

Perhaps you have honestly thought they're not, and what are you doing now? Reading an advertisement of the fact that advertising in the LONDON ADVERTISER gets results, that it has paid others, that it will pay you.

Today's "Advertiser."

Special Features in the Sixteen-Page Issue.

- The animal curiosities of the week.
- Balloon navigation believed to be settled.
- Sad suicide of a postoffice clerk in this city.
- Special letter cabled from London this afternoon.
- Full report of recent East Middlesex school examinations.
- Death of a woman who had been married a dozen times.
- "A Night of Terror," the week's story, by Mrs. Alexander.
- Nearly twenty persons injured in a street railway accident.
- A woman who preferred death to the abuse of her drunken husband.
- In the Land of the White Bear; experiences in Lonesome Labrador.
- The mysterious continent which is supposed to exist around the South Pole.
- A London child's sad death while her parents were thousands of miles away.
- The crowded schools of London; the case for the trustees and for the aldermen stated side by side.

Persecuted Jews

To Be Expelled From Vladivostock on Short Notice.

Another Canadian Cattle Scare in England.

Satisfactory Budget in Western Australia—Spaniards Oppose Uncle Sam's Claim.

JUSTICE SLOW AS WELL AS BLIND
London, Aug. 10.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council has reserved judgment in the case of the Eastern Township Bank vs. Rough. It is said the case, which has been pending since 1884, will go against the bank.

TROUBLE AT TARSUS.
London, Aug. 10.—Advices received here from Asia Minor state that the American mission school at Tarsus has been attacked by a mob, and that some of the students were maltreated. The missionaries also were threatened with violence. No details of the affair have been received.

NEW WHITE STAR VESSEL.
London, Aug. 10.—The new White Star Line freight steamer Georgia, to ply between Liverpool and New York, arrived at the first mentioned port yesterday. The Georgia is of about 5,500 tons burden. She will sail on her first voyage on the 16th inst.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.
London, Aug. 10.—The Daily News says that the Governor of Vladivostock has been instructed to expel all the Jews from the territory under his authority, allowing them only time enough to wind up their business affairs and dispose of their movable property. Several hundred Jews reside in Vladivostock.

DEATH OF PROF. STEPHENS.
Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—Prof. George Stephens, LL.D., Ph.D., professor of English language and literature in the University of Copenhagen, died here yesterday. He was born in Liverpool in 1812. He was an active writer, his publications including prose, folk-lore, and old-linguistics and political contributions.

THE STEAMER ORIENT IN FLAMES.
London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Melbourne says the British steamer Orient, which sailed from London on June 28 for Sydney, N. S. W., is burning fiercely in port there. The fire started in her coal bunkers. The city brigade had been playing upon the steamer for seven hours when the dispatch was sent.

THE CHINESE ATROCITIES.
London, Aug. 10.—The Telegraph prints a Shanghai dispatch saying the municipal council of Shanghai has offered British Consul Mansfield, of Poo Chow, an escort of 50 mounted Sikhs to accompany him to Ku Cheng. Consul Mansfield, the dispatch adds, declined the offer. The dispatch also says that the foreigners at the river ports are ordering arms from Shanghai by telegraph.

The chairman of the indignation meeting in Shanghai to protest against outrages upon foreigners and to demand protection has sent to the Times the following statement, which will be printed tomorrow:
"We strongly urge upon the British people and the House of Commons that Lord Salisbury's demands upon the Chinese Government are utterly inadequate. The Chinese authorities have always promised to protect missions, and to punish the guilty, but they never perform their promise. We believe that the outrages are generally instigated by officials. It is imperative that the consul at Poo Chow shall have a British escort to accompany him to Cheng Tu. The commission of inquiry must be reformed. Both cases require that more than one British official of adequate rank shall be appointed. It will be dangerous to the outposts and mission stations."

SATISFACTORY BUDGET.
London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Perth, Western Australia, says that in his speech on the budget, the Premier

Sir John Forest, said the financial situation of the colony was extremely satisfactory. The revenue for the past year was stated at \$1,100,000, exceeding the estimate by \$250,000, while the expenditures were \$950,000, being \$150,000 below the estimate.

UNCLE SAM'S CLAIM OPPOSED.
Madrid, Aug. 10.—A meeting of Carlist and Socialist deputies was held today, at which it was resolved to oppose the payment of the Mora claim. It was also decided to present a petition to the Queen Regent against the Government's decision to pay the claim, and in the event of failure of this measure, to issue a manifesto to the nation on the subject.

ANOTHER CATTLE SCARE.
London, Aug. 10.—There are several suspicious circumstances about the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia, said to be found on board the steamer Huron, which sailed from Montreal with the cattle on board. While it is given out that two suspected cases have been found at Depue, like the former alleged cases, they are of a very dubious nature. The Canadian authorities here have not been allowed to make an independent inspection of the lungs of the animals. Another curious fact is that the matter was not brought to the attention of the Canadian representatives until it was too late to do so. Every effort is being made to trace the source of the shipment of the animals alleged to be affected with the disease.

BAYARD GREATLY HONORED.
Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, the United States ambassador at London, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address to the Edinburgh Philosophical Society in November. The invitation to deliver the address is the highest literary honor in Scotland. Among those who have made the addresses in previous years are the Right Hon. John Morley, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury.

A ROYAL HUNTING TRIP.
Lord Lonsdale has designed a special train for the convenience of the Emperor William, who is to be his guest for some days, from Southampton to Cumberland. The train will start to-night and will reach its destination at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. He has prepared an elaborate suite of sleeping berths, besides other modern conveniences. Lord Lonsdale's guests on Aug. 12 will go on a great goose shooting expedition and on the following day will make a tour of Cumberland lakes. Sixty horses beside railway and steamer facilities have been provided for the party in order that the Kaiser may be shown what different classes of scenery can be viewed in a day. On the 14th inst. similar trips will be made to Windermere and Penrith. On the 15th the Emperor will leave Louth Castle for Leith, where he will board the Hohenzollern for his return voyage to Germany. The presence among the members of the English royal family of the Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, at the Emperor's tea party on board the Hohenzollern on the 8th inst., is looked upon as disproving the assertion that the archduchess came to Cowes in opposition to the express desire of the Queen, who did not wish that the Kaiser should meet the widow of his old friend, Crown Prince Rudolph.

STATE OF TRADE.
The Prospect Is Encouraging Both in Canada and the United States.

New York, Aug. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business continues unusually active for the summer, and though there is a perceptible relaxation there are no signs of reaction. The only change of great importance which the review has brought is an increase in the production of steel and iron. Further evidence of improved business conditions is shown by the activity in almost all manufacturing lines, more especially in the iron and steel industry. Sales of wool are not as much inflated by speculation as they were during the first half of July, but they still considerably exceed the actual consumption in the manufacturing districts.

Bradstreet's says: The features of the business week are a continuance of the remarkable strength of the demand and the increase in the production of steel and iron. Further evidence of improved business conditions is shown by the activity in almost all manufacturing lines, more especially in the iron and steel industry. Sales of wool are not as much inflated by speculation as they were during the first half of July, but they still considerably exceed the actual consumption in the manufacturing districts.

IN CANADA.
At Toronto general trade is of fair volume, but better than that is the report of satisfactory remittances and the prospects of large crops.

An improvement is also reported from Montreal, where the volume of maturing bills met on Aug. 1 was in excess of anticipations, renewals asked for having been fully 10 per cent fewer than a year ago. Canadian cotton manufacturers have advanced prices for all products, and woolen goods makers on some of their fabrics.

Crop reports from all points in Nova Scotia indicate more than the average output, notwithstanding the recent drought.

The success of the Labrador codfishery will be the best for many years. Bank clearances at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$20,934,000 this week, against \$17,522,000 last week and \$17,794,000 a year ago.

A Tragic Death!

Suicide of Lawrence Lawless, of the Postoffice.

Shot Himself in the Left Breast Seven Times.

The Deed Was a Most Deliberate One.

Was On His Holidays—No Explanatory Note Left—Inquest Ordered.

The corpse of Lawrence Lawless, a well known clerk in the postoffice, lay in the morgue at Stephenson's undertaking establishment today. A glance at the body plainly showed the cause of death.

In the left breast, and immediately in the region of the heart, were seven bullet wounds, self-inflicted in the most deliberate manner.

The suicide occurred at the large boarding house kept by Mr. John Gosling, at the northwest corner of Dundas and Kidder streets. The time was 9 o'clock last night, the weapon used, a seven-shooter, 22 caliber revolver.

At the time of the suicide Mr. Gosling was sitting in front of the house talking to a friend named Smith. He overheard a smothered noise like that of a slamming door come from the vicinity of Lawless' room on the third story, but thought nothing of it until one of the servants came rushing down the stairway, calling to Mr. Gosling. The latter inquired the cause of the fright, and learned "that there was an awful noise in Mr. Lawless' room."

Gosling and Smith went to the room, which was situated in the corner of the building, and found the door closed and tried the door. It was locked, and the two men endeavored to get a response to frequent calls. No sound came from the room, however, and the case was left until Robert Gray and P. C. Thomas Howie were secured.

A GASTLY SIGHT.
The two big officers threw themselves against the door, and the bolt gave way, and a ghastly sight met their gaze. There, lying on the edge of the bed, was Larry Lawless, his coat off, vest thrown open, seven bullet holes in his left breast, and a seven-shooter revolver lying on the floor beside the bed. He was cold in death.

Evidences of a struggle of any kind whatever were entirely absent. The unfortunate was hanging behind the door. The straw hat lay on the bed, and the vest was thrown open as though to make certain that the work would be doubly sure. Lawless' right leg was drawn up, his right hand thrown back, and his left hand across his stomach. On the floor beside the revolver (which was partially covered with blood) lay the deceased's spectacle case, six weeks ago he received the spectacles. The bed clothes were undisturbed, and but little blood was to be seen anywhere. The hemorrhage was mostly internal. Coroner Dr. Flock was notified, and upon learning the facts considered an inquest necessary.

THE CAUSE.
The cause for the rash act has so far been unexplained. No note or message was left, and the deceased's friends are all the more puzzled. Lawless had not been drinking to any great extent of late. He was addicted to the excessive use of liquors, and some of his friends, however, who were in fact, he is said to have been threatened with dismissal from the postoffice on more than one occasion if he did not change his ways. But he had had domestic troubles. Three years ago he was married to an estimable young lady, Lizzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Barrett, of Dundas street, London West, and he lived with the family. Barrett was recently killed by being thrown from a hayrack and breaking his neck. Lawless' wife was in trouble in the household, and he was said to have been a deed of separation and went to Gosling's. The separation contained a clause providing for the payment to the wife of \$25 a month, which the deceased was well able to afford. His salary was \$300 a year. The last payment was made on the first of the month.

The week ago Tuesday Lawless began a three week holiday, but last Tuesday night he worked. Then he resumed his vacation on Wednesday, and went fishing with Mr. Christopher Hevey, another clerk in the office. Lawless seemed in his usual robust spirits. "He was anything but despondent," said Mr. Hevey. "He always seemed a man who wanted to live the full term of his life." He was talking to Hevey about his holidays on Wednesday, and said he had just begun them, and only had a little money—about \$2. He was sitting on the bank of the river, reading a newspaper, and read a paragraph about a man suiciding because he had found his wife in the company of another man. "What a fool he was," said Lawless; "I would never take my own life, you bet. I'd rather shoot somebody else first," and then he resumed his fishing.

HIS DOINGS YESTERDAY.
Lawless was around as usual yesterday morning and returned for dinner. From then, however, until he was found dead in his room, nothing was seen of him about the house, but little was thought of his absence. About 5:30 in the afternoon, however, it appeared he went up town and called at the postoffice and had a chat with some of the employees.

"But he has not been in his usual mood for about two months," said one of the clerks. "Larry worked by himself, and since the time of his separation he had been very gloomy, and had little to say to any of the clerks. He was a very determined character. How he ever managed to empty the seven chambers is something puzzling even to the medical men. The revolver he used was an old one of small caliber, and the hammer was very hard to raise, and it is amazing how he maintained strength to lift it for the last two or three shots. But the doc-

tors believe that none of the bullets entered the breast.

THE SUICIDE'S CAREER.
Lawless was a son of the late Lawrence Lawless, who for many years was postmaster at London. He was born in September, 1847, and attended the union school until he acquired a fair education. Then he worked as a tinsmith for a while, joined the volunteers, became proficient as a bugler, and served in different corps of the militia. He also served in the Federal army during the civil war, and afterwards enlisted in the northwest mounted police, serving only a short term. Returning to the city, he was appointed to the postoffice staff in 1879, and has since been continuously on the staff. Lawless was also a member of the Phoenix fire brigade, which existed years ago. He was of a quiet and reserved, but not morose disposition, and had many warm friends. He was a good conversationalist, his one conspicuous fault being love of liquor. Deceased's brother, a book-keeper for S. F. McKinnon, wholesale drygoods merchant, Toronto, suicided by shooting himself about a year ago. A near relative was also confined in the asylum here for several years.

THE INQUEST.
An hour after the suicide, Lawless' body was removed to the morgue, where it awaited inspection by the coroner and jury. All morning friends of Lawless continued to call and view the remains, while a large number called on the coroner's inquest. The inquest was begun at 10:30, with the following as jurors: Alex. Alkman (foreman), Benjamin Bryant, John Richards, N. F. Fox, W. L. Carrie, John Fuller, John Gault, A. J. O'Neill, D. O'Neill, Wm. A. Clayton, James Legg, John Wilkinson, John Young, W. M. Dwyer, James McGeach and Richard Johnston. The coroner outlined the facts as far as ascertained, and after the remains were viewed an adjournment was made until Monday night, when the inquiry will be resumed at the police station.

Sparks From the Wire.

Last Minute News Received from All Parts of the World.

Alexandria has decided by popular vote to invest \$23,000 in waterworks for the village.

The Windsor police captured eleven tramps the other night. All were sent to the Central for three months each.

Mrs. Doyle, the wife of a well-to-do farmer, near East Templeton, was killed with lightning during Tuesday's storm. She was working at the time in the kitchen.

Sir John Schultz says he knows nothing about his successor in the Manitoba Lieutenant-Governorship having been appointed.

Rev. R. A. Mitchell was ordained a missionary to China at Guelph, P. E. I. He goes to his field of labor undismayed by the stories of bloodshed in Chinese missions.

The Rev. Mother Marie Oliver, assistant general of the Community of the Holy Spirit, who has been elected superior of the whole community.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba called a meeting of his cabinet today to discuss the school question which has been discussed. A decision is not expected for a week or so.

Miss Ida Lewis, who will support Sir Henry Irving in his American tour, is in mid-ocean a month ago in the British bark Holt Hill, bound from San Francisco for Queenstown.

FROM EGYPTIAN TOMBS.

Marvelous Workmanship in the Jewels Which Have Been Found.

The treasures which have been unearthed by Mr. Howard Carter, at the tomb of Tutankhamen, are of such marvelous workmanship that they have attracted the attention of the world. The jewels are of such a nature that they are of great value.

It is believed that the unknown four-masted vessel sunk by the Prince Oscar in mid-ocean a month ago is the British bark Holt Hill, bound from San Francisco for Queenstown.

THE QUEEN'S CROWN.
More intricate, but cruder, and, perhaps, less artistic, is the crown of Queen Khnophtu. It is made of solid gold, and is encrusted with precious stones. The crown is of such a nature that it is of great value.

All these motives, all these flowers, all these designs, are of such a nature that they are of great value. The jewels are of such a nature that they are of great value.

It would be difficult to say to enumerate here all the bijoux which have been taken from the ancient coffins. There are nearly 6,000 of them. Vultures, birds, and other animals, are of such a nature that they are of great value.

Some of the motives which will never be identified with the history of ancient Egypt. They will tell the domestic tales of birth, love and marriage, but other inscriptions, especially those of the Egyptian king's rings, will elucidate much that our historians have been unable to harmonize.

They have grappled for years with the Egyptian chronology, and it is a question whether, after all, we will succeed in ever obtaining an accurate chronology of the Pharaonic dynasties.

In Broad Daylight.

A Daring Robbery in Waterloo County.

A Mill Safe Blown Open—Held the Owner's Son Up.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 10.—A daring burglary was committed early this morning at the village of Blair, eight miles south of here, when burglars entered the flour mill of J. Hilborn and blew open the safe.

About this time Joseph Hilborn, son of the proprietor, arrived home from a drive, and noticing the door of the mill open he drove up to investigate, and in an instant was covered with revolvers by the intruders, who ordered him to throw up his hands.

He reluctantly did, and gave up whatever he had on his person, about \$100. They then warned Hilborn to raise no alarm, and after he had got out of sight, the burglars went to the house and told his experience. Detective Kiltner, of Berlin, is now on the warpath.

TO-DAY'S MARKET.

A Big Crowd and Sneak Thieves Operate.

Three Women "Touched" in the Crush—Enormous Vegetable Supply—Hay Scarce and Dear—Meat Easy—Fruit Coming in—Provisions Falling—Crop Forecast.

The market this morning was both the hottest and largest of the year. The crowd was so large that it was almost impossible to elbow a way through the mass of people along the west side of the arcade. So large, indeed, was the gathering of people that it gave sneak thieves a splendid chance to operate, and they took due advantage of the opportunity.

One market-goer had her bag cut from her arm, leaving the handle in its usual position. In the midst of the crowd she did not notice the act or miss the bag, until she went to make a purchase. She lost some private papers and a purse containing a small amount of money.

In another case, which was reported to the detectives, who patrolled the market, a woman lost her bag in a similar fashion, but luckily her purse was in her pocket.

Mr. Quirk, a poor woman, living in the Gore on a small holding, was either robbed or made the grievous mistake of putting her purse in a purchaser's basket. It contained \$3.

The fruit market contained only apples and peaches in native fruit. These articles were in extra large quantity. Peaches sold principally at 50 cents a basket, twenty-five cents less than a week ago. Snow apples sold at 30 cents to 45 cents a basket; sweet apples at 25 cents. In imported fruit watermelons could be had for a quarter, and blueberries sold at \$1 75 in crates containing sixteen quarts.

The grain delivery was the smallest of the year, and prices were unaltered. New wheat sold at \$1 17 to \$1 18; old wheat at \$1 25 to \$1 30; oats, new, sold at 85 to 88 cents; old oats, 87 cents.

It was the vegetable supply that caused the crush. The prices were principally as follows: Cereals, 50 cents dozen; beans, 25 cents dozen; cucumbers, 10 cents dozen; tomatoes, 10 cents quart; cauliflower, \$1 50 dozen; cabbage, 50 cents dozen; new peas, 10 cents quart; squash, 5 cents each; sweet corn, 10 cents dozen; rhubarb, 25 cents dozen; asparagus, 25 cents dozen bunches; beans, 50 cents bushel; potatoes, 40 to 60 cents a bag.

There was a brisk provision market. Chickens sold from 40 to 60 cents; ducks, 90 cents pair; eggs, 11 cents dozen; butter, 22 cents pound.

The meat market was easy, and the demand fairly equalled the supply. Lamb brought 8 cents by the quarter, and 8 and 9 cents by the quarter; beef, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 cents per pound; fore-quarters, 3 1-2 cents.

Hay could hardly be had at \$12. The consensus of opinion among the farmers as regards crops of this district is, shortly: Wheat, a fair crop, above the average; oats, a very large yield; fruit poor, and vegetables almost unrepresented.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Miss McMillan, London, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. House, Niagara Falls.

Miss Hattie Greenway has returned home after spending two weeks in Buffalo.

Miss Evelyn Winesheimer, of Simcoe street, is visiting friends at Belleville Farm, London township.

Miss Maggie Gray, of Clarence street, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Boyd, Toronto.

Miss Evelyn, of Sarnia, is spending a couple of weeks' holidays with her aunt at 110 Bathurst street.

Miss Madge Ryan, of Congress street, east, Detroit, is the guest of Miss Jamesina Dunbar, Fullarton street, city.

Miss Maude Newmans, London, is on a two weeks' visit with Mrs. E. J. Lovelace and other friends in Essex town.

Mrs. Holden and Master Edgar Holden, of 407 Massachusetts avenue, Buffalo, is visiting Mrs. W. H. Greenway, London West.

Miss May Gray, Clarence street, accompanied by her nephew, Master Evelyn Gray, of Queen's avenue, is visiting her brother, J. W. Gray, Point Edward.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Anything the matter with August? —The sweet peas are August's daisies.

—Two drunks were discharged at the Police Court this morning.

—The Grand Trunk excursion will be held to Detroit this year on Aug. 24.

—London capitalists, represented by Mr. E. R. Cameron, will tender for St. Thomas' electric lighting.

—Mr. Sangster, city, and Mr. J. Perkins, of Hamilton, are erecting a hydrothermo baths at the Sanatorium.

—The children of the Latter Day Saints' Sunday school picnicked at Springbank on Thursday. A good-sized crowd went down, and a pleasant day was spent in games, sports and amusements of all kinds.

—Grand Trunk authorities state positively that the utmost amount of water used by the company is 125,000 gallons per day, and not 500,000 as stated. Their machinery is capable of pumping only half the latter amount.

—The steamer R. G. Stewart, of the Cleveland and Port Stanley lake route, will not wait until the 11:15 p.m. train arrives at Port Stanley from London tonight. The train leaving London at 7:15 this evening will make connection. The boat leaves Port Stanley at 10 p.m. Patrons of the line will secure more time in Cleveland. Berths can be engaged for the round trip.

—Rev. S. G. Livingston, of Sarnia, writes as follows to Rev. J. H. Orme, secretary of the Western Ontario Bible Society, city: "I have just finished reading the annual report of the Western Ontario Bible Society. It is excellent with it. Accept my congratulations on your success during the hard times of last year. May you have greater success in the future."

—Inspector Smith picked up an interesting pamphlet yesterday in a second-hand store, entitled "Fifteen Years in Canada," which was published in 1890. Referring to Hamilton the writer says: "The city of Hamilton, population 9,889, is situated at the western extremity of Burlington, 45 miles west of Toronto. Besides the daily steamboats, stages leave every day for London, Port Stanley, Detroit, Port Dover, Galt, Guelph, Niagara, St. Catharines, and three times a week for Goderich."—Hamilton Spectator.

HOME AGAIN.
Mr. W. C. Harris, township clerk of Delaware, returned last (Friday) night from the Georgian Bay region, where he had a pleasant lake trip on the steamships Majestic and Northern Belle, running in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Harris, who was accompanied by his mother, says the party had an excellent time. The officials did everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of the passengers. The party embraced excursionists from almost every point in Western Ontario.

ALLEGED BOARDING FRAUD.
Frederick A. Gooch, an insurance agent in the employ of the Metropolitan Life, was looked up last night on a charge of fraud entered against his name. His boarding house keeper, Mrs. Lightheart, Clarence street, is the complainant. She alleges that Gooch and her six weeks' board for himself, wife and child, and that he gave her an order on his employers at the Metropolitan Life for \$100. The latter refused to honor the draft, and as Gooch had meanwhile removed his goods from Mrs. Lightheart's place, the charge of fraud was preferred. At the Police Court this morning Gooch was remanded until Wednesday, when it will be possible to obtain a bail bond.

TURNED THE BELL.
When the City Hall policeman went to ring the bell at noon the other day the bell refused to perform its usual service. The blue-coat tugged at the rope until he was red in the face and decidedly hot under the collar. It was all in vain. He did not ring that day at 1 o'clock, and in the afternoon Janitor Harry Merritt made his way up to the roof. He found the monster bell lying upside down and in a position that made it impossible to swing back again. It had been pulled over by the policeman on duty that morning—Mr. Thomas Howie, the largest man on the force, and the only one who has so far performed the feat. The bell weighs considerably over a ton.

STATE OF TRADE.
The following interesting items are from the Industrial Banner, devoted to local organized labor: Tailors report trade as very dull. * * * The carpenters report that trade is almost dead. There is no work ahead, and a large number of men are out of employment. * * * The charter and supplies having arrived, Local Union No. 27, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, has been duly organized with a large membership. * * * Hereafter the contractors of the Dufferin Avenue Methodist Church will pay their men weekly, as provided by the constitution of the Bricklayers' Union. Although they have had to comply with this demand, they have kept only Toronto men on the job, so as to get even as far as possible from London union. * * * Owing to the large number of men out of work who are anxious to band together in the ranks of organized labor, Local District No. 7 of the Industrial Brotherhood has abolished the system of fixed dues, and hereafter the directory will be run by voluntary contributions.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Toronto, Aug. 9.—The Niagara International Tennis Tournament will be held on Tuesday, August 27, and succeeding days, immediately following the United States championships at Newport. Some of the best English and American players will probably take part. The Buffalo tournament will be held immediately after the Niagara event.

SUMMER COMES.
With the fumes and sunshine. Birds pour out their melody and the chirp of the grasshopper will soon tempt the fisherman to stretch forth his hands and grasp the shadow of his flight. The playful mosquito will do his nicest to soothe weary pleasure seekers into the realms of slumber, and the stinging, aching corns will remove every semblance of comfort, make sad the songs of the birds, and evoke cloudiness in the soul, that even the brightest sunshine cannot dispel. Corns are thorns in the flesh, but Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes them in 24 hours. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best.

A Reading, Pa., woman bled to death after having sixteen teeth extracted.

Sunday Services.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. A. Cassidy, M.A., will preach, morning subject, "Baptism," at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services held at the Collegiate Institute.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Charles Poole, of Watertown, Fourth Dakota, will conduct, at 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. John A. Clark will conduct both services.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. P. Tallon, B.A., pastor. W. H. Salmon, of Yale College, U.S.A., will preach morning and evening. Visitors welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Ferguson at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor. Sunday school at 2:30.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—A. G. Harris, pastor. Services as usual.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.D., pastor. Morning and evening as usual. Seats free.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)—Dundell Block. Services 11 a.m. as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND HILL STREETS.—L. J. Monaghan, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH.—Services in the Grand Opera House. Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. "The Prince and the Pauper" (H. G. Wells). Miss Edith Harrison, "Romance" for violin and piano (Beethoven). Mr. E. Allen, evening solo. "The Garden of Prayer" (V. M. Maudslayi). Prayers for piano, No. 15 (Chopin). Mr. J. W. Fetherston.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. L. Murray, M.A., of Kincardine, will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. The pastor, Mr. Murray will also conduct a service in Gaelic at 4:15 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning service, evening service, 7 p.m. Morning subject, "A Brilliant Solitaire," evening, "John Wesley's Last Text." Strangers welcomed.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Chas. Smith. Morning subject, "A Brilliant Solitaire," evening, "John Wesley's Last Text." Strangers welcomed.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Walter H. Smith, pastor. Evening service, 7 p.m. "Gloria in Excelsis" from Farmer's mass. H. R. McDonald will sing "The Dividing the World."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sabbath morning, 10 a.m. Rev. H. S. Dixon, of Chicago (late of Montreal), will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

Amusements and Lectures.

(Advertisements under this heading 20 p. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

PUBLIC WEDDING.—AT R. R. TEAM-STEERS' residence, 414 King street, at 8:30. Note the other attractions for evening performance. Grand musical entertainment, live open air concert by F. J. Taylor. The evening drill exhibition, light rope walking, gymnastics of all kinds, and an army of funny characters. Come and see them.

\$2 LONDON TO CLEVELAND.—Return via steamer, F. L. Stewart, at Port Stanley. Leave London Aug. 17, returning from Cleveland Monday night, two days in Cleveland. 60c.

\$2 FROM LONDON TO CLEVELAND.—Return via steamer, F. L. Stewart, at Port Stanley. Leave London Aug. 17, returning from Cleveland Monday night, two days in Cleveland. 60c.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL.—KING STREET Methodist Church. Thursday, Aug. 15, tickets 10c, double 20c; good programme. 15c.

COME TO COURT MAGNOLIA'S EXCURSION.—To Toronto, via Grand Trunk Railway, Aug. 19 and 20.

LONDON BICYCLE CLUB EXCURSION.—To Sarnia on Civic Holiday, Aug. 19. Tickets only \$1; good for two days. 60c.

BICYCLE MEET—TECUMSEH PARK.—Saturday, Aug. 17, on ring of new track under auspices of London Bicycle Club. Races commence 3 o'clock sharp. Admission, 25c; children, 15c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—OPENING OF THE SEASON.—Thursday, Aug. 15, and Friday, Aug. 16, at 8 p.m. The largest and best feature comedy before the public. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale Tuesday.

DON'T MISS IT—FORESTERS EXCURSION.—To Niagara Falls, via Grand Trunk Railway, Cleveland, Aug. 19. Fare \$1.75. Good for two days.

NIAGARA FALLS VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Friday, Aug. 19, under auspices of Canton, London, L. O. O. F. Fare \$1.75. Good for two days.

PICNIC TO WOODLAND—THE CANADIAN Order of Woodmen of the World will hold their annual picnic at this popular resort on Wednesday, Aug. 14. Everyone should attend. The picnic will be held at 10 a.m. 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:30 and 8:45 p.m. Tickets, adults, 15c; children, 10c. J. H. SAUNDERS, Chairman; CHARLES DICK, Clerk. 60c.

STEAMER THAMES—ON and AFTER AUG. 11.—Will leave the city at 1:30 and 3:10 p.m.

BUILDERS FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC.—At Port Stanley, Saturday, Aug. 10. Baseball, tug-of-war, string music, and free candy to the children. Seventh Battalion band to be in attendance.

FOR ENGLAND—FRANK B. CLARKE.—Richmond street. Next Agent's Office. Represents the magnificent royal mail steamers of the Allan Line, via Montreal, and the American line via New York. Call and get information and rates.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY.—THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Fall term will begin in September. DAYTON & McCORMACK, Teachers. N. A. M. D. Academy, 470 Richmond street, residence, 341 Oxford street.

FOREST CITY LUNCH HOUSE.—FOOT Dundas street. Pleasant hosts of all kinds. Telephone, 724. WHIT LANCHESTER, Prop.

Meetings.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

MEETING—SPECIAL MEETING OF London Bicycle Club, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock; election of members and arrangements for opening of new track. B. W. GLOVER, secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Magnolia, next Tuesday evening in Dundell hall. Visitors welcome. A. GEDDES, chief ranger.

Domestics Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

PERSON OF MIDDLE AGE PREFERRED to undertake domestic duties; no children. Inquire Hicks & Sox, 233 Dundas street.

HOUSEMAID WANTED—APPLY 503 Wellington street.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT.—Must be a good cook, references required. Apply at once, Mrs. C. O. Woods, 151 Maple street.

WANTED—AT ONCE—YOUNG GIRL to assist in household. Mrs. GEORGE ELISCOX, 535 Queen's avenue.

GIRLS WANTED FOR CITY AND OUT—Cooks, housemaids, parlor maids, general servants. On hand, housekeepers to suit all; also first-class dining room girls. STEVEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 101 Richmond street. Phone, 1121.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call at CONNOR'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5 Dundas street.

Male Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS.—Will advance fares to good laborers to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port William and Medicine Hat, and charge it to them on the work, or if they pay \$10 fare and work one month for C. P. R. Co. they will allow them to go and work in the harvest; the wages from \$15 to \$125; pay \$30 per week, on the railway work, and from \$20 to \$35 and board in the harvest field; will ship from Toronto and London Thursdays and Saturdays; application must be made no later than day before; this answers all correspondence; work will last about three months. Apply to ALICE GAINES, Richardson House, Toronto; Thompson House, London. 60c.

HOTELIER WANTED—APPLY ATLANTIC House, corner York and Clarence streets.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 PER WEEK.—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 238 Dundas street.

Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED salesladies for fancy drygoods. Apply Whiskard's, 232 Dundas street, London. 60c.

WANTED—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE to study book-keeping and shorthand at London Commercial School. Positions guaranteed.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

TO LET—THE TWO FLOORS OVER BELL Organ Company, 311 Dundas street. Apply LOV & DIGNAN. 45c.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With or without board. 396 Adelaide street. 60c.

TO LET—GOOD TWO STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue, 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. MORRISON, 150 Fullarton street. 84c.

TO LET—HOUSE—126 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 84c.

LANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertiser advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c.

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefiting all who take them. 320 Dundas street. 15c.

ELECTROTHERMO BATHS ARE THE most sure and reliable mode of treatment for chronic diseases, especially those of a nervous order. People from all parts come to take them and are cured. 320 Dundas street. J. G. WILSON, electrotherapist.

Dressmaking.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Ladies will find me at my place of business during August. Miss A. FAY, 39 King street. 60c.

People's Popular Columns.

Rent your House. Advertise your Entertainments, Meetings, etc. Secure prompt replies for Help Wanted or Articles For Sale.

OUR RETURNS ARE SURE

RATES BELOW HEADINGS.

Articles For Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FAMILY piano; quiet and sound; also car, cutter, harness, etc. Apply F. PLANT, 585 Dufferin avenue. 60c.

NEW LUMBER WAGONS FOR SALE at a bargain, 154 Fullarton street, adjoining Western Hotel. Buggies repainted equal to new. W. M. CARTER, 60c.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE—GENTLE driver, cross front, and iron collar, two light wagons. GEO. ROWNTREE, grocer. 30c.

13-FOOT HUNTING BOAT FOR SALE cheap. Apply 43 Cartwright street. 60c.

ONE 13-FOOT TURTLE BACK SHOOTING boat and one small cockpit. London boat works. L. CARLIS. 60c.

FOR SALE—BUCKENDELLER TYPE-WRITER.—New; cost \$45. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office. 44c.

TWO ENGLISH BICYCLES—RAYMOND sewing machine, nearly new; also one suitable for warrent; Saturday, Aug. 10, also large quantity of ferrets, young or old. SIMONDS & WATERMAN, furniture dealers, 101 King street. 60c.

LUMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FRIGGSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont. 60c.

THREE OFFICE DESKS IN GOOD condition. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REID, 357 Talbot street. 60c.

Agents Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

LIVE MEN WANTED TO CANVASS for "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," by Castles Horne. Introduction by the Hon. G. W. Ross, L.D., the scholarly Minister of Education. A thrilling narrative of the wonderful career of Mr. Gladstone, vividly illustrated with portraits of great men of the century, with many of Mr. Gladstone, starting when six years old, published by his permission. A big book, nearly 2 inches thick, 8 inches wide, 10 inches long. Retail \$3.00. Agents' Sample Book, sent on depositing \$1.00, which we return with order for twelve copies. From \$15 to \$50 a week according to ability. BRADLEY, GARRETTSON & Co., Bradford, Canada. 25c.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply to A. CLARK, Superintendent, No. 53 Masonic Temple. 25c.

Business Chances.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

BUSINESS FOR SALE—MARVELOUS chance for investment. The well-known cigar factory of the late F. W. Stephan, with all equipment, stock and raw material is offered for sale. The business is enjoying connection with the best wholesale houses, stores, and hotels in the Dominion, and its brands, Fritz's Favorite, Stephan's Selection, Surprise, etc., have a widespread reputation. Output per year nearly one million cigars. For terms etc., apply to A. CLARK, Superintendent, No. 53 Masonic Temple. 25c.

HOPEING—LAUNDRY—232 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed. 60c.

SPECIAL—LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waives washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 420.

Laundries.

HOPEING—LAUNDRY—232 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed. 60c.

SPECIAL—LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waives washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 420.

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SPECIAL—LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waives washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 420.

Money to Loan.

MONEY AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.—Apply to D. MacAlpin, general agent, London Life, London. 60c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 781 Dundas street.

London Real Estate Exchange.

MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE—IF YOU are looking for a handsome modern brick residence, inspect No. 245 Pall Mall; furnace, bath, stable, lawn, etc.; now is your chance; do not delay; must be sold. W. D. BUCKLE. 70c.

TO RENT—10 ROOMED BOARDING house, No. 579 Pall Mall street, near C. P. R.; No. 382 same street, with barn, 8 rooms, 97; No. 61 Cartwright street, handsome new brick residence, with barn; cheap rent. W. D. BUCKLE. 70c.

KING STREET BARGAIN—TWO STORY building, No. 15, fine place for first-class boarding house; tennis lawn; 200 feet frontage; this is a bargain; see it. W. D. BUCKLE. 70c.

\$300 BUYS ONE OF THE FINEST buildings on Oxford street, 455; 150 to a lane, north side of street; fine high land; beautiful view. W. D. BUCKLE. 70c.

\$12 PER MONTH BUYS THAT NICE house, 535 William street, near Prince avenue; see it. 70c.

ST. JAMES STREET—NO. 45—GOOD six-roomed cottage and lot. 70c.

40 FEET—TALBOT STREET—ADJOIN-ING Baptist Church; fine site; cheap. 70c.

36 FOOT LOT—JUST WHAT YOU WANT—Hyman street; fine investment. 70c.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—NO. 25—CHEAP home in first-class locality. 70c.

WOODSIDE SURVEY—25 LOTS FROM \$75 up to \$150. 70c.

30 ACRES—WHERE A MARKET GAR-DENER could do a great business; Ham Iron road; \$1,500 buys it. 70c.

SOUTH STREET—NEAR WATERLOO—One of the finest properties in the locality; No. 322. For any of the above see W. D. BUCKLE, house agent and valuator, Albion Block. 70c.

Veterinary Surgeons.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SUR-GEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. 60c.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 904 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone. 60c.

Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

MURPHY & FARNCOMBE—ARCHI-TECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dundell Block. H. C. MURPHY, F. W. FARNCOMBE. 60c.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, HENRY ALLEN. 60c.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT—Has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. 60c.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—100 King street, London; residence, 120 New York. Carling Block, Richmond street. 60c.

Dental Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST.—Graduate of the University of Toronto, 1870, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1892. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, bridge work. 200 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. 60c.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 390 Richmond street, over Mounsey's fruit store. 60c.

L. McDONALD, DENTIST.—Office, 123 Dundas street, London. Telephone, 702. 60c.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery. 60c.

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—1812 Dundas street. 60c.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY of St. Woodville, L.D.S. Office, 274 Dundas street, door to the bank's confectionery. Telephone 1131. 60c.

S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST.—216 Dundas, next Edy Bros', over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822. 60c.

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 8, Dundas Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets. 60c.

Medical Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. TRASPALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG-LAND. Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 983. 60c.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.,—Office and residence, 37 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 7 p.m. Specialties: Diseases of women. 60c.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs. 60c.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. 60c.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. 60c.

DR. BOYLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE.—Office and residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. 60c.

DR. WEEKS—407 DUNDAS STREET—near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone, 1093. 60c.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 100 Queen's avenue, near Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone, 839. 60c.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's avenue. 60c.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 383. 60c.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties: pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children. 60c.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—759 Dundas street. Telephone 963. 60c.

DR. MEKE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON—Specialties: diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 60c.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 250 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone, 93. Special attention to diseases of children. 60c.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARNUM, 39 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 620 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICEN-ES ISSUED BY THOS GILLEAN Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Business Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

COMMON SENSE—ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice, etc. Druggists. 70c.

SHINGLES—SHINGLES—AWAY DOWN in price, arrived at Port Stanley by boat late; about 500,000 XX and XXX will be closed out at \$1.50 per thousand; above warranted first-class, long sold about 1,000,000 this season at my yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds

WHISKARD'S

Two
Busy Stores,

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

We have made a large purchase of
Embroidery and Insertion, narrow and
wide widths,

At 50c on the Dollar

We show 1,200 yards of Embroidery
and Insertion, at

1c Yard.

We would call the attention of our
customers to some very fine Hosiery
we have in stock, taken from Travel-
ers' Samples, for ladies and gents. We
show some very large sizes in ladies'
Fine Black Cotton Lisle Thread Hose

25c Pair.

Gents' Half Hose, very fine in
black, striped and plain colors, worth
25c, perfectly seamless. These are
all fine German goods; Whiskard's
price

15c Pair.

Our Fingering, Berlin, Saxony and
Andalusian Yards are all now in stock.
All our Fingering Yarns are full weight.
We keep no light weight fingering.Special purchase—400 yards of
Fancy Art Crepon Silk, in all the new-
est shades and patterns, regular price
65c, Whiskard's price

35c Yard.

Special purchase of All-Wool Dress
Goods, worth 75c, Whiskard's price is
only

25c Yard.

A large purchase of Cretonnes,
worth 10c, all new goods, beautiful
patterns,

Only 8c Yard.

Another new line of Cretonnes,
worth 12 1/2c,

Our price 10c Yard.

See our Men's Braces, embroidered
in silk,

15c Pair.

Boys' Braces,

5c Pair.

Black Felt Shopping Bags, embroid-
ered,

Only 25c Each.

Travelers' Lace Curtain Samples,

From 20c Each Up.

200 yard White Cotton Spools,

6 for 10c.

Ladies' Black Leather Hand Bags,

25c Each.

Colored Cretonne Fringe, at

4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, Yard.

Ladies' White Lace Handkerchiefs,

10c Each.

White Cotton Washing Net, double
fold,

10c Yard.

Also a line of White Washing Net,
two yards wide, at

25c Yard.

Red and Blue Striped Ticking,

10c Yard.

Shaded Crochet Cotton,

7c Ball.

Silk Belting, in black, navy blue,
cardinal, white, cream and pink,

15c Yard.

A fine line of Butchers' Linen,
bordered in red,

15c Yard.

Ladies' Canvas Belts, in black, car-
dinal and navy blue,

Only 10c Each.

White Honeycomb Wool Shawls,

Only 25c Each.

Filoselle, in all shades,

15c Doz Skeins.

Ball Crochet Silk,

10c and 25c Each.

Chenille Table Covers,

Only 40c Each.

WHISKARD'S

Board vs. Council.

Both Sides of the School Deben-
ture QuestionPlaced in Terse Form by Men Ac-
quainted With Each.Pro and Con—Readjustment of Pupils to
Relieve Crowding Declared to be
Impossible—Strong Argument
Against Oppressive
School Taxation.The application by the council of a
curb to the expenditure of any more
money this year for new schools has
caused even more interest to be taken
in the outcome of the matter than if
it had gone through without opposition.
In order to thoroughly enlighten its
many readers, the "Advertiser" gives
below both sides of the story, as re-
lated by men well qualified to speak.Probably no school trustee in the city
has taken a deeper interest in the edu-
cation of the young and studied the
question upon more practical lines and
to a greater extent than Mr. A. O. Jeffer-
y. He is chuck-full of the subject, and
the drawers of his office desk contain
notes and reports of several years that
he has been a member.The aldermen say they want to stop
School Board extravagance," said he,
in conversation with the "Advertiser" yester-
day. "But they don't stop to ana-
lyze whether or not the schools asked
for are necessary."The board asks for an additional
school for the winter term, and the legal
limit of an ordinary school room's
seating capacity is 55. In January last
Askin street school contained 59 in the
room, the Wortley road school 78, in-
stead of 55 in mid-winter, and the
summer attendance is naturally
larger than the winter. The population
of the ward increased 202 in 1893,
70 in 1894, and over 200 again this year.About one-fourth of these are school
children. If there is an increase of
school population in the ward at that
rate, whether we are extravagant or
not in other things, school accommoda-
tion is required.Mr. Jeffery took exception to the
council throwing out the matter en
bloc. Surely at least, some of the
schools were necessary, and the only
way to deal with the matter was to
go over the requisition in detail.In ward 3, for example, the junior
room of the Hamilton road school, as
far back as last January, contained
101 pupils, the next room 89, and the
third 68. The junior room at Simcoe
street was also over-crowded. The Waterloo
street south school was parted with
originally because of its unsanitary
condition. The basement had been
drained, and instead of spending \$8,000
for a new school and lot the members
for the ward are now willing to take
back the old school at \$1,900, the price
asked. It was not known that the price
was for sale when the debentures were
asked for.The city is now paying \$120 a year
for two rooms and contemplates renting
another, which will bring the rental
up to \$160—over 8 per cent on the pro-
posed outlay."Members of the ward," continued
Mr. Jeffery, "do not want a new school
down south, and say that the Colborne
street school will accommodate the
youngsters. But it will never do to
expect little children to go to and from
school over so many railway tracks."In the fourth ward there were 98
pupils in the junior room of St. George's
school. A room was rented from the
Colborne street school and 48 children
placed therein. Six weeks afterwards
the form in St. George's school was
exactly the same size as it was before
the 48 were withdrawn. It is now over
100. Besides this discomfort the room
rented is not at all adapted for the pur-
pose."Looking around the neighborhood,
we came to the conclusion that the
most thickly settled part of the dis-
trict was Oxford street, going to school
in the neighborhood of the C. P. R.
track. We thought a lot ought to be
bought there, and if the ward keeps
on progressing we will have to build a
four-room school there inside of two
years.""In No. 2 ward there is a north end
site, now owned by the school board.
It is within half a block of the limit
of No. 4 ward, and would accommodate
a north end school for both 2 and 4 wards.
We proposed to build up there to re-
lieve St. George's school. In the winter
time the stormy weather and snow pre-
vent the junior going to school.""What is more, I claim the ward is
entitled to a new school by which the Que-
bec street and Wortley road schools were
built.""Ald. Parnell takes objection because
we would have to employ a school ma-
chine. Does it cost any more to em-
ploy teachers to teach in rented rooms
than to do now than in proper school
rooms?""Now we have asked for another
school near the center of the second
ward—about Oxford street—in order to
relieve the junior from the Quebec
street school. This room contained over
100 in May and June, while the next
form had about 65.""I could not see some scheme of grading
the district, and the report of the school
board by the higher forms could be made
to relieve the junior forms?"From practical experience Mr. Jeffery
said it could not be done. It was tried
and proved a failure in St. George's
school. It could not be expected that
one teacher could teach two different
standards, and again, it was not fair
to a group of children to place them in
with a higher grade class and expect
them to do good work."The sites in Nos. 2 and 4 wards chosen
by the board should be bought, Mr.
Jeffery thought. If not, in a few years
they might be obliged to buy places
with houses thereon, and have to buy
the buildings as well.THE COUNCIL SIDE.
"The reason I opposed the issue of
debentures," said Ald. Parnell, when
called upon for the council's side of the
question, "was, in the first place, that up
to the third reading of the bill we sup-
ported the school board, and we were
thoroughly understood what they were
doing. Some little things occurred,
however, after the second reading or
about the time of the second reading
that made us think that it would be
wise to defer the matter for further
consideration and make further in-
quiries. After doing so, we found that
the board was anything but a unit
upon what should be done. So much
so, that several trustees came to me
themselves and spoke about it, saying
that they did not quite agree with the
idea of leaving the Colborne street
out altogether, and building a lot of
minor schools, which really meant de-
centralization to a further extent than
presently, and a corresponding in-
crease in the cost of maintenance for
all time to come.""I had a conversation with one of
the trustees since the vote was taken.
He was very wroth because I did not
support the request, and at the same
time was condemning the very prin-
ciple that they were trying to apply,
namely, a lot of small ward schools.
He was not in favor of these ward
schools, and yet wanted the money for
the very purpose he was deprecating.""I am opposed to both and to the
present system of education at the Col-
legiate Institute. I intend that after
the child has had a common school
English education it is the duty of the
parents to further educate the child
at their own expense. The Col-
legiate Institute is costing today over
\$25,000 annually, while the public
schools are only costing a trifling sum
of \$6,000. The comparison in numbers
benefited at the high school is not to be
compared with the work done at the
public schools.""I am of opinion that the time
has come for a reconsideration of our
whole school system. The rate of tax-
ation for school purposes is getting
so high that it is making the general
rate unbearable.""Another reason why I was opposed
to issuing debentures is that in looking
over last year's report of the audit
committee of the school board I found
that the Maple avenue school—a four-
roomed school—cost in salaries, fuel
and maintenance, over \$1,800. It is pro-
posed to erect four similar schools, and
if you multiply \$1,800 by 4 you get
\$7,200. Our rate is \$37,200—or
nearly half a mill on the dollar. The
school rate now is 6 2/10 mills, while
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school purposes should be reduced."the trustees since the vote was taken.
He was very wroth because I did not
support the request, and at the same
time was condemning the very prin-
ciple that they were trying to apply,
namely, a lot of small ward schools.
He was not in favor of these ward
schools, and yet wanted the money for
the very purpose he was deprecating.""I am opposed to both and to the
present system of education at the Col-
legiate Institute. I intend that after
the child has had a common school
English education it is the duty of the
parents to further educate the child
at their own expense. The Col-
legiate Institute is costing today over
\$25,000 annually, while the public
schools are only costing a trifling sum
of \$6,000. The comparison in numbers
benefited at the high school is not to be
compared with the work done at the
public schools.""I am of opinion that the time
has come for a reconsideration of our
whole school system. The rate of tax-
ation for school purposes is getting
so high that it is making the general
rate unbearable.""Another reason why I was opposed
to issuing debentures is that in looking
over last year's report of the audit
committee of the school board I found
that the Maple avenue school—a four-
roomed school—cost in salaries, fuel
and maintenance, over \$1,800. It is pro-
posed to erect four similar schools, and
if you multiply \$1,800 by 4 you get
\$7,200. Our rate is \$37,200—or
nearly half a mill on the dollar. The
school rate now is 6 2/10 mills, while
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A CHILD'S SAD DEATH,

While Her Parents Are Thousands of
Miles Away.Floessie Davey a Victim of Erysipelas—
Two Days Ill.Floessie, the 7-year-old daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. G. Davey, of Craig
street, South London, died about 7
o'clock last night of erysipelas, of the
head and brain. She had been sick only
two days, and her untimely end is very
sad. Wednesday she was playing about
the home and made a visit to her
father's kennels. Thursday morning
she intended taking a trip to the Lon-
don Gun Club's fishing ponds at Dor-
chester Station. Late Wednesday, how-
ever, Floessie was taken suddenly ill
with erysipelas, and though two skill-
ful doctors were in attendance she
grew rapidly worse until death brought
relief.Mr. and Mrs. Davey left for the old
country about a month ago, the for-
mer to attend the annual meeting of the
Supreme Court of Independent Fencibles.
They intended returning in Septem-
ber. The blow will be a terrible
one, especially to Mrs. Davey, who could
hardly be induced to take the trip. Mr.
Mrs. Davey were notified of the
death by cable.

THE ODDFELLOWS

Hold an Immense Demonstration in
Kingsville—6,000 Persons Present.Windsor, Ont., Aug. 10.—The mem-
bers of the I. O. O. F. had the biggest
demonstration ever attempted by Odd-
fellows in the history of the order, of
which Essex county is a part. The
demonstration was in Paradise Park,
at Kingsville, and there were 6,000 per-
sons on the grounds.The Rev. Hubert Wigle welcomed the
Oddfellows and their friends, and Wm.
Ryall, of Leamington, D.D.M.G., rap-
idly. Mr. Bushnell then called Mr.
Ryall to the front, and he presented him
with a gold-headed cane.

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, informa-
tion to give, a subject of public interest to dis-
cuss, or a service to acknowledge, we will print
it in this column, provided the name of the
writer is attached to his or her communication
for publication. Make it as brief as possible.

THE PROPOSED ABATTOIR.

To the Editor of the "Advertis

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(TWO EDITIONS.)

Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications toADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON - CANADAJOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, August 10.

LONDON'S ENVIABLE POSITION.

In a late issue of the Owen Sound Times complaint is made that but little attention has so far been paid to the fact that this city has now direct connection with that town and with Georgian Bay by way of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our contemporary says:

"A recent evidence of this is shown in the advertising matter sent out by the Western Exhibition officials of London, Ont., which consists of an attractive map of that portion of Ontario, west of Toronto, showing the various railway lines touching the various points. Owen Sound stands out prominently on the Canadian Pacific Railway system, but the nearest point indicated on the Grand Trunk system is Tara. Anyone examining the map would at once consider that any conclusion that had been previously arrived at in their minds that there was a G. T. R. connection with this point was erroneous. Even the Grand Trunk Railway maps do not indicate the connection."

We are certain that in future all Grand Trunk maps, as well as Western Fair maps, will show the link connecting Owen Sound with the G. T. R., and by it with this city. We desire the people of Owen Sound to make themselves better acquainted with London as a manufacturing and wholesale center. London travelers already find their way to the capital of Grey and intervening towns and villages. But we agree with our contemporary that the people of city and town might be mutually benefited if their close connection were more generally known. The situation of London as a railway center, with unrivalled connections with each of the three great trunk lines of Canada—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central Railway—is such that her merchants and manufacturers can serve customers, far and near, with better results to both parties to the bargain, than is possible for competing points to offer. If the people of Owen Sound, or of any other town in the west, have misgivings on the subject, let them pay an early visit of inspection to our warehouses and factories.

THE CANAL SCARE.

The chief superintendent of the Chicago Drainage canal denies that the diversion of a portion of the water of Lake Michigan into the new canal will either lower the lake levels or injure Niagara Falls. He points out that the amount of water that will pass through the drainage channel will be only from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent as much as now passes out through the Detroit River, and this change, he maintains, will not perceptibly change the levels. In this estimate, however, the superintendent does not have the endorsement of lake vessel owners, who seem to be very much afraid of the effects of the canal. The superintendent urges that the complaints are further absurd in that they "cannot now prevent the construction of the channel. By next summer the rock sections will be completed, and the following summer the earth sections. The channel will be completed and in operation before these people can formulate their fears and their complaints." Though the Canadian and the U. S. Governments raised no objections to the canal in its incipient stages, and did not make any move till the work was far advanced, that should not prevent decisive action if it can be now established that the further lowering of the water in the great lakes and rivers would cause much injury to the shipping trade.

THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRES.

The scene of the heartrending massacre of missionaries is Ku Cheng, in the Province of Fukien. It is 90 miles above Foo Chow and above the highest point of navigation in the Min River, upon which Foo Chow stands. There is no way of placing it under naval protection, and it is far enough from the seacoast to be fearless of American or European intervention. The people are desperately ignorant, and have the same blind passion against the English and the Christian religion that they have against the Japanese. Fukien, like some other provinces of China, has among its caste a despised class of people, who live apart from the rest of the population, and are allowed neither to own property nor to live on land. The bare fact of these outcasts, who lead an amphibious existence on structures floating in the creeks and harbors, is significant of the condition of one phase of Chinese society. The worst feature of these outcasts is the fact that the mandarins and chief officials have either openly sympathized with them or have given little aid to those assailed. Great Britain cannot afford to let this feature of the outrages pass unnoticed. Not only the ignorant microscopists, but the men in authority who failed to keep them in control, should lose their heads.

POINTS.

Buffalo pays \$2 97 per square yard for its asphalt pavements. The contracts are large. Millions of dollars have been invested in asphalt pavements for that city.

The electric transmission plant at Pomona in California is chiefly remarkable for the long distance over which the energy is transmitted, and the high electrical pressure used. There are two independent transmission circuits, one of which supplies Pomona, at a distance of 13 3/4 miles, and the other San Bernardino, at 23 3/4 miles, with reducing converters at intervals. The average efficiency of the Pomona circuit is about 75 per cent, and in an experimental transmission of 100 horse power to San Bernardino over 60 per cent was obtained at a distance of 42 1/2 miles. This is evidence of the wonderful progress that has been made in the transmission of electric energy from the source of supply, and doubtless many improvements remain to be made. The vast amount of water power in the back country of Ontario, now flowing idly to the lakes, will be utilized some day, perhaps before the twentieth century comes around, and then we shall perhaps be able to supply not Ontario alone with light, power and fuel, but possibly also the great coal-mining States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The high tax majority in Westmoreland, N. B., opened by the appointment of Mr. Wood, M.P., to one of the ten vacant Senatorships, was at last general election 2,148. It is evident that in opening constituencies the men in power mean to take no chances. They were taught a lesson when a Liberal was elected for the seat held by the late Sir John Thompson, and they are determined to have a good margin in any bye-election that may intervene between now and the general elections.

Quebec and Ottawa are now the only large Canadian cities which have not free libraries. London is in the procession of progress to stay.

Londoners are already returning from the water places. They find the city more charming as a living place than ever.

There is discord in a Toronto church over its choir. Above all institutions a choir ought to produce harmony.

It is safe to say that if ever Mr. Clarke Wallace throws that bomb the World speaks of, The Controller of Customs will not be around when the explosion occurs.

The Secretary of State and his private car Cumberland reached the city yesterday. Plain Dr. Montague used to be content with a first-class car, like other people, but nothing so common for the Honorable Dr. Montague.

The Senate has degenerated into a hospital for aged and infirm Conservative politicians. The present Government has abandoned all pretense of making it a body representative of anything but the party.

London has eight loan and investment societies—a greater number than exist in any other place in the Province except Toronto. Their united standing last year is thus given by the Ontario Bureau of Industries:

Capital subscribed.....\$3,759,600
Liabilities to stockholders.....7,378,332
Liabilities to the public.....10,892,183
Total liabilities or assets.....18,270,520
Secured loan assets.....17,230,732
Property assets.....1,039,788

There are now \$9 loan and investment companies in Ontario, with a united subscribed capital of \$94,047,711.

PROGRESS IN BRITAIN.

The president of the Board of Trade in Lord Salisbury's Government, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, has had a good share of experience in legislating for local interests, and when he was in office before, six or seven years ago, he framed and carried through the House of Commons the measure for creating and establishing county councils in England and Wales. Since then the foundations of local institutions have been greatly broadened by the Liberal measure which provided for parish councils, and the rule of the people by the people is now pretty nearly perfect in England.

It is not the men only who take an interest in the affairs of local government, but women also, and it is found that the change has resulted satisfactorily all round. On the occasion of a visit recently made to the Croydon high school for girls, the president of the Board of Trade was kind enough to say that while he regarded with the greatest satisfaction the increasing interest that was being taken by women as members of boards of guardians and of school boards, he did not want to go any further in that direction, and in particular he did not want to see women on the county councils. Why he would draw the line at county councils Mr. Ritchie did not condescend to explain, although it might have occurred to him that if they were shown to be useful representatives in the smaller field they might prove to be

useful also in the larger. But his experience of a Parliamentary election at Croydon has convinced him that ladies are capable of giving a large amount of time and trouble to political matters, and he is now "personally decided in favor of woman's suffrage."

IRRIGATION IN ONTARIO.

In the Kimberley region, Grey county, the recent great drought has been overcome by J. I. Graham, of Vande-leur, who diverted the hillside stream passing through his farm into his fields. By this means, while less resourceful neighbors had little or no hay, and a short oat crop, he had five acres of hay, yielding a ton to the acre, and an unusually robust crop of oats. If these dry spells keep coming almost every summer, the careful farmer, who has running streams or springs in his neighborhood, will keep in constant readiness to irrigate if necessity requires it.

CHATEL MORTGAGES IN ONTARIO.

From part V. of the annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics we learn the number of chattel mortgages on record undischarged for the Province of Ontario for the six years ending December, 1889, to 1894, was as follows:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1894.....	21,759	\$11,220,205
1893.....	19,722	9,333,355
1892.....	19,382	10,045,477
1891.....	19,418	9,504,288
1890.....	17,903	8,978,858
1889.....	16,214	7,491,903

From this record it will be observed that there has been an increase since 1889 of 5,545 instruments for \$3,728,297. Chattel mortgages against farmers and yeomen comprise more than half the number, though less than one-third the amount involved. The figures for the six years are as follows:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1894.....	11,687	\$3,446,884
1893.....	10,534	3,630,583
1892.....	10,774	3,117,977
1891.....	10,889	3,097,001
1890.....	10,561	3,223,297
1889.....	8,577	2,647,558

During the last year the total number of chattel mortgages in Ontario increased from 19,342 to 21,759, and the amount from \$9,973,118 to \$10,003,393.

SECRET AND DECIDEDLY QUESTIONABLE.

There is noticeable an increased tendency on the part of the Parliamentary rank and file to demand recognition. Independent action by members of the majority, for instance, has become a much commoner thing of late years than it was wont to be. The right of the "caucuses" is being talked up as a check upon the power of the Cabinet. For example, the Toronto World, the mouthpiece of a Conservative member, object to the action of the Government in the Hudson Bay subsidy case and the recent addition to the mail subsidy of the C.P.R. by order in council. "The conservative members of the party were told that no legislation in connection with the Hudson Bay road would be brought down until the party, as a party, had been consulted in caucuses." It says: "and yet at the very last moment of the session, and when many members had left, a bill was brought down altering the terms of agreement with the Hudson Bay Railway, and now, immediately after Parliament is prorogued, an order in council is said to have been passed increasing the mail subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railway." Continuing, it argues that it would have been better to have consulted Parliament in both instances.—Montreal Star.

HE GENERALLY ESCAPES.

These sad injustices of Fate—How often are they found!
The man who rocks the boat is not
The person who gets drowned.
—Washington Star.

MANITOBA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Greenway has not "persisted in a refusal to remedy the grievances of the Catholics." He has refused to obey the remedial order; and judging from the perplexity of the Dominion Cabinet, the federal authorities are not at all anxious to carry out to the letter the mandate set forth in that unfortunate document. Far from striking a defiant attitude and declaring no compromise, the Manitoba Government indicated a willingness to compensate, if Roman Catholic property had been confiscated, and to enter into further negotiations with the Dominion Government, to secure a final settlement amicable to all parties. Hindering future negotiations, however, is the remedial order, the terms of which Manitoba has refused to obey, and the Dominion Government is unable and unwilling to carry out.—Winnipeg Free Press.

DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

Last session cheese brought a good price, and the Finance Minister promptly claimed that the Government had built up the cheese trade. But cheese is low now, and Mr. Foster is dumb as an oyster about cheese, preferring to brag about wheat. If the Government can make good prices, it is responsible for poor prices. The fact is the Government cannot influence the market for farm products a single iota one way or the other, and it has had about as much to do with the advance in wheat as the man in the moon.—Waterloo, Que., Advertiser.

OUR LAUGH.

Speaking of a new leader for the Conservative party, the London "Advertiser" says: "There is indisputable evidence that neither Mr. Conkburn, of Toronto, nor Nicholas Flood Davin, of Pile o' Bones, would be indisposed to take up the mantle. But what if the old gentleman in the Senate refuses to lay it down? If any way is devised to have the laugh on its side, we advise our contemporary to stick to that hypothesis."—Winnipeg Nor-Wester.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

A traveling man who sells patent medicines asked us the other day why we did not sell a home remedy for alcoholism. He said "The Oakville treatment for whisky" is the only thing I have heard of in twenty years that satisfies everybody who tries it." Popular approval is largely consequent upon our persistent refusal to send out home remedies. No one in North America has been cured of alcoholism by a remedy from such preparations, whereas no one fails to obtain a radical cure at Lakehurst, where scientific individual treatment is administered by physicians who devote the whole time to it. No treatment is given by us elsewhere than at Oakville. Toronto office, 25 Bank of Commerce Building, or J. A. Tracer, 417 Hill Street, London, Ont.

NEARLY TWENTY PEOPLE HURT

In a Street Railway Accident at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10.—Nearly twenty people were injured in a street car accident near Crown Hill Cemetery. The most seriously injured are Mrs. Martin, leg broken and badly bruised; Susan Dennis, badly bruised about the lower limbs; Martha Sweeney, both legs broken; Maggie Rice, face badly bruised; Edith Christ, lower limbs bruised and other injuries; T. H. Smith, back sprained and badly bruised; Mary Bly and Sarah Latham, badly bruised; T. B. Brown, leg broken. All are residents of this city.

The wreck was the result of a misplaced switch, which caused a heavy motor to plunge into a trailer loaded with people returning from a picnic. The injured will probably recover.

AS YE ASK.

Who asks not—the chambers are darkened
Where his soul sits in silence alone;
Who gives not—his ear never harkened
To the love call of zone unto zone.

Who prays not, exists, but he lives not;
A blot and a discord is he
Who asks not, receives not and gives not.

Were better drowned in the sea.
Ah, the asking, receiving and giving
Is the soul of the life that we live;
All the beauty and sweetness of living
Is to ask, to receive and to give.
—Fred D. Mussey, in Columbus Despatch.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

All graduates of Alma Fine Art College are legally qualified to teach in Public and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Mechanics' Institutes, and the Arts School of the Province.

One year Alma passed 110 out of 137 candidates in the Provincial Art Examinations, took the only four full Advanced Certificates given in the Province, also 6 full Primary Certificates and won 2 Gold Certificates.

Alma has received 3 awards at the World's Fair. Her graduates in Art have received high Collegiate appointments in Canada and the United States. Sixty-page Calendar. Address PRINCIPAL ALMA, A. M. bd & w

UNION MEANS STRENGTH.

The R. S. Williams & Sons' Company, of Toronto, have purchased the entire stock and fittings of "Colwell's Popular Music House," 189 Dundas street. Before removal to their London warehouses, 171 Dundas street (where Mr. Colwell will be pleased to meet his friends and customers in future), all musical instruments, music and music books, will be sold at and less than cost. You will have until Sept. 1 to secure special bargains, but don't delay. Save your dollars and come in now. You may never have another opportunity to buy at such low prices. The stock is well assorted, and we can satisfy all buyers. The celebrated "Williams' Pianos and Organs" always take first place in quality, prices and terms. The store at 189 Dundas street will remain open every evening until this sale is concluded. 64n yw

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

A FRIENDLY TIP



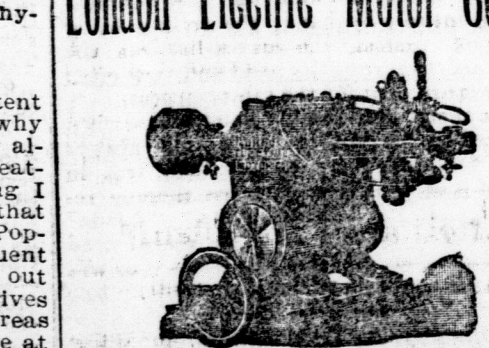
As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy a good one. This is emphatically what the Bradford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can beat it. Drop in and see our 1896 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

New Undertaking Establishment

234 Dundas St. — Spencer Block.
Telephone—1150.

WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N. B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

London Electric Motor Co'y.



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse power, of any vol age, Incandescent Dynamos, from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Fans. General repairs promptly done.

Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

From 7 to 10 p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, stainless dye, worth 20c, also 1 card mending to match, free.

Tonight 15c

HOSE—Ladies' Cardinal Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c, 1 card mending to match free.

Tonight 14c

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel, toe and foot, worth 35c.

Tonight 21c

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c and 35c.

Tonight 10c

HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, worth 15c.

Tonight 10c

HOSE—Children's Plain Cotton Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, worth 25c.

Tonight 15c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, worth 50c.

Tonight 25c

RIBBONS—Silk and Satin Ribbons, colored, worth 15c.

Tonight 10c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 8c.

Tonight 7 for 25c

EMBROIDERY—Cambric Embroidery, worth 5c.

Tonight 2 1/2c

NIGHT DRESSES—Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, worth \$1 25.

Tonight 89c

BLOUSES—Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, laundered cuffs, Valenciennes lace trimmed, worth \$1 25.

Tonight 78c

HATS—Men's Black Fedora Hats, worth \$1.

Tonight 69c

HATS—Men's Fine Black and Brown Fur Felt Hats, worth \$2.

Tonight \$1 69

SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 40c.

Tonight 25c

TIES—Men's Silk Ties, four-in-hand and knots, worth 25c.

Tonight 13c

SOCKS—Men's Fine Natural Wool Socks, worth 40c.

Tonight 25c

SOCKS—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, worth 12 1/2c.

Tonight 4 for 25c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, worth \$1.

Tonight 2 for \$1

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Grey Flannel Shirts, worth 85c.

Tonight 65c

UNDERWEAR—Men's Knitted Cotton Underwear, worth 25c.

Tonight 19c

UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine French Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c.

Tonight 30c

SUITS—Men's English Blue Serge Suits, worth \$7.

Tonight \$5 90

SUITS—Men's Fine Colored Worsted Suits, worth \$12.

Tonight \$9

SUITS—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9.

Tonight \$7 85

COATS AND VESTS—Men's Unlined Luster Coats and Vests, worth \$3.

Tonight \$1 90

COATS—Men's Blue Serge Coats, worth \$1 75.

Tonight \$1 25

COATS AND VESTS—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$3 25.

Tonight \$2 25

FLANNEL COATS—Boys' and Youths' Flannel Coats, worth \$1 75.

Tonight \$1 30

SUITS—Boys' All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$4 25.

Tonight \$3 50

SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2 25.

Tonight \$1 75

SUITS—Boys' Summer Suits, Wool Tweed, worth \$3 50.

Tonight \$2 75

SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2.

Tonight 99c

HABIT CLOTH—5 pieces Habit Cloth, 48 inches wide, in navy and black, worth 40c.

Tonight 25c

LADIES' CLOTH—15 pieces Ladies' Cloth, in a large range of shades, great value at 25c.

Tonight 20c

SILKS—One table assorted Silks, worth from 35c to 65c a yard.

Tonight 25c

TWEED—10 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, new goods, a snap for

Tonight 35c

CURTAIN ENDS—A fine range of travel ers' samples, 2 yards long, for 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c.

Tonight

GIMPS—One Table Assorted Gimps, worth from 5c to 25c.

Tonight 3c

TRIMMINGS—One lot Trimmings, worth 10c.

Tonight 1c

DRESS GOODS—15 pieces Double Width Dress Goods, regular price 20c to 35c.

Tonight 12 1/2c

TWEED—7 pieces Double Width Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c

SILK—7 pieces China Silk, regular price 25c.

Tonight 15c

CHENILLE CURTAINS—Fine goods, good width, worth \$5.

The Magic Touch

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You smile at the idea. But if you suffer from Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25c.

On the Thames.

London Rowing Club Begins a Series of Races.

Baseball and Turf News—Summer Sports.

TURF.

WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor, Aug. 9.—The usual large crowd attended the races today. Two favorites, two second choices and an outsider won. The reports published that horses racing at Windsor would be outlawed by the Canadian Jockey Club are denied here. Summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Volley Fuse, 1; Beque, 2; Tuso, 3. Time, 1:36 1/4. Revolver, Atcher, Tenny Jun., and Martin also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Keeps, 1; Miss Kilt, 2; Star Beam, 3. Time, 1:03. Maid of Honor, Galleywest and American also ran.

Third race, one mile—Grannon, 1; Montepense, 2; Capri, 3. Time, 1:42 3/4. Gascon, Grenada and Col. Amore also ran.

Fourth race, 4 1/2 furlongs—Margaret Allan, 1; Brown Jewel, 2; Summer Hours, 3. Time, 56 3/4. Gemsbok, Young Tom, Sobriquet, Sonny, and Conductor Cox also ran.

Fifth race, 7 1/2 furlongs—Miss Perkins, 1; Star, 2; Ragner, 3. Time, 1:36. Mrs. Morgan, Bird Catcher, Dick Behan and Wightman also ran.

RACING AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Aug. 10.—Sensational racing was the order of the day at the Grand Circuit trotting meeting at the Buffalo Driving Park yesterday afternoon. One of the events on the card was a match race between Mascot and Hal Pointer. It required five heats to decide the contest, and the two old-timers fought bitterly every inch of the way, and except in the last heat, when Pointer pulled out—the finishes were of the "dash order" variety. Summaries:

Match race, purse \$2,000: Mascot, b. s., 1; Hal Pointer, w. p., 2. Time, 2:06 3/4. 2:10 1/4, 2:10, 2:09 3/4.

2:11 class, racing, purse \$2,000: Ben Pointer, b. s., 1; W. W. P., ch. g., 2; Guinette, b. s., 3. Best time, 2:06 1/2.

2:15 class, trotting, purse \$2,000: Ben-zetta, ch. f., 1; Klamath, b. g., 2; Aunt Bellah, b. m., 3. Miss Nelson, b. m., 4. Best time, 2:06 1/4.

THE THIRTEENTH BATTALION WINS.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—The Province of Quebec Rifle Association yesterday afternoon concluded yesterday afternoon. The Thirteenth, of Hamilton, won the coveted Carlsberg trophy with the handsome total of 457, while Leont, Ross breaks the record, with a score of 197 points.

CRICKET.

The Detroit and London cricketers play a match on the London Asylum grounds today. A good match may be anticipated.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—SATURDAY.

At Springfield—R. H. E.
Springfield..... 11 18 3
Syracuse..... 1 7 2
Batteries—Gruber and Gunson; Cannon and Hess. Umpire—Crane.

At Wilkes-Barre..... 35 22 1
Buffalo..... 2 5 2
Batteries—Conkey and Diggins; Fournier and Dowse. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Scranton—
Scranton..... 4 9 0
Toronto..... 8 8 1
Batteries—Luby and Schriver; Brennan and Lake. Umpire—Dorschner.

At Providence—
Providence..... 12 14 2
Rochester..... 8 12
Batteries—Rutherford and McAnley; Kennan and White. Umpire—Swartwood.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—SATURDAY.

At Boston—R. H. E.
Washington..... 3 9 3
Boston..... 4 12 1
Batteries—Morcer and McGuire; Nichols and Gausel. Umpire—Burnham.

At Brooklyn—
Philadelphia..... 4 12 0
Brooklyn..... 1 5 0
Batteries—Smith and Grady; Abbey and Ginn. Umpire—Keefe.

At Baltimore—First game—
New York..... 13 14 2
Baltimore..... 8 12
Batteries—Meekin and Wilson; Hoffer, Ham-

ming and Pond and Clark. Umpire—Emelio and Hunt.

At Baltimore—Second game—
New York..... 2 5 2
Baltimore..... 8 9 3
Batteries—Clark and Wilson; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Emelio and Hunt.
Called at end of 8th on account of darkness.

At Pittsburgh—
Louisville..... 4 11 1
Pittsburgh..... 1 6 4
Batteries—Weyhing and Warner; Hawley and Suglen. Umpire—Jerve.

At Chicago—
Cleveland..... 13 13 1
Chicago..... 6 13 6
Batteries—Zimmerman, Hutchison and Thornton and Kittredge. Umpire—O'Day.

ONLY EIGHT.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President P. T. Powers, of the Eastern Baseball League, writes to an Amsterdam friend today concerning a published report about changes in next season's circuit. He says the report is false and that the circuit next season will consist of but eight clubs and that they will represent the same cities as at present.

THE TORONTO-SCRANTON GAME.

Scranton, Aug. 10.—In all the history of baseball in Scranton no such disgraceful scenes have been witnessed as these of yesterday, when the Toronto were the visitors. Luby came on the grounds drunk and pitched a game that a school boy could have excelled. After he had intentionally struck out in the eighth inning, some one in the audience jeered him and Luby started up in the grand stand after him. He was met by a police officer and hustled out again, and to-night was suspended and will play no more professional ball this season. Then Bannan started a quarrel with Smith in the hearing of everyone and both of these players were fined by Manager Barrie.

The Alerts have won their protest against the Toronto Crescents, and the game has been ordered to be played over again.

FLYING.

The St. Thomas Browns want to race Chatham for a purse of \$400. If a match is arranged it will be played in London, and one of the Alerts Club will umpire.

LAWN TENNIS.

WOODSTOCK VS. STRATFORD.

Woodstock, Aug. 10.—The Stratford Lawn Tennis Club played a friendly game with the Woodstock club yesterday afternoon. The home club won by four events to two. Summary:

Singles—Rhodes (W) beat Harding (S) 6-3, 6-3. Little (W) beat Johnston (S) 12-10, 6-1. Longmore (W) beat Buckingham (S) 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. McLaren (S) beat Wilford (W) 7-5, 6-3.

Doubles—Rhodes and Little (W) beat Johnston and McLaren (S) 6-2, 6-2. Harding and Buckingham (S) beat Longmore and Wilford (W) 6-4, 6-4.

RACING ON THE RIVER.

The London Rowing Club began a series of races on the river yesterday afternoon, which will have to be won a certain number of times before becoming the property of a contestant. The four was cancelled, owing to the failure of the water to put the boats in motion. Heintzman and Dinen won the doubles from Dahlgren and Hazelgrove, and in the singles Dinen won from Hazelgrove. Morris failing to enter, the great surprise to the spectators was the result of the double paddles. Heintzman and Morris have held the honor of champions for some years, and it was expected that they would have a snap in defeating Dinen and Dahlgren. The latter were fouled at the beginning, but they broke away and led to the flag by a short distance. Dahlgren was the starter for the day, and W. J. Harvey and Dr. Jento were judges at finish.

THE WHEEL.

A. McGugan, of Lobo, is training for the London bicycle races, and has a bike geared up to about 75.

MARRIED TWELVE TIMES.

Death of an Indiana Woman Who Had a Varied Experience.

(Lapaz correspondence New York Recorder.)

The funeral services were held here the other day of a woman who achieved national fame. Mrs. Blackmore, whose death occurred recently, enjoyed the unique record of having had twelve husbands.

The story of her matrimonial ventures is an unusual one. At the time of her death Mrs. Blackmore was only 45 years old, and was widely known for her social graces. Her first marriage occurred when she was only 15 years old. The bridegroom was the third son of her father. After ten years of wedded life they parted.

Two years later she was married to an attorney, who pleaded his own case in securing a divorce. The third husband was a man who was cruel to his wife, and she was forced to leave him.

Then she became an active worker in the cause of charity, and her successful heart was captured by a good-looking convict in the Joliet penitentiary. Her indefatigable labors secured a pardon for the youth, who was only 24 years old, and they were married.

The reform was an unquestioned success and the husband's death shattered a happy union.

The four-times widow then married two men from among a host of suitors within a short time.

The seventh husband was a professional gambler, and the divorce court annulled the marriage.

The columns of Chicago matrimonial columns about this time contained the plaintive wail of a lonely heart in a western town. He was a well-to-do prospector. They had not been married five months when he fell down a shaft, and the same bells that had announced their union tolled for his death.

The widow was now 35 years old, possessed a considerable fortune, and her many marital mishaps had not driven the roses entirely from her cheeks or dulled her sparkling wit.

S. H. Brown, a druggist of the Hoosier State, was the next willing victim of her charms. To this tenth union the first child was born. But Mrs. Brown's Nemesis was not sleeping, and one day her husband mysteriously disappeared.

A year later Dr. Rufus Spencer, a venerable physician, led her to the altar, and their wedded life was ended by his sudden death.

Six months ago she became Mrs. Blackmore, and the divorce court got in its fateful work four months later.

STEAMER BRITANNIA SUNK.

Amherstburg, Ont., Aug. 9.—The steamer Britannia was sunk about 10 p.m. today in collision with the steamer Russia, about six miles up the river, just opposite Grosbeak Island. Nothing but her smoke stack is visible.

DETERMINED ON DEATH.

Zanesville, O., Aug. 10.—Jacob Giga, a retired banker, who has been suffering from illness for a long time, and was so weak he could hardly walk, tottered to the depot of the Cincinnati and Muskegon early this morning. He got down on his knees beside the train as it started and placed his head on the rail. Before anyone could reach him the wheels had passed over his head, crushing it and severing it from the body.

SUMMER HOLIDAY S.

Movements of People Chronicle—Visitors to London and Londoners Abroad.

George McDonough, city, is visiting at Mr. Vail's, Newbury.

Miss Stella Robson, of Alisa Craig, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Hugh McNeil, of Alisa Craig, is visiting friends at London.

Mrs. George Lindsay, city, is the guest of Mrs. Tooley Belmont.

Miss Tamlin, London, is visiting her friend, Mrs. Tooley, of Belmont.

Miss Flossie Cuthbertson, of Port Huron, is visiting friends in London.

Mr. B. Harrison, of this city, is in Forest renewing old acquaintances.

Miss M. Adam and Graydon Batzner, of Newbury, are on a visit in London.

Miss M. Herman, of London, is visiting under the parental roof at Clinton.

The Misses Dawe, of London, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Babb, Mitchell.

Miss Mina Graham, of this city, is the guest of Miss Stella Morris, at Sarnia.

Miss Fanny Atkinson, of London, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Haskett, of Lucan.

Miss Lily Moran, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Fitzpatrick at Alvinston.

Mr. Edward Sutherland, of this city, is on a trip to the Saguenay with Galt friends.

Mrs. Johnston, of London, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, at Tiverton.

Miss Frederica Wilkins, of London, is the guest of Miss Emily Smith, of Stratford.

Miss Minnie Mott, of this city, is spending her holidays with her parents at Parkhill.

Mrs. Geo. Webster, of Forest, is here with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Laddell, who is seriously ill.

Miss Emma Green, of Cartwright street, is the guest of Miss Angie Brickenden, Clinton.

Miss Mabel Dawson, Cedar Grove, is visiting Mrs. Gertie Oliver, Kew Beach, Toronto.

Mrs. Nicholson and daughter, of this city, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. P. Purvis, Clinton.

Mrs. Bert Sheere has returned home after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Kelly, of Falkirk.

Miss Mabel Armstrong, of Newbury, who has been visiting in London for a few days, is home again.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, of this city, is visiting at Joe Gallant's, his brother-in-law, at Brunsford.

Mr. A. E. Millard, of Cleveland, and Miss Laura Bilton, city, are visiting at their uncle's, Brantford.

Miss Lily Collet, of Yonge street, Toronto, is holidaying with Mrs. R. Lister, Colborne street, city.

Mrs. R. N. Blair has returned to her home here, accompanied by Miss Eva Blackwell, of Kincardine.

Mr. Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Leamington, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Logan, Grey street, city.

Mrs. Noble and Miss May Noble, of this city, are guests at the residence of Mr. Adam English in Sarnia.

Miss M. E. Laird, of the Bell telephone office, London, is spending a two weeks' holiday in Newbury.

Mrs. M. Morden and son, of Detroit, are spending their vacation with Mrs. Brooks, 703 York street, city.

Mrs. (Dr.) Owens and children, of Parkhill, and Dr. Hosen's family from London are at Grand Bend.

Miss Annie Archer, of London, is visiting at John Grewar's, Brussels. She wheeled from the Forest City.

The Misses Lou and Maggie Evans, of London, are visiting their friend, Miss Rena Wright, Stratford.

Mrs. J. G. Pawcett and her daughter Cora, of Belmont, are spending a week with friends and relatives in London.

Mr. J. R. Millar, of the London Bicycle Club, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Miss Nellie Wright, of William street, has returned home, after spending three weeks with friends at St. Thomas.

Misses Ada and Millie Dobbin have returned from Grand Bend, after spending a month at that very popular resort.

Miss Lalla Smith, Central avenue, and Miss Georgie Barter, Waterloo street, are visiting friends in Kincardine.

The Misses Annie and Belle Scott, who have been the guests of Mrs. Geo. Raynor, returned to their home in London, Ont., Wednesday.—Port Huron Times.

Misses Nellie and Lillian Smith, of South London, are the guests of their cousins, Misses Nellie Ward and Lena Smith, Brussels.

Miss Mabel Wendreher, of the Newmarket Hotel, Port Huron, is on a visit to her friends, Mrs. J. B. Hodgins, of the McClary Club.

Miss George B. Abbott, of Aylmer, is a guest for the next two weeks at Marley Place, the residence of her uncle, Mr. R. M. McEldheran.

Mr. Flood, of Kincardine, Miss Belle McKenzie and Mr. Alex. McKenzie, of Lucknow, together with Miss Callender, of London, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. Baird, Brucefield.

Mrs. Fred May and daughter, of the city, have spent the past three weeks in Sarnia, have returned home. Mrs. Morley's sister, Miss Maggie Jennings, accompanies them.

Messrs. Chris. Campbell and Bert Santo are on a trip to Goderich, remaining there for a few days. They will also spend a week at Port Stanley on their return.

Mrs. J. B. Hodgins, of London, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Cliskey, of the city. Mrs. E. M. Edmonds is visiting friends in London, Ont.—Miss Mabel Wendreher has gone on an extended visit to London and Wingham.—Port Huron Times.

MUNCEY.

Aug. 8.—An ice cream social was held last night at Mr. Jas. Wolfe's lawn, on the banks of the beautiful River Thames, under the auspices of the Church of England Women's Guild. Of course, the noble and brave Tecumseh Cornet Band (honorary) was present, and entered the occasion with stirring selections, and serenades and solos in first-class style, under Director A. King. He is a crack cornetist. There was a big attendance of young people, who enjoyed themselves to the full. The programme was opened by the chairman, Mr. J. Wolfe, and a short address by Mr. John Nicholas, secretary of the chief's council, who has held that honorable position for 25 years. There was also singing from the choir of the St. Paul's Church, Lower Muncie, under the direction of Mr. Eliah Wadlow, the crack bass man of the T. C. Band.

The carpenter work has commenced on the new Bear Creek Methodist first-class workmen, who have been in the Mount Elgin Institute, Muncie. It is the intention of our much loved pastor, Rev. Thomas McLeod, to put the roof on Monday, by the aid of members and friends, who will be willing and ready.

S. & S.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Fair and warmer.

NEVER DECEIVE

Had we been in the habit of urging our patrons to attend great slaughter sales every day or every time we happened to mark down a piece of goods it is not likely much attention would have been paid to our announcement of Thursday, which set forth the chance of this season to procure a first-class jacket at a very low price. The youth who several times fooled his friends by calling "Wolf!" when there wasn't a shadow of a wolf in sight, one day had occasion to sound a real alarm, but his appeal for assistance was unheeded, as his friends thought he was at his old trick of trying to fool them. Moral: Never deceive.

WENT WITH A RUSH

On Thursday we let the price down on a large number of Ladies' Jackets, and the irresistible prices caused them to go with a rush—even before the announcement appeared in the newspapers. We had a window full of them with prices attached. There were three lots and the way they were snapped up was pleasing to us and to those who bought. For \$1 we sold Jackets originally worth from \$4 to \$8.50, for \$2 Jackets originally worth from \$5 to \$10, and at \$3 Jackets worth all the way from \$5.75 to \$20. Those who got them were fortunate. Those who secure the balance will be equally fortunate and well pleased. These Jackets are all of light and medium cloths, suitable for summer evenings and early fall wear. Many are lined with silk and are all finished superbly. It is a great chance. Ladies who wear fur capes in winter should not miss this opportunity. They are just the thing to wear under capes.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

GARDEN OF CANADA.

Latest News From Western Ontario.

Orangeville will have waterworks for \$37,499.

Miss Hay, Listowel, is visiting in Manitoba.

Elgin Meyers, O.C., has returned to Orangeville, Ont.

About \$4,000 worth of steel rails have been purchased for the Tilsonburg railway.

Thieves broke into Greene's planing mill, St. Thomas, on Thursday night, but only got 25 cents.

W. S. Dingman, of the Stratford Herald, says he intends starting a Conservative daily in Windsor.

A census just taken shows Wallaceburg's population to be 2,608, making the largest village in the Dominion.

Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Mornington, has been called to St. Andrew's Church, Thamesford, at a stipend of \$800.

Henry P. Jones, of Ottaville, a pioneer of Oxford, died on Wednesday. He was a veteran of 1837 and was 77 years old.

D. W. Karn, of Woodstock, says he will be the Conservative candidate for North Oxford, despite statements to the contrary.

A Galt law student has been arrested for threatening to shoot Mrs. Wildfong and Mrs. Kraft, of Berlin. He was drunk and tried to enter the former's house.

Thomas Edmondson, a Chatham butcher, was impaled on a meat hook on Thursday by falling from a ladder. It caught him in the thigh and tore the flesh painfully.

Fire destroyed the barn and crops of Abram Slater, con. 8, Chatham township, on Thursday. Loss, 500 bushels of wheat, 500 of straw, and 300 of barley. No insurance.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cloutier, of con. 3, Tilbury North, was celebrated on Tuesday. A ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Langlois, at St. Francis' Church.

Thomas H. Laner, of Oil Springs, who has been working in the oil fields of Austria for the past three years and three months, has returned to his parental home. He was successful in Europe.

Thomas Hanna, lot 15, con. 6, West Garafraxa, on Wednesday fell into a pond and was killed. He was digging, and was covered by sand. When taken out in about five minutes' time he was dead, and it was afterwards found that the weight of the sand had broken his ribs and driven them into his heart.

James Shipley, the Alisa Craig private banker, whose suspension created considerable comment about a year and a half ago, is dead, aged 44 years. In April last he was stricken with paralysis of the brain, and never fully recovered from the shock. The deceased was widely known and highly esteemed, his unfortunate business affairs being the only drawback to an unblemished life.

The genuine ANGOSTURA BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. J. C. B. SIEBERT & SONS, imparts a delicious flavor to all cool drinks, and prevents all summer diseases.

London Cable Letter.

Americans Missed at the Yachting Functions at Cowes.

The Versatile Emperor William the Life of the Affair.

America's Chances for the Cup—Gladstone's Speech Criticized.

London, Aug. 10.—The gathering of the yachts and yachtsmen at Cowes this week, the famed "Cowes week," has not been as large or brilliant as customary. There are two reasons put forward in explanation of this. In the first place, there is no doubt that the inclement weather had a great deal to do with marring the yachting meet and dampening the brilliancy of the various fetes about Cowes. But it is probable that the real reason for the lack of bright color at Cowes this week was the fact that the assemblage of aquatic enthusiasts there last year was so great on account of the presence of Mr. Geo. Gould's sloop Vigilant as a competitor against the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia, that the gathering just ended lost in effect by comparison. Then, again, there were not many mariners present at the races off Cowes this week, and there is no denying that visiting Americans are fast becoming one of the features of every important public function in England, and it is not everybody is hoping to see a crack American single-sticker come over here next year hunting for the America's cup, which Valkyrie III. is still expected to capture, in spite of the repeated victories of the Defender over the Vigilant, the conqueror of Valkyrie II. Incidentally, it may be added, there is a rumor in circulation here that if the Defender is not successful in retaining the America's cup, a Yankee schooner will be sent over here to recapture it. This has caused quite a commotion in yachting circles, for the performance of Mr. S. Palmer towards the yachtsmen this year, and the accomplishments of Mr. John E. Brooks' Lasca over here last year, has clearly demonstrated that Englishmen have a great deal to learn from Americans in building, rigging and sailing schooners. Therefore, the yacht designers here have already put on their thinking caps and are figuring on American schooners and their ways.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

It is more than probable that his Imperial Majesty of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm, has enjoyed himself more than any dozen persons at Cowes this week. His floating palace, the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, was as usual the attraction of all, and the Emperor, beaming with good health and spirits, was followed by the sun and full of energy, went here and there and everywhere, observed by everybody, admired by even the most despatch. It is difficult to feel anything but admiration for the Kaiser, who, in his own person, is a stern, stern, stern ruler of Germany, who seems to slip into different personalities with the ease that he changes clothes. One day he is a German general, stern, stern, stern, and the next day he is a German admiral, a British dragon, or a British admiral, a yachtsman or an engineer, a boat builder or a warship constructor, a canal builder or a long writer, an author or a musician—everything; but always perfect in his part, well posted on everything. Indeed, it would seem that the Kaiser enjoyed this year's visit to Cowes more than his previous visits. His comings and goings during the past week have been of a far less formal character than those of other years. Consequently his Majesty has been able to devote more time to yachting and to private visits to the various yachts assembled at Cowes, and he has become more popular than ever before.

WILLIAM'S TEA PARTY.

The first impressions formed here of Emperor William were that he was a very much stuck-up young man of little or no real ability. Now people are beginning to see that the German Emperor is, when the occasion deserves it, affable in the extreme, keenly interested in everything happening, a student of almost everything under the sun, and a "hail fellow, well met" when necessary. The tea party which the Emperor gave on Thursday on board the Hohenzollern, as arranged by himself, was one of the most charming functions of the season. The Emperor, who was in the midst of the afternoon tea, was surrounded by the whole vessel was fragrant with the perfume of flowers sent by Queen Victoria. The fine band of the Hohenzollern played only as that marine band can play, and everything possible was done to make the reception a brilliant and memorable event. His Majesty personally received his guests at the Hohenzollern's gangway, and they included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess of Lorne, and all the members of the aristocracy now at Cowes, particularly those who were introduced to the Emperor during the recent series of festivities at Hamburg and at Kiel, upon the occasion of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

AMERICA'S CUP PROSPECTS.

Referring to the America's cup prospects, the Yachtsman says: "It seems

TRILBY

Locket and Stick Pins in sterling silver, lacquered York styled, are all the fashion. Better get one.

H. DAVIS & SON,
Established 1831

Rheumatism

Cured with the magnetic ring and chain. Ask to see these—they have cured others and will cure you.

170 Dundas St

Commerce and Finance.

A Glance at the Markets of the World.

Today's Quotations from All the Commercial Centers.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8
C. B. and Q.	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
St. Paul	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
C. and N. W.	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Missouri Pacific	38 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/4
Rock Island	39 3/4	39 3/4	40 1/4
Gen. Electric	37 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/4
Chicago Gas	35 3/4	35 3/4	36 1/4
Sugar Trust	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Reading	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2

COMMERCIAL

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 10.

There was a good attendance of farmers and gardeners, with a large supply of all kinds of housekeeping stuff, at prices favorable to buyers. Oats, light receipts, prices firm. Old oats sold at 90c, and new at 85c per cental.

Wheat in fair supply and demand at \$1.17 @ \$1.18 for new, and old at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 per cental, or 70c @ 80c per bu. New rye sold at \$1.05 for seed; barley, for feeding, 85c per cental. Very little hay offering; prices higher; sold at \$1.50 @ \$1.60 per ton.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs. \$1.18 to 1.30

Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs. 1.15 to 1.25

Wheat, spring, 100 lbs. 1.20 to 1.30

Oats, per 100 lbs. 90 to 95

Barley, per 100 lbs. 1.00 to 1.10

Barley, per 100 lbs. 95 to 1.05

Rye, per 100 lbs. 1.00 to 1.05

Luckwheat, per 100 lbs. 1.00 to 1.05

Beans, per bu. 1.40 to 1.50

PROVISIONS.

Eggs, fresh, single doz. 10 to 12

Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz. 8 to 9

Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz. 8 to 9

Butter, single rolls, per lb. 18 to 20

Butter, per lb. 1 lb. rolls, baskets, 18 to 19

Butter, per lb. large rolls, 14 to 17

Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins, 10 to 16

Cheese, per lb. 7 to 8

Lard, per lb. 10 to 12

Ducks, per pair 70 to 80

Chickens, per pair 50 to 60

Turkeys, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10

Honey, per lb. 9 to 10

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton 11.50 to 12.00

Straw, per load 2.00 to 3.00

Clover seed, red, per bu. 6.25 to 6.75

Clover seed, white, per bu. 6.00 to 6.50

Timothy seed, per bu. 3.00 to 3.25

Hungarian seed, per bu. 80 to 100

Mill seed, per bu. 80 to 100

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Apples, per bag 1.00 to 1.25

Potatoes, per bag 50 to 60

Carrots, per bu. 15 to 20

Turnips, per bu. 15 to 20

Onions, per bu. 30 to 35

Tomatoes, per bu. 50 to 60

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, quarters, per lb. 4 to 6

Mutton quarters, per lb. 6 to 8

Veal, quarters, per lb. 6 to 8

Lamb, quarters, per lb. 9 to 10

Dressed hogs, per lb. 5 to 6

Hides, No. 1, per lb. 7 to 8

Hides, No. 2, per lb. 6 to 7

Calveskins, each 10 to 15

Calveskins, each 10 to 15

Sheepskins, each 25 to 30

Lanterns, each 15 to 20

Pelts, each 15 to 20

Wool, per lb. 20 to 22

Tallow, rendered, per lb. 3 to 4

Tallow, rough, per lb. 3 to 4

Wood, hard, per cu. yd. 4.00 to 4.50

Wood, soft, per cu. yd. 3.50 to 4.00

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

DEALERS IN—

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.

273 TALBOT STREET. — PHONE 602

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Aug. 10.

Market quiet.

Wheat—Manitoba is scarce and steady; dealers will not sell under 91c.

Flour—Car lots of straight roller, Toronto rights, offered at \$3.30.

Peas—Car lots of straight roller, Toronto rights, offered at \$3.30.

Beans—New No. 2, white offered on M. C. R. at 80c, and sales reported at 75c and 70c; odd white lots quoted at 30c middle freight west.

Rye—Car lots outside quoted at 50c.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—1:30 p.m.

Closing—Wheat—Spot, quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures closed firm, with near and distant positions unchanged to 10 higher; business quiet on middle positions. Aug. 5s 5d; Sept. 5s 6d; Oct. 5s 6d; Nov. 5s 7d; Dec. 5s 7d; Jan. 5s 7d; corn, spot, steady; American mixed, new, 4s 1d; futures closed steady, with Aug. 4s 1d lower and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing; prices business as usual; distributed, Aug. 3s 1d; Sept. 3s 1d; Oct. 3s 1d; Nov. 3s 1d; Dec. 3s 1d; Jan. 3s 1d.

Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 3s 3d.

Beans—Firm, demand poor; Cumberland, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 3s; short ribs 2s 10s; long clear light, 3s 10s to 3s 10s; long clear heavy, 3s 10s to 3s 10s; short clear middles and heavy, 3s 10s to 3s 10s.

Shoulders—Short, 12 to 15 lbs. 3s.

Hams—Square, 14 to 16 lbs. 4s.

Tallow—Fine North American, nominal.

Beef—Extra India mess, 7s 3d; prime mess, 8s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess; fine western, 5s 6d; do medium, 5s.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 3s 6d; refined, 3s 6d.

Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American white, new, 3s 6d; do colored, new, 3s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States 70s; good, nominal.

Argentine Spirits—30s 9d.

Rosin, Common—4s 1d.

Cotton Seed Oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 6d.

Linsed—4s 1d.

Refined—4s 1d.

Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarter, 3s 4d; hind quarter, 3s 4d.

Bleaching Powder—Hard, wood, (f. o. b. Liverpool), 27s.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), 22s.

Oil Markets.

PETROLEUM.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—Oil opened and closed at 51 1/2.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—Oil closed at 51 1/2.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Petroleum Canadian test, 10c higher.

American Grain and Provision Reports

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 17,000 packages; exports, 11,000 barrels; sales, 17,000 packages; easy. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do to do to fancy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; do, patents, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Minn. clear, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do straight, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do patents, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do low extra, \$2.50 to \$3.00; city mills, \$1 to \$1.25; do, patents, \$1.50 to \$2.00; rye mixtures, \$2.00 to \$2.50; rye four weak, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Corn—Steady; yellow western, \$2.50 to \$2.75; do white, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Rye—Dull; State, 5c to 6c.

Barley—Malt; Canada, country-made, 50c to 55c; western, 55c to 70c; two-rowed State, 70c to 75c; do, 75c to 80c.

Wheat—Receipts, 77,000 bu.; exports, none; sales, 2,515,000 bu. futures, 48,000 bu. spot; 72c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 72c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 73c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 74c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 75c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 76c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 77c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 78c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 79c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 80c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 81c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 82c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 83c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 84c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 85c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 86c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 87c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 88c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 89c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 90c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 91c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 92c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 93c; do, 2nd red, store and elevator, 94c; do, 1st red, store and elevator, 95c; 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To Err is Human

BUT YOU NEVER
ERR IN USING

'SALADA'
CEYLON TEA.

The Most Delicious of All Teas.

Lead Packets Only. Black or Mixed.
By All Grocers.

The Secret Out.

"I do not fear detection before the wedding ceremony. The hurry and excitement which accompanies such an affair will prevent the only thing which could endanger our scheme, viz., conversation, in which Mildred would be sure to betray an ignorance which would arouse suspicion. But afterwards what may not happen? I tremble when I think of it, and ask myself if I would not be wiser to have and me if we tied ourselves together, and thus avoid crossing it for as we expect to do in our search for a temporary home in which to bury our old selves and rise up with exchanged names, hopes and identities."

"I fear nothing. Did anyone save you know, there were two of us, would be different, but that secret has been kept absolutely, and any eccentricity which may be observable in Dr. Cameron's bride will be laid to any other cause than the real one. Besides, as the day approaches I think more and more of you, and less and less of myself. Soon, very soon, I shall see the shadow clear from your brow. The dreariness, loneliness and darkness that now encompass you will give way before my love, and your soul will rise from the light into the air, which is its natural habitation."

"My last day in this house! I went through the rooms this morning in a sort of final farewell, to see if by any throw of my heart I could detect the least sinking of courage which up till now has sustained me. But I did not feel any. The gorgeous hallways, the luxurious parlors, the pictures, their statues, and the thousand and one treasures of art which adorn every nook and corner of this superb mansion, are beautiful, certainly, but I could scarcely see that blank and dismal room of yours which I endeavored to call up before my mind by way of contrast. For your face was before me, eyes, rising between me and every offender, as it will always rise between me and every sordid sign of poverty and discomfort that may henceforth environ me. Such is the power of your smile. Will it seem a sufficient down in your eyes? The only pang I feel is the natural heartache, at turning my back forever upon those who have nurtured me, and humiliated me. Though the hands which held me to them have been weakened almost to breaking by the revelations which have been made to me this last month, I still feel sufficient gratitude to those who have done for me to find it just a little hard to go away from them without a sign that the cheek which has been kissed by them will be kissed by them no more. It is a death without the satisfaction of parting. But this is only another gift to you, whereby I hope to outdo Mildred in the value of what we bring our husbands."

"I have left my home, and together with Mildred am now in a small but respectable boarding-house in Newbury. How merry we are. She is the lady now, and I am the attendant. But we talk, talk every minute. Only after long lessons on my part do I allow her or myself to smile. Though speaking of him who has been the unconscious cause of this strange and unprecedented action we are contemplating."

"It is done: the Rubicon is passed; Mildred has gone to my old home in St. Nicholas Place, and I have come to this hotel from which I hope to expect to step forth your bride. Happy hour! I tremble, but it is with joy. A few minutes now and the door will open and I shall see you enter, your face radiant with the promise of your good thing. I can scarcely wait for that moment. The room seems to be reeling about me; I—"

"You know what happened! You know the look with which you met me; the words with which you accepted the greatest sacrifice a true woman could make. I have no words in reply: I simply seem you to the height and to the depth of my love, which was immeasurable. Since you wanted no Mildred Farley, real or assumed, for your wife, since it was Genevieve Grey, alone that you expected to marry—if you married anyone—as Genevieve Grey, I will next meet you, but not a married woman. No, no, that honor is too great for me. Though you are generous, and in consideration of my having given up everything for you, will make me in my character of poor dressmaker, and as such make me your honorable if not too highly esteemed wife, must decline the sacrifice, so much more than any I could make. I was proud woman when I saw you, and am a proud woman yet, but I will wait for the hour of mine to strike, shall leave this house and return my true self and to my true place. It is not too late, and when you see next it will not be as a dazed and unmitigated woman, but a proud, happy wife, glowing with the triumph of having escaped the fate of being forever tied to one with a heart of stone and mind respectable, but certainly not perceptible."

"The formal note I leave you will surely tell you where I have gone. When you read it I shall be Mrs. Cameron."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The sheets dropped from Mr. Gryce's

Seasonable Goods!

Looked Ham, Canned Beef Tongue, Potted Meats for Sandwiches, Scotch Herring in Tins, Finest Brands of Sardines, Olives, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.,
Phone, 488. 166 Dundas St.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A Mossley Lady Succumbs to a Paralytic Stroke.

New Postoffice—Dairy School Inspector Appointed—Broke Her Hip—Belmont Assault Case—Gas at Newbury.

There is not a vacant house in Wardsville.

Newbury will have Aug. 21 for its civic holiday.

Belmont's vet., J. G. McGuffin, is very ill with malaria.

Newbury residents are talking of forming a brass band.

Diphtheria has again broken out in the neighborhood of West's Corners.

Rev. and Mrs. Dewar and family, of Alisa Craig, are spending a few weeks at Grand Bend.

A number of young men from all parts of the county intend to take in the Northwest harvest excursion.

Wardsville Presbyterians are worshipping in the English Church. Their own edifice will be opened on Aug. 25.

Rev. T. W. Blatchford, of Lambeth, has returned home, after spending a month at the Grand Bend summer resort.

Miss Campbell, of the manse, Belmont, and her friend, Miss Graham, of Kintyre, are enjoying an outing at Port Stanley.

The flax in the vicinity of Belmont has nearly all been pulled. The acreage is small and the crop is below the average.

Mr. Frank London, of Mount Brydges, has been appointed inspector of the dairy school now being erected in Stratford.

The fall wheat harvest in East Williams is now completed. Some lots had but to reach forty bushels per acre, and even as high as 30 bushels.

Mr. Kenneth Turnbull, of Glanworth, who for years has suffered from enlargement of the tonsils, had the diseased glands removed from his throat on Monday last.

While boring for water Alex. Armstrong struck gas on his farm, which he has about a mile north of Newbury.

Miss Dora Carmichael, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. D. A. McEwen, Alisa Craig.

Rev. George W. Rance, of Belmont, delivered an interesting address at the recent meeting of the Sunday School and Lay Workers' Association at Byron. His subject was "How to manage unruly children."

Mrs. Andrew Falls, east of Harrietsville, fell on Saturday last while picking apples and broke her hip bone. She is the mother of Mr. G. W. Falls, Belmont, and is nearly 78 years of age. Her case is a critical one, owing to her advanced age.

A new postoffice has been opened at the corner of the 7th concession of Caradoc and the Adelaide road. Fred Thornton is postmaster. The mail is supplied twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, from Mount Brydges, and the office is called Roma.

Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Mossley, has succumbed to a paralytic stroke. Her son, Allan, was seriously injured at a barn-raising a few weeks ago, and his mother was prostrated when informed of the accident, and never recovered.

The funeral took place on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, Mrs. J. C. Crowe, Attorney, of St. Thomas, and was attended by the Rev. J. C. Judd, of London, for the defendants.

THE TIDE TURNS.

Great Improvement in the Health of a Well-Known Peterboro Lady.

Peterboro, Aug. 5.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the greatly improved condition of health of Mrs. Stephens, the well known music teacher of this town. Her friends have been much exercised over her condition for a long time. The cause of her illness has been tried during the ten years she has been a martyr to a complication of complaints, which recently became severe. She suffered from nervous prostration and swelling of the limbs. She has been taking the new remedy for kidney troubles, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has already experienced the most beneficial results.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—The seventeen survivors of the British ship Prince Oscar, which collided with an unknown ship on July 13, both vessels sinking, who arrived here on board the British steamer Capadocia will be returned to Liverpool next Wednesday. Nothing has yet been learned of the identity of the ship that struck the Prince Oscar. It was ascertained that the entire crew of the unknown vessel sank with her.

ARRESTED IN DETROIT.

Detroit, Aug. 10.—Wm. McMillan, aged 22, was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of being the man wanted in connection with the recent million dollar fire in that city. McMillan has been in the city about six weeks, and was in the employ of Paige, Chope & Booth. He was identified by photographs sent to the police department here by the Toronto authorities. McMillan said this afternoon that he would go back to Toronto without requisition papers. He said that he believed his arrest was part of a blackmailing scheme, and that he could prove an alibi.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was 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.**

Severe Weather Changes in August.

THE INFANTS CLAIM PROTECTION.

Lactated Food Keeps Them Strong and Healthy.

How varied the weather this month! We hear even robust men and women complaining loudly about the sudden changes.

How about the poor, weak and helpless babies? Do we make proper efforts to secure health, rest and comfort for the little ones?

This work of helping and saving the babies is best done when we diet the precious ones in a sensible way. The babies depend upon proper food for good health. Every sensible mother and experienced physician will tell you that Lactated Food secures a perfect condition of health for babies, especially in August weather.

The plump, healthy little ones, with firm flesh, hard muscles, rosy complexion, merry ways, are the babies who have been fed on Lactated Food.

Mothers, you cannot afford to trifle this month with infantile life. Use Lactated Food, and the dear ones will soon show strength and vigor. Dysentery, diarrhea and cholera infantum have no terrors when this best of all foods is used from day to day.

If you have not given Lactated Food a trial, send to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, and they will mail you (free of charge) a sample tin.

DARING DEED.

Thieves Steal a Valuable Team of Horses from a Jail Yard.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10.—Early yesterday morning two thieves broke into the yard at the state prison at Wethersfield, by climbing the high fence, and then broke the lock of the stable door.

They took a span of black horses, harnessed them to a surrey wagon, and drove around inside the prison wall. Then they cut a wire fence, drove across the field of cabbage, and out to the main road, leading to Middletown and Hartford. Then all trace of them was lost.

A big mastiff, the terror of Wethersfield, lay in a stall near the horses, which were stolen and gave no alarm. The team belongs to the State, and is worth \$800. It is thought the thieves were discharged convicts, owing to their familiarity with the premises, and the fact that the dog did not molest them. The theft was committed without being observed by the watchman stationed in a tower on the inside wall of the prison.

Vacation Time.

Is at hand and is gladly welcomed by all, especially those whose duties in life have been so great that they are now free to meet the requirements, physical and mental, forced upon them. With these and others, it is important, whether at home, at the sea-shore or in the country, that some thought be given to diet, and as further assistance to Nature, a good building up medicine like Hood's Sassaaparilla has best be resorted to. If the digestion is poor, liver deranged and frequent headaches seem to be the rule, Hood's will change all this and enable everyone to return to their home and business in a refreshed state of mind and bodily health.

The largest book ever known is owned by Queen Victoria. It is 18 inches thick and weighs 68 pounds, and contains the addresses of congratulation on the occasion of her jubilee.

Mina's Liniment is used by Physicians (old lady to motorman on trolley car) "Ain't you afraid of the electricity, Mr. Motorman?" "Motorman—No, ma'am. I ain't no call to be afraid. I ain't a conductor."

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and smarting; most at night; work with scratching. If allowed to continue tumor form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching, soothes the inflammation, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 60 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Each year census of London shows some startling statistics. The latest is that there are fifteen births and eleven deaths each hour. Last year there were more deaths than in all Scotland.

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson, Caterham, stated: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had been cured of throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; certainly a belief in it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Crime is more common in single life than in married. In the former 23 in every 100,000 are guilty, while only 11 married men of the same number have been guilty of crime.

CATARH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 20 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passage. Refreshing and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's & B. A. Mitchell's.

Clerk—That gentleman you sold a bottle of hair dye to three weeks ago was here again today. Druggist—Was he after another bottle? Clerk—No, sir; he wanted to know if we kept wigs. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Father—What was your mother talking about a while ago? Son—I don't know. Father—Why, you sat and heard it all! Son—Yes, but she was talking to the baby.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Does your house, barn or woodshed need shingling? If they do, go to Bowman & Co., corner Clarence and Bathurst, where they sell good shingles at \$1.75 per 1,000. Lath 15c per bundle, and cedar posts at 14c each. ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker, engraver, general repairing. Lawn mowers sharpened and repairing. A call solicited. 402 Bathurst street.

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 122 1-2 Dundas street. ywt

We Don't Believe You

Know what a superb assortment of Rich Furniture we are exhibiting. It's as complete as can be made.

The Prices Are Low

You will wonder how we do it for the money, but that's our business. Enough said.

And Once You Look

We know you will buy cheaper from us than any house in Canada.

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 King Street - - - London, Ont.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?

RESIDENT BOARD, City of London. John Labatt, Esq., John Bowman, Esq., Charles E. Hunt, Esq., Wm. Jones, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE: Board of Trade, 423 Richmond St. J. A. NELLES, JOHN WRIGHT, AGENTS FOR LONDON ywt

HAVE YOU heard anything about the NEW METHOD that the

F.C.B.C.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, OF LONDON introduced last season for the teaching of Bookkeeping and Business Paper! Drop us a card for catalogue and particulars, mailed free. College reopens Tuesday, Sept. 3. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

A Great Magnet

Our Fire Sale Prices

Have been a great magnet for drawing the people, judging from the amount of Furniture that has left our store this week. The sale still goes on, and you should not miss it if you want good Furniture cheap. It has been our misfortune to be visited by fire, but it is fortunate for the people of London, as it is only under such circumstances that we can sell Furniture so cheap.

Peter B. Lewis 725 Richmond St. (NORTH END.) 63a

Store open from 8 a.m. until 9:30 p.m.

NEWFUNDLAND—AN OUTRAGE. St. Johns, Nfld., Aug. 10.—Another French shore outrage is reported here. A company of eight men who were fishing in the Bay of Islands Pelican out by the British warship Pelican to remove to another harbor, because the French fishermen complained that the Newfoundlanders were interfering with them. Not satisfied with this, the French fishermen insisted that the Newfoundlanders be expelled from their second location, and this also was done by the British naval commanders, so that the Newfoundlanders were forced to abandon the fishing altogether and return home. They will lay their case before the Local Government.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

BREAD BELOW COST. As we are determined not to be undersold any longer we have decided to reduce our Breads to 5 Cents per Loaf Cash, delivered to any part of city. Weight and quality guaranteed.

PARNELL & BRIGHTON, South London Bakers. Phone 222. t

MONEY LOANED. On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE, 88 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont. Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

Richard H. Giese, Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver. Brass Signs, Door Plates and Seal Presses. Old Stand, Upstairs.

180 DUNDAS ST. ywt

John Friend Serves the cheapest lunches in this city. Ice Cream for church and garden parties. Cold Ham for picnicks. Call and get a price before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE FURNITURE. GEORGE PARISH. Just arrived—Another lot of my Bedroom Sets, from \$9 to \$12. Made to order. A few good cooking stoves for outer kitchen. Save money on stoves by buying these before buying. 367 Talbot street, south King. ywt

Gorget Waists and Shoulder Braces. LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by ordering American Health Waists, Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces. Once worn, always worn. Great reductions in sample Corsets during the fall season.

MISS H. M. WAY, 253 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

BLOOD POISON. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Itching, Eruptions, etc. Write for FREE REMEDY CO., 307 Main Street, Chicago, Ill., for proof of cure. Cases cured in 15 to 25 days. 100-page book free.

Scribner : Organ, Combination Reed and Pipe. Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y, 282 DUNDAS STREET. Spencer Block London ywt

ADAMS' Tutti Frutti Gum A VERY INTERESTING NOVELTY For three 8c. stamps ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 & 13 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, will send a set of 16 paper dolls, with changeable heads and bodies.

When Your Wife

Makes up her mind to have a new dress she will have it, even if she has to have it made out of an old one. It will be a new one in her husband's eyes, and in the eyes of her neighbors, too, for that matter, after it comes from

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Telephone 614.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.

DAVEY—At the residence, Craig street, on Aug. 9, Florence Lillian Davey, aged 7 years and 10 months.
Funeral will leave her father's residence, 31 Craig street, at 2 o'clock, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. Service at 2:30. Friends will please accept this intimation.
Toronto and Chicago papers please copy.

LAWLESS—On Aug. 9, 1895, Lawrence Lawless, aged 48 years.
Funeral private, from the residence of Mrs. P. Barrett, London, West, on Sunday, at 4 p.m.; services at 4:30.

BRENNER—In this city, on Aug. 9, 1895, Ann Tilley, relict of the late William Brenner, in her 71st year.
Funeral private, from the residence, No. 423 Dundas street, corner of Burwell, on Monday, 12th. Services at 10 a.m.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street,
Telephone 113.

Farmers, Use
"S" **PEERLESS**
Machine Oil
Ask Your Dealer for it.
None So Good.

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

REMOVAL

The local offices of the
Confederation Life
have been removed to the
building of the Ontario
Loan and Debenture Com-
pany, Market Lane, ground
floor.

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

A FANCY
Wall Paper strikes the fancy
with a delightful
force. You like it so well that you want
to see it on the wall. That's the place
for fancy paper like ours, and you'll
often find them there too. There's a
charm, a newness, a harmony and
originality about our designs that catch
the eye at once. It's the papers that
strike the eye that strike the wall. We
make a business of hanging paper and
employ skilled mechanics.

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.
EGGETT & BICKLEY,
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 274
Dundas Street.
LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2 50
EACH.
Phone—1065. Orders promptly attended to.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. ywt

All Kinds of Electric Work Done
by Experienced Men at
Lowest Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF
Electric and Combination Fixtures,
and Electric Bell Supplies.
Special prices to the trade.

ROGERS & DOSS
425 Richmond St.
ywt

"REX BRAND"
Hams and
Breakfast Bacon

Extra mild, cured through a
process entirely our own, which
preserves the delicious natural
flavor of the meat and adds to it
none of that salty, hard taste to
be found in most brands. They
are of uniform superiority and ex-
cellence, and are the fanciest and
best meat that experience can
produce.

SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND
MOORE & CO.,
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

The Moran
Hammock Cart.
Manufactured by
W. V. SHIELDS,
DELAWARE.
Carts ready for immediate delivery.
wt

Priddis Bros.

STAPLE

Department.

We carry the largest and best
assorted stock in the west.
Our prices are the lowest.

Table Linens, Sheetings,
Table Napkins, Pillow Cottons,
Dolies, Emb'd Sheets,
Sideboard Scarfs, Furniture Dusters,
Glass Towels, Table Padding,
Toweling, etc.

TELEPHONE 324.
158 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries
Repairing a Specialty.

WM. GURD & CO.
195 Dundas St., London, Ont.

GENERALLY FAIR AND WARMER.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—11 p.m.—The pressure continues comparatively low in the Northwest Territories, and it is still highest in the Southern States. Showers have fallen generally from the Rockies to Manitoba, and very locally in the lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather has been fine.
Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 40—60; Qu'Appelle, 41—60; Winnipeg, 62—74; Parry Sound, 54—70; Toronto, 62—70; Montreal, 60—80; Quebec, 69—76; Halifax, 58—78.
Toronto, Aug. 10.—1 a.m.—Light to moderate winds; generally fair, warmer in most places; a few local showers or thunder storms tonight or tomorrow.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnson Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retail.
In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.



THE GENUINE
YOU MANS
FALL STYLE
HAS JUST ARRIVED.
The Genuine can only
be had at . . .

BELTZ'S
Sole Agent for London.

FATAL MISHAP TO A WOODSTOCK GIRL.
Woodstock, Aug. 9.—A little child of Mr. Frank Faulstich, formerly of this town, but lately of Chicago, was playing around the house, and at the call of its father ran to the bathtub to turn off the water. In doing so she accidentally fell into the bath, and the shock sustained through contact with the cold water produced convulsions. The little girl lived 36 hours after the accident.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.
New York, Aug. 10.—Rev. Father Cleary presided at the session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in Columbus Hall. Rev. James McLeary, of Minneapolis, was re-elected president for the union unanimously, amid great enthusiasm. J. Washington Lezine was re-elected first vice-president. St. Louis, Mo., and Denver, Col., were named for the place of the next convention, on the first of Wednesday of August, 1895.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache, Paralysis, Vegetative Disorders, before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STABLE FITTINGS, healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto.

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. **JAMES F. HUNT**, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office
184.....Editorial Rooms.
175.....Job Department

Advertiser

Subscribers

BEFORE GOING FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS, ARRANGE TO HAVE YOUR DAILY "ADVERTISER" SENT AFTER YOU. NO TROUBLE TO MAIL IT. DROP A POSTAL OR TELEPHONE 107.

London and Environs

—Little Johnnie Reardon, who had such a terrible tumble, is now rapidly recovering under Dr. Jarvis' care.

—Mr. Archibald McKillop, city, has purchased Mr. Joseph Hetherington's residence on North William street, Ailsa Craig.

—Mr. Archibald McKillop, of this city, has purchased Mr. Joseph Hetherington's residence in Ailsa Craig, and will shortly take possession.

—Mr. J. Hevey, of Blackfriars street, London West, caught an enormous catfish at Byron on Thursday last. It weighed about ten pounds.

—Librarian Lancelotti, of Hamilton, has been instructed to sell a portion of the library indicator in that city to the London library board for \$75.

—Joseph Hardy was yesterday fined \$1 and costs by Squire Lacey for abusive language and assault on his half-brother. The parties live in London township.

—Mr. Dingman, jun., of the Stratford Herald, was in the city yesterday arranging with the Grand Trunk for carrying his papers to Stratford's bicycle meet on Aug. 27.

—Thos. Baird Welch, of Stratford, who is putting in a three months' course at the Military School in London, has just been getting second Lieutenant of No. 7 company, Middlesex Battalion.

—A council of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends was recently organized in Ailsa Craig by Mr. H. Gibbons, grand organizer of this city. The council starts off with twenty charter members.

—Mr. John Durand, license inspector of East Middlesex, has laid an information before Squire Lacey against Thomas J. Morkin for selling liquor without a license in London township.

—Twelve plans have been received by the M.C.A. board in the recent competition for the proposed new hall here. The board are taking no action pending the return of President Hobbs from Old Orchard Beach.

—Thomas Hallard, lot 18, con. 2, West Nisour, has been charged with trespassing on Richard P. Logan's farm, situated on lot 17, con. 3, same township. The case will be heard on Monday.

—Arrangements have been completed for a grand opening of the new bicycle track on Tumchess Park Saturday afternoon next, Aug. 17. The meet will be held under the auspices of the London Bicycle Club. See ad. in amusement column.

—Conductor Burton, of Stratford, has been transferred to the main line of the G.T.R. from Niagara Falls to Windsor. He is taking Conductor Lovell, who is taking Conductor Crawford's place, the latter filling the position vacated in consequence of the resignation of Conductor Thorpe.

—Hon. Dr. Montague, M.P., Secretary of State, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. Dr. Montague left for the east on the G. T. R., the Cumberland having been transferred from the G.T.R. to the C.N.R.

—Mrs. Richard Greenwood, Bruce street, died Thursday night. She had been poorly, but was recovering, when inflammation set in and caused death. Besides her husband, two sons and one daughter survive. The latter is married and resides at Hamilton. The sons are, Samuel, of Winnipeg, and William, of Montreal, formerly of the G.T.R. News Company's office, who died in the city Sunday, having been here by the illness of his mother, but returned subsequently. He arrived back yesterday in answer to a telegram conveying the sad intelligence.

—Paro comedies are anti-tragedies. To be successful, farces must be composed entirely of the very best quality of that material that goes to make even the darkest of clouds palatable to the mind of philosophers. Farce comedies are the silver linings of the theatrical horizon. When the patron is surfeited with rheumatic tragedy, loose-jointed melodramas and creaky operas, the silver linings of the comic come change to the tinsel, witty and bright, breezy and well-constructed farce, in which the follies and foibles of life are held up, at it were, before a concave mirror. "A Run on the Bank," underlined for next Thursday at the Grand, teems with specialities of a superior nature. There is a dash, and humor, and color in the action that causes the most blasé to respond vigorously. A most commendable fact is that there is absolutely not a jot or tittle of suggestiveness in the entire piece. The singing department of the Ward & Vokes Company is far above the average of most comedies, while that most essential feature, the beauty part, is made up of shapely ladies, who can do something to entertain as well as look handsome. The company is the largest and highest salaried one presenting farce comedy.

TWO BAD BOYS.
Charles and Alvin Prosser, two Adelaide street youths of about 15 years, are in trouble again for their same old tricks—stealing. They were arrested yesterday afternoon by G. T. R. Constable Logan for breaking into a Grand Trunk freight car on the east end siding and taking somebody else's vest, umbrella, two brushes, box of blacking and a quantity of lamp wick. When arrested the youths had a vest and lamp wick in their possession. They acknowledged their offense. Both youngsters have been arrested by the city police before, and have very bad reputations. They come before Squire J. B. Smyth on the 16th.

COURT ST. JOSEPH'S ANNIVERSARY.
Court St. Joseph, Catholic Order of Foresters, celebrated its first anniversary by a supper at the Grand Trunk dining hall on Thursday night. About 150 brethren and visitors were present, and Bro. Long, chief ranger, made a capital speech. Short speeches were delivered by High Chief Ranger Bro. W. T. Lee, of Toronto; Organizer Bro. Moloch, of Windsor; Chief Ranger Bro. James Clark, of Port Hope; and

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1894.
Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Drug-
gists, Hamilton.
Dear Sirs,—About three years ago,
you may remember I handled some of
your medicines at Queenston, Ont. I
am not positive, but I think that the
"Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure" that we
had was got from your house. Will
you kindly reply to this note, telling
me if you do handle Bark-Well's, and if
so, would it be possible to send by
mail? If I am mistaken, can you tell
me what firms do handle it? I WANT
NO OTHER except Bark-Well's Sure
Corn Cure. It is put up in bottles re-
tailed at 25c. Hoping to hear from
you soon, and wishing you compli-
ments of the season, believe me, yours
truly,
HARRY H. YOUNG.
ywt

Wise Economy

That Everyone Can Practice.
When you are buying table sup-
plies buy only the best. They are
always the cheapest, besides the
great satisfaction you have in using
them. It is a hard matter some-
times to know where you can al-
ways get the best. You make no
mistake when you buy from us.
Our stock is all selected from the
highest grade goods in the market.
We Aim at Quality Always.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
228 Dundas Street.
Phone—317. ywt

Bros. W. E. Mullins, John Pocock, T. J. Murphy, O. Labelle, P. H. McDon-
nell, A. J. McNeil, M. O'Donohue, M. P. Berry, Dr. J. J. O'Donohue, J. D. Drole, and John M. Daly. The company were delighted also with songs by Dr. Hanahan, J. M. Daly, T. J. Hanahan, James Costello, Frank O'Neill, W. T. Lee and others, and recitations by Messrs. M. Carvelli and J. Byrne.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.
The Hospital Trust held a meeting at the hospital Friday afternoon. The superintendent reported 32 patients admitted and 28 discharged since last meeting. There are 52 patients in the hospital at present.

The Trust wish to present their thanks for the following donations: Thomas McCormick, 52 hymn books, M. and S. Mrs. John Marshall, Dun-
don Mission Circle, the Mission Circle, and Miss Moffatt, flowers.
The superintendent was instructed to advertise for tenders for next year's supplies. The tenders will be opened at the next meeting of the board. Electric lights will be placed in the operating room, and a couple of fire-places in the long ward for ventilating purposes.
Accounts to the amount of \$808 94 were passed.

R. Lewis (chairman), C. F. Compiln, Jas. Gilmour and Superintendent Bal-
four were present.

BEWARE THE HAT.

If You See It on the Floor Leave It
There—A Deep Dyed Fraud.

The latest novelty in the line of foolish-
ness has made its appearance in a Dundas
street barber shop. It is an iron hat made
in the shape of a bran new tile, with the
usual polish. The band is painted on the
inside, and even a small sticker with the size
and price is painted on to add to the decep-
tion. Even the careful observer the re-
semblance to a "plug" is startling. The
deception is generally only found out after
a more than usually careful man attempts to
lift it. It weighs 20 pounds and the foolish
look upon the face of the man who tried the
lift would melt the grumpiest pessimist to
laughter.

The iron hat stands on end on the floor in
front of the hat rack and looks for all the
world as if it had just fallen from its place
on the rack. Some men come in, hang their
hats up, and nearly fall over the hat on the
floor. Then they generally bend down new
floor, try to pick it up. After that it is in order
to make a few remarks. Sometimes these
remarks will be sultry, but generally good
natured. Altogether the hat is a deep dyed
fraud.

BISHOP, RECTOR AND CURATE.

These Three Ecclesiastics Have Each
Spoken Cordial Words in Favor of
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One of the most cordial endorsements of
the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's
Catarrhal Powder has come from the
Bishop of Toronto. But he has not stood
alone in his praise of this medicine.
He was followed by men like
the Rev. John Langtry and the Rev.
W. H. Wade, rector of the Church of
the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., and
falling into line with the Rev. W. R.
Williams, Mr. Langtry's popular cur-
ate, and the Rev. J. B. Wynne, assistant
pastor of St. Peter's Church, Hamilton,
has been one of the latest to endorse
this wonderful remedy. It never fails,
and is so quick, in case of cold in the
head and catarrh, and is the current
panacea for Hay Fever. Sample Bot-
tle and Blower sent on receipt of two
3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church
street, Toronto.

Have you seen Trafford's new ar-
rivals in bird's eye maple, curly birch,
and quartered oak rockers; also latest
style bookcase and secretaries and box
couches in corduroy, at 95 and 97 King
street. Phone, 864.

In a ballet called "Venus," performed
at La Scala, in Milan, the principal
scene brings in a corps of woman bicy-
clists arrayed in costumes which are
less than "rational."

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous
class of disorders than those which af-
fect the breathing organs. Nullify this
danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—
a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It
cures soreness and lameness when ap-
plied externally, as well as swelled
neck and crick in the back; and, as an
internal specific, possesses most substan-
tial claims to public confidence.

A Connecticut church thus advertises:
"A cool church physically, a warm church
spiritually. Good seats for timely arrivals
and glorious times to all."

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.
South American Rheumatic Cure for
Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically
cured in one to three days. Its action
upon the system is remarkable and
mysterious. It removes at once the
cause, and the disease immediately dis-
appears. What first dose greatly im-
proves. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong
and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

MARA'S

Bargain

List . . .

Monday, Aug. 12

BARGAIN DAY!

Dress Goods.
All-Wool Challies, worth 30c, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.
44-inch All-Wool Henriettas, in all the latest shades, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.
44-inch Black and Navy Serges, regular price 50c, on Bargain Day 37½c per yard.
A large assortment of Novelty and Tweed Dress Goods, at 50c per yard.
All the newest shades in Ellenderdy Dress Goods, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 75c per yard.

Parasols
Ladies' Black Parasols, on Bargain Day 25c.
Ladies' Polka Dot Parasols, with frills, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 70c.
Beautiful White Parasols, with frills, worth \$1.50, on Bargain Day 85c.
Black Silk Parasols, both plain and with gold border, worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1.25.
Black Silk and Wool Parasols, with fancy and natural wood handles, worth \$3, on Bargain Day \$2.

Blouses.
Laundered Chemisettes, in white, pink and blue, on Bargain Day 20c.
Special line of White Blouses, on Bargain Day 20c.
Fine White Lawn Blouses, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 45c.
Silk Blouses, slightly soiled, regular price \$1.50, on Bargain Day 50c.

Ladies' White Wear.
Special line Ladies' white Drawers, on Bargain Day 25c.
Special line of White Chemises on Bargain Day 25c.
White Skirts, tucked and embroidered, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 60c.
Ladies' Fine White Night Dresses, trimmed with lace, on Bargain Day 45c.

Hosiery and Gloves.
Children's Black Stockings, on Bargain Day 5c per pair.
Ladies' White, Tan and Black Stockings, on Bargain Day 10c per pair.
Ladies' Ribbed Black Cashmere Stockings, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 22c per pair.
Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Stockings, with double heel, toe and sole, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 25c, or 3 pairs for \$1.
Ladies' Black Silk Plated Stockings, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 60c per pair.
Children's Mitts, in all shades, 10c per pair.

Ladies' Lisle Mitts, in all shades, on Bargain Day 12½c per yard.
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 19c per pair.

Small Ware.

Ladies' Laundered White Band Collars, 1c each.
Washing Silks, Filo Floss and Twisted Cord, 4c per skein or 3 skeins for 10c.
Children's Undershirts, on Bargain Day 5c.
Ladies' Summer Undershirts, worth 20c, on Bargain Day 10c.
Ladies' Fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, on Bargain Day 10c, or 3 for 25c.
Silk Belting, in white, cream, navy, cardinal, pale blue and black, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.

Staple Department.

All our 8c and 10c Prints, on Bargain Day for 6c per yard.
A few pieces of Crum's Best English Prints, 32 inches wide and worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 8c per yard.
Duck Suitings in spots and stripes, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.
42-inch Fine White Victoria Lawn, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.
Art Muslins, on Bargain Day 5c per yard.
36-inch Twill Sheetting, worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 9c per yard.

40-inch Factory Cotton, worth 8c, on Bargain Day 6c per yard.
Turkish Toweling, on Bargain Day 7½c per yard.
See our 46-inch Table Damask, worth 40c, on Bargain Day 28c per yard.

Crockery and Glassware

Fine Glass Pepper and Salt Twin Castors, on Bargain Day 15c.
Fine 9-ounce lead blown Glass Tumblers, 5c each or 6 for 25c.
Fine Glass Preserve Nappies, on Bargain Day 25c per dozen.
Large Glass Preserve Dishes, in oval, round, square and boat shapes, only 15c.
Handsome Painted Dinner Sets of 97 pieces, worth \$8, on Bargain Day \$4.25.

House Furnishings.

Curtain Poles, in cherry, oak and mahogany, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 25c.
Oiled Linen Blinds, complete, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 30c.
Heavy Twine Matting, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.
Beautiful Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 50c per pair.
Best Grand Rapids "Bissell" Carpet Sweepers, worth \$4.50, on Bargain Day \$1.99.

Straw Hats and Caps.

Boys' Cloth Peak Caps, only 10c.
Girls', Ladies' and Boys' Fine Blue Yacht-
ing Caps, on Bargain Day 10c.
Children's Straw Sailors, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 19c.
Ladies' White and Black Straw Sailors, 19c.
Boys' and Men's Straw Sun Hats, worth 12½c, on Bargain Day 7c.
Boys' and Men's Fine Straw Hats, worth 50c, 75c and \$1, on Bargain Day 25c.

Gents' Furnishings.

Special line of Shirts and Drawers, on Bargain Day 15c.
Men's and Boys' Fine Flannelette Shirts, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 15c.
Fine Laundered Negligee Shirts, in all colors, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 35c.
Men's Fine Laundered Shirts with colored fronts, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 45c.
Men's Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, on Bargain Day 37½c.
Men's Silk Braces, 20c per pair.
Gold Plated Cuff Links, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 20c per pair.
Special line of Socks, 3 pairs for 25c.
Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 22c per pair.

Clothing.

Boys' Fine Tweed Knicker Pants, 50c per pair.
Boys' 2-Piece Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day 75c.
Boys' Fine Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1.25.
Four choices of all our Men's White Duck and Cashmere Vests, on Bargain Day for 90c.
Men's Black Luster [Coats, worth \$1.50, on Bargain Day \$1.
Men's Silk Coats and Vests, worth \$6, on Bargain Day \$3.

Sundries.

Small Bath Sponges, worth 10c, for 5c.
Large Bath Sponges, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 10c.
Mara's Special Laundry Soap, 3c per bar.
15 bars Best Electric Soap for 25c.
Best Tooth Brushes, on Bargain Day 10c.
Folding Fans in black and tan, on Bargain Day 10c.
Fine Covered Picnic Baskets, in all sizes, at 8c, 10c, 14c, 17c, 20c and 25c.
Shoe Brushes, with dauber, on Bargain Day 12½c.
Best String Brooms, on Bargain Day for 15c.
60 dozen Whisks, on Bargain Day 5c.

Sole Agents For
Standard Patterns and Publications
Prices on all patterns reduced to about one half the
marked price on Monday.

The T. E. Mara Co.,
153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square
PHONE 1043 - - ORDER BY MAIL.

Story of the Week: "A Night of Terror."

By Mrs. Alexander.

THE HON. MRS. ST. GEORGE was busy entering items in her weekly account book, and generally examining the bills of the month one morning a good many years ago. She was a tall, thin, gray-haired woman, with an aquiline nose and distinguished air, which cast a reflection of grandeur on the diminutive study of her tiny house in C. Place, S. W.

She was still frowning over the butcher's book when the door was hastily opened by a bright-looking girl of 18 or 19, with shining nut-brown hair, and laughing eyes of no particular color, a slightly "up-turned" nose, and lips parting to speak over a set of pearly teeth. She held a note open in her hand, and came almost at a run toward the severe-looking lady who was studying her books, and who looked at her sternly.

"Is the house on fire, Clara? Pray shut the door!"

"Do read this note from Alina Carson, auntie. I suppose I may go."

Mrs. St. George took the note and read it slowly. "Manwell," she said, turning the note to look again at the address, "does that mean the lunatic asylum?"

"Yes."

"Alina Carson," repeated Mrs. St. George. "Is that rather elegant girl who called on you last week the daughter of—"

"Yes, auntie," interrupted Clara, eagerly. "She is the only daughter of the celebrated Dr. Carson, who does such wonderful kindness with the insane. You know rather a lot about her."

"An excellent person, no doubt," interrupted Mrs. St. George in her turn. "But not exactly the sort of host for you."

"Why?" cried Clara, opening her eyes in genuine astonishment.

"These experimental doctors can scarcely be considered gentlemen."

"Aunt Horace!" cried Clara. "Dr. Carson is a perfect gentleman! I have always been proud of knowing him. He is so good and clever, quite wonderful. I have set my heart on this visit to Manwell, and I shall be leaving town soon."

"If your father does not object, Clara, it is no affair of mine," returned her aunt, coldly. "How did you come to know these people?"

"Alina and I were at school together for nearly three years at Versailles. During the short holidays Dr. and Mrs. Carson always came over and spent their time at Versailles—not to take Alina across the channel—she was rather delicate, and they were, oh! so kind to me. Alina was staying with us in York-shire last autumn, and it is so unlike that she and her mother were away all the first part of my stay with you. Well, then, auntie, shall I write to say that I can go on Thursday?"

"Thursday?" taking a list of engagements for a letter rack. "Why, that is the 25th, the day of Mrs. de Tracey's dance, the last of the season."

"I don't care the least about it. I would much rather go to the Carsons' unless," checking herself, "you want me to go with you?"

"No!" abruptly. "There is no use in taking you to dance."

"Very well, auntie. I shall write to accept. There is just time to post before 11 o'clock."

The day which intervened before the appointed Thursday was not exactly pleasant for Clara. She was not in the good graces of her stately relative, who, nevertheless, tried to drive her to Paddington station in her neat brougham, and send her almost clerical looking man servant to take her niece's ticket and see her safely into the train. A short run of but an hour brought Clara Rivers to her destination, where her friend awaited her, and after a delighted greeting drove her in a pretty coupe of gray horses to the large establishment and extensive grounds over which Dr. Carson ruled.

The merry chatter of the two girls—recalling of former treasures of clothes and books, photographs and sketches, not to mention tea with Mrs. Carson, a pleasant, easy-tempered woman, made them feel that, after all, it was soon time to dress for dinner.

"What charming grounds," said Clara, looking out of the window of her bedroom, while her friend glanced round to see that nothing was wanting for the guests' comfort.

"Yes; my father is very particular about them. At the other side there is a wood and a large lawn, but this wing is quite the best. The patients' quarters are to the right from this room."

"Are you ever nervous about them, Alina?"

"Oh! no. The poor things that are really bad are far away in the left wing. The quiet, reasonable ones are in the center."

"Do you ever see them?"

"Oh, yes—when it is safe. When my father thinks we do them good they come to dinner with us, or Harry and I go to play tennis with them."

"Your brother Harry?"

"My half-brother. You remember he came to see me the last winter before last? You know he is mother's son. Mother was Mrs. Vigors before she married father. He has often asked about you. I hoped he would be here today. He has been away on a walking tour in the Pyrenees, but I am afraid he may not come till Monday. He is not due at West-lich till Tuesday or Wednesday. You know he is a gunner. Now I will leave you to dress."

This accomplished, not without pleasant backward glances at the brief visit paid by her friend's brother to their Versailles school, Clara descended to the drawing room, meeting her friend at the door. Alina Carson was a tall, slim, stately-looking demure, with fair hair and blue eyes; she was about a year older than Clara, and much more decided in character and manner. The girls made a pretty contrasted pair as they entered together. Mrs. Carson was seated in her favorite chair, stroking a beautiful Persian cat which sat on her lap, and the doctor was conversing with a well-set-up, well-dressed, solid-looking man, not tall but broad-shouldered, and strongly built. His face was rugged and stern, and a scar of a saber cut seemed his brow, narrowly escaping his left eye. Clara thought she had never seen such piercing, glowing dark eyes before.

Dr. Carson welcomed his young guest with kindly warmth, and presented the gentleman with whom he was speaking as Major Delmege.

"I presume we need not wait for Harry," said the doctor to his wife.

"No," she returned; "he would be here by this time if he were coming. I shall not see him now till tomorrow," and she rang for dinner, which was immediately announced.

Clara found herself vis-a-vis with the her who from time to time looked at her with almost alarming fixity, only at intervals, however, for he gave all his serious attention to his dinner. Judging from his performance she imagined it must have been a considerable

time since he had dined previously. At length his appetite was appeased, and he began to talk with his host and hostess, by degrees absorbing most of the conversation, and very interesting his talk was. He had been a great traveler—had traversed Asia from the north, entering India from Mongolia, and finally sojourning in the East. He was a Buddhist priest, whose disciple he became, and who initiated him into the wonders of occultism—some of the strange doctrines of which he was a devotee. His eyes had been closed, and he was listening open-mouthed to the major's description of the first men, according to the theosophic ideas.

"Poor Major Delmege!" said Mrs. Carson, as she drew her chair to the open window and sat down to inhale the delightful odors of the garden. "He was growing quite excited when your father looked at me. We must make him sing when they come in."

"Still, my father has great hopes of him," said Alina.

"Why! can it be possible," began Clara.

"Yes, indeed," interrupted Mr. Carson. "He is a patient of my husband's, and a very interesting one. He was badly wounded in the head, as you see, at Inkerman, and has been subject to curious illusions ever since, though in some respects quite reasonable."

"Is he very dangerous?" asked Clara, a little anxiously.

"No! When he first came he was inclined to quarrel with the men, but he was always nice to Alina and myself. He is a fine voice, and he can sing; it always calms him."

A short silence ensued.

Clara did not at all like the idea of passing the evening in the drawing room, and she was not at all sure that it was all very well—these benevolent experiments of Dr. Carson's—but he ought not to prosecute them when he had guests.

While she thought, the major, followed by his host, came into the drawing-room. His eyes immediately sought Clara's with a somewhat full expression, but he sat down beside Mrs. Carson and talked to her in a low voice for a few minutes, while the doctor began to question Clara about her experiences of a London season, and a dress for the evening.

The gentleman rose and walked over to Clara.

"Excuse me," he said with a wonderfully pleasant smile. "I did not catch your name when you were presented to me. You remind me of—of an old friend."

"Oh, my name is Rivers," said Clara, nervously.

"Nervous?" No, shaking his head. "That tells me nothing. Still, even the semblance of a familiar face is welcome. Tomorrow, if you will allow me, I will bring the picture of a lady whom I fancy you resemble."

"Now, Major Delmege," interrupted Mrs. Carson. He immediately obeyed, and seating himself at the piano struck some chords with a fine, strong, clear voice. He went on to play some curious, wild, sad airs, unlike any Clara had ever before heard in the keys. The gentleman rose and walked over to Clara.

"But you will sing, will you not, my dear major?" asked Alina, with whom he seemed very friendly.

One set down Clara, and he sang a camp song that our fellows were fond of when we were before Sebastopol. It's rough, you know, addressing himself to Clara. "But you cannot expect music from an uncultivated soldier. The words and music are both mine."

He dashed into a martial prelude, like a march, and in a rich, powerful, but untutored voice, trilled forth some verses with a refrain ending in "Comrades mine." The air was spirited and catching, and charmed Clara, who was exceedingly fond of music.

One set down Clara, the major seemed disposed to remain there till the following morning. He sang song after song in a variety of languages, played airs and dances that were new to Clara, and danced the waltz such as Clara Rivers to her destination, where her friend awaited her, and after a delighted greeting drove her in a pretty coupe of gray horses to the large establishment and extensive grounds over which Dr. Carson ruled.

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dream uneasily of her host's patient, who seemed to be playing backgammon with her Aunt Honoria, and finally threw his diebox at that stately person's feet.

She woke at this sudden conviction that there was a noise in the next room or passage, and a rushing sound, and she listened intently; no, the sounds must have been part of her dream. Now she only heard the distant baying of a dog. How long had she slept? She opened the door, and she felt strangely reluctant to get out of bed and fetch them.

What was that? A quick, soft footfall passing her door. The door opening on the passage which led to the staircase. Her heart beat. She could almost hear it. If, oh, if she could escape to Alina! But she dare not attempt it. She formed a desperate plan, and then she heard footstep, a soft creak, rather firm, and inconsiderate of possible neighbors, going to and fro in the room next hers. About the same madman was prowling up and down the passage. Again the footstep passed. "If this goes on," thought Clara, "I shall be a lunatic before morning." Then, all at once, a door opened, and a man came out, and then she heard footstep, a soft creak, rather firm, and inconsiderate of possible neighbors, going to and fro in the room next hers. About the same madman was prowling up and down the passage. Again the footstep passed. "If this goes on," thought Clara, "I shall be a lunatic before morning." 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W. C. T. U.

A Voice From New Jersey.

At the W. C. T. U. school of methods, referred to in last week's issue, a lady advocate of physical culture gave an address and an exhibition of the exercises in use in her particular system of gymnastics.

Her half hour, which was very interesting, closed with the "balloon exercise." A thin rubber bag with a tube attachment, was expanded with air till three or four times its original size; then thrown up and kept in motion with the tips of the fingers above the head.

Near me, and behind that inevitable adjunct of a school of method, the literature table, sat a middle-aged lady, Mrs. Swan, of Passaic. The literature table has occupied, at different schools, almost every available spot in the tabernacle; but though its location and burden of good things for earnest workers has constantly varied, its presiding genius has remained ever the same.

Beside Mrs. Swan sat her daughter, Mrs. Swan Brown, also of Passaic.

While the nimble physical culturist was in full chase after the ball mother and daughter looked on, amused; but when she paused to advise us all to devote at least one-half hour each day to the pretty exercise, there were some audible smiles (especially from the stout contingent), and Mrs. Swan inquired of Mrs. Brown what section of the day she proposed to set apart for this purpose.

Mrs. Brown, a dark-eyed little woman of forty, or thereabouts, is New Jersey's State superintendent of "scientific temperance instruction in the public schools." She is besides, the busiest of mothers and housekeepers; and her husband's right hand in business. Being a musical family "the evenings," as Mrs. Brown put it, "must be counted right out, for they are nearly all devoted to practicing." All the duties that arise from the relationships of mother, housekeeper, business woman and temperance worker must find place between the rising hour and the tea table; after that the recreation, that may form such a sweet family tie, has the right of way.

But busy Mrs. Brown finds time to do much practical work in her department. Leftlets from her pen were on sale at the table, and her paper—given below—shows an insight into the work of W. C. T. U. women. I hope it may be perused with care. The hints to school visitors are especially in place.

MAY R. THORNTON.

Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Aug. 3rd.

W. C. T. U. Mothers' Meeting.

Paris W. C. T. U. held an interesting mothers' meeting on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hatch, Paris station. Devotions were led by Mrs. Brockbank. Mrs. Cline gave a very instructive talk upon the moral and spiritual training of children, in which she paid a well deserved tribute to the faithfulness of some of our teachers in instructing children regarding the nature and effect of alcohol.

Mrs. Hammond read an extract from Mr. J. J. Kelso's recent address before the national Conference of Charities and Corrections at New Haven, Conn., on "Preventive Legislation in Ontario." We quote one or two points which may interest mothers in Paris:

"Any person who gives or sells tobacco in any form to a boy under 18 years of age may be brought before a justice of the peace and on conviction must be fined at least \$10."

Another: "An hotel or saloon-keeper who supplies any boy or girl under 18 years of age is liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$20 for each offense, and any licensed hotelkeeper can be similarly punished if, after receiving warning in writing from a father, mother, guardian or master, he allows liquor to be given or sold to a young man or woman under 21 years of age."

Glengarry County Organized.

The much discussed and carefully planned for convention, for the organization of the county of Glengarry, came off at Maxville on July 24.

A friend, writing from the county, says: "The day was perfect. Every appointed delegate came, and many visitors besides. Notices had been sent to most of the ministers all over the county, to be read from their pulpits, and as they included hearty invitations to any interested in our work to attend the convention, quite a number of visitors were present."

"Miss Jennie McArthur, of Cornwall, was with us, and was a great help—every one liked her."

"We had a large gathering of women in the afternoon, and much interest was shown. The tasteful decorations, consisting of flowers, mottoes, etc., and the music by the choir, added much to the cheerfulness of the occasion."

"The evening meeting was a decided success. We had good music, and

that other necessity, a good collection. 'Personal Influence,' 'Franchise,' and 'The origin, aim and outlook of the W. C. T. U.' were the themes of the evening. The local Presbyterian minister made a witty, sparkling speech, and the whole affair was pronounced first-class."

"The county officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. (Rev.) McCallum, Maxville; Vice-President, Miss McDonnell, Lancaster; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. C. McDougall, St. Elmo; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Munroe, Martintown; Treasurer, Mrs. (Dr.) Munroe, Maxville. Superintendents of Departments—'Sabbath Observance,' Mrs. McCallum, Maxville; 'Franchise,' Mrs. D. C. McDougall, St. Elmo; 'S. T. Instruction,' Mrs. R. C. McGregor, Sandringham; 'Press,' Miss McEwen, St. Elmo."

Development of the World's W. C. T. U.

The wise suggestion made by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, that dauntless explorer who laid the foundations of the World's W. C. T. U., has been followed out so far as possible. She said on her return to us in 1891 that the true method of introducing the society is to secure the services of good women living in the various countries and to keep them at work founding local organizations until sufficient strength is attained to combine these in a national society. This policy would have been carried out at once in every distant country if the money with which to pay the necessary salaries had been at the command of the leaders, but a president of the India W. C. T. U. was appointed as soon as they were able, Mrs. Jeannette Hauser, who has already lived fifteen years in that country, was familiar with its language and trusted by its people. Mrs. Hauser, at great personal sacrifice, traveled largely and laid sure foundations. On her return home in 1894, Mrs. Mary R. Phillips, of Calcutta, also a remarkably capable and well experienced missionary, was elected at Mrs. Hauser's suggestion in her place.

We have also secured the services of Miss Dutton, of Japan, who was with Miss West on that memorable visit to the Flower Kingdom which crowned her lifelong devotion to the temperance cause, and as soon as the present belligerent attitude of the Chinese people is changed to one of peace she will enter zealously upon her labors.

Miss Alice Palmer who was sent out by us in 1892 has traveled and organized continuously in South Africa with most encouraging results, and will go from there to remain in, and "work up," some other country equally in need of systematic temperance enlightenment.

Australia, under the energetic and skillful management of Miss Jessie Ackermann, has become one of the most powerful national auxiliaries, and in New Zealand it is the testimony of the chief officers of the British Government that the W. C. T. U. held the foremost place in the successful work that has resulted in the enfranchisement of women.

Norway, led by Countess Ida Wedel-Jarlsberg and her vigilant lieutenant, Miss Esmarck, is rapidly becoming a W. C. T. U. country, and Mrs. Selmer, of Copenhagen, our vice-president in Denmark, will be answerable for securing organizations in her own country and throughout those portions of the Scandinavian peninsula that have thus far failed to respond to our earnest and oft-repeated invitations to come with us "and we would do them good."

In Russia the daughter of Count Tolstoi has accepted the vice-presidency, and the great author himself has formed a total abstinence society; but progress must be slow under these northern skies. The ploughshare that is breaking up the force of traditional habit is Count Tolstoi's own; wherever his books fall into the furrow as seeds, there springs up a harvest of spiritual life and co-operating brotherhood.

In Germany Mrs. Mary B. Willard is our base of operations and holds the fort in her American Home School for Girls, Berlin; but as we well know, Germany, France and Italy form the core of that great crystal of conservatism concerning total abstinence, which is centuries old and will yield last of all. So we are highly gratified that our third and fourth intrepid missionaries, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, are soon to lay siege upon that uncultivated soil.

In Spain there is a point of light in the school for the higher education of women founded by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gulick in the famous watering place of San Sebastian, and in Paris the initials so dear to us are to be found on the window of Miss De Broen's headquarters, 205 Rue St. Honore, where she keeps our publications and furnishes a rendezvous for white-ribbons visiting the gay capital of modern civilization and sin.

In Great Britain the White Ribbon movement is now at the forefront of the battle. The principality of Wales has been added within the last year to the enrolled and disciplined army; Scotland is marching on, and an initial effort was made in Dublin, in which the presidents of the World's and British societies co-operated, to introduce some knowledge of our methods and spirit to great and generous-hearted Irish audiences. This work

is to be followed up by Miss Hood and other indefatigable spirits, and it is fully expected that at the E. W. T. A. convention next year Ireland will be reported as an auxiliary.

The United States and Canada have held their own during the stress and turmoil of an unparalleled financial struggle. Specific efforts to secure prohibition in States have been postponed until a new alignment of political parties, reinforced by enfranchised manhood, should give us better promise of securing the laws we want and electing such officers as will enforce these laws. It is not that we have by one jot or tittle changed our purpose or lowered our flag, we are simply recruiting and consolidating our forces, only "getting a good ready," to use the homely old phrase, when we shall return to the conflict with renewed vigor and munitions of war sufficient to "pulverize the rum power."—[Union Signal.]

Women Should Support Early Closing of Stores.

At last meeting of Amherstburg W. C. T. U., a resolution was passed endorsing the movement to close all stores at 9 p.m. on Saturday. On motion the following paper read by Mrs. Maxwell was ordered to be included in the report of this meeting: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless numbers mourn"—thus wrote a poet of former days, to its truthfulness applies to our days as well. To what extent does it apply to us individually? What can we do to prevent a continuance of this wrong? Not for our actions alone are we responsible but for the influence of our example. Surely we must be accountable for what others do when their action is the result of gratifying our wishes. The women who go shopping in the evenings, merely because they have formed the habit, or on account of not caring to go out morning or afternoon this hot weather, may not have thought how far reaching and unkind the effect is. Purchases made in the day-light are more generally satisfactory. Shades of color are not readily judged by gas light and it is unfair to expect those showing the goods to remember exact colors. Vegetables and fruits displayed are usually fresher in the morning than in the evening. Those employed in stores are human and consequently less fitted to give considerate attention to customers at the close of a sultry day than earlier. Some one has said if the clerks were not in the stores they might go to worse places. The truth is forced upon us that places likely to induce young men to spend their earnings unwisely, and to indulge in practices hurtful rather than helpful, are still open when the late shoppers make getting out possible. Those who would attend any public meeting, social gathering, or who would gladly take a walk or drive and thus refresh mind and body, find it too late when they are free. Who is responsible for the Sunday mornings being spent at work or in bed, by many of our townspeople? Those who ask for anything to be delivered Sunday morning—those who do buying late Saturday night—those who neglect to provide the housekeeper with means to purchase early in the day—those who neglect to pay employees earlier in the week than Saturday, are all in a considerable degree responsible. Wearing in mind and body the clerk with a walk before him in order to reach home, for lack of company lights a cigar and thus strengthens a habit which soothes only to weaken. A habit which in its developed stage makes men willing to be without bread for self or family, if to get it the tobacco must be done without. While we strive to educate the young against beginning to use narcotics, let us guard our actions lest by them any one is influenced to use that which appears for a time to relieve overtiredness. Women have been slow to recognize their rights and privileges. Woman was created to be a helpmate to man. This can be done by providing wholesome food, healthfully arranged clothing and cheerful companionship. A woman who gives all her time, thought and strength to cooking, cleaning and sewing will probably become poor company for those who live in the home, and strange to relate, those for whom she thus sacrifices herself becomes accustomed to seeing her thus a slave and unappreciatedly accepting of her toil, turn to others for company. How much wiser she, who by forethought, tact and decision lessens her household labor, and retains interest in plants, books or music, so as to be companionable. Tact and forethought enable a woman to provide an appetizing and satisfying Sunday dinner without as much work on that day as others. A lack of tact has aroused a spirit of objection to what is to be given, because it is a change from usual custom. A woman of decision can certainly arrange to have no provisions brought to her home from a store on Sunday. We trust all members of our Union are acting in the spirit of the resolution to do no shopping in the evenings. As the influence spreads we hope to see all women doing likewise and soon stores will be closed, employees and employers will be benefited as well as those who having their purchases made during the day will have the evenings for social or literary lines. Thus may all learn the full meaning of the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would they should do to you."

She Preferred Death.

A Woman Who Left Her Home While Her Husband Was Drinking.

News comes from Napanee that on Friday morning Mrs. J. T. Loggie was found drowned in a well. Mr. Loggie had been drinking and on Saturday evening as he was in his cups the children and Mrs. Loggie were advised to go to her mother's, across the road. She did so and washed and put the two children to bed and about ten o'clock retired herself with the little girl. In the morning Loggie himself called out that Maggie had drowned herself in the well, but Mrs. Fraser and her daughter thought he was mistaken and that she was safely in bed upstairs, but it proved only too true. In the spring she was, thought fear, for a time out of her mind, but the doctors said her mind was not diseased, but that she was suffering from nervousness and dread and she recovered, and nothing was feared from her. It is thought in a moment of forgetfulness she ended her unhappy life. Deceased was thirty-six years of age and leaves two children, a boy and a girl, aged seven and nine years. Much sympathy is expressed for the children, mother and sisters of deceased.

The Catholic Temperance Convention.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which meets in New York on Wednesday for a national convention, measures the interest felt in the Roman Catholic Church in the temperance movement. It will be an occasion of great importance, and as the silver jubilee of the union it has been accepted by the bishops and clergy as an occasion for a notable demonstration in behalf of temperance reform. The presence of Mgr. Satolli at a service in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, together with a sermon by Archbishop Ryan and the attendance of many of the highest dignitaries of the church, bear witness to the effort to make the meeting impressive, and it will result in giving still greater unity and power to the temperance forces in the Roman Church. The attitude of the clergy has heretofore been very pronounced against the evil of intemperance, and this convention meets at a time when it can add greatly to the weight of influence that is being exerted to limit the liquor traffic in New York. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union is sure to take forward steps at its New York meeting for the repression of intemperance. It has to deal with a portion of the community where the liquor selling interest is strongly entrenched, and it can do more to advance the temperance movement in its own circles than all the Protestant societies put together. The proceedings of the convention will be watched with keen interest all over the country.—[Boston Herald.]

Unfermented Wine Question in the Scottish Church.

In the principal Free Church in Hawick the subject is the occasion of a great deal of trouble. In the session a few of the elders brought forward a motion that unfermented wine should be used at Communion. The minister, Rev. Mr. Johnman, one of the best and the most prominent on the Scottish borders, refused to put the motion, for in his experience it was a subject now causing division and splitting congregations, and he and his office-bearers were bound at ordination not to follow divisive courses. The elders appealed to the presbytery, and the presbytery came to the decision that on technical grounds it was the duty of the moderator of session to put the motion. Mr. Johnman has appealed to the synod, and whatever be the decision, it is probable that on this technical point it will create discussion and travel to the General Assembly. It is very much to be regretted that the service which is the bond of unity and peace should be the scene of strife.

Brought to Light.

At a general election in England, a candidate personally unknown to the voters of a certain borough was asked by party leaders to stand for it. He belonged to a good family, and was a barrister of promise in London. His path to success was open, as the borough belonged to his party. But when he mounted the platform to address the electors, after a sentence or two he suddenly became pale and confused, his eyes fixed on a board opposite on which was scrawled with charcoal, "Forty pounds." He stumbled through a short speech, and then hurriedly left the stand.

A few days later he rose to speak in another town, and again the mysterious word written in black on the wall confronted him. Again he left the platform, and that night retired from the contest for the seat in Parliament. Not long afterward he disappeared from public life, and retired to an English colony where he hid himself on a ranch. The words, it was found, referred to a theft committed in his youth, which he supposed had been forgotten.

Alexis Piron, the French poet and satirist, sought for many years to obtain a seat among the Forty Immortals in the French Academy. He was recognized among the poets of his day, and was confident of his ultimate admission, when a vile ode, written when he was a boy, was

brought to light, and he knew that the door of the Academy was closed in his face forever.

In both of the great political parties of this country there have been instances of men eminent in mental ability, who have failed to receive the high political honors, because of the shadow of some fault or folly of their earlier days.

Behind all the happiness of life, behind even God's love, there is such a thing as law. "Who breaks it always pays the penalty." God may forgive him, but the lines on his face, the taint in his soul, remain to tell of the vice of his early days.

Gin Traffic in West Africa.

Bishop Trigwell, in a letter to the Times, thus refers to the "gin traffic in West Africa." He says: "The evils connected with the traffic in spirits cannot well be exaggerated." He proceeds to quote instances in support of this statement. Ladies working in connection with the Church Missionary Society in Abeokuta were unable to visit the women in the "compounds" on account of the "prevailing drunkenness"—drunkenness due to gin and rum. One of the agents told the bishop "kidnapping and murder and human sacrifices are dying out under the influence of British jurisdiction, but drunkenness is increasing—they are taking to this gin." The bishop was walking with a native chief, and pointed to the dilapidated condition of the houses and fencing. He asked, "What makes the hearts of your people so hard and their houses so shabby?" Pulling aside some bushes, he bade me look beneath. There lay hundreds, if not thousands, of empty gin bottles. He traveled to Igau, and was told that he could not proceed farther the same night, as all the town was drunk. As he entered it two drunken women staggered, one with a gin bottle upon her head. A canoe-man who was urged to take them down to Lagos objected, asking, "Can't you see we are all drunk?" When journeying from Lagos to Abeokuta, legions of bottles met my eyes, on all sides, says Rev. W. Allan: also warehouses of prodigious size filled with intoxicating drinks, canoes heavily laden with demijohns of rum; the green boxes in which the gin is packed are here, there, and everywhere. Discussing remedies, the bishop was reminded that "it must be borne in mind that the opening up of the roads in the Yoruba country and the establishment of peace and order where hitherto discord and disorder prevailed had been effected by means of the revenue raised on spirits, and that prohibition would mean an alarming decrease in revenue, stagnation in trade, the reduction of the Hussa and police forces, and possible disorder, discontent and confusion." Now, anti-Prohibitionists in this country could scarcely expect to beat that statement quoted by the bishop. How it must delight the eyes of drink exporters to see that in the Times. But the good bishop points to what is happening under existing circumstances. A merchant was asked what most impressed him when he visited Ibadan for the first time. He replied that he was particularly struck by the absence in the market and the town of European manufactures and goods; practically, they are not to be seen. The conclusion is obvious. Gin and rum are being poured into the country in appalling quantities, and that almost without let or hindrance. More than 70 licenses to sell spirits at the Ejirin markets were issued last year—in Badagry the issue was 126. The bishop ends his letter with this significant paragraph: "The development of trade, therefore, means to a very large extent the development of the gin traffic. Problems hard to solve now will be harder five years hence; and districts now unaffected by the traffic will before then be corrupted by its pernicious influence." Yet out of the profits of the gin that is destroying the poor negroes gin-millers are making enormous fortunes, syndicates enormous dividends, and Africa making roads and maintaining police, giving palm oil, kernels, sheep, goats, fowls, yams, and other produce, and getting their prospects blighted, their bodies diseased, and their souls lost. I had rather they were in abject slavery, for then they would be held more valuable than to be the raw material out of which publicans weave large fortunes.

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A Dublin doctor lately sent in a bill to a lady which ran thus: "To curing your husband till he died."

It does not necessarily follow that a sailor is a small man because he sometimes sleeps on his watch.



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Requests of Hearts.

Requests of hearts have been by no means uncommon. Richard Coeur de Lion bequeathed his heart to the canons of Rouen Cathedral, and in July, 1838, this remarkable relic was once again brought to light after the lapse of six centuries; the heart, which is said to be surprisingly large, was inclosed in boxes of lead and silver, and withered, as it was described, to the semblance of a faded leaf.

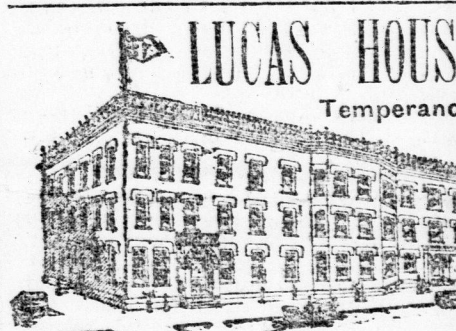
Bruce's heart was by his dying wish intrusted to Douglas, to fulfill a vow, which he had been unable to execute in person, of visiting the sepulchre of Christ. Douglas, "tender and true," promised to fulfill his sovereign's last request, and after Bruce's death, having received the heart incased in a casket of gold, set forth upon his mission. Proceeding to Spain, however, he fell in the thick of a fight with the Moors, having previous to his final charge cast the heart of Bruce from his breast, when he carried it into the ranks of the infidels, crying, "Onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee!" Bruce's heart was afterward recovered by Sir Simon Lockhart, by whom it was brought to Scotland and buried along with the bones of Douglas in the Abbey of Melrose. When the remains of Bruce were disinterred at Dunfermline, in 1819, the breast-bone was found sawn through so as to permit of the removal of the heart.—[Temple Bar.]



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The Sanatorium,
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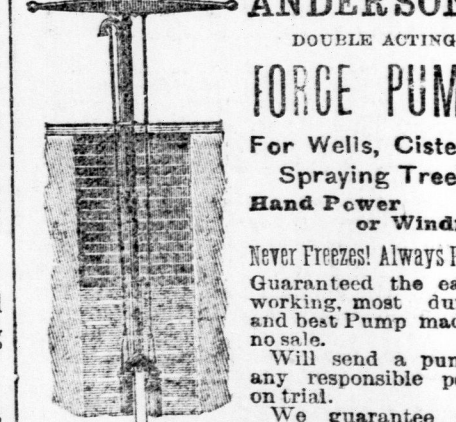
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Our Young People

Women's Rights in the Nursery.
When Polly's winter hat came home, As gay as it could be, She begged to wear it in the house, And out to early tea. And then she said to brother Ted— They both were tiny mites— "I'm glad that wearing pretty hats Is one of women's rights!" —St. Nicholas.

Grandma's Shaker Bonnet Story.

(By Susan Teall Perry.)
When I was a child the little girls wore what were called "slat sunbonnets." They were made of calico or gingham, double in front, in which were places stitched about three inches wide. Pieces of pasteboard were run into these partitions to keep the bonnet in shape. They were taken out when the bonnets were washed and replaced after the ironing had been accomplished. The crowns and capes were gathered on to the front piece.

I went to school at the "red school-house" at the foot of the hill, only a short distance from where my father's farm was. I can remember just how that long row of "slat sunbonnets" looked hanging on the nails in the entry. There was not a girl who thought of wearing anything else in the way of headgear to school.

Just before the summer school closed my cousin, Medora Clark, came to see me. She brought a Shaker bonnet to wear "for common," as she expressed it. It was black and white checked straw with a long green silk cape and a wide green ribbon put across the top with a large green bow on it. This Shaker bonnet was the delight of my eye, and in a day or two became the only wish of my heart. The last day of school was a great day in the district. The fathers, mothers, friends and the school committee, always put on their Sunday clothes and came in the afternoon to hear the speaking. The teacher was very anxious I should speak quite a long piece, which would take considerable time to commit to memory. She said no one else would speak so well as I would. She came to our house one day after school and talked to my mother about it. My mother naturally felt pleased to think I was given such an important part in the closing exercises, and she told me if I would learn the piece she would send to town and get me a shaker bonnet just like Cousin Medora's. This was a great incentive to me, and I went to work at once to commit the poem to memory. I memorized quite readily and soon had my piece perfectly learned.

The man who drove the stage from our village to the county town, carried and brought things from the stores there for the people living about, and my mother went down to the turnpike or cross roads very early one morning to stop him and give him her order for the Shaker bonnet. And at night when the stage coach came back the Shaker bonnet was in my possession and I was very proud and happy. It was exactly like Cousin Medora's, and all the girls thought hers very fine. What would they think when they saw mine? Not a girl in the village ever had one. Mother said I might wear it to school "the last day." We always honored that day by wearing something different from what we usually wore. I had not told any of the girls that I had a Shaker bonnet. When I was ready for school I went to the barn to show my father my new bonnet. He was feeding his oxen, which were standing in the barn yard.

All at once the off ox looked up and saw me standing by the barn door, and like an infuriated beast he plunged toward me, and hooking his horn right into the front of my new Shaker, he threw me up in the air and tossed me over into the hay field. My father was very much frightened and ran to the field and picked me up. My head had struck against a fence post and for some time I did not know anything. My Shaker was torn into ribbons, but it had saved my life, for had the ox hooked his horn into my head I should have been killed. Of course "the last day" of school that session was not up to the programme. The neighbors and my schoolmates were shaken up with the accident that had happened to me, as the doctor could not tell whether I was seriously injured or not, for some time. My mother kept that Shaker bonnet until I had grown up, to show people what a miraculous escape I had. My father said that off ox had always been treacherous and he ought not to have kept him at all, and he sold him the next day to the butcher. Did I get a Shaker bonnet afterward? Oh, yes, as soon as I got about again mother sent to town and got me another one, and all the schoolgirls' mothers sent and got them Shaker bonnets. Notwithstanding the fashion of Shaker bonnets had a bad beginning in our village, they had a good ending.

You don't know, girls, what sweet days those Shaker bonnet days were. I think so often of them when I am sitting alone. Most all the girls of my time have passed into the "world of light." And this very day I have repeated over that piece I learned then, word for word. And we used to learn

whole chapters and hymns to repeat in the Sunday school. We did not have lesson papers and helps to study the Bible as you have. We took a particular chapter and learned it by heart, and the teacher explained the meaning of it to us. But the verses which were given us must be all learned perfectly from week to week. And now when I feel lonely or lie awake at night, those comforting verses or hymns I learned as a child come to me again.

Youth is the time to fill the memory closet with helpful, comforting things, for in later life it is quite hard to put them so they will stay put.

My little granddaughter, when I told her the Shaker bonnet story, asked me what the piece was I learned. Perhaps other little girls who hear this story will like to know. It was the poet Wordsworth's "We Are Seven," one of the sweetest poems that was ever written. It is too long a poem to be published here, but you will find it among Wordsworth's poems. But here are the last two verses of it:

"How many are you, then, said I,
If they two are in heaven?
The little maiden did reply,
O, Master, we are seven."

"But they are dead; those two are dead,
Their spirits are in heaven.
'Twas throwing words away, for still
The little maid would have her will,
And say, 'Nay, we are seven.'"

—The Christian Work.

Sharpening Jack-Knives and Razors.

A good, strong jack-knife is an almost indispensable part of the stock in trade of the genuine boy. And it is only a little less valuable to the average man, particularly if, as a boy, he has well learned the lesson of how to use it. Boys do not need to be told that a sharp knife is immensely more valuable than a dull one; and as a rule the boy's knife is much more likely to be keen-edged than is that which is carried by the man.

Most boys and men are able, after a fashion, to sharpen their own knives; but there is a theory about this operation which is not generally comprehended by carriers of jack-knives. You have doubtless noticed that the barber, in stropping his razor, draws the blade across the strop towards the point. That is, he draws the blade down, whether he is moving it away from him or toward him, and generally he pulls the whole blade off the strop, making that ringing sound which is so familiar in the barber-shop. Now if he is a thoughtful barber, he has a reason for moving the blade of his razor in this particular way. And here is the reason.

If you should look at the edge of that razor through a microscope, you would see that instead of being quite smooth, it is in reality separated with little teeth, like those of a saw. It would, of course, be impossible to make the edge absolutely smooth, since the steel is simply a mass of atoms, which, though they are much too small to be seen with the naked eye, would be quite visible under the microscope. These atoms and the spaces between them, make the teeth on the edge of the razor. Now when the barber draws his razor across the strop to the end of the blade, what is he doing? He is setting these teeth so that they point in that direction,—or away from the handle. You can see what the result this will have when he uses the razor upon his customer's face. He moves the blade across that face usually in the same direction that he moves it across the strop. If the teeth were set in the opposite direction—that is, toward the handle—no matter how sharp the razor were, it would have a tendency to pull the beard. With the teeth set away from the handle, the beard is cut with the least possible resistance.

The teeth of a grain saw are set toward the end of the blade for just the reverse of the reason which governs the setting of the teeth of a razor. For the carpenter when he uses the saw, pushes down, because he can exert the most power in that direction, and the teeth sink into the fiber of the wood more rapidly because they are turned against it, as it were. But a pine board has no feelings to speak of, whereas a man's face has feelings that he is quite likely to speak of, and for this reason the razor and the grain saw, though their teeth point in the same direction, are used with strokes which are directly the reverse of each other.

The principle which you should follow in sharpening your pocket knife is, obviously, the same as that which governs the setting of the teeth of a grain saw. If the teeth point toward the end of the blade, the knife may cut a little more smoothly, but it will not cut so rapidly, for the same reason that a grain saw when pushed down gets through the wood very much faster than when it is drawn up. So when you sharpen your knife, you should push the blade across the stone from the point toward the handle. This will turn the teeth toward the handle, so that when you apply the edge of the knife to the piece of wood that you are whittling and draw the blade through the wood toward the point (as you usually do), you are getting the blade just as the carpenter's gets along faster when he is drawn up than when he is pushed down on. Care should be taken, however, to hold the

blade perfectly flat on the stone, because, manifestly, a thin edge will stay sharp longer than will one which is made at a greater angle. If your knife is very dull, it is better to put it on a grindstone than to attempt to sharpen it by rubbing it on an oil stone. The latter is very fine grained, and takes off only a little steel at a time; so you are likely to become impatient and raise the blade a little with the results that have already been described. Go slowly and rub the blade from one end of the stone to the other. If you rub in one spot, you will soon wear a little depression there, and that will destroy the effectiveness of your stone.

Sahara Not a Desert.

Millions of Sheep and Goats Thrive on Its Oases.

It is the general opinion that the Sahara is a barren, uninhabited, and uninhabitable sandy desert, sometimes traversed by caravans which are threatened with the awful and deadly simoons. This is a very erroneous idea. A French botanist, who has just returned from an extensive exploring trip through the entire territory of the French or Algerian Sahara, states that the whole stretch (with very few exceptions) is solid and fertile soil, and is inhabited by a great many people and animals. In 1894 the official records show that 9,000,000 sheep, which pay over \$300,000 revenue to the Government, were living in the Sahara proper. Taking the value of these sheep at \$4 a piece, this represents a property of \$32,000,000. Besides, there are 2,000,000 goats and 100,000 camels. There are a number of oases where fruit, pepper, onions and many other vegetables are grown. Many natives who still cling to nomadic life, prefer to spend the winter in the Sahara to remaining near the shores of the Mediterranean in the rainy, winter season.

Americans Abroad.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Whether in the moral aspect of the question traveling be beneficial the doctors differ. The mediaeval Church said: "Qui multum peregrinatur raro sanctificatur."—"He who traveled much is seldom canonized." The Moslems, however, according to the Turkish saying, would seem to be of a different opinion—"Not he who has lived long, but he who has traveled much, possesses a right understanding."

Most Americans who travel do not concern themselves overmuch about canonization; but many do seek a right understanding. They wish to improve themselves in art, music and literature. Many investigate problems in government and in municipal administration. They act upon the advice of Lord Chesterfield in his letters to his son, and compare what they observe abroad with what they are familiar with at home. They become thereby better fitted to act the part of good citizens on their return. They do not love their country less, but, grown wiser by travel and observation, they seek to improve the tone of life, social and political, in the communities in which they live.

But another class travel for amusement only. And amusement as a pursuit does not conduce to a right understanding. Its tendency is to impair the mind, and too often the morals. It unfits men for the robust duties of life. A man who lives for amusement is not apt, in war or peace, to be of much service to his country. When he travels he is most likely to absorb what is frivolous and vain, even if he do not, in the words of good old Thomas Fuller, bring home with him "Dutch drunkenness, Spanish pride, French wantonness and Italian atheism. As for the good herbs Dutch industry, Spanish loyalty, French courtesy and Italian frugality, these he leaves behind him."

But a more serious matter is the number of Americans who live habitually abroad. They get weaned, so to speak, from their native land. Drawing their incomes from home, they shirk their duties of citizenship. They bear no part in the heat and burden of our political life. They do nothing to elevate its tone or to purify its morals. They are too apt to become censorious critics, and to give foreigners an unfavorable opinion of the institutions of their country. Absentee capitalists, they spend abroad money which, properly spent at home, might give employment to labor and swell the volume of beneficence.

It is not only among those who live abroad, but there is an increasing tendency among our American women at home to contract foreign marriages. A country which grants no titles of nobility does not find that its institutions destroy the illusions connected with rank and title, nor the desire of its women to gain them by marriage. Who can tell what aspirations fill the minds of those American girls who will soon be crowding our transatlantic steamers, on the way to European resorts where gather the sprigs and scions of decayed aristocracy, eager to repair exhausted fortunes by marrying the youth and wealth of democratic America? This hegira of Americans is in many of its aspects a matter for serious reflection.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

With The Poets.

A Lyric of Joy.

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, a snow-drift in June,
The people God's sends us to set our hearts free.

The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,
The orioles whistled them out of the wood;
And all of their singing was, "Earth, it is well!"
And all of their dancing was, "Life, thou art good!"

—Bliss Carman, in the July Century.

The Song of the Veery.

The moonbeams over Arno's vale a silver flood were pouring,
When first I heard the nightingale his long-lost love deploring.
So passionate, so full of pain, it sounded strange and eerie;
I longed to hear a simpler strain—the wood-notes of the veery.

The laverock sings a bonny lay above the Scottish heather;
It sprinkles down from far away like light and love together;
He drops the golden notes to greet his brooding mate, his dearie;
I only know one song more sweet—the vespers of the veery.

In English gardens, green and bright and full of fruit and treasure,
I heard the blackbird with delight repeat his merry measure;
The ballad was a pleasant one, the tune was loud and cheery,
And yet with every setting sun, I listen to the veery.

But far away, and far away, the tawny thrush is singing;
New England woods, at close of day, with that clear chant are ringing.
And when my light of life is low, and heart and flesh are weary,
I fain would hear, before I go, the wood-notes of the veery.

—Henry Van Dyke, in the Atlantic.

The Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done; the king sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried, "Sir fool, kneel now and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells and stood the mocking countenance before.
They could not see the bitter smile behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee upon the monarch's silken stool.
His pleading voice arose—"O Lord, be merciful to me, a fool."

'Tis not by guilt and onward sweep of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long we hold the earth from heaven away.

These clumsy feet, still in the mire, go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust among the heart-strings of a friend.

Th' ill-timed truth we might have kept—Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we have not sense to say—Who knows how grandly it had rung?

Our faults no tenderness should ask; The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame before the eyes of heaven we fall.

Earth bears no balsam for mistakes; Men crown the knave and scourge the fool.
That did their will; but thou, O Lord, be merciful to me a fool."

The room was hushed. In silence rose The king and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart and murmured low, "Be merciful to me, a fool."

—From an old scrap-book.

Spring Shall Flower Again.

If I might love my God and die!
But now He bids me love Him and live on—
Now, when the bloom of all my life is gone,
The pleasant half of life has quite gone by.

My tree of hope is lopped that spread so high,
And I forget how summer glowed and shone,
While Autumn grips me with its fingers wan,
And frets me with its fitful windy sigh.

When Autumn passes then must Winter numb,
And Winter may not pass a weary while,
But when it passes Spring shall flower again;
And in that Spring who weepeth now shall smile.

Yea, they shall wax who now are on the wane,
Yea, they shall sing for love when Christ shall come!

—Christina Rossetti.

House Nerves

An Ailment Which Bothers Women Who Always Remain Indoors.

"House Nerves" is the latest name invented by medical experts for the peculiarly depressing set of ailments which afflict people who stay indoors too much. Merely as house nerves the ailment can be regarded with some complacency; but for all that it is not a thing to be laughed at. All over Europe the rush of existence is playing havoc with sensitive cerebro-spinal fibres. People recognize all the symptoms which the inventors of "house nerves" describe as quite common today. There are "low spirits and brooding," much irritability, and a generally "morbid habit" of mind.

Women, says the London Telegraph, especially women who are delicate and afraid to go out, owing to the weather, are those who suffer most from this malady. They have a way of imagining that something awful is happening to their husbands or children when they are out of sight; they "conjure up accidents, analyze their feelings and lose their power of will." All this occurs because people are too sedentary, and stay at home too constantly. Unfortunately, a housewife, as her name implies, is one whose duty it is to stay at home for a considerable portion of each day; and all the mischief arises from her not being able to tear herself away from home ties and forget all about them in some form of out-of-door amusement or occupation.

Fortunately the disease is not left without a remedy, and the prescription for a person afflicted with "house nerves" is a very agreeable one. There is no help to be got from medicine or doctors. All that has to be done is to pay visits to others, to take long walks in the open air and sunshine, and to go in generally for gayety and innocent amusements. The patient is also recommended to "repress every morbid thought as it arises, or expel it by thinking of a necessary duty."

Criticising God.

It is quite common to hear Christians warning each other against the wrong of seeming to criticize God, and to question his dispensations, when these bring human suffering and sorrow. But have we not also a way sometimes of approving and commending his course which at least implies that the divine judgments are not always so just? When a defective child, born in poverty, dies, the comment is often heard, "It is a good thing he was taken." Out of pity for the child, and in sympathy with those upon whom the care of his life depended, God is adjudged wise and pitiful. And so he is always. But are we any more capable, really, of passing upon the wisdom of the child's taking off than we should be if it had been left? There is no harm in expressing our humane sentiments. It is well that we should. But we ought to be careful lest we unconsciously acquire a habit of seeming to discriminate God's actions. He is always to be praised. And our praises are not to be limited by our judgments or our understanding of his providences.

Important Office.

Among the many anecdotes relating to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, an amusing one was once told by a gentleman on his return from his first visit to Edinburgh.

He had heard a great deal about the wonderful oratorical powers possessed by some of the members of the General Assembly, and being anxious to hear and judge for himself, paid an early visit to it.

Next to him sat an elderly, hard-featured, solemn-faced man, who was leaning with both hands on a heavy stick, which he eyed with great concentration of gaze, scarcely lifting his eyes from his absorbed contemplation of it.

Soon the stranger's attention was riveted upon the speaker who had opened the day's discourse. The wonderful command of language which he possessed, combined with his eloquence of style and the peculiarity of his manner, excited the listener's curiosity to a great degree. "Can you tell me who is speaking now?" he asked, eagerly, turning to the sober-faced old man beside him.

"Who's speaking now?" echoed the old man, lifting his eyes from the contemplation of the stick to fix them in contemptuous amazement upon his interlocutor. "That, sir, is the great Docther Chawmers, and I'm holdin' his stick!"

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive 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. a

Mrs. Mahoney—Twelve stories it was, was it, that your husband fell?

Mrs. Mahoney—Yes.

Mrs. Mahoney—Was he hurt?

Mrs. Mahoney—I don't know; the death certificate didn't say.

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

A Smile And a Laugh.

Phil had just begun to learn his letters. One night, in saying his prayers, he paused before the final word, and then cried triumphantly, "B-men!"

Watts—Just look at this fellow on the bicycle, will you? What in the world is the use of his humping over so?

Potts—He must be trying to put his shoulder to the wheel.

A little girl whose parents recently moved to the city, and who is now enjoying her first experience of living in a block, thus described it in a letter to another child:

"This is a very queer place. Next door is fastened on our house."

A New Jersey teacher was asked where she intended to spend her vacation. She replied that it was such an effort to pack her things that she doubted whether she should leave town. When surprise was expressed at this, she replied:

"Well, the truth is, I have strength enough to do either, but not both, of two things: I can get ready and not go, or I can go and not get ready!"

A little girl, five years old, who has just been down at Kennebunkport on a visit, returned nicely browned by the sun and wind. This little girl has a firm friend, to whom she is greatly devoted, in a coal-black woman named Martha, long a faithful servant in the family of a neighbor. She went to see Martha after her return, and called Martha's attention proudly to her tan. Yes, I see, honey," said Martha, "you're gittin' pretty black. If you keep on, pretty soon you gwine ter get as black as me." The little girl looked at her with wide-open eyes. "Marfa," said she, "you must have tanned awful fast when you was a little dill!"

A Defect in His Make-up.—On the 22nd of last February little Ike and his brother Morton were taken to a celebration of Washington's birthday, and were so interested in the event and its cause that their father gave them quite a history of the man and hero, especially emphasizing that portion relating to the perfect veracity of the Father of his Country for the benefit of Ike, who was somewhat given to undue stretches of the imagination, and would probably have laid the entire blame of the destruction of the famous cherry tree on his brother Morton, had the incident occurred in his own experience.

"Remember, boys, that one of the noblest traits in the character of this great and good man was his perfect truthfulness," said the father, in an impressive conclusion. "He could not tell a lie!"

Ike looked soberly at his father for a few seconds, and then wonderingly asked, "Pa, what was the matter with him?"

It is by the utterances of children, more than in any other way, that we recognize the remarkable crudities of the English language, of which we are so proud.

A rather small girl came home from school the other day in a state of intense excitement, and could not wait to get rid of her books and wraps before she told the wonderful news she had heard.

"Oh, mamma! what do you think?" "I don't know, dear. What is it?" "You know Grandpa Barnes—the old man that lives next door to the candy shop?"

"Mr. Barnes, who has been ill so long? Yes."

"Well, mamma, did you ever hear the like? Mary Tooker, that goes to our school, knows Lizzie Barnes, and she says that every day now they put short frocks and caps and little aprons on Mr. Barnes."

"Nonsense!" laughed mamma.

"Why would they do that?" "I don't know," persisted the small girl; "but they do, 'cause Lizzie Barnes never tells stories, and neither does Mary Tooker."

"But, my dear, what a preposterous idea! There would be no sense in dressing grandfather in that way." But the small girl would not argue on the logic of the other. She rested her faith on Lizzie Barnes and Mary Tooker, and would not be shaken.

So the mother, whose curiosity was by this time excited, started an independent investigation. She could not find any basis for the story, however, until she questioned Grandfather Barnes' married daughter, who, in turn, was puzzled for a long time. Finally the solution of the mystery came on her like a flash.

"I remember now," she laughed. "What Lizzie said was that grandfather was so feeble that we had to dress him like a child!"

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

No Unions In Japan.

Guilds Are Numerous—System Introduced by the Dutch in the Seventeenth Century—Workingmen's Organizations Not for the Purpose of Raising Wages.

Tokio, July 8.—While there are no labor unions in Japan there are very many guilds, composed of merchants and manufacturers and others engaged in the same line of business who have organized for their mutual advantage, and to control so far as they can the trade to which they belong. They have existed ever since the seventeenth century, and were copied from the Dutch, who came to the empire during that period and exercised a very powerful influence upon industry and commerce. In fact, the Dutch were never entirely expelled from Japan, and their influence is still to be seen in the customs of the Japanese people.

The first Dutch settlement was established in 1622, and the island of Nagasaki remained practically without any change since then. The Japanese were prohibited from going abroad, and were forbidden to trade with any foreigner except the Dutch, who were forbidden to come home lest they might bring back with them the seeds of sedition, against the power of the shogun and the emperor. The Dutch were allowed to trade with China and Korea, but all the intercourse between Japan and other nations was conducted through the little colony of Protestant Dutchmen on the island of Deshima, until a peaceful armada under the command of Matthew Gibraltair Perry entered the Bay of Tokyo in 1853.

The Dutchmen at Deshima exercised a wholesome influence upon the Japanese and educated a large number of their young men. They furnished the only social and intellectual stimulus Japan had, and a few modern ideas entered through them into the empire. Among other things they taught the Japanese the usefulness of dragons, teeth and snake skins as a pharmacy, and anatomy and the rudiments of medicine. European improvements upon the spindle and loom came in that way. One finds a great many traces of the Dutch civilization throughout Japan. The guild is one of them, and it now extends from the bankers and the manufacturers as far as the mass of the people, the story tellers and the thieves.

In Japanese cities and villages about sunset you begin to hear doleful whistles in the streets. One will come from somewhere near you, and pretty soon another from far away, and if you choose you can trace them to blind men, who walk in the middle of the road, each with a bamboo staff in his hand, blowing his monotonous and melancholy signal to notify the public of his whereabouts. These are the ammas, blind shampancers and massage operators, who are organized into one great guild, which is the most powerful in the Japanese social life. They rub the skin, knead the muscles and shampoo the hair, which are favorite treatments among the natives, and are credited with great virtues in the Japanese hygiene.

Custom immemorial has limited this occupation to the blind, and with the exception of music it is the only one in which a person so afflicted can engage, although, curiously enough, when a blind man is fortunate enough to be rich he is a money lender. The ammas are organized into one great guild, which is the most powerful in the Japanese social life. They rub the skin, knead the muscles and shampoo the hair, which are favorite treatments among the natives, and are credited with great virtues in the Japanese hygiene.

I do not suppose there is any law limiting this business to blind men, but no others are engaged in it. The extreme care which the women of Japan take of their hair makes shampooing popular, much more than in any other country, and massage treatment has for centuries been a popular remedy for rheumatism, lumbago and other pains and aches. This is a distinct difference from the Swedish method, that they work down instead of up the body, their theory being similar to that of the Indian medicine men, who press the pain out of the body by working it toward the fingers and toes.

Another curious guild is that of the story-teller, called yose, who appear to be a relic of the days when books were scarce. They are similar to their methods and occupation to the troubadours of the middle ages and the Zingari, who are even now found in the mountains of Italy and Spain. They are the house of entertainment where people may go and listen to recitations of stories, tragedies and poems while they sit around cross-legged drinking tea and smoking their long-stemmed metal pipes.

Sometimes the yose has a book before him, reading a chapter of history or an act from one of the great plays. Sometimes he reads a poem or tells a story of mythical lives or of modern events. When he comes to a particularly good point he claps together a couple of little slabs of wood which are kept by him, and when he claps them together the audience is startled and the excitement is stimulated. The interest of the audience by clapping them together. When the murderer is creeping upon his victim, when the subtle is about to fall upon his sword or when the villain runs away with the heiress he makes a terrible racket that often drowns the dialogue.

The entertainments of the yose are usually mixed. There may be a poem from a Japanese Tennyson, an extract from the plays of a Japanese Shakespeare, a chapter from a Japanese Homer, or a story of a Japanese hero, with a few comic selections and a story of love and war. The recent war with China has caused a great boom in the interest of the progress of events and the policy of the Government, and are now reciting the incidents of the campaign in China. The lesser yose are itinerant and have their recitations upon the streets or in the tea houses, where no fee is charged but a collection is taken up at intervals. The street yose are usually accompanied by a samisen player and a singer, perhaps two or three, and you find them surrounded by crowds of coolies wherever you may go.

Students of the Japanese language often utilize these entertainments for the purpose of improving their pronunciation. There is a young Englishman named Black who is a member of the guild in Tokyo. I believe he is the only foreigner who was ever admitted. He speaks Japanese perfectly, and his knowledge of European literature gives him more than ordinary popularity.

The guild system includes all trades and occupations. The silk growers and silk buyers, the men who raise tea, the lacquer workers, the manufacturers of lacquer and cloisonne and porcelain, the weavers and spinners, the artists who decorate kakemonos or scrolls, the carpenters, screen-makers, confectioners, paper dealers, doctors, lawyers, merchants of all kinds, teachers, and even preachers, have their guilds and meet at regular periods for the discussion of subjects of general interest and mutual importance. Among the mechanics and tradesmen these guilds are often extended to include life insurance or aid to those who are ill and infirm, like our mutual benefit societies of the United States. Assessments are made upon the living to pay the dead and the undertakers who have buried them.

Thus far the guild has not been used to any extent for the advancement of wages or the regulation of working hours, for the reason that the guilds are not for the purpose of raising wages, but for the purpose of controlling the trade. The guilds are independent of the conditions that govern working people in other lands. Up till five years ago factories were almost unknown. The weaver had his loom in his own house, and his wife and sons and his daughters took their turns at it during the day. It has always been the custom for the children to follow the trade of their parents. The best porcelain and lacquer and cloisonne work is done under the roofs of humble cottages, and the compensation has been earned usually by the quality of the piece produced.

There are middlemen who buy for the export trade, and merchants for local trade, and the workingmen usually sell his wares to the same person. This has gone on for centuries. Asama, the weaver, sells his brocades to the grandson of the merchant who bought his grandfather's. When there is a large order, say for 1,000 lacquer trays or 10,000 embroidered shawls, the middleman is resorted to. When Mr. Moore, the silk buyer, comes to purchase his annual stock of Japanese goods he goes to a middleman, who places the order in small lots among the people, who have by long experience learned to depend upon him, and as fast as they finish an order they send it in. Sometimes the middleman advances them money. They usually run an account with him, as the planters in the Southern States do with their factors in the commercial cities. He furnishes them with materials and sometimes little luxuries in the way of clothing or food, which are charged to their account.

It will be seen that under this system organizations for the purpose of affecting wages and the regulation of working hours are not practicable in Japan, but the guilds have had a strong influence in advancing the prices of articles which enter into the export trade. This is the nature of the demand, and the Japanese was modernized there was no such thing as a steady demand for anything but food, and that was exchanged between producers from day to day. Every artisan worked for his trade, and the guilds were not for the purpose of affecting wages, but for the purpose of controlling the trade. The guilds are independent of the conditions that govern working people in other lands. Up till five years ago factories were almost unknown. The weaver had his loom in his own house, and his wife and sons and his daughters took their turns at it during the day. It has always been the custom for the children to follow the trade of their parents. The best porcelain and lacquer and cloisonne work is done under the roofs of humble cottages, and the compensation has been earned usually by the quality of the piece produced.

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where the mountains end and a broad plain begins, below here the river still ran swiftly but smoothly, divided into several channels by long gravel banks on which long willows and bamboos grew, and snipe and herons congregated.

We met strings of boats being laboriously towed along; the wind generally blows up stream, and they are able on these lower reaches to help themselves by hoisting a sail. But I shall never understand how they get their boats back through those upper rapids; we did the 90 miles from Tokimata to Naka-nemachi in ten hours of actual traveling, though the latter portion of the journey was on comparatively sluggish water.

The pace is tremendous; the rapids continued to be amusing, though the fun was not quite so fast and furious, all the way to Kajima,

Missing Links

Gossip from Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA'S future is assured. Alluvial gold and diamonds have been found in Usambara.

PADEREWSKI is having a new Scotch fantasy for the piano written for him by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

CHRISTINE NILSSON has just revisited Sweden, after an absence of eight years, to attend her nephew's wedding.

DR. KANSON, one of Prof. Behring's assistants, has discovered a serum remedy against cholera that has proved successful on animals.

LONDON'S Philharmonic Society, the last stronghold of the old high pitch in music, has finally adopted the French pitch, the diapason normal.

ONE-QUARTER of the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has now been completed, at a cost of 73,714,000 roubles. This is less than the estimate.

MAXIMILIAN, Count O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, the head of the O'Donnells who followed King James II. into exile, died recently at Salzburg at the age of 88.

PRINCESS FEODORA of Saxe-Meiningen, the oldest of Queen Victoria's great-grandchildren, is 16, and has just been confirmed. The Queen may be a great-grandmother yet.

AT BREMEN the largest sailing ship afloat has just been completed. She is called the Potosi, is a five-master, 334 feet long, 50 broad, with a draught of 25 feet and a carrying capacity of 6,150 tons.

CHILI is succeeding in converting her paper currency to a gold basis much more quickly than was expected. The rush for the gold predicted by the opponents of the measure has not taken place.

SHEIKH SENSUSSI, who, with the Sultan of Wadai, is carrying on war against the Khalifa, has made his way into Darfur, and is trying to reach Omdurman from the west by way of Kordofan.

HILDESHEIM'S famous thousand-year-old rose tree was threatened with decay, but the botanists and gardeners called in have succeeded not only in preserving it, but in making it bloom heavily again this year.

FRANCE proposes to put an end to racing by ocean greyhounds by enforcing the regulations of 1883, limiting the speed at sea. A new bill, drawn up by the Marine Ministry, imposes heavy penalties for excessive speed.

AFTER the death of a "pauper" in Silesia it was found that he had been the owner of 8,000 marks (\$2,000) in cash, 56 pairs of pants, 103 shirts (nearly all new), 25 undershirts, 89 coats, 23 pairs of socks, and 52 hats and caps. No soap.

A LONDON newspaper recently contained the following advertisement: "Nine young ladies want to rent elegant apartments, with convenient rooms for their bicycles. Conditions—neither cats nor men in the neighborhood."

At the Pasteur Institute in Paris 1,387 persons were treated during 1894, seven of whom died. This is 261 less than in 1893. Two hundred and twenty-six of the patients were foreigners, 128 coming from England and only one from Russia.

LATELY 40 horses were started in a long-distance race at Warsaw, in Austrian Poland. Thirty-six of the poor beasts came to a finish by death, and the other four are in an excellent state of health. The cruel sportsmen will be prosecuted.

ARCHBISHOP POLLADIUS, of St. Petersburg, has informed the Abyssinians that their church can be united with the Russian if the two Abyssinian Metropolitans and Negus Menelik will submit a request for union, to be submitted to the Russian Holy Synod.

RUSSIA is so anxious to colonize quickly the Amur district with Cossacks, in order to watch the Chinese frontier, that she offers each male settler 30 acres of land free, a loan of \$25 without interest for 33 years, and exemption from taxes for three years and from military service for five.

FROM Berlin comes the news that an anti-cholera serum has been discovered. Of course, after the anti-cholera serum, the anti-cholera serum was looked for. Now, an anti-cholera serum is in order. And a full assortment of anti-toxins serums.

IT is reported from Paris that the aeronaut Capazza, dropping from an elevation of 4,000 feet, has succeeded in guiding his parachute exactly to the spot previously designated by him. Hence flighty Paris journalists now none need to take a fly. The messenger will be sure to take many a drop before the fly.

MAN asks for protection against mercenary women in Bengal. Babu Rasik Lal Roy wants the Government to help him suppress the excessive expense of Hindu marriages, and especially the dowry of the bride, as "the temptation of selling the son to the highest bidder has become too great to be resisted."

COUNT DE GOYON, a great-grandson of Marshal Clarke, Duke of Feltre, has just passed, at the age of 50, his examination as doctor of medicine. He was formerly a deputy, but on her death, five years ago, his wife begged him to devote himself to the care of the poor, and he at once began to study medicine.

ON Pentecost Day, at Brunn, Austria, a journeyman baker and his sweetheart found death together in the waters of the Schwaarzawa, having sought it because they were too poor

to marry. Quite lately a lottery ticket owned by the drowned man drew a prize of 20,000 gulden (\$10,000). The money has been paid to his mother.

THREE months ago a servant woman at Pilsen, Austria, drowned her two-year-old baby. During her incarceration she confessed to having previously killed a four-year-old child—both because "they wept for hunger and cried for bread." The murderess was condemned to death, but the Emperor commuted the sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment.

DURING the last three months Ada county, Idaho, has paid bounties on 84,612 rabbits killed in the county, amounting to \$2,820.36. No part of the great west is so poor as not to have a pest of some kind to afford the farmers an alternative means of livelihood. Sometimes it's coyotes, or groundhogs, or grizzly bears; sometimes almost all of these, but always something.

IT IS said that Lady Frere once went to meet her husband at a railway station accompanied by a new servant, whom she sent to look for Sir Bartie Frere when the train had arrived. The servant protested that he had never seen him, to which she replied: "That does not matter. Look for a tall man helping somebody." The servant went and found Sir Bartie helping an old woman to alight from a carriage.

A STEAMER running on rails is a curious sight to be seen near Copenhagen. Two lakes are separated by a narrow strip of land on which rails are laid, running into the water on either side. The steamer, which is 44 feet long, and carries 70 passengers, is guided to the rails by piles like a ferry slip, it has wheels on either side about his neck, and is driven full speed up one side of the incline and down the other into the water on the other side.

DR. VALPY, who wrote the Greek grammar, was the teacher of Archdeacon Groom, whose reminiscences were printed lately. He had fogged one of his boys, and the latter came to complain. "Sir," said Valpy to him, "I flogged your son because he richly deserved it. If he again deserves it I shall flog him again; and, if you come here, sir, interfering with my duty, I shall flog you." The father left.

A FRENCH traveler, who speaks authoritatively, asserts that the Sahara Desert is far from being absolutely sterile; that, with the exception of a very small portion, it has a solid and fertile subsoil. In the Algerian Sahara no less than 20,000,000 sheep are pastured, and every oasis artificially created by the boring of artesian wells "blooms as a rose"—shows a luxuriant growth of vegetation, and produces plentiful crops of wonderful apricots, lemons, peppers, onions, etc.

IT MAY be interesting to know the origin of the phrase "Blue Presbyterian." In 1639 the army of the Covenanters, under Montrose, entered Aberdeen, and the city was put to the sword. Charles I., who was trying to force Episcopacy on the Scotch, Spalding tells us that "few of the whole Presbyterian army were seen, and the whole town was under the left arm, called the Covenanters' badge." Those wearing this ribbon were dubbed Blue Presbyterians, hence this term.

THIS is the salutatory of an Arkansas editor: "Our aim—Tell the truth, though the heavens take a tumble. Our paper—Of the people, for the people. Our religion

A Mysterious Continent.

Facts and Surmises About the Antarctic Region
—A Part of the Earth Which Is Practically
Unknown—Shut Out from the World by a
Great Wall of Ice and Covered With a
Blanket of Steam.

That a "lost land" which there are reasons to believe is inhabited exists at the present time near the South Pole is a conviction entertained by many students.

Penned in by a vast ring of icy mountains, whose northern slopes, washed by the oceans, perpetually freeze, but whose southern slopes are forever melting under the influence of steam and rain, a whole race whose existence is unsuspected, may have worked out its destiny.

Towns and villages may exist close to the South Pole inhabited by people of queer stature and color, whose world is bounded by a wall of ice.

Warm waters, a heavy, steamy atmosphere, the absence of wind, may have made these people small and delicate, but refined and intelligent. Or, upon the other hand, they may be still in a savage state, waging war among each other, and giants in stature.

Only exploration and discovery will clear up such mysteries, but these are some of the possibilities of the near future.

Very little is known about the South Pole, as explorers have hitherto devoted almost their exclusive attention to the Arctic. Following Columbus and the early voyagers across the Atlantic, who strove to find a northwest passage to the Indies, nearly all Governmental work in the way of exploration has been devoted to the North Pole, even since the northwest passage has been a practicable commercial waterway.

As a result of this, public attention has been drawn away from the South Pole. We now know with a fair degree of accuracy the topography and general characteristics of the northern crown of the earth.

This, perhaps, is one reason why geographers assembling in London in a general convention devote long and serious thought and discussion to the South Pole, which has thus for the first time received attention from the learned geographers of the world. Of late years, moreover, a quiet curiosity has been indulged in by geographers among themselves of the curious and significant features of the South Polar continent, and reports of voyagers from the earliest times have been compiled bearing upon the subject.

From this it appears that centuries ago there was quite as much curiosity about the South Pole as about the North Pole, and that the early voyagers took every opportunity of making observations as to its characteristics. The theory, however, that men are actually living at the South Pole, that a vast continent, perhaps inhabited by a civilized and hitherto unknown race of people, covers that part of the earth—has only recently begun to receive serious consideration. In what are popularly supposed to be vast frozen wastes, but which there is every reason now to believe are fertile valleys, with a warm, if not a tropical, climate, there may be a race of men, absolutely new, living their life in ignorance of the rest of the world, and following primitive customs which have come down from the remotest times.

Who knows, but that this cup-like, windless, genial continent, surrounded by an impenetrable wall of ice and having in its interior hot lakes whose lowest levels reach to volcanic regions of the earth, may have a race of men, strange flora and fauna and animal and vegetable life such as we have never known before?

Fanned in by an icy barrier which is three hundred feet high, there is known to be a vast continent thousands of miles in extent, wholly unlike the surroundings of the North Pole, which are largely water, and is known to surround the South Pole in nearly a solid mass.

But there are no mountains. It is this absence of mountains in the vast South Polar continent, and the fact that it is the most significant fact in support of the theory that it is inhabited. Were it level and as cold as the North Pole, it could be seen stretching as far as the eye could reach in white and frozen solitude, with huge bergs rearing their summits and accumulations of snow from countless ages, making points which would reflect the light and catch the eye.

Such, however, is not the case with this unknown and mysterious land now awaiting its Columbus. Behind the icy barrier which hitherto has shut out the world it falls away rapidly, and no man has yet gone to the top and looked over. Attempts have been made to scale this wall of ice, but they were not undertaken seriously, and were only for the work and backed by some Government which sent men-of-war or regular exploring vessels to the scene.

Now, however, the time has come when geographers assembled at London have considered the problem, it is likely that attention will be called to the peculiar difficulties of the work, and that the mystery of this unknown land will become more fascinating than that which has drawn so many explorers to the Arctic. Among the geographers are many who say the work will not be nearly as arduous or dangerous as that of exploring in the Arctic, for the reason that as soon as the icy wall is passed the difficulties before the explorers will rapidly disappear as they descend the southern slope into the warm and genial climate which is there believed to exist.

The statement that there is a warm climate in this remote part of the earth is no wild theory. On the contrary, it has been entertained for many years by men who have studied the subject, and this belief rests upon very strong foundations. Macellan, Frobenius, Dampier and other explorers and discoverers who were among the first to see the Antarctic continent, reported that it was perpetually surrounded by a peculiar cloudy vapor.

Ordinarily a vaporous cloud hanging motionless in the sky would not be expected to be met with in this part of the earth, and if once seen it would be only reasonable to expect it to soon blow away. Frobenius on his first voyage saw this strange vaporous cloud hanging motionless in the sky over the Antarctic continent, and he marvelled at its apparent fixity.

It was when he passed again, however, that this strange body, still motionless in the sky, caused him to suspect the presence of volcanoes. All subsequent voyagers between latitudes 40 and 70 noticed this strange vaporous covering to the South Polar continent.

No such permanent cloud of steam could perpetually hang over the South Polar continent if it were swept by winds and gales, as are the adjoining

lands and seas. It is, therefore, regarded as certain that the cup-like continent behind the vast wall of ice is practically windless. The ice wall protects it from the fierce gales that sweep the Southern Atlantic, while the wind may move in the higher altitudes, the lower levels of this cup-like continent are calm and quiet.

But scientists who have studied this problem have now reached a conclusion, based on what is known of this little known land, which makes it extremely probable that in addition to having no wind, it has living men and women, flowers, who trees, birds and animals. The mystery of the perpetual cloud of steam is explained as the result of volcanic heat.

There are active volcanoes within the Arctic Circle, showing that the fires of the earth come as close to the surface at the poles as at the equator. These active volcanoes do not emit steam so much as smoke.

The vast permanent cloud hanging over the Antarctic continent has been determined to be steam and not smoke. It has also been settled that there is no smoke in this atmosphere, as there certainly would be if the cloud were the product of an active volcano. The reasonable explanation of the cloud of steam, therefore, is that it is produced by volcanic fires beneath bodies of water, some of which is kept in a boiling state.

The cup-like interior of the Antarctic continent would make the existence of a lake in its center almost certain. Through the mouth of a submarine volcano the waters of such a lake would easily reach down to the hidden fires in the interior of the earth, which would keep such waters in a perpetual boiling state.

Boiling water of this kind, ascending to a higher level, might easily keep in a perpetually heated state a very large body of water, extending many hundreds or even thousands of miles.

Such, briefly, is the theory now entertained by geographers to account for the strange blanket of steam which permeates the overhanging walls of the Antarctic continent. There is no other way to account for it than on the ground of volcanic fires acting upon water.

One of the adjacent waters of the Atlantic or Pacific is of such temperature as would produce perpetual clouds in this region like those which almost always are to be found on the Banks of Newfoundland. The appearance of toberness in the interior of the Antarctic continent, moreover, is taken as further proof of this contention.

The whole continent, extending over many thousands of miles, is believed to be pervaded and influenced by this thin, watery vapor, which forms a permanent covering and melts the snow and tempers the climate. It is upon these grounds that the hypothesis, which is the only plausible explanation of the observed phenomena, it follows in the minds of the scientists who have been considering the subject, that the whole interior of the cup-like Antarctic continent must be of a genial, if not a tropical, climate, approaching to arctic conditions as the great ice wall is approached.

Regardless of the fact that such a continent would grow all kinds of verdure, and human and animal life must needs abound. Upon every other part of the earth having these natural conditions human life has always been found.

The law of nature provides that conditions like these produce human life as certainly as they produce vegetation and animal life. A mild and genial climate, perpetually warmed by a steamy vapor, produces a rank vegetable growth as certainly as the latter produces an animal and insect growth.

It is upon these grounds that the interior of the vast Antarctic continent is believed to harbor a race of men whose existence has hitherto been unsuspected, and whose condition is not yet known. They may or may not be far advanced in the way of civilization.

But those who have considered the problem believe that such a race, living in a mild and genial climate, where every variety of heat and cold is to be found within a short distance, must have reached a considerable degree of civilization. One scientist asserts that the inhabitants of the Antarctic continent pursue the chase and the hunt for their livelihood, have villages upon the gentle slopes of their cup-like continent, and possibly a capital city.

This blanket of steam never has been observed to extend beyond or even up to the ice wall, but showers of rain are recorded as falling around the edge, while the interior retained its steamy, vapory covering as before. Every climate that is known to man would be found in the interior of such a continent as this, from the tropical to the frigid, and all within a comparatively restricted area.

What are the inhabitants like? That is a question that many scientists have studied over, and which may be answered in the near future. People living in a natural Turkish bath of this kind could exhibit all the characteristics of paraboloid men.

They would be light of skin, perhaps pink, have straw-colored hair, and probably blue eyes. The chances are that they would be small and delicate of feature. Here may live the race of pink men mentioned in the old chronicles, and here, probably, may be found some of those natural phenomena which so astonished Sir John Mandeville when he heard of them—stones that floated, men with blue hair, women with three legs, and other marvels. A steamy climate, however, would not preclude the possibility of their having clothing.

But a few miles away from the warm atmosphere of the lower levels, and upon the high slopes of this cup-like continent, could be found a chilly atmosphere and hardy animals. It is believed probable that these slopes, being lower down, may have in the interior, are inhabited by the fighting men of the unknown and mysterious continent, now coming forward in the world of discovery, and that those living lower down may dwell in caves, on isolated cliffs, and in other places

of security from their brawnier neighbors.

The hunt and the chase only would draw them to the icy slopes, where animals of arctic varieties would naturally be found, while the more numerous and the more numerous would be the animals of the warm and steamy lake, enjoying its warmth and the society of the women and children, but laying themselves open at all times to attacks from the harder mountain.

These suppositions—for thus far nothing is known about the country—are in accord with the laws of nature and the known conditions of the mysterious Antarctic continent. No doubt it is entertained that if the cup-like interior is really warmed by steam, as there is now every reason to believe, then human life of a superlatively high order will be found there, and with animals of the warm and steamy lake, which will not unlikely produce strange and hitherto unsuspected forms.—New York World.

CANDLES FROM THE OCEAN.
A Great Run of Fish That Yield a Steady Light.

Frazer River people, as well as the natives of Alaska, are going to be last supplied with artificial light for some time to come, and the electric light industry at Sitka has received a severe blow, while the gas works at Anchorage are threatened with ruinous insolvency, says the New York World.

All this has come about through a remarkable run of fish which has occurred along the coast of British Columbia and Alaska since the first of the month. They were not ordinary fish, but natural candles, which have been found swimming in the Pacific Ocean in immense shoals. A dispatch from Vancouver says that while fishing for cod, it was more profitable than gold mining. One catch that was made beat all previous records. A gentleman residing in the appropriate name of Finlayson, says that while fishing for cod, he caught a shoal of these natural candles, which are called by the natives eulachons, and he sold them for \$17.50 at the market price of 25 cents a bucket. When candles are being hauled out of the water, they burn for a short time, and the local gas companies might as well go out of the business, and as a result the Standard Oil Company on the Pacific coast has been driven from the market.

The eulachon, which belongs to the smelt family, have been long fashionable among the natives of Alaska. They are largely composed of fat, and are unusually large. The eulachon, or candle-fish, which belong to the smelt family, have been long fashionable among the natives of Alaska. They are largely composed of fat, and are unusually large. The eulachon, or candle-fish, which belong to the smelt family, have been long fashionable among the natives of Alaska. They are largely composed of fat, and are unusually large.

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NEW VARIETY OF CORN.
Its Kernels Four Times the Size of the Prevailing Kind.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Samples of corn of a giant species have been obtained from Peru by the Department of Agriculture. The grains are four times the size of those of ordinary maize, and Secretary Morton believes that the plant may be turned to most valuable account in this country. It is very prolific, and bears ears of huge dimensions. The species is quite distinct from any known in North America, and is named "zea amylica" in honor of the discoverer.

The grains are extraordinarily starchy even for corn; hence the name "amylacea." Already ten distinct varieties of the species have been ascertained. One of them would probably be excellent for canning, inasmuch as it contains an unusual percentage of sugar. It has been named "zea amylica" in honor of the discoverer. The species is quite distinct from any known in North America, and is named "zea amylica" in honor of the discoverer.

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Can Sail the Air.

Aerial Navigation Seems to be Solved.

A Balloon That Can Be Steered at Will.

Tests Made Above the Crowded Streets of New York.

New York, Aug. 8.—Aerial navigation in a true sense of the term seems to be an accomplished fact—navigation in which the navigator determines his route both as to altitude and direction. On Saturday thousands upon thousands of people in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity were treated to the hitherto unseen spectacle of a man sailing high above their heads and moving in any desired direction. It was a reporter of the New York World, who made the trip in the airship designed under the auspices of that paper by Prof. Carl Myers, at his famous "Balloon Farm," near Herkimer, N. Y., and was not the first successful trial of the invention. Previous tests had been made in the country near where the ship was built. The trip taken Saturday was one of some miles length, and although a stiff wind was blowing no difficulty was experienced in tacking against it, and making the air ship return to a point almost directly above the ground from which it started.

Prof. Myers has been a student of aeronautics for many years and has made hundreds of successful ascensions. He is also the proprietor of the largest balloon manufacturing plant in the world and one of the most scientific in his profession. The balloon which he used in this case is constructed on purely scientific principles, being shaped like a lemon, with a very stiff wind blowing no difficulty was experienced in tacking against it, and making the air ship return to a point almost directly above the ground from which it started.

It was then a comparatively easy task to arrange some method for propelling the contrivance through the air, and according to the plan suggested the plan almost immediately suggested itself to him of connecting a system of ordinary bicycle pedals, with a rotary propelling sail. Thus, by simply pedaling the pedals with the feet, the rotary sail was driven rapidly around exactly like the propeller of a steamship. In this manner he was enabled to impart to the structure a forward motion, and to steer it in any desired direction. The experiment was a success, for it was essential to have sufficient control over the balloon to keep its head pointed toward the wind.

After the usual preliminary tests, the professor found that every purpose was satisfactorily answered by a pair of long planes, constructed of a triangular-shaped piece of canvas spread out, and held together by a cord at the point. These aeroplanes are so arranged that they extend outward on either side of the operator and may be handled with great ease. They possess valuable properties. For example, if it is desired to have the balloon ascend it is merely necessary to incline the planes so that the forward ends or points are slightly elevated. The effect is immediate, and almost magical, the balloon instantly taking a jump upward.

If the operator wishes to descend the planes are turned in the opposite direction, that is, downward, and the huge airship immediately begins to descend. In case it is advisable to turn around one of the aeroplanes is turned so that its surface is parallel with the horizon. The wind then striking the other plane swerves the balloon around as though on a pivot.

Saturday's ascent was made in Brooklyn. Several times immediately after the start, and when the operator had risen a distance of about a thousand feet he returned to the neighborhood of the place where the ascent was made, and crossed over the city. This course was kept up until he arrived at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, east side, when he shifted about, and once more made for Brooklyn. In order to prove that the ship can be made to tack against the wind. After making temporary excursions on either side, he sailed over to Winchester street, and after some maneuvering a safe landing was made on an open field about one mile east of Yonkers.

The operator is able to maintain a stationary position against a strong wind, and to keep the balloon from sailing directly into it. The inventor believes that this difficulty can be overcome by the use of a light storage battery for power. But in its present shape it can tack against the wind, which is the best that sailing vessels can do in the water. There can be no doubt that this is the first really successful contrivance for the navigation of the air ever invented.

QUEEN'S OLDEST SUBJECT.

Bale and Hearty at 103—Reads French and Italian Classics Daily.

Who the Queen's oldest subject is it would be difficult to say. One of the oldest is Margaret Ann Neve, who lives in the Island of Guernsey, and who has attained the age of 103. A relative who contributes an account of the veteran to the Leisure Hour tells that she was born on May 18, 1792, and every day goes through more than many half her age. She has traveled a good deal in her time, and her last journey was undertaken when she was 82. She then went to Craoow, in Poland, to see Kosciuszko's monument, and also to Russia. On a long journey to Poland her only companion was a sister, who was then 89 years of age.

When visited recently Mrs. Neve was found in the garden weeding and pulling up buttercups, a task at which she continued for an hour and a half. After gardening she generally goes indoors and reads for an hour and a half. History as a rule, often in French or Italian, both of which languages she knows as well as English. Milton and Dante have been, and still are, her favorite books. Sometimes she enjoys a little German or Spanish, and she reads her Greek Testament frequently. After dinner, at 2 o'clock, when she eats much the same as others do, she has a nap till 4 o'clock; and then she talks and knits and has her tea. About 5 o'clock she retires to rest. She reads family prayers every morning and evening; and when the light is good in the morning she reads without glasses of any sort.

Once a week Mrs. Neve has a luncheon party, and one of her favorite

guests is her great-nephew, not quite 3 years old, and rather more than 100 years younger than herself. She walks about the house and grounds entirely by herself, and not long ago went up a step-ladder into a loft to look for something she wanted and to see what was there. She frequently goes out to the meadow to see the cows, and calls them all by their names and feeds them out of her hand. Quite recently a photograph of this interesting old lady was sent to be shown to the Queen, who asked if she might keep the likeness as that of one of her oldest subjects.

THE LITTLE GIRL.

Whose Power of Observation Was Very Embarrassing.

A handsome young woman with a beautiful little girl of four years sat in a crowded Market street car yesterday.

"You've got on mamma's dress, haven't you, Aunt Alice?" remarked the child. Aunt Alice flushed and called attention to a balloon man on the corner.

"Yes, the last time mamma went out that dress down town she bought me a balloon. Will you buy me one, Aunt Alice?"

"Yes, if you'll be good."

"Oh, I'll be good. Do you like mamma's hat? It makes you look awful pretty, Aunt Alice."

"There, be a good girl. See that woman out there want to carry it any longer, 'cause I couldn't carry it and a balloon, too. Haven't you got any best dress of your own, Aunt Alice?"

Aunt Alice yanked the little girl out of the car by the arm, and the chances are that she got no balloon.—San Francisco Post.

A Wide Range.

A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anæmia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with loss of flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and 75c.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.
SESSION 1895-6.
The calendar for the Session 1895-6 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:
FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.)
FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 21st.)
FACULTY OF ARTS, OR ACADEMIC FACULTY. (Opening Sept. 1st.)
Special Course for Women. (Sept. 15th.)
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. (Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 15th.)
FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY MEDICINE. (Sept. 25th.)
McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 2nd.)
Copies of the calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
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Acting Secretary, Registrar and Bursar.
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Farm-Garden

Inexpensive Brooder.

The value of a brooder for rearing chicks, even when hatched in small numbers, and by hens, is being recognized more and more each year. The brooder illustrated herewith can be made at home with trifling expense. It does not differ from the ordinary brooder in principle, and occupies only one-tenth as much floor space. The materials to be purchased are: A pound each of No. 6 and No. 8 nails, a low glass lamp, a piece of common sheet iron or galvanized iron two feet square, nine feet of tongued and grooved surface pine boards not less than six inches in width. A shoe box or two may be taken to pieces and used. A piece of fine wire screen and a few strips of hay cloth should



FIG. 1. WARM-BOX FIG. 2. BOTTOM OF BOX.

be provided. Make first a square frame, of six-inch boards, the inside measure being a trifle over two feet. Then to the upper edge of the frame nail cleats one inch square inside the box, flush with the top (Fig. 1). These cleats should join at the ends, so as to make a tight rim all round. Now bore two half-inch holes through the cleats and boards six inches from the ends, on two opposite sides of the box. Turn this warm-box over, lay the sheet iron in, and nail into the cleats. The side of the frame which is now up is next to be covered with inch boards (Fig. 2), an opening eight by sixteen inches between the extremities on one side, and a notch out in the side down to the sheet iron. Now make a small box (a, Fig. 3) with a bottom, two sides and one end, use-

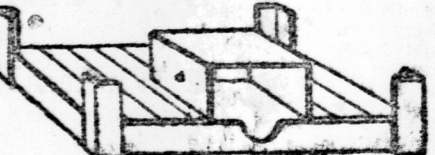


FIG. 3. WARM-BOX AND LAMP BOX UP-SIDE DOWN.

ing the shoe box material except for the bottom. This is eight inches wide and sixteen long. It is to be set in an eight-by-six-opening, just far enough to fasten, forming a lamp box, the chimney passing through the notch, with its top one inch below the sheet iron. Lay more of three to four inch boards, put together at the right angles, are now nailed at each corner. They extend upward about one and one-half inches further than the bottom of the lamp box (Fig. 3). Bore several inch holes in the sides of the lamp box near the bottom. Next make a floor for the brooder three feet square of matched boards (Fig. 4). Find the exact center of this floor and six inches from this in one direction cut a two-inch-square hole, b, and another similarly in the opposite direction. Reverse the floor from the position shown, lay it down and place the lower or warm-box part of the brooder (Fig. 3) upside down upon it, and nail two together in such a manner that the floor will project



FIG. 4. FLOOR OF BROODER WITH REGISTERS.

beyond the brooder warm-box six inches on every side (Fig. 5). Be sure that the cleats which hold the floor boards together do not interfere with pulling out the lamp. Three pieces of sheet iron are placed at the sides and back of the lamp box to protect the wood from the heat.

The lamp board (c, Fig. 5) is made of two boards; placed at right angles and braced. The upright board should be tight enough to close tightly the front of the lamp box, and of sufficient height to cover the notch. Bore two or three finger holes in this board. The bottom board is seven inches wide and fifteen long. The lamp may be held in place near the end of this board by cleats, or be set into a hole cut for this purpose. The two registers, b, which admit hot air under the brooder are two inches square inside measure, and one and one-half inches high. Tack a piece of wire netting over each. Odd pieces may be used in making the sides and the boards for the chicks to run up and down upon (Fig. 6). The latter is eighteen inches in

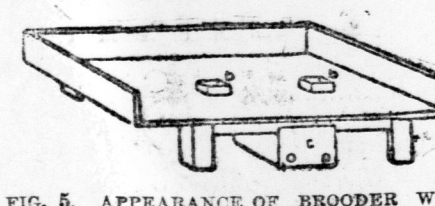


FIG. 5. APPEARANCE OF BROODER WITH-OUT THE COVER.

width, with small cleats nailed cross-wise three inches apart. The cover (Fig. 7) is two feet square. Bore an inch hole in each corner, and insert pieces of broomstick eight inches long for legs. Bore a series of holes one inch apart in each, beginning three inches from the lower end. The cover is held up by means of nails inserted

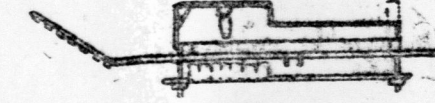


FIG. 6. SECTION OF COMPLETE BROODER.

ed in the holes and may be fastened at any desired height. Strips of cloth four inches wide are tacked on and pushed every one and one-half inches. It will be seen that the sheet iron is an inch below the floor of the brooder. No gas from the lamp enters where the chicks are. A gentle



FIG. 7. BROODER HEATER WITH SOME FLAPS REMOVED.

heat is furnished which induces the young birds to sit down instead of crowding and reaching to get their backs against the heater over them and sufficient heat enters at the register to prevent them from crowding together.

Stick to One Thing.

The American Cultivator says very truthfully that steady farming with a good rotation of crops persistently followed is the surest way to success for farmers. Abrupt changes in order to meet high prices of some farm product are dangerous practices. It is within the remembrance of every farmer when hay was so low that it hardly paid to raise it for market, but

since then farmers have been making more profit off hay than almost any other crop. To suit the change, a great many dropped hay from their list of farm crops and tried to get along without it. The steady farmers continued to give grass a place in their crop rotation, turning it under when it would not pay to cut and sell it as hay, and when prices went up again for hay they were the only ones who had good crops to sell. Besides enriching their soil with the grass they found themselves prepared to reap a good harvest when prices came around again to their normal condition.

Just now sheep are at a discount, and thousands have been selling them off to raise something else more profitable. But sheep, both for wool and mutton will be profitable in the future. Several times in the past the sheep industry has been at its lowest ebb, but it revived in time. Steam and electricity are said to be driving horses out of the market, and it will no longer pay to raise fine colts. There never was a time and probably never will be, when it did not pay to raise good horses. Under-bred stock is too plentiful, and will be at a greater discount in the future than now; but fine driving road horses or heavy draught horses will never lose their value permanently. It is within the remembrance of the writer when many farmers paid \$5 and \$6 per head for ordinary sheep, because a boom in that line was sending everything upward. There are too many farmers engaged in this industry who wait for high prices, and then they rush into that particular line of work. If sheep are high priced they pay exorbitant prices for stock in order to raise others to sell. If corn is the leading farm product that pays well, they turn their farms into enormous corn fields, unmindful of the fact that they do not understand its culture, nor the expenses attached to it. Frequently they have to make an initial outlay to adapt themselves to the abrupt change, which alone will take away all the profits.

Just now more farmers are preparing for abrupt changes than ever before. It has been a disastrous year with most of us. Many have lost money, and are generally dissatisfied with their conditions. Each one is looking around at those who seem to be raising something more profitable. And it often happens that these profitable products are only temporarily so, and by the time the change is made they will no longer pay good prices. Good, steady farming, with a fair rotation of crops, is the only sure way for any farmer to make farming a sure thing. Grass, hay, oats, wheat, corn, sheep, cows, and horses can always be unprofitable. A proper system of diversified farming will make profits a certainty on some of the crops. It is at any rate good farming. The land is kept up, not run down. Expenses are normal and outlays not increased by such violent changes. The pigs, chickens, cows and sheep will all yield some incidental profit, while the main farm crops may fluctuate from year to year, but not more so than manufactured articles. Fluctuation is characteristic of every business, and the farmers have no more than their share. The shoe manufacturer does not take up pin making because shoes happen to be unprofitable for a season or two.

Farm Notes.

If a man respects other people's rights and property, his dog will do the same.

The present year is likely to see a light hay crop, and for this reason many farmers will put in at once a few acres of ensilage corn. Hungarian rye makes a very easily grown crop on any fair quality soil, and furnish an abundance of feed that will help out the shortage of hay, and give cattle an agreeable change from steady hay diet.

All kinds of Indian corn stalks, at the time of the formation of the grain, especially when the starch is still in a milky state, contain large quantities of sugar, both sucrose and the reducing sugar known as glucose. The expressed juice of the stalks, taken at the time mentioned, is well suited to the manufacture of molasses, although it is somewhat difficult to obtain crystallized sugar therefrom. The process of manufacture is the same as that used for sorghum molasses. The possibility of making molasses in a small way from the stalks of sweet corn cannot be denied, but whether it would prove commercially profitable or not could only be determined by a practical trial.

Undoubtedly weeds once had their use to stimulate farmers to work the soil so as to destroy them. But nowadays the best farmers do not wait for weeds to appear before they set the cultivator going, and the time to kill a weed and have it do the greatest good to the soil is just after its seed has germinated. But cultivation does much more than destroy weeds. It mixes the soil, pulverizes the hard lumps, and enables the soil to hold a great amount of air in contact with its moist surfaces. This causes fermentation in the soil and develops carbonic acid gas which makes mineral fertilizers soluble.

Prof. E. S. Goff some years ago demonstrated that potatoes can be improved in productivity by the repeated or continued selection of the most productive hills for seed. There can be no doubt of it that this is the right way of maintaining the high standard of a good variety. We must select the plants and propagate them, rather than individual tubers. The hill that gives a larger yield, under the same conditions, than the rest of the field, and potatoes of generally better form and color, is the seed that I would wish to plant. The greater productivity or better shape etc., are characteristics of the strain or sport when this plant is propagated, while the good quality or fine shape of a single selected tuber may be simply accidental, and therefore not be transmitted to the progeny.

Miss Blanche Wilson, in an address at a Pennsylvania institute, after alluding to the opinion common to all young folks, but more common to girls, that the advantages of city life are greater than country life, says that this is a mistake. The farmer's daughter who imagines her city cousin avails herself of superior opportunities of self-improvement is laboring under a great delusion. The girl on the farm may study the same books, read the same papers, and usually has a chance to cultivate any usual accomplishment, and looking toward her refinement that the girl in the city has, in the same financial circumstances. Besides this, she is very much more likely to study well in school, and especially to excel in that most important branch of industry, housekeeping. She usually enjoys better health than the other girl, and a healthy body means a healthy mind. The girl on the farm is not apt to fall in any undertaking. Her thinking hours are longer and she very often enjoys more of real, sweet home life; or she can have so many hours for work, and the books and papers are never forgotten, and "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is never abused, and is imparted to her in sweetness and fragrance.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

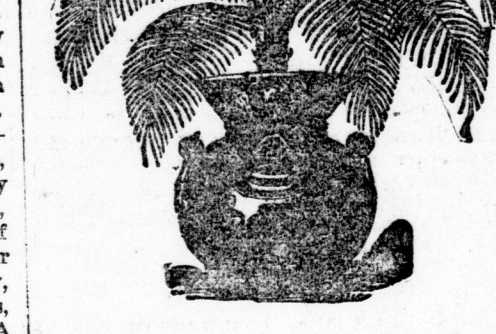
THE DAIRY

FERN NOVELTIES.

If it is not convenient to secure native ferns many beautiful varieties may be purchased at the florist's with which to carry out this idea. Among the ferns offered as novelties by some of the catalogues this spring, I find two old favorites which I can conscientiously recommend to every one.

The sweetest fern, tall and strong growing, with dark-green fronds of a strong leathery texture, makes a very handsome specimen, and if kept in the same pot undivided for a number of years it will fill a window with its long graceful fronds. It is very handsome when grown in long boxes made to fit the window sill. Smaller ferns which do not require much light may then be grown in the same box, beneath its far-reaching arms.

The Maiden-hair fern—*Adiantum Pedatum*—makes a fine fringe for edging such



a box, and *Campesotus Rhipophyllus* the Walking fern, another spring novelty, will "walk" all over the space left for it, setting the surface thickly with its point, ad runner leaves, each one taking a "step" and rooting for a new plant.

Such a box of ferns would need frequent sprinkling to keep the atmosphere about them moist enough in a warm living room, unless a glass case to cover them was provided. When grown in a greenhouse or conservatory or in outdoor (all three of these varieties are hardy) they would not need so much care. For cool hall windows these plants are admirable. A box of these ferns grown in the window, with a handsome plant of *Coccoloba* growing in a jardiniere will give a certain rich stately and tastefulness that could not be obtained from the most expensive and carefully chosen hall furnishings. In fact in any part of the home, thrifty, beautiful growing plants are more admired and enjoyed than the most costly bric-a-brac.

The cool dark, rich, sandy loam, such as may be found beside old creeks and brookbeds is just the thing for ferns. Sand, leaf-mould, or other rotten soda may be mixed with it and pieces of charcoal for drainage, which should always be perfect, so that the water can pass readily through the soil when the ferns are given their necessary soaking. Although many farmers recommend it, I never use fertilizers of any kind for ferns. They are always healthy and strong, with the rich, dark-green shade in the foliage, which is a generous allowance of leaf-mould gives them; and I have never tried fertilizers, commercial or otherwise, upon them, without loss instead of gain.

An Attractive Veranda Ornament.

A "Mayflower" friend has described a method of arranging native ferns to make a very attractive ornament for the veranda. After mentioning some pretty designs for ferns and mosses, she says: "I have one which I think most beautiful, and wish some of my nature-loving friends to have one like it, as it costs nothing but a little time and a pleasant tramble in the woods."

I searched faithfully for a stump to serve my taste, and found one of sourwood, with two gnarled roots curled at the extreme end. The stump was about four feet high, and the roots not quite so long. It grew so that when placed in a box of earth you could see the sunlight underneath. I had a box made about two feet long, eighteen inches wide and six inches deep; this was covered on the outside with oak bark, putting it on with small tacks. I then filled it with rich earth and watered it with green moss, putting in a piece of mirror to represent water. Between the roots and leading up to the stump I put a very narrow piece to represent the source of the stream which was to come from under the stump. The moss was of two kinds, that in the lower part around the "lake" soft and spongy, while that on the higher land was of a firmer texture. Some little pines about one or two inches high and small vines, were planted in among the moss. Ferns were planted on the margin of the mirror, under and around the stump. Lichen moss was tacked on the stump. I watered it freely, and it is the admiration of all who see it. After sprinkling I wipe off the surface of the glass carefully, and real water could not look more natural. The reflection of the ferns and mosses in it rendered it very true to nature. It will doubtless last for several years as the stump is of a very durable nature. The box is placed on a stand, and during the summer it remains in a shady corner of the piazza, but it can be moved at will to any part of the house.

A Fern Rockery.

For outdoor culture a fern rockery will be greatly admired. In a shady spot on the lawn, where it will be difficult to grow many plants, arrange the rockery, and transplant the ferns as soon as they begin their spring growth. Fill in about the rocks with light spongy soil, transferring the soil from their native haunts if possible. It will be necessary to water often in dry weather.

The flowers should be cut freely, and seeds not allowed to form, except on such plants as are designed for seed-raising, else the plants will cease to grow and bloom.

A Fact Worth Knowing.
Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia, and Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shill's Cure.

WINTER CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

Kindness is worth dollars in the dairy. The man who shows kindness to his stock will be a great many dollars better off than one who is harsh and rough with the cows, or even indifferent. This is not sentiment, but a practical fact, and the writer has seen it exemplified in dairy work many times over. Dairymen who conduct their business on a broad and thorough basis, raise their own heifers, from calves bred on their own farms. During the winter season, many of these heifers are approaching maturity for the first time. They will soon become milk cows, and it means a great deal to milk cows, whether they will become profitable property to him or not. Now kindness exercised toward these gentle dumb brutes will have a great influence in making them profitable the following summer, and for succeeding summers. This is written from the standpoint of experience in this matter, not theory. It is one thing to give a cow only a warm stable and plenty to eat and another to cultivate her will by kind attention. Cows like to be curried, and will stop feeding any time to enjoy the agreeable sensation of a currycomb or card on their backs. An ordinary ox card is excellent to use for this purpose, and any one can soon make friends with a shy cow by using it gently on her back and flanks. A daily curry is a means, also, of keeping the cows in good health, besides adding to their sleek appearance.

A truly profitable cow must be a gentle cow, and the time to keep her so is when she is a calf or heifer. A cow will soon put confidence in a man who speaks to her gently, and puts her side of head in passing. Some dairymen tell a great deal about "breaking in" a heifer to milk, but the man who is already on good terms with his heifer knows no such ordeal. He has petted and caressed the creature daily in the stable, when feeding and caring for her, and when she sits down to milk her for the first time, she looks meekly around and submits to it as a matter of course. The winter time offers an opportunity for the dairymen to get thoroughly acquainted with his cows, study their characteristics, and bring out their good points. It really costs less labor, money and time to keep a cow stable in good condition from December to May than to let it go as a mere dirty cattle shed. By the latter is meant the long basement found under many a hay barn, with dilapidated wooden doors at either end, the cows standing or partly lying in the frozen litter of a day's accumulation. It is of no avail to pet a cow in such a place. The kindness would consist in first making the apartment tight and warm, cleaning out the stable daily, and bedding down the animals. This is not expensive treatment. In the matter of food, labor and money. Care and kindness are the two great things that go to make up the successful treatment of dairy stock at any time of the year, and in northern latitudes, especially in winter. Besides having pleasant relations established between these young animals and those who care for them, they should undergo training preparatory to their future milk giving. The time when for them should handle their teats in imitation of the real milking that they will soon learn to submit to. This will do away with that so-called "breaking-in-to-milk" period, which is such a trying ordeal to those dairymen with shy, wild heifers. Not only is it a matter of convenience at the stable, but a quiet beginning in milking a heifer, followed by continued mild treatment, means absence of trouble through future milkings.

Animals cannot reason, but they are all amenable to kindness, and those dairymen who display this trait in the handling of their cows will receive the greatest pecuniary reward with the profitable milk and butter.

How Long to Milk Cows.

One of the greatest mistakes which was ever made in the management of milk cows, was to milk them a little over half the year, and allow them to rug dry the other half. There is little profit in this. A good animal should be fed well and kept producing all, or nearly all, the time. It is probable that, in a state of nature, the cow would cease to give milk when the time came for the calf to cease to suck. But our domestic animals are not in a state of nature, and they are influenced by surroundings. The object in view would have something to do in this matter of protracted milking. If the aim is to raise the greatest amount of butter and cheese, then keep the cow milking nearly all the time. If the aim is to raise an extra calf, it would, of course, be well to free the cow from the milk-pail sooner. The farmer's common sense and observation and the stockman's sagacity must be used here, as everywhere else. Many farmers make a great mistake, not only in trying to milk cows too soon, but in the time of calving. The cows are usually timed to calve about the time the cheese factories open. The cows are allowed to dry up soon after the cheese factories close in the fall, except, perhaps, one or two of the best, which are milked once a day. This certainly is not the way to make much profit out of the cows.

The vitality of the cow will certainly afford greater results expended in lactation than when divided and distributed in both gestation and lactation. Dairymen will scarcely have failed to notice that even the new milk cow begins to fail in her milk soon after service. Of course one invariable rule will not do for all cows and all breeds. Some may not be milked to advantage more than six months after coming in before service. Others may be milked with advantage for a year, others longer. I knew a cow to be milked for six consecutive years, continuously, with profit.

Instead of having all the cows calve in the spring, they might be timed to come in at different seasons of the year, so that there may be a continuous supply of milk. The cheese factories will take the milk six months, and the creameries the other six. Get the right kind of cows and feed them well, and they will milk eleven months in the year, and sometimes longer, if the cow is well bred.

The pearl tuberoses besides being a dwarf grower is earlier by a week or more than the old sort. It is a very desirable sort to grow on this account. The hardy hydrangea shows its flowers in partly good advantage when it is grown in partly tree form. A full view is had of the heads of flowers then, when they bend over by their own weight.

Nerves on Edge.
I was nervous, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.
Mrs. E. B. WOODMAN.

GLADSTONE AN ODDFELLOW.

He is Connected with Four Lodges and Strongly Commends the Order.

A London, England, correspondent says: Being an Oddfellow myself, I naturally feel interested in the noble work our great order is doing all the world over, and I presume the Oddfellows of America will be delighted to learn something that is to the credit of the order and to the two great men whose names appear below. Sir Robert Peel, son of that illustrious man, who, after years of patient and persistent labor in behalf of the masses of England, carried the famous bill for the repeal of the corn laws through Parliament, is a worthy follower in the footsteps of his famous sire, and is a member of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows. Speaking at a large and enthusiastic meeting of members recently at Frazzley, near Tamworth, he read a letter from Mr. Gladstone which elicited loud applause. It was as follows:

"My Dear Sir Robert Peel: I am very glad that you are in friendly relations with the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows. In our small community we have four separate lodges, and I have associated myself with all of them. Without looking into minute particulars, I regard these institutions, founded often in worse times, as signifying the brave determination of our worthy men to cultivate self-help as a sure and legitimate basis of independence. I warmly wish them all success. I therefore very cheerfully comply with your request and add to my few words the expression of my heartiest good wishes that you may long and honorably represent the great name you bear, a name associated with my own early and grateful recollections. Believe me, sincerely yours,
W. E. GLADSTONE."

Mr. Gladstone has always been a typical working man, and as such his name will go down to posterity, for he has always shrunk from titles, honors, or distinctions that might have been his in piles, had he willed, and he glories now, as ever, in being known by that noblest of all English titles, "Mr." Gladstone.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Oxford, N. S.
R. F. HEWSON.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth, N. S.
FRED COULSON,
Y. A. A. C.

I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Ingleville.
J. W. RUGGLES.

HORSESHOEING—ROBERT MOWAT, horseshoer and general blacksmith, 333 Talbot street. Lame and interfering horses carefully attended to.
233

Take a Little Care

Of your eyes. If you are in need of a pair of eyeglasses we will tell you just what kind you need. Costs nothing.
CHAS. H. WARD,
Graduate Optician, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. ywt

Lawn Mowers

High Wheel, Tempered Blades.

LAWN HOSE

Best Four-Ply, at

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COMPOUND "HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX."

This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound is the only specific for diseases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhoea, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODICALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound entirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land. Letters of inquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine Co., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by a lady correspondent and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of the mother sex."

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New York to Liverpool via Queensstown

SS. TEUTONIC, Aug. 1 & 30 a.m.
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SS. MAJESTIC, Aug. 21, 6 a.m.
SS. GERMANY, Aug. 28, noon.
SS. TEUTONIC, Sept. 4, 6 p.m.
SS. BRITANNIC, Sept. 11, 10 a.m.

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

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Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

Navigation and Railways.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Single Fare

Civic Holiday Excursions

—TO—

All Canadian stations, Detroit and Suspension Bridge, going out on afternoon trains, August 17th, and all trains on August 18th and 19th, good for return until August 20th.

Full particulars at the City Ticket Office, 30 Richmond street, or Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets, Phone 305.
JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Aug. 13 AND 20

WILL RUN

Laborers' Excursions

To all Points West of Winnipeg to

Moosejaw

Estevan

Saltcoats

Upon proper certification passengers will be returned to starting point on payment of \$18.

T. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent; 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street. City office opens 7 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK

\$10 = \$10 = \$10

From all points in Western Ontario, to all points west of

WINNIPEG

To Moosejaw, Estevan and Saltcoats on Aug. 18th and 20th.

Passengers will be returned home on proper certification by payment of \$18.

Tickets now on sale at E. De La Hooke's office, "Clock Corner," and G. T. R. depot.

"PERSIA"

This favorite steamer leaves Toronto every Tuesday 3 p.m. for

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KINGSTON, CORNWALL, VALLEYFIELD, BROCKVILLE, PRESCOTT, LACHINE. Passing through the magnificent scenery of the Thousand Islands by Daylight.

The "Persia" remains two days in Montreal.

Cabin, Hamilton to Montreal \$3; return \$15. Toronto \$7; 50c return \$14, including meals and berth. For full particulars apply to the "Persia" agent, next door to ADVERTISER, and G. M. GUNN & SON, 411 Richmond street. zwt

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To Port Stanley, Wednesdays and Saturdays Fare for Round Trip 30c.

Trains leave London 10:05 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:15 p.m.; returning leave Port Stanley 4:05, 7:25 and 10:10 p.m.

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Daily steamers from Muskoka Wharf (Gravenhurst) to all points upon Lakes Muskoka, Simcoe and Huron, and upon the Mackinac waters, from Burck's Falls station. Good hotels all along the routes at moderate rates.

Return tickets, good for the summer season, to be had at all the principal railway stations.

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Aug. 10 Aug. 11

Aug. 12

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER
NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 18.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. vi, 3-15—Mem-
ory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, Deut. viii
10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M.
Stearns.

3. "Hear, therefore, O Israel, and observe
to do it, that it may be well with you."
• In the land that floweth with milk and
honey." Compare verse 18 and chapter v, 29,
25, on obedience in order to blessing. Then
see vi, 25, "It shall be our righteousness if
we observe to do all these commandments
before the Lord our God." We must re-
member that God gave them no command-
ments to keep until He had redeemed them
from Egypt by the blood of the paschal
lamb and by His mighty power. The sin-
ner must accept Christ as the end of the
law for righteousness (Rom. x, 4) before
the righteousness of the law can be ful-
filled in Him (Rom. viii, 3, 4). On hear-
ing and doing compare also Math. vi, 24-
27; Jas. i, 22; 1 John iii, 7; Rev. xii, 8,
9.

4. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is
one Lord." The Lord Jesus quoted these
words, as recorded in Mark xii, 29,
in connection with a summary of the Ten
Commandments. We might read it thus:
"Jehovah, our Elohim, is one Jehovah."
The word "Elohim" is a plural word like
seraphim and cherubim and is at least
suggestive of plurality of persons, Fa-
ther, Son and Holy Spirit (Math. xxviii,
19). The oneness of the three is seen in
John x, 30, and xiv, 16; also by compar-
ing verses 3 and 4 of Acts v. This Jehovah
shall yet be king over all the earth (Zech.
xiii, 9).

5. "And thou shalt love the Lord thy
God with all thine heart." We feel per-
fectly safe in saying that only one man
ever lived who did this thoroughly and al-
ways. Even the man Christ Jesus, the
God man, God manifest in the flesh. None
but He could ever say, "I do always those
things that please the Father" (John viii,
29). But He verily did love God with all
His heart and soul and might. If we have
received Him as our Saviour and Lord, He
in us will fulfill the righteousness of the
law, and love is the fulfilling of the law,
such love as is described in Rom. xiii, 10;
1 Cor. xiii, 4-7.

6. "And these words which I command
thee this day shall be in thine heart."
Not merely in our heads that we may be
able to repeat them, like the lawyer of
Luke x, 27, 28, who answered right, but in
the center of our being affecting our whole
life. One has said, "Thy word have I hid
in mine heart, that I might not sin against
Thee" (Ps. cix, 11). Ezekiel was commanded
to receive the words in his heart and
then go and speak them to the children of
Israel (Ezek. iii, 10, 11).

7. "And thou shalt teach them diligently
unto thy children." See a repetition of
this verse in chapter xi, 19. What God de-
sired of Israel He still desires, for He
changes not. But what a peculiar house-
hold that would be where the word of God
and the works of God were the one and
continual topic of conversation! What a
peculiar person he or she would be who
would be always talking of the word of
God! Would you like to be so very pecu-
liar for Jesus' sake, at any cost?

8. As prominent as if on hand and
forehead and door or gateposts. A heart
full of Him and His word and His service,
a heart wholly and only for Him, of whom
it is said: "When thou goest, He shall lead
thee. When thou sleepest, He shall keep
thee, and when thou awakest He shall talk
with thee" (Prov. vi, 22). A heart that de-
lights in the word of God and meditates
there in day and night (Ps. i, 2). A heart
out of the abundance of which the Spirit
can freely talk of Him whom He delights
to glorify (Math. xii, 34; John xvi, 14).
Paul was a chosen vessel to bear His name
(Acts ix, 15), and we must be as manifest-
ly His at all times as if we had His
name written on our foreheads (Rev. xiv,
1, xlii, 4). Where we would not like to
bear that name we may not go.

9. "And it shall be when the Lord thy
God shall have brought thee unto the
land." As in verse 23 He brought them
out of Egypt, that He might bring them
into the land, and what He purposes is
sure to be accomplished (Isa. xiv, 24).
These purposes may seem to be delayed by
man's unbelief and a new generation may
have to be raised up, but "every purpose
of the Lord shall be performed" (Jer. vi, 29).

10. Cities and houses and walls and
vineyards and olive trees, which they
neither built, nor dug, nor planted; all a
free gift from God to them. He gave, they
received. It is even so with us who now
believe in the Lord Jesus. Salvation full
and free is ours through Him who loved us,
apart from any works of ours.

11. "Leware lest thou forget the Lord,
which brought thee forth out of the land
of Egypt, from the house of bondage" (so
also chapter vii, 11). And yet that was
the very thing they did. They forgot His
works and His wonders, and remembered
not His hand (Ps. lxxviii, 11, 42). When
we have a fear lest we may lack some good
thing, or lean upon an arm of flesh rather
than upon God, we are guilty of forgetting
Him of whom it is written, "He that
spared not His own Son, but delivered
Him up for us, how shall He not with
Him also freely give us all things?" (Rom.
viii, 32.)

12. "Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God
and serve Him, and shalt swear by His
Name." See this verse by a student in
chapter x, 13, 20. The fear of the Lord is
a fountain of life; therefore be thou in the
fear of the Lord all the day long (Prov.
xiv, 27; xxiii, 17). He who lives in the
fear of the Lord will not do anything that
is not right and good in His sight (verse 18).
He who serves the Lord in sincerity and
truth (Joshua xxiv, 14) will never think of
man's favor or favor, but will seek only
to please Him in all things. His motto
will be, "Study to shew thyself approved
unto God."

13. "Ye shall not go after other gods."
Jehovah is the true God, the living God,
and king of eternity (Jer. x, 10, margin);
all other so-called gods are but vanity. He
brought them out of Egypt (Deut. v, 6).
He alone is worthy to be praised. They
were chosen to be special people unto
Him above all people (Deut. vii, 6), a peo-
ple for His own possession, that they
might make Him a Name. Yet after all
His loving kindness, they had to confess,
"O Lord our God, other lords beside thee
have had dominion over us" (Isa. xlvii, 13).

14. "For the Lord thy God is a jealous
God among you." Just seven times is God
said to be jealous (Ex. xx, 5, xxiv, 14;
Deut. iv, 24; v, 9; vi, 15; Joshua xxiv, 19;
Nah. i, 2). The same word is translated
"zealous," and also "bought," or "pur-
chased." It is surely a reasonable thing
that one should use as he pleases and pos-
sess for his own use that which he has
purchased. See Ex. xv, 16; Ps. lxxiv, 2,
and compare Titus ii, 14, R. V., and Jas.
v, 6, R. V., margin. Let us acknowledge
that we are all His for His pleasure.

File do not cure.
File do not cure. Constitution. They only
aggravate. Kene's Cover Root Tea gives per-
fect relief from all the bowels.

Parliament of Hats.

Characteristic Headgear of Celebrities
in the British Commons.

The first impression the House of
Commons makes upon a visitor is that
he has by mysterious mischance drop-
ped into an expanded sleep wagon, as
is called in the northern countries
where I come; or that, by fate not less
happily, he is aboard a yacht whose
saloon seats are benches arranged face
to face, and there are no women aboard.

For in the House of Commons, when I
entered it first, which was several
years past, all the members sat with
their hats on, as they now do, and the
benches were face to face, and there
were no desks, but only, as now, these
benches.

When I asked the lackey in liver-
y how it came to pass that these gen-
tlemen sat with their hats on and Mr.
Speaker in the chair and affairs of pith
and moment in progress, he replied that
he knew not, except it be that they
had no other place for their hats. But,
although it may be forwardness in me,
I venture on reflection to say that here-
in he is at fault; because, must be
that helmet being the only head cov-
ering when subjects in Britain were
first bid come parley with the king, and
the helmet not being removable in or-
der, whether sitting or standing, when
the helmet became a beaver the fash-
ion of not uncovering except in pres-
ence of royalty, the which is not
expected in the House, continued; and
when even the beaver became the fash-
ion, the fashion had not altered, for few
things alter in these islands.

So striking was the likeness of the
House as I entered it to an enlarged
sleep carriage on the railway that I
should not have been surprised to hear
my deep-mouthed lackey call out the
name of the next station; yet so like
was it to a yacht that had the floor
swayed as if upon a gently blowing
sea, it would have appeared most fit.
The commoners, moreover, seemed
themselves to realize their position,
for they were all asleep, or nearly so.
As I knew there must be more than
500 members, the chamber seemed to
me small for so many, yet it was full;
my deep-mouthed lackey, to do him
justice, spoke so that only myself heard,
and said that several hundred members
were always absent, and that thus
there was room enough for those con-
cerned in public matters and also for
their hats, either beside them when the
House was not full on, or on their seats
when they were in Parliament pre-
sents, but not at each his own place.
He further told me, what I also mar-
veled at, that no man has any fixed
place except a few of the greatest
lights, to whom by common courtesy
all less luminaries concede fixture, both
for themselves and for their hats.

I picked out at once My Lord Hart-
ington, for example, for this was be-
fore the demise of his lamented father,
the late duke, whereby he was removed
to the Chamber of Peers. I picked him
out, I say, albeit only his hat was vis-
ible, because the rim thereof made a
perfect eclipse with his projecting lower
lip, which is so flabby as to serve for
a base, giving him, doubtless without
consciousness, a childish air, for a low
lip when also flabby and the brim of a
hat do not make a noble aspect. Nor
had I travell'd discerning John Bright,
who also was then extant; his hat,
like that of the Hunt who was known
all through the Wellington and Peel
days as White Hat Hunt was white and
almost as curly in the texture as his
fringe of creamy beard which edged his
chin; and beneath his hat, which was
broad of brim, there seemed to be a
pair of apple red cheeks, for he was
then in good health, and this was be-
fore his mental decline, which was
brought on by the loss of his eyesight.
One commoner sat saucily with his hat
tilted on the back of his head, which
by reason of its frail attachment to his
crown might well have fallen on the
floor; and behind on the next bench
posterior; but, although scarcely ad-
hesive to his skull, it refused to fall,
and his face, which was up-lifted al-
most to the roof, bore an air of com-
plaisance, and even, if I dare so say,
of sauciness; and my lackey, with ex-
treme care, lest he should be over-
heard, whispered me this commoner
was named Labouchere or Labouchere,
and I had heard of him in my far
country as one hating humbug
and using language which for its plain-
ness gave offense to the authorities.

A grave and pensive-looking person
my lackey said was John Morley;
whose hat was without wrinkles, but
also lacked other distinction; he was
serious and eke somber in all black;
and I thought he must take his duties
with much sobriety. The hat of Mr.
Chamberlain was what in an anti-
quated book I read in recent times,
these English call cocky; it was brave,
being bent back, and the haberdash-
er must have worn the nap of
something else polishing it until you
could see reflected on its surface one
eyeglass, which seemed to be sufficient,
but to make its wearer look conceited
and unable to comprehend the rela-
tion of things. But this may have been
fancy. I was impressed also with a
delicate personality seated far up on
one side of the House, his dress was a
little pinched in his russet coat, his
cheeks already showing wanness, al-
beit he was not far on in years; a noble
face without, melancholy yet brilliant
eye at the same time, the features
singularly clear, but the eye hard, keen
and fading, a strange, fascinating vi-
sage, taciturn, passionate and proud;
and his hat had not been rubbed that
day, even by a bootjack, but he wore
it with an indolent indifference, the
which he seemed to show to all things
about him and the place itself; and I
thought his mind was in other places;
and this strange vision I was told, was
Mr. Parnell; who, since that day, mid
grief and disaster for his country and
his fame, passed away.

I yearned to see the great Minister,
and my lackey pointed out a hat which
seemed at our distance outside the bar
big enough for two heads of average
size; but it rested easily on the ears
and one hand hid it altogether from
my view; and this was Gordon, and
I saw nothing more of him that day
but the ends of a black silk cravat,
of ancient style, the same fluttering out
broadly from under his broad collar,
which was very white. Sooth that he
seemed only hat, ears and cravat, but
I hoped for better luck another day. I
marveled who should strive to wear
his hat if ever he ceased to put it on
in that place. Climbing above a crowd
of hats at the farthest part of the
House there seemed like a sparsely
leaved shrub growing apace and run-
ning from thin legs to large legs,
shambling but pertinacious, and the
hat on this head was shoved down cy-
clically on the eyes, of which I saw
only the whites, which were not without
cunning; and this hat I was told be-
longed to one I had not heard of, and
his name was Balfour—Dagmar Thor
in Chicago Times-Herald.

Great wedding sale of furniture now
going on at Kene Bros'. We are offer-
ing great inducements to new begin-
ners; largest values ever offered in Lon-
don. Don't forget the place, KENE
BROS., 127 King Street, opposite Mar-
ket House.

NEAR THE DARK VALLEY.

A Young Girl Rescued From an Early
Grave.

Pale, Listless and Weak, the Victim of a
Hacking Cough, She Was Apparently
Going Into a Rapid Decline—A Case of
Deep Interest to Every Mother in the
Land.

(From the Cornwall Standard.)

It is now a common thing in this
locality to hear people acknowledge
the wonderful benefit they have de-
rived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, and it is not to be wondered at
that the druggists find the sale of
this remarkable medicine so large and
yet constantly increasing. We could
give any number of instances of splen-
did results following the use of Pink
Pills, but so many of these are well
known to many of our readers as to
need recapitulation. However, now
and again a case of more than usual in-
terest arises, and we will give the par-
ticulars of one of these for the benefit
of the public at large. Some years ago
a young girl of 14, a daughter of Mr.
Leon Dore, a well known and respected
resident of Cornwall, began to show
serious symptoms, and caused her moth-
er great anxiety. She was just at the
critical period of her life, and medical
aid was called in and everything done to
help her. But it appeared to be



"Was merely a shadow of her former self."

useless, and week after week she con-
tinued to grow worse, until it was evi-
dent she was fast going into decline.
A hacking cough set in, and the poor
girl, who was formerly plump and
healthy looking, with bright rosy
cheeks, began to waste away, and in a
few months was merely a shadow of
her former self. Her mother had about
lost all hope of saving the young girl's
life, the doctors being apparently un-
able to do anything for her. One day
she was taken, and as the girl did not
show any visible signs of improvement, her
mother was on the point of discontinu-
ing the medicine, when a neighbor
permanently cured her of a cough, and
more persuasion was needed to con-
tinue the treatment. The use of the
Pink Pills was then continued for some
months, by which time the young girl
had completely recovered her health and
strength. Today she is the very
picture of health, and the color in her
cheeks is as bright as it was before
her illness commenced. To those who
saw her during the time of her illness
and suffering, her recovery is a
little short of a miracle. Mrs. Dore free-
ly gave the Standard reporter permis-
sion to publish an account of her daugh-
ter's illness and recovery. She said she
could not find words strong enough
to express the gratitude for the miracu-
lous cure this life-saving medicine
had effected in her daughter's case,
and she hoped her testimony might be
the means of leading others similarly
afflicted to give them a trial.

After writing the above the reporter
again called on Mrs. Dore and read it
to her, and if it was not so say-
ing, she replied that she would like
to give even stronger expression to her
appreciation of this wonderful medi-
cine. She further said that Pink Pills
had effected a cure in her daughter's case,
and she hoped her testimony might be
the means of leading others similarly
afflicted to give them a trial.

In the case of young girls who are
pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a
fluttering or palpitation of the heart,
weak and easily fatigued, no time should
be lost in taking a course of Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills, which will speedily
enrich the blood, and bring a ray of
health to the cheeks. These pills
are a positive cure for all troubles
arising from a vitiated condition of the
blood or shattered nervous system. They
are a specific for troubles peculiar to
females, correcting suppressions, in-
regularities and all forms of weakness.
Manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company, Brockville, Ont., and
Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in
boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen
or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six
boxes for \$2.50. May be had of all
druggists or direct by mail from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Company at either
address.

MONEY IN FLAX.

The Gold Cure for the Wheat Habit—
Grow Flax and Stimulate
Manufactures.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "A
trouble with the northwestern farmer
is not that he is at the mercy of the
gold bug or the silver bug, or even the
cotton bug or any other bug, but that he
has the wheat habit too firmly fix-
ed on him. There is a sort of gold cure
for the habit, and some of the agricul-
turalists should take it. All of them
ought to have a treatment, in fact. The
cure is flax. Just flax."

"There is more money in raising flax
than in any other crop that may be
grown in the Northwest. It is a toler-
ably sure crop. It is at least quite as
certain as wheat, and the world is
ready and willing to buy more of it
at the same price than it now pays.
Flax is worth \$1.35 in St. Paul, and its
value is not fixed in Liverpool, nor is
it liable to depression on account of
possible competition of the Hindoo
coolie. There is, of course, a great
deal of flax grown in the Northwest,
but not nearly so much as there should
be, and, unfortunately, a great deal of
it is grown on the wrong side of the
boundary. The Canadian Northwest
produces much flax and exports very
little to this country. The Mennon-
ites along the boundary, like most of
the Russian agriculturists imported to
this country, know the value of a flax
crop, and grow it extensively. They are,
consequently, rich, while their neigh-
bors who stick to wheat are being forced
into politics to ameliorate their con-
dition. Acre for acre, land will pro-
duce one-third more money if sown to
flax, taking one year with another, than
if it is put into wheat.
"And the best of the flax growing is
that it stimulates manufactures. Where-
ever flax is grown it may be manu-"

BEST FOR WASH DAY

USE SURPRISE SOAP

BEST FOR EVERY DAY

tured into oil and seed cake. Every
little town in the Northwest might just
as well have its own mill as not.
The only trouble is that farmers do not
go in for the crop strong enough. Near-
ly all of the flax grown in the North-
west, says the manager of the only
flaxseed mill in St. Paul, is grown in
Southern Minnesota. There is some pro-
duced in the Red River Valley on both
sides of the line, but this market is
supplied generally from the southern
part of the State. A few years ago the
Manitoba Mennonites exported flax,
paying the duty of 20 cents per stand-
ard bushel, and even then making a
great deal of more money than they could
out of wheat. The little town of Neche,
N. D., on the boundary, was for some
time and until within a couple of years
one of the principal flax markets in the
country, buying much of the Mennonite
crop, but the Canadians have already
seen the advisability of manufactur-
ing flax, and there is little exported
now. The strange part of it all is that
most of the farmers know that there
is more money in flax than in wheat,
but they still refuse to accept salva-
tion by repudiating King Wheat. And
flax will thrive under exactly the same
weather and other conditions that are
best for wheat.

"St. Paul buys for manufacturing
purposes 140,000 bushels of flax every
year. This year there will be a trifle
more bought for the purpose. That
means that the yearly output of the
St. Paul factory is about 7,000 barrels of
oil, besides a vast amount of the seed
cake so valuable in cattle fattening.
The business is profitable, even when
the large price commanded by flax is
paid, for there is no waste in the seed."

A Boat-House.

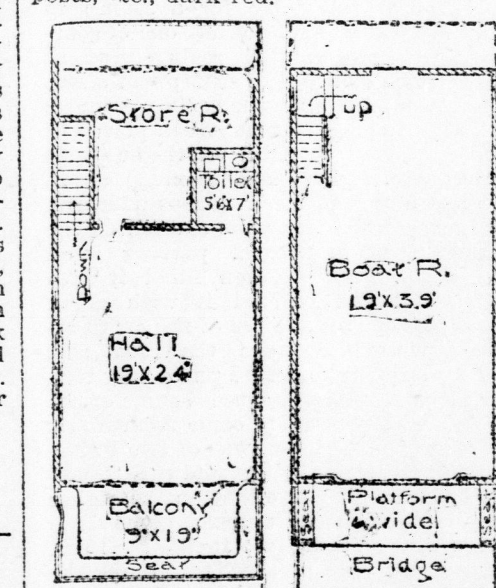
(Copyrighted 1895 by the Co-operative
Building Plan Association.)

Some form of physical exercise must
be regularly practised by everyone de-
siring of retaining good health. Boat-
ing is one of the best forms. Pulling an
oar exercises the whole body and stimu-
lates the brain, often with the most
pleasurable excitement.

Hereby are given illustrations of an
inexpensive and attractive boat-
house. Following will be found a de-
tailed description:

PERSPECTIVE.

General Dimensions: Width, 20 feet;
depth, including balcony, 49 feet.
Height of stories: First story, 9 feet;
second story, 8 feet 6 inches.
Exterior Materials: Foundation,
posts, first story, clap-boards; second
story and roof, shingles; gables, panels
and shingles.
Interior Finish: Interior frame work
planed and finished with varnish. Soft
wood flooring throughout.
Colors: Clap-boards and panels in
doors and gables, cream color. Trim,
balcony and piano rails, posts and
balusters and the frames of all pan-
elling in gables and doors, brownish red.
Wall shingles dipped and brush coated,
yellow stain. Roof shingles dipped and
brush coated, silver stain. Sashes
bright red. Flagstaffs, oiled, natural
color. Flooring of platform, balcony
and porch, oiled. Ceilings of platform
and porch, varnished. Foundation
posts, etc., dark red.



Second Floor. First Floor.
Accommodations: General arrange-
ments shown by floor plans. First story
intended for storage, cleaning of boats,
etc. Second story intended for store-
room, toilet room and assembly hall.
Cost, \$1,000. The estimate is based
on New York prices for materials and
labor. In many sections of the coun-
try the cost should be less.

Feasible Modifications: Balcony and
all finished in second story and a part
or whole of the plumbing may be omit-
ted. On a high bank, building may be
placed on brick or stone foundations,
and boat-room placed in basement;
first story would then be used as recep-
tion hall and second for lockers, etc.
The Co-operative Building Plan As-
sociation, Architects, 108 Fulton street,
New York city.
(See this column next week for "A
Greenhouse.")

Reclining, Study, Invalid and Wheel CHAIRS
A comfort for the sick. A luxury for the well.

C. E. ANDERSON
666 DUNDAS STREET, London.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. SURGICAL
appliances and apparatus for deforma-
ties of all kinds. I have had 25 years
experience and the limb I now make is
second to none. All work guaranteed.
Write for terms before purchasing else-
where. JOHN BOYD LUCKOW, OHL.

Furniture!

Cut Prices

To make room for fall goods. Special
prices and terms to young people furnishing.
The finest stock of first-class goods in Canada
to select from.

LONDON FURNITURE MFG. CO.,
Retail Warerooms
184 to 198 King St. - London, Ont.

Royal Limited **Royal Lady**

At Wholesale. **At Wholesale.**

Royal Limited (Gents), 22 lbs., \$75 00 - Royal Lady, 24 lbs., \$75 00
EQUAL TO ANY MACHINE SOLD AT \$110 00.

HOBBS HARDWARE CO.

Drink Montserrat

Lime Fruit Juice
In Hot Weather

See that you get "Montserrat," which is a Pure Lime Fruit
Juice, and can be sweetened to taste.
If a Cordial is required, ask for
Montserrat Limetta Cordial
Beware of imitations which are mere concoctions and injurious to
health. In Montserrat (W. I.) alone is the Lime systematically
cultivated for the purpose of supplying juice as a beverage.

Bowman, Kennedy & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Window Glass, Paints, Cut Nails,
Enamelled Glass, Oils, Wire Nails,
Cathedral Glass, Putty, Galvanized Wire,
Rolled Plate, Rope, O. and A. Wire,
Spades and Shovels. Harvest Tools. Builders' Hardware.

We are just opening spring importations of Cutlery and English Shel
Goods.
All Goods bought for cash at lowest value.
We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and best
attention guaranteed.

A Remarkable Offer.

300
FOR
\$3.

CUT OFF ORDER.

To The CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASS'N, Architects,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

INCLOSED find \$3, for which send me the 300 Designs
transportation prepaid, and which I may return if not satis-
factory.

Name _____
P. O. _____
State _____