course of treatment with this medicine for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, chronic constipation, impure blood, pimples, etc., only involves the use of a few boxes. If your tongue is coated it indicates that you require them and you should get a box at once. Remember to ask for Eesley's Liver Lozenges.

The best bread, the sweetest bread, the choicest bread in the city at D. J. LANGDON'S, corner York and Thames streets.

THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

The Interesting Story of a Lady Who Had Lived for Thirty Years in the State of Sudden Death.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Mrs. S. S. Balaune, wife of Rev. S. S. Balaune, of Horine Station, Mo., has for many years led the life of an invalid to whom the dread summons might come at any moment, until a kind Providence threw in her way the remedy that has restored her health. Her recovery should be repeated in every paper in the land that others suffering might profit by the experience of Mrs. Balaune and be saved. A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat determined to start the good word, and called at the Balaune home, believing that the story would be of far greater value and interest if told in the lady's own words. She welcomed the visitor to the house and expressed her willingness to be interviewed. "My story," said she, "is a simple one of suffering and relief; I have had a disease of the heart from which few ever recover, and from which I never expected to escape. I had risen and lighted a fire one morning feeling in normal health, when I suddenly became unconscious. I knew no more until I recovered my senses in bed. They told me that I was black in the face, and that when first picked up no motion of the heart was perceptible. About six years ago I was attacked with a variety of afflictions, such as short breath, extreme weakness, fainting spells, and most annoying of all, a burning, irritating nettle rash, that at times rendered me almost frantic, and as you can readily understand, seriously aggravated my heart troubles. One day glancing over a religious paper published in Montreal (I was born in London, England, and was married in Canada, where I lived for a while), I read the testimony of a lady whose case was much like mine, and who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Having seen the remedy advertised in other reputable papers, I resolved to try them. It was a heavenly resolution. The first box had a most miraculous effect. The nettle rash disappeared, as by magic, my trouble yielded to the medicine like the snow yields to the spring-time sun, and I feel better today than I have for twenty years. I cannot say too much about my improved condition. My blood is full and rich, my appetite is good, my nerves are steady. I sleep soundly and wake up refreshed, perform the manifold duties of the household, and my heart must be in good condition when I answer to all these conditions."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

TRADE IN THE STATES.

The Outlook as Reported by the Commercial Agencies.

NEW YORK, July 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the treasury reserve and of the price of wheat to the lowest point on record, and the increasing depression of the money market, have shadowed other influences. Business delayed for months by two great strikes now crowd the railroads, swelling the returns and giving the impression of revival in business, but it is not yet clear how far there is an increase.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Bradstreet's says: Looking at the course of general trade throughout the United States within the week have not resulted in a net gain. Prolonged drought and hot winds have damaged corn and other crops in Nebraska and fears are entertained of like losses in Kansas. The outlook for the yield in the spring wheat States is regarded as unfavorable. Several thousand striking miners in Ohio, Indiana and Alabama refuse to return to work at rates agreed upon in conference, and this continues to depress business throughout tributary regions. Iron, steel and other industries are hampered throughout the Pittsburgh district for lack of coke which restricts production in the face of a mildly improved demand. Continuing exports of gold from New York are regarded as an unfavorable influence and there are more unfavorable reports of mercantile collection. More serious in its disorganizing effect on general business is the continued delay to tariff legislation.

Special telegrams from Toronto report the wholesale trade quiet; farmers busy with harvesting and country merchants doing little. From Montreal it is reported business is light in all lines, and that there is no immediate prospects for improvement until after the settlement of the tariff question in the United States. Halifax reports crops throughout the Province all very favorable, which lends encouragement to all liney Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$21,500,000 this week, a gain of about 5 per cent over last week and of nearly 25 per cent as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. There are 32 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada for the week, against 43 last week and 33 in the week a year ago.

LINDSAY IN LUCK.

Has an Earthquake All to Itself—Nobody Hurt.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 27.—About 4:30 last night a shock of earthquake was felt in this town. There was a tremor in the earth which lasted for two or three seconds and was followed by a report or explosion which sounded like a cannon that had been fired a long distance off. Houses were shaken and windows rattled. Quite a number resident in the south ward rushed out of their houses, thinking a mill boiler had exploded. No damage appears to have been done, nor have we heard of any. There is no doubt it was a shock of earthquake.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

What do you take medicine for? Because you sick and want to get well of course. Then remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Wash your linen with Wide Awake Soap, and see how beautifully white it will be.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest Reading Novelties.

What the Midsummer Magazines and Novels Contain.

In Harper's Magazine for August Du Maurier's "Tribly" comes to an end. The readers of "Tribly" will not want anything to take its place, this month at all events; they will nurse their grief for a time. But there are other articles and stories in the number than "Tribly," and the magazine is very interesting. It is splendidly illustrated.

"The Queen of Ecuador," by R. M. Manly, author of "Some Children of Adam," New York: The H. W. Hagemann Publishing Company. Among the 50 cent paper issues of the day this story is notable. Told with skill, vigor and in a smooth, easily flowing style, it is very charming to read. The plot is highly original and sensational, but the author tells a startling story in so quiet a manner that he escapes the reproach of too great strain after effect. The tale can hardly be outlined in a brief notice, but contains pleasant love-making, some gentle satire and many dramatic situations.

"Fostering the Savage in the Young," is the promising caption of a paper in the August Arena, which comes from the pen of the editor of the review. It deals with the remarkable growth of military organizations within the very pale and under the auspices and encouragement of the Christian churches. The writer views this development of militarism from the standpoint of the Peace Society, and points out the incongruity of this lust for war. Lowell calls it murder, and the avowed purpose of the Christian churches.

Here is an agreeable story which Mark Twain is quoted as telling about himself: It gave him great pleasure, he said, to hear that his works were almost the only thing which Mr. Darwin read during the last year of his life. He had heard that Mr. Darwin suffered from a kind of mental atrophy, and was forbidden to read anything but absolute drivel.

The biographical sketches given by Littell's Living Age is one of its most attractive features. Recent issues give us two or three of special interest. No. 2610 contains, under the title of "The Wicked Cardinal," a delightfully readable article on Cardinal de Retz. A paper that will be, perhaps, more extensively appreciated, is a long and valuable sketch of "Handel: Man and Musician," by Frederick J. Crockett, in No. 2612. Each number of this magazine can be relied upon to contain something to suit every taste. Its field is so wide and its range of subjects so limitless that it cannot fail to interest and instruct. Published by Littell & Co., Boston.

The Methodist Magazine for August. Price \$1 for six months. Toronto: William Briggs. This number commences with a very attractive article by Mrs. Judge Carman, of Cornwall, entitled, "A Rainy Day on Mount Hermon, and Scenes in Damascus," fully illustrated. Another paper, with fine engravings, is "Over the Summering Roadway and Through Styria," by the editor; "Mrs. Gladstone and Her Good Works," by Mary G. Burnett, shows how close the great English statesman's wife is in practical sympathy with the unfortunate classes of society. Another philanthropic article, showing forth genuine charity, is entitled, "A Colony of Mercy," by Kate T. Sizer. The methods of the Salvation Army are considerably worked out on these lines. "Light in Dark Places," describes mission work at the Florence Nightingale Mission, New York. The Scotch paragon story, "Spindles and Oars," illustrated, gives glimpses of native character which are very interesting. The Cornish story presents some pathetic scenes. This number ends the temperance story of "The Dragon and the Tea-Kettle."

Among the interesting papers in the August Arena are Rev. Minot J. Savage's "The Present Conflict for a Larger Life in the Social World"; Hon. John Davis on "Money in Politics"; Rabbi Solomon Schneider on "Insurance and the Nation"; B. O. Flower's "Then Dawned a Light in the East," comparing the civilization of Christendom today with that of the Roman Empire 2,000 years ago; Dr. Sydney Brinton Elliott's "Pre-Natal Influence"; S. B. Riggs' "The Land Question and the Single Tax"; Prof. Thomas E. Will, M.A., on "Criminals and Prisons," and a paper reviewing militarism in the public schools, by the editor, entitled "Fostering the Savage in the Young." Altogether it is a notable budget of social thought.

Our Little Men and Women for August is in good comradeship with boys and girls wherever they chance to be. It is summery in tone, artistic in touch and sympathetic with child nature in its many and varied phases. It is splendidly illustrated. Alpha Publishing Company, Philadelphia. \$1 a year.

The July number of the Canadian Magazine contains an interesting variety of articles, some of them of striking merit; the illustrations, too, are excellent. Walter Townsend's "The Supernatural in Macbeth" is a valuable and most readable addition to Shakespearean studies. "Three Years Among the Eskimos," by J. W. Tyrrell, the explorer, is well illustrated, excellently written, and full of most interesting information. "Papineau and His Home," by the late Thos. P. Gorman, is a timely illustrated article on the history and environments of that noted family. Hon. Donald MacInnes, Senator, contributes a copiously illustrated article on the Bahamas. The fourth in the series of articles, "In Northwestern Wilds," by Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., deals with the exciting narrative of his journey from Fort Nelson, on the Laird, to St. John, on the Peace River—a journey amid the grandest scenery, but full of danger. Amongst other contributions are "The Criminal and Artificial Production of Deformities and Monstrosities," by G. Archie Stockwell, M.D.; "Out Door Sport in Australia," by J. L. Payne, and two capital stories, "Pandora," by Miss E. Yates Farmer, and "A Story of the Metropolis," by Mrs. H. Cameron Nelles Wilson. The Canadian Magazine is well deserving of the heartiest support of Canadians. Published by the Ontario Publishing Company (Limited) Toronto, \$2.50 per annum.

TOKRID TEMPERATURE!

How the Mercury Has Been Trying to Get Out of the Bulb.

The present phenomenally hot weather appears to have extended over a very large section of the continent. On Thursday throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, Texas and Indian Territory the temperatures considerably exceeded 90°.

At Sioux City, Ia., the mercury marked 107° at the Government observatory.

At Quincy, Ill., the mercury went up to 105°.

At Marshalltown, Ia., it was 108°. All kinds of work was suspended. The crop is believed to be nearly ruined.

At Waterloo, Ia., the temperature reached 105°, and at Des Moines 110°.

Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas show that the heat yesterday was the greatest in years. Farmers are drying up and withering. It is unable to find feed for their cattle. It has not rained for many weeks, and the corn crop is said to be badly damaged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—For the past three days intense heat has prevailed all over this section. No rain has fallen for two weeks, and the corn crop in some places has been ruined, and unless rain falls very soon the remainder will shrivel up. The thermometer at Dodge City yesterday was 105° in the shade and in this city at 1:30 today 96° was registered. The damage to corn in Western Kansas is believed to be incalculable.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Increased Number of Entries—Some Special Features.

TORONTO, July 27.—Everybody in Toronto is looking forward with unusual interest to the opening of Toronto Industrial Fair on Sept. 3 next. The entries are more numerous than ever before and the city's facilities for the accommodation of visitors will be taxed to the utmost to provide for the influx. The system of cheap excursions and reduced railroad fares has done much to popularize the fair with those living at a distance.

The arrangements for the accommodation of live stock are greatly improved. There will be a remarkably full and choice display of horses and cattle. Increased premiums for the popular feature of speeding on the track will induce greater competition and add considerably to the interest of the various events.

The enormous increase in the number of cheese entries has made it imperative to devote greater space to this industry. This year the entire dairy building will be given over to cheese. The amount to be given in prizes has been doubled. As premiums are now awarded for June as well as August cheese this additional inducement creates great interest among dairymen. Among the competitors will be a large number from Prince Edward Island.

There will be a special display of fish in great variety, both living and stuffed. The fisheries department at Ottawa will show two fish incubators in operation.

A special attraction for the evenings will be the grand pyrotechnic piece entitled "The Siege of Algiers," which has created a great sensation in leading European and American cities. It is on a scale hitherto unapproached, employing no fewer than 400 performers and presenting the most brilliant and superb effects.

All entries for live stock, dairy products, ladies' work, honey and manufactures close on Aug. 11, and those for grain, roots and horticultural products on the 18th.

WHO WAS WILMOT?

Montrealers Baffled by a Confidence Man.

MONTREAL, Que., July 27.—Some weeks ago a dashing young fellow came here who gave his name as Clarence Wilmot and his native place as Havana. In some manner or other he received an entree into Montreal society and soon cut a dashing figure. He spent money lavishly, and gave out that his mother was a millionaire half a dozen times.

A few days ago Wilmot announced to his friends that he intended to marry Miss Marjorie of Three Rivers, and he proposed to do it in grand style. He chartered the R. and O. steamer Canada and issued over 300 invitations for a trip down the river, which should have taken place Saturday evening. Great preparations were made for the trip. Champagne was ordered and prominent people were to have been present.

Today there was wailing and gnashing of teeth when it was found that Mr. Wilmot had disappeared and the grand festivities declared off. It has been found that there is no such person in Three Rivers as Miss Marjorie, and now people who made his acquaintance are wondering who Mr. Wilmot was.

Final Splice of the New Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Nfld., July 27.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's new cable was made at 11 a.m. Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

Proportion of Men to Women in Canada.

OTTAWA, July 27.—This year statistical abstract will show the population of the two sexes as follows: Ontario, in 1881, 508 men to every 494 women. In the whole of Canada, in 1881, 506 men to 494 women, and in 1891, 509 men to 491 women.

Bricklayer Killed at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, July 27.—Patrick Hanley, a bricklayer, was working on a Wellington street south this morning, when the stone window-sill on which he was standing, gave way and he was precipitated to the ground, 25 feet below. He sustained such serious injuries that he died three hours after the accident. Deceased was 55 years of age, and leaves a widow and several small children.

Bushels of Berries.

LEAMINGTON, July 27.—The berry season now closing has been the greatest in the history of this fruit town. From the time strawberries first turned red until now, there has been a constant shipment of the various small fruit. Sixty-two tons of berries have been shipped from here up to date. This amounts to 80,000 baskets, for which \$7,500 were paid into the hands of the fruit men.

STAR'S K'S POWDERS

Cure SICK HEADACHE and Neuralgia in 20 minutes, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Bloating, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, and Bile. It stays the bowels, regulates the bowels. VERY NICE TO TAKE. PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

A RIVER OUTRAGE

On the St. Clair—A Bumbostant Assaulted and Robbed.

SARNIA, July 27.—Mr. Charles Gilman, of Mooretown, a bumbostant, was plying his vocation on the river near Saginaw yesterday, when he was halted by a party of five or six men and women from Port Huron, who were in a scow. They called to him that the scow was aground, and to come to their assistance. This he did. He had no sooner got on board the scow than he was assaulted. He was stabbed in the leg with a pike pole and struck and beaten until he became unconscious. He was then robbed of his watch and \$23 in cash, and eggs, butter and other supplies he had in his boat taken. He was then placed in his boat and sent adrift. When he regained consciousness he was lying in the boat, which had drifted near Mooretown. He managed to get ashore. Gilman, who is badly injured, is under the care of Dr. Armstrong, of Mooretown. The outrage was perpetrated in Canadian waters.

EVANGELIST JONES DEAD.

Supposed to Have Committed Suicide in Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 27.—T. J. Jones, a traveling evangelist, better known as "Bible Evangelist Jones," who has been holding gospel meetings in tents throughout the State, was found dead in his bed in a cheap boarding house in this city this morning. He is supposed to have committed suicide by taking poison. Jones was a veteran of the war, and was pretty well known in the State on account of his eccentricities.

BOBABELLA SHOT DEAD.

He Tried to Murder a President Once Too Often.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Saginaw brings advices from San Domingo of a recent attempt to assassinate President Heroux. Two or more persons were implicated in the plot.

The leader, Bobabella, who three times previously attempted the President's life, was shot on July 13. One was imprisoned and the remainder allowed to go free. Bobabella had previously been granted favors at the hands of Heroux, whose last was to get him a position in a mercantile house at San Domingo City.

Thirty Licenses Cut Off.

HAMILTON, July 27.—The license commissioners met today and made out a list of twenty saloon and tavern keepers and ten grocers who are to lose their licenses, according to resolution of the city council, reducing the number of licensed houses by 30 in number. About 40 license holders were notified on May 1 that three months' extension would be given them in order to dispose of their stock. Ten of these have obtained licenses, but the other 30 will be cut off at the end of the present month.

I WAS CURED OF Bronchitis and Asthma

by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Lot 5, P. E. I. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages) — \$4.00
 Daily, by mail, for three months — 1.00
 Saturday Edition, 16 pages, including
 "Citizen and Home Guard" — 1.00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 50 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum — \$1.00
 JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
 LONDON, CANADA.

Cod's in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —BROWNING.

London, Saturday, July 28.

NO RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

It is likely that the United States Congress will retain the duty of 40 cents per ton on coal, which is a considerably less tax than that which the Dominion Government insists shall be levied on United States coal imported into Canada. For this, the defenders of the United States coal tax assert, the Dominion authorities are to blame. This is how a member of the House of Representatives put it when opposing the placing of coal on the free list:

"If, when the bill came here, there had been coupled with free coal a fair provision for reciprocity we would have said: 'We will give you free coal. Your coal shall come in; we will give you the New England market, provided you in Canada will admit free of duty our coal from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, western Pennsylvania and the Virginia west of the mountains. It would be possible to understand how a man who is in favor of free trade could advance such a proposition. It was stated elsewhere by a responsible man that we would have this privilege from Canada; but it is not true. The very last act of the Canadian Parliament on this subject, which I have, although I have it not at hand, imposes, as Canada has done heretofore, on all coal which we send over the border a tax of 2,240 pounds, or 60 cents as they levy it on a ton of 2,000 pounds. Why should we give up the American interest?"

Thus do the "protectionists" in the two countries play off against one another. While Mr. Foster in Canada and Mr. Gorman in the United States each play in with the "rings," and accuse the other of declining to reduce the taxes of the people, the public interests suffer.

Why did Mr. Foster not make coal free, either actually or conditionally, and render it impossible for such a charge to be brought against our Government as is contained in the speech given above?

—Suburban residents of London report that their vegetables are being eaten up by small armies of grasshoppers. Does any reader know of any means that can be adopted to ward off these pests?

WORK FOR THE NEAR FUTURE.

The Toronto Globe has started a discussion on law reform. When the new Judicature Act was passed in this Province by Sir Oliver Mowat it was asserted by experts, both at home and abroad, that for the first time in modern history common law and common sense had been put side by side. Experience, however, points to the necessity for further improvements in the public interest. There is yet a multiplicity of appeals and courts that should be remedied. There is an excessive number of interlocutory proceedings and the cost is too great. Technicalities of practice can be reduced, the jurisdiction of county courts may safely be extended, and the Court of Appeal and the Divisional Courts may be consolidated with great advantage to the public.

Here is work that the experts in both the Legislature and the Dominion Parliament could fitly set about as speedily as possible. Simplicity in government, simplicity in law, simplicity in religious teaching, simplicity in every day life are all needed in this busy competitive age.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

The commercial capital of Scotland has for years owned its own gas works, and now it has taken control of its street cars, thus leading the English-speaking world in an important experiment of municipal control, which promises to be most successful. Of this development, the London Daily Chronicle says:

"We congratulate heartily the enterprising city on the Clyde on this new development of her municipal life, which has been accomplished without friction and without one farthing of opposition to the existing company. For a halfpenny any Glasgow citizen will be able to ride for half a mile in far better cars than existed before. The hours of drivers and conductors will be reduced to ten per day, the day being divided into three shifts of five hours each. Extra payment will be made to those who work on Sundays. Thus both the public and the employees will gain, and the municipality receives a magnificent asset. We in London—hemmed in by monopolies, and tied with red tape in every direction—may well envy and admire this new growth of rational collectivism in the progressive Scottish city."

Municipal ownership of these money-making monopolies is right. All that is needed is an electorate ready and willing to have the monopolies conducted on business principles—honestly and well—and to have the best men in the community interested in and determined to maintain a high standard of municipal service, whether as councillors or as executive officers.

THAT MAJORITY OF ONE.

Referring to the discovery in this city that a former Londoner, not yet the legal age of 21, voted for the Conservative candidate in Kingston, and thereby gave him his majority of one, the Toronto Mail says:

"Kingston is in a muddle over the late election. The Liberals announce that they have discovered that an elector who voted for Mr. Smythe was under the age of 21. Consequently an effort will be made to have his vote eliminated from the returns, and that will make the result of the elections a tie, provided a scrutiny of the ballot shows that the youthful elector voted for Mr. Smythe. When that is done the returning officer has the option of declaring either candidate elected, but in this case that official has already given his decision in favor of the Conservative. Can he alter it now? Another question likely to be raised is whether a vote can be discarded after an election for the reason alleged? The proper time to prevent such fraud, if fraud it is, would be when the lists are being revised or when the vote is tendered. To open such a question at this stage looks like revising the lists after an election."

Our contemporary will find, on reference to the law, that the duty of the returning officers is simply to discover how many votes have been cast, and to report accordingly. When a recount takes place, it is before the county judge, but he has no power to go into the qualification of the voters. He has simply to examine the ballots and count or reject as he believes to be law and justice. A scrutiny, when had votes may be attacked, can only be held by the judges duly assigned to act as an election court. The Mail thinks that the fraudulent vote should only be attacked when the lists are made up, as is the case under the Dominion Franchise Act, which has been productive of the worst forms of voters' list stuffing and perjury. Under the Ontario law, when an election court is held the fraudulent voter can be got at and punished, or he may be pardoned, as is invariably the case, when he reveals the greater criminal who induced him to commit the wrong. His vote also is struck off, if he had no right to vote. The objection of the Mail is not well taken. Let justice be done and wrongdoing be punished, even at the eleventh hour.

—A recent defalcation at Winnipeg reveals the fact that there was for years no audit of the municipal sinking fund. No municipality does its duty which fails to demand a searching audit, at short intervals, of its accounts. The honest official will always welcome it, and the interests of the community demand it. But sinking funds could easily be dispensed with. They are a bother, and in this enlightened age are not required. The proper way to pay back borrowed money is by terminable annuities, whereby so much of the principal with the interest added, is paid yearly until the whole is cleared off.

ODDITIES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Corea, which is the theater of war between Japan and China at present, is a great country for hats. A vessel owner in Australia often loads up a cargo of old hats and takes it to a Korean port, where he obtains profitable returns in Korean products. The Korean man's fancy runs to hats of every description. For the common people, a rain hat, made of oiled paper, and looking like a folded fan, is a favorite, but a well-to-do Korean is often seen with a high chimney pot adorned with variegated ribbons! The upper classes always wear overcoats; the poor use them as evening dress. When one pays for anything he uses money called "cash." It is a decidedly cheap article, over 3,000 of the commodity being required to equal the value of our dollar. A Korean pony can't carry more than \$15 worth of "cash." Squeezed between Japan and China, the unfortunate Koreans will not have much "cash" left when the war ends. The petty monarch of the East who does not put himself under the care of Great Britain or some other western power is always at the mercy of his rapacious neighbors, and he in turn squeezes the common people.

HERE AND THERE.

Summer Visitors in London and Londoners on Vacation Bent.

Miss Tyrell, city, has been visiting in Ay.

John Cowan, London, was a recent caller at Bachelor's Camp, Forest.

Miss Annie Gilmour, Port Huron, is visiting Miss Ida Dean, city.

Mr. J. J. Spetz, of Westminster, goes on a visit to Kent county today.

Mrs. Forsyth and family, city, have been visiting at Mr. T. Leighton's, Tilsonburg.

Miss Annie Brophy, of Queen's avenue, is visiting friends in Tilbury Center, Chatham and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Pocock, of London, have been the guests of Mrs. Dier, Forest, for several days past.

P. A. Rowe, of the Chicago Journal, and family, are visiting Mrs. J. Edwards, Wharfedale street, London West.

Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the Indian elocutionist, has just returned from her very successful trip to England. She made a hit.

W. Johnston and wife, N. Morrison, Wm. Smith, Wm. White, Jas. R. Elliott, D. Mills, Wm. Beaton and Mrs. H. Beaton, all of London, are late guests at Weesbeach.

"La Parrassense" writes: "One of the most popular of Port Stanley's many attractions is, if we may judge from the forest of rods with which the pier bristles on excursion days—the facilities which it affords for pleasures piscatorial. The gray of early morning beholds the arrival of veteran disciples of Isak Walton, who proceed to take up their station beneath the friendly shadow of the light-house, armed with hooks of most deadly character and bait most alluring, and a childlike faith in the gullibility of the finny tribe, which years of vain broiling, watching and waiting has been unable to quell. A visible shudder runs through this solemn assembly as the whistle of the morning train heralds the advent of the excursionists, whose arrival upon the hallowed precincts of the pier is viewed with cold disfavor by the 'veterans,' who hold quiet and tranquility to be indispensable to the successful prosecution of their labors. Then does many a veteran heave a doleful sigh as he greets a valuable 'better-half,' or of an animated male interrogation

point who rejoices in his name. Then is the solitude of the pier invaded by winsome maidens and handsome escorts, the former affording a certain grim amusement to the 'veterans' by her artless shivers at the wriggling of hapless worms, or the stifled screams at the death flaps of a half pound herring. And so, amid much chatting, laughter, and such pleasant interruptions to the monotony as the production of the lunch baskets, the labors of the day are pursued. The gathering shadows at length admonish the 'Patient Ones' to consult their chronometers, discuss the advisability of collecting their spoils, and wend their way trainward. By two and threes they file off, and many who came 'hot and restless' return 'subdued and slow.' The irascible man, who all day long has astonished his 'better half' by patience worthy of the patriarch of Uz, resumes his wonted 'frenzied' 'frenzied' by recent ill success. Once again silence reigns, broken only by the splash of the water against the piles, while the fishes keep high carnival in the deep.

Mrs. J. V. Ross, city, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wells, in Hamilton.

Dr. Henry S. Ellwood and son Grant, of Buffalo, N. Y., are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Caldwell, of Leamington, and Greta Schlatter, of London, are guests of Mrs. A. Werner, Elmira.

Miss Emma Marshall, William street, has left to spend a few weeks at Long Point with a camping party.

Capt. Jenkins, of St. Thomas, aids in the reception in this city to Mrs. (Commandant) Booth, of the Salvation Army.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Niles, of St. James street, have gone to spend a couple of weeks with friends at Niagara on the Lake.

Mr. E. Luxton and wife, of Butte City, Mont., formerly of this city, are visiting at the residence of Mr. James Snow, Pottersburg.

Mr. Will J. Smith, of Omaha, Neb., son of Mr. J. D. Smith, is spending his vacation at the family residence, William street.

Misses Alice and Tillie Dickie of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are on a three weeks' visit to their aunt, Mrs. Wm. Watts, of 696 King street.

Mr. Alex. Reid, of Peoria, Ill., who is traveling for Thomas Russell, New York, through the State of Illinois, is on a visit to the parental home.

Fred W. Wodell, formerly of this office, is in Sarina to indulge in a five weeks' holiday. He now lives in Boston, and is a successful musician.

Charles B. Niles and Wm. Pope, of the Huron and Erie, have gone to Muskoka for a couple of weeks as guests of Dr. Bucke, at his summer residence.

Miss Jessie Garney, who has been visiting relatives in Buffalo, N. Y., for the last two months, returned on Thursday last to her home in Westminster.

Rev. David Watson, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of Beaverton, is visiting London and is registered at the Teumseh.

Mr. Ralph Lambrook, of 551 York street, accompanied by his cousin, Frank Spears, has left on a month's vacation to visit their cousins in Exeter, Seaford, and Cromarty.

Mr. Alymer Huntley, delegate of the Baptist Young People's Union, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Toronto, has been visiting Mrs. Johnston and Miss A. Smith, of Horton street, city, also Mrs. Smith, of London township. Mr. Huntley speaks very highly of Canada, especially our Forest City, which he considers one of the prettiest he has ever visited, preferring it to Toronto. Mr. Huntley has just returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., by the C. P. R.

MUST BE VACCINATED.

The School Children—The House to House Inspection—Board of Health.

At the Board of Health meeting yesterday Inspector Bell stated that he and his staff had inspected 7,340 houses and found 2,163 closets and 365 yards dirty. The cost of inspection was \$94 38, a decrease of \$75.

The medical health officer reported several closets in the rear of Richmond street near King as filthy. They will be removed at once.

Only two cases of scarlet and one of typhoid fever were reported for June and July—the fewest in years.

Dr. Gardiner moved that all school children be examined after the summer and Easter holidays and that those who are not properly vaccinated be vaccinated.

Carried.

No action was taken on the complaint of London township authorities about dumping night soil there.

The board will remedy a defective sewer at the corner of Colborne and Dundas streets, of which Mrs. E. Hamilton complained. The medical health officer explained that the market was too freely sprinkled and that the street sweeper worked too early Saturday nights. Referred to No. 3. Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald (chairman), Ald. W. Heaman, Ald. O'Meara, Dr. Gardiner and Dr. English were present.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES

Ravaging Northern Wisconsin—Towns Wiped Out—Relief Impossible.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 27.—Northern Wisconsin is being swept by the worst forest fires in the history of the State. The losses already amount to millions. Reports indicate that several towns have been burned within a radius of 100 miles of Ashland. To the south Phillips, the county seat of Pine county, a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants, has been wiped out. Fifield, just north of Phillips, in Price county has been destroyed. Taylor county, directly south of Price, being laid waste. Relief trains were sent out today, but in nearly every instance they encountered burned bridges and were forced to return. The woods are dry and the flames sweep through them as through so much kindling wood.

Canada's exhibit at the California Exhibition has done much to call attention to the advantages of the Northwest.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
 —OR—
 Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
 Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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SWIMMING BATHS FOR LONDON.

Postcard Responses to the "Advertiser" Query.

FROM MR. RICHARD VICK.

As you have asked for opinions of citizens respecting swimming baths, I state mine: That a good-sized bath should be erected on Victoria Park, immediately north of the green house. And as so many of our citizens take their walking and riding exercise there, so they also could take the healthful and life-saving exercise of swimming, or learning to swim. A bath house can be erected there cheaply, with plenty of good water from the fountain, which is now running to waste.

FROM MR. J. M'ARTHUR.

My opinion re swimming baths is, that the city can for a small amount build a good one on Victoria Park, as Mr. Vick suggested to Acting Mayor Parnell and Ald. Scarrow on Tuesday morning, using the waste water from the fountains and charging a small fee of 5 cents, which would pay for caretaking and also bring something into the city treasury. If the services of Mr. Vick can be had to give further ideas about it, and his services secured for caretaker, I don't think our council would go far astray, as he has experience to bring with it; or else allow him free water and get him to lower his prices, which are really small now, to three baths for 25 cents.

Labor Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The commission of labor, ex-officio chairman of the strike commission appointed by the President, has called a meeting of the commission for organization, conference and preliminary work, to be held at the Department of Labor in this city on Monday next.

The House labor committee today ordered a favorable report on the Springer Bill, creating a national board of arbitration for the settlement of all labor trouble, strikes, etc.

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WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to buy and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with L. exema and Scrofula, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Burning sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nervousness.

Flying Feet.

Fast Time at the Grand Circuit Trotting Meet.

Robert J. Paces Half a Mile in 1:00.2 and a Mile in 1:05.2.

The London Merchants and Bankers Do Up the Doctors and Lawyers at Cricket—Other Sporting Events.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA VS. ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 27.—The cricket match between Philadelphia and All Ontario came off today, and was composed of the strongest teams that the Phillies have faced, and a splendid exhibition of cricket was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. Following is the Ontario eleven: Saunders, Martin, Goldingham, Laing and Wadsworth, of Toronto; F. W. Terry, London; McGivern, Hamilton; Kenny, Chatham; Lyon, Bowbanks and Cooper, of the Rosedale.

The features of the day were the fielding of both elevens, which was characterized by neatness and accurate throwing, the splendid bowling of McGivern of Hamilton, who is credited with 7 wickets for 21 runs, and the beautiful catch of Wadsworth, of the Toronto. The bowling on both sides was of a high order.

At 11:20 Capt. Patterson of the Phillies, having won the toss, elected to go to bat and took Dr. Thompson in with him, facing the bowling of Laing and McGivern. Both batsmen began steadily, but Thompson got in a beautiful hit to the boundary which elicited hearty cheers. When 39 had been tallied the tall American captain was caught by Lyon of McGivern. Score, 39, 1. E. W. Clarke followed, and Thompson drove Wadsworth, who had supplanted Laing, to the boundary twice. Soon after Kenny snapped up his big hitter. Score 58, 2. Ralston came in, but only for a short stay, as he succumbed to a clincher from McGivern. Score 62, 3. 2. Biddle followed, but before he could score Clarke was caught at mid-field by Goldingham. Score 62, 4. 6. Brewster put up a high fly to leg which Wadsworth captured after a long run, making one of the best catches ever seen on the lawn; score, 67, 5. 0. Joe Patterson was bowled by McGivern's first ball; score, 67, 6. 0. Etting and Biddle made a short stand, the former having contributed 8 before being bowled by McGivern; score, 70, 7. 8. J. S. Clarke was snapped up by Wadsworth without scoring; score, 83, 8. 0. Biddle was taken in at cover point by Bowbanks of Laing for 10; score, 88, 9. 10. Brockie joined Goodman, who was playing splendid cricket, and these batsmen played out until time was called for lunch at 1:30. McGivern had 7 wickets for 21 runs.

At 2:40 play was resumed, and Goodman was shortly afterwards caught at the wickets off Kenny for a splendid inning of 22. Brockie, not out, for 2, closed the Phillies' first inning with a total of 110. At 3:31 Goldingham and Saunders, for the Ontario, faced the bowling of Capt. Patterson and E. W. Clark. Goldingham cut Patterson to the ropes for 4, and then drew another for 3. He then hit Clark beautifully to the off for 3. Saunders punished one of Clarke's for 3, when he was stumped by Ralston. Score, 21, 1. 4. Martin followed, but was snapped up by Brockie off Clarke for 5. Score, 31, 2. 5. Terry joined Goldingham, and then drove Patterson to the ropes for 4, and then drove Clarke to the western ropes for another quiet. Goodman relieved Patterson, bowling at the south end. After Terry had put one of Clarke's to the boundary for 4, Goldingham was caught by Geo. Patterson off Clarke for a well played 50. Score, 52, 3. 30. Laing, the

next comer, hit Goodman for 3, but succumbed to Goodman's next ball. Score, 57, 4. 3. Kenny followed, and after Terry had hit Clarke to the off for 3, Terry was clean bowled by Goodman. Score, 63, 5. 2. Lyon came next, but was short lived, being bowled by Goodman. Score, 67, 6. 2. Bowbanks partnered Terry, who was putting up splendid cricket. Terry hit Goodman to the western boundary for 4, the next ball at Goodman's sank the stumps. Score, 70, 7. 3. Wadsworth came in and Terry hit Goodman to the ropes for 4. Terry again punished one of Goodman's for 4, after which Wadsworth was bowled by Clarke. Score, 92, 8. 3. Cooper followed, but Clarke's second ball found his stumps. Score, 92, 9. 0. McGivern, the last batsman, partnered Givern. Terry hit Clarke for 4. Clarke's next ball found Terry's wickets after he had put together 35 in faultless style. The inning ended for a total of 96—14 behind the Phillies' first venture.

At 5:40 p.m. the Philadelphia started their second inning with Capt. Patterson and Thompson again at bat. Patterson drove Laing for 3. Thompson put one in the air which was taken care of by Laing; score, 3, 1. 0. Biddle joined the captain, but runs came very slowly as McGivern was bowling splendidly. At 6:15 time was called; score, 12 runs for one wicket. Play will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Following is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	
First Inning—	
G. H. Patterson, c Lyon, b McGivern.....	13
Thompson, c Kenny, b McGivern.....	33
E. W. Clarke, c Goldingham, b Kenny.....	3
Ralston, b McGivern.....	2
Biddle, b Bowbanks, b Laing.....	20
Brewster, c Wadsworth, b McGivern.....	2
J. H. Patterson, c McGivern.....	0
Etting, b McGivern.....	0
J. S. Clarke, c Wadsworth, b McGivern.....	0
Goodman, c Saunders, b Kenny.....	22
Brockie, not out.....	11
Extras.....	11
Total.....	110

ONTARIO.	
First Inning—	
Saunders, c Ralston, b Patterson.....	4
Goldingham, c G. Patterson, b Clarke.....	39
Martin, c Brockie, b Clarke.....	2
Terry, b Goodman.....	3
Laing, b Goodman.....	3
Kenny, b Goodman.....	2
Lyon, b Goodman.....	2
Bowbanks, b Goodman.....	3
Wadsworth, b Clarke.....	50
Cooper, c Clarke.....	0
McGivern, not out.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....	96

This evening Capt. Patterson and his players are the guests of the Toronto Athletic Club. They will remain in the city until Monday next, when they proceed to Hamilton for a two days' match, after which they play a two days' match at London. They then return home.

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS VS. LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

The return match between the above teams was played on the L. C. C. grounds yesterday, and again the mercantile men defeated the disciples of Esculapius and the digesters of Blackstone. For the Merchants and Bankers Mr. C. S. Hyman put together 30 runs and Mr. Young 18. On the other side the double figures were Dr. Williams' 24, Mr. H. Pope's 12, and Mr. R. Bayly's 14. Following is the score:

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.	
Hyman, c McLeary, b Becker.....	39
Daly, b Williams.....	5
Grew, b W. Pope.....	2
Reid, c Pope.....	2
Macbeth, c Reid, b Becker.....	4
Young, b Pope.....	18
Burke, c Becker, b Becker.....	0
Campbell, c Love, b Pope.....	0
L. Becker, not out.....	7
Pigott, run out.....	0
Patterson, c Pope.....	0
A. Becker, b Pope.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	81

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS.	
Dr. Williams, c Reid, b Becker, b Becker.....	24
Dr. Butler, b Grew.....	12
Mr. H. Pope, b Grew.....	12
Mr. C. Becker, c Hyman, b Reid.....	2
Mr. Gray, b Grew.....	0
Mr. R. Bayly, c Grew, b Patterson.....	14
Mr. A. B. Cox, not out.....	3
Dr. Wadsworth, b Grew.....	0
Mr. Love, c L. Becker, b Grew.....	0
Dr. R. Bayly, c Daly, b Grew.....	0
Dr. McLeary, b Grew.....	0
Mr. A. Little, b Reid.....	0
Extras.....	1
Total.....	61

At Peterboro on Friday East Toronto cricketers played the local eleven and were defeated by 31 runs. First inning, Peterboro 53, East Toronto 33; second inning, Peterboro 81, East Toronto 20.

At Peton on Friday the home team defeated Belleville's eleven by an inning and 15 runs.

THE WHEEL.

THE LONDON CYCLE CLUB ROAD RACE.

The London road race over the St. Johns course Monday evening promises to be one of the best ever put on in this city. The racing board have restricted 22 entries, the fastest men in the city taking part. Following are the riders and their handicaps: Radway scratch; White, Manville, Little, 1½ minutes; Devine, 2 minutes; Morehead, Holt, 2½ minutes; Brock, Brown, McLay, Sweeney, 3 minutes; Reid, 3½ minutes; Macbeth, Scream, 4 minutes; D. Loway, Elson, Dennis, 5 minutes; Bell, Carson, 6 minutes; Bernard, A. Croden, 7 minutes; E. Croden, 8 minutes.

The first man will leave the Guns at 7:15. Radway, the scratch man, starting at 7:20. Valuable prizes will be given for first, second and third places and first and second best time. Mr. Thos. Gillen was selected official timer.

A MEET AT THE ASYLUM GLOUNDS.

The first day's run of the London will be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 1. Arrangements have been made with the asylum authorities to have the run to their beautiful grounds, where a pleasant hour will be spent. The start will be made from club house at 7:15 sharp, and Captain McCormick expects another monster turnout to equal the one held to St. Johns this week.

WORLD'S RECORD SMASHED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The fourth annual meeting of the Zigzag Club bicycle event took place today at the State fair grounds. The weather was favorable for the time. The most interesting performance was that of Gus Steele, who broke the world's record for a half mile flying start while pacing Pinky Bliss in his effort to break the mile record. They made the half mile in 58 seconds. Bliss had a strong wind to contend with on the home stretch, and made the mile in 2:03 3-5.

LACROSSE.

At Mitchell on Friday a game of lacrosse was played between the Stratford and Mitchell teams. Score 4 to 1 in favor of the home team.

BOWLING.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: The bowlers are practicing with zest and enthusiasm, as a challenge has been received from the London Bowling Club, inviting two local rinks to play the Forest City as soon as possible.

ATHLETICS.

BUFFALO, July 27.—A dispatch from Seneca Falls says that a fight took place between Frank Taylor, colored champion of Canada, and Dick Hicks, of Buffalo, last night at Brockhead's Hotel at Berrytown. The fight was under Queensbury rules, six-round rounds, for points. Both men were

S. & S.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine and very warm.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A delightfully cool place to spend the summer in is a dress made from our light-weight Crinkles or Zephyrs. Those who have them pronounce them very cool, very comfortable and very fashionable. That's what everyone wants these warm days. And it doesn't cost much to procure them. You see, although there are yet two months of the summer season, we desire to make a clean sweep of all our light-weight, fluffy summer goods. That's why we say, take our Zephyrs at 18c a yard and our Crinkles at 12½c. It is well known that these lines are worth much more, but that is one more reason why they should be quickly secured. If you don't take them, others will. They have to go. The same may be said of our Duck goods, which the ladies know are very fashionable this season. For those who desire to make up their own outing costumes we have provided Duck by the yard. We are offering a very superior line at 18c, navy blue grounds, spots and stripes. The chief point is to buy right now; that is if you want to make a selection from the different fashionable patterns. They are going fast.

THAT SHOE

Of yours may not fit; if so, try what we can do. You know, ladies, we are devoting all our attention to your requirements. The men don't bother us at all. If we succeed in pleasing the ladies, as we have so far, then our desire is attained. While we give perfect fit and entire satisfaction, we also quote low prices:

Ladies' Genuine Dongolas, buttoned with or without tips, finely finished, only \$3.45.
Ladies' Peerless Kid, Philadelphia toe, the latest, only \$3.85.

Buy your next pair of Shoes from us.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

In good condition. Taylor delivered one of his sledgehammer blows which knocked Hicks out. When the sixth round was called Hicks responded, but he was not in it.

THE TURF.

RYLAND BEATS ALL RECORDS.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—A funny old chap is Ryland T., the trotter. But the sports who played against him in the races at Cleveland yesterday are unable to see the humorous side of his nature today. As a usual thing Ryland T. wants to get away from the track, let the field pass him on the weak and then put on a full head of steam and beat them all home. Yesterday he trotted the greatest trotting race in history on the Cleveland course. Lord Clinton was the favorite and Ryland T. had no friends, but he took the bit into his teeth and went around the track like a railroad train, getting under the wire in 2:02½ as easily as if he were a milk wagon.

Next heat, the sports figured, Ryland would be distanced. Lord Clinton went at him faster than before, carrying him to the half in 1:03½. Ryland shot ahead, reaching the three-quarters in 1:36. His leadership gave it up, and then Elard came out of the rack to take the heat from the second leader, but Ryland's blood was up and his heart was strong. They went the last quarter of that fearful mile in 31½, and Ryland was half a length ahead. He had broken the gelding record by three-quarters of a second in the preceding heat, and this time he had pared it down to 2:02½.

The third was another bitter fight, in which Ryland beat Lord Clinton and Elard in 2:08½, the last quarter in 31½. His second mile is the best trotted this year, and his average, 2:08½, puts all previous trotting races in the shade, including those of Directum and Alix. Summary:

2½ class, trotting, purse \$2,000:	
Ryland T., b. z.....	1 2 1
Elard, b. z.....	2 2 2
Lord Clinton, b. r.....	3 3 3
Punisher, b. r.....	4 4 4
Phoebe Wilkes, b. m.....	5 5 5
Nightingale, ch. m.....	6 6 6
Amboy, ch. g.....	7 7 7
Time—2:02½, 2:07½, 2:08½.	

SARATOGA EVENTS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—Following are the results here today:
First race, 2-year-olds, 5 mile—Dr. Fraser, 1; Dana, 2; Bondo, 3. Time, 1:05.
Rommere, Glimpse (Sily), Mohawk, Sir James and Madge also ran.
Second race, mile and a furlong—Bansquet, 1; Brahma, 2; Hawthorne, 3. Time, 1:57½.
Third race, 1 mile—Cactus, 1; Swan, 2; J. P. B. 3. Time, 1:42.
Daac, Strathmeath and Elva also ran.
Fourth race, 5 mile—Yemen, 1; Old Do-

\$10 SPECIAL \$10

Curtain Sale,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A. Screaton & Co.,

Will offer 50 PAIRS of NEW CHENILLE CURTAINS, regularly sold at \$15, for

\$10 00.

\$10 Be on hand Friday morning, and get first choice. **\$10**

minion 2, Lisbon 3. Time, 1:01½. Aleha and Major Joe also ran.

Fifth race, 3 mile—Memento (colt) 1. Pulitzer 2, Hanover 3. Time, 1:15. Kapanga (colt), Lquisistion, Slight of Hand, Campaign, Plunderer, Fearless, Del Norte, Pay or Play, Indicator and Appleworth also ran.

Sixth race, 1-16 miles—Clementine 1. The Queen 2, Barefoot 3. Future also ran.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT TROT.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Favorites won in all the events at the grand circuit trotting meeting today. The free-for-all pace was the feature of the day, and the knowing ones banked their faith and money upon Robert J. The game little gelding was held back in the first heat, finishing seventh. He pulled up to second place in the second and then won in straight heats. The last half of the third heat was paced in 1:00½ and the mile in 2:05½. Robert J. equaling his best time made at Nashville. Flying Jib behaved badly and was distanced in the second heat. The programme will be finished Saturday with the 2:15 trot and 2:10 pace. It was announced at the track that Robert J. and Mascot would pace a match race at Buffalo next week.

Summaries:

2½ class, trotting, purse \$3,000:	
Cobweb.....	1 1 1
Rex Americus.....	2 2 2
Clemmie G.....	3 3 3
Saladin.....	4 4 4
Jim Wilkes.....	5 5 5
Rennsaler Wilkes.....	6 6 6
Thelma.....	7 7 7
Thelma.....	8 8 8
Eulalia.....	9 9 9
Koubourne.....	10 10 10
Time—2:15½, 2:14½, 2:15½.	

Free-for-all pace, purse \$2,000:

Robert J.....	2 2 1 1 1
Cobweb.....	3 3 2 2 2
Crawford.....	4 4 3 3 3
Guy.....	5 5 4 4 4
Mascot.....	6 6 5 5 5
W. W. Dickey.....	7 7 6 6 6
Flying Jib.....	8 8 7 7 7
Time—2:06½, 2:06½, 2:06½, 2:07½.	

2:25 class, trotting, purse \$2,000:

Atar.....	1 1 1
Cocoon.....	2 2 2
Greenleaf.....	3 3 3
Patience.....	4 4 4
Sam Weller.....	5 5 5
Guy.....	6 6 6
Palatin.....	7 7 7
Arena.....	8 8 8
Rate Dillard.....	9 9 9
Romola.....	10 10 10
Time—2:15, 2:16, 2:17½.	

BASEBALL.

THE DISBANDED TROY CLUB had been losing money for several weeks, and more than \$1,000 in salaries is due the players. The men refused to go on the eastern trip until they were paid. No effort will be made to sell the franchise, but each player will have to shift for himself. Many of them had to telegraph home for money today in order to get out of town. Simon will sign with Syracuse, and Gruber, Donnelly and Sheffield will sign with Buffalo. A number of the players will enter the National League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

	R.	H.	E.
At Brooklyn—	8	12	2
Washington.....	3	12	1
Brooklyn.....	8	12	2
Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Kennedy and Baller. Umpire—Emslie.			
At Philadelphia—	13	10	1
New York.....	5	9	1
Batteries—Harp and Ross; Rusie and Farrell. Umpire—Hogland.			
At Baltimore—	4	12	5
Boston.....	7	12	1
Batteries—McMahon and Stittville and Ryan. Umpire—McQuaid and Campbell.			
At Pittsburgh—	9	10	0
Cleveland.....	3	10	0
Pittsburgh.....	9	10	0
Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Nicholls and Sugden. Umpire—Lynch and Hurst.			
At Cincinnati—	12	17	3
Cincinnati.....	13	14	2
Batteries—Schriver; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpire—Chamberlain and Griffith.			
At St. Louis—	4	6	2
Louisville.....	6	12	3
Batteries—Wadsworth and Grim; Hawley and Miller. Umpire—Herrin.			

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

	R.	H.	E.
At Buffalo—	8	12	2
Birmingham.....	20	27	1
Batteries—Duryea and Raftor; Hoffer and Urquhart. Umpire—Kiltrick.			

ELYS.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company ball team defeated the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers at Island Park, Toronto, Friday, by 20 to 5.

AQUATIC.

DETROIT, July 27.—The annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association opened this afternoon on the Belle Isle course. Summaries:

Junior fours—Erosee, F. B. Salcoote bow, C. T. Tank 2, A. D. Beaulieu 3, E. R. Labader stroke, won; time, 9:27. Mutuals, of Detroit, second; time, 9:39. Single canoes—E. A. Goldham. Argonaut, of Toronto, won; time, 4:44. H. Goud, of Detroit, second; time, 4:56½.

Junior doubles—Toronto, J. P. Smith bow, P. J. Muirhead stroke, won; time, 11:04. Grand Rapids, second; time, 11:26. Junior pairs—Grand Rapids, Evan Argus bow, W. T. Simmons stroke, won; time, 11:49½. Mutuals, second; time, 12:24½.

Junior singles—Charles Van Darvins, Nautilus, of Detroit, won; time, 10:55½. W. D. West, Mutuals, second; time, 11:44. Four-oared gigs—Detroit, No. 1, won; time, 10:58 4-5. Delaware, of Chicago, second; time, 10:15. Detroit, No. 3, third; time, 10:42.

Do you use Wide Awake Soap?

Everyone says it is the best in the world.

CHEERS IN COURT!

The Sequel to the Hiland-Potter Trial.

William Says He'll Marry Jessie Anyway.

WINDSOR, July 27.—The courtroom rang with cheers yesterday afternoon during the Potter-Hiland trial, when Wm. Hiland, the lover of the fair Jessie Potter, was giving his evidence.

"Do you know where the young lady is now?" inquired Lawyer Cowan, and the witness replied that he understood that she was staying with some friends in Detroit. "Yes, and you will never see her again," chimed in her father, who was sitting behind him.

"I will see her again, sooner than you expect," exclaimed the young man, "and what is more, I will marry her." Cheers and laughter followed, and the magistrate himself appeared to be one of the most amused persons in the room.

The first witness was George Potter, brother of the heroine. He said he was a medical student in Detroit and did not like Farmer Hiland keeping company with his sister.

"Do you not think it would have been more manly on your part," said Mr. Cowan, "to have gone quietly to Hiland in place of making such a disgraceful exhibition in front of a church?"

"I don't know," replied George, and Mr. Cowan dismissed him with a wave of his hand.

The age of the young lady was quite an important point, and her father said he could not tell, but thought she was about 18. Young Hiland seated that she told him she was 19.

"What is your age?" inquired Mr. Clarke.

"I am 26 years of age," replied the young man.

"When will you be 27?"

"On my next birthday," was the reply, amid roars of laughter.

Nicholas Terrough said that he was subpoenaed by both parties, and that the evening previous to the trial Mr. Potter called on him and asked him not to go. He also said that he would stand all the expense for his non-appearance. His evidence favored Hiland.

At 5 o'clock the case was closed. Mr. Cowan contended that only one blow was struck by the Hilands, that being when the hero struck the man who refused to have him for a son-in-law. On the other hand, he contended that the evidence clearly showed that the young man had been struck on the head twice, and that blood was running down his face.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON,
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
quired.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFFS
drug store, 600 Dundas street east. Bond
required. Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
jeweler, 432 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

BRYANT—At Lambeth, on July 27, 1894.
Mary, relict of the late Calvin Bryant, aged
45 years.
Funeral at Lambeth, to-morrow, Sunday,
at 11:30.

MOORE—In this city, July 28, 1894. Ethel
Mabel, youngest daughter of William and
Eliza Moore.
Funeral private.

COOK—On July 27, at the residence of her
uncle, Mr. J. J. Wellsted, 541 Talbot street,
Mrs. J. A. Cook, of Detroit, aged 30 years.

Summer COMPLAINTS are
easily relieved and
cured by using a
Twenty-five cent bottle of BOYLE'S
JAMAICA GINGER. Get the
genuine at

Boyle's Drug Store,
652 Dundas Street.

BOYLE'S
This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
147 York Street.
TELEPHONE 113.

NEW LIST OF DE-
LICIOUS
Soda Fountain Beverages
—AT—
BOOMER'S
181 DUNDAS STREET.

HOSE and HYDRANTS
A SPECIALTY AT
Smith Bros.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters and
Heating Engineers,
376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 533.
N.B.—A full stock of supplies always
on hand.

Fine Tailoring!
New Summer Suitings,
Finest Material,
Made Fashionably.

JOS. DAMBRA,
Merchant Tailor, 262½ Dundas St.

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK (UPSTAIR)

Having completely sold out our spring stock
of millinery, we are now showing the
very latest novelties in
SUMMER MILLINERY,
and other goods suitable for the warm
weather.

Mrs. A. G. McLeod.
ywt

GAS
GRATES and ART TILES.
WOOD MANTLES.

R. R. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.

WALL
PAPER
It will pay you to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere. We have the
largest and one of the best selected
stocks in this city, at prices which
defy competition. Also a full line of

WINDOW SHADES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

AT
"Fraser's Heights,"
PORT STANLEY.

Alt-statory cottage for sale or to let: five bed-
rooms, large dining and sitting room, kitchen,
good cellar; house completely furnished;
family could move in at once. Apply at

A. B. POWELL'S
Insurance and Real Estate Office, 437
Richmond Street, London.

R. K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

Priddis Bros.

Great Sale

LOOK!

Cottons, - - - 3c
Toweling, - - - 3c
Challies, - - - 5c
Prints, - - - 5c
Dress Goods, - - 5c

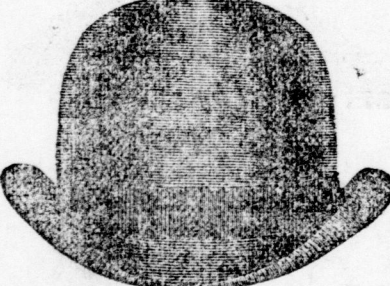
BICYCLE REPAIRING.
We have electric power and all the machin-
ery required, together with competent work-
men, to do first-class bicycle repairing. Small
tire wheels changed to any make of pneumatic
tires by
WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Phone 800.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St

FINE AND VERY WARM.

TORONTO, July 27—11 p.m.—The pres-
sure has decreased over the lake region and
along the St. Lawrence Valley and in-
creased over the Pacific and Western
States. Thunderstorms have occurred in
Assiniboia. Elsewhere in Canada the
weather has remained fine.
Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 50°—74°; Qu'Appelle, 46°—76°;
Winnipeg, 56°—82°; Parry Sound, 49°—82°;
Toronto, 63°—89°; Montreal, 54°—84°;
Quebec, 50°—82°; Halifax, 52°—74°.

TORONTO, July 28—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Moderate to fresh
south to southwest winds; fine and very
warm; a few local thunder storms, chiefly
at night.

BELTZ'S


NEW
STIFF
SOFT
STRAW
HATS

A new lot of Straw Hats just re-
ceived in the Latest Styles at all
prices.

Beltz's—Beltz's.

STRAW HATS!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818
ywt

Free Fishing.
HAMILTON, July 27.—The Grand Trunk
Railroad Company has succeeded in having
a total of \$5 imposed upon anglers of the
United States removed in the case of
anglers in the St. Lawrence and Lake
Ontario, between Trenton and Cornwall,
in the Rideau Canal, and in the Muskoka
district.

The great lung healer is found in the ex-
cellent medicine sold as Hickle's Anti-Con-
sumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes
the sensibility of the membrane of the
throat and air passages and is a sovereign
remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness,
pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis,
etc. It has cured many when supposed to
be far advanced in consumption.

Musical amateurs are respectfully ad-
vised that some folks felt worse when Nere
fiddled than when Rome burned.

A fellow often thinks that a girl "by
any other name would be as sweet," but
he finds out his mistake after he gives her
his own.

Wide Awake Soap is a mammoth
bar of pure soap. Try it.

Silverware! The latest patterns and
nearest styles at lowest prices at ADKINS',
on the corner, East London. ywt

Mackie's photo studio entrance is near
the southwest corner of Dundas and Rich-
mond streets. See the display in window.
Children's photos a specialty. ywt

You don't have long to wait, boys. Three
chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FOR-
STER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, op-
posite Oddfellows' Hall.

Do not speak of your happiness to a man
less fortunate than yourself.

Use Wide Awake Soap, it is the best
in the world.

Take your prescriptions and send your
recipes to Symond's news drug store, 464
Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street.

KURE

—FOR—

Cholera and Diarrhea

—OUR—

Wild Strawberry Compound

PRICE 25 CENTS.

AT—

ANDERSON & NELLES'

DRUG STORE,

37 OPEN SUNDAYS.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

Here he comes a-rushin'
From the billowy sky;
Posies all a-blushin'
As he passes by.
Branches bow peritely,
Saying "how-de-do!"
Grass-a-dannin' sprightly,
Wearin' diamonds, too.
There's a gin'ral cheerin'
When he comes along,
Good ter sight an' hearin',
Gin'rous an' strong;
Be accommodatin',
Come right soon again;
Welcome all us waitin'
Mr. Summer Rain.

—The Baptist Convention of Ontario and
Quebec convenes at St. Thomas on Thurs-
day, Oct. 18, at 2 p.m.

—Tax Collector Haines, of Sandwich, re-
turned from London Thursday night with
the remains of his father, who died at the
asylum.

—Balliff English yesterday took Walter
Willoughby, Norman Neil and Albert
Boughton, all of this city, to the Central
Prison.

—The playing of the Cavalry Band at
Victoria Park last evening was much ad-
mired and shows continued progress. The
usual immense crowd was present.

—The Christian Workers, Carling
street, will hold their first picnic to Spring-
bank on Wednesday, Aug. 1. The various
committees are working to make this picnic
a success.

—At a meeting last evening of officers,
teachers and board of management of
South Street Methodist Mission Sabbath
school Mr. J. H. Dickson was elected su-
perintendent.

—A young man named Frederick
Fincham, employed by Mr. D. W. Black-
well, furniture dealer, was prostrated by
the heat yesterday and taken home in the
ambulance.

—A farmer's wife was driving into town
yesterday when the wagon wheel was
wrenched off on the car tracks in East Lon-
don. Her produce was spilled, but no
further damage was done.

—Mr. John M. McEvey, who defended
Ben Short, of Parkhill, when that person
was charged with arson, attended the
wedding of Mr. Short to Miss Jennie
Johnston, of Henall, on Wednesday.

—Facts may leak out of the memory,
learning grow flat, startling statements
shrive into mere truisms, but a crisp
style in the wording of your ads will keep
fresh in all climates and in all seasons.

—The late Mrs. Ryckman, of Windsor,
who was found dead in her chair the other
morning, was the mother of Mr. Samuel
Ryckman, C. T. R. conductor, who lived
on Simcoe street, this city, near the school,
before removing to Windsor.

—James Henry Brown, G. T. R. yard-
man, city, was on Wednesday married to
Miss Catherine McKennie, of Durham,
Ont. The ceremony was performed at the
Hamilton Road Methodist parsonage, and
Rev. Joseph Ward officiated.

—During Monday and on Tuesday morning
tickets for the trains to Port Stanley, where
the great Scottish demonstration takes
place, will be on sale at Mr. De la Hooke's,
corner of Dundas and Richmond streets.
This arrangement will save crowding and
be much appreciated.

—A Westover (Wentworth county) cor-
respondent writes: "The wedding bells
rang in our midst last Wednesday, it being
the marriage of Thos. Newness, of London,
to Miss Corn, third daughter of George
Gilmour, of Westover. Rev. Mr. Peor, of
Freelton, performed the marriage cere-
mony."

—People rush to the man who advertises,
because he asks them to come. They spend
their good money with the whole-saled,
public spirited man, and when they are
out of cash go to the skiffint in the next
block, run in debt and beat him out of it.
And it serves him right.—[Caro (Mich.)
Advertiser.

—The regular meeting of the Hospital
Trust was held yesterday. Thirteen
patients were admitted and sixteen dis-
charged since last meeting. There are now
44 patients in the hospital. Architect
Moore will prepare plans for the alterations
to the boilers, and tenders will be called
for. There were present Col. Lewis, C. F.
Complin, James Gilmour, T. H. Purdom
and Superintendent Dr. Ballour.

—At the last meeting of the London
Township Council a petition signed by
James Fountain and 21 others, complaining
of a nuisance on the race course farm, and
the letters from Dr. Hutchinson, E. Luck-
hurst and an anonymous correspondent
regarding the same were read, after which
it was moved by E. J. Dann, seconded by
Jas. H. Hodgins, and carried, that where-
as complaints have been made regarding a
nuisance by the deposition of night soil from
the city on the south half of lot 3, con. C,
and whereas, it is considered by this coun-
cil that such complaints are well founded,
and that said nuisance should be stopped
forthwith, the clerk be instructed to notify
the council and board of health of the city
that neither night soil nor any other filth or
rubbish from the city will be allowed to be
deposited within the limits of the township,
and that any person or persons found de-
positing such stuff within said limits will
be prosecuted according to law.

For Insect Bites.
Many people do not know how easily
they can protect themselves and their chil-
dren against the bites of gnats and other
insects. Weak carbolic acid sponged on
the skin and hair, and in some cases the
clothing, will drive away the whole tribe.
The safest plan is to keep a saturated so-
lution of the acid. The solution cannot
contain more than 6 to 7 per cent, and it
may be added to water until the latter
smells strongly. This may readily and
with perfect safety be applied with a
sponge.

London Boys Ahead.
The Phonetic Journal of July 14, 1894,
after speaking of the valuable points in
Pitman's system of shorthand and of the
teachers of the same, says: "Mr. John A.
Cottam, who is principal of the shorthand
department of the New York Business
College, New York city, is one of the most
successful teachers whose work has come
under our observation." This should be
inspiring to all young men, as it shows
what perseverance and pluck can do in a

Chief Attraction.

Among the chief attractions in the prece-
dence of the Cook & Wills circuit last Satur-
day was the yellow wagon, which carries
through all of Canada that most desirable of
cures—"Williams' Royal Crown Remedy." This
is what Mr. Weir says, whose life it saved:
"This is a most marvelous cure. I became
pale as a corpse; my blood seemed to be
turned to water. I had dizziness and a ring-
ing noise in my head; my hands and feet were
cold all the time, and my limbs were com-
pletely swollen up to the body. Some doctors
called it consumption of the blood. I got so
weak that I could not walk, and finally took
to my bed." Mrs. Weir says: "All Mr. Weir
has told you is true. At times he lay for days
unconscious and unable to take nourishment
of any kind, and was reduced to a mere
skeleton of 84 pounds; and I fully believe if we
had been one day later in getting 'Williams'
Royal Crown Remedy he would be in his
grave to-day. So it may well be said 'Will-
iams' Royal Crown Remedy saved John
Weir's life.' The best druggists keep Royal
Crown Remedy; but if your druggist does not,
remedy direct to Isaac Williams Company,
London, and they will send it to you by first
express. The price at which Royal Crown
Remedy is sold makes a course of treatment
comparatively inexpensive as compared with
any other medical treatment. Six bottles for
\$3, from Isaac Williams Co., London, Ont.
Ship this out and send to sick friend. ywt

short time, inasmuch as three or four years
ago John A. Cottam (who is a London boy,
and used to be sergeant in the Seventh
Band) knew little or nothing of shorthand.
Moral: Go ahead, boys.

The Scottish Demonstration.

Last night the general committee of the
St. Andrew's Society of London and Clan
Fraser made final preparations for the
great picnic, Highland games, and demon-
stration at Fort Stanley on Tuesday next.
It was reported that complete arrange-
ments had been made to have the
pipers' band of the Forty-eighth
Highlanders, Toronto, in attend-
ance. This will be a most unique
addition to the piping talent of London and
St. Thomas. The drummers, too, will ap-
pear in Highland costume. For the games
committee it was reported that a list of 30
events had been prepared and printed,
valuable prizes being offered in each case.
The Highland and Irish dances in costume
and the baby show will be special features.
Full particulars as to train service is given
in our advertising columns today.

Death of John Tanton.

A pioneer of London died yesterday
when Mr. John Tanton passed away at
his home on King street. Mr. Tanton
came to this city from St. Giles, Devon-
shire, England, in 1849, when the town of
London was surrounded by virgin forest.
He went into business and literally grew
up with the city. He was the oldest estab-
lished grain merchant on the market and the
name of his firm (John Tanton & Son) has
been familiar to the farmers of the coun-
try side for a couple of generations. Deceased
was of a retiring disposition and did not
seek civic honors to any extent, yet he
filled the position of school trustee for No. 3
ward for several terms with much ability.
Although he had been ailing for some time
the end came suddenly and he breathed his
last at noon yesterday after a painful attack
of his malady of two days' duration. Mr.
Tanton was 65 years and 6 months old, and
was of Conservative principles. He was a
member of Dundas Street Methodist
Church, a Mason, and a member of St.
George's Society. Mrs. Tanton (nee
Rebecca Fitzgerald, sister of F. A. Fitz-
gerald), a son, B. P. Tanton, and a daugh-
ter, Edna R. M. Tanton, survive him. The
funeral will be private to Mount Pleasant
at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Longest Word.

The longest word in the English language
is not "smiles," although there is a mile
between its first and last letters (s-m-i-l-e-s).
One of the happiest words, however, is
healthy, real, rugged, robust, rousing, red
faced health. There is neither boon nor
blessing like it. Yet thousands have lost
it and it stays lost. This need not be.
Myriads have regained their health by
using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery. An invaluable remedy for con-
sumption or lung sore, bronchitis,
asthma, cough, heart disease, fever and
ague, intermittent fever, dropsy and many
other diseases.

"REX BRAND"

Boiled Ham

Only 25 cents per pound sliced.

Compressed Cooked Corned Beef.

Compressed Cooked Tongue.

Compressed Cooked Hocks.

MOORE & COMPANY
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, - - - - - ONTARIO

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" are indorsed
by the best authorities in the world,
Canada's greatest artists and London's
best musicians and teachers.

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" are strictly
first-class instruments, and warranted
as such.

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" have "four"
points of superiority: "Purity and
sweetness of tone," "Scientific con-
struction," "Durability" and "Beauty of
finish."

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" have been
awarded more diplomas and awards
than any two other makes combined.

PIANOS.

We can offer you better value in
pianos than any other dealer or firm
on easy terms of payment.

PIANOS.

Never mind what other Dealers or
Agents may say against "Williams'
Pianos," but come and see for your-
self.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON
171-DUNDAS STREET-171.

MARA'S

LIST FOR

MONDAY,

JULY 30th,

—OUR—

Bargain Day.

- 1st—20 pieces Fancy Figured and Plain Silk, for blouses, on Bargain Day for 20c per yard.
- 2nd—Colored Cashmeres, wide, double fold, on Bargain Day for 10c per yard.
- 3rd—All-Wool Colored Henriettas, on Bargain Day, for 15c per yard.
- 4th—Crumb's Best 12½c English Prints, on Bargain Day for 7½c per yard.
- 5th—20c Duck Suitings, in cream, white, navy and fawn, on Bargain Day for 12½c per yard.
- 6th—Double-Fold American Challies, worth 15c, on Bargain Day for 5c per yard.
- 7th—Check and Striped Zepthers, on Bargain Day for 10c per yard.
- 8th—Fine Figured Chambrays, on Bargain Day for 12½c per yard.
- 9th—American Dress Goods, in stripes and checks, worth 20c, on Bargain Day for 10c per yard.
- 10th—Latest American Crystal Cloth, in pink and cream, on Bargain Day for 17c per yard.
- 11th—Real Genuine Russia Crash Toweling, on Bargain Day for 5c per yard.
- 12th—Turkey Red Table All-Linen, on Bargain Day for 25c per yard.
- 13th—A special line of 5-8 yard Square Table Napkins, on Bargain Day 50c per dozen.
- 14th—A great snap in ¾ Napkins, all linen, on Bargain Day for \$1 per dozen.
- 15th—Apron Gingham, 36 inches wide, on Bargain Day for 9c per yard.
- 16th—40c Black Pure Silk Gloves, on Bargain Day 22c per pair.
- 17th—Mara's Majesty Corsets, in white, black and blue, \$4 shape, on Bargain Day for 99c.
- 18th—Embroidery and Twisted Wash Silk, on Bargain Day for 1c per skein.
- 19th—All-Wool Challies, on Bargain Day reduced to 12½c per yard.
- 20th—Children's Skirting Embroidery, on Bargain Day for 18c per yard.
- 21st—Children's 15c Stainless Black Hose, on Bargain Day for 5c per pair.
- 22nd—Just received 20 dozen only Fine Merino Socks, regular price 35c, on Bargain Day for 20c.
- 23rd—Your choice of our large stock of Fine 35c, 40c and 50c Gents' Neckties, on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 24th—Another consignment of Silk Braces, from New York, on Bargain Day for 20c per pair.
- 25th—Ladies' Fine Tan Oxfords, Bleucher cut, the best value in London, on Bargain Day for 88c.
- 26th—Misses' Black and Tan Oxford Tie Shoes, on Bargain Day for 59c.
- 27th—Men's Fine Oxford Tie Shoes, on Bargain Day for 95c.
- 28th—Men's Pants, special, on Bargain Day for 60c.
- 29th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, on Bargain Day \$1 50.
- 30th—Your choice of any \$15 Men's Black Worsted or Scotch Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day for \$8 99.
- 31st—Plantation Straw Hats, on Bargain Day for 15c.
- 32nd—Children's Sailors, on Bargain Day for 10c, 25c and 35c. Ladies' Aberdeen Sailors, on Bargain Day 23c.
- 33rd—A fine line of Split Wood Picnic Baskets from 8c to 19c.
- 34th—15 Bars Best Electric Soap, on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 35th—Best English Enamel Pudding Dishes, on Bargain Day for 23c.

THE

T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED.

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square } London.

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE CHILDREN.

Eva A. Madden Discusses Wisely on Restrictions on Children.

We hear much of the spoiling of only children, but little of what we shall term the restrictions which are often laid upon them by parents, who in their relation to these, their most precious possessions, see something which belongs exclusively to themselves, upon whom they are to shower benefits, and demand in return an amount of affection proportionate to the benefits. There is a higher right to a child than this. It is the recognition of the rights of that child's individuality, the right to exist, the right to grow, the right to make use of itself when developed. Parents who study the future welfare of their child will recognize that any training or restriction which interferes with these rights becomes paternal selfishness.

In a family of a number of children these rights are more apt to be respected than where the love of both father and mother is centered on one. In the first place, he is often denied the right to exist as a separate nature. The mother, in her intense love desires to know every thought and act of his small life, will say, "Who cares for him as I do?" and will probe him with questions, will torment him with embraces and kisses until he longs with all his small heart to escape into a less loving atmosphere.

Under what the mother terms "interest," she will endeavor to penetrate into the child's secret thoughts, into every act, into every dream. This interest, springing from a desire to be first with the one she loves best, is a development of maternal jealousy or selfishness.

There is nothing which incenses a growing boy like this constant inquiry into his movements. Let him confide, if he feels so disposed, but above all things do not force his confidence. Often puzzled with the increasing complexity of life, boys and girls hardly know the reasons of their conduct. If every act has to be explained, accounted for, or even related, life becomes intolerable, and duty to parents takes the place of love. If proper relations exist between parents and children, confidence will be spontaneous. For a mother to insist on reading her daughter's letters implies a suspicion which in its way is insulting to the daughter. This constant exaction on the part of the mother will often lead to deceit in the child. Part of his actions will be suppressed in the daily relation to the interested mother. Little by little he will make his own life, withdrawing himself more and more from spontaneous exchange of confidence with the parent.

Another restriction often laid upon an only child is the one which shuts him off from the normal conditions of child life. The parents, ignoring the fact that in becoming the father and mother of a child they bind themselves morally to do for that child the best that will fit him for the struggle of life, keep him perpetually under their protection. "I must keep my child with me as long as I can," the mother will say. "I cannot bear to see him go among rough boys. He will never be the same to me again. It will break my heart to let my boy grow away from me."

So the boy or girl is kept away from other children. He is made a companion of father and mother. He is often taken to evening amusements, he is permitted to be present at grown up affairs at his own home, or he is shut up in a nursery or taken daily walks with a maid or nurse. We have all seen these children. They are all peculiar. They are either unduly precocious, or painfully shy. There is no evil like keeping a child shut off from other children, watching over him and protecting him, only suddenly to land him unprepared and unfortified in the midst of boy or girl life with its oftentimes unsympathetic brutality. It is not the man, ignorant of evil, who is commended, but the one who in the midst of sin "thinks no evil."

There is nothing more pathetic than to see one of these tenderly cared for children at some gathering to which against his will, he has at last been taken. See how bored he looks. Assuming an indifferent air, and yet longing to join in the fun, resenting the neglect of the other children who, having endeavored to persuade him to join them, leave him to his fate.

The mother, feeling for her child, will blame the other children in his presence, and a feeling of bitterness will begin to grow in the small heart. A thoughtful mother will neither torment a child with endless questions as to his welfare, nor will she shut him up in her love that his nature cannot freely expand.

Parental means an eternal sacrifice and yet not only a sacrifice of doing for the child, but a sacrifice of not doing, and the negative sacrifice is often the harder. How many mothers force an only son into uncongenial occupation that he may remain with them? How many fathers, loth to lose the companionship of son or daughter, will refuse consent to departure from home when for the best interest of the child, leaving surrounded him with every material comfort and given him her love, she thinks her duty done.

The chief joys of childhood lie in intercourse with other children, in unconscious and natural enjoyment of life. When a child becomes conscious of over solicitude he will grow either priggish or bashful. He will either weakly yield his rights, or he will break bounds sooner or later.

Has the mother of an only child the right then to keep a child shut up in her love, has she the right to not prepare that child for the struggle that must be made later on, has she a right to prevent a child from developing in a manner of a comformance with the existing conditions of child life? Let such a mother ask herself these questions and make her conduct for her boy or girl conform to her answer.—Eva A. Madden, in the Housekeeper.

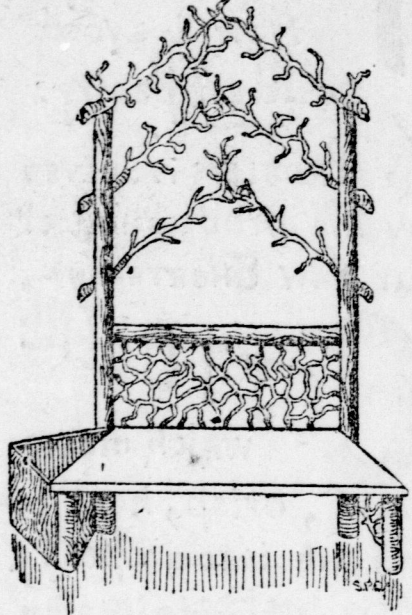
When to Flavor.

In flavoring custard or candy with vanilla leave out the flavor until nearly ready to serve. Vanilla loses one-half its strength in cooking.

A RUSTIC HAT-RACK.

The Thing of Beauty Rambles in the Woods Supplied.

We needed a hat-rack, says Edmond S. Meaney in American Agriculturist, and if one day asked a young friend if he thought he could make a rustic one from the materials he had noticed in our ram-



RUSTIC HAT-RACK.

bles in the woods. He set at the task with confidence, and the accompanying sketch gives some idea of the result.

The hat-rack is about four feet wide and a trifle over six feet high. The seat is a plank made from a fir tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). The legs of the seat and the two uprights of the rack are the trunks of young hemlock trees (*Abies Mertensiana*). The intertwined boughs, with the small sprigs, extended outward for hat pegs, are made from the limbs of the madrone tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*). This is one of the most beautiful of Pacific coast trees. It is not a cone bearer, but it is, nevertheless, an evergreen. Its long, oval and serrated leaves, in glossy brightness, making it a great favorite, while its beautiful, smooth, shiny and bright red bark has endeared it to the people to such an extent that you rarely learn of one being cut down or destroyed. This part of the rack is, of course, the main, and at the same time most attractive feature of this rustic article of furniture. The back of the seat is made of a straight trunk of a young hemlock like the uprights, and the interwoven boughs are from the great cedar (*Thuja plicata*), from which the Puget Sound shingles are made. These boughs were used here instead of the madrone, because they could be obtained in such shapes as to lessen the danger of catching one's clothes when sitting down to remove overshoes. The frame of the umbrella stand is made of a branch of the yew tree (*Taxus bulbifera*), and the sides are covered with the pliable but serviceable cedar bark, which is used so extensively by the Indians in weaving the cloths of their primitive garments. A common tin baking pan is placed in the bottom to catch the drippings from the umbrella.

Altogether it is an article of beauty and usefulness, and constructed at little or no expense. This success has inspired my young friend to such an extent that I shall soon expect to see about me a rustic summer house, trellises for the ivy and roses, rustic chairs and benches in the garden, and I shall welcome each new arrival—for I am a lover of the woods, and these little contrivances will keep me constantly reminded of my friends—the trees.

Baby's Pillow.

One summer day on lifting my baby from his cradle after a protracted nap I found his little head wet with profuse perspiration, moreover his small pillow—feathers, of course—was soaked through.

This led to an investigation, for I felt that such heat boded ill to the sensitive brain. Looking into the matter I discovered the following advice given by an eminent physician, long since deceased. He wrote: "The proximate, if not the original, cause of great mortality among babies is some malady of the brain. When we suppose death to result from dysentery or cholera infantum the immediate cause is frequently affection of the brain supervening upon bowel disease. The heads of babies are, for the most part, little furnaces. What mischief must then result from keeping them buried hour after hour in feather pillows! It makes me shiver to think of the deaths among these precious little ones, where I doubt not that cool straw pillows would have saved them. Do not fail to keep their heads cool while sleeping."

The material which I then deemed best for baby's pillow—for straw seemed rather hard—was deer's hair. One woman employed hair combings, which makes a soft cushion. Paper clipped fine is recommended, as well as pine needles.

There are other ways, however, of injuring baby's brain—ah, how much they must work ere they arrive at maturity! It is claimed that the brain is more heavily taxed the first five years of existence than during the remainder of life.

One baby who very nearly succumbed to brain disease was taught the catechism ere his second year. It sounded cunning to hear him lip, "Absolum," in reply to his father, the faithful, or "O's life," when asked who was turned into a pillar of salt.

Of course the family physician soon stopped this needless cramming, giving imperative orders that nothing should be taught the child.—St. Louis Republic.

When Sweeping a Room.

For sweeping a room neatly there is nothing like newspaper. Take a page of newspaper or other paper at a time, wet in hot water and squeeze it until it ceases to drip. Tear into pieces the size of one's hand and cast them all over the carpet. Then sweep, and most of the dust in the room, if you use your broom judiciously, will be gathered into the papers.

After a velvet or other heavy pile carpet is thoroughly swept a sponging with ammonia and water will preserve its brightness wonderfully.

Shirt Waists.

The comfort and daintiness of white and colored shirt waists cannot be denied, and since their earliest vogue, after improvements in shape and style, nearly all women have become converts to their utility. The new "tailor made" waist has a slightly starched shield front, collar and cuffs, the plain flat shield ornamented with a fine vine embroidery. It comes in pink, cream and blue linen. In single colors, in chambray and gingham, and in combination of dainty cotton fabrics, and is to be worn with and without an outside jacket.

Star Gazing.

Scientific writers affirm that without dust the sky would never look blue to us, but be colorless as that of midnight. Only one woman in the world is an admiral, and she is the Queen of Greece. Her appointment came from the czar.

HOME DRESS-MAKING.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SENSIBLE AND INTELLIGENT HOUSEWIVES.

Some Details of Progress That Cannot Fail to Benefit Those Who Need and Heed Them—The Reason Why Many Women Fail in This Work.

Making a dress at home is not a hard task if done properly and not in haphazard fashion. The first thing is the pattern, or else to study a system. If you have a nicely-fitted basque or skirt save the lining as this will be a good guide. For lining, silesia is best for the waist and undressed cambric for the skirt. Two yards of the former will be required and six yards of the latter. Include sewing silk, buttonhole twist, whalebone or covered stays, shields and belt of webbing for the waist, for the skirt hooks and eyes, facing canvas and velveteen binding. If there is but a scant pattern, it is better to cut the skirt first, as the waist may be pieced out with velvet or silk cuffs, vest, and collar, or a waist of different material may be made.

Cut the basque fronts first, allowing half an inch for all seams but the shoulder, and an inch for those. Leave an inch and a half hem on front edges. In basting, begin at the top of both skirt and waist, and taper the darts to a point. Try it on wrong side out, so alterations may be readily made. Stitch the seams outside the basting and press them flat with a hot iron, leaving first overcast or finished them with silk binding. Covered bones may be feather-stitched on; real whalebone must have a casing. The lower edge of the belt should be turned up with a piece of crinoline, covered with a facing of silk or of the dress material.

The sleeves must be basted and tried on, then basted in the armholes and tried on again. The edge is turned under and faced with silk or the material. The seams should come directly under the arm, the fullness all on top and may be tacked in place while on the person. The seams should be overcast and pressed. The belt must be sewed securely at the back seam, the shields sewn at each side and in the middle of the armhole. Baste with a rather fine thread, which must be carefully removed before the last pressing is given. Silk or velvet cannot be pressed, but the seams should be laid open over a hot iron.

After cutting the skirt lining, the outside is well basted to it, so that it will not draw or sag in the stitching. The canvas is sewed on the bottom after cutting it on the bias, also the velveteen facing; then the belt and the pocket. It is better for a novice to begin with a cotton dress that requires little or no lining, and having mastered that in detail, a woolen gown will soon become an accomplished fact.

A tight fit is never to be desired, but a snug one, without wrinkles, is to be kept in view. If there is any piecing to do, be careful to match the goods, and manage so that it will not show. In plaid or striped goods, there will be found considerable difficulty, as unless matched perfectly the result is bad. In fitting a dress over a corset, it should be just right and arranged over the underwear as it is to be worn, so when the waist is finished, there can be no cause for complaint. Keep every little point in mind and you will not fail.—The Housekeeper.

NOT WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.

A Yachting Costume Charming to Behold When Worn on Terra Firma.

When effect is the one thing required an all white outing costume is recommended. Have it of white serge, made with a full



skirt and a waist in blouse effect. An adjustable Bolero jacket of the white serge, bound with gilt braid, is a useful and becoming addition. A sash of white silk also looks well, carelessly twisted about the waist and tied at the side with long ends.

Gilt anchors embroidered on the sash and yoke of the waist give the nautical touch always so much desired. A sailor of white canvas, adorned with two glistening wings of gilt, should complete this chic yachting costume.

The woman who wears it may have the consciousness of being faultlessly gowned, but she must keep off the water. White serge and gilt braid are not water-proof fabrics.

Dainties for the Sick.

In providing dainties for sick people it should be remembered that sweet things are seldom as tempting to the sick as they would be if the person were in health. Tart sweets, such as crab-apple jelly or currant jelly, are generally acceptable, but strawberry preserves or jelly will sicken. They belong to the cloying sweets. As a general thing salty things taste best to the convalescent; a weak bouillon, rather salt, or a bit of nice, sweet ham, with some butter tossed with the salty butter, a soft-boiled egg well salted, a slice of bacon, with dry toast—all these will be eaten by a sick person who would not want to touch them if well. One prime requisite in catering to sick people is to be neat about it, and serve things daintily.—Medical News.

Imaginative Children.

The greatest care should be exercised in dealing with an imaginative child. The doubts and fears of the little one become intensified when she realizes that even mamma cannot understand just how she feels. Do not permit the child to remain with servants any length of time. Avoid ridiculing the child's peculiarities. Heavy food and exciting stories should be strictly forbidden, as they are often the foundation of suffering that in many cases remains incurable during a lifetime.—New York Press.

THE TOILET TABLE.

Some Unique Fancies That May Be Successfully Homemade.

The illustrations (which we re-engage from the American Agriculturist) accompanying this suggestion show several little fancy trays for jewelry, hairpins, or any small toilet appurtenances that are easily lost unless they have their special holder. The material used may vary with one's fancy. Celluloid is very pretty and easily manipulated in this way, and as it comes in so many pretty colors, can match or contrast tastefully with the silk used for lining. The diagram for the bit of a "light canoe" is seen in Fig. 1. Small

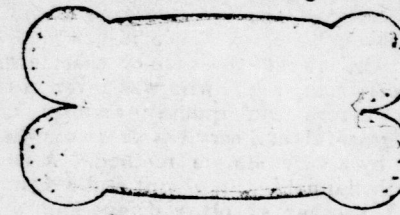


FIG. 1. DIAGRAM OF CANOE.

holes are made where the dots appear in the diagram, and through these the stitches are taken which keep the little craft "ship-shape," as shown in Fig. 2. The lining is pretty fitted about the edge of the boat, and bits of bows "fore and aft" finish the whold. The lining may be lightly padded, and sprinkled with sachet powder, before fitting it to the outside, though, while this certainly adds to the sweetness of the gift, it rather hurts the transparent effect of the celluloid, if celluloid be used. But other materials may be fashioned into the little boats. If one

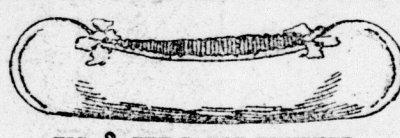


FIG. 2. THE CANOE FINISHED.

is still wedded to the good old ways of one's youth, perforated board might be used, as seen in Fig. 3. Or, if one is fortunate enough to possess an artist's soul—and fingers—the material may be rough parchment paper with a bit of a "sea scape" outlined upon it in sepia or water colors. Any of these tiny crafts, when finished in dainty agreement with the toilet



FIG. 3. CARDBOARD CANOE.

table they are to grace, will be very acceptable and useful additions.

Rules for the Napkin at Table.

While the following rules for using the napkin will be found valuable as authority, it must be remembered that practice, not precept, makes perfect; that mere knowledge of the "correct thing" to do is not sufficient to give one easy, graceful manners, and that daily observation is the only way to attain these and form one's manners into habits that will never forsake them.

On being seated at the table the napkin should be neatly unfolded and laid across the lap, where it should remain when not in use. It should not be pushed to one side of the plate and left there throughout the serving of the menu. There is no breach of table etiquette more noticeable or unpardonable than this, not even excepting that of eating with a knife.

When through eating the napkin should be laid down carefully on the table unless one expects to take the next meal or another in the same house, when it should be folded and laid beside the plate or rolled and placed in the napkin ring, if one is included in the table appointments. This rule should invariably be observed for these reasons: In folding a napkin a guest for one meal only assumes that his napkin will be used again before visiting the laundry; in not folding a napkin, a guest implies that it is not possible for him to use the same napkin twice, making a deviation from either almost a reflection on his hostess's daintiness.

The Care of the Body.

In speaking of the care of the body Mrs. Jennings-Miller says: "But few of even the best informed women could tell the specific results of nitrogenous, carbonaceous and mineral foods upon the various tissues of the body. Owing to this ignorance many a child enters upon womanhood actually in a starving condition, though the mother would resent such an insinuation as a genuine insult to her kindly intentions."

"Food should be studied chemically, and until this is done flesh will be flabby and complexion muddy. Oatmeal, unless well cooked, should never be served up in the regulation style so prevalent in many homes. By perfect cooking is meant five or six hours, not a two-minute preparation, no matter how highly that process may be praised."

"It does not mean cleanliness to take a bath once or twice a week, dabbing on a little soap and rubbing off with a linen towel. To be clean you must bathe every day in tepid water, washing with pure soap, and then with a circular motion using a woolen towel until the body is in a glow and the pores of the skin have thrown off the minute excrecences that we say are a part of our skin, but which is dirt, pure and simple. In addition to this a Russian or Turkish bath once a week, and then you may consider yourself reasonably clean, but not until then."

Tomato Soup.

Rimoldi, of the Hotel Jefferson restaurant, gave me his recipe for "Tomato soup a la New Orleans."

I ate it the other night, and it was so very good I asked the amiable proprietor how it was made.

This is what he said: "Try two good-sized white onions to a golden brown in two ounces of butter, add a couple of ounces of raw ham, two large carrots, one gallon can of tomatoes, two quarts of good broth, two small garlics, four bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, salt, and black and cayenne pepper to taste. Let this cook slowly for two hours; press through a sieve, remove the fat; add ten or a dozen okra, and let it come again to a boil until the okra is tender, then put in two heaping tablespoonsful of hot rice, which has been separately cooked for the purpose, and serve."

The above is for ten people, and it's well worth the trouble.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chat About Trimmings.

Opulent fringes and passementeries and those of tinted pearl make elegant trimmings for ball and dinner gowns.

Spangled nets are used for drapings over black and colors or for sleeves and bodice garniture. Black nets studded with jet or iridescent sequins, pendant from a chain of jet beads, makes a showy trimming for black or colored silks.

Quantities of narrow spangled passementeries are used; sometimes from twenty-five to fifty yards are used upon a single dress.

A HOME JEWEL.

Life-Giving Lactated Food Made It Healthy, Happy, Hearty.



BABY LARIVIERE.

Fortunate and truly happy are all homes where the baby is daily nourished on life-giving Lactated Food. Father, mother, brothers and sisters adore the little home jewel fed on Lactated Food; it is always healthy, happy, contented, and sleeps sweetly and well. No food in the world for infants has ever received such praise and commendations from parents and the best physicians. The Rev. D. Lariviere, R. A., pastor of

"I cannot place my premiums to better advantage than with your company."
"Your company writes the best contract offered to the insuring public today."
"The Ontario has no equal."

These are the unsolicited utterances of three insurance experts who have no interest in The Ontario Mutual Life except as policy-holders. If you want the benefits of life assurance in any of its varied forms, it will be to your advantage to do as they have done and insure with the Ontario. Our agents will be pleased to give you full information.

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GRAND OPENING

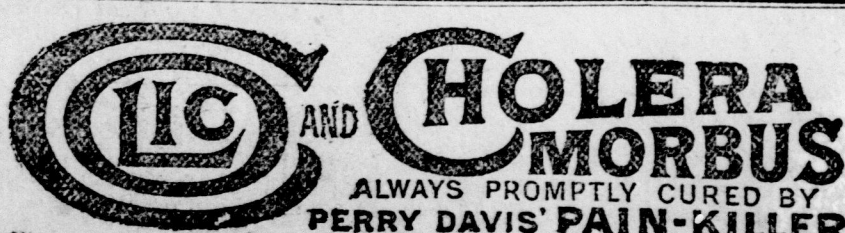
NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS.

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For 30 days we will sell: Solid Oak Bed room Suites British Plate Mirror, cheval or square, polish finish, \$20. Oak Dining Chairs, \$1, regular price \$1.50. PARLOR SUITES AWAY DOWN.

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174 TO 180 KING STREET.



Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

Do the duty which lies nearest to you.
Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back. —[Kingsley.]

The address of Mr. Thomas W. Casey, of this office, will be Nanawee, Ont., during the summer vacation and until further notice. Correspondents will please bear the change in mind.

Archdeacon Farrar, one of the ablest and best known of the present English writers on Biblical and temperance subjects, says: "Wine means primarily the juice, and often, as I believe, the unfermented juice of the grape; and that the drugged beers, and stupefying porters, and fortified ports, and plastered sherries, and abominable draughts of liquid fire that are called 'spirits' in England are no more the pure fruit of the vine than the mariner's compass is intended when we are told that St. Paul fetched a compass and came to Rhegium."

"No man liveth unto himself." The Bishop of London, in a recent able address at a meeting of the liberal profession gave this fine practical rendering: "If we so reconstituted society that we all emptied our cellars and turned total abstainers, we should do more for the poor man than with ten times the amount of charitable money-help we give them now in times of privation and distress. . . . I know well that I should enjoy a glass of Madeira," said his lordship, smiling, "but after all, the feeling of sacrifice soon passes away, while the good it does among your fellowmen remains. I do not hesitate to say that the sacrifice a man makes by becoming a total abstainer is better worth making at this moment than almost any other sacrifice that can be made."

A Boston paper got the happy idea that the recent great "sympathetic" railway strike would about settle the "Coxey army" question, because the strikers were leaving enough places for all the members of that tramp army to fill. The trouble was, however, at the time that if any men attempted to fill them the strikers would create another "vacancy" at once by making way with whoever undertook any such perilous enterprise. That is just how such "strikes" become so interesting to the whole business community. People are willing to concede the right to men to refuse to work at reduced wages, but when it comes to admitting their right to terrorizing everybody else from working at such rates, then it becomes quite a different matter.

It begins to look as though the iron age was going to give way to an age of aluminum. That very light and uncorrodible metal is becoming cheap and the supply is inexhaustible, as very good clay bed is a source of supply. It is predicted that, because of its lightness and immunity from rust it will be extensively used in ship building and also in bridge building. It may yet be used extensively for roof covering for houses. Light canoes and other small boats, easily handled, are now being constructed of it. Probably it will be largely used in bicycle making and light carriages. Artificial limbs are also being manufactured of it. One of the last purposes mentioned is the printing of bank notes and the like, for which it is superior, in many respects, to paper.

One of the standing arguments with many against woman franchise is that a large number of them would not vote anyway. That argument is a two-edged sword and will cut both ways. It has just been ascertained that in Chicago out of 466,960 males over 21 years of age—all entitled to fully 40 per cent of them did not vote. It is not surprising that the pains to register at all and before qualify themselves to vote are well-known fact that in the counties even in Ontario the men on the list are forward to vote, and are carried to the polls.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Columbus, Ohio, prohibiting from any person who has a liquor dealer's license among its leading duties a good deal of attending to its results. The Pope's representative, and therefore the

highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church on this continent, has sanctioned the bishop's decision. It applies, of course, to the one diocese alone, but other leading bishops in the same church are now awake to the importance of the evils of the drink traffic, and will, no doubt, take similar action. It is now becoming a trite saying that the liquor traffic will end whenever the churches rise up against it. The indications are that the time is hastening.

The Toronto Evening Star, which is very favorable to the prohibition movement, says: "The News instances the fact that fraternal orders are shutting out liquor dealers, and Mgr. Satolli favors the suppression of Catholic societies among whose officers are liquor men, as evidence that the day is approaching when the traffic will be completely outlawed. That may be true, but all the breweries of Canada are more than keeping pace with the population, and the same is, of course, true of other countries. Only by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale will the liquor traffic be stamped out."

The convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, held in Toronto last week, was, all in all, the most successful gathering of that kind ever held in Canada. Over 5,000 delegates were present, representing about twenty States and nearly all the Provinces of Canada, from Nova Scotia to Texas and from North Dakota to Florida. Everything was peace and harmony throughout. Never were as many representative people gathered on our soil before for the same length of time, and considering so many questions with so little discord of sentiment of any kind. The American visitors all went away filled with admiration of what they saw of Canada. A leading Texas minister declared on Sunday evening "that the first Christian Sunday I ever spent in any city was to-day in Toronto." He had never before seen all liquor shops closed up, all street cars and busses standing still, all churches so well filled and all peace and quietness among the people. Yet in any Ontario city he would have witnessed nearly the same thing. The peace, good order, law observance and prosperity of Ontario, while there is so much lawlessness and disorder across the border, is largely due to temperance. Truly our lives are cast in pleasant places; we have a goodly heritage.

How Did the Prohibitionists Vote?

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe. We fear, however, that Mr. Spence is over-sanguine as to the amount of assistance received by Sir Oliver.

Sirs,—Kindly allow me to call attention to a statement in your leading article this morning, which I am inclined to think is misleading. In referring to the recent Provincial election you make the statement that "in the main there was no prohibition vote for the Government." In another part of the same article are these words, "The liquor men, naturally enough, voted for their business; the Prohibitionists for their party." You admit that this was not "universally true," but you leave the impression that it was the general condition of affairs.

Nearly any working Prohibitionist in the Province of Ontario could give you the names of many earnest temperance men, formerly Conservatives, who in the recent contest voted for the Government candidates because of the definite and straightforward pledge that Sir Oliver Mowat had given in regard to prohibition. They took him at his word. They supported him believing him to be honest in the position he took, and sincere in his determination to act accordingly. They have seen no reason to change their views. They still look to Sir Oliver Mowat to carry out his promise. A few strong partisans have unreasonably expressed doubt as to Sir Oliver Mowat's sincerity. They are equally unjust with those who sweepingly denounce Prohibitionists as partisans first and not true to their principles.

You argue that the liquor men to a large extent voted against the Government. Yet that Government came out of the campaign with flying colors. Why? Largely because temperance men accepted the issue and voted with the Liberal party. To infer from a few isolated cases that they did otherwise is unjust to the thousands who made prohibition the first consideration at the ballot box, and to whose support the result was largely due. It is safe to say that had Sir Oliver Mowat failed to respond as he did to the appeal made by the great prohibition

convention of February last, his followers in the Legislature to-day would be in a hopeless minority.

The attitude of the Templar, which you cite in support of your statement, is no evidence at all. You are wrong in saying that that journal is the "organ of the progressive Prohibitionists." It simply expressed the ideas of one man, and that a man whose views on the occasion mentioned were utterly out of harmony with the views of temperance people generally. The many men and women who have the best right to be called progressive Prohibitionists, who are known and recognized leaders in temperance reform, those whose opinions have most weight with temperance electors, with few exceptions, held opinions totally at variance from the action of the Templar editor, whose course they regret and condemn.

The Templar represents the Royal Templar organization. In its published report that organization claims to have in its membership between 4,000 and 5,000 voters. In the plebiscite campaign there were polled in this Province 192,489 votes in favor of prohibition. Two and a half per cent of the prohibition voters is a large estimate of the proportion who are Royal Templars. Even for that 2½ per cent the Templar did not speak, for it is a well-known fact that a great many Royal Templars were dissatisfied with the Templar's course in the late election. The Templars are a strong and useful body of workers, but they are only a small section of the prohibition forces, and the Templar's statements and opinions are not the statements and opinions of even that small section.

In the election referred to many leading temperance workers who had been Conservatives before unhesitatingly supported the candidates of the Government party. It is true there may have been exceptional cases where the return of the Liberal candidate would not have been an addition to the temperance sentiment or his party in the House, and conscientious Prohibitionists may have been influenced by this fact to withhold their support from such candidates. Such cases were exceptional. As a rule temperance leaders stood by the Liberal candidates. The Liberal party won. It is not wise for the victors to discredit the value of the support of their allies. The best Prohibitionists of Ontario were Sir Oliver Mowat's warmest supporters. Without their aid he would have suffered a crushing defeat. Let the facts be known. The lesson from them is a wholesome one. It is a lesson to political leaders that coming out fearlessly and definitely for moral reform is not only right action but wise policy.

F. S. SPENCE.

Toronto, July 19.

Latest Cleanings.

—Hector Marohide, of Lafontaine, Simcoe county, was fined \$50 and costs last week for illegal liquor-selling.

—One of the 135 acts passed during the late session of Dominion Parliament is to incorporate the Dominion W. C. T. U.

—Last week a Montreal man who had applied for a liquor license was confronted before the commissioners by a petition against him signed by over 600 residents of the locality. In consequence of such a large protest the license commissioners refused the application. Mr. Carson, of the Quebec Alliance, presented the petition.

—There were no less than 96 cases before the Toronto police court on the 18th inst., "a large proportion being liquor cases," according to the Telegram, which is not an unusual thing. Among these were four women, who have been up over and over again for drunkenness and are considered incorrigibles, and one a pretty serious stabbing case in a York street drink shop.

—A Windsor, Ont., press correspondent writes: "The Walkerville Brewing Company is interested to the extent of several thousand dollars per annum in the result of a case now being tried at Chatham. William Hayward, a wholesale liquor dealer of that city, is charged with selling Walkerville beer without a license. The company claims that Hayward is acting as their agent, and that the license held by the company is the only one required. The license inspector, however, is determined to make this an initial test case and obtain the judgment of the highest court, the decision of which will materially affect the Canadian License Law."

UNITED STATES.

—On Sunday night, 8th inst., a Washington police sergeant, named Daly, raided a liquor saloon and found in it nine of the city policemen doing their share of emptying a keg of beer. Four of these men were "on duty" at that time. New York is not the only American city where the police "stand in" with the saloon keepers.

—At the recent great Christian Endeavor convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which there were 10,000 delegates reported present, represent-

ing nearly every part of the States and Canada, the following was adopted: "Resolved, that we recognize the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as the greatest evil of the times and the chief enemy of the social, moral, and spiritual well-being of man, and we hold ourselves pledged as Christian Endeavorers to seek the overthrow of this evil at all times and in every lawful way."

—The United States Senate at Washington has instructed "that the commissioner of labor is authorized to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice and the public health and general welfare of the people." The commissioner of labor has experts and a large staff of officers under his control, and it is expected that he will, in due time, present a valuable report. It is not at all likely he will be so long about it as our Canadian Royal Commission, either.

—Archbishop Ireland, one of the best-known Roman Catholic prelates of the United States, has recently said: "It is fearful to think of it, but in this nation of the United States over \$1,000,000,000 annually are spent in the direct traffic in intoxicating liquors, besides its being the cause of the waste of much more money. Men are unable to work because of injury done to their appetites by drink. Time is absorbed in drinking; the country's resources are scattered to the wind. It would be much better if the money given to drink were taken and cast into the lake; at least, it would then leave behind it no harm."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—At the annual meeting of the London Temperance Hospital, recently held, Sir Benjamin W. Richardson stated the remarkable fact that out of over 9,000 cases treated in the wards the death rate had been only 6.3 per cent.

—A correspondent of the London Temperance Record recently gave an encouraging account of the success of distributing temperance literature in Kilmarnock, Scotland, which is suggestive to Canadian workers, in other lines as well. Two Bands of Hope members, with the aid of a few tracts and papers, persuaded 40 of their school and other companions and friends to sign the pledge during one winter. A neighboring shoemaker, a reformed drinker, in another village, also using temperance literature to his aid, got 70 to form a new temperance society.

—Recently the Church of England bishops assembled in the upper house of convocation of Canterbury, unanimously accepted the resolutions of the lower house, regarding practical steps for permanent countering agencies to the social attractions of the public house. Among the recommendations are free libraries, reading rooms, recreation grounds, allotments, parish halls and the like. The Bishop of Peterborough said "temperance work should now be not only destructive but constructive. There must be an effort to put the national life, as a whole, on a better and higher footing than it had previously been." Among those taking part in the adoption of this action are the Bishops of London, Gloucester and Bristol and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

GENERAL.

—M. Lalaune, a French authority, gives some interesting statistics regarding the number of drink shops in France and Belgium. The latter country in 1892 had one drinking place for every 39 inhabitants, comparing favorably with the ratio 50 years ago which was one to every 83. In France the proportion is much greater; in 1886 it was one to every 83 inhabitants. Marseilles alone shows an increase in the last half century of five times the former number.

Madame Sarah Grand has been reassuring the world as to her real aggressiveness. She says, in answer to a question as to whether woman should be domesticated: "Absolutely. That is her line. I myself, busy as I am, know all the details of my menage. I love domesticity, and sometimes long to throw down my pen and take up a piece of plain needlework." Nor does she believe in "the hackneyed use of the expression 'Emancipation.' Not in the emancipation of women from womanliness and the natural ties of wedlock, but certainly in emancipation from shallowness and ignorance."

Hung Fung, the Chinese sage, nearly 100 years old, being asked by the Emperor what was the great risk of the empire, answered, "The rat in the statue," and he explained that the rat hides in the hollow, painted, wooden statues, erected to the memory of dead ancestors, and he cannot be smoked out, because that would desecrate the statue, and cannot be drowned out, for that would wash the paint off; and so the vermin can find secure refuge in the sacred inclosure. Everywhere social evils are the rat in the statue. Many a sin gets into the church itself, and cannot be smoked out lest we de-

file the church, nor drowned out lest we wash off from the church the paint of respectability.

The Baptist Convention.

At a meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union, which has been holding a convention in Toronto the past week, Dr. Wheaton, of Baltimore, said that after traveling in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, for temperance sentiment, Sabbath observance and general religious good manners he would have to give the palm to Toronto. He also paid a deserved tribute to Toronto's upright mayor.

LIFE INSURANCE

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, or young. No company stands better in a true, or all of them, than the Temperance General Life Assurance Company. For desired information address SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., consult an agent of the company.

The Temperance Order

Sons of Temperance.

To CORRESPONDENTS—The HOME GUARD will be glad to print news items from every division in Canada. Postcard items preferred. Send them in any form addressed to T. W. Casey, 27 Elm street, Toronto, and they will be arranged for publication. It is necessary that these reports shall be brief and pointed—news items that will be of general interest. Addresses, resolutions of condolence or congratulation cannot be inserted in full; mention may be made of their purpose. Full lists of officers cannot be published, simply because if all such were published it would require a large amount of space and all should be served alike. Send the names of any three of the leading officers elect.

Cannot a good sized club of subscribers' names be got in each division for our paper? Some are doing well and some have hardly thought of it. Let the list be got up quarterly, if need be on the special terms to members of the order, beginning with any month. Every temperance worker wants to know all the facts and figures of the work and the HOME GUARD "fills the bill."

HORNBY, HALTON COUNTY.—Hornby Division was instituted about four years ago with 25 charter members, a number of whom had been good workers in "Harvest Home" Division, in whose success we have always taken a deep interest. There has been a gradual and healthy increase in the membership and we now number 140. We have an excellent staff of officers, about every one of whom words of commendation may be well spoken. Robert Pewart is W. P.; Maggie Preston, W. Chaplain; Lizzie Coulson, R. S. We have a good orchestra and the music adds much to the attractiveness of our meetings. We have an excellent organ. Our orchestra consists of four violins and a bass violin, played by the Robinson brothers and Shanks. There services are often sought after for other entertainments. Ida Wigglesworth presides at the organ and with excellent skill. Our members attend well, some of them coming miles to do so, and are seldom or never absent. We have excellent and interesting debates. Maggie Coulson, agent for the HOME GUARD, is doing what she can to add to the circulation of that excellent paper.

LOWVILLE, HALTON COUNTY.—Lowville Division has been making healthy progress since the resuscitation some months ago. We have entered upon the second quarter of its new career with good prospects of success. Joseph Nicholson is W. P. and Grace Langton, R. S. Our membership is not as large as in the old time days of the division, but it consists of well-tried material. Our experience has been the need of better tests of full membership and some system of degrees to qualify for all the full rights of membership, and especially for the holding of the most important offices. The admission at once of all sorts of persons, of all ages and states of experience, or lack of it, making all such equal owners and equally qualified for every position is open to such serious objections and dangers as results, no doubt, in discouragement and disaster in many instances. S. P. Morrise, correspondent.

THREDFORD, LAMTON COUNTY.—Anchor of Hope Division had an interesting meeting in connection with the installation of its new officers by D. G. W. P. R. Thompson, during which a lengthy and varied programme of speeches, readings, music and songs was given by the members. Visitors were also present from the divisions at Forest and Sylvan, who took part in the evening's entertainment. The division reports a gain of sixteen members during the past quarter.

ONTARIO NOTES.—Among the divisions showing good gains in membership for the quarter ending June 30 are Priceville Division, Honeywood, Vienna, Charlesville of Aultsville, Delhi, Meadowdale, Advance of Thornbury, Willing Workers of Anderson, and Stamford.

Ontario District Division will hold its fourth annual excursion on the 20th inst. to Beaverton and Strawberry

Island, Lake Simcoe, starting Whitby on the Whitby Railroad at Uxbridge on the Midland Main Line.

—Shamrock Division, Clonabobo shows a net gain of fourteen in membership for the last quarter.

—Raglan Division returns 11 members for the quarter ending June 30, a large gain over previous quarter.

—Greenback Division returns 2 members at the close of last quarter. Beachburg Division, recently organized, returns 78 members, a gain of 10 for the past quarter.

—Sandpoint Division, also a recent organization, returns 51 members gain of 12 for the past quarter.

—Huttonville Division, also a new division, returns 50 members, a gain of 24 for the quarter.

—Star Division, Windham Centre shows a net gain of seventeen membership for the past quarter.

The Good Templars.

The HOME GUARD will be glad to have news items from any lodge in Canada. Postcard items preferred. At Chicago, Purity Lodge, one of the best known in the city, holds successful gospel temperance meetings every Sunday afternoon in a large and central hall. They do not intend to their light be hid under the m privacy of their lodge-room meetings.

The largest Good Templar lodge in England is in West Cheshire district and has 491 members. Its regular meetings are held Wednesday evenings, and in addition it holds public meetings in a mission house every Monday evening and open air meetings on Friday evenings. These side attempts at promoting temperance work largely account for the success of the lodge. A good hint for Canadian working Templars.

The newly-elected officers of Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, recently held at New Glasgow, include G. C. Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, J. Stewiart, one of the best-known Presbyterian ministers and temperance workers of the Maritime Provinces; G. C. Councillor, Rev. J. S. Durkee, Yarmouth, a well-known free Baptist minister; Secretary, Rev. W. G. Lane, Pictou, a leading Methodist minister who occupied a prominent position in order for many years. These gentlemen are all men of unusual intelligence and energy. Under the leadership the order should have very successful and prosperous year.

The dates of the organizations of various Grand Lodges of the Dominion of Canada are as follows: Grand Lodge of Canada, now confined to Province of Ontario, but at one time including in its jurisdiction Quebec and Manitoba as well, organized Hamilton, November, 1854; Grand Lodge of Quebec, organized in Montreal, July 1, 1877; Grand Lodge Nova Scotia, at Great Village, February, 1867; Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, March, 1864; Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, at Dorchester, 1883; Grand Lodge of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, by Hon. J. W. Sifton, October, 1883. Grand Lodge of British Columbia, at Victoria, May, 1886.

A WORD OF PROTEST.
To the Editor of the HOME GUARD: Will you allow me space in your columns for a protest against the neglect of the officers interested in carrying out the instructions of the cent Grand Lodge session to support the press with information regarding the work of the Good Templar Order? I have been looking in the HOME GUARD and elsewhere every week since the session for just such information. Last year similar instructions were similarly ignored. I hoped that change of officers would improve matters, but in this respect, at least, has not. If the grand secretaries their own sweet will entirely ignore such instructions, year after year, then palm off little monthly banquets on their own to keep "the public informed," I, for one, will vote another change again next year. I know of others who are equally disappointed with myself in this matter. A G. D. REPRESENTATIVE

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 43 Dundas street.
ASSURER—Mrs. Jane Dnrch, Talbot street.
RESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Clara Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Osford, 23 Cathcart street.
INSTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg sten, Colborne street.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD, 10, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Union.

Ocean Grove Notes.

Last night—July 20th—closed the day school and Chautauqua assembly held here annually. For five days auditorium, tabernacle, temple and chapel have been thronged. The studios and the curious have continued to swell the audiences till, some of the buildings, the crowding the temperature produced a truly amazing time.

The auditorium, with its 10,000 seats, was a great consolation. There was always room there, as on no occasion did the hearers number more than 6,000 or 7,000 people. Aside from the classes and conferences the evening entertainments were provided.

Rev. J. Boyd Brady, of Newark, N. J., gave a series of three lectures, brilliantly illustrated by stereoscopic pictures. The first was on "Japan, China and India." The second was on "The Future of the World." The third was on "The Future of the World." The speaker had traveled extensively in all three lands, and his opinions and descriptions were interesting. His brogue gave him a charm as a not very ancient importation from the Green Isle, yet he interested his hearers all too freely in comparisons between everything in America and something American. Just as it may be remarked that the tendency to decry England is neither so common nor so popular as ten years ago.

The reverend gentleman made a number of most eulogistic references to his mother country, though of course good second best in everything to his great American nation.

Peter Von Finkelstein Mamreod, a brother of Mrs. Mountford, who so delighted London people this spring, in costume, with a number of assistants, three lectures on Oriental subjects. These called together the students and were very helpful. The assembly concert, under the direction of Prof. Sweney, was probably the most attractive evening to the general public; but Bishop Vincent, who gave two lectures and the commencement address, ran it closely.

A lecture for public speakers on "The Gift of Power," by Rev. Geo. F. Morris, lecturer on sacred oratory, was very favorably received.

The whole affair closed last night with a blaze of fireworks, after the regatta procession and reception. Some of the American can never feel sure that any public project has been properly wound up unless a procession of brass band and attachments has preceded it somewhere.

+++
 Bishop Vincent's first lecture was on "The Second was a rare treat for those interested in the training of children."

The subject as announced on the programme was "Tom and His Children." A condensed sketch may be helpful to those mothers who are sometimes themselves bewildered by the multiplicity of truths it is necessary to impress upon the minds of their children.

The bishop disclaimed at the outset any intention of criticising the professional teacher, claiming that while he exercised a wide influence, the professional were in the lead, both in point of numbers and power for evil or good. The way father growled at breakfast table over the underdone or over-done beefsteak; and the mother who said that "as the water," did more to educate than all the school room could teach that day. Mother's irritability with the servant made a deep impression on the excellent realization of the pedagogues. There to the thousands of listening non-professionals the speaker addressed himself.

As the pegs upon which he hung his discourse the following points are worthy:

1. Teach children to form their own conclusions quickly—to think for themselves. As an approved means of doing this the lecturer suggested a bombardment of questions.

2. Teach children to form their own conclusions quickly—to think for themselves. As an approved means of doing this the lecturer suggested a bombardment of questions.

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if he did what he was told, and minded his own business, he would get along, and if not, he would soon get his walking papers, adding "and don't come whining to me about your mother—women are fools anyway."

As a brace of final admonitions the eloquent lecturer gave the following:
 1. Never give Tom up mentally. The old idea that if a boy was not a genius at 16, he would be a dunce at 60, was emphatically controverted by argument and incident.
 2. Never give Tom up morally. Follow him to the ends of the earth, and into his grave, with tears, letters, abounding love and ceaseless prayers.

The above, with the magnetic manner of the speaker, the wealth of illustration, and beauty of diction, omitted, is a nutshell account of a lecture that held the listening thousands captive throughout. MAY R. THORNLEY.

*The angels from their throne on high
 Look down on us with wondering eye;
 That where we are but passing guests
 We build our strong and solid nests;
 But where we seek to dwell for aye
 We scarce take heed a stone to lay.*
 —From the German.

W. C. T. U. Items.

Drunkenness is said to be very rare in Rio Janeiro, coffee taking the place of alcoholic beverages.

In Virginia women have now the right to practice law, after passing the usual examinations required of men.

Providence (R. I.) W. C. T. U. has established a reading table for the boys in the waiting room of the Postal Telegraph District Messenger service.

At the recent Kansas State Populist Convention there was a three-hour debate on a resolution in favor of a woman suffrage plank in the party platform. It was adopted by a vote of 337 to 269. The Populist is the dominant party in Kansas.

Dr. Wilkinson, surgeon to the Tyne-mouth Volunteer Life Brigade, has cautioned the volunteers against the danger of administering alcohol to half-drowned persons. He regards it as a fatal mistake to give brandy to such a person, at any rate until the wet clothing has been removed and the temperature raised in a warm bed.

An old New York club man says that the tendency of the modern club is to make drunkards. It is encouraging to read of one club which will not have this influence. The new Commercial Club, of Brocton, Mass., allows no intoxicating liquors in its elegant building, and although many distinguished guests were present at its opening, no wine was served.

The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review says: "The liquor trade may as well come to the conclusion, sooner or later, that a great danger is found in woman's suffrage. On general principles, nine out of ten of the American women are opposed to the saloon as an institution. The liquor trade need expect no quarter from unreasoning women. They must be beaten by votes."

Miss Willard says: "The economic view of prohibition is one that appeals to the largest number of our people, and none will deny that more and more they are separating into two camps, the industrious and thrifty favoring prohibition, the idle and spend-thrift class opposing it. This is no doubt the most helpful report that can be made upon the present situation. As a great statesman in England has said, 'The flowing tide' with us."

Lord Wolseley has recently written a letter in which he says: "There are yet some great battles to be fought, some great enemies to be encountered by the United Kingdom, but the most pressing enemy is drink. It kills more than all our newest weapons of warfare, and not only destroys the body, but the mind and soul also. I am glad, however, to say we have now but little drunkenness in the army, less, indeed, of it in our ranks than in any other class of her majesty's subjects. To this fact I consider we owe much of the improvement in every respect that has been steadily going on amongst us for the past twenty years."

The beautiful Chautauqua fountain is at last completed and in place in the corridors of Willard Hall. It is even more beautiful than anticipated, of richly veined alabaster—but we must refrain from describing it until after the unveiling. It is now covered from the inquisitive eye of the public until the hand of our great but gentle leader, Miss Willard, shall sweep aside the veil. We hope by next week to state just when the unveiling will take place. Willard corridors will also contain the beautiful Japanese bell presented to the National W. C. T. U. by the temperance people of Japan. It was greatly admired at the World's Fair, and stood in the woman's building in the National W. C. T. U. booth. It was cast from the pipes of over 1,000 men who renounced smoking.

Wants It in the House.

HARRINGTON WEST, July 20.
 Dear Sirs,—Through the kindness of the publishers, the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD has been sent to me for half a year or more. I have not leisure to glance over its pages every week, nevertheless it is helpful, and I want it in the house. Inclosed find 50 cents. I am truly yours,

A. G. McCLACHLIN.

Personal Work for Christ.

(Written for the HOME GUARD.)

What can we say in the brief space of a newspaper article on a subject so vast and absorbing as this? We can only glance at it, but let us, if possible, take that glance to some practical purpose.

That you and I are called to personal work is a certainty. We have not read God's Word as we should if we have not yet found our commission in it. Just take one passage—the seventeenth verse of the 22nd of Revelations—"The Spirit and the Bride say come, and let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely." Here we are told of three agencies empowered to issue the Gospel invitation—"The Holy Ghost," "the Bride" and "him that heareth." Now, the theologians are not agreed as to how much ground this word "bride" may cover. Some say it means all believers. Others contend that it refers only to the inner circle—those who live peculiarly near the Savior. We will let the doctor of divinity settle that point, for the third commission at least, includes us all. Jesus—for these words are Christ's own—rings out this parting command to the multitude that had heard, or would hear the glad news of a Savior from sin—"let him that heareth say come." Have you heard? Then you are commanded to spread the news.

When I wear out a Bible—and thank God I do wear one out now and then (there was a time, even since I belonged to Christ, when my Bible did not grow perceptibly older in a year's time)—when I wear one out and get another, there are many life texts—finger-posts of warning, assurances of blessing, scraps of comfort of one sort and another—that must be immediately found and marked, to be ready for any emergency. One of these you will find in Mark chap. xiii., verse 34.

Do you know what it is to sit down and read a chapter out of the Book and say to yourself: "Those are wonderful words, and yet somehow they don't seem to take hold of me?" But some day you read the spirit of God flashes out of those texts into your heart and it is yours forever. This one came so to me. Jesus was trying to prepare his disciples for the parting that was so near at hand, and to point out to them that his going away was not the end, but the beginning of all things. So he says: "The Son of Man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch." How very simple it is to us in the light of after events. Jesus was going back to his Father, leaving his house, the new-born church, behind.

We know that all down the ages his servants have possessed and exercised marvelous power and authority. And the porter—the great army of ministers that man the watch tower to cry an alarm when the robber steals down upon the flock. But the six words that burned their way into my soul and came to me as a very benediction were these: "And to every man his work."

Do you belong to the household of faith? Then thank God! Though you may not be the porter with his large responsibilities, and you may not be chosen to bear much authority, yet as sure as God reigns you have a work of your very own to do—set apart for you by the King himself.

Have you found that work? Perhaps most of you have and these words are to you, as they were to me, just a precious assurance that the call you heard and followed was from the Master. And when the tempter gets jealous for God's glory, and creeping into the vineyard whispers into the ear of some tired or discouraged worker, "Have you any right here anyway? Are you fit to help another?" he can answer, "I have a right to labor; the householder didn't engage me that I might sit down in a fence corner and wait for sun-down, but he has given me my work."

What will this personal work do for us as Christians?

Theoretically, at least, everybody knows that it is impossible to have a vigorous mental or physical life without exercise. The brain of the man who lets others do his thinking soon becomes incapable of serious and consecutive thought.

The muscles of the man who was born tired refuse to serve him in an emergency. Yet the people who know all this expect a happy, vigorous, Christian experience without a vestige of spiritual exercise to promote such spiritual health.

A few years ago a lady, much interested in a mission chapel in connection with the church I attended, sent me this message: "Cannot you send me a couple of girls out of your Bible class? We need some teachers for our Sunday school. The call is urgent. One or two classes are being disbanded for want of help." Here was a bit of personal work for me that you may be sure was carried to the heavenly Commander without delay. His eyes saw clearly each servant that ought to be detailed for duty to that particular part of the field.

A day or two later, hurrying along the street I passed a young lady, a teacher in our public school. She was not one of my girls; indeed we were scarcely on bowing acquaintance. We had barely passed each other till a

strong impulse to tell her of the needs of that mission school arrested my feet and turned me back. The case was stated, and concluded with an appeal for her help. She looked positively alarmed; declared such a piece of work quite out of her line; she never had taught, and would not dare attempt to fill so responsible a position, because of her unfitness to discharge its duties, etc. And with the tears in her eyes added, "Indeed, I sometimes wonder if I am a Christian at all; my heart is so cold and my prayers receive few answers."

"What are you doing for Jesus?" I asked.

"Nothing; I cannot see anything to do," she answered.

How strange such an excuse sounded! And yet it was sadly familiar. Right in sight of the great harvest fields, white for the reaping; with their poor little handful of reapers, trying often to do double and treble duty to make up for the idlers who stand at the gate and sigh for "something to do." Let us cry with Elijah, "Lord, I pray thee, open their eyes that they may see."

"Dear friend," I said, "you admit that you are an unsatisfied, unhappy Christian. Did you suppose the Lord would pay wages to an unemployed servant?" The thought evidently startled her, and with a promise to think about it we parted.

A few days later the work was thankfully accepted. Before six months that girl's experience was transformed. Lines of work for Christ were radiating out from her life on every side.

Coming out of the Christian Endeavor meeting one night a stranger asked, "Who was that girl in charge? How well she conducted the service—there was power about her." It was the young school teacher; less than a year previous she had not dared to give even the simplest testimony for Christ.

A little over a year later I was in a great consecration meeting. To the altar came this same girl to dedicate anew time, talents, life itself to the Master, saying as she did so: "I do not know of anything I have the least desire to withhold from him." Speaking of her work she said: "Oh! how I wish there could be two of me. I see so much to do and time is so short!" Personal work for Christ had brought personal devotion to him.

But there is another side to this personal work. Its influence is not alone on the worker. What is it doing for the world? It is bringing in the kingdom of Christ.

What is the matter with this old sin-cursed earth? Are there not enough Christians in it to say "come" to the multitudes now walking in darkness? Yes, plenty of them; but they are not saying it. Are there not enough workers to surround the great boulders of temptation that the devil has rolled down upon the king's highway, and beat them to powder? Yes, more than enough to do it. Then why should they lie there to trip the 10,000 unwary souls that run afoul of them? The world looks on and laughs derisively, as it sees only Gideon's 300, prying away at these mountains of iniquity with their levers of faith and prayer, and encouraging each other with the proved truth, "there is no restraint with the Lord to save by many or by few."

Friend—are you one of the few who work, or one of the many who idle?

So Far Satisfactory.

The Boston Transcript says:

The results of woman suffrage seem to be curiously alike, all the world over. The last number of Lady Henry Somerset's paper, the Woman's Signal of London, contains a letter from a New Zealand correspondent, giving some interesting facts in regard to the newly-enfranchised women of the antipodes, who cast their first preliminary vote at the recent elections. Though the time allowed for registration was short, 109,461 women registered, of whom 90,290 voted. There were 193,536 men registered, of whom 129,792 voted. "It was found that the presence of large numbers of women was a far more effectual restraint on ruffianism than the police force could have been. Every male voter had a sister, wife, mother, daughter, or some one equally dear to him, for whose sake all riotousness must be restrained." The daily papers were unanimous in their reports as to the good order that prevailed. The elections resulted in a defeat for the Conservatives, but many causes combined to bring this about. A result more distinctly attributable to the women's vote is that the present Parliament is a cleansed and purified one. A number of M. H. R.'s, whose reputation had been unsavory, have been rejected, though professing the popular creed in politics. "In all this it will be seen," says the New Zealand correspondent, "that the moral and social condition of the nation is, from a woman's standpoint, the first consideration."

Talkers and Workers.

According to the Christian World, while the women have the reputation of being great talkers and the men great workers, it turns out, as a matter of fact, in nearly all church matters, that it is the men that do nearly all the talking and the women do nearly all the working. That is just about the way it generally goes in Canada, too.

The Recent Election.

(Toronto Globe.)

The bulk of the liquor vote was also cast for the Oppositionists. In East and South Toronto this vote was very nearly solid for Dr. Ryerson and Mr. Howland. In North Toronto Mr. Marter fared well; in West Toronto the vote was more evenly divided. The Templar, organ of the Progressive Prohibitionists, was distributed as a Marter campaign sheet, and the Templar and the saloon went to the polls together. The Templar seemed to think that Mr. Marter was a better Prohibitionist than Mr. Tait; the saloon knew better. As a rule, over the Province the liquor vote was cast for the candidates of the Opposition. Mr. Meredith's speech at London, repudiating the Marter policy of retail prohibition and declaring for a second plebiscite was very satisfactory to the liquor party, and secured many votes for the Oppositionists. In many constituencies there was no temperance vote. In Toronto men who served on the deputation to whom Sir Oliver Mowat made his pledge of prohibitory legislation, and who in the enthusiasm of the time declared they would support the Premier with vote and influence as soon as dissolution was announced, rushed to the party headquarters and renewed their old party alliances. The liquor men, naturally enough, voted for their business, the Prohibitionists for their party. This, however, was not universally true. In South Brant and elsewhere the Liberal candidates got some prohibition votes on the strength of the Government's attitude on the question of prohibitory legislation. But in the main there was no prohibition vote for the Government, and a strong liquor vote for the Opposition.

Enthusiastic Angler.

Gen. Maury, who writes the "Recollections of a Virginian," says that when he was in Texas he found Col. George Crittenden, who was then commanding Fort Inge, to be a man devoted to sport. He one day killed ten deer in nine shots, and he spent day after day in floating about the Leona catching black bass.

He was a wonderful fisherman, and used to find out very quickly whether his soldiers had any qualifications for the "gentle art." When the orderly reported to him at the daily guard-mounting, he would say:

"Do you know how to catch minnows?"

"Yes, colonel."

"Then take my bucket, go to the creek, and catch some." When the man had done the errand, the colonel would say:

"You may go to your quarters." For his day's bait was provided.

He was one day telling a brother soldier about his imprisonment in Matamoros, and added:

"I examined the well of that prison, and found a fish in it."

"I'll bet you caught him!" was the answer.

"Indeed, I did," said he, laughing. "I got a pin, made a hook, found a piece of twine, and fished for that fellow till I caught him."

An enthusiastic angler, he was also a most patient one, for he confessed that when he fished two days in the Tennessee River without getting a bite, he enjoyed it as much as any sport he ever had.

Renan's Testimony.

The name of M. Renan has been a byword and a reproach to many well-meaning brethren who have classed him in their minds with Voltaire and Paine. But it was none other than Renan who in his last book, a posthumous work just published, says—of Jesus Christ—and it is his last word about the Master—"One fundamental thesis to which I cling more firmly than ever is that not only did Jesus exist, but that he was great and beautiful, a thousandfold more real than insipid earthly greatness, than insipid earthly beauty; but his charm was known really to but a dozen persons. These, however, had that love for him that it became contagious, and imposed itself upon the world. We believe, then, that there is a historical reality in the Gospels. That reality is the foundation of Christianity." That goes further than some go who claim the Christian name, though with them it is nomen et preterea nihil—a name and nothing more.

It's Dangerous Ground.

that you stand on—with a cough or a cold and your blood impure. Out of just these conditions comes consumption.

You must do something. In the earlier stages of consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrofula, affection of the lungs, like every form of scrofula, can be cured.

In severe, lingering, bronchial, throat and every disease that through the blood, cine so effectually.

I you have y prostration by it.

BEST

lege, Toronto, Ont. B Unquestionably Cana Commercial Schools. Ca tion this paper. Shaw

How Hetty Higden Helped.

"I don't understand it, wife," sighed the minister, as he sank wearily into an easy chair, after his morning sermon. "The church was crowded as usual this morning, but in spite of my earnest appeal for closer acquaintance and more hospitality in the church, immediately after the benediction the congregation hurried out as if there were no such thing as friendliness or hospitality or my appeal for both. I suppose I ought not to complain for I never met a more generous people. They help willingly toward any good cause and always pay my salary. They are cordial enough in their homes, but they freeze when they come inside those walls. What can it be? Is it the church or the pastor?"

"I'm sure it isn't you, dear," soothed his wife. "Besides, I don't believe that our congregation is more so than any other city church."

"Oh, yes, it is," said he. "This morning I looked in vain to see the Barnhams speak to the Whitbams, or the Ottars speak to the Fords, or the Fords shake hands with those new people who have taken the pew next to theirs. Why! If that whole congregation had been congealed to blocks of ice there could have been no less warmth!"

The next Sunday he preached from the text: "Bear ye one another's burdens," and pleaded again for a closer friendship among the members so earnestly that at least one hearer went out stirred with a determination to help the minister all she could.

The more she thought about it the more her determination grew. Her face became so earnest with the thought, that her rosy lips were compressed and every freckle on the stubby nose stood out prominently. She gave the lock of red hair that strayed across her forehead a sharp twitch, which process seemed to open the floodgates of speech: "See if I don't do it another Sunday! The idea of you, Hetty Higden, calling yourself a Christian, and after your pledge to help the pastor in every way you could, standing there selfishly letting your pride, that you call bashfulness, rule you and stand in the way of your doing your duty! Now you've got to go and shake hands with those folks and stop thinking yourself too good!"

Hetty was only a little, unfashionable girl in a great church; whose short little jacket and a hat that had done several seasons service never attracted the least bit of attention in the fashionable throng; nor did this disturb her mind, for her ideas of the world were as yet limited to "mother's" opinion.

Her parents were devout Scotch people, who were still old-fashioned enough to believe in bringing up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," and if they couldn't afford a seat among the select, they must still sit under the "preached word" if they had to resort to the doorstep. So they sat in the humblest seat in church. Each Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Higden marshaled in a seat full of bright, rugged children, all shining and clean. Hetty was the eldest and sat between restless Tom and wriggling Peter, and proved a sort of safety valve for them.

She had queer ways of wondering at things, and this morning she wondered why the Murdstons swept into their pew and looked neither to the right nor the left, and did not speak to the Brownells, who sat just behind them, or why the Amhersts sat alone in their front pew when the old couple who could hardly hear sat in the rear of the church, or why Mrs. Fordam came so late. From her unfashionable perch Hetty saw all the great ones sweep into church and out again with merely a cold bow here and there. She had often noticed the minister looked a little sad as the great audience passed coldly out. The yearning in his face touched her. When Hetty told her mother of her determination she answered: "Be sure you are in earnest, child; that only succeeds."

"Oh, mother, I am; I canna bide that I dinna my duty!" said she, falling easily into Scotch brogue.

"Go, then, daughter; only look na back. There'll be many rebuffs, but they'll na hurt ye. If ye do it in the spirit of true helpfulness, the Lord will help ye!"

Sunday morning Hetty made special preparations. She remained a little longer over her prayers and lingered over the Bible lesson and also over her toilet for she felt much was at stake. Never were her cheeks so rosy or her eyes so bright. She heard but little of the sermon excepting the text, "Having done all, stand."

After the congregation had sung, "Blest be the tie that binds," and the benediction had been pronounced, the great organ burst out while the fashionable crowd turned to hasten from the church. In the main aisle Hetty took her post, no longer timid or shrinking, but sweet and modest, with an uplifted face, she reached out to grasp the first hand that passed. It happened to be Deacon Burley's. He started a little, but as he looked over glasses and saw brave Hetty with honest blue eyes and bright smile grabbed her hand like a sinking and said heartily:

"Ahem! Why, bless you, my dear! Bless you, child!"

Before he let go of her hand with

her left she had gotten hold of good but stately Mrs. Richman's and said, so pleasantly, "Here is Deacon Burley," that these two people shook hands cordially and for the first time stood talking and smiling and forgot all about Hetty. Both went away feeling that Rock Street Church people were so cordial!

Of course many went by Hetty, but she succeeded in giving a friendly grasp to many who had never seen her before and introduced them here and there to the one next. Sometimes these introductions occurred between persons who had met the night before at a reception or banquet or had known each other always. It was a little amusing, but Hetty was innocent that she had disturbed the conventional! It was enough for her simple good will if they only seemed glad to meet. When the church was well emptied Hetty stood flushed for a moment, then slipped out like the modest little lass that she was.

That day at the dinner table Mr. Marvel said: "Wife, I guess your prophecy has come true. Why, somehow, people seemed to see each other a little today. I saw Mrs. Richman shake hands with a dozen, and the Amhersts told the usher to bring strangers to their pew. It must have been my rousing sermons."

"I never heard you preach better," said his wife. "I am sure it was!"

And so it was, but through a most unknown medium. Each Sabbath Hetty took her post. People began to look for the queer little woman with her short jacket surmounted by a rosy face. Triumph did not always perch on Hetty's banner. Sometimes her brave heart went down to her toes when the haughty Mrs. Highmind swept past her, almost over her, and looked with disdain upon the plump, red hand held out in greeting, when just behind her followed Mrs. Proudfoot, who aped Mrs. Highmind—unless a greater magnet appeared; but when Mrs. Rockford, the wealthiest of "the four hundred," caught Hetty's hand, and putting her arm about her, kissed the sweet, plain face and called her "my dear," Mrs. Proudfoot

wavered between the two magnets for a moment, then gave Hetty her cold finger tips and swept on, wondering what the great Mrs. Rockford found to admire in the queer little creature. "A friendly little body, that red-haired girl is," said Deacon Burley, while Gen. McMarch said, "Somehow people are so sociable in that church," and strangers declared it was the finest in the city as everyone seemed glad to see everybody else. So Hetty's helpfulness began to make itself felt.

"Wife," said Mr. Marvel one day, "we were both on the wrong track. It wasn't my sermons that brought about the change, but I have discovered that little Hetty Higden has organized a band of 'pastor helpers'; and every Sunday they take their places and greet everybody and introduce strangers. Wonderful, isn't it, how one little body could cause such a change!"

Rock Street Church was a success! Not that it had more money back of it to pay larger salaries or give to missions in greater sums; but that the men and women, whether in silk or cotton, came to know and trust one another. The church became a place where tired people went to rest and get refreshed spiritually and physically. Rock Street Church was fulfilling its mission because one brave spirit dared to do what seemed right even though it was very unconventional. [Mary J. Hesse in Union Signal.]

Keeping an Interest.

The lives of most women of moderate means and good-sized families are filled up with a round of petty duties. No hard work or great trial is so dulling and nerve-destroying as the constant repetition day after day, often many times a day, of these wearisome trifles. It takes a strong mind not to sink under the routine. It takes a mind not only self-cultured, but with some other and fresher interest besides and beyond the tiresome routine, not to get stagnated by the process.

For beside the tiresomeness, the lives of such women are often lonely. Compelled to sacrifice much time to their domestic duties and their babies they are condemned to the society of servants and children for the greater part of this period of their lives. And although they may love their children and be anxious to do their whole duty to their servants yet they often need and suffer for the stimulus of other minds or the inspiration of some change. The desire is right. The danger is when the desire ceases to be felt because it has been so long denied. The woman is fossilized who becomes content to fill up her days with a round of trifles, and neither seeks or wishes any distraction.

Some trifling occupation or amusement which has no connection with their domestic work is the best hope for such women. It may be a daily walk with some interest in rocks or plants to give it zest. It may be some artistic occupation, pursued persistently at home. Anyway, the interest must be maintained and the business must be persevered in despite discouragement or hindrance. The good results are sure, and the woman who can thus preserve a part of her life in quiet serenity, will find herself richly repaid for the effort it costs her. It is a window left open, a door set ajar into a broader and higher life. [Harper's Bazar.]

With the Poets.

The Blind Man.

The blind man at his window bars
Stands in the morning dewy dim;
The lily-footed dawn, the stars
That wait for it, are naught to him.

And naught to his unseeing eyes
The brownness of a sunny plain,
Where worn and drowsy August lies,
And wakens but to sleep again.

And naught to him a greening slope,
That yearns up to the heights above;
And naught the leaves of May that ope
As softly as the eyes of love.

And naught to him the branching aisles
Athrong with woodland worshippers;
And naught the fields where summer smiles
Among her sunburned laborers.

The way a trailing streamlet goes,
The barefoot grasses on its brim,
The dew that some flower-cup o'erflows
With silent joy, are hid from him.

To him no breath of Nature calls;
Upon his desk his work is laid;
He looks up at the dingy walls,
And listens to the voice of Trade.
—Ethelwyn Wetherald, in Youths' Companion.

My Eyes for Beauty Pine.

My eyes for beauty pine,
My soul for Goddes grace;
No other hope nor care is mine;
To heaven I turn my face.

One splendor thence is shed
From all the stars above;
'Tis named when God's name is said;
'Tis love, 'tis heavenly love.

And every gentle heart,
That burns with true desire,
Is lit from eyes that mirror part
Of that celestial fire.
—Robert Bridges, in New York Tribune.

July.

I am for the open meadows,
Open meadows full of sun,
Where the hot bee hugs the clover,
The hot breezes drop and run.

I am for the uncut hayfields
Open to the cloudless blue—
For the wide unshadowed acres
Where the summer's pomps renew;

Where the grassstops gather purple,
Where the ox-eye daisies thrive,
And the medicants of summer
Laugh to feel themselves alive;

Where the hot scent steams and quivers,
Where the hot saps thrill and stir,
Where in leaf-cells green pavilions
Quaint artificers confer;

Where the bobolinks are merry,
Where the beetles bask and gleam,
Where above the powered blossoms
Powdered moth-wings poise and dream;

Where the bead-eyed mice adventure
In the grass-roots green and dun.
Life is good and love is eager
In the playground of the sun!
—Charles G. D. Roberts in Youths' Companion.

Recent Science.

NEW LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.—The editors of the London Electrical Review, May 25, say that they have personally used and inspected the new Graham telephones, and that no description can do them justice. They believe that the instrument will create a sensation and revolutionize all present systems. The articulation is perfect and the loudness wonderful, no call bell being required, as the talking can be heard plainly all over the room.

CURE OF LOCKJAW.—The plan of curing a germ-disease by the injection of serum from animals that have been rendered immune to the disease, has been referred to before in this column. It is meeting with great success, of which an instance is the cure of a bad case of lockjaw by injecting serum from a horse and a dog, reported by two Italians, Giusti and Bonaiuti, in the *Gazzetta degli Ospitali*, May 12. The entire amount of immune serum used was twenty cubic centimeters. A remarkable feature of the case was the rapid success of the specific treatment after the complete failure of ordinary measures.

NICKEL-STEEL THE COMING METAL.—This is the opinion expressed by the *Age of Steel*, St. Louis, June 23, in an editorial article. Though nickel was used for coins two centuries before Christ, it is only recently that the discovery of the remarkable properties of its alloy with steel has brought it into great commercial prominence. The tensile strength of this alloy—nearly one-fifth greater than that of ordinary steel, while its ductility remains the same—will doubtless cause it to supplant common steel in many places where great strength is required. For instance, the American Atlantic liner *Paris*, has been supplied with a spare length of shafting of this alloy. It is said that this casting has a tensile strength of about 90,000 pounds, thus leaving existing British or German steel shafts quite a respectable distance in the rear. The production of nickel has increased within ten years from 1,000 tons per annum to over 5,000 tons, while before 1876 not more

than 600 tons were produced in any one year. The most noticeable increase has been in the manufacture of nickel-steel, ostensibly for armor plates and guns, but it is not likely that its use will stop here, especially as the price tends steadily downward.

AMMONIA MOTOR FOR STREET CARS.—An ammonia motor-car recently built in New York was given a trial on the afternoon of June 19. The car is about the size of an ordinary horse-car or trolley-car, and about one-half of its space is occupied by the motor. The general principle of the motor is well known. A reservoir, which is surrounded by a tank filled with hot water, is charged with dry ammonia gas under pressure. From the reservoir, the gas passes into the cylinder, where it acts on the piston expansively, precisely as steam does. The exhaust from the cylinder is conveyed into the water-tank, where the ammonia is condensed, and can afterwards be recovered, the inventors claim, with very small loss. In the trial, the reservoir was charged until the pressure was about 150 pounds, and the car was run about a mile backward and forward before the pressure ran down to 100 pounds. The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, June 23, in reporting this trial, says that where the circumstances are such that the ammonia can be cheaply made and supplied, the system could be well applied. It can be used in cities where a steam motor would not be permitted, and it presents the advantage which any separate motor does over an electric or cable system, where a failure at the central power-house will stop the entire system. The motor in question had several objectionable features; but with a better design of engine, and with cheap ammonia the motor may be able in many places to compete successfully with the electric road.

About People.

Madame Carnot has firmly declined an offer made by the Government to vote a pension to the widow of the murdered president. She will leave the Elysee at the end of this week, and will live with members of her family until the house which the late President had chosen is ready.

Prof. Drummond says: "I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder than we are? How much of the world needs it! How easily it is done! How infallibly it is remembered! How superabundantly it pays itself back! For there is no debtor in the world so superbly honorable as love."

Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, the African explorer, has sailed for London en route for Africa. Her purpose is to establish colonies in the country on the Tuba River, about 600 miles north of Zanzibar. The population of this region is about 40,000, who are said to be industrious, and most of them are runaway slaves who have received their manumission from the British East Africa Company.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. This is said to be his one vanity. He always carries a little toilet case, says a Danish writer, containing a looking-glass and a comb, attached to the lining of his gray hat. He often removes his hat to look into the mirror to see how his hair is lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his fancy he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

The Duchess of Sutherland has for some time past shown herself most active in furthering many movements of philanthropy and charity, and has evinced a decided capacity for supporting her opinions on the platform. She has spoken in favor of temperance, and has hit hard at the intemperate habits of members of her own class. On the other hand, she is a beauty of the court, and her movements, dresses and tastes are watched by thousands of her own sex.

Madame Casimir-Perier, the wife of the new French President, is a very accomplished woman. She is a good English scholar, writes cleverly, and can seize a political situation keenly. This political instinct she inherited from her father, M. D. Segur, who held office under Thiers in 1872. As a hostess at her home in the Rue Nitot she exhibited admirable qualities. Bright, entertaining and amiable, she attracted the best people to her salon. It is said that her husband relies greatly upon her advice.

Speaking of the pianoforte as an instrument of study, Paderewski said: "It is at once the easiest and the hardest. Anyone can play the pianoforte, but few ever do so well, and then only after years of toil, pain and study. When you have surmounted all difficulties, not one in a hundred among your audience realizes through what labor you have passed. Yet they are all capable of criticising and understanding what your playing should be. Anyone who takes up piano-playing with a view to becoming a professional pianist has taken on himself an awful burden. But," added the Polish virtuoso, with a smile, "better that than the drudgery of giving pianoforte-lessons. The one is only purgatory, but the other—hell."

Just for Fun.

Caller—Doesn't it worry you to think of your daughter upon the ocean?

Old lady—Dear me, no; she can swim.

Mr. Figg—Tommy, my son, do you know that it gives me as much pain as it does you when I punish you?

Tommy—Well, there's some satisfaction in that anyhow.

School teacher (after discoursing on literature)—Now, George Gazzaman, which would you rather be, Shakespeare or Oscar Wilde?

"Oscar Wilde, ma'am."

"Indeed! why?"

"Cause Shakespeare's dead."

"By-the-way, Miss Hanby—I meant to tell you last Sunday to meetin'—ye know that last lot o' sugar you bought o' me?"

"Do I? Waal, rather. Made a cake with it, an' all the family took sick."

"Well, I forgot to tell ye. It was rat-pizen ye took 'stead o' sugar an' it's fi' cents more a pound."

The eminent lawyer, Mr. William M. Evarts, is an inveterate punster.

Being at the top of Mount Washington, he began a speech, which the crowd of visitors had begged from him, with this felicitous pun:

"We are not strangers; we are friends and neighbors. We have all been born and brought up here!"

Young Lady—I am tired of living on my relatives, and want to be independent.

Employment Agent—I might get you a place in a store.

"That won't do. I'd be under some one's orders continually. I want to be independent of everything and everybody."

"Ah, I see. I'll get you a place as cook."

Two Scotch ladies of Stranraer were one day returning from church, when they found the town hall placarded with news of the victories in Spain.

"Is it no surprisin', Kirstie," said one, "that the Breetish aye beat the French in battle?"

"Not in the least, Maggie," was the reply. "Dinna ye ken that the Breetish aye pray before gaun into battle?"

"But canna the French pray, too?"

"An' wha'd understand them, if they did?" was the contemptuous response. "Jabbering bodies!"

WOMAN.—John Brown, having been sent one day at Balmoral by the Queen in quest of the lady in waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of Athole, suddenly stumbled against her.

"Hoot, ma'am," said J. B., "yer just the woman I was looking for."

The enraged duchess dashed inconspicuously into the royal presence and exclaimed to her Majesty:

"Madame, J. B. has insulted me, he has had the impertinence to call me a woman."

To which the Queen replied, with cutting severity:

"And pray, what are you?"

Some City Snares.

By Amber.
Often as I pass along the streets of this town I notice certain places which I do not burn down, nor tear down, nor otherwise demolish, merely because of inherent cowardice and inadequate strength. If I had a wide-awake growing boy I would no more turn him loose in your town, Mr. Mayor, than I would cut his throat with my own hand. Not, certainly, if there was a spark of human nature within him, and a boy without such a spark is hardly worth raising. And more than that, I will say this, that what with your saloons and your wide-open gambling resorts, wherein sit spiders luring flies, it has come to pass that every mother whose boy encounters harm thereby should be entitled to damages at least as great as juries award a careless pedestrian who gets his legs cut off at a railway crossing. You say that laws are inadequate to cope with evils of this kind; if that is so, then an outraged citizenship should rise superior to law and enter upon a crusade to destroy the infamous dens that decoy our boys.

Whenever I look into the face of an eager, bright, curious, thoroughly alive boy I feel like shaking every other duty of life and going forth to do battle with the devil for that lad's soul. Why should evil have so much greater chance than good? For one reason I don't believe we make the good attractive enough. The devil has stolen the trademark of light for half his wares. Why not have more fun and frolic in the home and filter some of the world's innocent sunshine inside the Sunday school walls? Why may not the eager, active heart of youth find its good cheer and jollity somewhere else than in forbidden places and among scrupulous knaves? If we made our churches less austere, and their gatherings more alluring to the young, these low and vicious resorts might close for lack of patronage.

God bless the boys! I love them next best to girls and sometimes even a little better when they are especially frank and brave and true. I am not going to see them harmed without a protest, either, and I would be one of

a crowd this very day to march upon the resorts of evil that lie in wait all over town to destroy the bonnie fellows. If I had my way every man or woman who makes money by pandering to the curiosity of a boy's nature, inciting to unworthy passion by means of lewd pictures and the like, should be consigned to instant predition. The earth is too hallowed to receive their vile dust!—[Chicago Herald.]

New Zealand's Experiment.

To reassure those who base their objections to woman suffrage on fears of the result, may I be permitted, through your columns, to quote from a recent interview with the Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., now visiting England, by the representative of the *Illustrated London News*, May 26, 1894?

I call myself a Conservative. Old machinery won't drive a new world; the old changes and must be replaced. Take the woman's vote, which is now a hard and fast and excellent fact in New Zealand. You'll have it in England, by-and-by, but for the present you are losing half the intellect of the nation, and more, I make bold to say, than half the virtues of the nation.

The News justly describes Sir George Grey as one of the greatest English pro-consuls of the century, the first statesman in the affection and achievement of Australian democracy. This testimony is all the more weighty in the case of New Zealand, where not only the white, but the Maori women are admitted to the franchise, a reliance upon principles of justice which should shame America's uniform expediency and distrust of equal rights.—[William Lloyd Garrison, in New York Evening Post.]

The Lessons of Sickness.

We are constantly hearing of the discipline of sickness. The spectator, who has just recovered from the only severe illness of his life, is inclined to doubt whether the sickness from which patients recover, ordinarily teaches any lessons either in patience or self-restraint that are worth learning. He is rather inclined to believe with Dr. Weir Mitchell, who from his large experience felt justified in saying, I have seen a few people who were ennobled by long sickness, but far more often the result is to cultivate self-love and selfishness, and to take away by slow degrees the healthy mastery which every human being should retain over her own emotions and wants." Dr. Mitchell was writing about women, but his remark is every bit as applicable to men. If really ill people are selfish, then convalescents are very much more so, for they exert pretty nearly all of their fresh strength to tyrannize over those who during the illness have been all attention and self-sacrifice. And the egotism of the convalescent! It is something colossal. It is the biggest thing about him, and pretty much all that there is to him. The tender solicitude of family and friends for his welfare and the condition of his health confirms the convalescent in his use of a false personal standard, and he thinks of himself, his aches and his pains, and the dangers he has passed in an entirely false proportion, and magnifies them far beyond their actual importance. And, what is more, he is ever ready to talk of these things, with an egotistic particularity of description that would shame a modest healthy man out of countenance of himself. He will tell how he slept, or rather how he did not sleep; he will tell of the pains he endured with a fervor that would have shamed a martyr in recounting his experiences in the torture-chamber of the Inquisition; he will recall how the doctors were baffled at this or that crisis of his illness, as though the obstinacy of the disease reflected upon him as great glory, and soon, as long as the listeners are within earshot. And when they are not, when he is left alone for a little while, he will grumble to himself until he is persuaded that he is a very badly-treated and much-neglected sufferer.

Distributing Educative Literature.

In the important matter of educating the public mind up to the proper standard on the temperance and prohibition questions the importance of the judicious distribution of the right kinds of literature can not be overestimated. A great deal more thorough educative work is yet needed or very successful election campaigns need not be looked for. We are bound to say that a good deal of the education of today of the ordinary temperance sermons and lectures is of a very superficial character. The teachers themselves have need to be taught, in many cases at least. Near New York a society has been established for the distribution of literature. Every member agrees to distribute each three months at least 12 cents worth of literature. In this way a few persons in each community would do a great deal of judicious educating. Could not some such plan be adopted among ourselves? Not only should societies and temperance organizations do their work, but individuals should do their share also, as individuals. How can that be better done than the judicious distribution of a clean and interesting paper, like the *HOME GUARD*, containing every week suitable matter in various phases of these great reforms and also much other interesting reading such as most people will be glad to see? For such purposes our paper will be supplied at the rate of 12 cents per quarter, in packages of five or more.

A Practical Campaign Needed.

Temperance work in Canada, and in Ontario especially, has now reached the stage where some immediate extra judicious work will accomplish such results as never before, and where the lack of such work will prove very unfortunate. The campaign of the coming fall and winter should be a practical and earnest one. An occasional meeting here and there with an old time story or amusing anecdote will not touch the case. Public opinion must needs be more thoroughly educated regarding the economic importance of the great prohibition movement—that it pays the taxpayers, outside of all moral considerations, to get rid of the drink traffic as speedily as possible; that the burdens of the drink traffic, and the dangers too, lie at the doors of the abstainers as well as of those who drink; that the peace and safety of the community demands the abolition of the drink traffic, and that nothing short of that will accomplish the work.

The people have not been at all as well educated regarding these important points as they should be. Our decided conviction is that such an education will be necessary before efficient prohibition laws are enacted and well enforced. Educate the great mass of the electors that they cannot afford to bear the great extra taxes and be exposed to the great extra dangers because of the existence of the drink traffic, and there is little fear but the politicians will wheel into line pretty fast. They trim their sails to the direction of public opinion very readily. There must be bountiful sowing before we can expect to reap bountifully. So far temperance talk has been too much on mere sentimental lines and too little on the lines that appeal to every citizen's self interest, whether an abstainer or not.

Whoever reads intelligently the newspaper reports of the opinions given before the Royal Commission a few months ago must have been greatly struck with the fact that a very large number of prominent men in society, including numbers of popular ministers, leading office-holders and others, have even yet very imperfect ideas regarding even the nature and importance of a prohibition law. Some of them mean well, but they need more teaching. Their idea seems to be that it is just a plan of preventing drinkers from getting drunk, and outside of that few have any interest in it—that the people who do not drink have too little interest at stake to warrant them interfering with the personal liberty of those who do. It hardly seems to have occurred to many such that the burdens of pauperism, crime, insanity and misery produced by the drink traffic inevitably fall on the entire community, whether they ever drink at all or not, that the many dangers because of drunkenness are the dangers of all, and therefore all have a direct interest in removing the sources of the evils they must needs confront.

Within a few months the question of constitutional jurisdiction will be settled by the courts, and our Provincial Legislature will know just how far it can go in the matter of legislation. The action of the Legislature will then be much influenced by the then state of public opinion. Any reaction from the state of feeling at the plebiscite will surely tell when the time for legislative action really comes.

In all probability some time next year the Dominion elections will take place. Already the politicians are making ready for that great contest. The success of the prohibitionists at those elections will largely depend on the activity in rousing public opinion before that time. The campaigns of the coming fall and winter will largely decide matters of legislation both in our Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. They should not be confined to mere resolutions at conventions. We have had enough in that line. A "knee deep of literature" campaign is needed, with good organizations and such platform and pulpit work as will well convince the people that the movement is not one of "mere sentiment," but one of real practical and economic importance to every elector. Arrangements should at once begin for a most thorough and effective educational campaign. T. W. C.

Sunday School Teaching.

We take the following from the Christian Guardian, which is well worthy of the serious consideration of all concerned. In addition to the suggestions it contains we would like to suggest also that neat and attractive pledge rolls should be hung in every school, signed by the children themselves, that they may know are permanent records of their pledges. Also that certificates of the same, neatly prepared for preservation, shall be given out. These are supplied in some places.

Our contemporary says: "The subject of temperance should be more frequently presented in our Sunday schools. The children should be made familiar with the evils of intemperance and the duty of abstinence. We are in danger of thinking that our children do not need to be warned against liquor and tobacco. The influence of parental habits is deemed enough to protect our children. And yet the children of many Christian parents have become tipplers and

smokers. When boys grow up and mingle with irreligious companions of respectable social standing, they too often think it manly and independent to throw off the restraints of home. The views of father and mother are deemed old foggy notions, inconsistent with modern liberality. And so they drift down the slippery paths of folly. Would it not save such boys from the influence of evil companions if they had more intelligent convictions of right and wrong in these matters? No one has ever suffered in body or mind by abstaining from liquor and tobacco. Thousands have been ruined by not abstaining."

Mistaken Zeal.

According to the Templar, the class of Advanced Prohibitionists of which it claims to be the exponent resolved not to support the election of any candidate during the late Provincial campaign unless "he publicly indorsed" Sir Oliver's prohibition platform, no matter how willing he might be to give private assurances. If we understand its position this is the very reason it refused to help the election of either Liberal candidate in Hamilton, though both were opposed by anti-teetotalers and anti-prohibitionists, and though both were avowed supporters of the Mowat Government.

"Masterly inactivity" was the only true policy under such circumstances, according to the ideas of the Templar. The candidates might be personal temperance men, and might be personally favorable to prohibition, and might be well-known supporters of the Mowat Government, but if there was a shrinking from an "open avowal" of prohibition principles, and some antis were induced to support them on that account, it was then clearly the duty of all "true Prohibitionists" to leave them severely alone, no matter how unfit and objectionable the opposing candidates may have been.

The liquor interests took an entirely different course, however. Their policy was to approach candidates privately, and not on the public platform. Where they could obtain a satisfactory "avowal" of any such that, if elected, they would oppose prohibition, they were given to understand that no "open avowal" was needed at all, but, on the other hand, they were at perfect liberty to say nothing about it, but to "scoop in" just as many temperance voters as possible. They now claim, and very correctly, too, no doubt, that by such a policy they secured the election of a number of "reliables" whom any "open avowal" would have surely defeated.

The chances are that the anti scheme was much the most politic of the two. Time will tell. As it is, a good many prohibition electors who had had considerable previous election experience were well convinced that the "open avowal" policy was a big mistake. They are of that opinion still. It is one thing to be very logical, and to "stand up for principle regardless of consequences," and it is often quite another thing to be successful in electing your men. We have a number of able and worthy Prohibitionists who mean well, but who never succeed in being elected, and never will, because they lack guile. Politicians are learning that these men often do them much more harm than good.

Some very serious mistakes were made during the last election by some well-meaning men. We much need judicious leadership.

About Prohibition Plebiscites.

Both political parties, it seems, are now advocating more plebiscites on the prohibition question. The Globe, on Saturday last, in enumerating the planks of the Liberal party, closes with this: "A plebiscite on the question of prohibition." Mr. Meredith, on behalf of the Conservative party, announces the platform of a plebiscite to indorse prohibition after it has been passed by the Legislature. Is not the plebiscite business on the prohibition question being a little overdone? The people began voting on prohibition in this Province and Quebec, in connection with the Dink Act, in 1865 and they have been at it, more or less, ever since, the majorities in two cases out of every three being for prohibition. In New Brunswick voting on the Scott Act began in Fredericton, the capital city, in 1878 where it was adopted and has been in force ever since in the face of four attempts at repeal.

There have been 21 Scott Act elections in New Brunswick in all and the act is now in force in nine out of the fourteen counties of the Province, besides in the city of Fredericton, and one vote in the city of St. John was a tie.

There have been thirteen Scott Act votes in Nova Scotia and twelve of them resulted in prohibition majorities. The act is now in force in eleven of the eighteen counties of that Province and in four of the remaining six no licenses for sale are now permitted. There was between 1881 and 1887 42 Scott Act votes in Ontario and prohibition majorities were given in 28 counties. The act was afterwards repealed in them but that came from the unsatisfactory enforcement of the law and not because of any reaction of sentiment regarding the prohibition question.

In Prince Edward Island there have been nine Scott Act votes in all and

in eight of these there were prohibition majorities. The act is now in force and has never been repealed in all the counties of that Province. In the city of Charlottetown, where it was once repealed, it was re-enacted again by a recent vote.

In all the Scott Act was carried the first time in 66 counties or cities, and defeated in 16, or a proportion of nearly 5 to 1.

Then, the more recent plebiscite votes gave majorities in every Province where the question was submitted—In Manitoba, in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Nova Scotia—and in all cases there were larger majorities for prohibition than for the political parties returned to power.

These facts indicate that for over twenty years this great question has been before the electors in some practical form, and there have been more special elections on it than on any one question ever before the people, and a larger number of majorities, with the majorities very large in nearly every county, and yet forsooth, on this one question and on no other are some of the leaders of both political parties advocating a general plebiscite! It looks very much as though there is an amount of caution entirely unusual in making doubly sure that there shall be no legislation in advance of public opinion.

Besides all this the Dominion Parliament has, first and last, voted about \$130,000 of the public funds for that Royal Commission, largely to ascertain the drift of public opinion on the feasibility and desirability of prohibition, and three years have been spent in "inquiries." That expensive report has not yet come to light, but even in advance of it leading party men on both sides, who seldom unite on any question, chime in together for still further votes to ascertain what public opinion may be!

Is there any wonder a good many people who want to see definite action with the least possible delay are getting discouraged with some legislators and disgusted with others? T. W. C.

New Zealand Woman Suffrage.

A very interesting paper on the workings of the new Womanhood Suffrage Law in New Zealand appears in the Chicago Signal, from the pen of Mrs. Kate W. Sheppard, superintendent of W. C. T. U. suffrage department in that country. The HOME GUARD has already published several valuable articles on the success of the new law in our far-off sister British province, but as the subject is one of much practical interest, we doubt not but that the following extracts from the paper referred to will also prove of interest.

The writer goes on to say: "Sir John Hull was the special champion of the measure in the House of Representatives, introducing various women's franchise bills from time to time, until the Balance Government in 1891 incorporated the suffrage clauses with the Electoral Bill, and passed the measure in 1893. After some violent opposition in the Legislature Council, that body also passed this measure. The governor, Lord Glasgow, gave his assent to the bill on Sept. 19, and for the first time in the life of this 'Britain of the south' her people were free."

"It had been said by the opponents of the measure that women did not care for the franchise, and would not use it even if they had the opportunity given them. Recent events have proved the fallacy of this assertion. The newly qualified electors were allowed very little time for registration, as the rolls were closed early in November, and the general election held on Nov. 28."

"In spite of this disadvantage 109,461 were enrolled, and 90,290 recorded their votes at the election. There were at the same time 193,536 men on the electoral rolls and out of that number 129,792 voted. It will be seen, therefore, that the proportion of women who voted was larger than that of men."

"Although one of the most exciting elections ever held in the colony, it was frequently commented upon as being undoubtedly the most orderly. Women freely attended the meetings, and the rowdiness that so often disgraces such assemblies was noticeably absent. The crowds on polling day were most orderly and well behaved. It was found that the presence of large numbers of women at the booths was a far more effectual restraint on ruffianism than the police force could have been. Every male voter had a sister, wife, mother, daughter, or some one equally dear to him for whose sake all riotousness must be restrained. The daily papers were unanimous in their remarks as to the orderliness of the elections, and the freedom from drinking."

"Another result is that the present Parliament is a cleansed and purified one. A number of M. H. R.s, whose reputation has been unsavory, have been rejected, even though professing the popular creed in politics."

"In all this it will be seen that the moral and social condition of the nation is, from a woman's standpoint, the first consideration, and most fair-minded people will admit that hitherto this side of human affairs has not been emphasized too much. We do not want a one-eyed government, but one with a perfect vision, which is able to focus and legislate for the wants of the whole nation."

Satoli's Decision.

Cause of Temperance to be Benefited Greatly by the Ruling of the Pope's Representative.

New York, July 20.—The decision of Archbishop Satoli, approving of the stand taken by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., on the liquor question, has fallen like a bombshell among the liquor dealers of this city. The decision is, in effect, that Bishop Watterson was right when he said that no liquor dealer in his diocese could be a member of any Catholic society; that no good Catholic should have any connection with the manufacture or sale of liquor, and that the last rites of the church should be denied to all those liquor dealers within his jurisdiction who abuse the liquor traffic.

In the city of New York there are hundreds of Catholics engaged in the liquor business who heretofore never considered themselves under the ban of the church. They scarcely know what to make of the decision, and many of them were up at the archiepiscopal residence to-day to find out. The archbishop is not in town, however, nor is the vicar-general, Mgr. Farley.

The Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of the cathedral parish, a member of the archbishop's council and who generally assumes direction in the absence of his superior, wrote the following reply as to what he thought of the papal delegate's opinion:

"The decision seems to be on the right of the Bishop of Columbus, or of any other bishop, to pass laws similar to those enacted by Mgr. Watterson in his pastoral letter of last Lent. The decision not only affirms the aforesaid right, but commends the spirit whereby it is animated. I don't think it is meant to be mandatory for the country at large. But it manifests clearly the mind of the church to promote the virtue of temperance, and to repress as much as may be the many frightful excesses and abuses connected with the liquor traffic. 'I do not care to be quoted on the main question further than that,' he said. 'As to its application locally, I do not think any hard and fast rules will be laid down. The decision was, of course, intended for a diocese whose conditions necessarily are much different from ours. I want it understood, however, that the Catholic Church, during the past twenty years or so has made every effort to suppress the liquor traffic in this city. This decision will have a big moral effect at least. I know for a fact that Catholics have been gradually getting out of the business because they thought a stigma was attached to it. I cannot say off-hand just how many Catholics are actually engaged in the business in this city, but I do know the number is growing less every year.'"

The Rev. Alex. P. Doyle, general secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, said the effect would be most far-reaching. He thought the decision of Archbishop Satoli authoritative, and that there could be no mistaking its utterance. He thought the cause of temperance would be aided materially.

Picked Up.

There has been invented a hose-pipe charged with air for the purpose of sweeping and dusting rooms. It is used just as a hose for water is used for washing purposes. It is applied in Chicago to cleaning cars.

A movement is on foot in New York among a number of artists and their friends, believers in the elevating influence of art, to collect pictures to form a circulating art gallery in the hospital. The pictures will be hung for a given period in each hospital, are then transferred until the entire collection has been in each hospital. Each collection is a loan collection and can be renewed by additions as the pictures are returned to the owners. The generosity of the artists has made the delightful enterprise possible.

The Boston school committee is discussing the question of discarding sloping writing in the public schools. It is said that in Cambridge the sloping system has been discarded for the vertical. In the office of the Registry of Deeds no copyist is employed who does not use the upright style of writing, and the Boston Transcript asks why the children should not be taught to use that style of penmanship which is of most value in commercial work. The school committee is discussing the matter from a hygienic standpoint. It is claimed by the advocates of the vertical writing that the children sit more upright, and that there is less strain on the eyes. The Boston schools have also dispensed with the written examinations.

The value of a hairpin in the hands of a woman is recognized. Some woman has said that it is a whole complete carpenter's tool chest. She can break a lock, mend a shutter, mend a piece of harness, use it as a paper-cutter, button her shoes and gloves, use it as a lever—in fact, the limit of its use in the hands of a woman has never yet been reached. It is interesting to know that the author of "The Little Minister," Mr. J. M. Barrie, announces that he intends to marry some day, if only to have the convenience of using his wife's hairpins to clean out his pipes. That hairpins should ever open this opportunity to

women their strongest advocate never dreamed. Whether the use of shell hairpins will limit woman's power has not yet been discovered. They certainly do not make as useful an instrument as the wire pins.

The Black Plague.

A correspondent in Shanghai sends the following translation of an article from the Sempao, Shanghai:

"We have spoken in several issues of the ravages of the pestilence in Kwangtung Province. For 100 years there have not been so many deaths during a single pestilence. It has entered even into official residences and attacked both civil and military officials, and their servants, generally from other places, are fleeing to their homes. Charitable institutions are giving coffins, and within three months have distributed several thousands, one institution alone giving over 1,000. The people who have bought coffins are without number—altogether, so far, over 10,000 persons have died of the plague. Still the ravages of the pestilence are worse day by day. The coffins of the charity homes are used up, given all away, and now matting has to be used to wrap up the dead bodies (a deep misfortune from a Chinese point of view). As to the nature of the disease, it begins with a rising about the size of a plum at the largest, or a bean at the smallest, very painful, accompanied by a pain in the stomach. In a little while, unconsciousness or deliriousness follows, and medicine is unavailing. The only remedy is when the disease is taken at its beginning; needles inserted in the patient's body in several places, and on the needle is burned moxa made from mugwort. This seems to be a relief. The disease is called the 'Serpent Mark.' The cause seems to be atmospheric. There was one noted physician successful with the disease, but his patients, after he had made them well, again took the disease and died. This physician—named Li—gave it up, saying: 'Heaven, not man, can control this pestilence,' and he—not a Kwangtung man—has returned to his home. The prominent men of the Province consulted to bring in able physicians from elsewhere to treat the people without charge. They have arrived, and are beset with patients without number."

An American Pompeii.

At a distance of about three kilometers from Santiago, Atitlan, in Guatemala, at the base of the Volcan de Agua, excavations are carried on which seem to prove that a sudden eruption covered up the habitations of men in the neighborhood of the mountain.

The Union Ibero Americana, Madrid, describes the finds in this new Pompeii as follows:

"Already there has been discovered in different places, at a depth varying between fifteen and twenty feet, a great quantity of domestic utensils, such as ancient pottery and arms. The earthenware is chiseled with care and painted in brilliant colors. There is also some delicately made glassware. Everything seems to be well preserved, especially the vats and cooking utensils. The finds next include hammers, swords, clubs and daggers of flint, well sharpened and carefully made."

A great number of stone idols have also been discovered, nor is jewelry wanting, especially pearls and turquoise. Some of the glass bears inscriptions put on with very brilliant colors; they look, in fact, as if they had only recently left the hands of the artist. Among the statues is one of large proportions. It represents a reclining figure and is chiseled out of a black rock, apparently basalt. The face and beard of this statue are executed with such success as to reveal a high state of culture in the artist. The figure is that of a soldier wearing a helmet not unlike those adorning the heads of the Roman praetors. The wonder is that all this has been executed with stone tools only, for, as yet, no trace of metal tools has been discovered. The Indians who made these articles belonged to the stone period. Measurements taken of some skeletons prove this pre-historic race to have been very tall, the average height being seven feet."—[Translated for the Literary Digest.]

The First Claimants.

Mrs. Russell Sage, in presiding over a meeting held at her house, referred to the 27th chapter of Numbers as containing the first mention of woman's rights. "In that chapter," she said, "the daughters of Zelophehad came to Moses and told him how their father had died without any sons, and all the property was to be given to his brothers; and they asked for a share. You would think Moses could have decided easily enough, but he couldn't; so he took it to the Lord. And what did the Lord say? Why, he said, 'Give the women their rights.' And Moses did."

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The Drink and Tobacco Expenditure.

In the United States Senate, recently during the progress of the discussion of the Revenue Bill, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, replying to a speech of Senator Peffer, of Kansas, against the undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, said:

Mr. President, there is more than \$1,000,000,000 a year expended in this country for the single articles of beer and whisky alone. Adding to that imported liquors, adding to that several hundred million of dollars expended for tobacco, and you have probably an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 annually in this country for those things, which if not vices are at least self-indulgences. I think before you distribute the property of the rich man, man for man, among the people, you want to know some way by which you can distinguish between the man who has earned the money and has laid it up, as these men have in their saving banks, and the other man who has earned his money and might have it if he chose to lay it up, but has preferred to spend it in whisky and tobacco.—[National Temperance Advocate.]

Think twice before you speak, my son; and it will do no harm if you keep on thinking while you speak.—[Boston Transcript.]

We Are Not Our Own.

The claim of God to Christ's service is the claim that rests upon us all. The Lord did not die to give us an opportunity for self-seeking. We are not here on a vacation from God. He sends every man of wealth forth to be a savior of his fellow-men; and the business man who fails to be a little Christ to the world has made a disastrous and irreparable business failure. A man of business has no more right to make personal profit the supreme purpose of his store, his shop, his capital, his factory, his railway, than Jesus had to work miracles for personal profit. We have no more moral right than our Lord to direct our social, domestic, or financial affairs for personal ends. The Christian has no more right to an unconsecrated horse or house or dress than Christ to an unconsecrated cross. We are not our own; we are bought with a price; and nothing short of an unreserved surrender of self interest to God's interest in humanity is moral or just. Not to be self-sacrificing in other's service is injustice. To be unloving, even the unloving, is to be ungodly.—[Rev. George D. Herron.]

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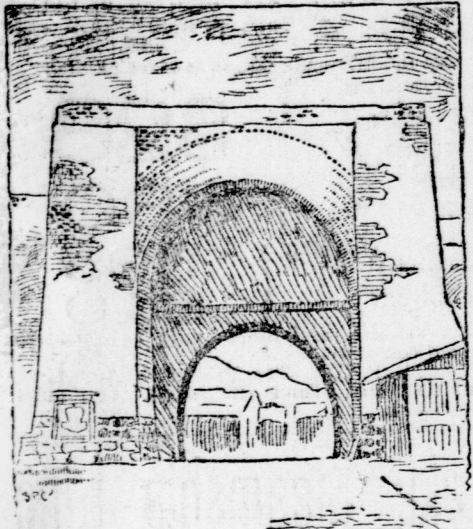
CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

A WONDER EXCELLING THE GREAT PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

A Wonderful Line of Masonry Built Two Thousand Years Ago—Much of It Still in Good Condition—A Trip Over the New Imperial Railroad.

In the vice regal special train running through North China, from Shan Hai Kwan to Tien-Tsin—by railroad to the great wall of China. On a special train through some of the least known parts of the Chinese empire. Dashing along at the rate of forty miles an hour through the plains of North China. The steam demon of the present cutting his way into the most famous vestiges of the celestial past.

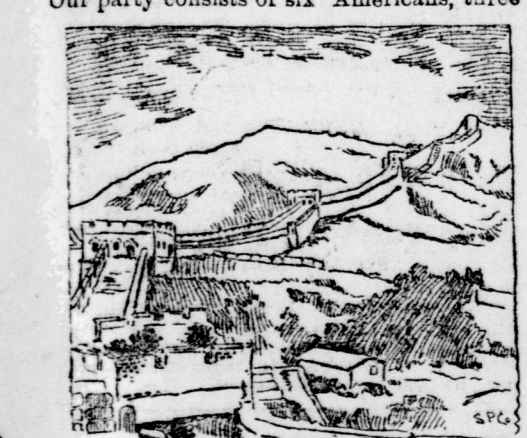
These are some of the wonders of the journey I am now making over the new imperial road of this vast empire in company with the party of ex-Secretary Foster in the private car of China's most powerful statesman and ruler, Li Hung Chang. We have traveled already nearly 200 miles through the agricultural and mining districts of this part of China and have planted ourselves on the borders of Manchuria. We left the great trading city of Tien-Tsin, and its million almond-eyed people, in the early morning of two days ago, and plowed our way



GATE OF WALL AT KALGAN—TWO THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

through tens of thousands of brown grave mounds to the eastward. We passed the myriad huts of the city of Tong Ku, at the mouth of the Peiho river, and turned to the north almost under the shadow of the frowning battlements and of the Krupp and Armstrong guns of the Taku forts. We stood on the platform and saw the scores of queer windmills which with their square white wings pump the brine of the Yellow Sea into the salt pools of the government reservoirs, and watched the gangs of yellow coolies cutting down the mountains of salt and loading it for Tien-Tsin, whence it will be shipped off at high prices as a government monopoly for the people of the interior. We rode for an hour over salt marshes, upon which Mongolian ponies, red cattle and donkeys grazed, and then entered the rich gardens of the great plain. Here every inch was cultivated, and the farmers were everywhere laboring in the fields. We saw the wheat planted in rows, two feet apart, springing from the soil in its luxuriant green dress of the early spring, and could note the curious methods of work of these the best farmers of the world. The crops are planted in small tracts, and everything is cultivated with the hoe and the plow. There is no sowing of grain as with us, and the rows of wheat, corn and millet are weeded and fed with manure.

The trip from Tong Shan to the wall has been over the new government railroad, and our special train is the first of the kind which has gone over it. The line itself has only been opened to traffic for a few days and this will be the first report given to the civilized world of its character. It is a railroad that any country might own with pride. Well ballasted and well laid, the steel track is as solid as though it had been used for a generation, and its stations and bridges have been built to stay. The Lan Ho bridge, which we crossed near the walled city of Lan Chow, is nearly 2,000 feet in length and it has five great spans, each of which is 200 feet long. It has a number of smaller spans, and it is built upon arches of solid stone, the iron work being made by the same company that made the great Forth bridge in Scotland, and the heavy arches were sunk by the pneumatic process. Crossing this we rode onward—part of the time at a speed of forty-five miles an hour—past other cities, till we came in sight of the mountains of Manchuria and stopped with the end of the railroad, almost on the edge of the sea and within a stone's throw of the branch in the great wall, through which the railroad is to be extended hundreds of miles further on into the wilds of the almost unknown country of Manchuria. Here under the shadow of the great Chinese wall, gray with its age of 2,000 years, we ate our luncheon in the viceroys' car, nine representatives of the most progressive nations of the present and in comfort among the ruins of the greatest work of China's historic past.



THE GREAT WALL AT HANKOW PASS.

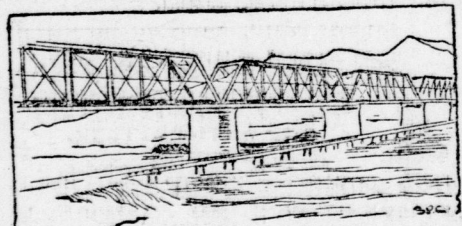
Englishmen and two Chinese officials, in addition to a retinue of servants and train men. It was after a good dinner that we took our trip to the great wall. We spent some hours in walking about it. We climbed to its top and examined the great towers which crown it at every few hundred yards, and tramped over the brick pavements which were trod by the Chinese warriors who built it, now more than 2,000 years ago. We made measurements and examinations of it at the breach where the railroad is to pass through on its way into the Manchurian wilds, and with our own hands pulled from its sides four great bricks, which we will carry back as mementoes of the trip.

One of the World's Wonders.

The great wall of China! What a wonderful structure it is and how mighty it must have been before the

days of gunpowder and cannon. I have seen the pyramids, but this massive wall impresses me more forcibly than they. The greatest of all the pyramids is an immense pile of stones, covering thirteen acres and reaching to a height less than that of the monument at Washington. The great wall of China, if the brick and earth composing it could be carried to the valley of the Nile, would carpet the best parts of Egypt, and it is a work incalculably greater than the monuments of the Egyptian kings. I visited it where it runs through the Mongolian mountains, about ninety miles from the city of Peking, and I found there an even more solid structure than that at Shan Hai Kwan, on the edge of the sea. It begins here at the head of the Gulf of Pechili and runs up and down the mountains, clear across the boundary of northern China, separating the country from its vast tributary provinces of Mongolia and Manchuria, till it reaches the great desert of Gobi, above the Hindu Kush. It is more than 1,200 miles long in a straight line, and with its windings up the hill and down the valleys it measures all told a distance of more than 1,500 miles. This wall is about thirty feet in height, or as tall as a three-story city house. Its width at the points where I have visited it ranges from fifteen to thirty feet. The average parlor is not more than fifteen feet wide, and if you will imagine a solid block of three-story houses fifteen feet deep, built across the United States from New York to Omaha you can get a faint idea of the size of this wall.

The great wall of China is built right over the mountains. It climbs up crags so steep that the bricks had, it is said, to be carried on the backs of goats. It crosses peaks taller than the Alleghany Mountains, and at one point goes over one which is 5,000 feet above the sea. A large part of it has a foundation of granite blocks from two and a half to four feet thick, and the base of the wall is ten feet wider than the top. The bricks of which it is made weigh from forty to sixty pounds, or as much as a 6-year-old boy, and the clay for these bricks had to be transported long distances from the interior at some portions of the wall. These bricks are of a slate color. According to measurement they are fifteen inches long, nine inches wide and about five inches thick. They are put together in a solid masonry by means of lime mortar, and they are built up from the foundation in two walls, each about three feet thick, running parallel with each other, the space between being filled with earth and stone and rammed down. The top of the wall is paved with these bricks, and its average width is about fifteen feet. It is everywhere so wide that two two-horse wagon loads of hay could be driven along it and the hubs of the two teams would not touch. Six horses abreast could be easily driven upon its paved highway, and on each side of the road along its whole 1,500 miles of length



BRIDGE ON THE IMPERIAL RAILROAD.

there is a brick crenellated wall as high as your head, which would prevent them falling off in case of a stampede. At short intervals the wall is crowned by great two and three-story towers, made of these big blue bricks, and at the passes in the mountains there are arched gates of stone, some of which are beautifully carved. Here and there the wall is double, a second wall running over the country some distance back from the first, and on the peaks near it there are often watch towers, in which the guards stood in times past and warned the soldiers stationed on its top of the advancing hordes which they spied coming from the wilds beyond.

Much of the great wall is still in perfect condition. Standing upon it at the city of Shan Hai Kwan we could see it climbing up the Manchurian mountains, jumping the gorges and scaling the peaks. Gray with its life of twenty centuries, it seemed to grasp the earth of the present with its mighty hand, and where it crosses the mountains it seemed as imperishable as the hills whose hoary brows it crowned. At other places, however, time has gained the mastery, and nearest the railroad there is a breach at least 100 feet wide, and one side of the wall where it bounds the city of Shan Hai Kwan has been almost thrown through. Its sides are covered with moss, and the grass has grown upon its pavements. No arches nor guard it, and it only remains as a monument of the hundreds of thousands of almond-eyed men who 2,000 years ago sought to protect their homes and those of their descendants from the savages of the north for all time to come. No one can stand upon its ramparts, and it is not to be impressed with the strength of this great Chinese nation. Seventeen hundred years before America was discovered, at a time when our blue-blooded ancestors, half naked and altogether savage, were wandering through the wilds of Germany, France and England, when Rome was still a republic, fighting her last battles with the Carthaginians; two hundred years before Christ was born these same Chinese people built this mighty wall. Their history states that it required an army of 300,000 men to protect the builders, and millions must have been employed in the undertaking. I have seen enough of the building of railroads and other works in China during my present tour to understand how it was probably constructed. There was no machinery used, and few cattle and horses. Every foot of it was built by man, and in its 1,500 miles of mountain climbing there are to-day bottled up within this structure the vital force of millions of the Chinese of the past, a monument to the thought that while man dies his work remains, as does the hand that carved the Venus di Medici and the pen that wrote Shakespeare and the Æneid.

The organization required for the building and the defense of such an army of laborers shows a high mark of civilization. The man who began the work was one of the great men of the world's past. He has been called the Napoleon of China, and he to a large extent was the founder of the Chinese empire. His name was Tsai Chi Hwangti, and he consolidated the many kingdoms of China into one.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Curious Bird's Nest. A bluecap has built its nest in a two-gallon bottle upon the estate of Mr. Basil T. Wood, of Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough, and has reared in this strange home a brood of young, and feeds them by dropping food down the neck of the bottle. The birds are unmolested, and every care is taken by the head gardener to prevent them being disturbed. In order to ascertain the number of the brood, Mr. Knight, the head gardener, had to place a lighted taper within the narrow neck of the bottle. —Nottingham Evening Post.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON, VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUGUST 5.

The Baptism of Jesus—Text of the Lesson, Mark i, 1-11—Golden Text, Mark i, 11—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." This is the gospel specially of service. In it we are reminded of the words, "Behold, I will bring forth my servant, the Branch" while "Behold, the Man whose name is the Branch" is seen more clearly in Luke's gospel (Zech. iii, 8, vi, 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant who sacrifice for others, spending and being spent to serve the sons of men. This gospel is written that the same life of unwearying service may be in some measure reproduced in us (II Cor. iv, 11), but as we are in this first verse introduced to the Son of God so we must be sons of God before we can serve God. "Let my son go that he may serve me," said the Lord of Israel (Ex. iv, 23).

2. "As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before thee." The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet. i, 11; Luke xiv, 25-27). They also spoke of the heralds who should precede Him, John the Baptist, in the spirit and power of Elijah before his first coming, and Elijah himself before his second coming. Compare Mal. iv, 5; Luke i, 17; Math. xvii, 10-13.

3. "As to preparing His way, every believer can, in a measure, be His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name!"

4. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight." When John was asked if he was the Christ, or Elijah or the prophet, he said that he was neither, but only a voice proclaiming the Christ (John i, 23). He sought no honors for himself, but rejoiced to decrease that Christ might increase (John iii, 29, 30).

5. "And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins." There must be a sense of sin, a true conviction of sin, and the deeper the better, before any one will come to Christ. He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. This is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xv, 8, margin), and He uses the word and the lives of believers. In Acts v, 31; xi, 18, Christ is said to give or grant repentance.

6. "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins, and he did eat locusts and wild honey." Thus was Elijah clothed (II Kings i, 8), and, as to locusts, they were among the creatures which God permitted Israel to eat (Lev. xi, 22). John was certainly not extravagant in the matter of food and raiment. What a contrast was Isaac, who loved Esau because of his venison and would bless him only in connection therewith (Gen. xxv, 28; xxvii, 3, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much about either food or raiment (Luke iv, 4; vi, 25), but has assured us that if we make His concern and His righteousness our first concern He will see to all our need in that direction (Math. vi, 33).

7. "And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose." John sought not to attract people to himself but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to herald. He had no ambition to make himself a name, but only to honor Him of whom he said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii, 30). He sought not great things for himself (Jer. xlv, 5), but his watchword was "Not I" (Gal. ii, 20; I Cor. xv, 10).

8. "I indeed have baptized you with water, but He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." Both Matthew and Luke add "and with fire" (Math. iii, 11; Luke iii, 16), which fire seems, from the context, to refer to the judgments of His second coming as King and Son of Man.

9. "And it came to pass in those days that Jesus came from Nazareth to Galilee and was baptized of John in Jordan." In Luke iii, 23, it is written that He was about 30 years of age. In Math. iii, 14, 15, it is said that the first John baptized Him because of John's greater need to be baptized of Him, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the home in Nazareth, and the life of rejection, even to Gethsemane and Golgotha, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to humble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for, whereas He actually came down from great glory, we, being nothing, have nothing to come down from but sinful pride.

10. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him." Here in this gospel we meet the first "immediately" used about eighty times in the New Testament, and forty times in this chapter, sometimes translated "anon" or "forthwith." It is the word for a good servant. The opened heavens make us think of Ezek. 4, Math. iii, John i, Acts vii and x, Rev. iv and xix, in each of which chapters heaven is opened and it ways concerning Christ or His church. The Spirit coming as a dove makes us think of the dove that found no rest except in the ark while the waters of judgment were on the earth. Jesus, the true ark, is the only place where the Spirit can rest fully. If we are filled with the Spirit, we will rest only in Jesus.

11. "And there came a voice from heaven, saying, 'Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.'"

See also chapter ix, 7, where the same testimony was given at the transfiguration. In John viii, 29, Jesus says, "I do always those things that please the Father," and in Rom. xv, 3, it is said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Since the Father is well pleased with Jesus, and we are well pleased with Jesus and accept of His abiding in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus' sake. Let us abide in Him (I John, ii, 28).

HARE AND HOUNDS.

All About the Above Famous English Game for Boys.

Would you like to hear about a famous outdoor game that boys in England play? There, as in our own country, each season has its own sports. As soon as the warm, sunny days come, when the fields and roads are dry and firm, "hare and hounds" is the cry from boyish lips, and young hearts beat high for joy in the sunshine, and boyish feet almost spurn the earth as they hedge along the highways and over the hedges, getting in training for their favorite sport.

It is confined principally to schoolboys between the ages of ten and sixteen, though often boys who do not belong to the school are members of the hunt, and very often, too, the little fellows are the best runners in the party.

The boys divide themselves into two parties, each having its "champion runner," and lots are drawn as to which of these runners shall be the "hare" in the first hunt of the season. Afterwards they go by turn. The rest of the boys are the "hounds," and the other champion is the huntman, who marshals them to the "meet" (which is usually the school playground), gives the signal for the start, calls them off by a shrill whistle when they get



THE HARE STARTS.

on the wrong scent, and, in fact, is master of the hounds. The hare is provided with a small, open satchel or pouch, slung across his shoulder, and filled with bits of white paper about an inch square, heavy paper too little to take part in the hunt to prepare these bits of paper, and for a day or two before a "run" they have great fun in preparing "scent," as they call it. The hare is also allowed five minutes "head start," and is allowed to choose his own course, but is obliged to scatter the bits of white paper at short intervals all along the way he goes, as they are his tracks for the hounds to follow.

The five minutes given him he usually spends in seeking for some obscure place at which he leaves a little package of yellow or blue paper to denote the starting-point. This may be some blocks away or up a side street or just around the corner. He had his choice and a free opportunity to seek it, as the hounds go within doors till the five minutes are up. Then the huntman cries "Whoop! halloo!" and away they all bound hither and thither, seeking till they find the package of colored paper, which they are obliged to do before they can start. The finder must cry "Hark! forward!" Then off they go on the scent.

Sometimes so long a time is taken up in finding the starting point that the hare makes famous headway, and can double on his followers; that is, retrace his way for a block or two on the other side of the street (leaving the bits of paper all along, of course), or go round the block. If they are in the country he probably makes for the woods, goes in some distance, then turns back, perhaps, till he finds some leafy tree, upon which he climbs and hides himself till the hounds have gone by. Anything to put them off the track.

When the hare has gone far enough and wishes to return special care must be taken, as, if he is seen, the hounds can rush after him "cross lots" and wet beside him if he is caught! He is no longer champion, but has to give up his badge to



HAS TO PAY THE PENALTY.

the fortunate catcher, and cannot even be one of the hounds till he has paid a certain forfeit, usually something good to eat. If the hare gets successfully home to the playground the opposite party has to stand treat; so you may imagine how hard each strives to win. It is a capital game when played really according to rules, and English boys think the rules half the sport.

Modern Gold Mining.

The quartz is taken from the mine, sorted and then hauled to the stamping machine. Here the ore is crushed and pounded as fine as flour. It is then run through a sluice-box that contains quicksilver. As the water carries the ore over the "quicksilver" it is taken up and held by the mercury and forms an amalgam. The quicksilver is then placed in a retort and brought to the boiling point. The "quicksilver" passes out of the retort through a tube and is collected in a basin of water, and hardly a bit has been lost, while the gold remains in the retort in the shape of gold dust and is now ready for market. Only about fifty per centum of the gold is saved by this means and those who can or have ore rich enough to justify it send it to the smelters, where ninety-five per centum is saved.

The Prince's Bravery.

Did you ever notice that when one has been badly frightened why sound makes them jump? The crowned heads and rulers of state have been so badly scared of late by bombs, that when some one threw flowers into the carriage of the Princess of Wales the other day she started as though she had been shot. The Prince sprang up and stood before her, to save her life if possible.

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